

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Учреждение образования
«Белорусский государственный университет
информатики и радиоэлектроники»

Кафедра иностранных языков №1

Учебно-методическое пособие
по развитию навыков и умений устной речи
на английском языке для студентов
ФКП, ФТК, ФРЭ и ВФ дневной формы обучения

В 3-х частях

Часть 2

English Conversation Practice

PART 2

Минск 2008

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ я 73
У 91

Рецензенты

канд. пед. наук, профессор И. М. Андреасян,
зав. кафедрой иностранных языков №2 БГУИР, канд. филол. наук,
доцент О. В. Пинчук

Авторы-составители:

М. В. Кравченко, Т. Г. Шелягова, Н. Н. Крипец, Т. В. Левкович,
И. И. Лихтарович, С. И. Лягушевич, И. Г. Маликова, Г. Ф. Табакова,
Л. Е. Яцевич

У 91 Учеб.-метод. пособие по развитию навыков и умений устной речи
на англ. языке для студ. ФКП, ФТК, ФРЭ и ВФ днев. формы обуч. В 3 ч.:
Ч. 2 / сост. М. В. Кравченко [и др.]. – Минск : БГУИР, 2008. – 91 с.

ISBN 978-985-488-268-0 (ч. 2)

Во вторую часть пособия вошли проблемно-тематические циклы: Around the World (Great Britain, The Republic of Belarus) and Spare Time (Hobbies, Travelling and Holidays, The Arts), Mass Media, Global Issues, My Future Profession. Авторы пособия сохранили единый комплекс упражнений и заданий репродуктивно-продуктивного и продуктивного характера, способствующий развитию навыков и умений устной речи на английском языке. В пособии применяются современные педагогические технологии: работа с кейсом, проект, ролевая игра и др., а также сквозной пролонгированный проект.

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ я 73

ISBN 978-985-488-268-0 (ч. 2)
ISBN 978-985-488-182-9

© УО «Белорусский государственный
университет информатики
и радиоэлектроники», 2008

Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases		
authority	/O:'TPrqt i/	власть, власти
bill	/bIl/	законопроект, билль
border	/'bO:dq/	граница
constituency	/kqn'stIt juqnsi/	избиратели
density	/densIti/	плотность
landscape	/'lxndskeIp/	пейзаж, ландшафт
legislature	/'leGIslqCq/	законодательная власть
plain	/'pleIn/	равнина
possession	/'pq'z&Sq/	владение
scenery	/'si:nqri/	пейзаж, вид, ландшафт
strait	/'streIt/	узкий пролив
valley	/'vxli/	долина
Verbs and Verbal Phrases		
acknowledge	/'qk'nPlIG/	признавать
bound	/'baund/	ограничивать
estimate	/'estImeIt/	оценивать
remain	/'rI'meIn/	оставаться
share	/'S&q/	делить, владеть совместно
Adjectives		
constituent	/kqn'stIt juqnt/	избирательный
executive	/'Ig'zekjqtIv/	исполнительный
hereditary	/'hI'r&ditqri/	наследственный
judiciary	/'dZu:'dISqri/	судебный, законный
oversea	/'quvqsi:/	заморский
populous	/'pPpjqlqs/	густонаселенный

I. Oral Practice Section

1. *Look through the following quotations and try to outline the problems to be discussed.*

1. "When people say England, they sometimes mean Great Britain, sometimes the United Kingdom, sometimes the British Isles – but never England". George Mikes (1912-1987)
2. "When two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather." Samuel Johnson
3. "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)
4. "... every government is the exact symbol of its people, with their wisdom and unwisdom..." Thomas Carlyle

5. "I hope succeeding generations will be able to idle. I hope that nine-tenths of their time will be leisure time..." Richard Jefferies

2. a) *Try to complete the following information about Britain. Then read the text and check. Speak of the characteristic features to your partner.*

There are various ways to describe the two large islands and several small islands that are situated off the coast of France:



1. The British Isles refer to ...
2. The United Kingdom refers to ...
3. Great Britain, or simply Britain refers to ...

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (usually shortened to the United Kingdom, the UK, or Britain) is a country and sovereign state that lies to the northwest of Continental Europe with the Republic of Ireland to the west.

The United Kingdom is a political union made up of four constituent countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It occupies all of the island of Great Britain and the northeast part of the island of Ireland, sharing a land border with the Republic of Ireland.

The United Kingdom is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, and its ancillary bodies of water, including the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, the English Channel, the Celtic Sea, and the Irish Sea. The United Kingdom is linked to France by the Channel Tunnel, which is located in the south-east of England. The United Kingdom also has fourteen overseas territories, including Bermuda, Gibraltar, the Pitcairn Island group, British Indian Ocean Territory, the Falkland Islands, and British Antarctic Territory among others. The dependencies of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, formally possessions of the Crown, form a federacy with the United Kingdom collectively known as the British Islands.

The constitutional monarch, Queen Elizabeth II is also the Queen and Head of State of 15 other Commonwealth Realms such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Jamaica. Despite the dissolution of the British Empire and the decline of the

UK's influence throughout the world, it remains a significant player in world diplomacy and a Great power.

The United Kingdom is a developed country with the fifth largest economy in the world and second largest in Europe, estimated at \$2.2 trillion. It is the third most populous state in the European Union with a population of 60.2 million and is a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nations (UN), where it holds permanent membership on the Security Council. The UK is a major military power and is an acknowledged nuclear power.

b) Find the synonyms in the text.

a) abbreviate; b) compose, constitute; c) frontier; d) disintegration; e) continuing, constant; f) recognized

c) Say in other words.

a) two or more countries joined together; b) additional to something else; c) the state of having or owning something; d) if something becomes smaller, weaker or worse; e) one of the countries that has joined an international organization; f) country or area which has a lot of people living in it.

3. Match the words to their definitions.

1	constituency	a	a seat where a particular group of politicians sit
2	chamber	b	the title of the person whose job is to control the discussions in a parliament
3	speaker	c	a group of people who have the power to make and change laws
4	bill	d	the whole system of rules that everyone in a country or society must obey
5	noble	e	the judges of a country or a state, when they are considered as a group
6	bench	f	a district that elects its own representative to parliament
7	legislature	g	the part of a government responsible for putting laws into effect
8	executive	h	a person from a family of high social rank
9	judiciary	i	a written suggestion for a new law that is presented to a country's parliament so that its members can discuss it
10	law	j	one of the parts of a parliament

4. Reproduce these pieces of explanation on the House of Commons choosing the right form of the words.

The House of Commons consists of 659 (**popularity /popularly /popular**) elected members. Each member is elected from a constituency in the United Kingdom. Members receive a salary and hold their seats for the (**durable /duration**) of a Parliament. A general election for all members must be (**held/hold**) at least every five years. The House of Commons is the (**legislate/legislative /legislation**) authority

in the United Kingdom. Among its powers are the right to impose taxes and to vote on spending issues affecting the (**vary/ various/ variety**) public departments and services. The (**pass/passage**) of legislation, however, is the primary function of the chamber.

The speaker of the House of Commons is elected by the members and acts as the president of the House. Members of Parliament are controlled by their party whips, who round up members before a vote and (**organize/ organizer/ organizational**) debates in the Commons.

Members of the House of Commons belong to one of the British political parties. The party that wins the (**majority/major**) of parliamentary seats forms a government with the party leader as prime minister. Of the remaining parties, the one with the (**largest/large**) number of seats becomes the (**official/officially**) opposition.

5. Read the text choosing the right words from the columns. Do you agree that the House of Commons, the lower chamber of Parliament in practice dominates the upper chamber, or House of Lords, in terms of activity and political power?

The beginnings of the House of Lords can be traced back as far as the 11th century. Prior to 1999, this chamber of Parliament included hereditary peers, or nobles by inheritance or birth. That year, however, Parliament passed the House of Lords Act of 1999, which disqualified all hereditary peers for membership in the House, with the a) ... of 92 individuals who had been elected by their fellow peers and were allowed b) ... their seats on a temporary basis. The Act provided that hereditary peers in the future were welcome to run for c) ... to the chamber. Other members of the House include life peers, or individuals with nonhereditary titles conferred by the Crown; law lords; and archbishops and senior bishops of the Church of England. Peers receive no salary. Although more than 670 individuals are qualified to sit in the House of Lords, only a little over half regularly attend sessions. In d) ..., the powers of the modern House of Lords are extremely limited. Despite this, the chamber plays an important role in Parliament. Among its most e) ... functions are the review and revision of bills that the House of Commons has not formulated in sufficient detail. In the House of Lords the lord chancellor fulfills the same role as does the f) ... in the Commons.

verb	noun	adjective
to retain	retainer	retainable
practise	practice	practical
except	exception	exceptional
to use	usage	useful
speak	speaker	speaking
elect	election	elective

6. What is the difference between the Commons and the Lords? Speak about the Houses of Parliament.

7. Read the text about Britain's Crown and find out what role the Queen plays in the life of modern Britain.

The Crown, or sovereign, is the supreme power in the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. The sovereign is also the head of the established Church of England and is commander in chief of the armed forces. In practice, however, the sovereign acts only on the advice of the Crown's ministers and cannot reject or ignore their advice. Since 1952, the sovereign of the United Kingdom has been Queen Elizabeth II. In effect the United Kingdom is governed by her majesty's government in the queen's name.

The queen still has several significant functions. The Prime Minister and Ministers receive their appointments from the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Laws are not laws until they have received the Royal Assent. She calls and dissolves Parliament, and she opens a new session with a speech from the throne. This speech is not written by her, however, but by the government in power, and it outlines the government's policy for the forthcoming session of Parliament. Similarly, the queen confers honors in the form of peerages, knighthoods, and decorations that are given on the advice of the government and that often reward people for services to the political party in power. She can award some honors herself, however such as the Order of the Garter. She appoints judges, army officers, diplomats, and officials of the Church of England also on advice.

Royal duties include visiting many parts of the UK, paying state visits to foreign countries. Although the queen has in fact little authority of her own, she is kept informed of events and is sometimes consulted by the government in power.

In addition to her other functions the queen is head of the Commonwealth, which consists of a number of states that formerly belonged to the British Empire. The queen and her family members are largely supported by the state. Parliament annually approves allowances for members of the royal family.

Agree or disagree with the following sentences, in your answers use the expressions of agreement or disagreement:

1. As Head of State, the Queen is informed and consulted on every aspect of national life. 2. The head of the government is commander in chief of the armed forces. 3. The Sovereign formally summons and dissolves Parliament 4. Royal duties include choosing the Cabinet. 5. The Queen does not have to explain her actions. 6. The Queen visits only the states of the Commonwealth.

8. Work in pairs. These dialogues are between British students and their colleagues from Belarus who are spending their holidays in London. Restore the dialogues. Use the questions from the box given below. Act the dialogues out.

1. A: ...?

B: Well, the National Gallery, to begin with, then comes the National Portrait Gallery, then the Tate Gallery.

A: ...?

B: Oh surely, you ought to go there, but the British Museum is not a museum of

Fine Arts. In the first place it's a museum of history, archaeology and ethnography. It's also one of the largest libraries in the world.

2. A: I think we'll get off the bus near the Circus...

B:...

A: Oh no, I mean Piccadilly Circus, it's just a square.

B:...

A: Well, it isn't exactly round. As a matter of fact any open space where a number of streets meet can be called a 'circus'. You can come across them all over England. But when a Londoner speaks of the circus he means Piccadilly Circus.

3. A:...

B: Covent Garden? I'm afraid not. I have only been to Green Park, Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens.

A:...

B: I certainly do. It's the Royal Opera House. I was just pulling your leg.

4. A: This is Fleet Street.

B: ...

A: Nothing of the kind. It suggests journalism.

B: ...

A: Because all the big British daily newspapers are published there.

5. A: ...

B: Exactly so. Here the Prime Minister of Britain lives.

A:...?

B: The London residence of the British kings is Buckingham Palace. When the Queen is in residence the Royal Standard is flown at the mast-head.

6. A:

7. B: Oh, very much indeed. We could see a great deal within those fifteen days of our visit.

A: ...

B: London, Stratford-upon-Avon, Leeds, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

A:

B: Well, it isn't easy to describe it in one word.

<p>1. - I see. Why is it called that? Is it round or what? 2. - Dear me! Don't you know what Covent Garden is? 3. - Does its name suggest a sea voyage? 4. - Why? 5. - And where is the residence of the Queen? 6. - What did your programme include? 7. - How did you enjoy your stay in Britain? 8. - What's your general impression? 9. - Which are the most notable picture galleries in London? 10. - I suppose you've been to Covent Garden? 11. - Do you mean to invite me to a circus show? I'd love to see it in London 12. - Yes, but what about the British Museum? I've heard a lot of it. 13. - Is it №10 Downing Street?</p>
--

9. Work in pairs. Make up questions to which the following phrases are the answers. Complete this dialogue and act it out. (The dialogue is between a student from Belarus who is having a holiday in Britain and a British student.

A:...

B: I don't think you'll be able to see a lot in one or two days. Today London is one of

the largest cities in the world.

A:...

B: Nine million, I believe. I mean the population of Greater London, of course.

A:...

B: Well, the main parts of London are: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. If you are interested in churches and historical places you should go to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's and the Tower.

A:...

B: The City is so important because it is the banking and commercial center of the world.

A:...

B: Well, you certainly ought to see the British Museum. But if I were you I should leave that for some other day. You could spend a whole day there. It's much too big to be seen in an hour or so.

A:...

B: In the first place, Whitehall is the name of the street. In the second place, it is the political center of Great Britain. All the chief government offices are in the Whitehall, you know.

10. Work in pairs. Ask your group-mate who has just returned from his (her) trip to London to tell you:

- a) what historical places (places of interest, monuments) he saw there; b) what attracted his attention; c) about the Tower, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral etc.; d) what else he happened to see; e) what impressed him most.

Formulas:

<p>Showing interest while listening I see. Oh, yes. How interesting! Has/Does it? Indeed?</p>	<p>Asking if someone knows about something Excuse me, do you know anything about...? Did you know about...? Do you realize...? Have you heard about...?</p>	<p>Saying you know I do know about... I hear... They say....</p>
<p>Saying you don't know I'm afraid, I don't know anything much about... I'm afraid, I've no idea.... I'm afraid, I know very little about ...</p>	<p>Saying you are curious I wish I knew more about... I'd like to know ... I wonder...? I'd be very interested to know ... I'm rather curious to know about...</p>	<p>Comparing ...better (worse) than... There's absolutely no comparison between ... and...</p>

11. Read the descriptions and match them with the places.

<p>A. Westminster Abbey D. Tower of London. G. Piccadilly Circus J. The Globe Theater</p>	<p>B. The Palace of Westminster E. Hyde Park . H. The British Museum K. St. Paul's Cathedral</p>	<p>C. Buckingham Palace F. Trafalgar Square I. The National Gallery</p>
---	--	---

1. It contains both of the Houses of Parliament. The palace covers 8 acres (3.2 hectares) and has 1,200 rooms and about 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) of passages. The well-known Clock Tower rises 320 feet (98 meters) high over the palace. Although many people believe that Big Ben is the name of the clock in the tower, it is actually the name of the bell inside the clock. This bell weighs 13 tons and is 7 1/2 feet (2.3 meters) tall.
2. It is the largest open area in central London. It is joined with Kensington Gardens to make one large park.
3. It is on Trafalgar Square, has a fine collection of classical European painting.
4. It is a popular plaza containing a monument to the famous British naval officer Lord Horatio Nelson.
5. It is modeled after a theater that was popular in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, holds performances of William Shakespeare's plays.
6. It is an ancient church in London's West End. All of England's kings and queens have been crowned there since 1066 AD. Also, some of England's most famous people are buried there, including the writers Charles Dickens and Geoffrey Chaucer and the scientists Charles Darwin and Sir Isaac Newton.
7. It is a busy intersection where five roads meet. A memorial fountain stands in the middle of the intersection. Famous for its large billboards, there are many theaters and restaurants in this area.
8. It is one of the oldest buildings in London. It was built during the 11th century by William the Conqueror. For centuries it was a prison. Several famous prisoners were held there, including the explorer Sir Walter Raleigh and King Henry VIII's wife Anne Boleyn. It was the Royal Residence until the 17th century. Today, visitors can see the famous Crown Jewels of England there.
9. It is the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, England's great architect. From far away you can see the huge dome with a golden ball and cross on the top.
10. It is the oldest public museum in the world, containing art and artifacts from such ancient civilizations as those of the Greeks, Romans, and Egyptians.
11. This is where the queen of England and some other members of the royal family live. It was built in 1703 by the Duke of Buckingham. Victoria was the first queen to live there.

12. Which of these places would you choose to go to on holiday? Why?

13. Complete the texts selecting among the given arguments the one that can be added in full accordance with the contents.

1. The United Kingdom was at the forefront of the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. The society was transformed by the use of new machines and the growth of factories. Many important new transportation and communication systems were developed during this period. The country's manufacturing industries were weakened after World War II. Recovery was slow. It took nearly 40 years for the United Kingdom's economy to improve.

However, ...

a) the United Kingdom once again established itself as one of the top countries for economic growth and productivity.

b) the United Kingdom is traditionally very strong in manufacturing. Heavy industries such as iron and steel, coal mining, and ship building declined in the late 20th century.

c) heavy industries such as iron and steel, coal mining, and ship building are underdeveloped.

2. The production of fuels dominates the country's mining industry. The United Kingdom usually produces enough oil so that it does not need to buy any from other nations. The country also has large reserves of natural gas and coal. Coal mining was once a huge industry in the United Kingdom. However, ...

a) it has one of the world's largest reserves of potash (potassium salts), which is used when making fertilizers.

b) it is also a world leader in the production of peat. Peat is a vegetable tissue formed by the breakup of various plants in water. It is formed into briquettes and used as fuel.

c) coal production dropped greatly as the country began switching to other fuels.

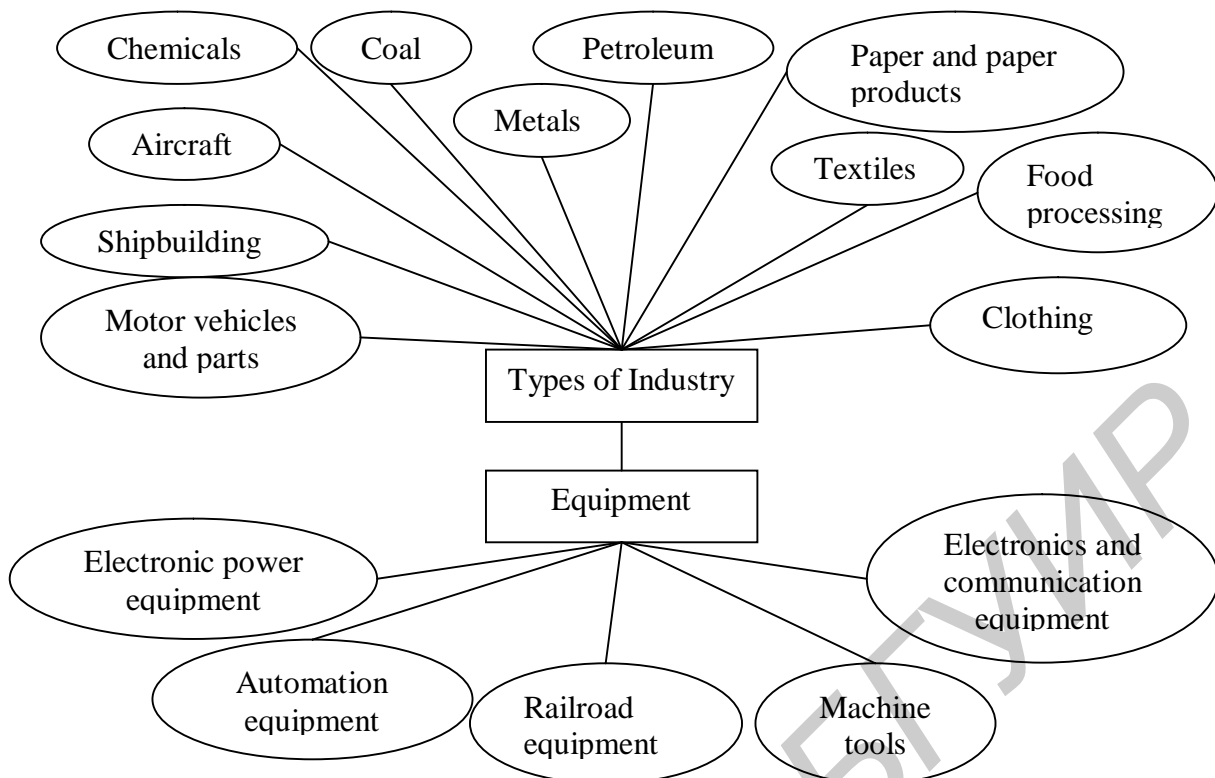
3. The country's farms are very efficient and use many specialized machines. Less than 2 percent of the workforce is employed in agriculture. Farmers raise cattle, sheep, and pigs. The British livestock industry was hurt by an outbreak of mad cow disease in cattle beginning in the 1980s. ...

a) The chief crops include barley, wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes.

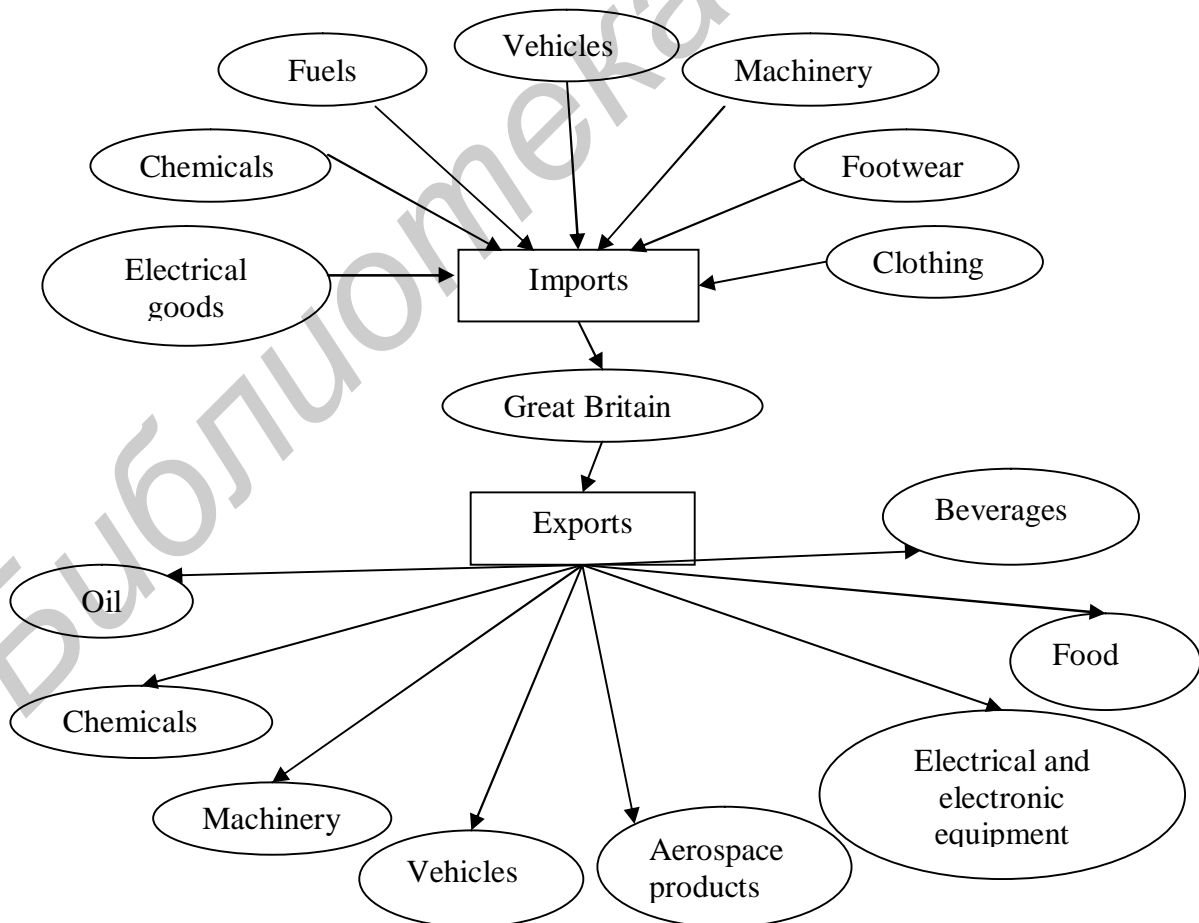
b) It is the world's largest producer of rice and is among the leading sources of wheat, corn, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, and cotton.

c) The country leads the world in the production of chickens, and eggs.

14. The network below shows the most important types of industry in the UK.



15. How much do you know about Great Britain's imports and exports. Examine the network and share this information with your groupmates.



II. 1. Comment on the following problems and quotations:

1. The British monarch reigns but does not rule.
2. "People who want to understand democracy should spend less time in the library with Aristotle and more time on the buses and in the subway." Simeon Strunsky
3. "It is not the walls that make the city, but the people who live within them. The walls of London may be battered, but the spirit of the Londoner stands resolute and undismayed". George VI (1895-1952)

2. Speak about

... the differences between the House of Commons and the House of Lords of the British parliament. Describe their activities and say what role they play in passing the laws which regulate the life of the country.

3. Make a poster for a tourist information centre in London.

III. Writing Section

1. Imagine you visited a place in Great Britain (e.g. the Tower of London, the British Museum, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park, etc.) you really liked. Describe it using the paragraph plan below.

Plan

INTRODUCTION

1) where the place is and why you went there

MAIN BODY

2) further details about the place

3) what you saw and what you did there

CONCLUSION

4) how you feel about the place and whether you recommend it or not.

2. An international travel magazine has asked its readers to describe a famous city. Write your description.

3. Your teacher has asked you to describe a visit to a place you will always remember. Write your composition.

4. A travel magazine is running a competition for the best description of a festival in Great Britain. Write a description for the competition.

5. Make up a quiz to test the students' knowledge of Great Britain

IV. Project

You have just returned from the Students Scientific Conference in London. Plan a sightseeing trip around London for one day for those students who are going to take part in the conference next year. Plan to visit no more than four places and have a picnic lunch in a park.

Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases		
ancestor	/'xnsɛstɑ/	предок
antiquity	/xn'tɪkwɒtɪ/	древность
aurochs	/'ɔ:rɒks/	зубр
ballot	/'bɒlɒt/	голосование
bondage	/'bɒndɪdʒ/	рабство, зависимость
chamber	/'tʃeɪmbə/	палата
court	/kɔ:t/	суд
elevation	/'elɪ'veɪʃn/	возвышенность
grove	/grɒv/	роща
lowland	/'ləʊvlænd/	низменность
prosecutor	/'prɒsɪkjʊ:tə/	прокурор
reservation	/'rɪzə'veɪʃn/	заповедник
suffrage	/'sʌfrɪdʒ/	голос, голосование
supervision	/'su:pə'vɪzən/	надзор, наблюдение
swamp	/'swɒmp/	болото
Verbs and Verbal Phrases		
approve	/'ɒpru:v/	одобрять, утверждать
attain	/'teɪn/	получить, приобрести
be situated (in)	/'sɪtʃueɪtɪd/	располагаться
border (on)	/'bɔ:də/	граничить
head	/hed/	возглавлять
rout	/raʊt/	обратить в бегство, разбить
span	/spæn/	простирается
stick (stuck)	/stɪk/	прикрепляться, закрепляться
swallow	/'swɒləʊ/	поглощать, подавлять
total	/'tɒtəl/	насчитывать
Adjectives		
executive	/'egzɛkjʊtɪv/	исполнительный
immense	/'ɪmens/	огромный
judicial	/'dʒudɪʃl/	юридический
legislative	/'leɪdʒɪslətɪv/	законодательный
marshy	/'mɑ:ʃi/	болотистый
primordial	/'prɪmɔ:dɪəl/	исконный, первобытный
representative	/'reprɪzɛntətɪv/	представитель(-ный)
supreme	/'su:pri:m/	высший, верховный

Practise saying the following words:

Dregovichi	/'dregOvICI/	Дреговичи
Krivichi	/'krIvICI/	Кривичи
Radimichi	/'rɔ' dImICI/	Радимичи
the Grand Duchy of Lithuania	/'grɔn 'dɑCI qv lITju: 'eIniq/	Великое Княжество Литовское

I. Oral Practice Section

1. Look through the following quotations and proverbs and try to outline the problems to be discussed.

1. Every man has a lurking wish to appear considerable in his native place.
2. Home is where the heart is.
3. A nation is a thing that lives and acts like a man and men are the particulars of which it is composed (J. Holland).
4. The nation's honor is dearer than the nation's comfort; yes, than the nation's life itself (W. Wilson).

2. Check the meaning of the following words. Find all the suitable nouns for each of the adjectives or participles.

Principal, transport, rural, ethnic, economic, feedstock, energy, local, innovative, highway, forest, foreign, sovereign, manufacturing, local, constitutional.
Security, area, peasants, policy, court zone, network, equipment, tradition, reserve, crop, fuel, technology, state, center.

3. Make sure that you know the words. Read the definitions and match the words and definitions:

ancestor, antiquity, invade, annex, remain, rapidly, declare, to last, former, independence, primordial, bondage
--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to enter a country; • old times; • to take control of the country; • to continue for a particular period of time; • existing at or from the beginning of the world; • the state of being a slave or prisoner; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person in your family who lived long ago; • to say something officially or publicly; • still to be present after the other parts have been removed, used; • that used to exist in earlier times; • done or happening very quickly; • freedom from somebody's control.
--	--

4. Read the text. Fill in the gaps with the words from ex. 3. Put some verbs into the past form.

From the History of Belarus

Belarus is a new, sovereign state the history of which goes back to The first human being appeared on its territory about 120-140 thousand years ago. There

are sites on the territory of Belarus dating 2600 years ago. The ... of Belarusians who settled on the territory of present Belarus between the 6th and 12th centuries were Krivichi, Radimichi and Dregovich. They lived in the basins of the Dnieper and the Zapadnaya Dvina rivers. They hunted, fished and farmed. These tribes were separate, but they needed in a united state. It was Kievskaya Rus that appeared at the beginning of the 9th century.

In the 13th century the Belarusian territories were swallowed by the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. During this time Belarus was largely in peace, but the Lithuanian duchy was at war and by the 15th century the Grand Duchy of Lithuania spanned from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.

Later, at the end of the 17th century Belarusian people were placed in ... to the Polish feudal lords who exploited them cruelly.

It was also ... by the troops of the Swedish King Charles XII. In 1708 the Russian troops under the command of Peter the Great routed the Swedish troops and by the end of the 18th century Belarus was ... by Russia until the 1st of January 1919 when the Byelorussian Socialist Republic was proclaimed.

In 1922 it became a member of the ... USSR. In 1939 Western Belarus, occupied by Poland, joined Byelorussia. During that period new plants and factories were built, national arts and literature, science and education developed

But World War II broke out and in 1941 Byelorussia was occupied by Nazi Germany. Over one million buildings were destroyed and the human losses totaled over two million Belarusians. The occupation ... till 1944. In post-war years Belarusian people restored ruined cities and towns, rebuilt plants. During that time Belarus became a major manufacturing center in the Western region of the USSR.

Belarus ... itself sovereign on the 27th of July 1990 and the former BSSR became the Republic of Belarus on the 25th of August 1991, attaining full independence.

5. Work in pairs. Speak of the main steps in the history of our country to your partner matching the dates and the events and arranging the facts in the right order.

6 th -12 th centuries; 13 th century; 1708; January 1; 1919; 9 th century; the end of the 18 th century; 1922; 1941; July 27; 1990; 1939; 1944; August 25; 1991
--

6. Work in pairs. Restore the dialogue between Mike, a student from Belarus and Alex, a student from Australia. They are speaking about the history of the name “Belarus”.

Alex: Hello, Mike. You know, people in our country know too little about your country. I'm interested in the history of it. Is Belarus the original name of your country?

Mike: No, it isn't. Once it was called “White Russia” or “Belaya Rus”.

Alex: ...

Mike: Surely. According to chronicles it was first mentioned in the 12th century. And the English “White Russia” was first used in the 16th century.

Alex: ...

Mike: You know there are different versions of the name. Some researchers associate it with the direct meaning of the colour “belyi” or “white”. Of course, there are also other versions.

Alex: ...

Mike: In the 19th century, for example, it was called “Belorussia”. And then the official name of the country was “Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic”, when the country was the part of the former USSR.

Alex: ...

Mike: On 27th of July 1990 our declared itself sovereign and became an independent state. Now its official name is the Republic of Belarus.

Alex: ...

... Oh, thank you. I've learned interesting facts about your country.
... And what's the origin of the name?
... Has your country been always called “Belaya Rus”?
... Do you know when the term “Belaya Rus” was first used?
... When did it become Belarus?

7. Read the text, pay attention to the underlined words. Make an outline to speak about your native land Belarus.

The Geography of Belarus



Belarus is our home. There is hardly anyone who will be able to describe the blue of the sky or the peculiar flavour of the home wind of the specific softness of the native soil of the unusual beauty of the people around us.

Belarus is situated in the center of Europe at the crossroads from east to west, from north to south.

It borders on Russia to the north and east, on Ukraine to the South, on Poland to the west and Lithuania and Latvia to the north-west. The republic covers the area of 207,600 square kilometers. The population is about 10 million people.

To describe our land one needs to be a poet. If you go north, you will see land of Braslav lakes with crystal-clear blue waters surrounded by pine groves. If you go west, you will find yourself in the Brest province- the land of immense fields and

meadows. In the south you will be engulfed by infinite forests and marshes. Broad plains and marshy lowlands occupy nearly three quarters of the territory. They are called Belarusian Polesye. There are also some hills and elevations. They can be found in the northern and central parts of the country.

There are a lot of rivers and streams and more than 10.000 lakes in the republic. The largest rivers are the Dnieper, Western Dvina, Pripiat and Neman, while the largest lake is Naroch. Forests and bushes cover more than a quarter of the area. The most famous is Belavazhskaya Puscha, Rare bisons – aurochs live there. The climate is temperately continental with a comparatively mild winter and warm summer. This is our Motherland, young and old, beautiful and full of pride, a country situated in heart of Europe where all roads meet. People of different nationalities live here in good neighborhood and peace because they have common history and traditions.

8. Work in pairs. Reproduce the answers to your partners.

A	I wish I knew more about your country. What is the area of Belarus?
B	... 207.600 sq km
A	It's quite large, isn't it?
B	Yes ... that of Great Britain.
A	What's its population?
B	... about 10 mln people.
A	Do only Belarusians live here?
B	No ... in good neighborhood.
A	What countries does your country border on?
B	... Russia to the north and east, Ukraine ... and Latvia and Lithuania ...
A	Are these any long rivers and big lakes?
B	Certainly. ... are the Dnieper, Western Dvina, Neman while ... is Naroch.
A	I've heard something about Belavezhskay Puscha. What is it?
B	It's ... Rare ... live there. And it's famous for its unique collection of wild life.
A	Thank you. That was interesting and useful.

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

- Ø About the influence of the geographical position of Belarus on its history.
- Ø Why Belarus is sometimes called "a blue-eyed country".
- Ø What they know about the origin of the name "Belaya Rus".
- Ø What they know about the ancestors of the Belarussians.
- Ø What influences the climate of the country.

10. Examine the following description of our capital. List five well-known places you'd like to visit.

MINSK

More than 900 years ago, on the right bank of the river Svisloch, at the place where another river, the Nemiga, was flowing into it, on a low hill, there arose the

town of Minsk. During the long history of its existence the ancient city on the river Svisloch was seven times plundered, destroyed and burnt. The last war destroyed the city to the ground. But every time, like a fantastic bird Phoenix, it was born out of ashes, rebuilt up and expanded again. At present Minsk is a megapolis, the population of which is over 1 million 700 thousand people. The city is currently a large transport center with a well developed transport infrastructure. Its motorways, railways and airlines connect Minsk with all the European capitals and the main cities of the world.

Its arterial street – the Nezalezhnasti Avenue of more than 10 kilometers in length – is a unique monument of architecture and urban development in post-war Europe. More than 600 streets and avenues cross the city, grading it into industrial, administrative, and dwelling parts.

On the right coast of the River Svisloch the Trinity suburb is settled down. Walking down the small paved streets you can feel yourself in ancient times, enjoying multi-colored houses and tiny shops and caves. A decade ago the work on Upper town's reconstruction started - the area of Liberty square and the adjoining streets: Bakunin, Gertsen, Internatsionalnaya and Muzykalny lane, where a small but stylistically integral area of old Minsk has survived with its lay-out and some architectural monuments of the XVI-XVII centuries.

Near the Trinity suburb there is a pride of Minsk - the Big Opera and Ballet Theatre. All visitors coming to the capital, by all means visit this theatre which is glorified for the delightful ballet far outside the country.

Such interesting and solid buildings as the Government office, Academy of Sciences, State University, Publishing House, Opera and Ballet Theater became the guidelines for creation of new buildings. That is why today there is no disagreement between the old and the modern. Recently there were erected The Palace of the Republic, the National Library, the Moscovski bus station, the Central railway station. They reflect the established tradition.

Many people, visiting Minsk for the first time, say that their soul has rest here. It's an accurate, clean and quiet city. It's a city without bustle and vanities, without haste and race. It is slightly sluggish, slightly sleepy, but always fresh and romantic.

11. Work in pairs. At the airport a Westerner and our countryman are talking about the most popular sightseeing of Belarus. Take part in this conversation and share your opinion with partners.

- So, you're going to visit Belarus, right?
- That's right. We arrive there Tuesday morning and we already have the hotel "Minsk" booked for Tuesday night.
- You know, Minsk itself is worth looking around – a new National Library,
- and do you recommend anywhere special to see while we're there?
- I strongly recommend to walk through Trinity suburb, that preserved small streets and peaceful houses of the past times.....
- That seems the best thing to do. And ... where does the city's name come from?

- Several researchers think the name comes most probably from a small river Menka, not existing by now, or from the crossroad of trading ways which Minsk was at the time.
- People say that Minsk is most beautiful at night.
- Yeah... the lights bring new image of the city, making the architecture shine secret lines and shades that cannot be seen during the day. And how long do you think to stay in the capital?
- Two or three days will be probably enough.
- And from there?
- We'd like to go to Zhirovichi.... Is it a pretty place?
- It is a sacred place. The Monastery of Zhirovichi has always been the spiritual center of Christian Belarus. There you could touch the icon of Virgin Mary, walk around the Monastery.
-
-
- Great! Thank you very much for your help.
- You're welcome. I hope you have a great trip!

12. With an English friend of yours visiting our country you are looking through the latest literary miscellanies. Read the two verses devoted to the native countryside. Try to translate and interpret them to your friend. What do the poets feel about their country? Is it a universal human feeling to love one's native place? The words in the box below will help you.

Край мой.	Радзіма
<p>Не залаты зусім, не срэбны, Быў на табе заўсёды ўбор Звычайны самы, самы зрэбны: Зялёны луг ды сіні бор. Каля дарогі жыта ў полі, Вярба старая ля ракі, Ды ў жоўтым восеньскім прыполе Рабін даспелых аганькі. Ты не сляпіў вачэй, быў просты Ва ўсе вякі твой родны ўзор: Гаёў бялюткая бяроза, Густы блакіт лясных азёр. І лён, зусім як неба, сіні, І ўсе ў рамонках берагі... Мой беларускі, мой адзіны Край ад калыскі дарагі... <i>Г. Бураўкін</i></p>	<p>Мне любя многае на свеце: дзіцячы смех і сэрца рух, прыроды радаснае квецце, стварэнне чалавечых рук... Але сярод усіх каханняў, якія поўняць сэнс жыцця і сэрцу так ласкава дараць нягасны промень пачуцця, у маіх штодзённасцях і ў марах святлом надзейным маяка на ўсіх шляхах жыццёвых ззяе Радзіма мілая мая. ...Аднойчы са сваіх блуканняў я да яе ізноў вярнуць і ў час шчаслівага спаткання стамлёным сэрцам прытулюсь... <i>Іна Саніна.</i></p>

Use the words and word combinations from the box:

a native pattern, daily cares and dreams, forest lakes, one's meaning of life,
 a green grassland, a birch grove, a land of..., a strong love of...

13. *Work in pairs. Look through the following text and render it to your deskmate. Ask him/her if this view on our country is typical.*

EYEBALLING BELARUS

Tim Bryan is a journalist working with the Guardian. He regularly travels worldwide to assess popular and lesser known tourist destinations, informing his readers of his findings. Recently he decided to pay Belarus a visit – a country almost undiscovered by British tourists. In his view, Belarus has some definite attractions. He was particularly enchanted by our forests and log cabins; deep in the woods, it's easy to relax – undisturbed by anything or anybody. Escapist tourism is becoming quite popular among ecology-minded Westerners.

Mr. Bryan also praises Minsk's modern architecture. He asserts that Western tourists are fed up with 'noble ruins' since castles can be found in abundance throughout Europe. Rather than looking at 'glorious has-beens', people want to experience modern lifestyles. Since Minsk is a living relic of the sunken Soviet Atlantis, having been destroyed in WWII and rebuilt purely by Soviet canons, it's a unique destination. Minsk is relatively crime free – unlike many other post-Soviet capitals. If British tourists can be persuaded to travel to Belarus for their holidays, they'll bring in very welcome amounts of revenue.

State system of the Republic of Belarus

14. *Study the information about the state system of the Republic of Belarus. Open the brackets, using English words from the box below the text instead of Russian ones.*

The Republic of Belarus is a unitary democratic law-governed state.

In conformity with the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus the only source of the state power is the people who exercise it directly and through (представительный) bodies.

The Constitution (утвердила) the principle of division of power into legislative, executive and judicial powers. The supreme and representative body is the Parliament, the National Assembly of the Republic. The Parliament consists of two (палата): the Chamber of Representatives and the Council of the Republic of Belarus. The Chamber of Representatives is formed on the basis of universal, free and direct (голосование) by secret ballot. The Council of the Republic is the chamber of territorial representation.

Belarus is a presidential republic. The President of the Republic of Belarus is the (глава) of state and of (исполнительный) power. Executive power is exercised by the Government (возглавляемый) by the Prime Minister.

The (юридический) power in the Republic of Belarus belongs to courts. The control over the constitutionality of regulatory acts in the state is exercised by the Constitutional Court. (Надзор) over precise and uniform execution of laws by all bodies of state government is executed by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Belarus.

verb	noun	adjective	participle I
represent	representation	representative	represented
approve	approvement	approving	approved
chamber	chamber	chamber	----
-----	suffrage	-----	----
head	head	heading	headed
execute	executer	executive	executed
judge	judge	judicial	----
supervise	supervision	supervisory	supervised

Made in Belarus

The Republic of Belarus is one of the most economically developed states of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Its major industries are machine-tool construction, electrotechnical equipment production, motor-car production, tractor building, agricultural machine building, synthetic fiber production, mineral fertilizers production, pharmaceuticals, construction materials production, and light and heavy industries. Belarus has a large and sophisticated food processing industry and processed foods have accounted for a growing proportion of total domestic demand for food in recent decades. The structure of Belarus exports is dominated by mineral products, vehicles, mechanical and electrical equipment and machinery, chemical products, ferrous metals and textiles.

15. Work in groups. Belarus has quite a few companies with very high name-brand recognition abroad. The creation of a brand demands great intellectual and material input and therefore it should be protected. Examine the following table and speak about the Belarusian products characteristic features.

GEFEST Brest	For almost 50 years now the company has been playing on the market of kitchen appliances. Over the years the company has drawn up its own strategy for success , which comprises, first of all, superior production quality, stylish design and effective marketing . The company produces gas, electric and gas-electric cookers and building-in kitchen appliances – total of 14 models and 90 modifications.
AMKODOR Minsk	The current range of products includes almost 40 types of machines – road building and construction machines and airfield sweepers, forestry and farming machinery, etc. The company got the right to CE mark its 4-ton loaders which means they are sold in the EU market without any restrictions. Belarusian road machinery and utility vehicles are exported to 32 countries. One more distinctive feature of the plant's relationship with customers is timely implementation of orders .
RATON Gomel	Raton focuses on making electrotechnical equipment: factory-assembled switcher, chamber assembly of one-sided service, high voltage linear cells, pole-and mast-mounted transformer substations, controllers and many other things. Raton electrotechnical products exclude human related malfunctions .

Elema Minsk	Elema is one of the biggest producers of outer clothing. Its product range includes warm light and short coats, jackets, suits, trousers, skirts, dresses. Modern materials, excellent quality and reasonable prices individualize our products allowing the company to satisfy most captious demands . The company has gained rich experience in working on a give and take basis.
Orsha Flax Mill	It is fortuitous that flowers of flax are an element of the National Emblem of Belarus since flax has been traditionally cultivated throughout the centuries in the country and has remained one of its most important agricultural plants. It possesses unique hygienic and exploitation qualities . The enterprise manufactures table and bed linen, fabrics for suits and shirts, decorative fabrics, ready-made garments, technical fabrics, bags and yarn.

16. Work in pairs. *MAZes, tractors Belarus, Horizont and Vityaz TV sets, Milavitsa, lingerie are among the Belarusian products recognized on the foreign markets far beyond the CIS countries. What characteristic features make our products so popular?*

17. Work in groups. Today about three million people live in the rural areas-almost one third of the population of Belarus. Social aspects give agriculture greater importance though its share in GDP makes only 9 per cent. For example, one man working in agriculture secures employment for eight people in other branches of economy. Moreover, village is a spring of ethnic traditions and folk art. To preserve and hone this source is also one of the fundamental tasks of the Belarusians.

Speak about the strategy to achieve the target using the following table.

To make a product desirable it All necessary living conditions The republic's enterprises Settlements adjacent to the agro-town Deepening of specialization in the production sphere The agricultural production The economically insolvent organizations All agro-towns The system of farming and feedstock zones Agro-industrial institutions, trade and credit-financial establishments	are must be will be	connected to gas supply systems; able to get consumer services; keen to exploit innovative technology; ensured; located in most favorable geographical-economic zones; optimized; reequipped technically and technologically; turned around; continued; produced at the lowest possible cost, with the best quality possible; integrated.
---	---------------------------	---

18. Work in pairs. *The Belarusian energy branch is being rebuilt to accommodate the local environment and untap its potential to ensure energy security of our republic. Discuss the problems of our republic energy balance. To reach the goals use phrases in the box and the statements that follow.*

According to scientists, ...; Some people believe...; On one hand...; On the other hand...;...because...; Besides...; But in my opinion...;

1. Some generally used indicators of energy security remain critical.
2. The country needs to retool the majority of its energy equipment and to develop a system of new mini combined heat and power plants running on local fuels.
3. Belarus seeks to reduce the share of natural gas in the energy balance from 90% to 47% by 2010.
4. A nuclear power plant, provided it is built and operates in compliance with all safety standards, does emit thousands of tons of CO₂, water vapor and attributable harmful substances.
5. Phytomass is of a bigger interest as a source of energy.
6. Therefore, while being promising energy sources, the biomass, solar and wind energy, municipal waste and biodiesel fuels require big investment while their share in the total energy balances remains insignificant.
7. Today Belarus is intensifying consumption of natural gas both nation-wide and in the energy industry in particular. This strategy is justified by the fact that natural gas is the most economically efficient and ecologically friendly fuel.
8. The more intense we use fire-wood, the sooner we will be left with no forests as such.
9. It makes no economic sense to use hydrogen to generate energy today.
10. Therewith of natural gas prices will outpace that of oil. Thus, in the long run the prices for these fuels against a ton oil equivalent will equalize.
11. A radical solution for the Belarusian energy balance issue would be to construct a nuclear power plant.
12. Scientists are putting effort into modernization of traditional fuel-fired installations (boilers, furnaces, dryers, etc).
13. Another fuel to challenge the dominance of natural gas is coal which will catch up with the natural gas in price and heating value already by 2010.
14. We are set to launch construction of power generating plants running on coal in the near future.
15. The republic should reckon on its own finances first of all.

19. Read the article “Education in Belarus”. Characterize the educational system of our republic.

The present day Belarus is the country of a high intellectual potential. The rich and specific scientific school of Belarus has creatively absorbed the experiences of various schools and countries. In Belarus a lot of original thinkers, technical researchers, gifted surgeons and physicians performed their creative activity. Our country brought to the world's area a lot of talented persons of science and culture whose names were included in encyclopedias and biographical reference books.

Among the key advantages of Belarus is the excellent education system inherited from the Soviet times when a strong focus was consistently made on natural sciences and applied research. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15. Higher education institutions include universities, a variety of

specialized academies and institutes for studies in technical art, agriculture, medicine, electronics, and other fields. Belarus is among the few countries in the world whose specialists have been involved in construction of space stations, global communication systems, and nuclear development projects.

According to the Human Development Report 2005 of the United Nations Development Programme, Belarus remains the leader among CIS states in terms of education and takes the lead over a number of developed countries on such indicators as public expenditure on education (6 % of GDP), adult literacy (99.6 %) and youth literacy (99.8 %).

Minsk is famous for its perfectly functioning educational system. There are 34 universities and colleges, 28 vocational schools, 258 secondary schools and over 500 pre-school institutions. The most important educational establishments are the Belarus State University, Belarus State Polytechnic Academy, Belarus State Economic University, Belarus State University of Radio Electronics and Minsk State Linguistic University. Minsk also hosts the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus.

National universities today act as both educational institutions and large research centers especially in the branches which rely on local feedstock and shape the country's economy. Developing and upgrading material and technical basis is one of the most important factors promoting the quality of education. The universities' R&D labs are fitted with cutting-edge equipment for research analysis allowing to derive information of practical and fundamental significance.

20. Quiz "Do you know the history of motherland?"

1. The term "Belaya Rus" was used for the first time? a) 13 th century; b) 12 th century; c) 14 century.	6. What lake is often called "Belarusian Sea"? a) Narach Lake, b) Braslave Lakes, c) the Blue Lakes.
2. The ancestors of the Belarusians lived in the Basins of a) the Dnieper and the Zapadnaya Dvina rivers where they grew rice and fished; b) the Dnieper and the Zapadnaya Dvina rivers where they hunted, fished and farmed; c) the Dnieper and the Bug rivers where they grew cotton and hunted.	7. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania a) helped to form a new state in the second half of the 13 th century; b) annexed Belarus in the second half of the 13 th century; c) annexed Belarus in the second half of the 12 th century.
3. The Brama that had several functions: a chapel, a customs house and city guards, was built in a) Polotsk; b) Slutsk; c) Mir.	8. In 1224 Neswizh was first mentioned in the chronicles a) as a small settlement; b) as a trade center; c) as a town with strong fortifications.
4. The oldest Orthodox Church in the country is a) the Sophia Cathedral; b) Saint Savior Church, founded by venerable Yevfrosiniy of Polotsk; c) The Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul in Gomel.	9. This vivid example of gigantomania in the architecture was built in 1938. It was a) the National Academy of Sciences; b) the National Opera and Ballet Theatre; c) the Museums of Arts.
5. Who was born in the Trinity Suburb in	10. The real ... representing Vitebsk is

Minsk? a) Yanka Kupala; b) Maksim Bagdanovich; c) Yakub Kolas.	a) the festival of medieval culture; b) the All-Belarusian festival of humor; c) the annual international music festival “Slaviansky Bazaar”.
---	---

21. Work in groups. Show your knowledge of Belarusians traditions. Read and decide which of the following characteristic features belong to each of the given folk feasts. Do these folk feasts have similar traits?

Write your version of one of these feasts.

The Ivan Kupala Night	Kalyady
------------------------------	----------------

By the way, it was at the fairs in the old days when strolling players and puppeteers gave their performances. Small puppet theatres called “Batleika” were popular in Belarus. They feature stories from the Bible about Christ and his birth.

Our forefathers gave us some essential knowledge that makes us believe that if a young man and a girl jump over the highest of all flames hand in hand they will live a long and happy life together.

Each person within the groups of young people in the celebrations has some role according to his character and temperament.

It is then when three ritual suppers (Kuttya) are prepared in every Belarusian home. Our forefathers believed that “Kuttya” (a sort of porridge, “kasha made from barley”) was a symbol of immortality and the eternity of life.

While girls play with wreaths and tell their fortune, young men start making fires.

During this period, Belarusians like to visit each other, to celebrate weddings, to arrange fairs.

Girls also stick some burning candles into their wreaths and make bets whose wreath remains on the surface longer.

This night is always filled with miracles: you may hear the whisper of herbs and see mermaids, watch trees change places and witness the bright light of the blossoming fern flower.

The host and the hostess usually give generous gifts to the guests to thank them for the well-wishing, congratulations, and the singing and playing.

It is a sin to sleep in the shortest night of the year, as there are plenty of other things to do: read fortune, jump over the fire....

Amateur actors wore the masks of Goats, Bears, Storks, Horses, Gypsies, and Old Men in performances.

How did our forefathers start the day?

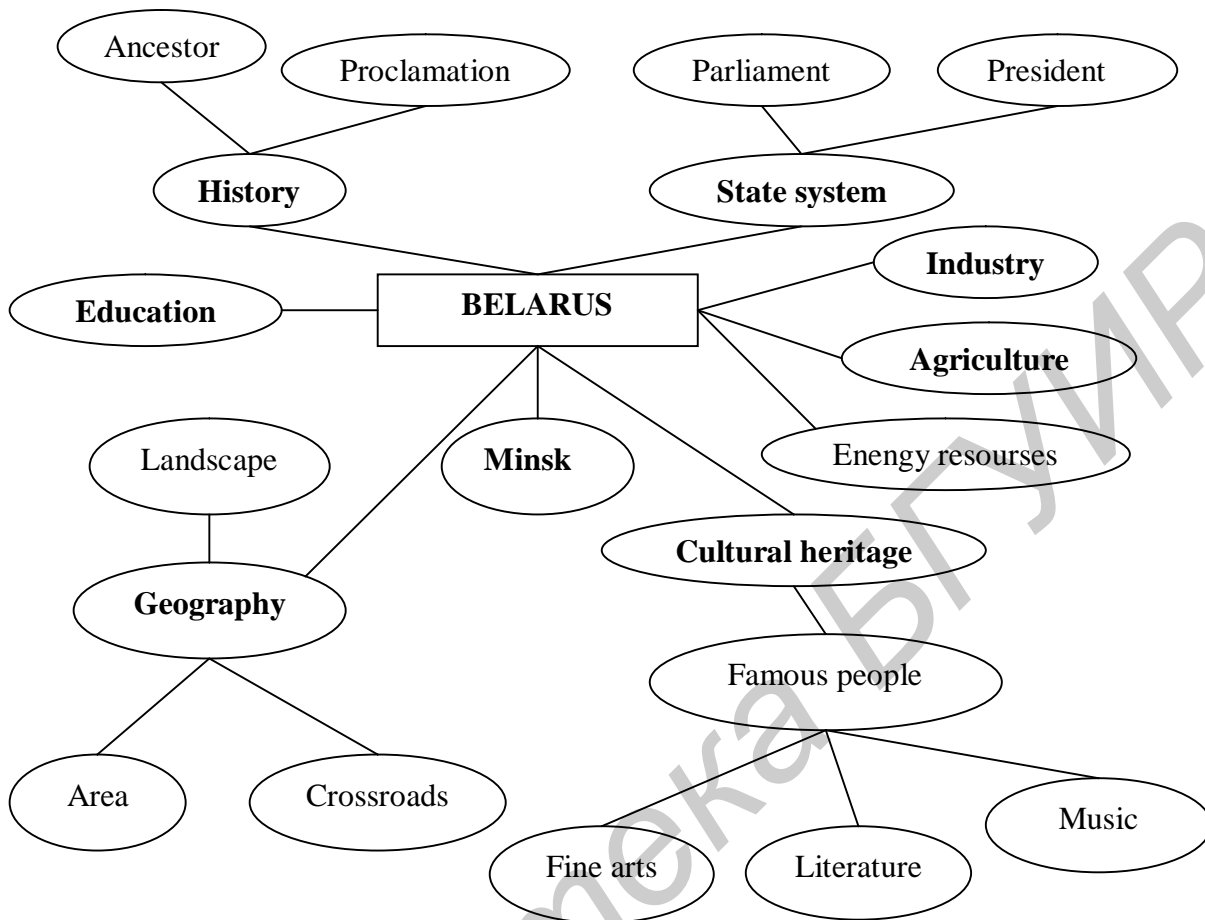
One of them bears the star, the others sing songs.

The feast of fire, water and love filled me the certainty that life is given to all of us for happiness, joy and love.

Amateur musicians play an accordion or beat a tambourine.

The main purpose of this folk feast is to get rid of everything that is bad, ill, and dirty in one’s life and to begin a new life cycle, living with joy and optimism.

22. Examine the network, expand it and reproduce the topic “Belarus is my Homeland”.



II. Comment on the following quotations.

1. Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country (J. F. Kennedy). 2. A nation is a totality of men united through community of fate into a community of character (O. Bauer). 3. A man travels the world over in search of what he needs and returns home to find it (G. Moore).

III. Writing Section.

1. *Imagine you are a journalist and you are asked to write an article about the heroic past of your country, starting with the ancient times.*

2. *Write what you know about Belarusian people and cultural traditions.*

Comprehensive Prolonged Project

Day 6th.

Your English friends are on an exchange visit to Belarus. You’re going to guide them around Minsk. Make a plan of the forthcoming excursion. Ask them what places they would like to see. Run the planned excursion.

Unit VII

SPARE TIME

Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases		
audience	/'o:dIqns/	публика, зрители
carriage	/'kxrIG/	вагон
cast	/ka:st/	состав исполнителей
climbing	/klaImIN/	восхождение, лазание
coach	/kqVtS//	(туристский) автобус
collecting	/kq'lektIN/	коллекционирование
cruise	/kru:z//	морское путешествие, круиз
dress-circle	/dres'sE:kl/	бельэтаж
entertainment	/"entq'teInment/	1) развлечение, 2) представление
fare	/feq(r)//	плата за проезд
feature film	/'fi:Cq(r)fIlm/	художественный фильм
fiction	/'fikSqn/	беллетристика
gambling	/'gxmbliN/	азартная игра
going out	/'gquIN'aVt//	прогулка
hiking	/'haIkIN/	прогулка пешком, туризм
hitch-hiking	/'hIChaIkIN//	езда автостопом
journey	/'GE:ni//	путешествие, поездка
landscape	/'lxndskeIp/	пейзаж
leisure	/'leZq/	досуг
lobby	/'lPbi/	фойе
luggage	/'lAgIG//	багаж
masterpiece	/'ma:stqpi:s/	шедевр
orchestra	/'o:kIstrq/	оркестр
outing	/'autIN/	1) прогулка, 2) экскурсия
package tour	/'pxkIGtVq(r)//	комплексное турне
playwright	/'pleIraIt/	драматург
scene designer	/si:ndI'zaInq/	художник, постановщик
science-fiction	/'sqiqnsfikSn/	научная фантастика
seascape	/'si:skeIp/	морской пейзаж
sightseeing	/"saIt'si:IN/	осмотр достопримечательностей

spectator	/spek'teItq(r)/	зритель
still-life	/'stIlIaIf/	натюрморт
train	/treIn//	поезд
treatment	/'tri:tmqnt/	обработка
voyage	/'vOIIG//	путешествие (водой)
Verbs and Verbal Phrases		
admire	/qd'mQIq/	восхищаться
be crazy (about)	/'kreIzi/	быть сильно увлеченным
be impressed	/Im'prest/	быть под впечатлением
enjoy	/In'GOI/	получать удовольствие
feel bored	/bO:d/	скучать
Adjectives		
amateur	/'xmqtq/	любитель(-ский)
dull	/dAl/	унылый, печальный
enjoyable	/In'GOIqbl/	приятный
fascinating	/'fxsIneItIN/	очаровательный
favourite	/'feIvqrIt/	любимый, излюбленный
healthy	/'helTi/	здоровый
satisfying	/'sxtIsfQIN/	доставляющий удовольствие
useful	/'ju:sfl/	полезный
useless	/'ju:slqs/	бесполезный
valuable	/'vxljuqbl/	ценный
worthwhile	/'wE:T'wQIl/	стоящий

I. Oral Practice Section

1. Look through the following sayings and try to comment on the problems to be discussed.

- All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
- Every man has his hobbyhorse.
- Idle folk have the least leisure.

2. Read the text, filling in the gaps with the words from the box. Name the most characteristic pastimes of the British, compare them with those of the Belarusians.

Entertainment, popular pastime, information source, favourite activity, gardening, outings, enthusiasm, enjoyment, leisure, spend, personal taste, audience, art gallery, exhibition.

Since ancient times man has always needed bread and entertainment and Nowadays to be able to fill ... intelligently is the last product of civilisation. How people ... their free time depends on age, sex, educational background, social class and, of

course, on their It has been estimated that the average British person spends 75 hours every week with television, radio, newspapers and magazines. All these sources of information and ... , together with films, video, and advertisements, have become a part of daily life. Watching television is a very ... in Britain. A typical day's viewing includes films, plays, current affairs, light entertainments, sports and politics.

Another ... is listening to music on the radio, records, cassettes and CDs. This has become increasingly popular in recent years. Enthusiasts of pop music spend millions of pounds a year on records and stereo music systems. There is, too, a considerable ... for classical music.

Britain is also famous for its gardens and most people like There are more private gardens in Britain than in any other country and they are looked after with love and The British are keen gardeners. Almost every village and town holds an annual flower show in summer at which local gardens exhibit fruit, flowers and vegetables and compete with each other for prizes.

On holidays, weekends or days off people often go for day "...". Some may not get much further than local parks or private gardens open to the public. Others may visit nearby ... and museums, or perhaps special Real enthusiasts go on outings in all weathers.

Try to get answers to the following questions about the text:

1. What is an outing?
2. When do the British usually go on outings?
3. What are British people's cultural activities?

3. Here is the list of some activities different people devote their leisure to. Look at the pictures and match the pictures and the activities.



- Drawing
- Dancing
- Taking photos
- Collecting
- Parachuting (sky diving)
- Playing instruments
- Playing cards
- Climbing
- Gambling
- Growing plants
- Doing crosswords
- Walking
- Jogging
- Swimming
- Fishing



Express your point of view on the advantages of each activity or recreation.

4. Tell your partner which of the mentioned in EX.3 activities you like and which of them you dislike. Why? Use the prompts.

I'd love to, I'm interested in, I'd prefer, I enjoy, I am keen on, I hate, I am not fond of, I am bored by, I can't stand.

BECAUSE

appreciate results, cope with, acquire new skills, make use of, enjoy energetic activities, joyful, fascinating, boring, pleasant.

5. You're going to read the text. Express your point of view on a variety of hobbies. What does the choice depend on? Replace the underlined words by the synonyms given in the box.

Taste, popular, collects, opportunity, leisure, activity, fascinating, includes, amateurs, exciting.

A hobby is a favourite pastime of a person. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby up to your liking, lucky you are: you have made your life more interesting. Numerous hobbies are: doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things.

The most known of all hobbies is doing things. It consists of a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one the oldest man's hobbies, especially in some countries. Computer games are becoming more and more popular hobby among young people. Almost everyone gathers something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, etc. Making things includes drawing, making sculptures, designing costumes. Some hobbyists write music.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the possibility of learning from it. Learning things can be the most interesting aspect of a hobby.

6. Express your points of view on:

1. The most suitable hobbies for children. 2. The most suitable hobbies for young people. 3. The most suitable hobbies for aged people. 4. The most suitable hobbies for everybody.

7. You want to know if your partner takes any hobbies: if 'yes'- ask 'why'. Make dialogues by analogy. Use the words in the box.

-
- Yes, I've chosen hiking.
-
- It's difficult to answer. It seems healthy.

Skiing, travelling, knitting, playing, computer games, gardening, interesting, useful, practical, entertaining, satisfying, enjoyable, healthy, embroidering.

8. Match the parts of the dialogues. Act out the dialogues.

A

1. Do you often go fishing?
2. Do you usually catch much?

3. What is your favourite pastime, I say?

A

1. No, I don't mean that. What's your favourite pastime?
2. How do you usually spend your evenings, Susan?
3. I see, what about dancing?
4. Yes, I'd like to.

B

- a) Fishing. I enjoy it very much.
- b) Well, it depends. Last Sunday, for instance, I caught so much that it was enough for all of us and our cat
- c) Well, yes. I enjoy.

B

- a) Oh, very. Actually, I'm crazy about dancing. What about going to the disco?
- b) Oh, a lot of things. There's always a lot of work to do about the house, washing up, doing the rooms.
- c) Again – nothing special. Sometimes I read a little, watch TV.

Try to interview as many people as possible about what they see as their pleasures in life.

II. Problem Solving

You will read a journal entry written by Roz – a young woman from the USA living in the Dominican Republic. As a team you will search for answers to some questions about how to resolve a cross-cultural misunderstanding.

Jogging Alone



When I first arrived in the Dominican Republic, I began to have a problem with my morning jogging routine. I used to jog every day when I was at home in the United States, so when I arrived in the Dominican Republic, I set myself a goal to continue jogging two miles every morning. I really liked the peaceful feeling of jogging alone as the sun came up. But this did not last for long. My neighbors simply couldn't understand why someone would want to run alone. Soon people began to appear at their doorways offering me a cup of coffee; others would invite me to stop in for a visit. Sometimes this would happen four or five times as I tried to continue jogging. They even began sending their children to run behind me so I wouldn't be

lonely. I was faced with a dilemma. I really enjoyed my early morning runs. However, I soon realized that it's impolite in Dominican culture not to accept a cup of coffee, or stop and chat, when you pass people who are sitting on their front steps. I didn't want to give up jogging. But, at the same time, I wanted to be polite and to show respect for the customs of my Dominican neighbors – and not to be viewed as odd or strange.

Travelling and Holidays

I. 1. Look through the proverbs and statements and try to outline the problems to be discussed.

1. Travelling opens the eyes. 2. Every story has two sides. 3. A rolling stone catches no moss. 4. The more haste, the less speed. 5. East or West, home is best.

2. In the box some words are similar in meaning but different in use. See whether you can identify this difference and compare your answers with your group mates.

A) Match the words in the box with a suitable definition (a – j)

an expedition, a flight, a tour, a voyage, a package, a tour, an itinerary, a trip, travel, a cruise, a crossing

- a) A journey by ship for pleasure –
- b) A journey by plane -
- c) The plan of a journey -
- d) An informal word for journey. Sometimes meaning a short journey -
- e) A journey for a scientific or special purpose -
- f) A holiday which includes organized travel and accommodation -
- g) Taking journeys, as a general idea -
- h) A journey by sea -
- i) An organized journey to see the sights of a place -
- j) A journey from one side of the sea to the other -

B) Use a word from A) in each sentence:

- a) The travel agent will send you ... for your trip.
- b) My neighbours went on a guided ... of Rome.
- c) Last time I went from England to France we had a very rough
- d) The first prize in the competition is a luxury Mediterranean
- e) When you go on a/an ..., you pay one price for everything.
- f) The college organized a/an ... to search for the ancient ruins.
- d) Olympic announces the arrival of ... OA 269 from Athens.
- h) The Titanic sank on its first ... in 1912.
- i) ... is one of my main interests.
- j) Mr. Dean is away on a business ... at the moment. Can I help you?

3. You've got some information on the problem of travelling. Speak of the characteristic features to your deskmate. Replace the underlined parts by the synonyms given in the box.

Travelling is popular with people of different age and lifestyle for different reasons. Some want to have a good rest after long months of hard work; others like to change a dull scene of everyday existence. There are people who travel on business and those who travel for pleasure. Some prefer planes as the quickest means of transport; others go by sea, car, train, bus, coach, take walking tours or hikes. You should bear in mind that every method of travelling has its pros and cons. Some people prefer holidays with the wealth of things to do and places to visit. Others like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the country with nothing to do but walk and bathe and lie in the sun. Travel agencies offer a wide range of options to satisfy all tastes: package holidays, cruises, guided tours, camping, caravan, farm, cultural, activity holidays and what not. Choose the one that is good for you and that you can afford this time.

advantages and disadvantages, boat, a lot of sightseeing, remember, peaceful, to relax, pleasure voyages, a refreshing change, fastest, choices

4. *In this advertisement some prepositions have been rubbed off while printing. Insert them instead of dots.*



EUROLINES

***PUT EUROPE IN YOUR POCKET YOU'LL
BE SURPRISED AT THE CHANGE***

EuroLines, the largest operator ... scheduled European coach services, gives you the freedom to explore the continent ... fares that won't hurt your pocket. ... our European partners, we provide a network of services offering ... 400 destinations ... Europe and Ireland, all ... very competitive fares. As well as daily services ... Amsterdam, Brussels, Lille, Antwerp and Rotterdam, EuroLines also provide frequent departures ... popular tourist destinations ... the South of France, Spain and Italy. ... addition, the intriguing destinations ... the Eastern Europe are easily accessible ...

EuroLines: Prague, Budapest, Bratislava, Warsaw and Krakow are all served regularly ... the year...

Can you guess what information under the following items has been lost from this ad: Flexible Ticketing, Unaccompanied Minors, Cross Channel Services, Regular Refreshment Halts, Cancelling Your Ticket, EuroLines Insurance, Excellent Group Discounts? Discuss your ideas with the rest of your group.

5. Work in pairs. Complete the following unfinished pieces of argumentation using the expressions given below. Which of the speaker sounds more convincing in your opinion? Whose point of view do you share?

Alec: Hello, boys! I'm so happy! My parents have made me a wonderful present and I'm going to Disneyland on my holidays.

Nick: Fantastic! And you'll go there by plane, I think.

Alec: Sure. For me there's nothing like travel by air, it is more comfortable, more convenient and of course far quicker than any other method of travelling. There is none of the dust or dirt of a railway or car journey. ... Besides, flying itself is a thrilling thing. Don't you agree?

Nick: I think I should say a word or two for trains. With the train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable corner seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole country side ... Besides, do you know a more exciting place than a big railway station?

Ann: I do.

Alec: And that is?

Ann: A big sea port. For me there's no travel so fine as by boat. And when you come to a harbour you see cargo-ships, sailing-ships, rowing-boats round you. All this is so thrilling!

Alec: But I suppose that's all right for those who like it, but not for me as I am always seasick when the sea is a little bit rough.

Robert: Well, if we speak about methods of travelling we mustn't forget about walking tours. ... and besides you are saving your railway fare travelling on foot. So I say: "A walking tour for me!"

to feel the deck under one's feet; to have a meal in the dining-car; the quietness and calm of nature; to go in search of beauty; to leave the dull road highway; to have much more advantages in comparison with; to feel the fresh wind blowing in the face ; to see a real country; to have a wonderful bed in a sleeper; to change from ... to

6. Now look through the following text, study the information and render it to your friend. Put the linking words on the right in the correct place. They are given in the right order. Do you find this method of travelling attractive?

The advantages and disadvantages of travelling by TRAIN.

<p>1 Travelling by train has many advantages. There are no stressful traffic jams, and trains are fast and comfortable. You can use the time in different ways. You can just sit and read, or watch the world go by. You can have a meal or a snack in the buffet car.</p>	<p>first of all, also, for example,</p>
<p>2 Travelling by train also has some disadvantages. It is expensive and the trains are sometimes crowded and delayed. You have to travel at certain times and trains cannot take you from door to door You need a bus or a taxi to take you to the railway station.</p>	<p>however, for one thing, what is more, for example</p>
<p>3 I prefer travelling by train to travelling by car. I feel more relaxed when I reach my destination.</p>	<p>despite the disadvantages, because</p>

7. Make notes about the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by different means of transport. Then write a text similar to the one above, giving your own opinion.



<i>Types of transport</i>	<i>advantages</i>	<i>disadvantages</i>
Road, train, sea, air		

8. In these two dialogues find the following information:

1. Where does Ann live? 2. Where does she want to travel? 3. How long is she going to stay there?

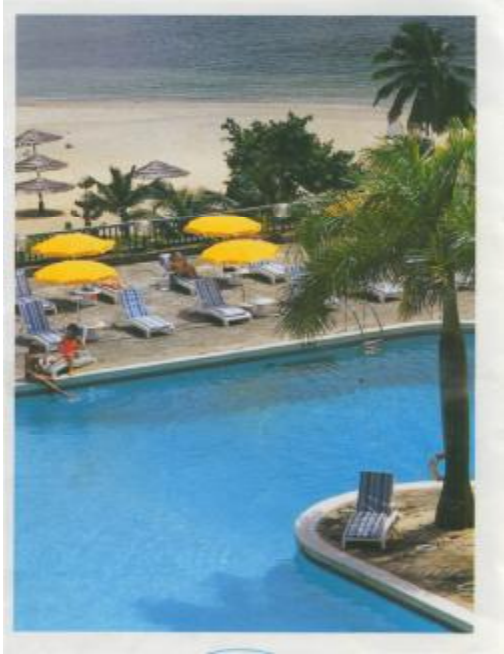
Complete the first dialogue.

Catching a train

A	Good morning. (a)..... the times of trains (b) Newcastle, please?
B	Afternoon, evening? When (c) ?
A	About five o'clock this afternoon.
B	About (d) Right. Let's have a look. There's a train that (e)..... 4.45, and there's (f) at 5.25.
A	And (g) get in?
B	Back at King's Cross at 7.15 and (h)
A	Thanks a lot.
Ann goes to the ticket office. Put the lines of the conversation in the correct order.	
A	Hello. I'd like a ticket to Newcastle, please.
A	I want to come back this evening, so a day return.
C	How do you want to pay?
A	Return, please.
C	Here's your change and your ticket.
C	Single or return?
A	Twenty, forty, sixty pounds.
C	Day return or period return?

A	Cash, please.
C	Forty-eight pounds fifty, please.
A	Thank you.

Try to remember the conversations. In pairs, practise saying them.



9. Work in pairs. Continue the dialogue between a travel counsellor and a customer at the tour agency according to the logical scheme. When you are ready, join up with another pair and compare your variants.

-Welcome, sir! Can I be helpful in any way?
-I'd like to go on a tour to ... (Great Britain, Italy, Egypt etc.) ...

Scheme:

1. asking for information-offering something
2. regretting and declining an offer of something- asking about preferences
3. saying what you prefer-advising someone
4. saying you are curious

Formulas:

Asking for information Could you tell me ... (please)? Will you kindly tell me ..., (please)? Can you help me? Do you happen to know ...?	Offering smth Would you like...? Could (can) I offer you ...? What would you say to...? Won't you have...?	Regretting It's a (great) pity ... I regret ... I'm sorry but ...
Declining an offer of smth Not for me, thanks I won't, thanks Not this time, thanks I'm not sure I can That's very kind, but I won't...	Asking about preferences Do you prefer ... or ...? Would you rather ... or...? Which would you prefer ... or...? Which seems better to you? Do you find ... or ...more enjoyably?	Advising someone I wouldn't recommend (advise) ... You'd better not ... I think you should ... Why don't you ... I'd ... if I were you, ...

10. Continue each piece by adding a few sentences in full accordance with the speakers' viewpoints.

Andrew: The best way to spend holidays is travelling. I believe holidays should be a change of scene. If you live in a noisy city surrounding you'd prefer quiet and peaceful holidays in the country, by the sea, in the hills. On the other hand if you are a country-dweller...

Boris: Many people prefer package holidays .With it you'll have some of the usual holiday problems settled long before your holidays start. A travel company will organize it for you beforehand. It will book ticket for the flight, make reservations of

the hotel, hire a bus or a car to take you to the airport and back. Breakfasts will also be included. And they will offer you a package of sightseeings. All you have to do is...

Alice: There are serious grounds to believe that the history books will describe the present period of human civilization as the time when people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains. There were lifts and escalators in all buildings to prevent people from walking. And the most surprising thing is that they didn't use their legs even when they went on holidays...

Irene: Travelling is adventure, and adventure is necessary for all of us. It keeps us from growing stale and old, it gives us the movement and change which are necessary to our life. One of the aims of travel is to go in search of beauty. Yet even more valuable to the traveller is the knowledge which he gets of his fellow men by going among people of different characters and ways of life. The proverb says: "So many countries, so many customs". And then there's for the traveller the great joy of coming home again...

11. Share your ideas on the following problems with the rest of the class. Try to be as persuasive as possible.

- A. The only way to travel is on foot. B. A camping holiday is only for the young. C. Tourism ruins everything that it touches. D. Every kind of travelling is good in its own way. E. Modern means of communication make the world a small place.

II. Writing Section

Write a short article on the topic: "The Journey of My Dreams". What is your idea of a wonderful summer or winter holiday? What are its ingredients?

The Arts

I. 1. Look through the quotations and try to outline the problems to be discussed.

1. "All Art is but imitation of nature" (Seneca). 2. "A picture is a poem without words" (Horatio). 3. "Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, writing an exact man" (Bacon). 4. "Music is the universal language of mankind" (Longfellow).

People spend their leisure time in a variety of ways. The Arts provide outlets for hobbyists with special interest in such performing art forms as theatre, dance, cinema, ballet, opera and concerts.

2. Some people are speaking about their visit to a theatre performance. Look up and say which theatre they've visited. Why do you think so? Which theatres have you ever visited?

The Puppet Theatre	The Musical Comedy Theatre	The Opera House
The Art Theatre	The Drama Theatre	The Philharmonic Society

Robert Miller: "Even in these days of sophisticated film animation and special effects, these theatres still have a special place in many cultures and no doubt people will be able to see the traditional characters for many more years. Although some of

us think of these objects as children's entertainment, they were – and often still are – used to tell serious stories to adult audiences.”

Mike Smith: “the way they see the dance is based on the classical understanding of plasticity mixed with gymnastics, acrobatics, folk choreography, drama pantomime....”

John Norman: “There isn't a single spare seat in the house and elegant music lovers are packed in the hall, listening attentively. As for the Evgeny Kissin piano recital, whatever one's assessment of his sensitivity in Schumann or Beethoven, his technique and physical strength at the keyboard are beyond question. ”

Olga Gromova: “The performance is almost too perfect – resembling a polished masterpiece rather than a slice of real life.”

Martha Herbert: “It was a spectacular hit, a warm wonderful and welcoming show, full of great songs. I gasped, laughed and cried.”

3. These words have been left out of Nick's theatre visiting story below. Say where they go and retell Nick's impressions to your groupmates.

actors	seats	audience	performance	reviews	sets	lobby	cast	programme	stage
--------	-------	----------	-------------	---------	------	-------	------	-----------	-------

To tell the truth, I had a special liking for the Yanka Kupala Academic Theatre. As far as I know it is one of the oldest theatres in your republic. Yesterday my friends invited me to see an ambiguous... of Simon-Musician. Leaving our coats in the cloakroom, we passed on to the... We bought a... and occupied our... The theatre was full. There was hardly any vacant seat. It was grand, magnificent and a landmark. The ...were realistic and costumes were wonderful. It was a good... acting with an absolutely fascinating charm and power. Within seconds, the... managed to create a field of energy around lifeless Symon – played by Alexander Molchanov. We enjoyed the play greatly. The... kept the actors on the... for a long time after the performance. The main actors were presented with flowers. The way Nicolay Pinigin had organized the performance was excellent and it got rave... in the papers.

4. Let's phone to the book-office and try to reserve tickets. The table given above will help you.

Talking About Performances

Svetlov is a great theatre-goer. So once after the talks he asked Mr. Dunn:

Svetlov: What is on at London theatres now?

Dunn: 1. The Covent Garden Theatre is famous for opera and ballet performances with the best English singers, ballerinas and ballet-dancers. The National Theatre shows the best in the world drama. Some theatres put on modern plays and at others you can sometimes enjoy good musicals, folk songs concerts or concerts of “pop” music.

Svetlov: Mr. Dunn. I've heard very much about the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. It's in Stratford-on-Avon, isn't it?

Dunn: Right. But in 1960 the Royal Shakespeare Company also began to perform at the Aldwych Theatre in London where they put on both classical and new plays.

Svetlov: Have you seen any performances on the stage of the Stratford Theatre?

Dunn: Oh yes. As a matter of fact my wife and I were there a couple of months ago and saw "Othello".

Svetlov: What did you think of it?

Dunn: It was an excellent performance. The cast was very good, except for the actress who played the part of Desdemona. 2.

Svetlov: What was wrong with her performance?

Dunn: Well, 3. During the interval everyone was saying that.

Svetlov: How about the actor who played the part of Othello?

Dunn: Oh, his performance was very convincing and dramatic. There were seven or eight curtain calls for him, when the performance was over.

Svetlov: There was a full house, I believe.

Dunn: Yes, indeed! 4. Anyway, Mr.Svetlov, I recommend you to go and see some play at the Aldwych Theatre. 5.

Svetlov: This sounds a good idea.

1. a) It is an extremely popular theatre. b) This play always has a full house. c) The house was rather thin.	4. a) You'll enjoy it. b) It is worth seeing. c) The play turned out a frost.
2. a) She was rather ordinary. b) There was so much emotion in her acting that many cried. c) Her sun is set.	5. a) There was no feeling in it. b) She seemed to be talking in her sleep. c) Her play was so natural.
3. a) There is a bit of everything. b) Let's go over to the billboard and see what's on. c) The theatres started the new seasons.	

What's on at the Cinema Today?

5. What types of movies does the customer like (dislike)? Restore the dialogue and you'll find the answers.

<p>Clerk: Let's see ... We have <i>The Secret Agent Returns</i>. That's pretty exciting.</p> <p>Customer: Hmm. Maybe a comedy.</p> <p>Clerk: Hi. Can I help you?</p> <p>Customer: Yeah, but I've seen it already. Maybe an action movie. Do you have any new movies?</p> <p>Clerk: Well, <i>Three Clowns</i> is very funny.</p> <p>Clerk: Do you know what type of movie you want to see? Comedy? Drama? Science fiction?</p> <p>Customer: Well, I want to rent a video, but I don't know what to watch.</p>	<p>Customer: Um ... What's that one from France that won the award at the film festival?</p> <p>Clerk: Not really, it's more of a spy thriller. The acting is great, and the plot is very clever. I liked it a lot.</p> <p>Customer: Is it violent? I don't like violent movies.</p> <p>Clerk: We have a few ... Anything in particular you're interested in?</p> <p>Customer: I don't know ... Well, how about foreign films?</p> <p>Clerk: Oh, you mean <i>C'est la Vie</i>?</p> <p>Clerk: OK. Let me just make sure that ...</p> <p>Customer: That's the one! I'll rent that.</p>
---	--

6. Use these questions to have a conversation with your partner.

- a. What is your favorite type of movie? Why?
- b. What's the worst movie you have seen? Why didn't you like it?
- c. Who is your favorite actress (actor)? Why?
- d. What is the last movie you watched? Did you like it?
- e. What movie that is currently playing do you want to see? Why?

7. Work in pairs You've managed to see a theatre performance and a new film at the cinema with your friends. Share your impressions using:

Definitely. That's exactly my own view. I'm not at all, in fact. That's not the way I see the play. You can't be serious!

1. Do you think the play is more laughable than sad?
2. I was deeply impressed by the play.
3. The main characters were superb.
4. They have given the piece a realistic treatment.
5. The cast leaves much to be desired.
6. It's a rather poor production.
7. I like the open-air scenes with their breath-taking beauty.
8. The film is dull in spots.
9. It is a masterpiece of French cinema art.

8. Find and read aloud those parts of the texts which express the viewpoints given below.

A: "In some respects the motion picture is the American art par excellence. For a long time Hollywood produces new films with an unbelievable speed. The slogan "The Art for art's sake" is placed by a steady stream of the high quality movie hits. Different countries are pervaded with all sort of American-made thrillers, westerners, spy-films, horror-films, ... the like which have a pernicious influence on young people. In the middle of the 20th century some critics argued that the American film, precisely because its need to please a mass audience had helped it break out of the limiting gentility of the European cinema, had a vitality and a set of masters without equal in the world."

B: "The British film industry is widely acknowledged to have undergone a revival. British films, actors, creative and technical film services have been achieving notable successes at international film festivals. The important thing about the British film industry is that the industry is promoted by the British film Institute. The Institute offers direct financial and technical help to new and experienced film-makers who cannot find support elsewhere, insists on having artistic control of pictures. In other words, it controls the script, the cast, the shooting and the completion of the picture."

1. The film-makers are extremely commercial-minded and regard the properties they have as commercial properties.
2. Commercial art impede the young talented film writers, actors and producers in their effort to produce really good films.

3. The British films will be in the international prize-winning category.
4. In Britain the local authorities have powers to license cinemas and censor films.
5. The American film industry has a motto “The Art for art’s sake”

9. Work in groups. Arrange your own material about the latest films you think to be popular. Make a presentation of the films you have chosen.

10. Gather material for your article *A Theatrical Minsk*. Present your material to the group.

11. Find the following information in the text. In some cases you have to write more than one number.

Which of the museums:

A spans the widest historical period?	F has 350 exhibition rooms?
B is an outstanding monument of Russian architecture?	G is known as a “temple of spirit”?
C excites and provokes by its architecture?	H concentrates the radical new forms of art?
D exhibits coins and medals, ceremonial arms and armor?	I was named in 18 th century?
E keeps dynastic collections?	J received Voltaire’s library?

1. The Hermitage is a world-famous museum of art and cultural history. Within its walls are close to three million objects. Among them are quite a few true masterpieces of art and unique artifacts from many countries and peoples of the world, ranging from deepest antiquity to the present day. The Hermitage is also a unique architectural complex, an outstanding monument of Russian architecture of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The museum’s activity is in direct contradiction to the literal meaning of its name. “Hermitage” comes from the French *eremite*, which means “empty lot,” “hidden corner”. This was the name given in eighteenth-century France to small pavilions on palace grounds.

Along with paintings, the Hermitage received collections of engravings and drawings, antique artifacts, Western European sculptures, works of applied art, arms, coins, medals, and books (including Voltaire’s library). The museum’s exhibits (there are more than 350 exhibition rooms) are at present located in five buildings, connected by passages: the Winter Palace, the three hermitages (Small, Old, and New), and the Hermitage Theatre, in the foyer of which there are now regular exhibitions.

2. The Kunsthistorisches Museum traces its origins to the art collections assembled over centuries by the Habsburg dynasty. Holdings inherited from the Medieval rulers were augmented in the 16th century by emperors Maximilian I, Ferdinand I, Maximilian II and, in particular, Rudolf II, who was the most prominent collector of the early Modern period. These monarchs enriched the imperial collections with objects of outstanding artistic importance. The individual dynastic collections of the 16th century were kept in imperial residences in Vienna, Prague,

Graz, and Ambras near Innsbruck. The diverse collections of paintings were combined to form the Kunsthistorisches Museum Picture Gallery, which comprises works from the 15th through the 18th centuries. Coins and medals from antiquity to the most recent times can be found in the Coin Cabinet. Ceremonial arms and armor from the 15th through the 17th centuries were amassed in the Collection of Arms and Armor. The development of modern conceptions of academic disciplines and research led to the “Universal Kunstammer” splitting into the Collection of Greek and Roman Antiquities and the Egyptian and Near Eastern Collection, leaving the Kunstammer with a core of works of decorative arts and sculpture. The Collection of Ancient Musical Instruments was assembled from the holdings of the Kunstammer and the Este Collection.

After *Connecting Museums*, 2002

12. Work in pairs. Discuss these questions: These words and phrases are sure to help you to express your idea.

- What are the important museums or galleries in your city (or a city you know well)?
- What makes them attractive to tourists? Which would you recommend, and why?

Manuscripts that were written centuries ago; collections of portraits painted by world known artists; Belarusian decorations of the time of –; mosaic works; objects in ivory bone; objects in glass and pottery; national embroidery of the Belarusian peasantry; clay pots decorated with ornaments; stone images of ancient gods; fur, felt and cloth garments, headwear and footwear of the 16 century.

13. Match the following genres of painting with their definitions:

1 a landscape	a) a painting of such unanimated subjects as fruit, flowers and other decorative things;
2 a portrait	b) a picture on a wall or ceiling where a plaster is still wet or damp;
3 a still life	c) a picture or representation of the person, especially of a face generally drawn from life;
4 a fresco	d) a painting of the sea
5 a seascape	e) a picture representing a tract of country with the various objects it contains.

14. Have you ever seen the world-famous paintings given below? Will you describe them?

“The Last Day of Pompeii” (Bryullov); “The Bogatyr” (Vasnetsov); “Tenth Wave” (Aivassovski); “Demon” (Vrubel); “Golden Autumn” (Levitan)

For ideas:

dark clouds, a flash of lightning, truly remarkable, to look very impressive, strength of the heroes, a sinister atmosphere, to portray, to be in panic, red flames, range of colours, radiate, to cover the sky, to illuminate the scene, emotional storm, to be reflected, despair, sharp psychological expressiveness, airiness and lightness, poetic in tone and atmosphere.

The Sounds of Music

15. Music can be described in different terms. Put each word into one of these categories:

Musical genres (styles):	Musical rhythms:	Musical instruments	Music making	Musical equipment
--------------------------	------------------	---------------------	--------------	-------------------

Polka, to compose, violin, classical music (instrumental, vocal, chamber, symphony), guitar, to arrange, amplifier, to improvise, jazz, flute, electronic music, player, to write authentically music, blues, rock, equalizer, to make music, background music, cello, tuner, folk, French horn, (loud) speaker, pop, to accompany, deck, opera, saxophone, ragtime.

16. A Look through the descriptions of things you can do with music and try to guess the meaning of the words in bold type.

She **plays the piano** very well, but she doesn't **read music**. She's got a **good ear**. She can **pick out** any tune on the piano. She doesn't have to **practice** much at all. She's a **natural**. She can **play by ear**.

He's very **musical**. He **wrote an arrangement of (arranged)** a Bach symphony for the band. You can **play a tune** on an instrument or you can **whistle** or **hum**. You can **make music** in lots of ways. I've some new **chords** on the guitar I have to **practice** my **scales**, but it's boring.

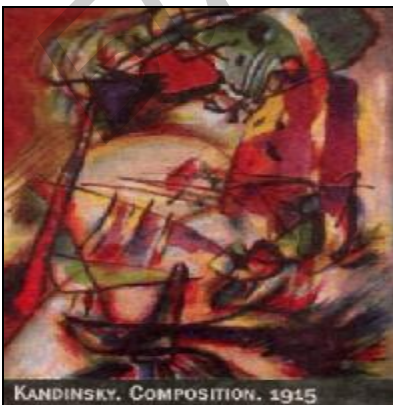
B. Fill in the words in bold type from the text above in the description of

1. Vanessa started ____ the violin since her very first months, and by the age of 3 she could ____ music. She liked ____ her scales.

2. At seven, never having had a violin lesson, Mozart could ____ any tune on the violin. He ____ the first of his symphonies in 1765.

17. Look at the photos (pictures) and speak about your impressions on visiting a theatre (cinema, concert, exhibition). What role does music (theatre, cinema) play in your life? For ideas:

Educates my feelings, help appreciate the beauty, enrich our knowledge, develops my artistic taste, widen our outlook, to give anything new, to see the beauty around us, to have a pernicious influence, to be an intellectual exercise, to be an emotional experience, to understand human souls, cultivates some ideas, entertain, to inspire





18. Prepare your own questionnaire to interview a pop star. Run your interview and get ready to make a report summing up the answers.

19. Reading: pleasure or work. Go through the interview that follows. Analyze it and give comments on what is reading for them and how they feel about the world of literature.

Sheila M: “I like to be constantly in touch with the news. That’s why I prefer reading different types of newspapers. The popular papers are less in size, with many pictures, big headlines and short articles. The quality papers provide me with more serious articles and more detailed information.”

Mark S: “As for me I like reading novels, adventure stories and other books for fun. Recreational reading helps me understand people, takes on journeys to unknown parts of the world.”

Frank T: “As soon as I’ve been reading a book for a bit, I fall asleep. I always start off with the best intentions, but after a few pages my eye lids come down and I’m snoozing.

Nick P: “I take a great interest in reading scientific magazines. I try not to miss my chance to buy a special limited edition of Engineering Tomorrow. It is printed monthly. It gives me factual material about microelectronics, computing and electrical engineering.

20. Speak about your reading habits. These words are sure to help you.

to form a reading habit early in life; to motivate and encourage reading; to read silently to oneself; to read quickly but accurately; to read slowly; to read effortlessly; to read curled up in a chair; to read deep into the night; to read oneself to sleep; to read for pleasure/for an examination; to be glued to a book for hours; to be/get lost in a book; to choose books according to subject/the author's name; to browse through newspapers and periodicals; to scan / skim a magazine / article; to dip into/glance, over/pore over /thumb through a book; fiction, science fiction, non-fiction, biography, fantasy, instruction booklet, poetry

21. When we go to the library, we know definitely what we hope to find. We may be looking for special information for a scientific report, or we may want a story for our own entertainment or for starting a hobby. Read about a new public library. Why can it be a pleasant pastime to go to the library?



The grandest project of the country is a new National Library.

The model is unusual. It reminds a shaped diamond, symbolizing the value of the building. The first levels look like the support for the stone. They host reading halls, exhibitions, conference rooms with simultaneous translation equipment, stores and cafes.

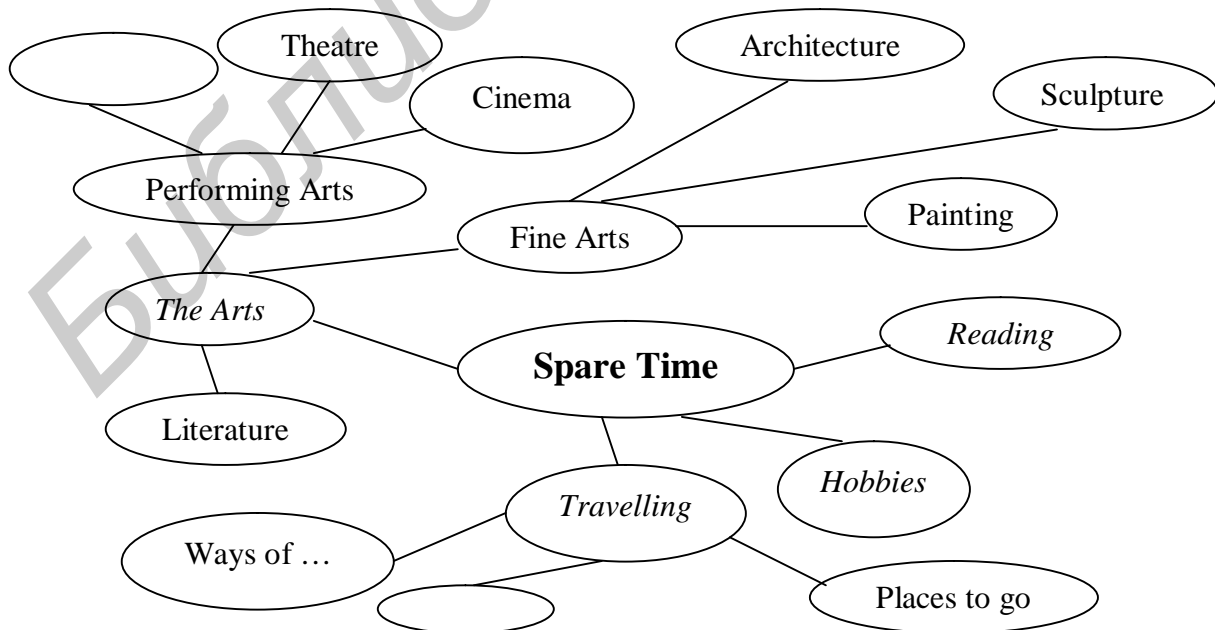
The internal design presupposes that any book will be delivered through 20 floors and 60 meters diameter levels of shelves within 30 minutes.

The core of the building is the elevator going through all the floors. Another elevator, so-called the Panoramic elevator, is placed outside the building, so that visitors could appreciate the view from the top 25th floor of the library (72 meters). Right at the entrance there is the sculpture of Francisc Skoryna, Belarusian and Eastern European publisher. The Western wall will be decorated by an alley that will celebrate great cultural leaders of the past, as well as the scientist, politicians etc. There is also a plan to found the park of sculptures.

22. Answer the following questions:

1. What do generally students go to the library for?
2. Have you ever taken any information from the library for a specific purpose?
3. When did you last go to the library?
4. What kind of information did you get there?

23. Examine the network and reproduce the topic "Spare Time" supplying the necessary factual and imaginative details so as to present some ideas to your group mates.



II. Write an account of a visit to an exhibition, museum, concert or show. Explain what you enjoyed about it and why you would recommend it to other people.

III. Have debates between the lovers of classical music and the fans of light music, including jazz and blues. The champions of classic say that it is the music of high emotions. Their opponents say it is the light music that brings the feelings of satisfaction.

IV. Project Work

Your group is going to set up a leisure centre where people will enjoy different activities.

Follow the given stages to reach the goal.

1. Think about the final form of the centre. What activities will be included into plan of your centre?

2. Prepare a questionnaire about leisure activities your group mates prefer.

3. Run surveys, interviews and students' activities preferences.

4. Decide how to organize the preferences for effective presentation.

5. Present the outcome of your project work as a culmination activity. The manner of the presentation will depend on the final form of the product. You may use pictures, diagrams, photographs, posters, video or audio recordings.

Comprehensive Prolonged Project

Day 7th

Today is your day off.

All the students are divided into groups. Your group is offered to visit a first-night performance and to attend The Wallace Collection and the museum of Madame Tussaud of wax figures, representing famous personalities of politics, science and arts. Share your impressions on both visits with other participants of the Conference.

Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases		
benefit	/'benIfIt/	выгода, польза; прибыль, преимущество
bias	/'baIqs/	пристрастие; необъективность, предвзятость
disadvantage	/'dIsqd'va:ntIdz/	недостаток, затруднение
impact	/'Impxkt/	сильное воздействие, влияние
issue	/'ISu:/	проблема, спорный вопрос
source	/sO:s/	источник
viewpoint	/'vju:pOInt/	точка зрения
violence	/'vaIqlqns/	насилие
Verbs and Verbal Phrases		
advertise	/'xdvqtaiZ/	рекламировать
concern	/'kqn'sE:n/	касаться, относиться; затрагивать
cover	/'kAvq(r)/	освещать (события и т.п.) в печати, на телевидении, по радио
distribute	/'dI'strIbju:t/	распространять
do harm	/'du:ha:m/	наносить, причинять вред
encourage	/'In'kArIG/	ободрять, поощрять, поддерживать в чем-либо
enrich	/'In'rIC/	обогащать
entertain	/'entq'teIn/	развлекать
excite	/'Ik'saIt/	побуждать, вызывать (какие-либо чувства), пробуждать (интерес и т.п.)
raise	/'reIz/	поднимать, повышать; побуждать
subscribe	/'sqb'skraIb/	подписывать(ся) (на газеты, журналы и т.п.)
subvert	/'sqb've:t/	низвергать, низлагать, ниспровергать, разрушать
Adjectives		
accurate	/'xkjqrqt/	точный, верный, правильный
current	/'kArqnt/	текущий, данный, современный
harmful	/'ha:mfl/	вредный
reasonable	/'ri:znqbl/	разумный, благоразумный, рациональный, здравый
reliable	/'rI'laIqbl/	надежный
topical	/'tPpIk1/	актуальный, животрепещущий, жизненный
vital	/'vaIt1/	(жизненно)важный, насущный, существенный, необходимый

I. Oral Practice Section

1. Look through the following proverbs, statements and quotations to outline the problems to be discussed.

1. Television is a window on the world. 2. One picture is worth a thousand words. 3. The press is a mirror of current events. 4. "Explain, simplify, clarify" (Alfred Harmsworth, publisher, press baron).

2. Work in pairs. You've got some information about mass media. Tell your partner about the role of mass media. Replace the words in bold with the words similar in meaning given in the box.

Mass media play a very **important** role in reflecting the life of society and building **opinions**. There are different kinds of mass media: press, television, radio, posters, **advertisements**, etc. All of them do much to **excite** an interest in every aspect of the country's life. They **draw** the public's **attention** to the most serious political, economic, social and ecological problems. They help to develop a broader **understanding** of the present-day world around us, to form our outlook. So as mass media **actually** raise the most **vital** problems, the effectiveness of their **influence** on the people is great. They keep people informed on all **topical issues** of the day.

Comprehension, current, in fact, commercial, significant, arouse, essential, pay attention to, viewpoints, impact, problems

3. Match the definitions below with the words in the list.

1	celebrity	a	view held as probable
2	circulation	b	belonging to the present time; of the present day
3	commercial	c	to pay regularly in order to receive a magazine, newspaper, etc.
4	coverage	d	a part of a newspaper (supposed to be written by the editor) giving an opinion on some question of day (rather than news)
5	current	e	periodical publication with articles on current events, new books, art, etc.
6	documentary	f	to express; give an idea of
7	editor	g	the way in which a particular piece of news or event is reported
8	editorial	h	an advertisement on television or radio
9	event	i	the title of a newspaper report printed in large letters
10	headline	j	a continuing story about a group of people that is regularly on television
11	opinion	k	the number of copies a newspaper sells each day
12	periodical	l	a film that gives facts and information about a subject
13	reflect	m	a well-known person on television, film or in the press
14	review	n	a magazine about one topic, that appears once a month, three times a year, etc.
15	soap	o	the person who decides what goes in a newspaper or magazine
16	subscribe	p	thing that happens (usu. important)

4. Explain to your partner why the press is called a mirror of current events choosing the correct word.

The press is often called a mirror of **current/currency** events. It includes newspapers and magazines. Public life, **rich/reach** in interesting and important events, receives full **cover /coverage** on the pages of our newspapers. The

educational role of the press is extremely great. If you are a regular reader of the press, you'll be **good/well-informed** in all questions. There are magazines and newspapers for almost every trade, profession, sport, hobby or interest. The **editors/editorial** usually deals with the topical issue of the day: important international and domestic news items. Different newspaper columns publish material on many different subjects including brief reviews of current events, critical comments on social life, interviews given by famous people. Some newspapers and magazines **carry/bring** supplements, which are very **helpless/helpful** for readers. In our country there are dailies, weeklies, monthlies. Many big cities have evening papers which give the **last/latest** news. People can subscribe to as many papers as they like. As for me, I subscribe to "Computer News". It's a weekly for specialists and **entrepreneurs/enterprising**. In Britain such newspapers are called quality newspapers, because they are serious and cover news **thoughtlessness/thoughtfully**. In "Computer News" you can find all the necessary information on computer world: new discoveries and inventions, network, software, hardware, **interested/interesting** and entertaining facts, advertisements. The paper has a supplement, which contains information about the computer market: prices, sellers, types of computers and peripherals on **sale/sail**.

5. Study the text and say which of these viewpoints it expresses.

- | |
|---|
| <p>1. A. Quality newspapers tend to make news sensational, avoid serious political and social problems or treat them superficially.
 B. Quality newspapers give a full and thorough coverage of national and international events, business, sport and other news.
 C. Much of the information presented by quality newspapers concerns the private life of people who are in the news.</p> |
|---|

- | |
|--|
| <p>2. A. Popular newspapers publish factual news reports and provide political opinions.
 B. Popular papers keep the ruling circles of the country more or less accurately informed of the state of affairs in the economic and political spheres.
 C. Popular papers concern themselves with the reports written in an easy to read and exciting way, playing on people's emotions.</p> |
|--|

- | |
|---|
| <p>3. A. In Great Britain newspapers are politically independent.
 B. In Great Britain newspapers having considerable freedom of expression are generally inclined to be sympathetic to the government or some political parties.
 C. All British newspapers reflect and defend the interests of the Establishment.</p> |
|---|

- | |
|--|
| <p>4. A. National papers report mostly local news and are supported by local advertisements.
 B. Sunday national papers give a wider coverage of news than dailies.
 C. The daily papers have Sunday editions which contain brief commentaries of the most important events of the week.</p> |
|--|

Press in Britain

Probably in no other country are there such great differences between the various national daily newspapers – in the type of news they report and the way they report it.

On the one hand, there are the quality newspapers: The Times, The Independent, The Guardian, The Financial Times and The Daily Telegraph. Quality newspapers are serious national daily newspapers, appealing mainly to the upper and middle classes. They concern themselves mainly with factual reports of major national and international events, with the world of politics and business and with arts and sport. The Daily Telegraph, for example, contains reports on national and international news, gives a full coverage of sports and other topics. The Financial Times is read mainly by professional and business people as it contains coverage of industry, commerce and public affairs. The Guardian gives a wide coverage of news events and reports on social issues, the arts, education, etc. The Times is the most famous newspaper. It is not actually the oldest newspaper in Britain, but some years ago it celebrated its two hundredth birthday. The Times represents the views of the establishment and is well-known for its correspondence column.

On the other hand, there are the populars and tabloids, so-called because of their smaller size. The tabloids – the most widely read of which are The Daily Mail, The Daily Express, The Daily Mirror, The Sun and The Daily Star – concentrate on more emotive reporting of stories often featuring sex, violence, the Royal family, film and pop stars, and sport. The popular press aims to entertain its readers rather than inform them.

In some countries, newspapers are owned by government or by political parties. This is not the case in Britain. Newspapers here are mostly owned by individuals or by publishing companies, and the editors of the papers are usually allowed considerable freedom of expression. This is not to say that newspapers are without political bias. Papers like The Daily Telegraph, The Daily Express and The Sun, for example, usually reflect conservative opinions in their comment and reporting, while The Daily Mirror and The Guardian have a more left-wing bias.

In addition to the 12 national daily newspapers there are eleven national papers which are published on Sundays. Most of the “Sundays” contain more reading matter than daily papers, and several of them also include colour supplements – separate colour magazines which contain photographically-illustrated feature articles. Reading a Sunday paper, like having a big Sunday lunch, is an important tradition in many British households. Besides, nearly every area in Britain has one or more local newspapers. They give national but mostly local news. These are often evening newspapers, which people can buy in the afternoon or in the early evening on their way home from work.

There are magazines for all kinds of groups of people and for every type of hobby you can imagine, yet the British have nothing quite like many “news magazines”, serious and popular, that are, for example, on the German market. Information and articles of the type you would find in these “news magazines” appear in Britain in the national daily and Sunday newspapers.

The British are one of the biggest newspaper-reading nations in the world.

6. Look at the table and make up two sentences showing the difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web (WWW).

The Internet	has also allowed	– often difficult to determine the authenticity and reliability of information contained in web pages;
"Cross-media"	is likely	– a collection of interconnected documents, linked by hyper-links and URLs;
A vast amount of information	is	– to change mass media and its relationship to society;
The invention of the Internet	means	– available through the Internet;
The World Wide Web	has been made	– the collection of interconnected computer networks, linked by copper wires, fiber optic cables, wireless connections, etc;
The rapid growth of Internet		– the idea of distributing the same message through different media channels;
It		– breaking news stories to reach around the globe within minutes.

7. Read the text and with the help of the table given above make its resume arranging sentences in accordance with the text.

Internet

The Internet (also known simply as "the Net") can be briefly understood as "a network of networks". Specifically, it is the worldwide, publicly accessible network of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using the standard Internet Protocol (IP). It consists of millions of smaller domestic, academic, business, and governmental networks, which together carry various information and services, such as electronic mail, online chat, file transfer, and the interlinked Web pages and other documents of the World Wide Web.

Contrary to some common usage, the Internet and the World Wide Web are not synonymous: the Internet is a collection of interconnected computer networks, linked by copper wires, fiber-optic cables, wireless connections, etc.; the Web is a collection of interconnected documents, linked by hyperlinks and URLs. The World Wide Web is accessible via the Internet, along with many other services including e-mail, file sharing and others described below.

The best way to define and distinguish between these terms is to understand the Internet Protocol suite. This collection of protocols is organized into layers such that each layer provides the foundation and the services required by the layer above. In this conception, the term Internet refers to computer networks that all communicate with IP (Internet protocol) and TCP (transfer control protocol). Once this networking structure is established, then other protocols can run "on top". These other protocols are sometimes called services or applications. Hypertext transfer protocol, or HTTP, is an application layer protocol that links billions of files together into the World Wide Web.

Toward the end of the 20th century, the advent of the World Wide Web marked the first era in which any individual could have a means of exposure on a scale comparable to that of mass media. For the first time, anyone with a web-site can address a global

audience, although serving to high levels of web traffic is still relatively expensive. It is possible that the rise of peer-to-peer technologies may have begun the process of making the cost of bandwidth manageable. Although a vast amount of information, imagery, and commentary (i.e. "content") has been made available, it is often difficult to determine the authenticity and reliability of information contained in (in many cases, self-published) web pages. The invention of the Internet has also allowed breaking news stories to reach around the globe within minutes. This rapid growth of instantaneous, decentralized communication is often deemed likely to change mass media and its relationship to society. "Cross-media" means the idea of distributing the same message through different media channels. A similar idea is expressed in the news industry as "convergence". Many authors understand cross-media publishing to be the ability to publish in both print and on the web without manual conversion effort. An interesting number of wireless devices with mutually incompatible data and screen formats make it even more difficult to achieve the objective "create once, publish many".

8. Look through the text and characterize new kinds of mass media.

With the advent of digital information systems and the Internet the scope of public distributors of news, entertainment and other information has expanded to include websites, webcams, podcasting, blogging and the like.

Some traditional public broadcasters are turning to these new areas to reach more people in the quickest way.

Many existing radio and television broadcasters provide Internet 'feeds' of their live and video streams (for example, the BBC). They may also allow time-shift viewing or listening such as Preview, Classic Clips and Listen Again features. These providers have been joined by a range of pure Internet 'broadcasters' who never had on-air licences. This means that an Internet-connected device, such as a computer or something more specific, can be used to access on-line media in much the same way as was previously possible only with a TV or radio receiver. Podcasting is a variation on this theme, where - usually audio- material is first downloaded in full and then may be played back on a computer or shifted to a digital audio player to be listened to on the move. These techniques using simple equipment allow anybody, with little censorship or licensing control, to broadcast audio-visual material on a worldwide basis.

Webcams can be seen as an even lower-budget extension of this phenomenon. While some webcams can give full frame rate video, the picture is usually either small or updates slowly. Internet users can watch animals around an African waterhole, shops in the Panama Canal, the traffic at a local roundabout or their own premises, live and real time. Video chat rooms, video conferencing, and remote controllable webcams are also popular. Many uses can be found for personal webcams in and around the home, with and without two-way sound.

Many individuals and some companies and groups have adopted the use of "Web logs" or blogs, which are largely used as easily-updatable online diaries. Some commercial organizations encourage staff to fill them with advice on their areas of specialization in the hope that visitors will be impressed by the expert knowledge and

free information, and be attracted to the cooperation as a result. One example of this practice is Microsoft, whose product developers publish their personal blogs in order to pique the public's interest in their work.

9. Discuss with your partner if television is good or evil. Supply the missing questions.

Olga: ?
	Well, I suppose that I watch some television most days. My television watching tends to happen late at night for sort of domestic reasons and work resources, so it's restricted by that.
Olga: ?
Mary:	Actually I watch a lot of news programmes. I nearly always watch the news, or current affairs programmes. I'm quite a sports fan as well, so if there is any sport on I tend to watch it: cricket or football, or something like that, if I've got nothing better to do.
Olga: ?
Mary:	It's on in the late afternoon and late at night. But I know that in some homes the television goes on as a kind of background and people don't actually watch it in any kind of concentrated way.
Olga:	Well, I believe some people don't realize that some TV programmes are a great danger, especially to children. ?
Mary:	You are right in a way, but I think television can be a great benefit to children too. I think there are a lot of good programmes that give them good educational information. And I also think television's good for introducing children to good literature. There are often good children's stories which are dramatized for television.
Olga:	Well, I can't but agree with you that television can be both good and evil. One should only be reasonable in the choice of programmes.
Mary:	Right you are.

When is television on in your family? What programmes are your favourite? Do you watch news programmes? What's your opinion? Mary, do you often watch TV?

10. Work in pairs. Discuss with your partner TV programmes that do harm on children. Explain the reasons. Restore the dialogue using the words and word-combinations from the box given below.

Julia:	What is the most dangerous thing for children on television?
Anna:	In my opinion it is the Some programmes are a part of big marketing exercise. There is a on children to go out and buy so many things advertised in the programmes and I think that is a very indeed.
Julia:	Any other danger?
Anna:	The other dangerous thing I think, is if the television is on ... and the children get to see programmes not suitable for them. And I think that is a big But that's up to the ... to make sure that that doesn't happen,
Julia:	What would be a to watch television?
Anna:	I think the ... thing is not how much you watch but how
Julia:	Actually, I'm of

Important, danger, the same opinion, commercialism, for children, reasonable time
tremendous pressure, indiscriminately, parents, dangerous thing, selective you are, I think

11. Characterize British TV and radio channels using the words and word-combinations from the box.

TV and Radio

Watching television is one of the great British . . . ! Broadcasting in the United Kingdom . . . by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA). The BBC receives its . . . from the government, but the private companies controlled by the IBA earn money from

National radio is controlled by the BBC, and listeners can . . . between four stations. Radio 1 is a pop-music station with news and magazine-style programmes. Radio 2 plays light music and reports on sport. Radio 3 . . . classical music whilst Radio 4 has news programmes, drama and general interest programmes. There are many . . . stations, some private and some run by the BBC. Their programmes consist mainly of music and local news.

The BBC has two TV BBC 2 has more serious programmes and news features. The IBA looking after the regional independent TV companies who . . . their own programmes and those they have bought from other regions. There is a break for advertisements about every 15-20 minutes. The most recent independent channel is called Channel 4 and it has more specialized programmes than the . . . channels. All these channels are basically national, with just a few regional programmes, for example extra news programmes.

Breakfast TV (magazine programmes on BBC and ITV, giving news and interviews from approximately 6 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.) is very

New . . . continue to change the media. Cables and satellites have made it possible for viewers to receive more . . . into their homes.

local	main	is controlled	choose	pastimes	programmes	plays	popular
advertising		is responsible for	technologies	income	channels	broadcast	

12. Reproduce the following situations by adding sentences that are very close to your point of view.

1. TV is a great force in the world. We get a great amount of information by watching documentaries, science programmes, discussions, interviews, news commentaries. It gives wonderful possibilities for education. But in spite of this obvious potential of TV as an educational medium, this potential is wasted.

a) There are too many programmes that are not educational at all. Surprisingly, but the most popular TV programmes are those where people are not expected to think. Take for example comedy shows where the views can't be trusted to laugh by themselves but are supposed to laugh when they hear the recorded laughter from a TV studio.

b) Well, we shouldn't forget that it is not so easy to create a good TV programme. This creative process takes a lot of time. It may probably explain why we have so many TV programmes of poor quality. It's impossible to keep pace with the demand and maintain high standards as well.

c) And yet, TV is one of the most important means of communication by pictures and sounds. The visual impact of TV can be enormously helpful in encouraging people, especially children, to take an interest in the outside world. It is easier, for instance, to show how scientific process work on a TV screen than by means of explanations in the book.

2. Radio is also a very important mass medium. It offers us a wide range of programmes that you may choose to your taste. Besides radio is a source of pleasure and entertainment but nowadays it is not frequently used anymore because of TV and the Internet.

a) For the most up-to-the-minute, quickest news no medium currently does better than radio. Many stations carry news every 30 minutes, most every hour. We can't imagine our life without a radio. It is available practically everywhere, it has become almost standard equipment in automobiles as well. A radio station can present news almost as it happens.

b) Today radio news functions best as a headline service, as a first alert for recent weather information. You can't hear detailed information, serious commentaries and discussions over the radio because there are not so many good radio stations that have news departments and reporters.

c) Radio today is more a source of entertainment and pleasure than information and education. Radio goes into comparatively little detail in comparison with news magazines and newspapers providing the most in-depth reporting. But radio is a very convenient mass medium because you can listen to the radio doing all kinds of household chores simultaneously.

13. You've got the front pages of three newspapers. Study them and say:

- if they are English or American newspapers. Give proofs supporting your opinion:
- if they are quality newspapers or tabloids.

While studying these pages remember that quality papers concern themselves mainly with factual reports of major national and international events, with the world of politics and business and with arts and sport, music and education. The tabloids concentrate on more emotive reporting of stories often featuring violence, the Royal family, film and pop stars, and sport. They often publish crosswords, quizzes, skill gaming, etc. Pay attention to titles, sub-titles and pictures. They will help you to make your decision (what newspaper it is).

Work in pairs or in small groups. Ask questions to find out the opinion of your partner(s). Use the following formulas to express your opinion: In my opinion; to my mind; I think that...; my viewpoint is ...; it's common knowledge; it is evident that Change the roles as you go. Say what other English and American newspapers you know and if you ever happened to read them (or you would like to read). Speak of your preferences.

Travel
Beyond the package holiday: how the Canaries got cool



Food Monthly
How our coffee habit can feed the world



Film
Clint Eastwood on westerns, Hollywood and a lifetime in films

Search this site

Soulmates
Join the Guardian's dating site today

theblog
arts & entertainment

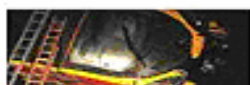
guardianjobs
Jobs by email
Get the latest jobs emailed to you

comment is free...
Read the blog. Join the fray.

Sunday February 25 2007



Family values row splits cabinet
Alan Johnson to rally to the defence of single parents amid cabinet split over whether the government should champion marriage.
[More politics news and comment](#)



Rail defect blamed for crash
Police name 84-year-old victim as questions are raised over Network Rail maintenance standards.
[Driver hailed as a hero](#)
[More UK news](#)



Who's killing Putin's enemies?
Michael Specter on the corruption and gangsterism gripping Russia.
[More from Observer Magazine](#)

News direct
- G24 pdf service
- Desktop alerts
- Digital editions
- Email services
- Mobile services
- RSS/Web feeds
- Newsreader

ERROR!
Could not locate remote server
You tried to

ERROR!
Could not locate remote server
You tried to

WSJ.com **THE WALL STREET JOURNAL** ONLINE

The Online Journal
GET 2 WEEKS FREE
[SUBSCRIBE NOW](#)

The Print Journal
PLUS GET UP 4 FREE WEEKS!
[SUBSCRIBE](#)

Free Dow Jones Sites | As of 2:49 p.m. EST Wednesday, February 28, 2007 | Set My Home

NEWS | **TODAY'S NEWSPAPER** | **MY ONLINE JOURNAL** | **FREE**

- Home
- News
 - News Main
 - U.S. Business
 - Europe
 - Asia
 - World News
 - Economy
 - Politics & Policy
 - Earnings
 - Health
 - Law
 - Media & Marketing
 - News by Industry
 - Columnists
- Technology
- Markets
- Personal Journal
- Opinion
- Weekend & Leisure

What's News —

As of 2:49:00 PM EST Wed, February 28, 2007

U.S. STOCKS REVIVED Wednesday from a major selloff in the previous session, helped by Bernanke's comments and signs of stabilization in global markets, though stocks were mostly lower in **Asia** and **Europe**. 2:37 p.m.

• **MarketBeat:** A Cae of Bad Timing

Bernanke declared his outlook for "moderate growth" in the U.S. hasn't changed despite stock declines, calming fears about the sustainability of the U.S. expansion. 2:41 p.m.

• **Video:** Deficit "storm" ahead? | Prepared text

GDP growth was revised sharply lower, partly because of lower business inventory investment. Separately, new-home sales plunged 17% in January, falling to the lowest level in nearly four years. 1:53 p.m.

Airbus announced plans to eliminate 10,000 jobs, or 20% of its work force, over the next four years as part of a major restructuring program. (Statement) 12:42 p.m.

Free Today >

Ethanol Push: A coalition favoring renewable fuels is seeking \$64.5 billion in new federal incentives.

Reply All: An antitrust lawyer and a consumer advocate debate the XM-Sirius merger. **Forum**

Candid Camera: An auto insurer is offering customers in-car cameras that record driving habits.

Video: David Wessel discusses Tuesday's big selloff and the implications for the global economy.

Podcast: For small businesses, Web site-tracking software can reveal a lot about customers.

Question of the Day: What's the best place for your money now?

WSJ.com/OnlineToday: Chartbooks, video and more, as referenced in today's print Journal.

Other free features and market data.

TOP STORIES



THE TRUE SCALE OF IMMIGRATION

28/02/2007

By Tom Whitehead

THE Eastern European exodus to Britain has shot up by 25 per cent.

Enough people to fill a city the size of Leeds have now flocked to Britain

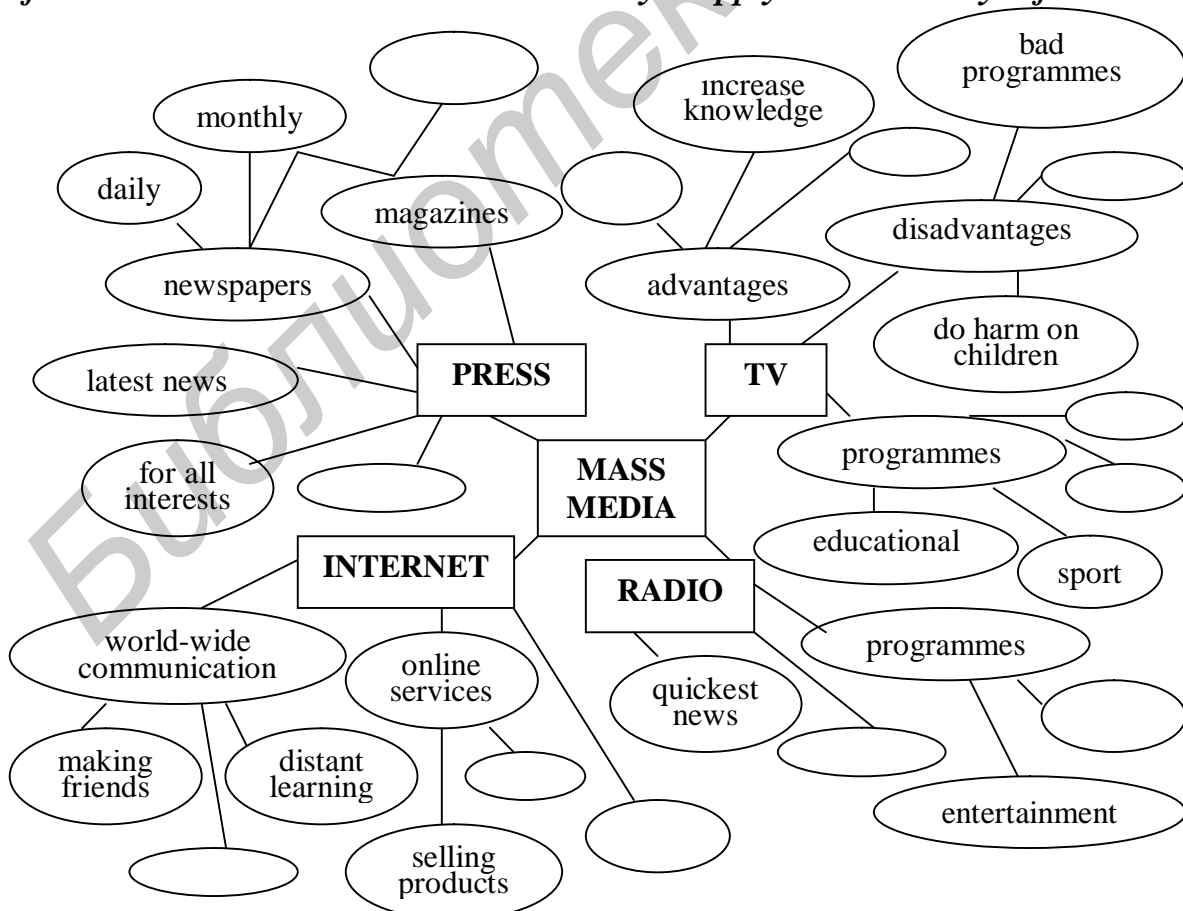
The number [..Read More..](#)



Girls as young as 13 to get morning-after pill

SCHOOLGIRLS as young as 13 are to be supplied with the morning-after pill in a desperate attempt to cut [..More..](#)

14. Look at the network of the topic and tell your group mates about different kinds of mass media and their role in the society. Supply the necessary information.



II. Comment on the following quotations:

1. What the mass media offer is not popular art, but entertainment which is intended to be consumed like food, forgotten and replaced by a new dish (W.H. Auden). 2. No news is good news. No journalist is even better (Nicolas Bentley). 3. News is a history shot on the wing (Gene Fowler, Skyline). 4. When a dog bites a man that is not news, but when a man bites a dog that is news (Charles Anderson Dana). 5. A good newspaper, I suppose, is a nation talking to itself (Arthur Miller). 6. A free press can, of course, be good or bad, but most certainly, without freedom it will never be anything but bad (A. Camus). 7. I hate television. I hate it as much as peanuts. But I can't stop eating peanuts (Orson Welles). 8. It isn't television that wastes time, it's you (W.H. Auden). 9. Literature is the art of writing something that will be read twice; journalism what will be grasped at once (Cyril Connolly).

III. Writing Section

1. Write a composition in which you state your opinion on ethical questions in Journalism. Do you think the line, must be drawn between the individual's right to privacy and the public's right to know? Prove your opinion by giving scandalous facts of the media covering the private life of celebrities.

- Start with an introductory paragraph.
- State different points of view.
- Use expressions like: Some people believe ... and The media argue that...
- State your point of view. Give your own arguments to support your opinion.

2. Write an article about 150 words of your favourite pastime (watching TV, reading newspapers, books, etc.) Imagine that you are writing this article for your local magazine.

IV. Role play

You are a newspaper correspondent. The editor-in-chief of your newspaper assigned you to interview some people from different walks of society having different reading habits and different viewpoints on the Media. This interview is important for you because you just start your career in journalism and want to do your best to succeed. So work hard on the problem and get ready. Be aware that critics complain that journalists are always emphasizing the negative, the sensational and the abnormal rather than the normal. You will want to ask different questions, so write them down and take them with you. Read the following tips of advice and get ready to act out an interview.

Before the interview

1. Find out what you can about the people you are going to interview. 2. Inform them where and when the interview will take place. 3. Find out how long it will take to get there. 4. Make sure you know the theme of your interview perfectly well. 5. Get ready audio-visual devices in case you need them.

At the interview

1. Do arrive early.
2. Do show interest in the opinion of the people you interview.
3. Do be polite.
4. Don't look bored or impatient.
5. Don't ask very personal questions.
6. Try hard to be objective and non-biased.

When interviewing people ask the following questions:

1. Do you read newspapers or do you prefer to get news from some other sources?
2. What kind of newspapers do you prefer to read?

Add some more questions.

Ask them to give their pros and contras in describing their preferences.

Here is what the three English people said at the interview about their reading habits:

One:

I don't read newspapers at all. They are all biased. They've been taken over by companies who have political interests. And in Britain most papers are right wing. There is one or two that I think are a bit more objective, but I'd rather listen to the radio.

Two:

Actually, I don't want to know about the details of all the troubles in the world - it's all so depressing. I like human-interest stories about people, not wars and disasters. So my daily newspaper is a tabloid. The other good thing about a tabloid is that you can read in two minutes on the way to work. It is often full of the reviews of the week and I find that quite interesting. That's all I want.

Three

I get a so-called quality newspaper on Sundays because it gives me a good summary of world events, but I also buy tabloids two or three times a week. People are critical of the pictures and stories of the royals and the problems that have been published in the tabloids, but I don't agree. Why shouldn't we know how they're spending our money? They are public figures, and only the tabloids give you the details - the other papers are too respectful.

Now analyze the opinions of the people you have interviewed and write an article. Be objective and try not to subvert the information you've got. Good luck!

Unit IX

GLOBAL ISSUES

Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases		
approach	/q'prɔVC/	приближение, подход
consequence	/'kɒnsɪkwɒns/	следствие, последствие
decline	/dɪ'klaɪn/	падение, упадок
destruction	/dɪ'strʌkʃn/	уничтожение, разрушение
disaster	/dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/	бедствие
disease	/dɪ'zi:z/	болезнь
diversity	/daɪ'veɪsɪti/	различие, разнообразие
exhaust	/ɪg'zɔ:st/	выхлоп, выпуск
fume	/fju:m/	дым, копоть
impact	/'ɪmpækt/	столкновение, воздействие
litter	/'lɪtə(r)/	сор, отбросы
poison	/'pɔɪzn/	яд, отрава
release	/rɪ'li:s/	освобождение, выпуск
threat	/tret/	угроза
waste	/weɪst/	отходы, мусор
Verbs and Verbal Phrases		
affect	/q'fekt/	воздействовать, влиять
be aware of	/q'weə(r)/	сознавать, знать
cause	/kɔ:z/	вызывать
contaminate	/kɒn'tæmɪneɪt/	загрязнять
deplete	/dɪ'pli:t/	истощать
devastate	/'devæsteɪt/	опустошать
dump	/dʌmp/	выбрасывать на свалку
implement	/'ɪmplɪment/	выполнять, осуществлять
inhabit	/ɪn'hæbɪt/	жить, населять
preserve	/prɪ'zeɪv/	сохранять
recycle	/'ri:saɪkl/	перерабатывать
Adjectives		
entire	/ɪn'taɪə(r)/	целый, полный, цельный
extinct	/ɪk'stɪŋkt/	потухший, вымерший
harmful	/hɑ:mfl/	вредный
hazardous	/'hæzədəs/	рискованный, опасный
severe	/sɪ'veɪə(r)/	суровый
sustainable	/sə'steɪnəbl/	устойчивый
urban	/'ɜ:bən/	городской

I. Oral Practice Section

1. Look through the following quotations and proverbs and try to outline the problems to be discussed.

1. We're not passengers on Spaceship Earth: we're the crew. We're not residents; we're citizens. The difference, in both cases, is responsibility. Rusty Schweickart, (Apollo astronaut).
2. Earth provides enough to satisfy everyone's need, but not enough to satisfy everyone's greed. Mahatma Gandhi, (pacifist and founding father of modern India, 1869-1948).
3. We have a special responsibility to the ecosystem of this planet. In making sure that other species survive, we will be ensuring the survival of our own... Wangari Maathai, (2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and founder of the Kenyan Green Belt Movement).
4. In nature there are neither rewards nor punishment – there are consequences. Robert G. Ingersoll.
5. As a man sows, so shall he reap. It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest.

2. Work in pairs. You've got some information about a number of general problems of our society. Speak of them to your partner. Replace the underlined words by the synonyms given in the box.

Once a year, the Earth has its day. Nowadays, the Earth Day is celebrated in many countries. The first Earth Day was held on April, 22, 1970 when millions of people gathered in parks and paraded down city streets throughout the United States. They wanted to emphasize one very important thing: taking care of the Earth, preserving its beauty is everybody's business.

It's true that some very general problems of present society are: different ways of destruction of nature as consequences of human development. They affect living, economy, working and environment. They are changing cities of all sizes as well as rural areas. Recent results from science show that success is only possible when an integrated approach is undertaken. For this goal, citizens, companies, politicians and governments should work together. Thus, coalitions between economy and environmentalists must be very close in order to overcome economic and ecological problems.

The necessity of such approach became evident in the XX century.

Many species of flora and fauna have been written down into the «Red Book» of Nature as they are on the brink of extinction. People's industrial activity changed the life to the better but at the expense of the natural resources and nature itself.

Now people are aware of the ecological problems such as the change of climate, acid rains, deforestation of the Earth, depletion of the ozone layer and many others.

ruin, common, on the verge, united, influence, looking after, keeping, realize, the union, concern, marched, point out
--

3. Match the words in the first column with their explanation in the second column.

A	1	ecology	a	radioactive dust from a nuclear explosion
	2	pollution	b	extinguished
	3	protection	c	serious illness of people, plants, animals
	4	environment	d.	making dirty
	5	catastrophe	e	substance, either natural or man-made which is formed by elements
	6	depletion	f	defense
	7	extinct	g	disaster
	8	chemical	h	a branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments
	9	fall out	i	a reduction in number or quantity so as to endanger the ability to function
	10	disease	j	surroundings in which you live

B	1	wildlife	a	harm
	2	suffer	b	type of oxygen
	3	water shortage	c	ecological system
	4	damage	d	the state or condition supported, kept or continued
	5	ozone	e	be in a difficult situation
	6	sustainability	f	result
	7	consequence	g	warning that smth. unpleasant will happen or will be done
	8	radioactive	h	of uranium, having atoms that break up and in doing so send out rays in the form of electricity
	9	threat	i	wild animals, birds, insects, etc., taken collectively
	10	eco-system	j	lack in water

4. Find all suitable nouns for each of the adjectives or participles.

<p>vanishing, a renewable, alternative, harmful, radioactive, a sustainable, proper, an extensive, a devastating, fundraising, extinct, ecological, natural, a nuclear, a global, safety, rural, green, major, traffic</p>
<p>environment, accident, movement, plants and animals, effect, development, famine, problems, resources, dust, measures, events, decisions, catastrophes, impact, network, source, forms, wastes, species</p>

5. Match the words and expressions from column A with a single word equivalent from column B.

1	to make a prediction	a	environment
2	unstable	b	shortage
3	no longer in existence	c	to cure
4	easily broken	d	prosperous
5	a place where someone or something is usually found	e	to destroy
6	to treat medically	f	to injure
7	to ruin	g	a hedge
8	that which surrounds	h	changeable
9	to remain alive	i	a habitat

10	a fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together	j	to forecast
11	characterized by good fortune; successful	k	fragile
12	to do harm to	l	to survive
13	any deficiency	m	extinct

6. Speak about the problems: a) changes to the environment, b) the shortage of clean water, c) the greenhouse effect, filling the gaps with the right words from the box.

a)

a) weather	c) exhaust	e) environmental	g) recycling	i) on
b) energy	d) resources	f) greenhouse	h) atmosphere	j) fuel

In recent years, the number of ___ (1) problems has increased dangerously. One of the most serious problems is changes to the ___ (2), which has led to the ___ (3) effect: this is making most climates warmer. It is already affecting several areas of the world with unusual ___ (4) causing droughts or heavy storms. Cutting down on ___ (5) fumes from vehicles would help solve the problem. Natural ___ (6) such as oil and coal are not endless, so using other forms of ___ (7) such as wind, sun, water, and even sea waves would help preserve our planet. Very soon we will be able to drive cars in cities and towns that run ___ (8) electricity - a much cleaner ___ (9) than petrol. And we can also help to reserve finite resources by ___ (10) things made of glass, aluminum, plastic and paper.

b)

a) scarce	d) poisonous	g) effluent	j) sake	m) species
b) respect	e) pollution	h) shortage	k) pour	n) supply
c) precious	f) destroyed	i) variety	l) access	o) urgent

One of the most ___ (1) environmental problems in the world today is the ___ (2) of clean water. ___ (3) to clean drinking water is a basic human need. But industrial ___ (4) has made many sources of water undrinkable. Rivers, lakes and even seas have become ___ (5). Lake Baikal is one of the world's largest and most beautiful lakes. Russians call it the Holy Sea. It contains a rich ___ (6) of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare ___ (7) that do not exist anywhere else in the world. However, they are being ___ (8) by the massive industrial ___ (9), which some factories still ___ (10) into the lake every day. A few years ago, people thought that the ___ (11) of clean water was limitless. Now clean water is ___ (12), and we are beginning to ___ (13) this ___ (14) resource. We must protect the clean water that remains for the ___ (15) of our children and grandchildren.

c)

a) average	c) lower	e) disastrous	g) melt	i) hurricanes
b) cause	d) rising	f) fall	h) caps	j) lead

The greenhouse effect is very important; if it didn't occur at all the temperature of the planet would be 40 degrees ___ (1) and the oceans would freeze. But an

increase in the greenhouse effect may ____ (2) to global warming with ____ (3) consequences.

The higher average temperatures produced by global warming could ____ (4) dramatic changes in the weather. Less rain might ____ (5) over large land masses. Central Africa, south Asia and some parts of the United States could risk severe drought and famine. More rain might ____ (6) in coastal areas and over the oceans; there might be more storms and ____ (7) in the Pacific. A rise in the earth's ____ (8) temperature of only one or two degrees would probably ____ (9) the polar ice caps and raise sea levels. Sea levels throughout the world are already ____ (10) by about two millimeters a year. If the polar ice ____ (11) melt, sea levels could rise by more than a meter over a few decades.

Decide which two of the statements below are wrong according to the text?

a)	The greenhouse effect only leads to disastrous consequences,
b)	Without the greenhouse effect the climate on the Earth would be much colder.
c)	Because of global warming there could be a risk of drought and famine in parts of Africa and Asia.
d)	If there is a rise in temperature of one or two degrees, the sea level will rise by about two millimeters a year

7. Work in pairs. Using the following table ask your friend as many questions as possible.

Model:

Why is air pollution paid **to a lot of attention in** mass-media?

What professions are dealing with sustainability?

How	is	governments	between litter and diseases in people?
	do	people	important in our life?
Why	can	smoking	interested in the country's sustainable development?
	does	recycling	control of air pollution?
What	are	the ways	make breathing difficult?
	did	air pollution	be dangerous?
		water	become polluted?
		litter	affect your health?
		the relationship	to be healthy, wealthy and wise?

8. Ask your friend or interlocutor.

Model 1: if the Chernobyl accident affected lives of many people

Did the Chernobyl accident affect lives of many people?

Model 2: what kind of pollution s/he knows

What kind of pollution do you know?

if the environmental pollution is a serious problem for many countries

what «The Red Book» of Nature is

what the main function of forests and swamps is

why many species of flora and fauna are on the brink extinction

what acid rains bring with them

what the ozone layer is

why the ozone layer is important for the Earth and living beings
 what the depletion of the ozone layer is caused by
 if transport poisons the environment and how
 if the problem of environment can be solved by one country
 what the Chernobyl accident shows to mankind with what purpose the green organizations are set up
 what green organizations your friend knows
 if your friend is a member of any ecological organization
 if your friend knows anything about sustainable development
 if nature is the source of life on the Earth
 if your friend agrees that mankind must be very careful in usage of natural resources
 why many people are concerned about the pure water and air
 why the climate all over the world has changed if most people today are aware that the Earth is a delicate thing

9. Express your attitude to the following statements. Use suggested phrases for formulating your opinion.

1. The development of sustainable energy resources is a topic for discussion in European countries. Wind energy is the fastest growing renewable source in the world.	As I know, there are
2. Environmental quality survey of any location includes the following features: attractive housing layout and design, building care, open space, gardens, car parking, traffic noise and fumes, litter vandalism and graffiti, number of burglar alarms.	Oh, really!
3. Negative description of environmental quality survey comes down to the poor and low quality housing and design, unattractive and poorly maintained, there are no private gardens, car parking is done mainly on roads, open space is absent, there is widespread damage and mess.	It 's a pity, but
4. Environmental survey is positively described when the housing layout is varied, all buildings are attractive and well-maintained, there is plenty of open space. Cars, are mainly on private parking, the traffic's quiet and of low pollution, there is no litter and none of vandalism, graffiti and burglar alarms.	No doubt
5. Sustainable development is defined as «development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs» (Brendtland, 1987).	As I understand
6. Most of us are familiar with the great panda emblem of the WWF (the World Wide Fund for Nature). The world's last 1.000 giant pandas are struggling to survive in the wild. They are caught in traps for their skins or set for other animals but the most severe threat to the panda is the disappearance and fragmentation of the mountain forest habitat and dying the bamboo forests off.	Unfortunately
7. Many of us are aware of traffic problems in urban areas. We often	I am

consider traffic as an issue when looking at urbanization. People want to be mobile. But at the same time people are increasingly worried about more traffic in country roads. It's a real dilemma.	convinced that
8. In the second half of the twentieth century rural areas around many cities were protected by green belts. A green belt policy is a policy which prevents planners and builders from building on the land around the outskirts of the city. It prevents the city from extending even further into the countryside.	I should say here that
9. To carry out the sustainability in life it is necessary to establish common interests between people, the economy and the environment by starting with the new economy based on new principles and modern ideas.	Naturally
10. Sustainability and information based economics and lifestyles belong together.	To tell the truth

10. Insert in the prepositions to complete this text. Entitle it and give its main ideas to the rest of the group.

The idea of issues that are truly global in scale is new _____ us. It emerged late _____ the twentieth century, perhaps when humans first saw images of the Earth from space - a small blue-green planet devoid of boundaries and arbitrary political divisions. The concept is still new enough to be ridiculed or resisted by individuals and institutions that see the world _____ the traditional perspective of state sovereignty.

Regardless _____ their novelty, global issues are so important that they may literally determine the future of the human species. Global issues impact all social, environmental, economic, health, and security concerns. And those concerns are, in themselves, global issues.

At this point, there seems to be only minimal agreement among nations and policymakers _____ the scope and scale of global issues. National perceptions and interests still drive most analyses of, and responses to, them. There is, in fact, no internationally agreed _____ definition of global issues, nor is there a concerted plan of action to deal with them.

We will define global issues as issues that: have significant impacts for large numbers of people, are trans-national, are persistent, or long-acting, are interconnected.

Some of the most critical global issues confronting us _____ the beginning of the 21st century: population, the rich - poor gap, food and water security, environment, health, economy, energy, peace and conflict, governance.

What is important to remember as we explore these issues is that while they may be daunting – and at times even frightening – they also provide us _____ rare opportunities. As Israeli statesman Abba Eban said, History teaches us that men and nations behave wisely once they have exhausted all other alternatives. As other alternatives disappear, and as the impacts of these issues multiply, the imperative and the opportunity _____ positive change increases.

11. You will read a piece of interview with Pr. M. Bartons, but the replies are to be matched with appropriate stimuli. So, restore the dialogue and reproduce it with your partner.

<p>- Nowadays people talk much about the problem of disappearing rain forests, stressing the global importance of this problem. What can you say about it?</p>	<p>- It may sound too categorical, but still, I would say rainforests are being destroyed because the value of rainforest land is perceived as only the value of its timber by short-sighted governments, multi-national logging companies, and land owners.</p>
<p>- I have heard, tropical rain forests are home to half the world's plant and animal species. It is something I can hardly imagine.</p>	<p>- I quite agree with them.. We are losing Earth's greatest biological treasures just as we are beginning to appreciate their true value. Rainforests once covered 14% of the earth's land surface; now they cover a mere 6% and experts estimate that the last remaining rainforests could be consumed in less than 40 years.</p>
<p>- Everybody knows that trees make the nature more beautiful but we often forget to stress the fact that they make the air we breath cleaner. So, rain forests turn to be of great importance from this point of view as well.</p>	<p>- Just think. Tropical rain forests give people food, new plant types, medicines, and climate control. The rain forest is host to 2,500 edible fruits (avocados, coconuts, figs, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, bananas, guavas, pineapples, mangos and tomatoes; vegetables including corn, potatoes, rice, spices like black pepper, cayenne, chocolate, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, sugar cane, turmeric, coffee and vanilla, nuts including Brazil nuts and cashews). In fact, 120,000 of the planet's 250,000 plant species live in the tropical rain forest. The diversity of life forms in a small area is greater in the rain forest than anywhere else.</p>
<p>- Professor, what are the rain forests being cut down for?</p>	<p>- Yes, you are right. It is high time to take our seats.</p>
<p>- Thank you very much, professor. The bell is ringing. Let's join the other participants taking their seats at the meeting. I hope we shall hear a lot of interesting reports on many other environmental problems today.</p>	<p>- Absolutely right. I shall give you only one example. The Amazon Rainforest has been described by many ecologists as the "Lungs of our Planet" because it provides the essential environmental world service of continuously recycling carbon dioxide into oxygen. More than 20 percent of the world oxygen is produced in the Amazon Rainforest.</p>

12. Make a short report on the importance of forests and the necessity of their protection.

13. Give a talk on the topic: What can governments and everybody do to help the environment nowadays?

14. The following text will give you an opinion on life in a large city. Read it, then a) contradict to the narrator, speak in favour of living in a large city. Use the words given below; b) argue with your friend who keeps to an opposite point of you.

“Only a madman would choose to live in a large city”

Avoid the rush-hour' must be the slogan of large cities the world over. If it is, it's a slogan no one takes the least notice of. Twice a day, with predictable regularity, the pot boils over. Wherever you look it's people, people, people. The trains which leave or arrive every few minutes are packed: an endless procession of human sardine tins. The streets are so crowded there is hardly room to move on the pavements. The queues for buses reach staggering proportions. It takes ages for a bus to get to you because the traffic on the roads has virtually come to a standstill! Even when a bus does at last arrive, it's so full, it can't take any more passengers. This whole crazy system of commuting stretches man's resources to the utmost. The smallest unforeseen event can bring about conditions of utter chaos. A power-cut, for instance, an exceptionally heavy snowfall or a minor derailment must always make city-dwellers realize how precarious the balance is. The extraordinary thing is not that people put up with these conditions, but that they actually choose them in preference to anything else!

Large modern cities are too big to control. They impose their own living conditions on the people who inhabit them. City-dwellers are obliged by their environment to adopt wholly unnatural way of life. They lose touch with the land and rhythm of nature. It is possible to live such an air-conditioned existence in a large city that you are barely conscious of the seasons. A few flowers in a public park (if you have the time to visit it) may remind you that it is spring or summer. A few leaves clinging to the pavement may remind you that it is autumn. Beyond that, what is going on in nature seems totally irrelevant. All the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air are a premium. Tall buildings blot out the sun. Traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere. Even the distinction between day and night is lost. The flow of traffic goes on unceasingly and the noise never stops.

The funny thing about it all is that you pay dearly for the 'privilege' of living in a city. The demand for accommodation is so great that it is often impossible for ordinary people, to buy a house of their own. Exorbitant rents must be paid for tiny flats which even country hens would disdain to live in. Accommodation apart, the cost of living is very high. Just about everything you buy is likely to be more expensive than it would be in the country.

In addition to all this, city-dwellers live under constant threat. The crime rate in most cities is very high. Houses are burgled with alarming frequency. Cities breed crime and violence and are full of places you would be afraid to visit at night. If you think about it, they are not really fit to live in at all. Can anyone really doubt that the country is what man was born for and where he truly belongs?

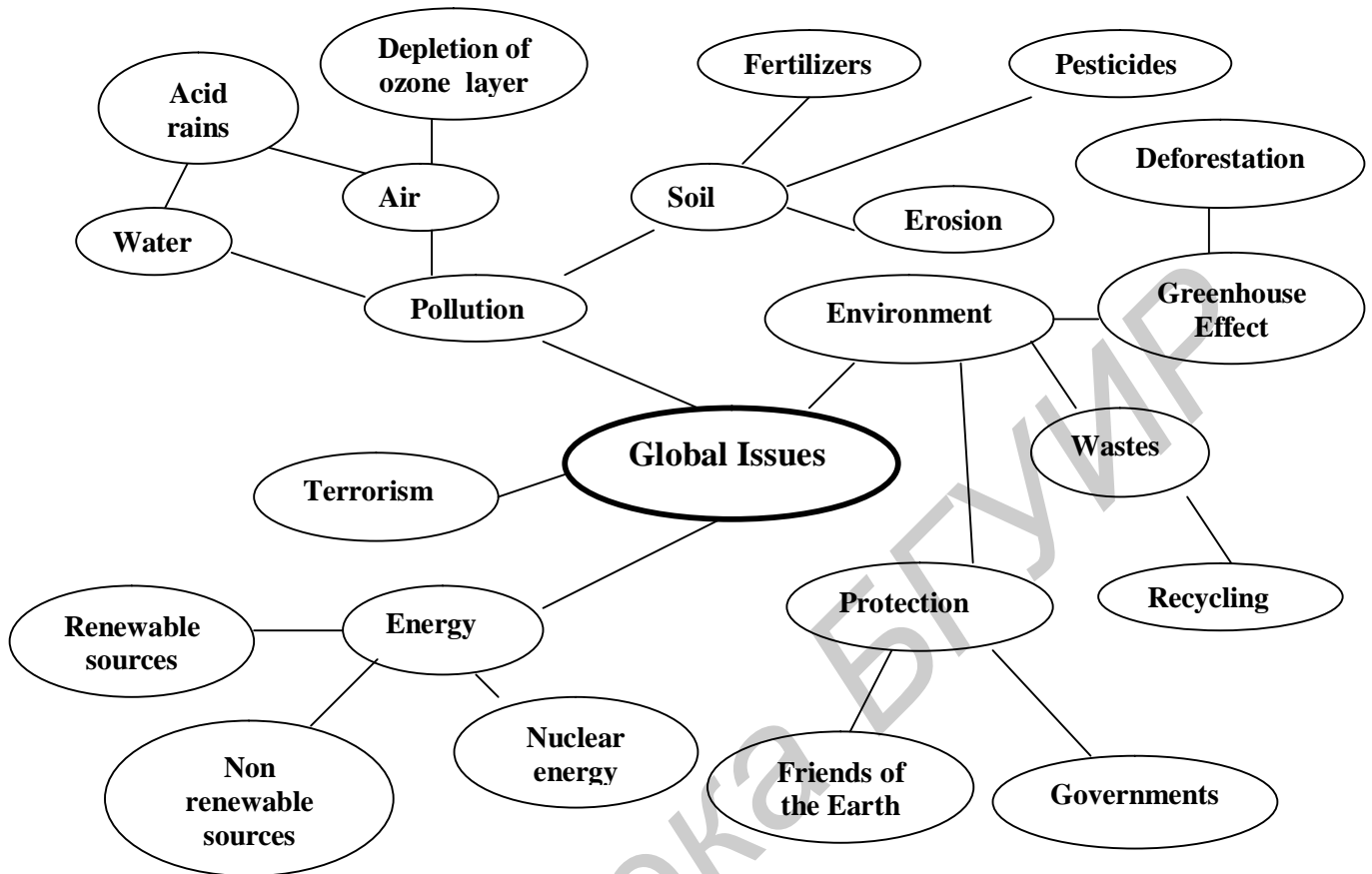
Argument: key words

1. Avoid rush-hour': slogan of every large city; no one does.
2. Happens twice a day.
3. Trains packed; streets crowded; bus queues; traffic jams; buses full.
4. Commuting screeches man's resources.
5. Unforeseen events (e.g. power-cut, heavy snowfall): chaos.
6. People actually choose such conditions.
7. Large modern cities too big to control.
8. Impose their own living conditions on people.
9. City-dwellers: unnatural way of life.
10. Lose touch with land, rhythm of nature
11. Air-conditioned existence: barely-conscious of seasons: flowers: spring; leaves: autumn; nature irrelevant.
12. Simple good things (e.g. sunlight, fresh air) at a premium.
13. Distinction day, night is lost; always noise, traffic.
14. Expensive 'privilege'.
15. Accommodation: house of your own impossible; rents high.
16. Cost of living in general high,
17. Lack of security: cities breed crime and violence; houses often burgled.
18. Cities not fit to live in; man born for country.

The counter-argument: key words

1. If proposition is true, then there are millions of madmen.
2. Most people love cities: proof: man is fleeing from countryside.
3. Modern man is too sophisticated for simple country pleasures.
4. It's enough to visit countryside at week-ends.
5. Objections to city living are unconvincing
6. Commuting does not really affect those who live in cities; a small inconvenience only.
7. Noise, traffic, etc., hardly noticeable; people easily adapt.
8. Very small minority of city-dwellers ever involved in crime, violence.
9. Many reasons why city life is preferable:
10. Good to be near one's friends; never cut off by weather conditions.
11. Life is never dull; always something to do.
12. Cities offer high concentration of good things in life: big stores, restaurants, theatres, cinemas, galleries, etc.
13. Services are always better; better schools, more amenities (e.g. swimming-pools, etc.).
14. More chances of employment; greater range of jobs; more opportunity to succeed in life.

15. You are going to have a conference on the global issues. Study the network and choose any issue you would like to make a report on.



II. Writing Section

1. That's what Lena wrote in her project about ecological problems in her hometown. Her project is convincing. But there are eight mistakes, correct them.

There is a lot of factories and plants in the my hometown. They discharge a lot of chemicals and dirty into the air. They poison water in the lovely river. Fish can't to live in it. Both clean air and clean water are necessary to our health. Our factories, plants, cars and buses need in good filters. When they will have them?

Besides, I'm very concerned about that new roads destroy the countryside.

I think people should find the right balance between our natural environment, industry and building of new roads.

2. Write a composition: Cars: the pros and cons. The table below will help you.

Pros	Cons
A comfortable and convenient way of travelling	The biggest single course of air pollution
Gives freedom and independence	Roads destroy countryside
Saves your time	Sitting in traffic jams is stressful and probably causes high blood pressure
Makes your life easier	Traffic accidents
	Requires parking space

UNIT X

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases		
applicant	/ˈxplɪkənt/	желающий получить место, работу; кандидат; претендент
appointment make an ~ keep/break an ~	/əˈpɔɪntmənt/	назначение, определение (на должность) назначить встречу; прийти (не прийти) в назначенное время, место
curriculum vitae (CV) (BrE) résumé (AmE)	/kʁˈrɪkjʊləmˈvɪtəɪ/ /ˈrezjumeɪ/	итог, сводка, конспект, краткая автобиография; резюме
employment	/ɪmˈplɔɪmənt/	1) служба, занятие, работа; 2) занятость
experience	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	1) (жизненный) опыт; 2) опытность
job	/dʒɒb/	работа, труд, дело
occupation	/ˈɒkjʊˈpeɪʃn/	занятия, род занятий, профессия
position	/pəˈzɪʃn/	положение, должность
salary	/ˈsæləri/	жалованье, зарплата, оклад
skill	/skɪl/	1) мастерство; 2) квалификация; 3) талант
trait	/treɪt/	характерная черта
Verbs and Verb Phrases		
accept to ~ a post	/əkˈsept/	1) принимать; 2) допускать; соглашаться занять должность
apply	/əˈplaɪ/	обращаться (за работой, помощью)
counsel	/ˈkaʊnsəl/	давать совет, рекомендовать
drop in	/drɒp/	зайти, заглянуть
hire	/ˈhaɪə(r)/	нанимать
Adjectives		
distinct	/dɪˈstɪŋkt/	1) отдельный; различный, индивидуальный, особый; 2) отчетливый, ясный; 3) определенный
fluent	/ˈfluːənt/	беглый (о речи)

I. Oral Practice Section

1. Look through the statements/ proverbs and try to outline the problems to be discussed.

1. Every man to his trade. 2. He works best who knows his trade. 3. You are what you choose to be. 4. You cannot climb the ladder of success with your hands in your pockets. 5. First impressions are very important.

2. Work in pairs: Choosing the right profession for every person is one of the most important decisions. We can turn to different people for advice or find answers to

our questions in newspapers and magazines. Read this article and say why it is one of the most difficult problems among young people. Replace the words in bold type by the words with similar meaning given in the box.

One of the most difficult problems a young person faces is deciding what to do about a career. There are **individuals**, of course, who from the time they are six years old “know” that they want to be doctors or pilots or fire fighters, but the **majority** of us do not get around to **making a decision** about an **occupation** or career until somebody forces us to face the problem.

Choosing an **occupation** takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do. You may find that you will have to take special courses **to qualify for** a particular kind of **work**, or may find out that you will need to get some actual work **experience** to gain enough knowledge to qualify for a **particular** job.

Fortunately, there are a lot of people you can turn to for **advice** and help in **making** your **decision**. At most schools, there are teachers who are professionally qualified **to counsel** you and to give detailed information about job **qualifications**. And you can talk over your ideas with **family members** and friends who are always ready to listen and to offer **suggestions**. But even if you get other people involved in helping you make a decision, self evaluation is an important part of the decision-making process.

mass; exact; to recommend; ability; coming to a decision; persons; relatives; recommendations; practice; job; to suggest; people; many; proposals; skill; distinct; business; employment; suggestion; knowledge; making up one’s mind; profession; to have certain experience; to advice

3. Match the explanations on the right with the idiomatic expressions on the left.

1. to go on business	a. to start business
2. to carry on a business	b. a dishonest, dubious kind of business
3. to float a business	c. to stop trading
4. back-door business	d. to be active in running business
5. Big Business	e. to be very competent in one’s work
6. to go out of business	f. having or showing the ability to succeed in business and to be calm, cool, and collected
7. to know one’s business	g. the world of large, powerful business organization
8. business like	h. to do commercial work

4. Find all the suitable nouns for each of the adjectives or participles.

an academic; a qualified; a brilliant; an interesting; an experienced; a modern; a skillful; a prestigious; an amazing; a self-discipline; an astonishing
employee; career; profession; engineer

5. Look at the following pictures and identify the professions. Then match them with the qualities in the box, justifying your choice.



Accurate; creative; patient; persuasive; brave; intelligent; polite; fair; friendly; imaginative; fit; cheerful; original; hard-working; energetic; modest; punctual; honest; sociable; communicative; romantic; helpful.

e.g. A secretary has to be efficient and careful to do her work quickly and accurately.

6. Explain to your friend what you must do to insure a good career. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

<p>In order to obtain the necessary experience and acquire the desired position, you must start early and think ___ about a wide range of career options that suit both your academic background and ___, likes and dislikes, strengths and weaknesses. You should think about ___ between the work habits you have developed at the university and those that will be useful in your future career, how they will help or hinder your future ___ life and success.</p>	<p>CREATE PERSON CONNECT PROFESSION</p>
<p>To insure a good career, you must take advantage of your vacations and other free time to work, which could help you to develop contacts and gain necessary skills. If ___ work is not available, you can get involved in extra-curricula activities at the university or take an active part in some clubs, conferences, or festivals. This will help you to develop confidence in yourself, recognize the power you possess to take control of your future, and sculpt it in the manner that is best for you. As an ___ person, you are supposed to play an important role in the future ___ of our society, to take a responsible position.</p>	<p>SALARY EDUCATE DEVELOP</p>

7. Work in pairs. Speak to your cousin whom you haven't seen for several years about your relatives/friends and their occupations. Make up a dialogue using the following variations:

- A.
- 1) – What do you plan to do *on leaving school?* (*when you are seventeen? when you are back from the army*)
– I'd like to *enter a university.* (*to join the army(the navy); to go to work; to become a geologist*)
 - 2) – *Medicine* is Bob's calling, isn't it? (*Technology; Architecture; Engineering*)
– Oh, yes. No doubt he'll make a good *doctor.* (*engineer; designer*)
- B.
- 1) – What is your *profession?* (*trade? job? occupation?*)
– I am *a driver.* (*a bookkeeper; a doctor*)
 - 2) – What can you say of *your friend?* (*your new acquaintance? Mr. Jones?*)
– As far as I know, he is *a skilled locksmith.* (*an experienced teacher; a well-known journalist; an excellent architect*)
 - 3) – Where does your *father* work? (*brother; uncle*)

- 3) – He works at *a Research Institute*. (*a Ministry; a printing-house; a toy factory*)
- 4) – What is (are) your father's *salary*? (*pay? wages?*)
– He *gets 500 dollars a month*. (*earns 100 pounds a week; makes quite enough; gets not so much*)
- 5) – Why is the chief displeased with *Jim*? (*Mr. Jones?*)
– It's because he *cannot manage his work well*. (*shirks his job; often comes late; is not experienced enough; is an idler (loafer)*)
- 6) – Why aren't you *at work now*? (*in your office? at your factory?*)
– You see, I'm *on leave*.(*on vacation; on sick-list*)

8. Your future profession is an engineer. Read the text and explain to your friend: a) what engineering is; b) what kind of person an engineer is; c) what your future speciality is; d) what your future profession deals with.

What is Engineering?

In general, engineering is a science that deals with design, construction and operation of structures, machines, engines and other devices. Engineer is a person who has received technical education and has a basic knowledge of other engineering fields, because most engineering problems are complex and interrelated. The term engineering is difficult to translate into Russian because it has a lot of meanings. Most often it is translated as: инженерное дело, техника, машиностроение, строительство. There exist the following main branches of engineering.

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

This is the widest field of engineering, concerned with systems and devices that use electric power and signals. Among the most important subjects in the field are electric power and machinery, electronic circuits, control systems, computer design, superconductors, solid-state electronics, robotics, lasers, radar, consumer electronics, and fiber optics.

Electrical engineering can be divided into four main branches: electric power and machinery, electronics, communications and control, and computers.

Electronic Engineering

Electronic Engineering deals with the research, design and application of circuits and devices used in the transmission and processing information.

The revolution in electronics is the trend towards integrating electronic devices on a single tiny chip of silicon or some other semiconductive material. Much of the research in electronics is directed towards creating even smaller chips, faster switching of components, and three-dimensional integrated circuits.

Communications and Control

Engineers in this field work on the control systems and communication systems that are used widely in aircraft and ships, in power transmission and distribution, in automated manufacturing and robotics.

Major developments in this field are replacement of analogue systems with digital systems and copper cables with fibre optics (optical fibres). Digital systems lower electrical noise. Fibre optics lowers interference, has large carrying capacity, and is extremely light and inexpensive to manufacture.

Computers Engineering

Computer engineering is now the most rapidly growing field. Computer engineers design and manufacture memory systems, central processing units and peripheral devices. Major developments in this field are microminiaturization (design of Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) chips) and new computer architectures. Using VLSI, engineers try to place greater number of circuit elements onto smaller chips. Another trend is towards increasing the speed of computer operations through the use of parallel processors and superconducting materials.

Safety Engineering

This field of engineering has an object the prevention of accidents. Safety engineers develop methods and procedures to safeguard workers of hazardous occupations. They also assist in designing machinery, factories, ships, and roads, suggesting alterations and improvements to reduce accident.

Notes:

1. Electrical and electronics engineering – электротехника и электроника
2. Electronic engineering – электроника
3. Communications and control – техника средств связи и управление
4. Computers engineering – компьютерная техника
5. Safety engineering – техника безопасности

9. *Work in pairs. Pete is speaking about his future career. Take the parts of Pete, Tom and Susan and reproduce the dialogue. Use the word combinations from the box given below.*

- Tom:** How are you doing, Pete? Fine, I hope?
Pete: Hi, Tom! ... , thanks. Glad to see you again
Tom: Me, too. Listen, Tom. This is Susan Belmont. We attend
Pete: Hallo, Susan. How do you do?
Susan: ... , Pete. Are you a student ?
Pete: Yes, I'm ... of the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics.
Susan: And what is your future profession?
Pete: I'm going to be I'll deal with
Susan: What made you choose exactly this sphere?
Pete: I have always been interested I consider
Susan: Yes, it's true. I know ... is very important. It has paved the way for By the way, where would you like to work after graduating?
Pete: It would be interesting for me ... or to do some sort of research. ... of taking a post-graduate course.
Susan: ... and hear you've won the Nobel Prize.
Pete: Hm..., you are kidding, Susan. But why not? Our school ... is one of the best in the world.
Susan: Sorry, Pete, I must be off. ... meeting you. ...
Pete: See you later, Susan.

I'm very well...

...to work somewhere in a design office...
 ...telecommunications engineer.
 It was nice...
 ...the design and development of integrated circuits.
 ...in radio electronics.
 ...in this International Camp.
 How do you do...
 ... in telecommunications.
 ...the design of radio electronic devices.
 ... the same university.
 ...the design and maintain of telecommunications systems.
 See you later.
 ...this summer.
 ...a second-year student...
 I'm seriously thinking...
 ...in this branch of engineering...
 ...its contribution to the world's progress...
 ...an engineer.
 Oh, how interesting!
 ...in microelectronics.
 ...this branch to be the most promising.
 ...the products that have improved the quality and convenience of our life.
 I hope to wake up one day ...
 ...an electronics engineer.

10. What should you do to find a job? Find the logical sequence of the steps you should take and render it to your partner.

- a. get an invitation for an interview
- b. make an appointment with an employment agency counselor
- c. read the classified ads
- d. think what kind of job you want
- e. analyse your skills, personality traits and accomplishments
- f. get ready for the interview
- g. find out employment agency you can use
- h. find out as much as you can about the company

11. There are two essential steps in the job-hunting process: research and planning. Research means examining your skills and finding out where you can apply them. Planning means deciding how you will present your skills to a prospective employer. You should go through these steps carefully whether you are looking for your first job.

Work in pairs:

a) Look at the following examples of skills/responsibilities and personality traits and find out the ones that apply to you. Try to explain your choice.

Skills/Responsibilities	Personality Traits
-------------------------	--------------------

acting	making decisions	Use: I am very...	...is one of my strong points
analyzing	meeting people	accurate	accuracy
assembling	negotiating	adaptable	adaptability
decorating	operating machines	cooperative	cooperation
designing	organizing	creative	creativity
driving	persuading people	dependable	dependability
filing	repairing machines	flexible	flexibility
helping people	solving problems	organized	organization
interviewing	speaking	punctual	punctuality
listening	sports	responsible	responsibility
making crafts	supervising		

b) You are looking for a job. Analyze your interests and abilities. Here are ten basic questions to think about:

1. What are my abilities? 2. What special talents do I have? 3. What are my special interests? 4. What are my physical abilities and limitations? 5. What are my attitudes and values? 6. How do I see myself, or what is my self-concept? 7. What is my previous experience? 8. What are my educational plans for the future? 9. Am I a kind of person who works well in a large group, or do I work better with only one or two people? 10. Am I willing to accept change?

c) Now point out the most important factors in choosing your job. Put them in order of importance and explain your choice.

work which is useful to society;	responsibility of your own;
good salary or wages;	the chance to promotion;
opportunities to meet different people;	good career prospects;
opportunities to travel;	good working conditions;
flexible hours;	friendly colleagues and considerate management;
interesting and not boring work;	long holidays;
high security of employment;	other factors – <i>what?</i>
good pension scheme;	

12. Work in pairs. Alex Serov wants to find a job with the help of an employment agency. He makes an appointment over the telephone with an employment counselor. Restore the dialogue. Use the questions from the box given below.

R: (receptionist) Good morning, Employment agency.

A: Hello, my name is Alex Serov. I would like to have some information about your agency.

...?

R: I'll try. ...?

A: ...?

R: Our agency works by appointment only. We place applicants in high-level positions. ...?

A: Yes, I would, thank you.

R: ...?

A: I have a degree in safety engineering and I have four years of experience in the field.

R: Fine. ...?

A: Yes, that's perfect. I'll be there at 10:30. Thank you and have a good day.

R: You too, good-bye.

- | |
|---|
| <p>a) Would you like to make an appointment to see an employment counselor at our agency?
b) Can you help me?</p> |
|---|

- c) Can you come on Tuesday at 10:30 AM?
- d) Does your agency work by appointment only or may I drop in any time during the week?
- e) What type of position are you looking for?
- f) What would you like to know?

13. Work in pairs: respond to the following statements reproduced by your partner choosing one of the phrases on the right and adding a sentence or two to explain why you think so.

<p>Career is an important part in everybody's life. All people are to decide at an early age what field interest them, and then pursue in with great satisfaction. Only fools make permanent decision without knowledge. One needn't have definite qualifications for the job. The employment offices place people according to their wishes. An engineer should be well educated and he should have good knowledge of different sciences such as math, chemistry, etc. In today's "age of speciality", it is very difficult to transfer from one industry to another. Workers under 40 always have the best job opportunities.</p>	<p>That's what I was thinking. I can't help thinking the same. Dead right. My own opinion is exactly the same. Not really. I'm not sure, in fact. No way! You can't mean that! Your guess is good as mine.</p>
--	--

14. Henry Brown wants to change his work. Here is an ad he has found:

COMPUTER SYSTEM ENGINEER.

Analyze company requirement and develop new systems. Analyze business data to process to electronic processing design systems to integrate company department to financial accounting, inventory sales etc. Location: New Haven, CT. Respond to: Mr. Juan Diaz, Ferry Street Food Corp., 325 Ferry Street, New Haven, CT 06513.

So he is sending his CV(Curriculum Vitae) and an applying letter. Put the addresses and date in the correct position on the page. Then put Henry's letter in the correct order. What information is irrelevant in this letter? Why?

1. 20th September 2007

2. 54 Royal Street
Cleveland
NT8 5ST

3. 325 Ferry Street,
New Haven
CT 06513

a.

.....

b.

c.

.....

a) Five years of experience as a computer engineer have qualified me to work for a company like yours.

b) Harry Brown

c) I like flower arranging.

d) Dear Mr. Juan Diaz,

e) I speak and write fluent German and some French.

f) Sincerely yours,

g) I am writing in reply to your advertisement for a computer system engineer.

h) I would appreciate your granting me an interview at your convenience.

i) I am 1.70 meters tall, have dark brown hair and wear glasses.

j) I am enclosing my CV that will inform you of my work experience.

15. Work in pairs. Make an appointment over the telephone with the personal manager. Let another student act as his secretary. Continue the dialogue between you (C) and the secretary (S) according to the logical scheme offered below. The given table will help you.

S: Good morning, "Horizont" enterprise.

C: Good morning. Can I talk with someone about the job?

S: Ask what caller is interested in.

C: Give information about the job you are interested in.

S: Ask information about qualification.

C: Reply.

S: Ask if the caller has any work experience.

C: Give information about your previous work.

S: Set up an appointment with the personal manager. Ask to bring the resume.

C: Repeat and confirm appointment information.

S: Close the conversation.

C: Close the conversation.

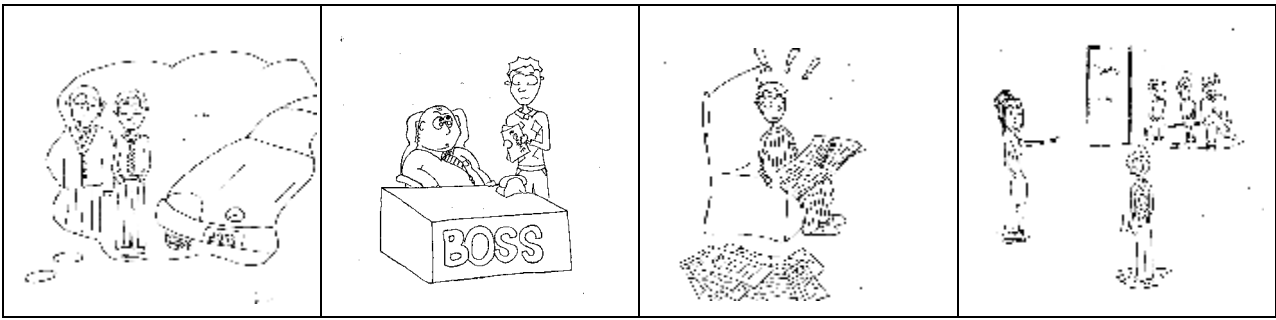
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May I help you? Can I help ... ? Are you looking for ... ? - I'm calling about your ad in ... for I'm looking for a position as ... I'm interested in finding a job in - What are your qualifications ... ? - I have As a matter of fact, - Do you have any work experience? - Not in this field, but Of course, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can you come on ... at ...? Will ... suit you? - Yes, ... will be quite convenient. Yes, ... will be just fine. Yes, ... will do well. - Ok, then I'll see you on You are welcome. Fine, we'll expect you then. - Fine, I think I'll ... It's perfect. I'll be
--	---

16. You are lucky to be called for an interview. Do you know how to create a good impression at your first interview? Check the answers you think are right and then discuss your answers in your group.

	Always	Sometimes	Never
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forget to shake hands with the interviewer. 2. Smile all the time. 3. Smoke or sit down until you are invited to. 4. Look at the interviewer. 5. Chew gum if you are nervous. 6. Wear a suit and tie (men) or dress (women). 7. Keep quiet if you don't understand a question. 8. Show interest in the job and ask questions. 9. Ask a lot about money. 10. Come on time. 11. Give long answers. 12. Think about questions before the interview. 13. Dress neatly. 14. Speak softly. 			

17. Imagine that a friend of yours was the man in this story. The pictures are in the wrong order. Work out what happened. Tell your story, beginning: "This is what happened to a friend of mine..."





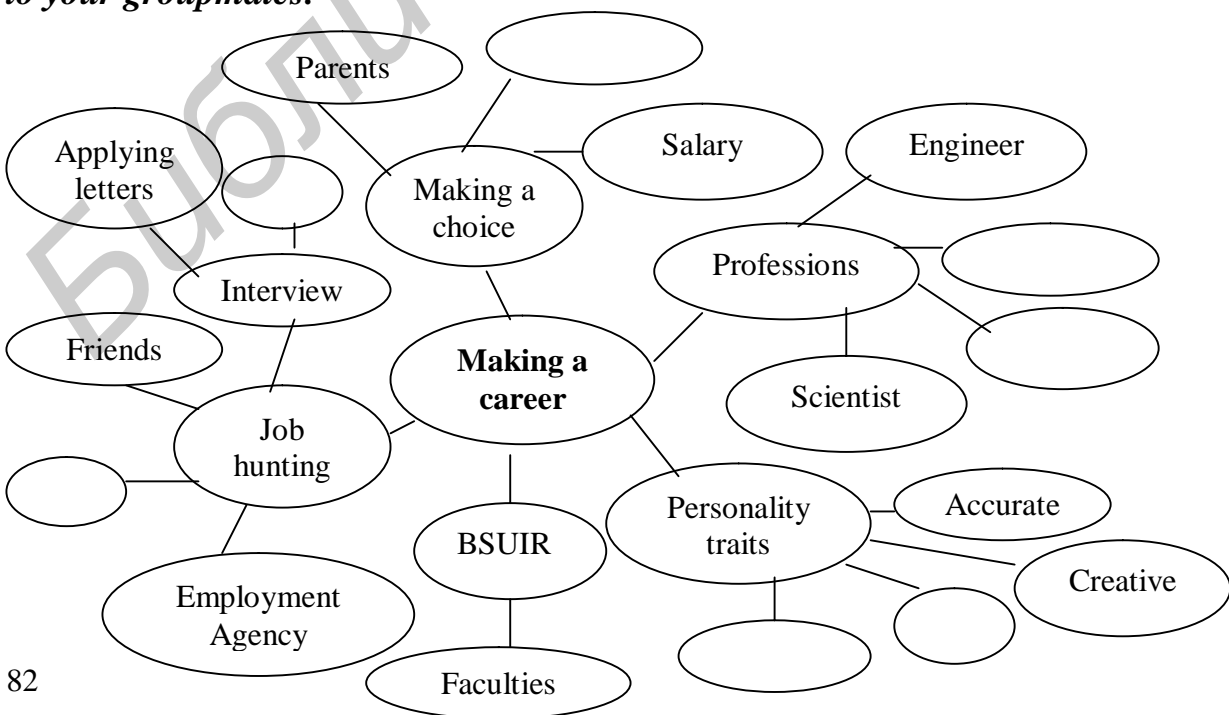
18. Comment on the following quotations.

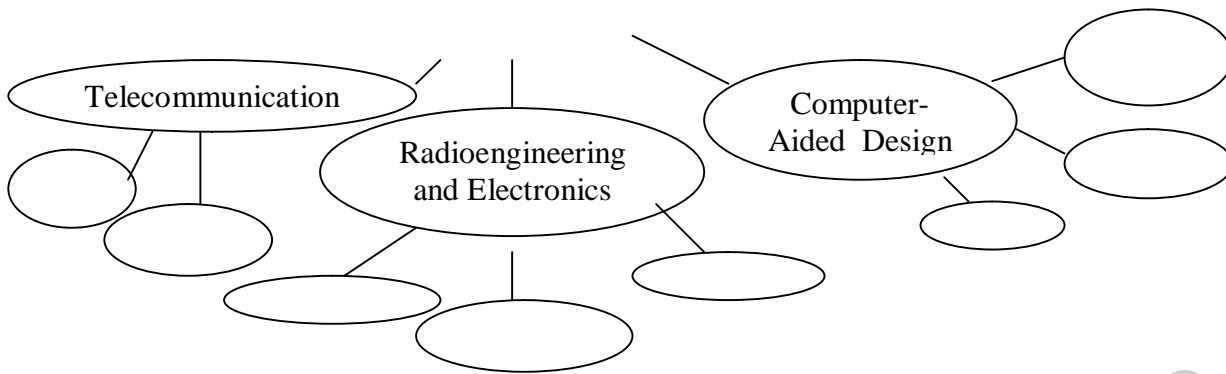
1. “If you have great talents, industry will improve them: if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency.” J. Reynolds.
2. “To youth I have but three words counsel – work, work, work.” O. Von Bismark.
3. “Work is much more fun than fun.” N. Coward.
4. “Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever be set by mankind.” Th. Carlyle.
5. “Work is the meat of life. Pleasure the dessert.” Ch. Forbes.

19. You are a reporter from the Impuls. Your task is to interview some students of the BSUIR. Make up some questions about their future professions and their future career. You should find out what their future professions are like, what characteristics and applications are needed, whether the interviewee thinks he/she is suitable (with reasons), etc.

- You are to interview:**
- a first-year student,
 - a third-year student,
 - a graduate.

20. Examine the network and reproduce the topic “My Future Profession” supplying the necessary factual and imaginative details so as to present some ideas to your groupmates.





II. Writing Section *There are some advertisements from “Computer”*

a) *Choose a job that you would like to do.*



We are expanding and seeking suitably qualified applications for the following positions:

MEDIA LABORATORY

mLrecruit@ml.docomolabs-usa.com

Laboratory Director (Media Coding, Signal Processing, Transport and Systems)— REF CODE: COMLD

Laboratory Director will lead, coordinate and carry out research in all aspects of media services over mobile wireless networks and systems.

The successful candidate will have in-depth knowledge of media coding, signal processing, and transport and will have experience in the identification and initiation of new leading edge research topics, formulation of research plans, and successful promotion of such plans to executive management.

MOBILE SOFTWARE LABORATORY

mSl recruit@ml.docomolabs-usa.com

Mobile Software Research Engineer (Runtime System)-REF CODE: COMSRS01

Candidates will have in-depth knowledge of aspects of state of the art software issues and appreciation of issues specific to mobile and wireless environments. Experience in designing and implementing language runtimes for mobile or resource constrained devices is required. Candidates should have

skills. Experience in the identification and initiation of new research topics arising from new wireless technology trends and problems is desirable.

NETWORK LABORATORY

nw1 recruit@ml.docomolabs-usa.com

Wireless Network Security Research Engineer-REF CODE: CONWMN01

Candidates will address security problems in mobile wireless networks, protocols and systems including issues of DRM, AAA, and privacy. Tasks include defining security requirements, developing security protocols, analyzing standardization proposals, and making and leading standards contributions. Individual will extend and apply crypto algorithms and techniques, PKI, and symmetric crypto to solve problems in specific scenarios. Implementation of prototype algorithms or protocols as necessary will be required.

Broad familiarity with wireless IP networking is required, such as basics of 2G/3G cellular architectures, mobility management, and mobile multimedia. Individual should demonstrate in-depth research knowledge in selected topics in the

<p>demonstrated leadership in programming languages through publications and/or disseminations of their ideas through products. Position requires a self-starting individual with strong interpersonal, analytical, and logical skills. Experience in the identification and initiation of new research topics arising from new wireless technology trends and problems is desirable.</p> <p><i>Mobile Software Research Engineer (System Management)—REF CODE: COMSSM02</i></p> <p>Candidates should have experience designing and implementing systems management systems for mobile or resource constrained devices. Position requires in-depth knowledge of aspects of state-of-the-art software research issues and a good appreciation of issues specific to mobile and wireless environments. Experience with existing system management products and standards, such as OMA DM, is a plus. Strong programming skills required. Position requires a self-starting individual with strong interpersonal, analytical, and logical</p>	<p>network security area. Close collaboration with crypto researchers is required.</p> <p><i>Mobile Wireless System Research Engineer – REF CODE: CONWWS02</i></p> <p>Candidates will conduct research in 4G mobile wireless systems at the networking layer and above. Areas of research include architectures, algorithms and protocols for 4G All-IP core and overlay networks, IP networking, and network support for advanced applications.</p> <p>Broad familiarity with wireless IP networking is desirable, such as basics of 2G/3G cellular architectures, mobility management, and mobile multimedia. Interest and experience in standardization of networking technology a strong plus.</p> <p>Application Procedure</p> <p>Please send your resume with cover letter specifying the Reference Code of the position of interest to the email address next to each Laboratory.</p>
--	---

b) Fill in the given form of the CV (Curriculum Vitae):

Name		Education	
Address		Languages	
Age		Previous experience	
Place of birth		Interests	

c) Write a covering letter applying for the job.

III. Role Play. An interview for a job. For groups of 5-6 students

Roles: 2 interviewers and 3-4 applicants for each position.

Applicants will try to persuade the interviewers to accept for one of the positions advertised below. The interviewers should choose the most suitable applicant taking into account both experience, personal characteristics and the impression of the applicants' behaviour at the interview.

There are some jobs that could be advertised in newspapers for your summer vocations.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

Now it is your chance to earn a lot of money.

We are a large American publisher looking for sales people to sell our new self-study English courses to students in England. If you are already a student and want to earn a lot of money very easily come and meet our manager who will be at the Royal Continental Hotel in London all next week, room 2001, where he will interview.

KEEN ON SPORT?

Busy health club requires outgoing person for part-time work from June to September. Good command of English. Must be adaptable. Please write to: The Manager, Sundance Health Club, Harbour Lane, Chichester, Sussex, PO1 2JE including a recent photograph.

ELIANCE RESTAURANTS, caterer operating at the Natural History Museum, are looking for waiting staff for their cafes.

We have part time positions available. The ideal candidates will be enthusiastic, have good level of English and enjoy working in a busy and friendly environment. The rates of pay vary depending on the experience and the positions (5.40 to 7.50/hour).

If you think you have got what it takes to work with us, please send us your CV as soon as you can to

nhm.gm@digbytrout.co.uk. We look forward to hearing from you!

Interviewers:

- *Before you interview an applicant look through his/her CV.*
- *Decide what questions you are going to ask.*
- *Be ready to explain about the job, and say what the person will have to do, etc.*
- *After the interview you are to discuss which applicant to hire and announce your decision.*

Applicants:

- *Write down your CV.*
- *Be ready to say why you applied for the job, and what salary you expected to get.*
- *You will have a chance to ask questions.*

Comprehensive Prolonged Project

Day 10th

«The fair of vacancies»

It's high time to think about your future career. One of these days «The fair of vacancies» will be held. What kind of work would you like to find? What would you ask the employer about? What are the skills, abilities and interests that make you attractive to a potential employer? What can you do to present yourself most effectively to gain and impress employers favourably? Discuss all these questions with your groupmates.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Computer-Aided Design

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Computer-aided design (CAD) is the use of a wide range of computer-based tools that assist engineers, architects and other design professionals in their design activities. It is the main geometry authoring tool within the Product Lifecycle

Management process and involves both software and sometimes special-purpose hardware. Current packages range from 2D vector based drafting systems to 3D solid and surface modellers.

CAD is sometimes translated as "computer-assisted", "computer-aided drafting", or a similar phrase. Related acronyms are CADD, which stands for "computer-aided design and drafting", CAID for Computer-aided Industrial Design and CAAD, for "computer-aided architectural design". All these terms are essentially synonymous, but there are some subtle differences in meaning and application.

Computer-Aided Engineering

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Computer-aided engineering (often referred to as **CAE**) is the use of information technology for supporting engineers in tasks such as analysis, simulation, design, manufacture, planning, diagnosis and repair. Software tools that have been developed for providing support to these activities are considered CAE tools. CAE tools are being used, for example, to analyze the robustness and performance of components and assemblies. It encompasses simulation, validation and optimization of products and manufacturing tools. In the future CAE systems will be major providers of information to help support design teams in decision making.

In regards to information networks, CAE systems are individually considered a single node on a total information network and each node may interact with other nodes on the network.

CAE systems can provide support to businesses, this is achieved by the use of reference architectures and their ability to place information views on the business process. Reference architecture is the basis from which information model, especially product and manufacturing models.

The term CAE has also been used by some in the past to describe the use of computer technology within engineering in a broader sense than just engineering analysis. It was in this context that the term was coined by Dr. Jason Lemon, founder of SDRC in the late 70's. This definition is however better known today by the terms CAX and PLM.

CAE areas covered include:

- Stress analysis on components and assemblies using FEA ([Finite Element Analysis](#));
- Thermal and fluid flow analysis [Computational fluid dynamics](#) (CFD);
- [Kinematics](#);
- Mechanical event simulation (MES).
- Analysis tools for process simulation for operations such as casting, molding, and die press forming.
- Optimization of the product or process.

In general, there are three phases in any computer-aided engineering task:

- Pre-processing – defining the model and environmental factors to be applied to it. (typically a finite element model, but facet, voxel and thin sheet methods are

also used)

- Analysis solver (usually performed on high powered computers)
- Post-processing of results (using visualization tools)

This cycle is iterated, often many times, either manually or with the use of commercial optimization software.

Electronic Engineering

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Electronic engineering is a professional discipline that deals with the behavior and effects of electrons (as in electron tubes and transistors) and with electronic devices, systems, or equipment. The term now also covers a large part of electrical engineering degree courses as studied at most European universities. Its practitioners are called **electronics engineers** in Europe. In the Americas and some other parts of the world, the term electrical engineer is used to describe a person doing the same work.

In many areas, electronic engineering is considered to be at the same level as electrical engineering, requiring that more general programmes be called **electrical and electronic engineering** (many UK universities have departments of **Electronic and Electrical Engineering**). Both define a broad field that encompasses many subfields including those that deal with power, instrumentation engineering, telecommunications, and semiconductor circuit design amongst many others.

Electronic engineering in Europe is a very broad field that encompasses many subfields including those that deal with, electronic devices and circuit design, control systems, electronics and telecommunications, computer systems, embedded software etc. Many European universities now have departments of Electronics that are completely separate from or have completely replaced their electrical engineering departments.

Electronic engineering involves the design and testing of electronic circuits that use the electronic properties of components such as resistors, capacitors, inductors, diodes and transistors to achieve a particular functionality.

Signal processing deals with the analysis and manipulation of signals. Signals can be either analogue, in which case the signal varies continuously according to the information, or digital, in which case the signal varies according to a series of discrete values representing the information.

For analog signals, signal processing may involve the amplification and filtering of audio signals for audio equipment or the modulation and demodulation of signals for telecommunications. For digital signals, signal processing may involve the compression, error checking and error detection of digital signals.

Radio Engineer

The name electrical engineering is still used to cover electronic engineering amongst some of the older (notably American) universities and graduates there are called electrical engineers. In Europe, graduates of electronic engineering are known as *electronics engineers*.

Some people believe the term *electrical engineer* should be reserved for those

having specialised in power and heavy current or high voltage engineering, while others believe that power is just one subset of electrical engineering (and indeed the term *power engineering* is used in that industry). Again, in recent years there has been a growth of new separate-entry degree courses such as *information and communication engineering*, often followed by academic departments of similar name.

Electrical engineers design, develop, test, and supervise the manufacture of electrical equipment. Some of this equipment includes electric motors; machinery controls, lighting, and wiring in buildings; automobiles; aircraft; radar and navigation systems; and power-generating, -controlling, and transmission devices used by electric utilities. Although the terms “electrical” and “electronics” engineering often are used interchangeably in academia and industry, electrical engineers have traditionally focused on the generation and supply of power, whereas electronics engineers have worked on applications of electricity to control systems or signal processing. Electrical engineers specialize in areas such as power systems engineering or electrical equipment manufacturing.

Electronics engineers, except computer, are responsible for a wide range of technologies, from portable music players to the global positioning system (GPS), which can continuously provide the location of a vehicle. Electronics engineers design, develop, test, and supervise the manufacture of electronic equipment such as broadcast and communications systems. Many electronics engineers also work in areas closely related to computers. However, engineers whose work is related exclusively to computer hardware are considered computer hardware engineers. Electronics engineers specialize in areas such as communications, signal processing, and control systems or have a specialty within one of these areas—industrial robot control systems or aviation electronics, for example.

Telecommunication

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Telecommunication is the transmission of signals over a distance for the purpose of communication. In modern times, this process almost always involves the sending of electromagnetic waves by electronic transmitters but in earlier years it may have involved the use of smoke signals, drums or semaphore. Today, telecommunication is widespread and devices that assist the process, such as the television, radio and telephone, are common in many parts of the world. There is also a vast array of networks that connect these devices, including computer networks, public telephone networks, radio networks and television networks. Computer communication across the Internet, such as e-mail and instant messaging, is just one of many examples of telecommunication.

Telecommunication systems are generally designed by **telecommunication engineers**. Early inventors in the field include Elisha Gray, Guglielmo Marconi and John Logie Baird. In recent times, optical fibre has radically improved the bandwidth available for intercontinental communication, helping to facilitate a faster and richer Internet experience. And, digital television has eliminated effects such as snowy pictures and ghosting. Telecommunication remains an important

part of the world economy and the telecommunication industry's revenue has been placed at just under 3% of the gross world product.

Telecommunications Engineering

Not all that long ago, people communicated via signal fires, flags, drums, messengers, even carrier pigeons. These days, telecommunications engineers provide far more effective means of communication.

Morse code telegraphy, followed later by radio, was probably the first device that used electricity for tele-communications. Now, thanks to telecommunications engineers, a single optical fibre the thickness of a human hair can carry half-a-million digital television channels.

Society relies on telecommunications engineering for breakthroughs in applications such as satellites, next-generation mobile phones, air-traffic control, the internet and much more.

What do telecommunications engineers do?

Typically, a telecommunications engineer will:

- manage engineering teams
- design telecommunications equipment including modems, switches, routers and radio links
- develop real-time computer systems, including imbedded computer systems and their software
- build and test prototypes of new equipment including integrated circuit components
- predict telecommunication system performance
- optimise the performance of telecommunications systems
- provide technical support to marketing or customer service staff and telecommunications technicians
- train technical and engineering staff once new systems have been installed
- supervise special research projects on next generation telecommunication systems.

Literature

1. Методическое пособие по развитию навыков устной речи и чтения на английском языке для аспирантов, магистрантов, соискателей и научных работников / Т. Г. Шелягова [и др.]. - Минск.: БГУИР, 2006, - 9 с.
2. Beth Edginton and Martin Montgomery. The Media University of Strathclyde.
3. Forman, D., Donoghue, F. Campus English, Macmillan Publishers, London – 1994.
4. Minsk Where, сентябрь 2006. – 90с.
5. Economy of Belarus. Results. Tendencies. Prognoses. 4(5) 2005. – 152 с.
6. Economy of Belarus. Results. Tendencies. Prognoses. 3(4) 2004. – 128 с.
7. Horisons. International Quartely Almanac. 3(4) – 96 с.

Dictionaries

1. Сиротина, Т. А. Большой современный англо-русский/русско-английский словарь / Т. А. Сиротина. – М.: Изд-во «БАО-ПРЕСС», 2006.
2. Hornby, S. A. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Seventh edition. Oxford University Press, 2005.

You can find information about your faculties on the Web sites of your faculties at

- <http://www.bsuir.by/online/showpage.jsp?PageID=80391&resID=100229&lang=en&menuItemID=102707> for the Faculty of Computer-Aided Design;
- <http://www.bsuir.by/online/showpage.jsp?PageID=80395&resID=100229&lang=en&menuItemID=102709> for the Faculty of Radioengineering and Electronics;
- <http://www.bsuir.by/online/showpage.jsp?PageID=80396&resID=100229&lang=en&menuItemID=102711> for the Faculty of Telecommunication

CONTENTS

Unit V GREAT BRITAIN.....	3
Unit VI THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.....	14
Unit VII SPARE TIME.....	28
Unit VIII MASS MEDIA.....	48
Unit IX GLOBAL ISSUES.....	61
Unit X MY FUTURE PROFESSION.....	72
Supplementary Material.....	85

Библиотека БГУИР

Учебное издание

Учебно-методическое пособие
по развитию навыков и умений устной речи
на английском языке для студентов
ФКП, ФТК, ФРЭ и ВФ дневной формы обучения

В 3-х частях

Часть 2

Авторы-составители:

Кравченко Маргарита Валентиновна
Шелягова Тамара Григорьевна
Крипец Николай Николаевич и др.

Корректор Е. Н. Батурчик
Компьютерная верстка Е. Г. Бабичева

Подписано в печать 14.02.2008.	Формат 60x84 1/16.	Бумага офсетная.
Гарнитура «Таймс».	Печать ризографическая.	Усл. печ. л. 5,46.
Уч.-изд. л. 4,8.	Тираж 250 экз.	Заказ 687.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение: Учреждение образования
«Белорусский государственный университет информатики и радиоэлектроники»
ЛИ №02330/0056964 от 01.04.2004. ЛП №02330/0131666 от 30.04.2004.
220013, Минск, П. Бровки, 6