

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**  
**КАЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АРХИТЕКТУРНО-СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ**  
**УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**М.К. Гулканян, Г.Ш. Гимранова**

**GENERAL ENGLISH**

Учебное пособие для студентов очной формы обучения всех специальностей и  
направлений подготовки

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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов-бакалавров 1 курса дневной формы обучения всех специальностей и направлений подготовки.

Основная цель учебного пособия – развитие и совершенствование навыков устной коммуникации и письменной речи в рамках предложенной тематики.

**Рецензенты**

Кандидат педагогических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков / Институт экономики и управления в строительстве / КГАСУ  
Р.К. Ахметгареева

Кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры теории и практики перевода / отделение Высшая школа иностранных языков и перевода / Институт международных отношений, истории и востоковедения / КФУ  
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## Предисловие

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 1 курса дневной формы обучения всех специальностей о направлении подготовки. Структура пособия представлена следующими темами: Kazan State University of Architecture and Engineering и The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

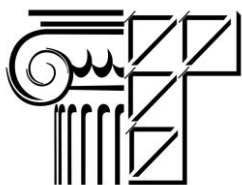
Все разделы учебного пособия имеют единую структуру и включают следующие блоки: Before you start (введение), Reading (тексты), Language (формально-тренировочные упражнения), Speaking (коммуникативно-содержательные упражнения), Writing (задания, направленные на формирование навыков письменной речи), Vocabulary (базовая лексика каждого раздела).

Базовые тексты представлены описательными текстами, которые тематически связаны друг с другом и касаются различных сторон темы или расширяют ее. При подборе текстов авторы исходили из методической концепции неразрывности процесса познания и развития навыков работы с текстовым материалом и навыков устной и письменной речи, а также опирались на принцип реализации междисциплинарных связей.

Текстовый материал, предтекстовые и послетекстовые задания направлены на совершенствование речевых навыков студентов неязыковых специальностей путем обучения восприятию и осмыслению прочитанного текста, активизации словарного запаса и речевых структур в процессе репродукции информативного содержания текста.

Все задания построены на активной лексике раздела, часть заданий построена на связных текстах небольшого объема, которые являются дополнительным источником информации по теме раздела. Помимо языковых заданий, даются задания на развитие навыков устной речи. Задания, предлагаемые в блоке Speaking, носят творческий характер и направлены на формирование коммуникативных навыков в условно-заданных речевых ситуациях, а также творческого мышления и умения формулировать собственное мнение.

Целью заданий блока Writing является формирование навыков академического письма.



# **PART I**

## **Unit I**

### **General Information on Education**

#### **I. Read and translate.**

##### **Education.**

Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which the knowledge, skills, values of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through discussion, teaching, training, and /or research. Education may also include informal transmission of such information from one human being to another. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of others, but learners may also educate themselves (autodidactic learning). Education can take place in formal or informal settings.

##### **Formal education.**

Formal education occurs in a structured environment whose explicit purpose is teaching students. Usually formal education takes place in a school environment, with classrooms of multiple students learning together with a trained teacher. On successful results of secondary education a person receives a Certificate of high secondary school education, which gives him the right for entering any higher education establishment.

##### **Higher education.**

Higher education generally involves work towards a degree-level or foundation degree qualification. Higher education is therefore very important to national economies, both as a significant industry in its own right, and as a source of trained and educated personnel for the rest of the economy.

University education includes teaching, research, and social services activities, and it includes both the undergraduate level (sometimes referred to as tertiary education) and the graduate (or postgraduate) level. Universities are generally composed of several Institutes. A number of career specific courses are now available to students through the Internet.

Higher education is provided by state and private accredited higher education institutions (universities, academies, institutes, etc.) Education in state universities is often free of charge - mostly for those students who show higher results at entrance exams. However, approximately one-third of the students pay

tuition fees. In private higher education institutions all students have to pay for tuition.

Higher education in Russia is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, which is responsible for the accreditation and licensing of educational institutions and for developing and maintaining the state educational standards.

There are three levels of higher education: Incomplete higher education (2 years at least); Basic higher education (4, 5 or 6 years) leading to a 1.**Bachelor's**, 2.**Specialist's** or 3.**Master's degree**; Postgraduate education.

### **Answer the following questions:**

1. What is education in its general sense?
2. What does university education include?
3. How many levels of higher education do you know and what are they?
4. What institutions is higher education provided by?
5. Whom for is education free of charge in state universities?

## **II. 1. Studying at a British university**

If you want to **go to** (= **enter**) university, you must first pass examinations that most students take at the age of eighteen (called “A” levels). Most students take three “A” levels (three examinations in three different subjects) and they must **do well** (= **succeed/make progress**) in order to **get/obtain** a place at university because the places are limited. At the moment, approximately, 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.

If you get a place at university, **the tuition** (= **the teaching**) is free, and some students also **get** (= **receive**) a grant (money to pay for living expenses, e.g. food and accommodation) as well. Students at university are called **undergraduates** while they are studying for their first degree.

Most university courses **last** (= **go on for/continue for**) three years, some **courses** last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they **are doing/studying engineering**, or **doing/studying for a degree in engineering**, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a **degree** (the qualification when you complete a university course successfully). This can be a **BA** (= Bachelor of Arts) in architecture or a **BSc** [bi: es'si :](= Bachelor of Science) in engineering, e.g.

## Postgraduate courses

When you complete your first degree, you are a **graduate**. (In the US, students also use this word as a verb and say they “graduated in chemistry”, for example). Some students **go on to do** a second course or degree (**postgraduate course / postgraduate degree**). These students are then **postgraduates**. There are usually three possible degrees:

- **MA** (Master of Arts) or **MSc** (Master of Science); usually one year
- **MPhil** (Master of Philosophy); usually two years
- **PhD** (Doctor of Philosophy); at least three years
- **DSc** (Doctor of Science); at least three years

When people study one subject in great detail (often to find new information), we say they are **conducting / doing / carrying out research**; e.g.

I’m **doing** some **research into / on** the languages of different tribes.

### 3. School vs. university

At school you have teachers and lessons; at university you have **lecturers** and **lectures**. When a lecturer **gives / does** a lecture, the students listen and **take/make notes** (=write down the important information), but do not usually say much, except to ask occasional questions.

## Exercises

### 1. What do we call?

2. The money some students receive when they get to the university...
3. The qualification students get at the end of university...
4. The name we give students during this period at university...
5. Teachers at university...
6. Students when they have completed their first degree...
7. Students studying for their second degree...
8. The talks that students go to while they are at university...

### 2. Replace the underlined verbs with synonym.

1. Who is giving the lecture today?
2. Did she receive a grant for her course?
3. Is it more difficult to obtain a place at university?
4. You have to pass the exams before you can enter university.
5. He’s studying physics, I think.

6. I think, they are carrying out some research into the cause of reconstruction of building.
7. I didn't take any notes in the lecture yesterday.
8. The course goes on for three years.

**3. How similar is university education in your own country? Answer these questions.**

1. Do you need to pass examinations before you can go to university?
2. Do some students get a grant to study at university?
3. Is the tuition free if you go to university?
4. Do most students go to university at the age of 18 or 19?
5. Do more students go to university in your country than in Britain?
6. Do most degree courses last three years as in Britain?
7. What is your equivalent of the British BA or BSc?
8. Do you have similar postgraduates' degrees in your country?

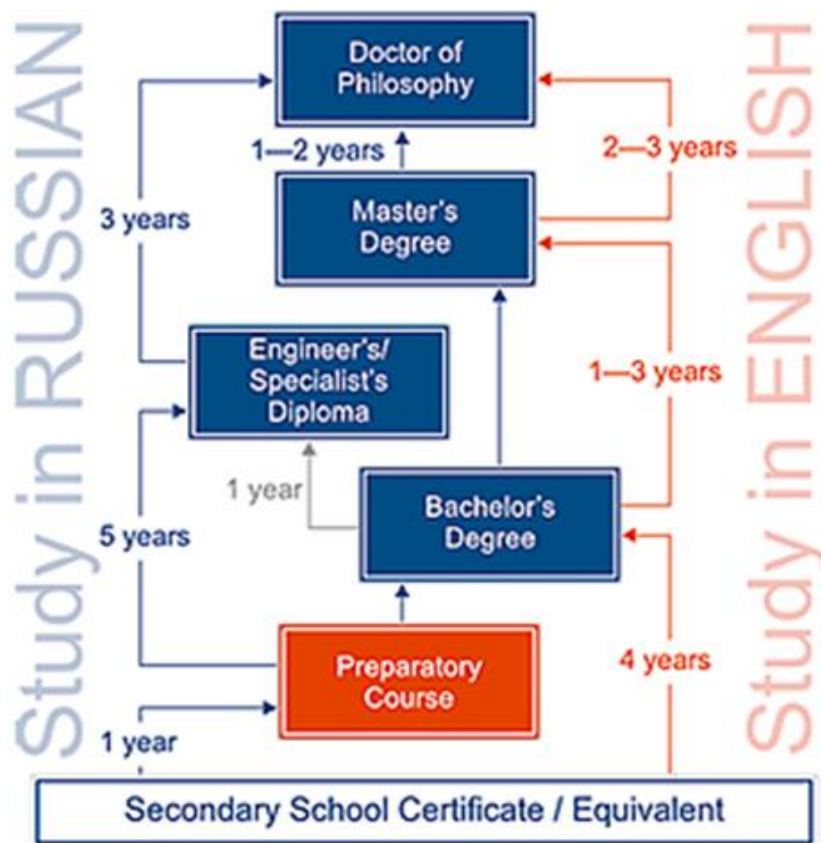
**4. Match the word combinations:**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Do a degree    | a. do a piece of writing on a subject                       |
| 2. PhD            | b. Bachelor of Arts/Science                                 |
| 3. Library        | c. a period of study, usually about ten weeks               |
| 4. Write an essay | d. study at university for four or six years                |
| 5. BA/BSc         | e. a place where you can read and borrow books              |
| 6. MA/MSc         | f. study a subject for a long time to learn new information |
| 7. Do research    | g. Master of Arts/Science                                   |
| 8. Term           | h. Doctor of Philosophy                                     |
| 9. Course         | k. a number of classes on a subject, e.g. an English course |





5. Look at the diagramme. Compare Study in Russia and Study in England.  
What is the difference and is there any similarity?



6. Translate into English:

1. Образование это форма обучения, в которой знания, навыки и ценности группы людей передаются из поколения в поколения.
2. Высшее образование необходимо для развития национальной экономики любой страны.
3. Высшее образование обеспечивается как государственными, так и частными аккредитованными вузами.

7. Read, translate and discuss the text below.

**Learning foreign languages.**

Foreign languages in modern society are necessary for people. There are many reasons why we begin to study foreign languages. One studies foreign language to be able to communicate with other people, others study it for future carrier. If we are planning to travel to other countries we can communicate with people there and understand what they are saying to us.

If we work in any branch of science, we naturally want to read scientific books and journals in other languages to raise our professional level. Making business nowadays also means the ability of speaking foreign languages.

The ability of speaking one or two or even more languages helps people from different countries to develop mutual friendship and understanding. We can also make our intellectual and cultural horizons wider through contacts with people of another culture.

It is also very interesting to read foreign literature in its original form. We can also read foreign newspapers and magazines and understand films in foreign languages without any help and translation.

It is very important to speak at least one foreign language either English or German or French and Spanish or any other one.

There is a saying: the more languages you speak, the more times you are human being.

#### **8. Questions on the text:**

1. Are foreign languages necessary for the people nowadays?
2. Why do we begin to study foreign languages?
3. Where can we use our knowledge of foreign language?
4. What are your abilities in English?
5. How many languages do you know?
6. What sayings and proverbs on language do you know?

#### **9. Discuss the problem to make a decision: is it necessary for a future engineer to study a foreign language? Give reasons for your decision. Use the expressions given below:**

**To express your opinion:** I think...; Speaking for myself...: I believe...; I suppose...; I am sure...; In my opinion... .

**To agree with somebody:** Yes, indeed. I quite agree with you. That's true. You are quite right. I think so too. Certainly. / Sure.

**To disagree with somebody:** I don't agree with you. I disagree. I don't think you're right. It's not true. You're wrong. I don't think so.

**Read pros and cons given below:**

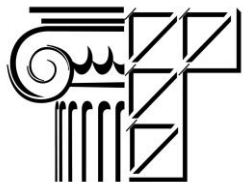
<b>PROS</b>	<b>CONS</b>
1. Can read foreign scientific research journals	1. It takes a lot of time to study foreign languages
2. Can speak foreign colleagues if necessary	2. Sometimes the results are rather poor
3. Can read foreign books and watch films	3. It is not interesting to study foreign languages
4. Can find more about the world	4. Can turn to a translator if it is necessary
5. Can find a job abroad	5. It is useless in my life

**10. Translate the proverbs and find Russian equivalents:**

1. Never offer to teach fish to swim.
2. You can't teach an old dog new trick. Don't teach dog to bark.
3. Failure teaches success.
4. Live and learn.
5. You are never too old to learn.
6. Learn to walk before you run.
7. Fools learn from their mistakes.
8. The more we study, the more we know.
9. Genius must be born, never can be taught.

**9. Translate from Russian into English:**

1. Как правило, у студентов занятия по английскому языку два раза в неделю.
2. Обычно они проходят в языковых кабинетах.
3. В них имеется доска и современное оборудование.
4. На прошлом занятии студенты изучали новый текст, учили слова и делали упражнения.
5. У них также была письменная контрольная работа.
6. Никто не сделал много ошибок, и все получили хорошие и удовлетворительные оценки.
7. Студентам нравится изучать английский язык.
8. Они хотят хорошо говорить по-английски.
9. В институте есть курсы английского языка для всех студентов.
10. Кафедра иностранных языков готовит высококвалифицированных специалистов-переводчиков.



# **PART I**

## **Unit II**

### **Kazan State University of Architecture and Engineering**

#### **I. Read and remember these words and word combinations:**

<b>1. University campus</b>	Университетский городок
<b>2. Underground crossing</b>	Подземный переход
<b>3. Covered bridge</b>	Крытый переход
<b>4. Purpose-built workshop</b>	Специализированная мастерская
<b>5. Well-equipped laboratory</b>	Хорошо оборудованная лаборатория
<b>6. To establish</b>	Основывать, устанавливать
<b>7. A site</b>	Территория, строительная площадка
<b>8. To link (to connect)</b>	Соединять, связывать
<b>9. To get a start in life</b>	Получить путевку в жизнь
<b>10. To imagine</b>	Вообразить, представить
<b>11. To create</b>	Творить, создавать
<b>12. An economic prosperity</b>	Экономическое процветание
<b>13. A forge of highly qualified specialists</b>	Кузница высококвалифицированных специалистов
<b>14. An academic building</b>	Учебное здание (корпус)
<b>15. Students' health centre</b>	Профилакторий
<b>16. Students' residence</b>	Студенческое общежитие
<b>17. To have at one's disposal</b>	Иметь в чем-то распоряжении
<b>18. To contain</b>	Содержать, вмещать
<b>19. To provide</b>	Обеспечивать
<b>21. Take part in</b>	Принимать участие в
<b>22. Up-to-date</b>	Современный
<b>23. Assistant professor</b>	Доцент
<b>24. Research work</b>	Исследовательская работа
<b>25. In addition to</b>	Кроме, помимо
<b>26. Canteen and café building</b>	Здание столовой и кафе
<b>27. Within easy reach</b>	В пределах легкой досягаемости

## Kazan State University of Architecture and Engineering

### Text 1.

Kazan State University of Architecture and Engineering is one of the best and prestigious higher schools in Russia.

Our University was **established** in 1930. It's even difficult **to imagine** how many young people **have got a start in life** and how much they have done and **created** for the economic **prosperity** of the Republic of Tatarstan.

The University is widely known as a large scientific center and **a forge of highly qualified specialists** for construction industry. A high quality education is **provided** by the teaching staff - members of Academy of Sciences, doctors and candidates of sciences, professors and **assistant professors**.

There are many student clubs and scientific societies at our University. Students **take part in** the scientific and engineering work; develop their creative **abilities** in the laboratories. Every year many students report about the results of their **research work** at the University Scientific Conference. The best works are published.

The University is a real University campus on the **site** of more than 35 sq.km. There are 5 large **academic** buildings **next to** each other **linked by underground crossing** and **covered bridge**, the sport complex, including a gym-hall building with a sport ground and a tennis court. There are also some **purpose-built workshops** and **well-equipped laboratories**, **canteen** and **café** building on the site of the University campus.

The complex of 3 students' residences for more than 1000 students, **situated** not far from the academic buildings, **contains** the **students' health center** **provided** with **up-to-date** medical equipment.

So our University **has at its disposal** educational and laboratory base, a library with 4 reading halls, 3 residences, 3 gym-halls, a sport ground, a tennis court, a sport camp on the Mesha river, a canteen, a café and students' health center.

So our University is located in Zelyenaya St. **close to** the city center, **within easy reach** to the city libraries, art galleries, the Big Concert Hall, theatres, cinemas and the Sports Centre. **In addition to** the canteen and café there are pubs, bars to eat and to have a good rest close to the University in Vishnevskiy Street.

### Read the phonetic drills.

[ɑ:] architecture, start, large, far, art, are, bar, Tatarstan

[ʌ] construction, underground, covered, republic, pub

[æ] Kazan, campus, establish, academy, academic, candidate, cafe, camp

[ɔ:] forge, sport, court

[ɒ] crossing, laboratory, economic, doctor, complex, concert

[i:] people, equipment, reading, easy, eat

[aɪ] higher, life, widely, scientific, sciences, site, provided, library

### 2. Answer the questions using the table:

- 1 How large is the territory of the University campus?
- 2 What structures does the University campus consist of?

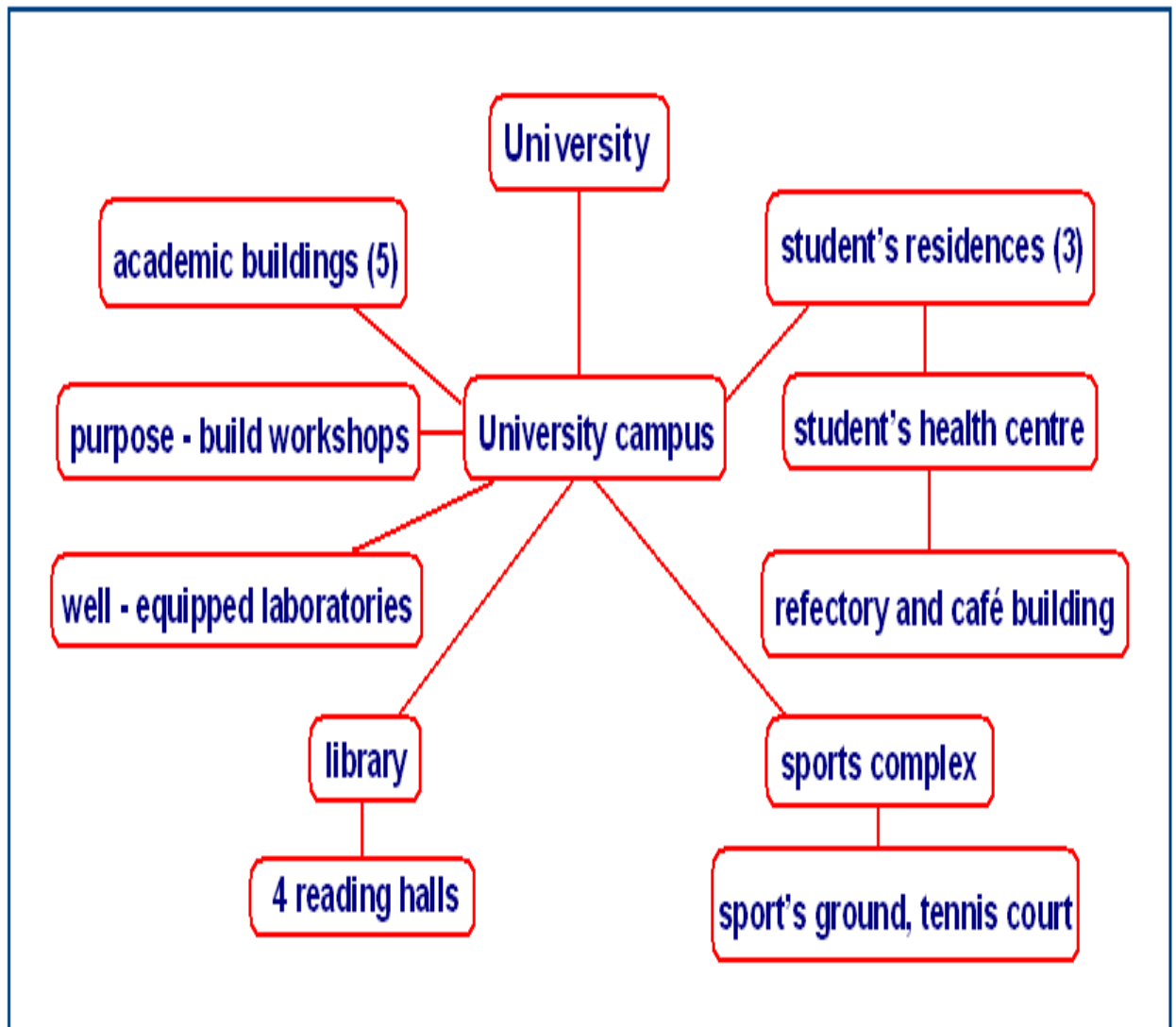
University campus	Academic buildings	Students' residences	Reading Halls	Gym-halls	Students Health centre	Refectory and café building
24.000 sq. m.	5	3	4	3	1	1

### 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What are you? What higher school do you study at?
2. When was our University established?
3. What is it nowadays?
4. Why can we call our University a real University campus?
5. What does our University have at its disposal?
6. Where is the University located?
7. What led you to the decision to enter our University?
8. Whom is a highly qualified education provided by?
9. Where do students report about the results of their research work?

4. Look at the word map. Make sentences using these words.  
Tell your group mates about University Campus.

**It includes • there are • has • contains • consists of**



5. Circle the odd word.

- |               |                   |           |                      |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 University  | Higher School     | Institute | Sport Centre         |
| 2 Academician | Doctor of Science | Student   | Candidate of Science |
| 3 Gym-hall    | Sport complex     | Lab       | Tennis court         |
| 4 Canteen     | Café              | Food shop | Refectory            |
| 5 Laboratory  | Health Centre     | Workshop  | Scientific Centre    |

## 6. Translate the sentences:

1. Хороший студент – это высококвалифицированный специалист в будущем.
2. Любой университет состоит из нескольких учебных зданий.
3. Кроме специализированных мастерских у нас есть хорошо оборудованные лаборатории.
4. Наш ВУЗ широко известен как кузница высококвалифицированных специалистов для строительной промышленности.
5. Инженер-строитель – это мирная профессия.

## 7. Read and retell the joke.

At a certain university examination the teacher handed out the question papers to all the students and then looked on her watch. It was exactly 9 o'clock. The students began to read over the questions; they had two hours in which they were to write full answers to all of them. At 10 o'clock the teacher noticed that one of the students was not writing anything but was still reading the question paper.

“Is any question troubling you?” she asked the student. «Not at all,” he answered, “not at all. It is the answers that are troubling me”.

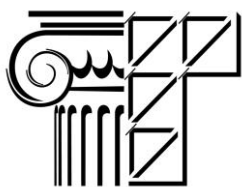
## 8. Fill in appropriate words.

							7										
						1											
2																	
	3																
						4											
					5												
					6												

1. It connects buildings.
2. When you have something and can do everything with it.
3. “Furniture” in labs.
4. The condition of being successful.
5. Structure where people live, work, study.
6. Area in another word.
7. \_\_\_\_\_

## 9. Make a plan and retell text 1.





# **PART I**

## **Unit III**

### **Institutes. Specialties. Courses.**

#### **I. Read and remember these words and word combinations:**

<b>1.To register</b>	Насчитывать
<b>2.Full-time students</b>	Студенты очного отделения
<b>3.Extra-mural (correspondence) students</b>	Студенты заочного отделения
<b>4.Post-graduate courses</b>	Аспирантура
<b>5.Post-graduate student</b>	Аспирант
<b>6. Department</b>	Факультет, кафедра
<b>7.Authoritative</b>	Авторитетный
<b>8.Bachelor of Science</b>	Бакалавра наук
<b>9.Master of Science</b>	Магистра наук
<b>10.Tutorial</b>	Практические занятия
<b>11.Field trip</b>	Полевая практика
<b>12.To acquire knowledge</b>	Овладевать знаниями
<b>13.Civil and Industrial Construction</b>	Гражданское и промышленное строительство
<b>14.Engineering Systems</b>	Инженерные системы
<b>15.Environment Conservation</b>	Защита окружающей среды
<b>16. To offer</b>	Предлагать
<b>17.A broad range of subjects</b>	Широкое разнообразие предметов
<b>18.Strength of materials</b>	Сопротивление материала
<b>19. Record test / record book</b>	Зачет/зачетная книжка
<b>20.Surveying technology</b>	Геодезия
<b>21. To pass an exam (test)</b>	Сдать экзамен(зачет)
<b>22. To fail in an exam (test)</b>	Провалить экзамен (зачет)
<b>23. To take an exam (test)</b>	Сдавать экзамен (зачет)
<b>24. Descriptive geometry</b>	Начертательная геометрия

<b>25. Highly qualified</b>	Высококвалифицированный
<b>26. Final assessment of a student's performance</b>	Окончательная оценка работы студента
<b>27. Examination and valuation of real estate</b>	Экспертиза и оценка недвижимости
<b>28. Defense of the diploma design</b>	Защита дипломного проекта

## Text 2.

Kazan State University of Architecture and Building Engineering **registers** more than 7000 students including **full-time students, correspondence students**, over 100 **post-graduates** and some foreign students. Today's students of our higher school are the future specialists of the most peaceful and **authoritative** profession on the Earth.

Our University consists of five Institutes: the Institute of Architecture and Design, the Institute of Transport Structures, the Institute of Economics and Business Management in Construction, the Institute of Building Construction, the Institute of Building Technologies, Engineering Systems and Ecology.

Students must attend all the lectures, classes, seminars and laboratory works. The first year students study general engineering subjects. They also study social subjects and foreign languages. The second year students begin to study special subjects. The study of theory and academic process is accompanied by practical training and **field trip**.

Our University **offers a broad range of subjects**: higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, building materials, **strength of materials**, theoretical mechanics, surveying technology, computing, a foreign language, descriptive **geometry**, history, drawing, **basics of architectural design** and many others.

The levels of professional qualifications are **Bachelor of Science**, Certificate of Engineer, **Master of Science**, and **Post-Graduate Courses**.

The students **acquire knowledge** in the following main specialties: architecture and design, building construction, IT in Construction, highway and aerodrome construction, road construction, construction machinery, building technologies, **environment conservation**, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC), water supply and sewerage systems, economics and business management in construction, housing and communal services and municipal economy, **examination and valuation of real estate**, etc.

Examinations and record tests are taken by students twice a year at the end of each term. **Final assessment of the student's performance** is based upon the diploma work. Diploma certificate is awarded upon completion of the training course and **defense of the diploma design**.

Our University is one of the largest universities in our country **training highly qualified specialists** not only for construction (architects, economists and civil engineers) but also for other branches of industry.

## Exercises

**1. Agree or disagree with the statements below using the following expressions**

*You are wrong. You are quite right. Nothing of the kind. I can't quite agree with you. On the contrary. Sure. You are not right.*

**Model:** Speaker: You study at the Medical Institute.(Kazan State University of Architecture and Engineering).

Student: Nothing of the kind, I study at Kazan State University of Architecture and Engineering.

1. You miss the lectures on surveying technology (attend).
2. You failed in an exam on higher mathematics (passed).
3. You live in the students' residence (with my family).
4. Your living place is miles away from the University (not far).
5. You are non-local (from Kazan).
6. You go to your native town on foot (by train).
7. You get to the University by bus (by Metro).
8. It takes you about half of an hour to get to the Institute (30 minutes).
9. You take examinations three times a year (two times).
10. Your favourite subject is descriptive geometry (English).

**2. Answer the following questions:**

<b>1. What Institute do you study at?</b>	<b>1.Economics and Business Management in Construction</b> <b>2.Architecture and Design</b> <b>3.Building Construction</b> <b>4.Transport Structures</b> <b>5.Building Technologies, Engineering systems and Ecology.</b>
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<p><b>2. What is your future profession concerned with?</b></p>	<p><b>1.Architecture</b>  <b>2.Town planning</b>  <b>3.Road construction</b>  <b>4.HVAC</b>  <b>5. Environment conservation</b>  <b>6.Water supply</b>  <b>7.Economics in Construction</b>  <b>8.Building Technologies</b>  <b>9.Real Estate</b>  <b>10.IT in Construction</b></p>
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### **3. Translate from Russian into English:**

- Ты иногородний?
- Нет, я живу в Казани, но далеко от нашего вуза.
- Как ты добираться до университета?
- У меня занимает один час времени, чтобы добраться на автобусе.
- А я живу в общежитии недалеко от учебных корпусов; у меня уходит всего пять минут на дорогу.

### **4. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary.**

1. Do you know that you've got a bad mark ... your test?
2. He failed ... the exam ... English.
3. He has been absent ... class this week.
4. All the students ... our group attended lectures ... various subjects.
5. The teacher told the student to check ... the exercise.
6. ... the end of the term all students are busy preparing ... the coming exams.
7. My neighbour studies ... the University ... the department of Building Materials. He is ... his third year.
8. How many students are there ... your groups?
9. The names of all bad students are ... the lists ... the Dean' office.
10. The monitor will get books ... the whole group ... the library.

### **5. Answer the following questions:**

1. How many subjects do you study now?
2. Do you find mathematics and descriptive geometry very difficult?
3. How long does it usually take you to do your homework?

4. Do you like to do your home task alone or together with a friend?
5. Where do you borrow the necessary textbooks?
6. How often do you miss classes?
7. How long does it take you to get to the University?

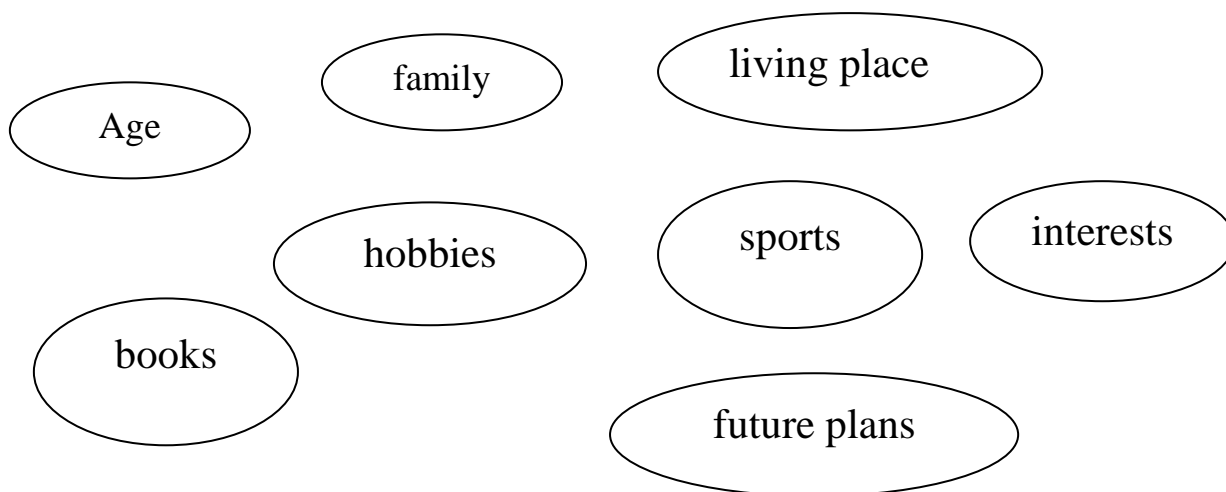
**6. Circle the odd words.**

1 Tutorial	Lecturer	Laboratory work	Seminar
2 Architecture	Economist	Engineer	Architect
3 Course	Academic process	Term	Semester
4 Physics	Foreign language	Math	Construction

**7. Imagine that you are discussing some courses of lectures with a friend of yours .You highly appreciate them; your friend criticizes the lectures. What would you both say? Speak using these statements: *I agree/disagree; you are right/wrong; I think/don't think so.***

1. The professors speak (from notes, from a written lecture, from memory, use IT Technologies).
2. Lecture courses are valuable because the professors who teach them (are specialists in their fields, great enthusiasts, and real orators). Their lectures (are over detailed, instructive).
3. Lecture halls are usually (rather small, quite large, very small, bright, dark).

**8. Act the scene. Introduce yourself and try to find out as much as you can about your group mates:**



**9. You are talking to a student of our university about the university:**

Institutes, Departments, his studies, his schedule, favourite subjects, his future profession etc. What questions would you ask him?

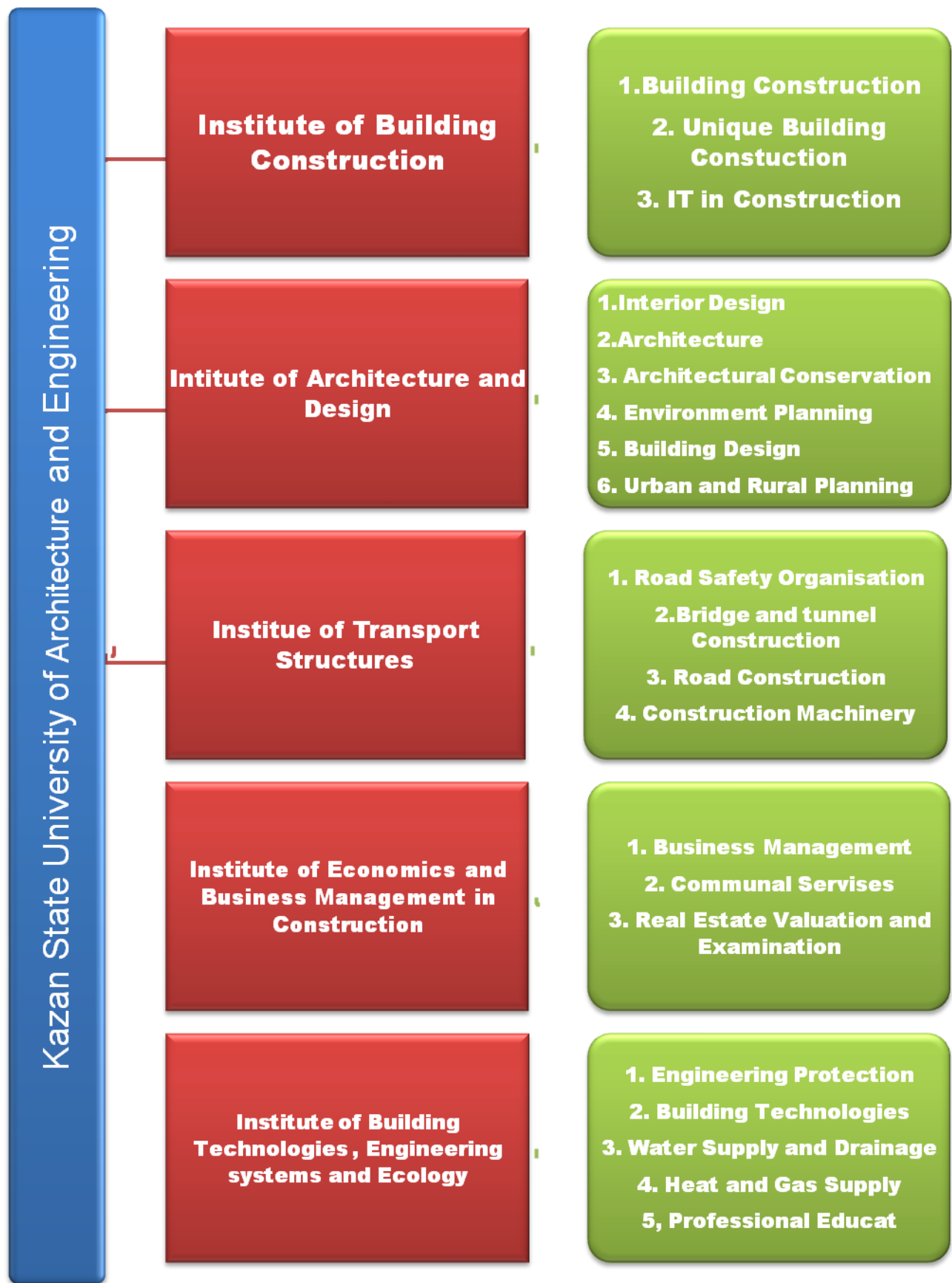
**10. Match the following words and word combinations:**

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>1</b> scientific centre        | <b>A</b> подземный переход                |
| <b>2</b> prestigious              | <b>B</b> специализированная мастерская    |
| <b>3</b> University campus        | <b>C</b> общежитие                        |
| <b>4</b> academic building        | <b>D</b> столовая                         |
| <b>5</b> underground crossing     | <b>E</b> учебное здание                   |
| <b>6</b> covered bridge           | <b>F</b> крытый переход                   |
| <b>7</b> purpose-built workshop   | <b>G</b> студенческий профилакторий       |
| <b>8</b> well-equipped laboratory | <b>H</b> престижный                       |
| <b>9</b> refectory                | <b>I</b> научный центр                    |
| <b>10</b> health centre           | <b>K</b> университетский городок          |
| <b>11</b> Students residence      | <b>L</b> хорошо оборудованная лаборатория |

**11. Find a noun suitable to each group of verbs.**

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. to take, to have, to pass, to fail in            | a book       |
| 2. to enter, to study at, to finish, to go to       | an exam      |
| 3. to read, to write, to get, to take               | a subject    |
| 4. to live in, to be born in, to leave, to come to  | a university |
| 5. to study, to take, to learn, to be interested in | a town       |

12. Look at the diagramme below and try to remember all Institutes' and Departments' names .



### **13. Answer the following questions:**

1. How many Institutes does our University consist of?
2. What Institute do you study at?
3. What is your specialty?
4. What subjects do you study?
5. What are the most difficult / easy for you?
6. What subjects are you fond of?
5. How often do students take record tests and exams?
6. What levels of professional qualification does our University award?
7. What level are you going to obtain?

### **14. Translate the sentences:**

1. После 4 лет обучения и защиты дипломного проекта студент получает степень бакалавра.
2. Все ВУЗы состоят из факультетов и институтов.
3. Гражданское и промышленное строительство — это самая востребованная и мирная специальность.
4. Студенты очной и заочной формы обучения получают знания по всем дисциплинам.
5. В конце каждого семестра студенты сдают зачеты и экзамены.
6. Наш университет готовит (обучает) высококвалифицированных специалистов: архитекторов, экономистов и гражданских инженеров.

### **15. Imagine that a foreign student is asking you about the system of higher education and the studies in your country. Try to answer his questions:**

1. On what conditions are young people admitted to a higher school?
2. Do students pay for tuition or is it free?
3. Are students paid maintenance grant?
4. What subjects are taught at technical universities?
5. When and where are Students Scientific Conferences held?
6. What reports are usually made there?
7. Are all reports listened to with great attention?



## 16. Game time

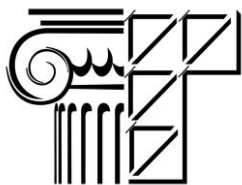
Here are some words but the letters are mixed up. Try to answer the questions:

Letters	Correct word	Translation
WNKEELDG	KNOWLEDGE	ЗНАНИЯ
NRIEGFO ANGAGEUL		
BEJCUST		
AEDTCOUNI		
ENTRONVIENM		
CEDACAIM SOCESRP		
ENEINGRIGEN		
TOSRCTINOCUN		

## 17. Make a puzzle or crossword (15 words).



## 18. Make a plan and retell Text 2.



# **PART I**

## **Unit IV**

### **Aims. Teaching methods.**

### **Entry requirements.**

#### **I. Read and remember these words and word combinations:**

<b>1. Broadly based education</b>	Образование широкого профиля
<b>2. To reason logically</b>	Рассуждать логически
<b>3. To undertake research</b>	Проводить исследования
<b>4. To communicate to</b>	Сообщать, передавать
<b>5. To equip the graduate</b>	Дать выпускнику необходимые знания
<b>6. To be creatively responsive</b>	Творчески реагировать
<b>7 To maintain interest</b>	Поддерживать интерес
<b>8. Current</b>	Современный
<b>9. Commitment</b>	Стремление
<b>10. Cope with the changing and emerging conditions</b>	Справляться с изменяющимися и возникающими условиями
<b>11. In compliance with the requirements</b>	Согласно требованиям
<b>12. Liberal education</b>	Общее (гуманитарное) образование
<b>13. Teaching staff</b>	Преподавательский состав
<b>14. Applicant</b>	Абитуриент
<b>15. General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)</b>	Аттестат о среднем образовании
<b>16. To assess the facilities</b>	Оценить помещения (оборудование)
<b>17. Communication skills</b>	Навыки общения
<b>18. Unified State Examination</b>	ЕГЭ
<b>19. Job and wealth creation</b>	Создание рабочих мест и благосостояния

### Text 3.

**Aims.** The aims of the course are: to provide a **broadly based education** in planning and construction which gives students the ability to think clearly, **to reason logically, to undertake systematic research and to communicate** facts and ideas **to** other people.

**To equip the graduate** not only to undertake **planning work** but also **to be creatively responsive** to a rapidly changing world in which economic development and **job and wealth creation** are important.

Students are expected to research fully and analytically in order to develop the best possible solution of design problems. Students are expected to **maintain** a highly **interest in current design trends and developments** through reading and study and to increase their confidence and **commitment** to achieve high standards of professional skill.

**Teaching methods.** At present it's quite evident that our University is moving away from its traditional methods. It **is tending** to organize more realistic courses **to cope with the changing and emerging conditions** in the practice of architecture and construction industry that requires graduates with a modern approach to construction. And the University tries to give its students the contemporary education **in compliance with the requirements** of modern market economy.

**Communication skills** are essential for future specialist. Students are placed in realistic situations requiring problems to be solved and decisions to be made. Providing **liberal** and practical **education** our **teaching staff** tries to develop the creative and critical potential of each student.

**Entry requirements.** Before entering university **applicants** think a lot, attend Welcome Day which is generally held in winter and spring, surf the Internet and then make their decision.

For entry any higher school you should have **General Certificate of Secondary Education** and **Unified State Examinations Certificate**. USE is taken by all the pupils in Russia. There are 2 compulsory exams (Mathematics, Russian Language and Literature) and any number of optional exams.

On Welcome Day applicants are given the opportunity to visit the relevant Department and **to assess** the University and **its facilities**.

### **1. Answer the following questions:**

1. What are the aims of the courses?
2. What do you know about teaching methods in our University?
3. What education should you have to enter our University?
4. When you entered the University who was the first to congratulate you?
5. What are the entry requirements for applicants?
6. What is your purpose in learning English?
7. What should you do to acquire a good knowledge of English?
8. Where would you like to work in future? Why?
9. Was it difficult to realize your dream – to become a student of chosen specialty? If so, why?

### **2. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Методы преподавания меняются из года в год.
2. Цель нашего обучения – предоставить образование широкого профиля.
3. Чтобы поступить в ВУЗ абитуриент должен иметь аттестат и сертификат ЕГЭ.
4. Прежде чем принять решение, абитуриент много размышляет о будущей профессии.
5. Университет стремиться дать студентам знания согласно требованиям современного рынка.
6. В День открытых дверей абитуриент имеет возможность посетить и оценить университет.

### **3. Make a plan and retell Text 3.**

### **4. Memorize the words and word combinations below. Make up your own sentences with them.**

1. a freshman (a first-year student) *первокурсник*
2. Student's research society *Студенческое научное общество*
3. Students Council *Студенческий совет*
4. obligatory course *обязательный курс*
5. an optional course *факультативный курс*
6. a monitor *староста*
7. senior student *старшекурсник*

### **5. Translate given word combinations. Find of them out synonyms and opposites. Make a dialogue using them.**

To study regularly, to review notes, to pass an exam, to work hard, to be a lazy student, to achieve results, to be late, to improve knowledge, to be easy to catch,

to be punctual, to be interested in, to come in time, to prepare for the exam, to be industrious, to have no talent for, to miss lectures, stay away from classes, to take notes of the lectures, to emphasize important points, to fail in an exam, to be engaged in research, to be responsible for, to be hard-working, to skip classes, to take part in, to be a success.

**7. Choose the correct word.**

E.g. **A graduate/An undergraduate** has a degree.

1 She did an English **course/term**.

3 I want to **do/make** a degree in maths.

4 I've got a **BA/BSc** in physics.

5 I study a lot in the **library/bookshops**.

6 You can do research in the **laboratory/library**.

**8. Writing.** Write an article for a newspaper advertising our University.

**9. Speaking.** A delegation of foreign students is on a visit to your University.

You are asked to tell the guests about it. Present information on:

- a. The name of the University;
- b. The place it is situated;
- c. The Institutes there are at your University;
- d. The time the complete course of studies lasts;
- e. The subjects you study;
- f. The equipment the University is provided with;
- g. The exams you take;
- h. The residence where students from other towns (non-local) live in;
- i. The specialties offered by the University;
- j. What you like and what you don't like about your University.

**10. Let's go on excursion! (plan is on p.31)**

**START**

Museum



Library



Canteen



Covered Bridge



5<sup>th</sup> academic building



Check point (Kalinin St.)



Rector's Office



Students' Council



Health Centre



Students' residence



Sport Complex "Builder"



Check point (Zelenaya St.)



**FINISH**

# Final test

**Read all three texts again and do the final test.**

## **1. Supply the sentence with the missing word**

*Students' residence, diploma certificate, extra-mural, generations, acquire knowledge, secondary education, department of building construction, applicant, higher education, examinations*

1. For entry our university an \_\_\_\_\_ should have a general certificate of secondary education.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and record tests are taken by students twice a year at the end of each term.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ students usually work and don't have opportunity to attend university every day.
4. My brother is a full-time student of the \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Students of our university \_\_\_\_\_ in a wide range of specialties.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is awarded after passing final examinations and defending the diploma design.
7. Several \_\_\_\_\_ of their family were constructors.
8. After receiving \_\_\_\_\_ one can enter a university or an institute.
9. If you don't have \_\_\_\_\_ it will be difficult for you to find a good job.
10. There is usually a strict discipline in \_\_\_\_\_

## **2. Read and translate the text to learn more about the USA Universities. Try to give all possible Russian equivalents to the forms in bold types.**

In large universities in the USA **elementary science courses are taught** by groups of **staff members**. Each series of lectures **is presented** by a different lecturer. The lecturers are chosen according to the **areas of a field** in which they have done research. The lectures **are presented** in large auditoriums, and they **are often attended** by as many as 200 students. In addition to listening to lectures, the students **are required** to attend **quiz sessions** which **are supervised** by assistants. In the quiz sessions the lectures **are discussed** and text readings **are assigned**. Quizzes **are given** regularly once a week and the quiz **grades** are recorded and **averaged** at the end of the semester.

### **Answer the following questions:**

1. Who teaches elementary science courses in large universities in the USA?
2. How many students often attend lectures?
3. What additional classes are students required to attend?
4. What are discussed in the quiz sessions?
5. How many times a week is quiz given to the students of the USA universities?
6. When are the quiz-grades recorded and averaged?

### **3. Discuss the composition and write your own one.**

#### **Student's composition: "My future profession"**

Choosing future profession is one of the most important decisions in a person's life. Inner world of a person, his individuality and uniqueness largely effect on the choice of profession. Confucius said: «Choose a work you love and you'll never have to work a day in your life". The right choice is especially important today, because life has become very active and dynamic and we have to be adapted to the labour market. And it's seems to me that it is foolish to spend your time on things that you aren't interested in. As for me, my choice has stopped on a specialty "Unique buildings construction" and here are several reasons.

First, I've read a lot and concluded that this profession is in demand and the most relevant today. Kazan is being built very fast. Just only ten years ago it was unsightly city with old wooden houses. And today we see a beautiful city with lots of stadiums, malls, restored historical buildings and modern residential complexes.

Secondly, I've always been interested in technical subjects and it's just for me to create something new. Despite the fact that working as an engineer is not so easy, I hope I'll cope with all difficulties and with learning and self-improving every day I will succeed in my specialty to become a real professional.

Thirdly, I have chosen Kazan State University of Architecture and Engineering because it is one of the best technical universities in our country.

In conclusion I would like to comment one proverb: "Every man is the maker of his own fortune". In my opinion every man is the maker of his own fortune because if you want a thing to be well done, do it yourself. Heaven helps those who help themselves. So we should remember that everything is in our hands.





## **PART II**

### **Unit I**

# **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

#### **Before you start**

1. What do you know about Great Britain?
2. Would you like to visit Great Britain? Why?

#### **I. Read and remember these words and word combinations:**

<b>1. island</b>	остров
<b>2. to wash</b>	омывать
<b>3. to separate</b>	отделять
<b>4. English Channel</b>	Ла-Манш (Английский канал)
<b>5. the Strait of Dover</b>	Дуврский пролив (Па-де-Кале)
<b>6. mountainous</b>	гористый
<b>7. highland</b>	высокогорная местность, нагорье
<b>8. lowland</b>	низменность, низина, долина
<b>9. moderating</b>	умеренный
<b>10. the Gulf Stream</b>	Гольфстрим
<b>11. insular</b>	островной
<b>12. humid</b>	сырой, влажный
<b>13. mild</b>	умеренный, мягкий
<b>14. discrepancy</b>	несоответствие, расхождение, различие
<b>15. Scotland</b>	Шотландия
<b>16. Wales</b>	Уэльс
<b>17. county</b>	графство
<b>18. to occupy</b>	занимать
<b>19. to amount</b>	достигать, доходить до, равняться
<b>20. peninsula</b>	полуостров

<b>21. the Welsh</b>	валлийцы
<b>22. to act on the advice of</b>	действовать по совету кого-либо
<b>23. legislation</b>	законодательство
<b>24. Magna Charta</b>	Великая хартия вольностей
<b>25. Habeas Corpus Act</b>	Хабеас Корпус (английский закон 1679г. о неприкосновенности личности)
<b>26. Bill of Rights</b>	билль о правах
<b>27. Judicature Act</b>	Закон о судоустройстве
<b>28. the House of Lords</b>	палата лордов
<b>29. the House of Commons</b>	палата общин
<b>30. a peer</b>	пэр, лорд
<b>31. to elect</b>	избирать
<b>32. Labour Party</b>	Лейбористская партия
<b>33. Tory</b>	партия Тори

**Read and translate the text to learn more about Great Britain.**

Great Britain (the official name – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two islands, the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small islands. The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 sq. km., its population is over 62 mln. people.

In the north-west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east – by the North Sea. The island of Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. Northern Ireland, which is a part of Great Britain and which is situated on the island of Ireland, is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel.

Geographically the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two parts – mountainous or Highland Britain (in the north and west of the island) and Lowland Britain (in the south and east). There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are the Thames (the deepest) and the Severn (the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter. Due to the moderating influence of the sea and the Gulf Stream, Great Britain has an insular climate, rather humid and mild, without striking discrepancy between seasons.

Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties.

Wales is a peninsula in the south-west of the island of Great Britain. It occupies about 9% of its territory with the population of 4.8% of the total population. Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain with a territory of 32% of the total territory and with a population of 9% of the total population of Great Britain. Northern Ireland occupies the north-east part of the island of Ireland. Its territory amounts to 5.2% of the total territory of Great Britain. The main cities of Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry.

The Welsh have their own language. However, many Welsh people do not know Welsh, and English is spoken by everyone in Wales. Scotland and Ireland also have their own languages but these are rarely spoken and English is known by everyone there.

From the political point of view Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen (or the King). However, the power of the Queen in Great Britain is not absolute. She acts only on the advice of ministers and the Parliament. There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of British legislation are expressed in other documents, like “Magna Charta”, “Habeas Corpus Act”, “Bill of Rights”, the Parliamentary Act which decided the position of the House of Lords, and the Judicature Act. British legislation does not provide written guarantees of individual political rights.

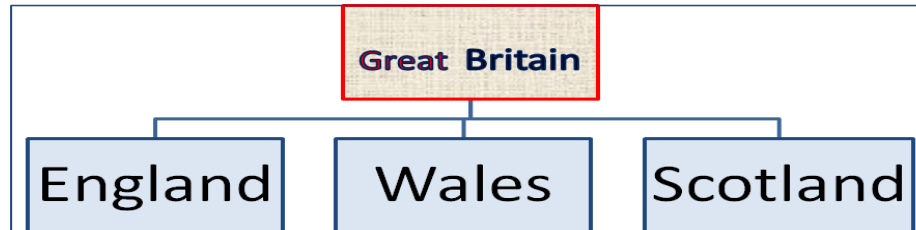
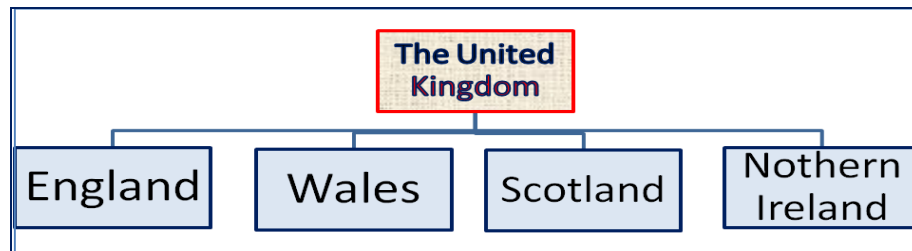
The Parliament in Great Britain has existed since 1265 and is the oldest Parliament in the world. It consists of two Houses – the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of 1000 peers who are not elected by the people. The House of Commons is a nation-wide representative body which is elected by people at a general election within 5 years of the last election. After the general election the Queen appoints the head of the government – the Prime Minister. As a rule, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election. The Prime Minister appoints ministers to make up the government.

There are two main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative party and the Labour party.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The main fields of British industry are machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy and electronics.

## 1. Make sentences using these words:

is made up of	contains	include	consist of
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## 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. How many islands is Great Britain situated on?
3. What is the total area of Great Britain?
4. What is its population?
5. What seas, oceans and channels is the United Kingdom surrounded by?
6. What natural regions is Great Britain divided into?
7. What are the most important rivers in Great Britain?
8. What climate does Great Britain have?
9. What parts does Great Britain consist of?
10. What is the largest part of Great Britain?
11. What is the most northern part of Great Britain?
12. What language is spoken in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland?
13. What is Great Britain from the political point of view?
14. Who is the official head of the state?
15. How many Houses does the Parliament consist of? What are they?
16. Who appoints the Prime Minister?
17. Who appoints ministers to form the government?
18. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

## 3. Are these statements true or false?

1. Great Britain has a very favourable geographic location.
2. The United Kingdom is situated on three big islands.

3. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the Irish Sea.
4. The British Parliament is the oldest parliament in the world.
5. The longest river in the world is in England.
6. The United Kingdom consists of four parts.
7. The climate of Great Britain has rather striking differences between seasons.
8. The official language of the United Kingdom is English.
9. There is no written constitution in the UK.
10. The UK is a republic with the president as its head.

**4. Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.**

Занимать территорию, быть отделенным от, формировать правительство, влияние, одержать победу на выборах, горные районы, высокоразвитая промышленная страна, всеобщие выборы, редко используемый, быть основанным, довольно глубокий, британское законодательство, абсолютная власть, глава государства, появиться, представительный орган власти, обеспечить хорошее образование.

**5. Find in the text synonyms to the following words and word combinations.**

Little, to separate, to form, vessel, to be located, central, to vote for, to appear, area, impact, seldom, big, substantial, force, mild, to contain, wet, but.

**6. Finish up the sentences according to the model.**

Englishmen	live in	England	they speak	English
		Scotland		
		Ireland		
		Wales		
		Sweden		
		Denmark		
		Holland		
		Switzerland		

**7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.**

1. England as any other part of the United Kingdom is ... into several counties.
2. Government in the UK is based on a ... system.
3. The ... has very little power.
4. The ... of the United Kingdom is one of the oldest in the world.

5. The Prime Minister ... ministers to form the government.
6. As a rule, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won ....
7. Who will ... the crown after the queen Elizabeth's death?
8. Great Britain ... England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
9. Great Britain is a ... country.

## **II. Supplementary reading.**

**1. Read the texts below to get more interesting information about the official name of Great Britain, its climate and scenery.**

### **Present-day Britain**

Some people find it difficult to distinguish between such names as British and English, between Britain and England, and the names the British Isles and the United Kingdom add to the difficulty. What exactly does each of these names mean?

The British Isles is the geographical name that refers to all the islands situated off the north-west coast of the European continent: Great Britain, the whole of Ireland (Northern and Southern), and all the smaller islands situated between and around them: the Isle of Wight, the Orkneys, the Hebrides, the Shetlands, the Isles of Scilly, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

### **Great Britain**

This is the name of the largest island of the British Isles. It is historically divided into three parts which were once independent states: England, Scotland and Wales. The people who live in Scotland are Scots. The people who live in Wales are the Welsh. At the same time all these people are British because they live in Britain. As to the word Great in the name of the island, it was first introduced by the French to distinguish the island from the area in the north of France called Brittany (the French language has the same word for Britain and Brittany).

### **The United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom (or the UK) is an abbreviation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which is the political name of the country consisting of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (sometimes called Ulster). Southern Ireland is a completely independent state: the Republic of Ireland (also called Eire).

It took centuries and a lot of armed struggle to form the United Kingdom. In the 15th century a Welsh prince Henry Tudor became King Henry VII of England. Then his son, Henry VIII, united England and Wales under one

Parliament in 1536. In Scotland a similar thing happened. The king of Scotland inherited the crown of England and Wales in 1603, so he became King James I of England and Wales and King James VI of Scotland. The Parliaments of England and Wales were united a century later, in 1707.

The Scottish and the Welsh are proud and independent people. In recent years there have been attempts at devolution in the two countries, particularly in Scotland where the Scottish Nationalist Party was very strong for a while.

However, in a referendum in 1978 the majority of Welsh people rejected devolution, and in 1979 the Scots did the same. Nevertheless, most Welsh and Scots sometimes complain that they are dominated by England, and of course they don't like to be referred to as the English.

The whole island of Ireland was united with Great Britain from 1801 till 1921. In 1921 it was divided into two parts. The larger southern part formed the independent Republic of Ireland (Eire), while Northern Ireland (Ulster) became a part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

### **Notes:**

1. the Isle of Wight – остров Уайт
2. the Orkneys – Оркнейские острова
3. the Hebrides – Гебриды, Гебридские острова
4. the Shetlands – Шетландские острова
5. the Isles of Scilly – острова Силлы
6. the Channel Islands – Нормандские острова
7. the Isle of Man – остров Мэн
8. Brittany – Бретань (провинция во Франции)
9. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – Объединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
10. Ulster – Ольстер
11. Eire – Эйре

### **Answer the questions.**

1. What does the name the British Isles refer to?
2. What is Great Britain?
3. What three parts is Great Britain traditionally divided into?
4. What is the full name of the country situated on the British Isles?
5. Which four parts does the United Kingdom consist of?
6. What kind of people are the Scottish and the Welsh?
7. When was the island of Ireland divided into two parts?
8. What is Ulster?

## **The climate of Great Britain**

Great Britain enjoys humid and mild marine west-coast climate with warm winters and cold summers and a lot of rainfall throughout the year.

The prevailing winds blow from the south-west. As these winds blow from the ocean, they are mild in winter and cool in summer, and are heavily charged with moisture at all times. As they approach the mountainous areas near the west coasts, they rise up the mountainous slopes. Their temperature drops, which causes condensation of moisture in the form of rain. Therefore, the wettest parts of Britain are those areas where high mountains lie near the west coast: the Western Highlands of Scotland, the Lake District and North Wales.

All parts of the British Isles receive rain at any time of the year. Still autumn and winter are the wettest seasons, except in the Thames district, where most rain falls in summer. Oxford, for example, has 29 per cent of its rain in summer and only 22 per cent in winter.

As to temperature, Great Britain has warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude. It is due to the Gulf Stream, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico and brings much warmth from the equatorial regions to north-western Europe.

### **Notes:**

1. the Lake District – озерный край
2. the Gulf of Mexico – мексиканский залив

### **Answer the questions.**

1. What climate does Great Britain enjoy?
2. What are the characteristic features of this climate?
3. Which are the prevailing winds in Great Britain? What do they bring to the country?
4. Which are the wettest parts of Great Britain?
5. Which are the wettest seasons in Great Britain?
6. Why does Great Britain have warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude?

## **The Lake District**

The Lake District is a mountainous area in the north-west of England, and it has some of England's most beautiful scenery. Some admiring visitors called it "a paradise of mountain scenery and magical light".

The Lake District is a National Park, which means that special care is taken to make sure that the beauty of the countryside is not spoiled. The



people who are responsible for preserving the Lake District's natural beauty are members of the National Trust.

The National Trust is a public organization which is financed by ordinary people who pay to become members. The Trust was set up in 1895 by three people who thought that industrialization could spoil the countryside and ancient buildings of England and Wales. The National Trust members constantly keep an eye on famous gardens, whole villages, farms, windmills, lakes and hills, abbeys, prehistoric and Roman antiquities.

**Notes:**

1. the National Trust – государственная трастовая компания
2. the Ice Age – ледниковый период

**Answer the questions.**

1. Where is the Lake District situated?
2. What is the National Trust? When was it set up?
3. What do the members of the National Trust do?

**2. Discuss the following topics (use the map and some additional sources of information).**

1. Physical background of Great Britain.
2. English scenery and climate.
3. Big cities of Great Britain.
4. Four parts of the country.
5. The political system of Great Britain.

**3. Make up dialogues using one of the following points:**

1. Climate of Great Britain.
2. Economic development of the UK and your native country.
3. Languages people speak in your country.
4. Political systems of the UK and the Russian Federation.

**4. Bring two pictures or postcards showing some English scenery. Describe what there is in the pictures, what feelings you have about the views.**

**5. Comment on the following statements.**

1. British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have only weather."
2. An Englishman's home is his castle.
3. So many countries, so many customs.



## **PART II**

### **Unit II**

### **London**

#### **Before you start**

1. Would you like to go to London? Why?
2. What things come into your mind when you think about London?
3. Does the British capital differ from other world capitals? In what way?

#### **I. Read and remember these words and word combinations:**

<b>1. fortification</b>	укрепленный пункт, оборонительное сооружение
<b>2. to spread</b>	распространять, простирать, раскинуть
<b>3. outwards</b>	наружу, за пределы
<b>4. as a matter of fact</b>	а) фактически, на самом деле; б) в сущности, собственно говоря
<b>5. distinct</b>	отчетливый
<b>6. entertainment</b>	развлечение
<b>7. trade</b>	торговля, ремесло, профессия
<b>8. stock exchange</b>	фондовая биржа
<b>9. shares</b>	акции
<b>10. Lloyd's</b>	Ллойд (рынок страхования)
<b>11. Insurance</b>	страхование
<b>12. Central Criminal Court</b>	Центральный уголовный суд
<b>13. the Old Bailey</b>	Олд Бейли
<b>14. Fleet street</b>	Флит Стрит
<b>15. wharf</b>	верфь
<b>16. warehouse</b>	склад
<b>17. Petticoat Lane market</b>	рынок на улице Петтикоут Лейн
<b>18. sight</b>	достопримечательность, точка зрения

<b>19. Trafalgar Square</b>	Трафальгарская площадь
<b>20. Regent Street</b>	Риджент стрит
<b>21. Soho</b>	Сохо (район Лондона)
<b>22. Piccadilly Circus</b>	площадь Пикадилли
<b>23. Leicester Square</b>	площадь Лестер сквер
<b>24. Shaftesbury Avenue</b>	Шафтсбери авеню
<b>25. glamour</b>	чары, волшебство, обаяние, очарование
<b>26. to commemorate</b>	праздновать (годовщину), отмечать (событие), чтить память, служить написанием
<b>27. whodunit</b>	детективная пьеса
<b>28. BBC radio news (British Broadcasting Corporation)</b>	радионовости Би-Би-Си (Британская вещательная корпорация)
<b>29. chime</b>	куранты, перезвон, бой часов
<b>30. Westminster Abbey</b>	Вестминстерское аббатство
<b>31. royalty</b>	королевская власть, королевское достоинство, величие
<b>32. to bury</b>	похоронить, погребать
<b>33. to stretch</b>	простирается, тянуться, растягиваться

**Read and translate the text to learn more about the British capital.**

## **London**

London is the capital of Great Britain and is a very big city. It began life two thousand years ago as a Roman fortification. Around the town the Romans built a wall for defence.

Today not many people live in the city centre but London has spread further outwards into the country including surrounding villages. Greater London now covers about 1600 square kilometres. The population of Greater London is about 12 million.

It is difficult to speak about the centre of London as of one definite place. As a matter of fact it has a number of centres each with a distinct character: the financial and business centre is called the City, the shopping and entertainment

centre is the West End, the government centre is Westminster, and the industrial part is the East End.

**The City** of London is the oldest part of the capital. It is just a small area but it is the centre of trade and commerce. It is one of the biggest banking centres in the world. Here you will find the Bank of England and the banks of many nations. Nearby is the Stock Exchange, which is like a busy market where shares in commercial companies are bought and sold. A little further is Lloyd's, the most famous insurance company in the world.

The Central Criminal Court of the country is also to be found in the City. It is called the Old Bailey after the street in which it is situated.

Fleet Street is famous as the home of the nation's newspapers but, in fact, only two of them – the Daily Express and the Daily Telegraph – are still in Fleet Street. However, people still say Fleet Street when they mean the press.

**The East End** is an industrial part of London. It grew with the spread of industry to the east of the City and the growth of the port of London. It covers a wide area, and there are many wharves and warehouses along the river banks. The East End markets are famous throughout the world. Petticoat Lane market takes place every Sunday morning and has become one of the sights of London.

**The West End** is the name given to the area of central London. It includes Trafalgar Square, the main shopping areas of Oxford Street, Regent Street, Bond Street and the entertainment centres of Soho, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square and Shaftesbury Avenue. The name West End is associated with glamour and bright lights. Most of London's big department stores are situated in Oxford Street and Regent Street.

Trafalgar Square was built at the beginning of the 19th century to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Lord Nelson's statue stands on the top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square. The large square is a traditional place for people to meet: all sorts of protest meetings are held there.

Piccadilly Circus is the center of night life in the West End. To the north of Piccadilly Circus is Soho, which has been the foreign quarter of London since the 17th century.

London is famous for its theatres. In the West End there are over thirty theatres. They offer a great variety of shows to choose from: opera, musicals, drama, comedies, whodunits, and so on.

Every day, when people in the UK and overseas switch on their radio to listen to BBC radio news, they can hear one of the most famous sounds in London: the chimes of Big Ben on the tower of the Houses of Parliament.

The Houses of Parliament occupy a magnificent building on the left bank of the Thames in a part of London called **Westminster** that has long been connected with royalty and government.

Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey. A church has stood here since Saxon times. Since William the Conqueror's times British monarchs have been crowned there, and since the 13th century they have been buried there. Many other famous people are also buried in Westminster Abbey.

The street called Whitehall stretches from Parliament Square to Trafalgar Square. Whitehall is often associated with the government of Britain.

Downing Street, which is a small side street of Whitehall, is the home of the Prime Minister who lives at number ten.

### **1. Answer the following questions.**

1. When was the city of London founded?
2. Why did the Romans build a wall around the city?
3. How large is the territory of Greater London now?
4. Why is it difficult to speak about the centre of London as of one definite place?
5. What is the financial and business centre of London?
6. Where is the government centre?
7. What is the oldest part of London?
8. What is the Old Bailey?
9. What is the Fleet Street famous for?
10. Is the East End an industrial centre of London?
11. What is the name "West End" associated with?
12. Where are the most of London's big department stores situated?
13. What does Trafalgar Square commemorate?
14. What monument stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square?
15. What place in the West End is the centre of night life?
16. In what part of London is the building of the Houses of Parliament situated?
17. What is Big Ben?
18. What is Westminster Abbey famous for?
19. Who lives in Downing Street number ten?

### **2. Are these statements true or false?**

1. Whitehall is one of the halls in Buckingham Palace.
2. Soho has been the foreign quarter of London since the 17th century.
3. London's big department stores are situated in the City.
4. Piccadilly Circus is the main circus of London and one of the most famous in the world.
5. There are a lot of theatres in London.
6. Downing Street is the home of the Prime Minister.

7. Trafalgar Square is named after Admiral Lord Trafalgar who won one of the most important battles with France.
8. One of the most famous sounds of London is the chimes of Big Ben.

### 3. Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Завоеватель, достопримечательность, хоронить, страховая компания, широко распространенный, включать, вершина здания, известный по всему миру, связанный с историей города, покрывать, проводить митинг, фондовая биржа, бой башенных часов, акции, прилегающие деревни.

### 4. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

Scotland Yard is the headquarters ... the Metropolitan Police ... London. ... most people, its name immediately brings ... mind the picture ... a detective – cool, collected, efficient, ready to track down any criminal.

Scotland Yard is situated ... the Thames Embankment close ... the Houses ... Parliament and the familiar clock tower ... Big Ben. The name “Scotland Yard” originates ... the plot ... land adjoining Whitehall Palace where, ... the 14th century, the royalty and nobility ... Scotland stayed when visiting the English Court. The popular nickname ... the London policeman “bobby” is a tribute ... Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the police force ... 1829, and whose Christian name attached itself ... members ... the force.

### 5. Match the words in the left column with the definitions on the right.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. quarter       | a. a large building for storing large quantities of goods  |
| 2. wharf         | b. a very large city that is the most important city in a country or area                            |
| 3. capital       | c. things such as films, television, performances etc. that are intended to amuse or interest people |
| 4. suburb        | e. an important city where the main government of a country or state is                              |
| 5. entertainment | d. the group of people who rule a country or state   |
| 6. fortification | f. an area where people live and which is away from the centre of a town or city                     |
| 7. chime         | g. an area of a town   |
| 8. warehouse     | i. a structure that is built out into the water so that boats can stop next to it                    |
| 9. government    | k. towers, walls etc. built around a place in order to protect it or defend it                       |
| 10. metropolis   | l. a ringing sound made by a bell or clock   |

## **6. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Лондон – один из самых больших и интересных городов мира. 2. В Лондоне и его пригородах проживают около 12 миллионов человек. 3. Западная часть Лондона – самая богатая часть города с прекрасными проспектами, фешенебельными магазинами, ресторанами и отелями. 4. Лондон известен своими архитектурными памятниками и бесценными коллекциями произведений искусства. 5. Букингемский дворец – Лондонская резиденция королевской семьи. 6. Смена караула у ворот Букингемского дворца – пышное зрелище, привлекающее внимание не только туристов, но и жителей Лондона. 7. Собор Святого Павла – прекрасный образец архитектуры эпохи Возрождения. 8. Биг Бен – это название колокола на одной из башен Британского парламента. 9. В течение многих столетий Тауэр был крепостью, дворцом, тюрьмой и королевской сокровищницей. 10. В Гайд-парке туристы могут прогуляться вдоль тенистых аллей, посидеть на траве и посмотреть на прекрасных лебедей и уток, плавающих в пруду. 11. В самом центре Сити, напротив главного банка Англии, стоит статуя Веллингтона – знаменитого английского генерала и государственного деятеля XIX в. 12. Мост Ватерлоо, один из красивейших мостов через Темзу, был назван так в честь победы под Ватерлоо в 1815г.

## **II. Supplementary reading.**

### **1. Read the texts below to get more interesting information about sights of London.**

#### **Royal London**

When you are in London, you are always reminded of the city's close connection with the Crown. There are royal palaces, royal parks and colourful ceremonies.

The most important building in London, though not the most beautiful, is Buckingham Palace, which is the official residence of the Queen. It stands in St. James's Park.

St. James's Park is one of the so-called royal parks situated in or near London. These parks officially belong to the Crown but are open to the public free of charge. These large parks are very good places for people to escape from traffic jams, crowded shops and the city noise. Each park has its own character. Hyde Park was originally a hunting forest, and it is still popular. Regent's Park, which was also originally a hunting park, is now the home of London Zoo, and an open-air theatre which stages Shakespeare's plays.

**Notes:**

1. St. James's Park - Сент-Джеймс парк
2. Hyde Park – Гайд-парк
3. Regent Park – Риджент парк

**Answer the questions.**

1. What places and ceremonies remind us of London's close connection with the Crown?
2. Name three of London's parks. What do you know about each of them?

**Windsor Castle**

Windsor Castle, standing on a rock overlooking the River Thames, was founded by William the Conqueror and was later fortified and enlarged by almost every monarch since the Norman Conquest. William and his early successors needed to secure their military position. William put the castle to guard the river crossing at Windsor. Henry II built the Massive Round Tower, and his grandson Henry III added some fortifications. Later, the famous St. George's Chapel was added by the kings Edward IV, Henry VII and Henry VIII. Henry VIII also added a fortified gateway. Charles II and later monarchs continued to make alterations to suit the needs and fashions of the day, including the laying out of the Great Park as their personal estate.

Nowadays Windsor Castle is a comfortable country place within an hour's drive from the capital, where the Royal family can relax.

**Notes:**

1. Windsor Castle – Виндзорский замок
2. St. George's Chapel – часовня святого Георгия

**Answer the questions.**

1. Who began building Windsor Castle?
2. What purpose did he build it with?
3. How far from London is Windsor Castle situated?



## **Knightsbridge**

People say you can buy anything in Harrods, including wild animals. They even have a zoo which will sell you lion cubs as well as more common pets. Knightsbridge is a part of London where you can find many foreign embassies, large glamorous hotels, and the department store that is a symbol of expensive and high-class living – Harrods.

Another place of interest here is the Albert Hall, a huge concert hall which gives concerts of popular classical music every summer.

Three of London's most interesting museums – the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum and the Natural History Museum – are also in this area. The Natural History Museum has exhibits of birds, animals and reptiles, as well as life-size reconstructions of prehistoric animals. The Victoria and Albert Museum includes exhibits from almost every place and period including theatre costumes and paintings. The Science Museum covers every aspect of science and technology, and its collections are constantly being enlarged. The museum is always crowded. In many rooms there are machines and computers which visitors can work themselves.

### **Answer the questions.**

1. What is Harrods?
2. What festivals are held in the Albert Hall in summer?
3. Which are the three of London's most interesting museums?

### **2. Answer the questions and compare the facts with the British equivalents.**

1. Is Moscow as rich in parks as London? Can you name any of Moscow's parks?
2. What is the most famous clock tower in Moscow?
3. What cathedral is the main one in Moscow and in Russia?
4. Which museum in Moscow accommodates a large collection of birds and animals and a vast collection of paintings?
5. What can be called "Russian Buckingham Palace"?
6. What is the most famous department store in Moscow?
7. The Big Ben is a symbol of London. What can be called a universal symbol of Moscow?
8. Is Moscow as famous for its ceremonies and celebrations as London? Can you name any of them?

### **3. Comment on the following statements.**

1. London has many attractions for visitors from all over the world.
2. London is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
3. London is the seat of British royalty and government.
4. London is a city with great character.
5. “When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford. “ (Samuel Jonson).

### **4. Describe the most fascinating place in London, in your native city, or in any city you have visited.**

### **5. Imagine the situation when you are in London on a tour. Ask a passer-by to recommend you the most interesting places to visit.**

### **6. Comment on the following proverbs and sayings. (Explain their meaning, give their Russian equivalents.)**

1. East or West, home is best.
2. There is no place like home.
3. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

### **7. Role play.**

A group of guides suggests possible sightseeing routes about London to their office director commenting on the peculiarities of different historical places. Each one speaks in favour of his/her suggestion trying to convince both the director and the guides that the route is the best. In the end the participants of the talk choose the most appropriate route.



## **PART II**

### **Unit III**

# **The Political System of the United Kingdom**

#### **1. Before you start.**

##### **1.1. Answer the following questions.**

1. Do you know anything about the political system of Great Britain?
2. Who is the head of the state?
3. What are the main functions of the British parliament?
4. How does the political system of the UK differ from that one of Russia?

#### **I. Read and remember these words and word combinations:**

<b>1. legislative</b>	законодательный
<b>2. executive</b>	исполнительный
<b>3. judicial</b>	судебный
<b>4. branch</b>	ветвь, отрасль
<b>5. chamber</b>	палата, комната, зал
<b>6. lords spiritual</b>	лорды духовного звания
<b>7. the Archbishop of Canterbury</b>	архиепископ Кентерберийский
<b>8. the Archbishop of York</b>	архиепископ Йоркский
<b>9. life peer</b>	пожизненный пэр
<b>10. leading civil servant</b>	ведущий государственный служащий
<b>11. hereditary nobility</b>	наследственная знать
<b>12. general election</b>	всеобщие выборы
<b>13. constituency</b>	избирательный округ
<b>14. bill</b>	законопроект
<b>15. to reject</b>	отвергать, отклонять
<b>16. to administer laws</b>	применять нормы права

<b>17. to interpret</b>	толковать, разъяснять
<b>18.royal assent</b>	королевская санкция (одобрение монархом, законопроекта, принятого обеими палатами парламента, после чего законопроект становится законом)
<b>19. the Supreme Court of Judicature</b>	Верховный суд Великобритании
<b>20. the High Court of Justice</b>	«Высокий суд» (суд первой инстанции по гражданским делам с юрисдикцией на территории всей Великобритании)
<b>21. the Court of Appeal</b>	апелляционный суд
<b>22. arbitrary action</b>	произвол

## **1. Read and translate the text to learn more about the political system of Great Britain.**

### **Three Branches of Government**

Power in Great Britain is divided among three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

The legislative branch is represented by the British Parliament, which consists of two chambers or houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The Parliament in Britain has existed since 1265. Having been organized in the reign of King Edward I, it is the oldest parliament in the world.

The House of Lords consists of more than 1000 peers, including two “lords spiritual”: the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, and 24 bishops of the Church of England.

The peers (with the exception of the “lords spiritual”) have the right to sit in the Parliament during their lifetime and transmit their right to the eldest sons.

During the present century a new practice has appeared: the practice of “creating” new peers. They are called “life peers”, because their children do not inherit their titles like children of hereditary peers. New peers are created by the monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Members of the House of Commons are elected by a general election. The whole country is divided into constituencies, every one of which chooses one delegate. Members of the House of Commons are elected for five years.

The main function of the Parliament is to make laws. The procedure of making new laws is as follows: a member of the House of Commons proposes a bill, which is discussed by the House. If the bill is approved, it is sent to the House of Lords, which, in case it does not like it, has the right to veto it for one year. If the House of Commons passed the bill again the following year, the House of Lords cannot reject it. Finally the bill is sent to the Queen for the “royal assent”, after which it becomes a law.

The executive branch is headed by the Prime Minister, who is appointed by a king or a queen. According to tradition, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election and has the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister appoints ministers to compose the government. After that the newly appointed ministers are presented to the monarch for the formal approval. The most important ministers of the government (about twenty) form the Cabinet. Members of the Cabinet make joint decisions or advise the Prime Minister.

The main function of the executive branch of the government is to administer laws.

The judicial branch interprets laws.

The highest judicial body is the Supreme Court of Judicature: the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. It is often said that the English law is superior to the law of most other countries. Indeed, the English judicial system contains many rules which protect the individual against arbitrary action by the police and the government.

## **2. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the three branches of state power in the United Kingdom?
2. What body is the legislative power represented by?
3. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
4. How many peers are there in the House of Lords?
5. How are the members of the House of Commons elected?
6. What is the main function of the British Parliament?
7. Who is the executive branch headed by?
8. What is the main function of the executive branch of the government in Great Britain?
9. What is the function of the judicial branch?
10. What does the highest judicial body consist of?

### **3. Are these statements true or false?**

1. The British Parliament is the oldest parliament in the world.
2. The main function of the legislative branch of the government is to administer laws.
3. “Lords spiritual” have the right to sit in the Parliament during their lifetime and transmit their right to the eldest sons.
4. Members of the House of Commons are elected every 4 years.
5. The final step of making a new law is the Queen’s “royal assent”.
6. The House of Lords can influence the decision making process in the British Parliament.
7. The Prime Minister is the head of the executive branch.
8. The leader of the party that has won the election and has the majority in the House of Commons is called a “life peer”.

### **4. Complete the following sentences.**

1. Power in the UK is divided ...
2. King Edward organized ...
3. The main function of the Parliament is ...
4. Members of the House of Lords are known as ...
5. Originally members of the House of Lords inherited ...
6. Members of the House of Commons are elected ...
7. The United Kingdom is divided into ...
8. The executive power in the UK belongs to ...
9. The Prime Minister appoints ...
10. The highest judicial body is ...

### **5. Give English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations.**

Власть, законодательная ветвь власти, палата парламента, наследовать, избирать, утверждать, избирательный округ, право вето, отклонять (отвергать), закон, одержать победу на выборах, большинство, предлагать, формировать правительство, советовать, исполнительная власть, правительство, судебная система, законопроект, всеобщие выборы.

### **6. Turn the following nouns into adjectives.**

Legislation, heritage, royalty, execution, government, parliament, constitution, politics, democracy, judicature, tradition.

## **7. Explain what the following terms mean.**

British Constitution, a monarchy, legislative process, a bill, life peers, lords spiritual, royal assent, general election, MPs, hereditary nobility, arbitrary action.

## **8. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the text.**

1. ... in Great Britain is divided among three branches: ..., ... and ...
2. The Parliament in Britain ... since 1265.
3. Bills go through ... Houses and may start in ... House.
4. The head of the executive branch is ...
5. The most important ministers of the government ... the Cabinet.
6. Children of “life peers” don’t ... their titles like children of ... peers.
7. As a final step the bill is sent to the Queen for ... , after which it becomes ... .
8. According to tradition, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that ... the election and has ... in the House of Commons.

## **9. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. В Великобритании нет избираемого президента, их премьер-министр – лидер крупнейшей партии в парламенте.
2. Премьер-министр назначает министров, которые руководят различными министерствами.
3. Самые важные министры во главе с премьер-министром образуют кабинет из примерно 20 членов.
4. Предложения правительства выносятся на обсуждение парламента: они обсуждаются в палате общин, а позднее – в палате лордов.
5. Британское изобретение – должным образом выстроенная «лояльная оппозиция», которая обладает не только правом, но и обязанностью оппонировать правительству.
6. Права британского монарха носят формальный, а не практический характер.
7. Каждый вторник, когда королева в Лондоне, премьер отправляется в Букингемский дворец, чтобы проинформировать ее о событиях, происходящих в стране.

## **II. Supplementary reading.**

**1. Read the texts below to get more interesting information about the political system of the UK, its constitution and its political parties.**

### **Political system**

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is a king or a queen. The power of the monarch is not absolute but constitutional. The monarch acts only on the advice of ministers.

The hereditary principle upon which the monarchy is founded is strictly observed. The monarch, be it a king or a queen, is the head of the executive body, an integral part of the legislature, the head of the judicial body, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the crown, the head of the Established Church of England and the head of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

### **Notes:**

1. the Established Church – англиканская церковь
2. the British Commonwealth of Nations – Британское содружество (наций)

### **Answer the questions.**

1. Who is the official head of the state of Great Britain?
2. What does the hereditary principle mean?
3. Who is the commander-in-chief of the British armed forces?

### **The Constitution**

Practically speaking, there is no written constitution in Great Britain. The term “English Constitution” means leading principles, conventions and laws, many of which have been existed for centuries, though they have undergone modifications and extensions in agreement with the advance of civilization. These principles are expressed in such documents of major importance as Magna Charta, a famous document in English history agreed upon in 1215 by King John and barons, which set certain limits on royal power and which was later regarded as a law stating basic civil rights; Habeas Corpus Act, a law passed in 1679, which guarantees to a person arrested the right to appear in Court of Justice so that the jury should decide whether he is guilty or not guilty; the Bill of Rights, an act of Parliament passed in 1689, which confirmed certain rights of people; laws deciding the succession of the royal family, and a number of constitutional acts, separate laws and agreements.



**Notes:**

1. Magna Charta – Великая хартия вольностей
2. Habeas Corpus Act – Хабеас Корпус (английский закон 1679 г. о неприкосновенности личности)
3. the Bill of Rights – билль о правах

**Answer the questions.**

1. Is there a written constitution in Great Britain?
2. What does the term “English Constitution” mean?
3. When was Magna Charta signed?
4. What did Magna Charta set limits on?
5. When was Habeas Corpus Act passed?
6. When did Parliament pass the Bill of Rights?

**Political Parties**

The two main political parties of Great Britain are the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. The Conservative Party (otherwise called the Tory Party) is right-wing, tending to be opposed to great and sudden changes in the established order of society. It is against state control of industry.

The Labour Party, sometimes called the Socialists, has a close association with Trade Unions, although it is now not as left-wing as it used to be. It has many supporters, especially among working-class and middle-class people.

**Notes:**

1. the Conservative Party – Консервативная партия
2. the Labour Party – Лейбористская партия
3. Tory – партия Тори
4. Trade Unions – профсоюзы

**Answer the questions.**

1. Which are the two main political parties in Great Britain?
2. What is another name of the Conservative Party?
3. How can the general policy of the Conservative Party be described?
4. What is the Labour Party sometimes called?
5. Where does the Labour Party have the majority of supporters?

**2. Name (or write) interesting facts you have learnt about the political system of the United Kingdom, especially those different from the Russian ones.**

**3. Draw a scheme of the political system in the UK and compare it with the political system in the US and Russia. Find similarities and differences in these political systems.**

**4. Comment on the statements.**

1. British Parliament is one of the oldest representative assemblies in the world.
2. The political systems of Great Britain and of our country are different.
3. The functions of the Parliament in different countries have much in common.
4. Having a monarch has its advantages and disadvantages.
5. Some members of the British Royal family are best known in Russia, others are not.
6. Western democracies are really democratic.

**5. Imagine that you are a reporter of the Russian newspaper “Izvestija”. Interview a Conservative party member (a Labour party member) on the aims of their national and local policies.**

**6. Role play.**

**Work in two groups: one acting members of Parliament supporting the bills to be introduced, the other – rejecting it. Discuss all pros and cons of the bills given below, and give your arguments.**

1. The UK accepting the “Euro” as payment.
2. Cancelling the hereditary principle of Lords as MPs.
3. Restrictions of monarch’s powers in the UK.
4. Efficiency of the multi-party system.



## **PART II**

### **Unit IV**

### **British Economy**

**Before you start.**

1. What do you know about British economy?
2. What fields of industry are best developed in the UK?

**I. Read and remember these words and word combinations:**

<b>1. coal deposits</b>	угольное месторождение, залежи угля
<b>2. surface</b>	поверхность
<b>3. mine</b>	месторождение, шахта
<b>4. wool</b>	шерсть
<b>5. cattle-farming</b>	скотоводство
<b>6. dairy-farming</b>	молочное животноводство

**1. Read and translate the text to learn more about British economy.**

#### **British Economy**

The United Kingdom was the first country in the world which became highly industrialized. During the rapid industrialization of the 19th century, one of the most important factors was that coal deposits were situated near the ground surface, which made mining easy. Coal mining is one of the most developed industries in Great Britain. The biggest coal and iron mines are in the north-east of England, near Newcastle, in Lancashire and Yorkshire; in Scotland near Glasgow, in Wales near Cardiff and Bristol.

Until recent times, Britain's heavy industry was mainly concentrated in the centre of England and in the London region. Such towns as Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield produced heavy machines, railway carriages and motor-cars. In the 20th century new branches of industry appeared: electronics, radio and chemical industries and others.

Of great importance for Britain is ship-building industry. It is concentrated in London, Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool and Belfast.

Great Britain produces a lot of wool, and woolen industry is developed in Yorkshire. British woolen products are exported to many countries.

Sea-ports play a great role in the life of the country. London, Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest English ports, from which big liners go to all parts of the world. Great Britain exports industrial products to other countries and imports food and some other products.

Sheep-farming, cattle-farming and dairy-farming are also important branches of Great Britain's economy. Chicken farms produce a great number of chickens and eggs for the population.

## **2. Comprehension check.**

4.1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the most developed industry in Great Britain?
2. Where was Britain's heavy industry mainly concentrated until recent times?
3. What branches of industry appeared in the 20th century?
4. What towns and cities is ship-building industry concentrated in?
5. Where is woolen industry concentrated?
6. Do sea-ports play a great role in the life of Great Britain?
7. Which are the biggest sea-ports of the country?

## **3. Are these statements true or false?**

1. The United Kingdom was the first country in the world which became highly industrialized.
2. Great Britain produces a lot of silk.
3. Heavy industry in Britain was mainly concentrated in Scotland and Wales.
4. There are a lot of sea-ports in the UK.
5. In the 20th century some new branches of industry appeared in Great Britain.
6. One of the most important British industries is ship-building.
7. Nowadays sheep-farming, cattle-farming and dairy-farming stopped to play an important role in Britain's economy.

## **4. Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.**

Горнодобывающая промышленность, скотоводство, промышленные товары, крупный рогатый скот, изделия суконной промышленности, кораблестроение, высоко развитая промышленная страна, железнодорожный вагон, овцеводство, земная поверхность, быстрое развитие, молочное животноводство, залежи железной руды, новые отрасли промышленности, ферма, появляться, главным образом.

## **5. Complete the following sentences using the right words.**

1. Great Britain is rich in ... (oil, gold, copper, silver, iron ore, zinc, coal).
2. Great Britain has to import ... (coal, agricultural products, electrical goods, chemicals, electronic equipment, oil, various metals, food products, cotton, timber, tobacco, wheat, and fruit).
3. When the world demand for the products of Britain's main industries – textiles, coal, machinery – decreased, it began seeking compensation in new engineering products, such as ... (cars, atomic power reactors, electrical goods, electronic equipment).
4. It is characteristic of Britain's industry to produce ... (semi-finished goods, cheap articles, raw materials, high quality expensive goods, articles requiring skilled labour, precision instrument, electronic equipment).
5. The main products of Britain's industry are ... (precision instruments, high quality consumer goods, electronic equipment, chemicals, textiles, ready-made clothing, manufactured goods, petrol).
6. A great number of new industries were added to the traditional ones such as ... (the aircraft industry, the textile industry, the electronic industry, the shipbuilding industry, the automobile industry, mining, engineering).
7. The main crops grown in Britain are ... (cotton, wheat, barley, tobacco).
8. In Britain they breed ... (cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, deer, rabbits).

## **6. Comment on the following statements.**

1. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country.
2. Sea-ports play a great role in the life of the UK.
3. In the 20th century new branches of industry appeared: electronics, radio and chemical industries and others.

## **7. Answer the questions and compare the facts with the British equivalents.**

1. What fields of industry are best developed in Russia?
2. What new fields of industry appeared in Russia in the 20th century?
3. What products does the Russian Federation export and import?
4. Is Russia as famous for its woolen products as Great Britain?

## **8. Role play.**

**The group of students is divided into two teams. The first one represents businessmen from England, Wales and Scotland. The other one – journalists from Russia. They are interviewing the businessmen about the industries developed in their countries.**



## **PART II**

### **Unit V**

# **Education in Britain**

**Before you start.**

1. What do you know about the system of education in Britain?
2. Do you want to study in the UK? Why?
3. What are the main differences between Russian and British schools?

**I. Read and remember these words and word combinations:**

<b>1. attainment</b>	достижение, квалификация
<b>2. primary education</b>	начальное образование
<b>3. elementary education</b>	начальное образование
<b>4. secondary education</b>	среднее образование
<b>5. infant school</b>	первая ступень начальной школы (для детей 5 – 7 лет)
<b>6. junior school</b>	вторая ступень начальной школы (для детей 7 – 11 лет)
<b>7. to embrace</b>	включать, охватывать, содержать
<b>8. grammar school</b>	средняя школа с гуманитарным уклоном
<b>9. technical school</b>	средняя общеобразовательная школа с профессиональным уклоном
<b>10. modern school</b>	средняя современная школа (с практической направленностью)
<b>11. comprehensive school</b>	общеобразовательная средняя школа широкого профиля, единая средняя школа
<b>12. inclination</b>	склонность, предрасположенность к чему-либо

## **1. Read and translate the text to learn more about the system of education in the UK.**

### **Schooling in Great Britain**

In most schools boys and girls learn together. In the first stage, which is called primary education, all children are educated according to the same programme. As they grow older, differences in ability and attainment become very marked, so it is considered necessary to offer different programmes.

There are three stages of education: primary or elementary education, secondary education and higher education.

Primary education is given to children between 5 and 11 years of age. A primary school is subdivided into an infant school for children aged 5 to 7 and a junior school for children aged 7 to 11. In small country places both infant department and junior department may be combined under the roof of one school.

Secondary education embraces children from 11 years of age to 16 years of age. Until recently there were three main types of secondary schools: grammar schools, technical schools and modern schools. Children were sent to one of these three types of schools according to their abilities. These three types of schools still exist but their number is decreasing. They are being replaced by so-called comprehensive schools.

Comprehensive schools are the most modern development in secondary education. The main advantages of comprehensive schools are that these schools are open to children of all types of abilities from the age of 11. These are large schools which give a much wider range of subjects than smaller schools, so that teenagers can choose a course of studies according to their individual inclinations and abilities.

### **1. Answer the following questions.**

1. What types of schools can be found in the UK?
2. Are all children educated according to the same program or different programs? Why?
3. What is the first stage of education?
4. At what age children begin their education?
5. What is the second stage of education?
6. How long does the secondary education last?
7. Which were three main types of secondary education until recently? Do these three types of schools still exist?
8. What is a comprehensive school?

## **2. Are these statements true or false?**

1. There are three stages of education: primary or elementary education, secondary education and higher education.
2. In most British schools boys and girls study separately.
3. Elementary education embraces children from 11 to 16 years of age.
4. Infant schools and junior schools are intended for children aged 5 to 11.
5. The most modern development in secondary education is a so-called modern school.
6. In a comprehensive school children can chose a course of study according to their abilities.
7. The number of comprehensive schools is constantly decreasing.

## **3. Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.**

Образование, способности, предлагать разные программы, обучать, начальное образование, среднее образование, высшее образование, необходимый, уменьшаться, в соответствии с их способностями, выбирать, учиться вместе, подростки, широкое разнообразие предметов, недавно.

## **II. Supplementary reading.**

### **1. Read the texts below to get more interesting information about universities in Great Britain.**

#### **The first Universities**

Before the 12th century most people were illiterate. Reading and writing skills were not considered important or necessary. Monasteries were centers of education and priests and monks were the most educated people. But with the development of such sciences as medicine and law, organizations of general study, called universities, appeared in Italy and France. A university had four faculties: Theology (the study of religion), Canon Law (church laws), Medicine and Art, which included Latin grammar, rhetoric (the art of making speeches), logics, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.

In the middle of the 12th century a group of professors from France came to Britain and founded schools in the town of Oxford in 1168. It was the beginning of the first English university. The second University was formed in 1209 in Cambridge.



Getting an education in those times was very difficult. Printing had not been invented, and all the books were hand-written. That's why books were rare and very expensive. Only the richest people could afford buying books. If a man had twenty or thirty books, people said that he had a great library. In almost any monastery you could find one or two more monks spending hours every day copying books.

Printing was invented in the middle of the 15th century in Germany by Johann Gutenberg. To England it was brought by William Caxton, who was an educated man and did translations from French into English. When he was on business in Germany, he learned the art of printing. In 1476, when Caxton returned to England, he set up the first English printing-press in London. During the next fifteen years Caxton printed sixty-five works, both translations and originals.

Notes:

1. Canon law – каноническое право
2. William Caxton – Уильям Кэкстон (английский первопечатник 15 в., издатель и переводчик)

### **Answer the questions.**

3. Were there many educated people in England before the 12th century?
4. Who were the most educated people?
5. When did universities first appear in Europe?
6. Which four faculties did a medieval university have?
7. How was Oxford University founded?
8. When was Cambridge University formed?
9. Why were books rare and very expensive?
10. When was printing invented? Who invented it?
11. When did Caxton set up the first printing-press in London?
12. How many books did Caxton print during the next fifteen years?

### **Cambridge**

Cambridge is one of the best-known towns in the world, and the principal reason for its fame is its University, the second oldest university of Britain, which was founded in the 13th century. Today there are more than twenty colleges in Cambridge University.

The oldest college is Peter house, which was founded in 1284, and the most recent is Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. The most famous is probably King's College, because of its magnificent chapel. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is also well-known.

The University was only for men until 1871. In 1871 the first women's college was opened. Another was opened two years later and a third in 1954. In the 1970s, most colleges opened their doors to both men and women. Nowadays almost all colleges are mixed.

**Answer the questions.**

1. What is Cambridge famous for?
2. How many colleges are there in Cambridge University?
3. Which is the oldest college?
4. When was the most recent college opened?
5. Which is the most famous college? What is it famous for?

**Oxford**

The first written record of the town of Oxford dates back to the year 912. Oxford University, the oldest and most famous university in Britain, was founded in the middle of the 12th century, and by 1300 there were already 1500 students. At that time Oxford was a wealthy town, but by the middle of the 14th century it got poorer because of a decline in trade and because of the terrible plague, which killed many people in England. The relations between the students and the townspeople were very unfriendly, and there was often fighting in the streets.

Nowadays there are about 12000 students in Oxford and over 1000 teachers. Outstanding scientists work in numerous colleges of the University, teaching and doing research work in physics, chemistry, mathematics, cybernetics, literature, modern and ancient languages, art, music, philosophy, psychology.

Oxford University has a reputation of a privileged school. Many prominent political figures of the past and present times got their education at Oxford.

**Answer the questions.**

1. Why is the town of Oxford famous all over the world?
2. When was Oxford University founded?
3. What happened to the town of Oxford in the 14th century?
4. How big is the University nowadays?
5. How does Oxford University justify its reputation of a privileged school?

## **2. Comment on the following statements.**

1. British higher education is one of the best in the world.
2. A great number of students from all over the world would like to study at Cambridge or Oxford.
3. Children in British schools can choose a course of studies according to their individual inclinations and abilities.

**3. Draw a scheme of the educational system in the UK and compare it with the system of education in the USA and in Russia. Find similarities and differences in these systems.**

**4. Imagine that you are a reporter of a university newspaper. Interview a student from the UK, who came to our country to study Russian, on the British educational system, the process of study at the university and student life.**

**Student  
LIFE  
Get Involved**



## PART II

### Unit VI

### Culture and Traditions

**Before you start.**

1. What do you know about culture of the UK?
2. Do you know any British traditions, customs or holidays?

**I. Read and remember these words and word combinations:**

<b>1. to own</b>	обладать, владеть
<b>2. shrub</b>	кустарник
<b>3. troop</b>	группа людей, отряд, взвод
<b>4. Foot guards</b>	гвардейская пехота
<b>5. regiment</b>	полк
<b>6. Royal Horse guards</b>	королевская конная гвардия
<b>7. Cavalry troops</b>	разведывательная рота
<b>8. Lifeguards</b>	лейб-гвардейский конный полк
<b>9. barrack</b>	казарма
<b>10. lantern</b>	фонарь
<b>11. warder</b>	тюремный надзиратель; тюремщик; хранитель (музея); сторож
<b>12. to accompany</b>	сопровождать
<b>13. Yeomen Warder (Beefeater)</b>	йомен (бифитер) – дворцовая стража лондонского Тауэра
<b>14. sentry</b>	охранник, сторож, часовой
<b>15. weapon</b>	оружие
<b>16. prominent</b>	известный, выдающийся, значительный
<b>17. company of Pikemen and Musketeers</b>	парадная рота копьеносцев и мушкетеров

<b>18. oath</b>	клятва
<b>19. Lord Chief Justice and Judges</b>	лорд главный судья (судья-председатель отделения королевской скамьи Высокого суда правосудия Великобритании)
<b>20. to deliver a speech</b>	делать доклад, выступать с речью

### **1. Read and translate the text to learn more about British traditions.**

**Clubs.** One of English traditions is clubs. A club is an association of people who like to meet together to relax and discuss things. These people are usually upper-class men or men connected with the government or other powerful organizations which control public life and support the established order of society. However, there are clubs of people not connected with the ruling circles, for example, cultural clubs, whose members are actors, painters, writers and critics and their friends. In a word, clubs are organizations which join people of the same interests. A club usually owns a building where members can eat, drink and sometimes sleep.

**Gardening.** Gardening is very popular with many people in Britain. Most British people love gardens, and this is one reason why so many people prefer to live in houses rather than flats. In suburban areas you can see many small houses, each one with its own little garden of flowers and shrubs. For many people gardening is the foundation of friendly relations with neighbours. Flower-shows and vegetable-shows with prizes for the best exhibits are very popular.

**Traditional ceremonies.** Many traditional ceremonies have been preserved since old times and are still regularly observed.

**Changing of the guard.** The royal palace is traditionally guarded by special troops who wear colourful uniforms: scarlet tunics, blue trousers and bearskin caps. The history of the Foot guards goes back to 1656, when King Charles II, during his exile in Holland, recruited a small body-guard. Later this small body-guard grew into a regiment of guards. Changing of the guard is one of the most popular ceremonies. It takes place at Buckingham Palace every day at 11.30 a.m. The ceremony always attracts a lot of spectators – Londoners as well as visitors – to the British capital.

**Mounting the guards.** Mounting the guards is another colourful ceremony. It takes place at the Horse guards, in Whitehall, at 11 a.m. every weekday and at 10 a.m. on Sundays. It always attracts sight-seers. The guard is a detachment of Cavalry troops and consists of the Royal Horse guards and the Life guards. The Royal Horse guards wear deep-blue tunics and white metal helmets with red horsehair plumes, and have black sheep-skin saddles. The ceremony begins with the trumpeters sounding the call. The new guard arrives and the old guard is relieved. The two officers, also on horse-back, salute each other and then stand side by side while the guard is changed. The ceremony lasts fifteen minutes and ends with the old guard returning to its barracks.

**The Ceremony of the Keys.** The Ceremony of the Keys dates back 700 years and has taken place every night since that time. It was never interrupted even during the air-raids by the Germans in the last war. Every night, at 9.53 p.m. the Chief Warder of the Yeomen Warders (Beefeaters) of the Tower of London lights a candle lantern and goes, accompanied by his Escort, towards the Bloody Tower. In his hand the Chief Warder carries the keys, with which he locks the West Gate and then the Middle Tower. Then the Chief Warder and his Escort return to the Bloody Tower, where they are stopped by the sentry. Then follows the dialogue:

Sentry: Halt! Who goes there?

Chief Warder: The keys.

Sentry: Whose keys?

Chief Warder: Queen Elizabeth's keys.

Sentry: Advance, Queen Elizabeth's keys; all's well.

Having received permission to go on, the Chief Warder and his Escort walk through the Arch way of the Bloody Tower and face the Main Guard of the Tower, who gives the order to present arms, which means to hold a weapon upright in front of the body as a ceremonial greeting to an officer of high rank. The Chief Warder takes off his Tudor-style cap and cries, "God preserve Queen Elizabeth!" "Amen", answer the Main Guard and the Escort.

**The Lord Mayor's Show.** The local power of the City of London is headed by the Lord Mayor who is elected every year from among the most prominent citizens. The splendid ceremony of election known as the Lord Mayor's Show dates back more than six hundred years. It is always watched by many thousands of people who crowd the streets of the City of London on the second Saturday of November to see and admire its interesting procession. The ceremony begins at the Guildhall, the seat of the municipal government in the City of London. Starting from the Guildhall at about 11.30 a.m., the newly-

elected Lord Mayor travels in a gilded coach which dates from the mid-eighteenth century. His body-guard is a company of Pikemen and Musketeers. The long, colourful procession, made up of liveried footmen and coachmen, moves along the narrow streets of the City. At about noon the Lord Mayor arrives at the Royal Court of Justice, where he takes the oath before the Lord Chief Justice and Judges of the Queen's Bench to perform his duties faithfully. The bells of the City ring out as the festive procession leaves the Court of Justice after the ceremony and heads for the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor. During the evening the traditional Banquet takes place at the Guildhall. The Banquet is attended by many of the most prominent people of the country and is usually televised. The Prime Minister delivers a political speech, a toast is proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

### **1. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is a club?
2. What kind of clubs can be found in the UK?
3. Why do many people in Great Britain prefer to live in houses rather than flats?
4. Who is the founder of changing the guard ceremony?
5. What ceremony takes place at Buckingham Palace every day at 11.30 a.m.?
6. Where does Mounting the guards take place?
7. What uniform do the Royal Horse guards wear?
8. How old is the Ceremony of the Keys?
9. When does this ceremony take place?
10. What is the Lord Mayor's Show?
11. Whom does the mayor's body-guard consist of?
12. What is the function of the Lord Chief Justice at the Lord Mayor's Show?
13. Who attends the banquet at the Guildhall?

### **2. Are these statements true or false?**

1. Many British people prefer to live in flats rather than houses.
2. A British club usually owns a building where members can eat, drink and sometimes sleep.
3. Many traditional ceremonies in the UK have been preserved since old times and are still regularly observed.
4. Changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace always attracts a lot of spectators to the British capital.
5. Changing of the guard begins with the trumpeters sounding the call.

6. The Ceremony of the Keys was interrupted during the air-raids by the Germans in the last war.
7. The Lord Mayor is elected every two years from among the most prominent citizens.
8. At about noon the Lord Mayor arrives at Whitehall, where he takes the oath to perform his duties faithfully.

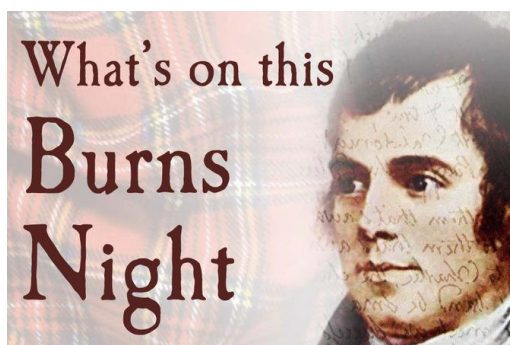
### 3. Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Ключи, сторож, фонарь, клятва, известный, дворец, предпочитать, столица, менять, прерывать, сопровождать, связывать, мощный, основа, сосед, общество, седло, экспонат, запира́ть на замок, возвраща́ться, война, казармы, зритель, правительство, толпа, выборы, преданный, произносить речь.

## II. Supplementary reading.

### 1. Read the texts below to get more interesting information about festivals and holidays in Great Britain.

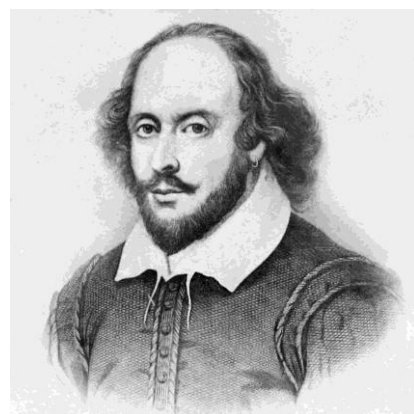
#### Culture, Leisure, Entertainment



**Burns night.** Annual festivals of music and drama are very popular in Britain. Some of them are famous not only in Britain, but all over the world. Burns night. January 25, is the birthday of Scotland's greatest poet Robert Burns. There are hundreds of Burns clubs not only in Britain, but also throughout the world, and on the 25th of January they all hold Burns Night celebrations. In banquet halls of Edinburgh, in workers' clubs of Glasgow, in cottages of Scottish villages, thousands of people drink a toast to the immortal memory of Robert Burns.

**Shakespeare's Birthday.** Every year the anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare is celebrated in Stratford-upon-Avon, where he was born on April 23, 1564. Flags are hung in the main street, people wear sprigs of rosemary in their button-holes.

In London, Aldwych Theatre, which has close ties with the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in





Stratford-upon-Avon, holds international Shakespeare festivals, during which famous companies from abroad perform Shakespeare's plays.

### **The Edinburgh International**

**Festival.** The Edinburgh International Festival is held annually during three weeks in late August and early September. The Festival is international in its character, as it gives a varied representation of artistic production from many countries. Leading musicians of the world and world-famous theatre companies always take part in it.



The idea of the Festival originated in the first post-war year. The first festival was held in 1947. And since that time the Edinburgh International Festival has firmly established its reputation as one of the most important events of its kind in the world.

**The weekend.** People in Britain work five days a week, from Monday to Friday. From Friday evening till Monday morning they are usually free. Leaving work on Friday, people usually say to each other "Have a nice weekend", and on Monday morning they ask "Did you have a nice weekday?"

Saturday morning is a very busy time for shopping, as this is the only day when people who are at work, can shop without hurrying. On Saturday afternoon the most important sporting events of the week take place: football, rugby, horse-racing, car and motor-cycle racing and other sports. A lot of people go and watch sports events, others stay at home and watch sports programmes on TV.

Saturday evening is the best time for parties, dances, going to the cinema or theatre.

Having gone to bed late the night before, many people don't hurry to get up on Saturday morning, so they usually have a late breakfast. Some people like to have breakfast in bed. While having breakfast, people start reading Saturday papers.

Sunday dinner (some people call it Sunday lunch), which is at 1 o'clock or at 1.30, is traditionally the most important family meal of the week.

The 5 o'clock tea is a traditional meal, during which they don't just drink tea, but also eat sandwiches, sometimes cold meat and salad, fruit and cream, bread, butter and jam, and cakes.

As to Sunday evening, some people spend it quietly at home, others go to see friends, go to a concert or film, or go out for a drink.

## Answer the questions.

1. What entertainment is very popular in Britain?
2. When was Robert Burns born?
3. What celebrations do the Burns clubs hold on this day?
4. How are the celebrations hold?
5. How is Shakespeare's birthday celebrated in Stratford-upon-Avon?
6. How is his birthday marked by the Aldwych Theatre in London?
7. When is the Edinburgh International Festival hold?
8. When did the idea of this Festival originate?
9. How do people usually spend Saturday?
10. Why is Saturday evening the best time for going to the theatre or having parties?
11. What is the most important family meal of the week?
12. How do most people spend their Sunday evening?

**Holidays.** New Year. New Year is not such an important holiday in England as Christmas. Some people don't celebrate it at all.

Many people have New Year parties. A party usually begins at about eight o'clock and goes on until early in the morning. At midnight people listen to the chimes of Big Ben and drink a toast to the New Year.

In London crowds of people usually gather round the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus and welcome the New Year.

**St. Valentine's Day.** St. Valentine is considered to be a friend and patron of lovers. For centuries St. Valentine's Day, February 14, has been a day for choosing sweethearts and exchanging Valentine cards. At first a Valentine card was hand-made, with little paintings of hearts and flowers, and a short verse composed by the sender. In the 19th century Valentine cards appeared in shops, brightly coloured and gilded. The tradition of sending Valentine cards is widespread all over the country, and lots of Valentine cards are posted and received every year on February 14.

**Easter.** Easter is a Christian holiday in March or April, when Christians remember the death of Christ and his return to life. The holiday is marked by going to church and then having a celebration dinner. Easter is connected in people's minds with spring, with the coming to life of the earth after winter. The most popular emblem of Easter is the Easter egg: a hard-boiled egg painted in different colours.



Easter eggs are traditional Easter presents for children. Nowadays Easter eggs are usually made of chocolate.



**May Spring Festival.** May Spring Festival, which is celebrated on the 1st of May, has retained its old significance. It is celebrated mostly by children and young people in many schools in different parts of Britain. It is celebrated with garlands of flowers, dancing and game on the village green. The girls put on their best summer dresses, put flowers in their hair and round their waists and wait for the crowning of the May Queen. The most beautiful girl is crowned with a garland of flowers. After this great event there is

dancing, and dancers wear fancy costumes representing characters from the Robin Hood legends.

### **Late Summer Bank Holiday.**

It is another official public holiday, and it is celebrated on the last Monday in August. During the August Bank Holiday town folk usually go to the country and to the sea-coast. If the weather is fine, many

families take a picnic lunch or tea with them and enjoy their meal in the open. Seaside towns near London are invaded by thousands of Londoners, who come in cars and trains or motor-cycles and bicycles.

The August Bank Holiday is also a time for big sports meetings at large stadiums, mainly all kinds of athletics. There are also horse races all over the country and, most traditional, there are large fairs.



**Christmas.** Christmas is the main public holiday in Britain, when people spend time at home with their families, eat special food and drink a lot.

Long before Christmas time shops become very busy, because a lot of people buy Christmas presents. A lot of money is spent on presents. People also buy Christmas cards to send their friends and relatives. The cards have the words Merry Christmas and pictures of

the birth of Christ, Santa Claus, a Christmas tree. In churches people sing Christmas carols – special religious songs.

Houses are usually decorated with lights and branches of needle-leaf trees. Many people have a decorated Christmas tree in their homes.

Christmas is the day when people stay at home, open their presents and eat and drink together.

### **Answer the questions.**

1. How do people celebrate the New Year?
2. What do people do at midnight?
3. What is St. Valentine's Day? When is it celebrated?
4. What is a Valentine card?
5. How is Easter celebrated?
6. What is Easter connected with in people's mind?
7. Who celebrates May Spring Festival?
8. Who is the May Queen?
9. What folk holiday do British people celebrate in August?
10. Where do people usually go to celebrate Bank holiday?
11. What is the main public holiday in Great Britain?
12. Why do many shops become busy long before Christmas?

### **2. Name interesting facts you have learnt about British traditions, holidays and customs, especially those different from the Russian ones.**

### **3. Comment on the following statements.**

1. It is generally believed that English people respect their traditions very much.
2. There are a lot of traditional ceremonies in the UK that have been preserved since old times and are still regularly observed.
3. One of the well-known English traditions is 5 o'clock tea.
4. Christmas is the main public holiday in Great Britain.

### **4. Make a presentation of the most famous Russian holidays and traditions.**

## **Appendix 1. Do you know Britain well?**

### **1. The Land**

1. Give the names of:
  - a) the longest river,
  - b) the highest mountain,
  - c) the largest lake,
  - d) the largest city outside London,
  - e) the busiest port in Great Britain.
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What waters separate the British Isles from the continent of Europe?
4. What natural regions can the territory of Great Britain be divided into?
5. Which are the most important rivers and lakes in Great Britain?
6. Which river does Oxford stand on?
7. What is the main difference between the Cumbrians and the Cambrians?
8. What climate does Great Britain enjoy?
9. What is the average winter temperature in Great Britain?
10. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?

### **2. The State**

1. What is the state order in the United Kingdom?
2. What does the term English Constitution mean? Can you name some important documents which contain the leading principles of British legislation?
3. Which are the three branches of state power in the United Kingdom and what bodies are they represented by?
4. What is the position of the monarch in the British constitution?
5. What are the main functions of British Parliament today?
6. What do you know about the House of Lords/Commons?
7. What political parties of Great Britain do you know?

8. What is the British Commonwealth of Nations?
9. What is the name of the English state flag?
10. What do the crosses on the state flag of the UK stand for?
11. What flower is the national emblem of England/Scotland/ Wales/Northern Ireland?
12. What is the name of the building in which the British Parliament sits?
13. Why did the Romans call Britain Albion?
14. Which of the two Houses of Parliament has more power?
15. What is Downing Street in London known for?
16. Where are most of the government offices situated in London?
17. Why is a district in the centre of England called The Black Country?

### **3. The Economy**

1. What industries are mostly developed in Great Britain?
2. What branches of industry appeared in the 20th century?
3. What agricultural activities are developed in different regions of the country?
4. What is the name of one of the biggest textile industry centers in England?
5. What is the name of the biggest city in Scotland, famous for its shipyards?
6. Where is woolen industry concentrated?
7. What do Britain's major imports/exports include?

### **4. The People, the Way of Life**

1. What is the population of Great Britain?
2. What languages are spoken in the United Kingdom today?
3. What religions can be found in modern Britain?
4. Which are the most popular sports in Great Britain?
5. What holidays do people celebrate in Great Britain?
6. How do people usually spend Saturday and Sunday?
7. What kinds of entertainment are popular in Britain?

8. Which are the best-known monuments/museums/galleries/palaces/ castles/ parks of Great Britain?
9. How are the fur hats of the Queen's lifeguards called?
10. What is the ceremony which takes place daily in the forecourt of the official residence of the Queen?
11. What are English buses called?

## **5. London**

1. Where are most of London's big department stores? When are they especially crowded? Why?
2. What is the name of the tower which contains the famous Big Ben?
3. What is the name of an English architect who built 50 churches in London?
4. Who guards Nelson in the Trafalgar Square?
5. What is the name of the headquarters of London police?
6. Who was the first monarch who took residence in Buckingham Palace?
7. What is the name of London underground?
8. Who lives in the Tower of London?
9. What is the famous place in Hyde Park where people can say anything they like?
10. What are the English policemen called?
11. What important events took place in London's history in 1066 (1577; 1666; 1836; 1863; 1952.)?

## **GENERAL ENGLISH**

Учебное пособие для студентов очной формы обучения всех специальностей и направлений подготовки

Составители: Гулканян М.К., Гимранова Г.Ш.