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ФГБОУ ВПО «Братский государственный университет»

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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В пособии последовательно представлен лексический, текстовый и грамматический материал, подобранный в соответствии с разговорными темами, предусмотренными ГОС ВПО-2 для дисциплины «Английский язык» по специальностям неязыкового профиля.

Предназначено для студентов 1–2-х курсов.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Практикум рассчитан на студентов неязыковых специальностей, изучающих английский язык.

Основная его цель – на базе предложенных текстов привить студентам навыки работы с устными темами различного плана, сформировать у них коммуникативную компетентность на английском языке и повысить уровень владения этим языком.

Книга состоит из двух частей.

Первая включает общеобразовательные тексты страноведческого характера, предусмотренные программой 1-го курса. Задания к текстам подобраны таким образом, чтобы развить навыки разговорной речи и изучающего чтения, мотивировать студентов к высказыванию собственного мнения о прочитанном.

Вторая часть содержит специализированные тексты по программе 2-го курса, посвященные экономическим, техническим, юридическим и другим специальностям. Тексты сопровождаются различными заданиями, позволяющими обучаемым овладеть лексикой по перечисленным специальностям.

Представленное пособие может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и для внеаудиторной работы.

ЧАСТЬ I

ABOUT MYSELF

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

biography	[baɪ'ɒgrəfi]	биография
name	[neɪm]	имя
surname	[ˈsə:neɪm]	фамилия
nationality	[ˌnæʃə'næləti]	национальность
age	[eɪdʒ]	возраст
occupation	[ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃn]	занятие, род деятельности
be married	[ˈmærid]	быть женатым
be single	[ˈsɪŋɡl]	быть холостым
go to school	[ˈɡəʊ tə' sku:l]	ходить в школу
leave (finish)	[ˈli:v' sku:l]	закончить школу
school		
calm	[ˈkɑ:m]	спокойный
patient	[ˈpeɪʃnt]	терпеливый
sociable	[ˈsəʊʃəbl]	общительный
communicate	[kə'mju:nɪ'keɪt]	общаться
intelligent	[ˌɪn'telɪdʒənt]	умный
first-year student	[ˈfɜ:st' jə: 'stju:dənt]	первокурсник
introduce oneself	[ˌɪntrə'dju:s wʌn'self]	представиться
get acquainted	[get ə'kweɪntɪd]	познакомиться
be born	[bɔ:n]	родиться
die	[daɪ]	умереть
come from	[kʌm' frɒm]	быть родом
enter the	[ˈentə ðɪ	поступать
University	,ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti]	в университет
pass exams	[ˈpɑ:s ɪg'zæmz]	сдать экзамены
serve in the army	[ˈsɜ:v ɪn ðɪ 'ɑ:mɪ]	служить в армии
ambition	[æm'bɪʃən]	стремление

Zodiac signs:

Aries	['eəri:z]	Овен
Taurus	['tɔ:rəs]	Телец
Gemini	['dʒemɪnaɪ]	Близнецы
Cancer	['kænsə]	Рак
Leo	['li:əu]	Лев
Virgo	['və:gəu]	Дева
Libra	['li:brə]	Весы
Scorpio	['skɔ:piəu]	Скорпион
Sagittarius	[,sædʒɪ 'teərɪəs]	Стрелец
Capricorn	['kæprɪkɔ:n]	Козерог
Aquarius	[ə 'kweərɪəs]	Водолей
Pisces	['paɪsi:z]	Рыбы

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My name is Petrova Anna. I am Russian. I was born on May 5, 1992 in Bratsk, Irkutsk region, under the zodiac sign of Taurus. I believe that stars influence our fate and character. They say that Taurus is patient, practical, fond of art, stubborn, lazy and fond of money. I'm quite sociable and easy to deal with. I have many friends with whom we spend much time together. I can also add that I'm intelligent, calm and never lose my temper. I love animals and children. My hobby is collecting badges.

I live together with my parents. My father is a doctor, he works at a hospital. My mother is a housewife. She has much work to do about the house. We are five in the family. I have a younger sister and a brother. They are both pupils. Lucy is in the fifth form and Boris is a pupil of the ninth form. Our family is very united.

In May I finished school No 18 in Bratsk. I always did well at school and learned with great interest. I also took an active part in social life, attended sport sections and subject circles.

My favourite subject at school was Literature. Maths and Physics came easy to me too. I was on the top of the list in our class in these subjects but they were not so interesting to me. I also liked English. I'd like to learn some other European languages to communicate with people from different countries.

This year I've left school. Now I'm a first-year student of the Bratsk State University. I belong to the Faculty of Pedagogics and Psychology.

You see, my biography isn't long. I can only add that I'm fond of reading books on history and I'm keen on sports. I've got the first category in volleyball and have many friends among sportsmen. I also like shaping, it helps me to keep fit.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

- What is your name?/Who are you?
- Where and when were you born?
- How old are you?
- Are you Russian?
- Do you know your zodiac sign?
- What does your zodiac sign predict? Is it true?
- Can you describe yourself?
- What are the strong and the weak traits of your character?
- Have you got a family?
- How many are you in the family?
- What relations do you have in your family (parents, sisters, brothers, grandparents, etc.)?
- Where do you live? / What's your permanent address?
- Do you work? / What do you do? When did you finish school?
- How well did you do at school?
- What was your favourite subject?
- Do you like to read?
- Who is your favourite writer?
- What kind of sport do you go in for?
- What are you going to be?
- Do you know about the difficulties of your future profession?
- What would you do if you didn't enter the University?

4. а) Люди, рожденные в разное время года, имеют разные знаки зодиака. Знаете ли вы, под каким астрологическим знаком вы родились? Прочитайте и переведите описание следующих знаков зодиака:

ARIES (Fire)

21st March – 20th April
energetic, straightforward,
brave, selfish, impatient,
quick-tempered

GEMINI (Air)

22nd May – 21st June
clever, amusing,
good at languages,
unreliable, restless, superficial

LEO (Fire)

23rd July – 22nd August
generous, broad-minded,
good at organizing, snobbish,
fond of power, vain

LIBRA (Air)

23rd September – 22nd October
charming, tactful, peace-loving,
not decisive, easily influenced,
superficial

SAGITTARIUS (Fire)

23rd November – 22nd December
tolerant, sincere, cheerful,
tactless, careless, noisy

AQUARIUS (Air)

21st January – 18th February
friendly, progressive, idealistic,
odd, rebellious, unreliable

TAURUS (Earth)

21st April – 21st May
patient, practical, fond of art, stubborn, lazy, fond of money

CANCER (Water)

22nd June – 22nd July
sensitive, cautious, home-loving,
too emotional, moody, self-pitying

VIRGO (Earth)

23rd August – 22nd September
quiet, tidy, independent, fussy, too
critical, likely to worry

SCORPIO (Water)

23rd October – 22nd November
passionate, determined, clever,
jealous, stubborn, secretive

CAPRICORN (Earth)

23rd December – 20th January
reliable, careful, patient, inflexible,
pessimistic, mean

PISCES (Water)

19th February – 20th March
emotional, sensitive, gentle, vague,
easily confused, not practical

b) Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Does your character correspond to that under your zodiac sign?
2. Do you agree with the good points and the bad points?
3. Does it give a good description of any of your friends and relatives?

5. Выберите 5 или 6 характеристик из таблицы (задание 2) и дайте им объяснение.

Model: sociable – I'm sociable because I love being with other people.

6. Опишите характер одного из ваших одноклассников. Остальные должны догадаться, кого Вы описываете.

7. Подберите определения к следующим словам:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. independent | a. enjoys meeting people and making new friends. |
| 2. sociable | b. decides things for himself, doesn't ask people for help or advise. |
| 3. emotional | c. often gives friends gifts and enjoys spending money on other people. |
| 4. generous | d. whether he is excited or sad, he shows his feelings very easily. |
| 5. impatient | e. has a very high opinion of himself. |
| 6. arrogant | f. doesn't like to wait for anything |
| 7. unbalanced | g. loses his or her temper quickly |
| 8. knowledgeable | h. reads a lot and knows much about the world. |
| 9. touchy | i. can't keep a secret. |
| 10. boastful | j. is easily hurt |

8. Составьте предложения, употребив выделенные слова и словосочетания.

1. He **was born** in 1975.
2. He **lives** in Minsk.
3. He is **Russian**.
4. He **finished school** number five.
5. He **worked at** a plant.

9. Образуйте предложения по модели. Обратите внимание на наименование различных национальностей.

Образец: *He comes from England (1).*
 Really? He doesn't look English (2).

(1)	(2)
France	French
Sweden	Swedish
Germany	German
the United States	American
Japan	Japanese
Greece	Greek
Italy	Italian
Denmark	Danish

10. Заполните анкету.

Surname _____
First name _____
Nationality _____
Date of birth _____
Place of birth _____
Occupation _____

11. Постройте 10 вопросительных предложений, начинающихся с *What...? When...? How long...? Who...? Have you...?*

12. Переведите текст на английский язык.

Меня зовут Михаил, коротко Миша. Мое полное имя Михаил Иванович Федоров. Я русский и живу в России. Мне почти 20 лет. Я студент второго курса государственного медицинского университета. Я хочу стать врачом и работать в городской больнице. Мне нравятся занятия в университете, и я стараюсь не пропускать их. Я родился в Братске в семье врача. Мой отец – детский врач, а мать – медсестра. После окончания Московского медицинского института они приехали работать в Братск и живут здесь уже 16 лет. Я закончил школу № 34 в Братске, а учусь в Москве. Летом я обычно езжу к родителям. Я не женат пока, но собираюсь жениться

через год. У меня есть девушка. Она тоже студентка медицинского университета.

13. Составьте ситуации, аналогичные заданным. Расскажите о себе, своих друзьях, родственниках, знакомых.

1) Hello! My name is Marina. I'm 19 years old and I come from a town called Zheleznogorsk. I'm a student and I live at a hostel. I study at the University. My elder bother is also a student of the University and lives at a hostel too. We are going to become teachers.

2) There is very little I can tell you about my friend. You know he is an orphan. His parents died many years ago. He used to live with his grandmother in his childhood. He hasn't got any other close relatives except her. He is a good sportsman now and he doesn't like to speak about himself.

14. Прочитайте и переведите диалог на русский язык.

N.: Pleased to meet you. My name is Nick and yours?

P.: My full name is Peter Popov. I am very glad to share a room with you in the hostel. I think we'll get on well.

N.: I hope so. What year student are you?

P.: I'm a first-year student of the Mechanical Faculty, I'm only 17. And you?

N.: I am a second-year student. You see, I entered the University after the Army. So I'll be 22 in two days.

P.: Congratulations, Nick!. You were born in 1988, the same as my elder brother. His birthday is September, 25.

And what place do you come from?

N.: I was born in Krasnoyarsk region. It's rather far from here. My family lives in the country. And what about your family?

P.: My parents live in Ust' Ilimsk. It's not far from Bratsk. It takes me four hours to get there by electric train. My father is a technician and my mother is a bookkeeper. I am the only child in our family. And have you got brothers or sisters?

N.: Oh, my family is very large. I have both parents, grandparents, two sisters and a brother.

P.: Do you all live together?

N.: Fancy that! We all live in a big private house. The remarkable thing is that we practically never quarrel. Come and see us. I'll be glad to introduce you to my family.

P.: All right. I'll be glad to know them all.

15. Прочитайте текст. Запомните различные способы обращения к людям в Великобритании.

There are several ways of addressing people in English. The most universal ones that can be used when speaking to strangers as well as to people you know are:

Mr. – to a man, Mr. Brown;

Miss – to an unmarried woman, Miss Brown;

Mrs. – to a married woman, Mrs. Brown;

Ms. – to a woman whose marital status is unknown (mostly used in the written, e.g. Ms. Brown).

Mr., Miss, etc. are never to be used without the person's second name.

If you wish to attract somebody's attention (e.g. in the street, in an office, in a shop, etc.) it is nice to say: Excuse me, please...

People who have a scientific degree – “a PhD, ScD” – are to be addressed Dr (doctor) Brown, whereas doctors who cure people are simply “Doctors” (no name is necessary). Professors can also be addressed by the title only.

“Sir” and “Madame” are mostly used when speaking to the customers. You'd better use “Officer” – addressing a policeman, “Your Majesty” addressing a King or a Queen, “Ladies and Gentlemen” addressing a group of people.

In fact people in the English speaking countries prefer calling each other by the first name: Peter, Ann, etc.

16. Переведите текст со словарем.

Family history

My father was English, my mother Scottish, and I visited Scotland recently with the desire to discover what I could about my Scottish ancestors. My grandmother's name was Renton. Her husband, my grandfather, spent most of his working life in India. After he died she came back to Scotland and settled down with her sisters in an old

house in a village called Gullance. As a small boy I was taken to visit her there.

I knew that my great-grandfather, my grandmother's father, had written a book about his experiences as a young minister in Canada so I went to the National Library in Edinburgh to find out if they had a copy. However, the visit was a disappointment. There were a number of Rentons in the catalogue. But I could find no reference to my great-grandfather's book.

I also knew that after my great-grandfather had returned to Scotland from Canada, he had spent twenty years or more as Minister of the Presbyterian Church at North Berwick and my mother had told me that he had six daughters, five-of whom had never married.

On a beautiful sunny Saturday morning I drove from Edinburgh to North Berwick. I found somewhere to park and asked the way to the church. My mother had told me of the minister's house and the minister's meadow, a small field, where my grandfather kept a few cows, and where my grandmother and her five sisters had played as little girls. But this was seventy years ago.

The street was narrow and busy with Saturday afternoon shoppers. I walked along and suddenly there it was in front of me. St. Andrew's Church. The main doors were locked, so I made my way to the back, found a small door that was open, let myself in and looked round the church. The sunshine flooded through the windows and shone upon the brass memorial plaques on the walls. But I looked in vain for the name Rentons. Then it struck me that Renton was my grandmother's married name. Before that her name was... was... Sprott. Of course. No wonder I hadn't been able to find my great-grandfather's book in the library. I looked again and soon I found a plaque "In memory of the Rev. George Washington Sprott, Minister of this kirk..."

Behind the church, at the top of a small hill, the minister's house still stood and between the house and the church lay the small meadow where my grandmother used to play among the cows. There were no cows there now, but in one corner, standing in the shade of a tree, was a hot, grey, bored-looking donkey.

The following Monday I returned to the National Library in Edinburgh and there I found my great-grandfather's book. Reflections on the life of a Young Minister in Canada, by the Rev. G.W. Sprott. It was dedicated to "My children and their children's children".

MY WORKING DAY

1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

working day	['wə:kɪŋ deɪ]	рабочий день
week-days	['wi:k-deɪz]	будние дни
wake up, v	['weɪk 'ʌp]	просыпаться
get up, v	['get 'ʌp]	вставать
do morning exercises	['du: 'mɔ:nɪŋ 'eksəsaɪzɪz]	делать утреннюю зарядку
make one's bed		убирать постель
take a shower	['teɪk ə 'ʃaʊə]	принимать душ
dress	['dres]	одеваться
clean teeth	['kli:n 'ti:θ]	чистить зубы
brush smb's hair	['brʌʃ 'heə]	расчесывать волосы
take a bus	['teɪk ə 'bʌs]	ехать на автобусе
go to work	['ɡəʊ tə 'wɜ:k]	идти на работу
have a rest	['hæv ə 'rest]	отдыхать
have a break	['hæv ə 'breɪk]	иметь перерыв
make a telephone call	['meɪk ə 'telɪfəʊn 'kɔ:l]	звонить
do homework	['du: 'həʊmwɜ:k]	делать домашнее задание
be in a hurry	['bi: ɪn ə 'hʌrɪ]	торопиться
go to bed	['ɡəʊ tə 'bed]	ложиться спать

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

On week-days I usually get up at 7 o'clock. I make my bed, open the window and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom where I clean my teeth and wash myself. If I have enough time I take a cold and hot shower. It really wakes me up and makes my body feel well. After bathroom I go back to my room where I dress myself and brush my hair. In 10 minutes I am ready for breakfast. It may be a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. I never eat cereal or corn flakes, and very seldom I eat scrambled eggs.

After breakfast I put on my coat, take the bag and go to the University. As I live not far from the University it takes me only five

or seven minutes to get there. I don't want to be late so I come a few minutes before the lectures begin.

According to our time-table we have lectures and training lessons daily. Each week I go to the library to get ready for the seminars. There I take reference-books, text-books, magazines and newspapers which are advised by the teachers. By going to the library and by reading widely I can easily find the information I need. At our University students have an opportunity to take the information working with the Internet in the computer classes. When my studies are over I go home and have dinner. I usually have something substantial for dinner, for example, cabbage soup for the first course, hot meat or fish with some vegetables for the second. Then I drink a cup of tea or milk. Sometimes when I have to stay at the University I have dinner at the refectory.

After dinner I have a short rest, read newspapers, make some telephone calls, go to the supermarket. Then I do my homework. As a rule I have very little free time on my week-days. But when I have some spare time I do some work about the house: do the shopping and the cleaning.

Eight o'clock is supper time in our family. We all get together in the kitchen, then go to the sitting-room and watch TV, read books or discuss different problems. Then I go for a walk with my dog. Twice a week I go in for playing volley-ball.

At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like the proverb, "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today". So I try to do everything in time.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

- When does your working day begin?
- What do you do when you get up?
- Do you do your morning exercises every day?
- Who makes breakfast for you?
- What time do you leave for the University?
- How long does it take you to get there?
- When do your lectures begin?
- How long do they last?
- When do you have dinner?
- Do you usually have dinner at home or at the refectory (dining-room)?

- What do you usually have for dinner?
- Do you have a short rest after dinner?
- How long does it take you to prepare your homework?
- Do you go to the library to get ready for the seminars?
- What do you usually do in the evenings?
- Do you go in for sports? How many times a week?
- What time do you go to bed?
- Do you try to do everything in time?

4. Спросите своего партнера:

- когда он встает, завтракает, уходит из дома, возвращается из университета, идет спать, просыпается;
- где он делает зарядку, завтракает, обедает, делает домашнее задание;
- что он делает утром, днем, вечером, в университете, дома, в библиотеке.

5. Составьте предложения, употребив выделенные слова и словосочетания.

1. I usually **get up** at 7.
2. My working day **begins** at eight o'clock.
3. I have a sandwich with tea **for breakfast**.
4. My lectures **last** 6 hours.
5. **It takes me** three hours to get ready for the seminars.
6. I **go to bed** at 11 p.m.

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Мой рабочий день начинается в девять часов и длится 7 часов.
2. Он встает в семь, а уходит из дома в восемь.
3. Чтобы не опоздать на работу, мы вышли из дома на 15 минут раньше обычного.
4. Вчера мой брат был болен и не пошел на работу (остался дома).
5. В будние дни у них практически нет свободного времени.
6. Кроме работы в учреждении, ей приходится делать всю работу по дому.
7. Отец обычно обедает в столовой, дети – дома.
8. Я должен торопиться, чтобы не опоздать на автобус.
9. Чтобы не опоздать на поезд, нам пришлось взять такси.
10. Прийдя с работы, Дина приняла душ и пошла на вечеринку.
11. Тебе понадобится полчаса, чтобы добраться домой на трамвае. Это долго. Бери такси.

12. Он встал, умылся, оделся, позавтракал, вышел из дома и быстро пошел на остановку.

7. Прочитайте и скажите, знакома ли вам ситуация, описанная в диалоге.

Mother: What have you been doing in the bathroom? I could hear the terrible noise. Is everything all right?

Daughter: I've just done the washing up.

Mother: Well, I hope you haven't broken anything.

Daughter: Broken anything? Of course not. And I've been cooking too.

Mother: Cooking? But you don't even know how to boil an egg.

Daughter: I've made you a nice plate of soup.

Mother: That's not cooking. All you had to do was to open a tin. What about the sitting room? Have you aired it?

Daughter: But I aired it two days ago.

Mother: Two days ago?! Do you think it is still fresh there?

Daughter: Well, it seems all right to me.

Mother: Don't let me shout at you. I've still got a terrible sore throat.

Daughter: Then you'd better have my warm soup. It'll be really good for you.

8. Переведите со словарем текст, в котором фотомодель Тина рассказывает о своем рабочем дне.

My week days

Well, the first thing that I do as soon as I wake up is to go and have a shower. I start with a warm shower and then, just before I get out of the shower, I turn the water onto cold and for a few seconds I have a really cold shower and let the water run over me. It really wakes you up, you know. After that I usually go into my bedroom, open the bedroom window and breathe in some fresh air and sit on the floor and do a few exercises. I think it's really important that you do a few exercises in the morning: it makes your body feel good and keeps the muscles firm. I usually exercise my stomach muscles and my leg muscles. I also exercise my face muscles with my fingers for a few minutes and that keeps the skin of my face very firm, which is, I think, important for a model.

Well, now, after I've brushed my hair, done my exercises and had my shower, I go and have my breakfast. Now I really believe that it's important to have a really good breakfast. I don't think you should just have a cup of coffee, like some of the girls do. Well, anyway, I have orange juice every morning ... and often I have an egg and toast. I also like yoghurt and grapefruit. By 10 o'clock I am ready to get dressed and go to work. I usually take a taxi to work. I usually arrive at about 11. I don't usually eat anything for lunch, but sometimes I have a sandwich and a glass of milk. Then I work for about four hours with the photographer and he takes pictures, a lot of pictures. Usually they are the sort of pictures that are used in the weekly magazines, women's weekly magazines. I finish work at about 5, so as you can see I've got quite good hours: I only work from about eleven to five and then it's time to go home. When I get home I make some telephone calls, watch the news on telly, have a bath and change my clothes. Every night I usually go out. I like dancing. I go dancing quite often. I can't cook very well, so I like to eat out as often as I can afford it. I'd say I have a good life really, and I am well paid when you think about the number of hours I work.

9. Заполните графы таблицы. Укажите, что может делать Тина (упр. 8) и что обычно делаете вы в указанное время.

<i>Time</i>	<i>What Tina does</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>What you do</i>
08.00	wakes up	08.00	get up
08.30	gets shower does exercises brushes hair has breakfast	08.30	leave for work
10.00	----	10.00	----
11.00	----	11.00	----
12.30	----	12.30	----
17.00	----	17.00	----
20.00	----	20.00	----
23.00	----	23.00	----

10. Прокомментируйте следующие пословицы и поговорки:

1. Early to bed and early to rise makes people healthy, wealthy and wise.
2. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

3. A good beginning makes a good ending.
4. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
5. What is done cannot be undone.

11. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My Day Off

Most people in our country work five days a week, but students and pupils work six days. They have only one day off. It is Sunday. I like this day very much. You needn't hurry anywhere, and you may go wherever you like after your week's work. On this day I wake up later than usual. But sometimes I don't get up till 9 or 10 o'clock. I read morning newspapers or listen to the music.

As soon as I get up, I air the room, do my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast, clear away the dishes and wash up.

Two more hours for getting ready with my homework and I am free. I meet my friends, and we discuss our plans together. We can go to the theatre or cinema, to museums and parks. Last Sunday we went to the Botanical Gardens. There were many spring flowerbeds there: red, yellow and blue. People in light clothes were walking along the paths. The air was fresh and clean. It was pleasant to spend time there.

In fine weather we also like to be out of town. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river. We lie in the sun, play different games and swim.

In winter my friends and I often go to the skating-rink: skating is my favorite kind of sport, but I like to ski too. When the weather is bad my friends come to my place.

We listen to the music or go to the cinema. We like films about the life of the youth abroad. On the way home we usually discuss the films we've seen.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have our supper, make plans for tomorrow, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. Sometimes we receive guests at our place or go for a walk. I enjoy my day off very much.

hurry	[ˈhʌrɪ]	спешить
to air the room	[təˈeə ðɪ ˈru:m]	проветривать комнату
clear away	[ˈkliə əˈweɪ]	убирать

get ready with	[get 'redi wið]	готовиться к чему-л.
flowerbed	['flauəbed]	цветочная клумба
out of town	[aut əv 'taun]	за городом
on the way home	['on ði 'wei 'houm]	по пути домой

12. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What time do you get up on weekends?
2. Do you meet your friends on weekends?
3. What do you like to do on weekends?

13. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения:

1. Студенты и школьники в нашей стране учатся 6 дней в неделю, и поэтому у них только один выходной.
2. В воскресенье я встаю позже, чем обычно.
3. Я проветриваю комнату, застилаю кровать и выполняю утреннюю зарядку.
4. Два часа уходит на выполнение домашней работы – и я свободен.
5. Зимой, по выходным, мы ходим с друзьями в кино или в театр, а иногда к друг другу в гости.
6. Летом, по выходным, мы ходим на пляж или просто слушаем музыку дома.
7. По вечерам я обсуждаю с родителями наши планы на завтра.
8. Иногда в воскресенье вечером к нам приходят гости.

OUR UNIVERSITY

1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

institution	[,instɪ'tju:f(ə)n]	учебное заведение
higher education	[,haɪə,edʒu'keɪf(ə)n]	высшее образование
Siberia	[saɪ'biəriə]	Сибирь
establish	[ɪ'stæblɪʃ]	основывать; создавать

correspondence	[ˌkɒrɪˈspɒnd(ə)ns]	заочный(об образовании)
administrate	[ədˈmɪnɪstreɪt]	управлять; контролиро- вать
excellent	[ˈeks(ə)lənt]	превосходный; отличный
challenging	[ˈtʃælɪndʒɪŋ]	интересный; перспективный
rigorous	[ˈrɪɡərəs]	точный; тщательный
guide	[ɡaɪd]	вести; направлять; руководить
qualified staff	[ˌkwɒlɪfaɪdˈstɑːf]	квалифицированный пер- сонал
economy	[ɪˈkɒnəmi]	экономика
mechanics	[mɪˈkæniks]	механика
wood engineering	[ˈwʊdˌendʒɪˈni(ə)rɪŋ]	лесоинженерия
power engineering	[ˈpaʊəˌendʒɪˈni(ə)rɪŋ]	электроэнергетика
computer pro- gramming	[kəmˈpjʊːtə ˈprəʊɡræmɪŋ]	компьютерное програм- мирование
state standard	[steɪtˈstændəd]	государственный стандарт
post-graduate	[ˌpəʊstˈɡrædʒuət]	последипломный; аспи- рант
faculty	[ˈfæk(ə)ltɪ]	факультет
provide	[prəˈvaɪd]	снабжать; обеспечивать; предоставлять
full-time education	[ˌfʊlˈtaɪm ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n]	дневная форма обучения
accelerated	[əkˈseləreɪtɪd]	ускоренный
specialization	[ˌspeʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n]	специализация
applicant	[ˈæplɪkənt]	кандидат, претендент, со- искатель
enroll	[ɪnˈrəʊl]	записывать; зачислять
according to	[əˈkɔːdɪŋ tə]	в соответствии с; согласно; на основании
entrance examina- tion	[ˈentrəns ɪɡˌzæmɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n]	вступительный экзамен

2. Прочитайте, переведите текст на русский язык.

Bratsk State University

The Bratsk State University (BrSU) is one of the largest institutions of higher education in the North of Siberia. In 2007 the Bratsk State University celebrated its 50th anniversary. It was established in 1957 as a branch of Russian Correspondence Building-Engineering Institute. The University is situated in Bratsk on the left bank of the Angara. Four educational buildings, sports building, workshops, hostels, canteens, cafeterias and a block of flats for teachers make up a whole township.

The Bratsk State University offers excellent education to everyone having general secondary education. Its courses are challenging and rigorous, guided by university's highly qualified academic staff. The quality of teaching is very high in our University. It gives education in many areas – economy, mechanics, wood engineering, power engineering, computer programming and so on. The University bases its work on state standard and offers the students very wide and complex education. The academic year at the BrSU starts in September and ends in June.

The BrSU is administrated by Rector and nine Pro-Rectors. It consists of 12 faculties: Mechanical, Wood Engineering, Economic, Power Engineering, Correspondence and others. All the faculties provide full-time and part-time education.

More than 12500 students are educated here in 39 specializations. The applicants are enrolled according to the results of entrance examinations.

Our teachers deliver lectures and hold seminars on different subjects such as: physics, chemistry, higher mathematics, strength of materials, applied electrical engineering, heat and power engineering, motor transport, social sciences, foreign languages and many others.

During the third-fifth years the students specialize in their main areas of interest. In the fifth year they are required to write a diploma work. The aim of it is to train the students in individual research, in planning investigations and in presenting their results in a written report. The diploma work could thus be the beginning of a research career or lead to employment in industry.

After graduating from the University the students get the Diploma in Higher Education.

Our University has good training facilities: lecture-rooms, laboratories, libraries, gymnasiums, computer classes with the latest equipment.

The Bratsk State University keeps in touch with foreign universities and schools.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты для следующих русских слов и словосочетаний; напишите их транскрипцию и выучите их наизусть:

отпраздновал	цель
годовщина	и так далее
проводиться кем-либо	левый берег
иностранные языки	филиал
требовать	общее среднее образование
качество обучения	получить профессию
сопротивление материалов	область интересов
читать лекции	исследовательская карьера
поддерживает контакты с	исследования

4. Найдите в тексте синонимы к следующим словам:

national; public	jubilee
house	dining-hall
total	everybody
propose	outcome
admission	chief; principal
diploma thesis	personal; private
occupation	fitting
abroad	learner

5. Найдите в тексте антонимы к следующим словам:

state	smallest
right	bad; imperfect
low	narrow
simple	ending
unemployment	without

6. Прочитайте и переведите выражения; назовите в них определяемые слова.

- Education provided by a college or university;
- a region of central and eastern Russia stretching from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean;
- a room, group of rooms, or building in which work, especially mechanical work, is carried on;
- exact or accurate; precise;
- creating a sequence of instructions to enable the computer to do something;
- the head of certain universities, colleges and schools;
- a course of study with reduced time required for the process of studying by intensifying the work;
- a science or field of study, as history, economics, etc., dealing with an aspect of society or forms of social activity;
- classroom where lectures are given;
- to be in close communication, agreement, sympathy;
- receiving a degree or diploma on completing a course of study.

7. Повторите за диктором вопросительные предложения. Обратите внимание на интонацию данных предложений. Ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. Where is the Bratsk State University situated?
2. Is the University administrated by the deans?
3. Are there eight faculties at the University? What are they?
4. What kind of education does our University provide?
5. Each faculty is divided into departments, isn't it?
6. What subjects do students study?
7. When do the students write a diploma work?
8. Can the diploma work lead to employment in industry?
9. After graduating from the University you'll get the Diploma in Higher Education, won't you?
10. Do you live at the hostel?
11. Do you use computers in the computer classes? What for?
12. Do you agree that every highly qualified specialist at any field should have good foreign languages skills?

8. Перескажите текст "Bratsk State University".

BRATSK

1. Прочитайте и выучите следующие слова и словосочетания:

go back	['gou 'bæk]	возвращаться
inhabitant(s)	[inh 'æbitɑ:nt]	жители
fortress	['fɔ:tris]	крепость, форт
hence	['hens]	с тех пор
place of interest	[pleis əv 'intərəst]	достопримечатель- ность
entire	[in 'taɪə]	весь, полностью, целый
anniversary	[æni 'vɜ:səri]	годовщина
achievement	[ə 'tʃi:vmənt]	достижение
boarding house	[bɔ:diŋ haus]	санаторий
among	[ə 'mʌŋ]	среди

2. Прочитайте, переведите текст на русский язык.

I'd like to tell you about Bratsk. Bratsk is a Siberian town on the river Angara. The history of developing the Angara goes back to the 17th century, when in 1631 the Cossacks with Maxim Perflyev at the head built a small fortress on the right bank of the Angara. The Russian Cossacks called the local Buryat inhabitants "brotherly people" and hence the fortress became known as Bratsk.

Bratsk's new life began in the middle of 1950s. In December 1954 first builders came here to build a new town and Hydro-Power Plant. In 1961 the first generating units of the Plant were put on line and in 1967 the entire Station went into regular commercial service.

Now Bratsk is a modern town. More than 280000 people live here. The pride of inhabitants is the 50th Anniversary of October Hydro-Power Plant. It is the principal place of interest in Bratsk.

Bratsk is one of the industrial centres in Siberia. There are a lot of industrial enterprises here. The largest of them are Bratsk Aluminium Plant and Timber Industry Complex. The output of these enterprises is well known in the world.

Bratsk is also a cultural centre. There are two theatres in Bratsk: professional puppet theatre and drama theatre. There are a lot of cinemas and three big Palaces of Culture. If you are interested in history of Siberia and Bratsk you can visit museums. There is the Bratsk Museum

of Regional Studies, Angara Village and the Museum of Labour Achievements.

Inhabitants of Bratsk have all opportunities to have a good rest. There is a great number of libraries, stadiums, swimming pools here. The Angara is also a favorite resting place. There are rest-homes, camps and boarding houses on its shores. Excellent bob-sleigh track in Bratsk is well up to the international standards.

The only trouble of Bratsk people is that Bratsk is among 10 the most polluted towns of Russia. Bratsk people hope that struggle for clean environment is the most important thing in our time.

So it is the short information about Siberian town Bratsk.

3. Научитесь правильно произносить следующие интернациональные слова:

hydro	[ˈhaɪdrəʊ]
industrial	[ɪnˈdʌstriəl]
aluminium	[æljuˈmɪnəm]
industry	[ˈɪndʌstri]
cultural	[ˈkʌltʃərəl]
stadium	[ˈstædiəm]

4. Прочитайте текст еще раз и найдите эквиваленты а) слов и словосочетаний, б) предложений.

а) Местный, гордость, продукция, главная достопримечательность, лесопромышленный, кукольный театр, огромное количество, любимое место отдыха, промышленная эксплуатация.

б) Первые агрегаты станции были запущены в 1961 году. Здесь есть три Дворца культуры. Казаки во главе с Максимом Перфильевым построили крепость на правом берегу Ангары.

5. Восстановите по памяти (на русском языке), в каком контексте упоминаются следующие словосочетания:

entire station
puppet theatre
to have a good rest
the only trouble

6. Прослушайте дикторскую запись указанных ниже предложений. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова и словосочетания в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

1. There are _____ industrial enterprises here.
2. The history of _____ of the Angara goes back to _____.
3. Bratsk's new life began in _____.
4. _____ bob-sleigh track in Bratsk is _____ to the _____.
5. Bratsk is among 10 _____ towns of Russia.

7. Научитесь читать следующие вопросительные предложения, имитируя интонацию диктора. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where is Bratsk situated?
2. What century does the history of Bratsk go back to?
3. Who were the first settlers on the banks of the Angara?
4. When were the first generating units of the station put on line?
5. What are the largest industrial enterprises in Bratsk?
6. What places of interest in Bratsk do you know?
7. What is your favourite town in Russia?

8. Разделите текст на логические части и озаглавьте их.

9. Послушайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

1. Who was Avvakum?
2. Why was he exiled?
3. Where can you see the towers of Fort now?

There is a historical legend associated with the tower in Bratsk Fort. Bratsk Fort, like many other remote parts of Siberia, was a place of banishment. Rumour has it that it was in this tower that one of the most vident schismatics of the 17th century was imprisoned for a while – the indomitable archpriest Avvakum, unfrocked, anathematised, whipped but still a militant fighter for the old belief. The second of the two towers surviving those times was taken to the Kolomenskoye Estate - museum in Moscow.

1. How many rivers flow into Baikal?
2. What did old Baikal do to stop his daughter?

I'd like to tell you a legend about the Angara. According to a legend, old Baikal was brought gifts of water by his 336 sons – large, small and tiny mountain rivers (554 according to new calculations). To counterbalance her brothers Angara, Baikal's the only daughter, carried out into the world between her broad banks Baikal's precious water, which had settled in the Siberian lake for 4 centuries. The Angara is a restive river. The legend of old man Baikal and his wilful daughter Angara tells how Baikal threw the Shaman Stone after his daughter as she was running to her hero Yenisei, but he failed to stop her.

10. Перескажите текст “Bratsk”.

RUSSIA

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

Europe, Asia, total, area, square, the Pacific ocean, the Arctic ocean, the Atlantic ocean, neighbour, the south, China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, climate, nature, fertile, high, European, densely, outskirts, power, the highest legislative body, parliament, chamber, cultural, tricolour, stripe, loyalty, valour, double-headed eagle.

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Russia

My native country is Russia. The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It is situated both in Europe and Asia. The total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic oceans.

Russia borders on many countries. Our neighbours in the south are China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west we have borders with Norway, Finland, Belarus and the Ukraine.

Due to the large territory, the climate and nature are of various types in Russia. Winters are cold, windy and snowy and summers are hot and dry.

Russia is a country of thick forests and wide valleys, of fertile lands and high mountains. There are a lot of great rivers and deep lakes on its territory. The longest rivers are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisey and the Lena. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal. Baikal is the deepest lake in the world and its water is purest on earth.

Our country is rich in mineral deposits. It possesses oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and many others. Most of them are concentrated in Siberia.

The current population of Russia is about 150 million people. The European part of Russia is densely peopled, and most people live in cities, towns and their outskirts.

Russia is a federal republic with the strong power of the President who is the head of the state. The highest legislative body is the Parliament. It consists of two chambers: the Duma and the Soviet of Federation.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is the largest political, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

The national banner of Russia is a tricolour with white, blue and red stripes. White represents peace, blue represents loyalty and red stands for valour.

The emblem of Russia is a double-headed eagle.

3. Найдите в тексте «Russia» английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

моя родная страна; Российская Федерация; самая большая страна в мире; общая площадь; омывается 12 морями и 3 океанами; граничит со многими странами; наши соседи на юге; из-за большой территории; различные типы; широкие равнины; плодородные земли; самые длинные реки; самое глубокое озеро; самое чистое на земле; месторождение; природный газ; население современной России; густонаселенный; глава государства; состоит из двух палат; промышленный центр; государственный флаг; символизирует мир; герб России.

4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту «Russia».

1. What is your native country? 2. Where is the Russian Federation situated? 3. What is its total area? 4. What oceans is Russia washed by? 5. What countries does the Russian Federation border on? 6. What is the climate like in Russia? 7. Russia is rich in its natural resources, isn't it?

8. What is Lake Baikal famous for? 9. What mineral resources does this country possess? 10. How large is the current population of Russia? 11. What kind of republic is Russia? 12. Who is the head of the state? 13. What chambers does the Parliament consist of? 14. The capital of Russia is Moscow, isn't it? 15. What is the national banner of Russia like? 16. What do the three colours of the banner stand for? 17. What is the national emblem of the Russian Federation like?

5. Прочитайте правильно слова и словосочетания к тексту «State System of the Russian Federation». Выучите их.

is stated	установлено, сформулировано
is vested	вручена
legislative	законодательный
the Federal Assembly	Федеральное Собрание
the Council of Federation	Совет Федерации
the Upper/Lower Chamber	верхняя/нижняя палата
the Constitutional Court	Конституционный суд
the State Duma	Государственная Дума
to represent	представлять
subject	субъект (федерации)
to enforce	утверждать (законопроект)
adopted by the State Duma	принятый Государственной Думой
the decrees issued by the president	указы, изданные президентом
introduces, considers and adopts new bills	вносит на рассмотрение, изучает и принимает новые законопроекты
approved by a majority vote	одобренный большинством голосов
elected by a popular vote	избранный всенародным голосованием
an executive branch	исполнительная власть
the commander-in-chief	главнокомандующий
to make treaties	заключать договоры
judicial branch	судебная власть
contradictory	противоречивый
loyalty	верность
to stand for valour	символизировать отвагу
to go back to	восходить (к)
to veto	приостанавливать
dynasty	династия

6. Прочитайте текст и переведите его со словарем.

State System of the Russian Federation

Under the Constitution adopted in 1991 Russia is a Presidential Republic. The name of the country is stated by the Constitution as the Russian Federative Republic. The head of the state is President.

All legislative power in the country is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation. It is made up of the representatives of all the subjects of the Federation (two representatives from each subject). The Council enforces federal laws adopted by the State Duma, and all the decrees issued by the President. The Lower Chamber of the Federal Assembly is the State Duma. It is made up of 450 deputies.

The Duma introduces, considers and adopts new bills. A new bill must be also approved by a majority vote. In order to become a law, the bill must be also enforced by the Council and then by the President.

The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by a popular vote for a four year term. Each Chamber is headed by a Speaker who is elected by the members of the Chambers.

The executive branch is represented by the President and the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister.

The President is the Head of the State and the commander-in-chief of the Russian Army. The President decides domestic and international matters, makes treaties, issues decrees, enforces federal laws adopted by the Federal Assembly. The President also forms the Government and appoints the Prime Minister whose candidacy must be approved by the State Duma. Thus the two powers balance each other.

An important role in the Russian State system plays the Constitutional Court. It represents the judicial branch. The Constitutional Court may veto any federal law adopted by the Federal Assembly, or a decree issued by the President if the Court regards them contradictory to the Constitution.

The symbol of Russia is a three-coloured flag which replaced the red one in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes white, blue and red. White represents peace, blue represents loyalty and red stands for valour.

The emblem of Russia is a double-headed eagle, the most ancient symbol going back to the dynasty of the Riuricovichies.

7. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

согласно Конституции Россия является президентской республикой; глава государства; законодательная власть в стране вручена Федеральному Собранию; представители всех субъектов Федерации; утверждает законы; все указы, изданные президентом; нижней палатой Федерального Собрания является Государственная Дума; выносит на рассмотрение, изучает и принимает новые законопроекты; новый проект должен быть одобрен большинством голосов; исполнительную власть представляет президент и правительство, которое возглавляет премьер-министр; президент принимает решения по внутриполитическим и международным делам; назначает премьер-министра; он представляет судебную власть; Конституционный суд может приостановить принятие любого федерального закона; если суд усмотрит в них противоречие конституции; трехцветный флаг, который заменил красный; символизирует отвагу; гербом России является двуглавый орел; восходящий к правлению династии Рюриковичей.

8. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What kind of republic is Russia? 2. What name of the country is stated by the Constitution? 3. Who is the head of the State? 4. How many Chambers does the Federal Assembly consist of? What are they? 5. What is the Council of Federation made up of? 6. What function does the Council of Federation perform? 7. How do we call the Lower Chamber of the Federal Assembly? 8. How many deputies is the State Duma made up of? 9. What are its functions? 10. In what case does a bill become a law? 11. By what vote are the members of the two Chambers elected? And for what period of time are they elected? 12. By whom are the Chambers headed? 13. Who is the head of the Government? 14. What are the functions and powers of the President? 15. Why does the Constitutional Court play an important role in the Russian State system? 16. What do the three horizontal stripes on the Russian flag stand for? 17. What is the state emblem of Russia?

9. Расскажите о России.

GREAT BRITAIN

1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

include	[ɪnˈkluːd]	включать в себя
island	[ˈaɪlənd]	остров
isle	[aɪl]	остров
Ireland	[ˈaɪələnd]	Ирландия
strait	[streɪt]	пролив
Dover	[ˈdəʊvə]	Дувр
surface	[ˈsəːfɪs]	поверхность
mountainous	[ˈmaʊntɪnəs]	гористый
current	[ˈkʌrənt]	течение, поток
harbour	[ˈhɑːbə]	гавань, порт
influence (on)	[ˈɪnfluəns]	влияние, воздействие (на)
Celtic	[ˈkeltɪk]	кельтский (язык)
industrialized	[ɪndʌstriəˈlaɪzd]	развитый
whole	[həʊl]	целый, весь
ancient	[ˈeɪnfənt]	древний, старинный
monarchy	[ˈmɒnəki]	монархия
government	[ˈɡʌvnmənt]	правительство

2. Прослушайте ряд слов и ответьте, в каком из них произносится звук [ɔ], переведите это слово.

North, people, most, thousand, one, government, London, monarchy, not.

3. Прослушайте и повторите фразы. Переведите их.

1. Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, includes England, Scotland and Wales.

2. Great Britain and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom.

3. The greater part of the surface of England and Ireland is flat.

4. The winter is not very cold, the summer is not very hot.

5. About 60 million people now live in the British Isles.

6. Great Britain is one of the most highly industrialized countries of the world.

7. The capital of Great Britain is London.

8. Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy.
9. The Queen (or the King) is at the head of the state.
10. The British Parliament consists of two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
11. The Prime Minister is at the head of the government.

4. Дополните недостающие степени сравнения прилагательных:

....	larger	....
....	smaller	....
great	....	....
....	....	slowest
ancient	....	....
....	....	the most famous
high	....	....
....	broad	....

5. Прослушайте текст, прочитайте и переведите его с помощью слов в упр. 1.

The British Isles

The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand smaller ones.

Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, includes England, Scotland and Wales. It is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea, from the European Continent by the North Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. Great Britain and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom.

The greater part of the surface of England and Ireland is flat. The surface of Scotland and Wales is mountainous. The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis in Scotland. The chief rivers can be used by ships. They have slow currents and broad mouths. So the rivers are suitable for commerce. The coastline has excellent harbours. The sea enters deeply into the land and has a great influence on the climate. The winter is not very cold, and the summer is not very hot.

About 60 million people now live in the British Isles. Nearly all of them speak English, but some speak Celtic languages. Great Britain is one of most highly industrialized countries in the world. It lives by in-

dustry and trade. There are some great seaports in Britain, such as London, Newcastle, Liverpool, Glasgow and others.

The capital of Great Britain is London. It is the seat of the government of the whole country. London is ancient, many centuries old. It is also the centre of British cultural life and famous for its places of interest.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen or the King is at the head of the state. The country is ruled by the government in the name of the Queen (Monarch).

The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Prime Minister is at the head of the government.

6. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How many islands do the British Isles consist of?
2. What seas is Great Britain separated from Ireland by?
3. Are the rivers suitable for commerce?
4. What influences the climate of Great Britain?
5. How many people live in the British Isles?
6. What kind of country is Great Britain?
7. Great Britain is the parliamentary monarchy, isn't it?
8. Is London the capital of Great Britain?
9. Who(m) is the country ruled by?
10. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
11. Who is at the head of the Government?

7. Найдите в тексте соответствия следующим русским эквивалентам:

почти, Ла-Манш, пригодный, входит, главный, отделяется, торговля, плоский, палата, достопримечательность.

8. Составьте все известные вам типы вопросов к предложению.

1. About 60 million people now live in the British Isles.
2. The country is ruled by the Government in the name of the Queen.

9. Составьте предложения из данных слов.

1. Kingdom, form, United, Great Britain, Northern, and, the, Ireland.
2. Many, London, is, centuries, ancient, old.
3. Scotland, highest, is, the United Kingdom, in, mountain, in, the, Ben Nevis.

10. Подберите русские соответствия к следующим английским поговоркам:

1. An English man's home is his castle.
2. A little learning is a dangerous thing.
3. Clothes do not make a man.
4. Don't teach fishes to swim.
5. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
6. A man is as old as he feels, and a woman is as old as she looks.

Продолжите этот список по возможности.

11. Расскажите о Великобритании.

THE USA

1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

- to be situated [,sɪtʃu' eɪtɪd] – находиться, располагаться
to be washed [,wɒʃt] – омываться
to include [ɪn' klʊ:d] – включать в себя
prairie ['preəri] – прерия
Armed Forces [ɑ:md fɔ:sɪz] – вооруженные силы
to differ from ['dɪfə frɒm] – отличаться от
mass-media [,mæs'mi:diə] – средства массовой информации
to extend [ɪk'stend] – тянуться, распространяться
drought [draʊt] – засуха

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The USA

The United States of America is situated in the central part of the North American continent. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean.

As to population, it is the fourth largest country in the world. Nearly 240 million people live there.

There are great climatic variations between different regions of the country. The eastern continental region is well watered with rainfalls. It includes all the Atlantic seaboard and southeastern states and extends to the west to cover Indiana. The climate of the prairie lands lying to the west is drought.

The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of fifty states; every state has its own governor, its own police, and its own laws. The present Constitution was proclaimed in 1787 in Philadelphia. The president is the head of the whole country and the government, and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The president term is 4 years.

The United States' flag is called the "Stars and Stripes". It has thirteen stripes and fifty white stars on a blue field.

The USA is one of the most highly developed capitalist states. The country is rich in a variety of mineral resources. The USA has a highly developed railway system. American agriculture produces more food products than any other capitalist country.

The educational system of the USA differs from the system in some countries. The elementary school is followed by four or six years of the secondary school or high school as it is called. Many Americans go to institutions of higher education when they leave school. If they want to go to college or university, they often take college admission tests. The capital of the United States of America is Washington.

New York is the largest city and port in the United States. It is an industrial and cultural center of the country. It is a financial and business center of the capitalist world.

It is also the center of the political life, the center of the mass media and the world's biggest bank center. New York is the economic capital of the USA with a population of nearly eight million.

3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, опираясь на содержание прочитанного вами текста:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What is the population of the USA?
3. What is called American prairie?
4. What does the USA owe its high level of economic development to?
5. What are the main mineral resources of the country?
6. How can you characterize the USA industry?
7. When do American children begin to go to school?
8. What is the first school called?
9. For how many years do children learn in the elementary school?
10. Where can they study after finishing secondary school?
11. What is the capital of the USA?
12. What kind of city is New York?
13. What is typical of New York?

4. Прочитайте текст еще раз и перескажите его по-английски.

5. Отметьте в тексте предложения и словосочетания, являющиеся эквивалентами русских.

1. Соединенные Штаты Америки расположены в центральной части североамериканского континента.
2. Это четвертая крупнейшая страна в мире по количеству населения.
3. Омывается Тихим океаном; лучшая система дорог в мире.
4. США являются одной из самых высокоразвитых капиталистических стран.
5. США богаты различными полезными ископаемыми.
6. Система образования США отличается от системы образования в других странах.
7. Здесь находится сердце бизнеса и культуры США.
8. Промышленный и культурный центр; финансовый и деловой центр; крупнейший банковский центр.
9. Население ... приближается к 8 млн.

6. Восстановите по памяти (на русском языке), в каком контексте упоминаются следующие английские словосочетания:

- a) there are great climatic variations;
- b) the eastern continental region;
- c) it includes all the Atlantic seaboard;
- d) lying to the west is drought;
- e) the present Constitution was proclaimed;
- f) flag is called the “Stars and Stripes”;
- g) a highly-developed railway system;
- h) differs from;
- i) the center of the mass media.

7. Прослушайте дикторскую запись указанных ниже предложений. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова и словосочетания в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

- 1) The United States of America ... in the central part ...
- 2) As to population ...
- 3) ... and south-eastern states and extends to the west to cover.
- 4) The United States of America is a federal republic ...
- 5) The country is rich in ...

8. Прочитайте тексты и ответьте на вопросы.

a) February 14 – Valentine’s Day

It is not a legal or a national holiday. Banks and offices do not close, but it is a happy little festival. It is a day of love and friendship. It is widely celebrated among persons of all ages by the exchange of “valentines”. Valentines are special greeting-cards. They are often colored red and have pictures of heart and verses of love poetry. Flowers and candy are favorite presents which sweethearts, friends and family give each other. It is a favorite day for parties, especially for young people.

No one really knows the actual origin of Valentine’s Day. Some historians believe that the holiday came from ancient Rome. On February 15 an ancient Roman festival called Lupercalia was held to honor Faunus the god of animal life, the patron of husbandry. And the Christian time in the festival became Valentine’s Day. Other experts connect Valentine’s Day with two saints of the early Christian church. Accord-

ing to one story, St. Valentine was a priest, who married young couples against the orders of the Roman Emperor Claudius II, who believed that single young men made better soldiers. The other St. Valentine was a good friend to children. So St. Valentine is considered to be the patron of sweethearts and children.

- a) What do you know about St. Valentine's Day?
- b) Explain the meaning of this holiday.
- c) Who is the main character of the holiday?

b) The 2-nd Sunday of May – Mother's Day

It is not a national holiday. It is a day when Americans honor their mothers. They send their mothers a card or a gift, present flowers, prepare dinner for them. It is the custom to wear a red or pink flower if one's mother is living. It is the custom to wear a white flower if one's mother is dead.

- a) What holiday is associated with flowers?
- b) What means "Americans honor their mothers".

c) The 3d Sunday of June – Father's Day

It is not a national holiday. On that day Americans honor their fathers. Many people send their fathers a card or gift and prepare a pleasant surprise.

- a) How do Americans honor their fathers?
- B) When do Americans celebrate "Father's Day"?

9. Расскажите о Соединенных Штатах Америки.

ЧАСТЬ II

CIVIL ENGINEERING

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

to apply	[ə'plai]	применять
embankment	[im'bæŋkment]	дамба, насыпь
pipeline	['paip'lain]	трубопровод
effort	['efət]	усилие
mankind	[mæn'kaɪnd]	человечество
B.C. – before christ	[kraɪst]	до нашей эры
sewer	[sjuə]	канализация
conduit	['kɒndɪt 'kɒnd- juɪt]	трубопровод, труба; во- довод
beam	[bi:m]	балка
iron	['aɪən]	железо
concrete	['kɒnkri:t]	бетон
reinforced	[,ri:ɪn'fɔ:st]	железобетон
framework	['freɪm'wə:k]	каркас
curtain	['kə:tɪn]	навесной, несущий
appearance	[ə'piərəns]	внешний вид
design	[di'zaɪn]	проект
unit	['ju:nɪt]	элемент, узел, блок
variety	[və'raɪəti]	разнообразие
execution	[eksɪ'kju:ʃn]	выполнение
steam power shovel	['sti:m'paʊə'ʃʌvl]	механическая лопата
convenient	[kən'vi:njənt]	удобный
to take into consideration	[kənsɪdə'reɪʃn]	принимать во внимание
siting	[saɪtɪŋ]	размещение, расположе- ние
residential areas	[rezi'denʃəl 'ɛəriəz]	жилые районы
laying out	['leɪɪŋ aʊt]	расположение

2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

Civil Engineering

I am a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. In many countries the building industry employs a considerable proportion of the available labour force. Building industry including residential, public and industrial construction holds one of the main places in the national economy. Housing is prominent among the factors affecting the level of living.

The term “civil engineering” is usually applied to such as excavation and embankment, the construction of railways, canals, aqueducts, pipelines, the reclamation of lands, building construction. The history of building is as old as civilization itself.

Architecture has an origin in the primitive efforts of mankind to provide protection against bad weather and enemies in rock caves, huts and tents. Civil engineering developed with the rise of Rome in the 6-th century B.C.. Romans built sewers, conduits, aqueducts, roads and bridges.

Town building was based on camp tradition. Some towns arose out of army camps: London, Manchester, for example. Most of the buildings of old times was based upon the column and beam method of construction. The oldest building materials are: timber, brick, stone. The constructive principles did not develop till our times. Now all construction work is industrialized due to the use of modern achievements in science and technology. Steel, aluminum, iron, plastics, concrete and reinforced concrete are introduced into building.

Modern architecture is characterized by simplicity of line and designed neatness of appearance. All this requires high quality and is met by house-building plants. Most of work is done at the plant which produces prefabricated units and elements. All operations on the construction site are minimized. Due to panel housing architects now use greater variety of facing and finishing materials such as: glass, plate, ceramics, plastics, etc.

Industrialized building means prefabrication, the organization of work, programming, designing, execution. It made construction work cheaper and quicker. A great deal of machinery is used on the construction site now: lorries, different cranes, helicopters, thousands of excava-

tors, scrappers, bulldozers, steam power shovels, pneumatic drills, hoists, etc.

A town of future should be convenient, beautiful and well-planned. Town planning takes into consideration the siting of industrial undertakings, residential areas, the laying out of highways, the organization of municipal transport. It also deals with the creation of centers and green belts, the development of public services and communications. And so the civil engineer must be able to draw together many types of engineering knowledge and many different engineering techniques.

3. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова, обращая внимание на их произношение.

technique	[tek'ni:k]
pneumatic	[nju:'mætik]
ceramics	[sɪ'ræmiks]
panel	['pænəl]
scheme	[ski:m]
plastics	['plæstiks]
aluminum	[ælju'mɪnjəm]
technology	['tek'nɒlədʒɪ]
material	[mə'tɪəriəl]
column	['kɒləm]
origin	['ɔrɪdʒɪn]
aqueduct	['ækwɪdʌkt]
excavation	[eks kə'veɪʃən]

4. Прочитайте следующие слова, обратите внимание на произношение слов.

a) с суффиксом – “ize” [aɪz]: civilized, industrialized, characterized, minimized, organized, automatized;

b) с суффиксом – “ture” [tʃə]: architecture, structural, future, century, picture, structure, culture, manufacture.

5. Прочитайте вопросы и ответьте на них.

1. What are you?
2. What place does the building industry hold in the national economy?

3. What is the term “civil engineering” applied to?
4. What is the origin of “architecture”?
5. What are the oldest building materials?
6. Where are prefabricated units and elements produced?
7. What does the term “industrialized building” mean?
8. Why did construction work become cheaper and quicker?
9. What machinery is used on the construction site now?
10. What should a town of the future be?
11. What types of knowledge must the civil engineer have?

6. Составьте предложения и переведите их.

1. Origin, tents, caves, architecture, to, rock, gave, and, hunts, an.
2. Was, method, our, times, the, construction, till, of, used, column, beam, and.
3. One, scheme, framework, the, skeleton, structural, today, of, is.
4. Is, construction, all, now, work, industrialized?
5. Done, most, at, plants, the, is, housebuilding, work, of.

7. “Memory test.” Восстановите по памяти (на русском языке), в каком контексте упоминаются следующие английские словосочетания:

1. ... holds one of the main places
2. ... to provide protection against bad weather
3. ... at the plant which produces prefabricated units and elements
4. ... means prefabrication, the organization of work, programming
5. ... to draw together many types of engineering knowledge

8. Прочитайте и переведите без словаря следующий текст:

Civil engineering is claimed to be “the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man”. The part played by civil engineers in pioneering work and in developing wide areas of the world has been and continues to be enormous.

Civil engineers must make use of many different branches of knowledge, including mathematics, theory of structures, hydraulics, soil mechanics, surveying, hydrology, geology and economics.

Civil engineering was not distinguished from other branches of engineering until 200 years ago. Most early engineers were engaged in the construction of fortifications and were responsible for building the roads and bridges required for the movement of troops and supplies.

9. Перескажите тему «Моя профессия – гражданское строительство» по плану:

1. Kinds of jobs the term “civil engineering” is applied to.
2. The history of building.
3. The constructive principles in old times and today.
4. Modern architecture characteristics.
5. Housebuilding plants.
6. Machinery used on a construction site now.
7. Town of the future.
8. Town planning.
9. The civil engineer.

10. Сделайте сообщение о роли вашей специальности в XXI веке.

BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

lime	[ˈlaɪm]	известь
gypsum	[ˈdʒɪpsəm]	гипс
masonry	[ˈmeɪsnrɪ]	каменная кладка
high alumina cement	[haɪˈəˈljʊːmɪnə səˈment]	цемент с высоким содержанием глинозема
crushed stone	[ˈkrʌʃt ˈstoun]	щебень
mortar	[ˈmɔːtə]	строительный раствор
aggregate	[ˈægrɪɡɪt]	заполнитель
compressive load	[kəmˈpresɪv ˈləʊd]	нагрузка на сжатие
concrete	[ˈkɒŋkri:t]	бетон
reinforced concrete	[ˈriːnfɔːst kɒŋkri:t]	железобетон

availability	[ə,veɪlə'bɪlɪtɪ]	пригодность; наличие
durability	[ˌdʒʊərə'bɪlɪtɪ]	прочность
ability	[ə'bɪlɪtɪ]	способность
porosity	[pɔ:'rɒsɪtɪ]	пористость
binder	[ˈbaɪndə]	вяжущее вещество
alkali-slag	[ˈælkəlaɪ ˈslæg]	шлакощелочной
silica	[ˈsɪlɪkə]	кремнезем

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

Building Technology

I am a second – year student of the Bratsk State University. Building holds one of the main places in the economy of any country.

A great variety of materials are used by builders now. They should meet several requirements, such as availability, cost, physical properties of materials and others. The most commonly used materials are: steel, concrete, stone, wood and brick. They differ in hardness, durability and fire – resistance. Wood, stone and bricks are the oldest building materials. They have mechanical strength, compactness, porosity, sound and heat insulation.

Concrete made with natural hydraulic binders was used in antiquity by the Romans. Then the art of making concrete has been forgotten and the revival came much later. Lime, gypsum and cement are the 3 materials most widely used for the purpose of binding together masonry units, such as stone, brick and as constituents of wall plaster. Cement is the most important component of concrete. To undergo high compressive loads is a specific characteristic of it. Concrete increases its strength with age, it is fireproof. Concrete can be divided into 2 classes: mass or plain concrete and reinforced concrete.

Reinforced concrete is used in all civilized countries as one of the most important building materials. One of the essential properties of this concrete is its compressive strength.

Builders produce 2 types of new building materials: alkali-slag concrete and silica concrete. Silica concrete is widely used in aviation and in under water constructions. Another important class of cement is high alumina cement. It is very resistant to chemical attack.

Nowadays, much attention is paid to the light-weight concretes composed of light aggregates. They are called “cellular” concretes made by using materials which foam or form gas during the mixing of the concrete. The reduction in weight increases its ability to keep heat.

To become good specialists students study the existing materials and building methods. The person entering this profession must have a scientific attitude, imagination, initiative and good judgement obtained by experience and serious work.

3. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова, обращая внимание на их произношение и перевод:

to adapt	[ə'dæpt]
material	[mə'tiəriəl]
physical	['fɪzɪkl]
cement	[si'ment]
chemical	['kemɪkəl]
slag	['slæg]
method	['meθəd]
technology	[tek'nɒlədʒɪ]
test	['test]

4. Образуйте глаголы от существительных:

selection, designer, considerable, mixture, resistant, production, measuring.

5. Сгруппируйте следующие предложения по темам:

A. The choice of materials for any work of construction.

B. The properties of high alumina cement.

C. The composition of concrete.

1. Another important class of cement is high alumina cement.
2. Such a material may be considered as an artificial conglomerate of crushed stone or gravel with a mortar.
3. The civil engineer must consider many factors when selecting the materials for construction.
4. This kind of cement is very resistant to chemical attack.
5. The principal object in proportioning concrete is the production of a durable material of adequate strength and watertightness (водонепроницаемость).
6. The factors that condition the selection of materials for construction include

availability, cost and physical properties. 7. This material has an extremely high rate of strength increase. 8. Timber, steel and concrete vary over considerable ranges in the properties desired by the engineer and the latter should take them into consideration in selecting the materials. 9. The most accurate method of measuring proportions for concrete is to weigh the required quantities of each material.

6. Дайте русским словосочетаниям английские эквиваленты.

1. (Самым важным качеством) of concrete is its property to be formed into large and strong monolithic units.

2. Concrete is made by mixing cement, sand, gravel, and water (в нужных количествах).

3. The characteristics of concrete depend on (от качества используемых материалов).

4. (Бетон применялся египтянами, римлянами) in the construction of aqueducts and bridges.

5. (Так как цемент не был известен в то время) concrete was made of clay and later of gypsum and lime.

7. Прочитайте и переведите без словаря следующий текст:

significant – значительный
comparatively – сравнительно
recently – недавно
owing to – благодаря
in respect to – что касается

Text

One of the most significant facts about both industry and building has been research on synthetics and plastics. Plastics have appeared comparatively recently but, owing to their valuable and diverse properties, have found a wide application in many industrial fields (machine-building, aviation, textile industry, etc.).

In respect to physical and mechanical properties at a normal temperature of 20°C all plastics are divided into rigid, semi-rigid, soft and

plastic. In respect to the number of constituents plastics may be classified as simple and complex.

Plastics consisting of one polymer are referred to as simple. Thus organic glass (plexiglass) consists of one synthetic resin. But in the building field we usually deal with complex plastics, e.g. plastics consisting of a polymer and other components.

8. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим русским словосочетаниям:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) успешно используются | 1) reinforced concrete elements |
| 2) свойства материалов | 2) fine aggregate |
| 3) в зависимости от применения | 3) properties of the materials |
| 4) широкое применение | 4) high rate of strength |
| 5) строительный материал | 5) depending on application |
| 6) железобетонные элементы | 6) are utilized |
| 7) мелкий заполнитель | 7) wide application |
| 8) раствор | 8) mortar |
| 9) высокая прочность | 9) building material |
| 10) прочность на сжатие | 10) compressive strength |

9. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why is concrete the most important building material?
2. What are the main components used for making concrete?
3. What new classes of cement are there?
4. What are the oldest building materials?
5. What are their properties?
6. What are the “cellular” concretes?
7. What do you study at the University?

10. Расскажите о вашей специальности.

ECONOMY – MY FIELD OF STUDY

1. Отчитайте следующие слова и словосочетания, выучите их наизусть:

a)

to allocate	['æləkeɪt]	распределять, ассигновать
to buy	[baɪ]	покупать
to comprise	[kəm 'praɪz]	включать в себя, состоять из
to choose	['tʃu:z]	выбирать
to deal (with)	['di:l]	иметь дело (с)
to decide (on, about)	[dɪsaɪd]	решать (что-либо)
to defend	[dɪ 'fænd]	защищать
to distinguish	[dɪs 'tɪŋwɪʃ]	различать, характеризовать
to export	[ɪks 'pɔ:t]	экспортировать
to forecast	['fɔ:kɑ:st]	прогнозировать, предсказывать
to import	[ɪm 'pɔ:t]	импортировать
to pay	[peɪ]	платить
to play a part	['pleɪ ə 'pɑ:t]	играть роль
to predict	[prɪ 'dɪkt]	предсказывать
to produce	[prə 'dju:s]	производить, выпускать
to provide	[prə 'vaɪd]	обеспечивать, снабжать
to satisfy	['sætɪsfaɪ]	удовлетворять
to serve	['sə:v]	служить, обслуживать
to shape	[ʃeɪp]	формировать

b)

authorities	[ɔ: 'θɔ:ritɪz]	власть
government	['gʌvnmənt]	правительство
administration of justices	[ædmi-nɪs 'treɪf(ə)n əf 'dʒʌstɪsɪz]	юридические (судебные) органы

firefighting services	[ˈfaɪəˈfaɪtɪŋ ˈsə:vɪsɪz]	служба (противопожарная)
national defence	[ˈnæʃnəl dɪˈfəns]	государственная безопасность
business environment	[ˈbɪznəs ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt]	деловая среда
customs duties	[ˈkʌstəmz ˈdju:tɪz]	таможенная пошлина
congestion	[kənˈdʒestʃ(ə)n]	перегруженность
economists	[ɪˈkɒnəməsts]	экономисты
labour economist	[ˈleɪbə ,ɪˈkɒn-əməst]	экономист по труду
energy economist	[ˈenədʒɪ ,ɪˈkɒn-əməst]	экономист в области энергетики
international economist	[ɪntəˈnæʃnəl ,ɪˈkɒn-əməst]	экономист-международник
monetary economist	[ˈmʌnɪtəri ,ɪˈkɒn-əməst]	финансовый экономист
matter (s)	[ˈmætə(z)]	вопрос(ы)
monetary	[ˈmʌnɪtəri ˈfləʊz]	денежные потоки
social security benefits	[ˈsəʊf(ə)l sɪkˈjuərɪti ˈbenefɪts]	социальное обеспечение
c)		
in this connection	[ɪn ˈðɪs kəˈnekʃ(ə)n]	в этой связи
as well as	[æz ˈweləz]	также
as viewed by	[,æz ˈvju:ɪd baɪ]	с точки зрения
of great significance	[əv ˈgreɪt sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəns]	большого значения

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My field of study is economics. It comprises millions of people and thousands of firms as well as the government and local authorities. They all make decisions about prices and wages, what to buy, sell, produce, export, import and many other matters. All these organizations and the decisions they take play a prominent part in shaping the business environment not only in the country, over the globe but in any place one lives in. The complete economy involves many millions of economic aspects. The economists deal with forecasting future economic trends,

economic information, monetary flows, employment, tax and social security benefits, investments, savings and customs duty.

The segment of economic life in which they are interested distinguishes the economists. There are labour economists, energy economists, monetary economists, and international economists. They have to decide the problems of the labour market as viewed by firms, workers, and society as a whole. The specialists also deal with city problems: land use, transport, congestion, housing, etc.

The economy is surely to be complicated and difficult to predict and to control, but it is of great significance. And my aim is to become a good qualified specialist able to solve a certain range of problems associated both with our proper life and global economic environment.

3. Прочитайте следующие однокоренные слова, определите, какой частью речи они являются, переведите их на русский язык.

Administrate – administrator – administration

Allocate – allocated – allocation – allocative

Defend – defended – defensive – defence

Economy – economic(al) – economist – economics

Limit – limited – unlimited – limitation

Specialize – specialized – specialist

4. Прочитайте следующие словосочетания, переведите их на русский язык.

To make decisions on (about) prices; what to produce; to be difficult to predict; to play a prominent part; to shape the business environment; to allocate scarce resources; to satisfy unlimited wants.

5. Прочитайте текст еще раз, найдите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

формировать среду (окружение), место проживания, прогнозирование экономических тенденций, денежные потоки, льготы по социальному обеспечению, таможенная пошлина, сбережения, рынок труда, занятость, землепользование, определенный ряд проблем.

6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What is the field of your study?
2. What do economists make decisions about?
3. What organizations play an important part in shaping the business environment?
4. What do the economists deal with?
5. What economy's branches do they work in?
6. What problems is the specialist able to solve?

7. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, пользуясь лексикой текста:

1. Все эти организации решают вопросы, связанные с ценами, налогами, льготами, инвестициями и т.д.
2. Их решения играют значительную роль в создании деловой среды (обстановки).
3. В целом экономика включает в себя множество экономических аспектов.
4. Экономисты различаются в зависимости от того, в какой области экономики они работают.
5. Экономисты должны решать проблемы рынка занятости как с точки зрения фирмы, рабочих, так и общества в целом.
6. Безусловно, экономика – сложный и трудный предмет в плане прогнозирования и контроля.

8. Прочитайте текст “Economy – my field of study” и перескажите его.

9. Прочитайте следующий текст, передайте содержание по-английски.

Common Market

In 2002 the European Common market (EC) had 45 years of history behind it. The organization established by six countries (France, Spain, Holland, West Germany, Belgium and Italy) has grown to 15 member states. Few countries would like to join the Common Market.

It is the fact of modern life that some trade, economic, social, technological projects would not be possible without international cooperation.

In the EC countries there are no trade barriers. The capitals and goods flow freely.

10. Найдите информацию о странах членах общего экономического рынка, заполните таблицу:

EC member state	Capital	Language	Currency
1. Belgium	Brussels	French, Flemish	franc
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

В каком году было подписано Шенгенское соглашение?
Какие страны поддержали его?

11. Расскажите о вашей специальности.

PROFESSION OF AN ECONOMIST

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

future	[' fju: tʃə]	будущее
thorough	[' θʌrə]	полный
theory	[' θiəri]	теория
various	[' vɛəriəs]	различный
long-run	[' lɒŋ ' rʌn]	долгосрочный

diversified	[daɪ'və:sɪfaɪd]	разнообразный
desire	[dɪ'zaɪə]	желание
to graduate from	[ˈgrædʒueɪt]	заканчивать (вуз)
surface	[ˈsə:fɪs]	поверхность
to belong to	[bɪ'lɒŋ]	принадлежать, относиться
to involve	[ɪn'vɒlv]	включать в себя
to look for	[ˈlʊkfɔ:]	искать
to employ	[ɪm'plɔɪ]	нанимать, использовать
to manage	[ˈmænɪdʒ]	руководить, справляться
invoice	[ˈɪnvɔɪs]	накладная, фактура, счет
the Stock Exchange	[stɒk ɪk-s'ʃeɪndʒ]	биржа
contribution	[kɒntrɪbju:ʃən]	вклад

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.

I'm a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. I belong to the Engineering Economics Faculty. In the near future I shall graduate from the University and become a professional economist. I'm sure that the profession of an economist is one of the most important nowadays in view of the situation in our country.

What makes a good economist? Whatever he does, an economist should have thorough training in economic theory, mathematics, and our University offers such training. At the University we are taught various general and special subjects, such as Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Management, Accounting, Marketing, Advertising, Money and Banking, Economic Theory, Econometrics, Statistics, Computer Science, Philosophy, Business Ethics, Foreign Languages and so on.

An economist needs some knowledge of the world outside his own country because both business and government are deeply involved in the world economy. Some knowledge of political and economic history will help him to expect changes and always look for basic long-run forces under the surface of things.

The profession of an economist is quite diversified. The graduates of our faculty work at educational institutions, various research centres and laboratories, in industry, business, banks, etc. You may continue your studies taking the Post-graduate Courses if you have a desire and abilities to become a scientist or a professor.

Being employed in industry and business, our graduates work as managers. Some of them work as accountants.

An accountant is one of the most prestigious and widely required professions of an economist in any society. You shouldn't confuse the term an "accountant" with that of a "book-keeper". While a book-keeper is mostly involved in calculations, like balance sheets, income statements, invoices, an accountant is responsible for designing the financial policy of a company.

Some of our graduates work at banks and at the Stock Exchange as brokers, others work for the government or are employed by various agencies and by military services.

Knowing the economic laws of the development of society, economists can solve many problems facing our country and I hope I'll manage to make my contribution to this process too.

3. Научитесь правильно произносить следующие слова:

macroeconomics	[' mækrɔ(u) i:kə' nɔmiks]
marketing	[' mɑ:kɪtɪŋ]
economy	[i' kɔ:nəmi]
statistics	[stə' tɪstɪks]
ethics	[' eθɪks]

4. Прочитайте текст еще раз и найдите эквиваленты а) слов и словосочетаний; б) предложений.

- а)*** второкурсник;
сегодня, теперь;
тщательная подготовка;
общие и специальные предметы;
и бизнес, и правительство.

б) 1. Я уверен, что профессия экономиста – одна из самых важных, учитывая экономическую ситуацию в нашей стране.

2. Профессия экономиста имеет широкое применение.

3. Если у Вас есть желание и способности стать ученым, вы можете продолжить обучение в аспирантуре.

5. Восстановите по памяти (на русском языке), в каком контексте упоминаются следующие английские слова и словосочетания:

the world outside his own country
always look for
research centres
accountant and book-keeper
the Stock Exchange

6. Прослушайте дикторскую запись указанных ниже предложений. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова и словосочетания в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

1. I am _____ of Bratsk State _____ University.
2. In the near future _____ and become _____.
3. At the University we are taught various _____ and _____ subjects, such as _____, _____ ...
4. Some of us work as _____.
5. While a book-keeper is mostly involved in _____, like _____, _____, _____, an accountant is responsible for _____ of the company.

7. Научитесь читать следующие вопросительные предложения, имитируя интонацию диктора. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why is the profession of an economist one of the most important nowadays in our country?
2. What makes a good economist?
3. In what way do accountants differ from book-keepers?
4. How can you continue your studies after graduating from the University?
5. What does the profession of an economist contribute to?

8. Разделите текст на логические части и озаглавьте их.

9. Прослушайте тексты и ответьте на вопросы.

- a) 1. What are the general types of business?
2. What business is better and why?

As we know there are two general types of business: small business on the one hand and big business on the other. Many people think that small business is more interesting than big business. At the same time they think it is more popular than the big one. Experience shows that small business is better for the people who own it and big business is better for the employees who work in it. In small business labour costs are less than in big business. So poor people can make more profit.

But in big business richer people can spend money on all types of costs and stimulate worker with higher wages.

- 6) 1. What problems do you have to solve setting up a business?
2. What are the types of work?

To set up a new business you have to solve a number of problems. For example, supply, the price for supply, premises and so on. All this depends on the type of your work because you may work as a sole trader, a partnership or a limited company. To work as a sole trader means that you are personally responsible for the business. Partnership means a group of people (between two and twenty) working as one firm. A limited company is a company formed by two or more shareholders who put money into business and get share of the profit.

10. Расскажите о своей специальности на английском языке.

ECONOMIST IN THE SPHERE OF FINANCE AND CREDIT

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

thorough training	[ˈθʌrə ˈtreɪnɪŋ]	должная подготовка
cooperate with	[kou ˈɔpəreɪt]	сотрудничать с
to prevent	[prɪ ˈvent]	мешать, предотвращать
valuables	[ˈvæljuəblz]	ценности
possession	[pə ˈzeʃn]	владение (имуществом), собственность
allocate	[ˈæləkeɪt]	распределять, ассигновать, назначать

current account	[ˈkʌrənt əˈkaʊnt]	текущий счет
deposit account	[dɪˈpɒzɪt əˈkaʊnt]	депозитный счет
interest	[ˈɪnrəst]	процент, доля в деле
intermediary	[ˌɪntəˈmɪːdjəri]	посредник, посредничество
loan	[ləʊn]	заем
employ	[ɪmˈplɔɪ]	нанимать на работу, при- менять

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

I'm a second-year student of the Economics and Management Faculty of the Bratsk State University. In the near future I'll graduate from the University and become a professional economist in the sphere of finance and credit. I'm sure that the profession of an economist is one of the most important nowadays in view of the situation in our country.

What makes a good economist? Whatever he does, an economist should have a thorough training in economic theory, mathematics and statistics and our University offers such training. At the University we are taught various general and special subjects, such as Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Management, Accounting, Marketing, Advertising, Money and Banking, Economic Theory, Econometrics, Statistics, Computer Science, Philosophy, Business Ethics, Foreign Languages, etc. Specialist in the sphere of finance and credit must also know everything connected with the bank's activities.

Banks are closely concerned with the flow of money into and out of the economy. They often cooperate with governments in efforts to stabilize economies and to prevent inflation. They are specialists in the business of providing capital, and in allocating funds on credit. Banks were originated as places to which people took their valuables for safe-keeping, but today the great banks of the world have many functions in addition to acting as guardians of valuable private possessions.

Banks normally receive money from their customers in two distinct forms: on current account, and on deposit account. With a current account, a customer can issue personal cheques. No interest is usually paid by the bank on this type of account. With a deposit account, however, the customer undertakes to leave his money in the bank for a minimum specified period of time. Interest is paid on this money. The bank in turn

lends the deposited money to customers who need capital. This activity earns interest for the bank, and this interest is almost always at a higher rate than any interest, which the bank pays to its depositors. In this way the bank makes its main profits.

We can say that the primary function of a bank today is to act as an intermediary between depositors who wish to snake interest on their savings, and borrowers who wish to obtain capital. The bank is a reservoir of loanable money, with streams of money flowing in and out. For this reason, economists and financiers often talk of money being 'liquid', or of the 'liquidity' of money. Many small sums which might not otherwise be used as capital are rendered useful simply because the bank acts as a reservoir.

The system of banking rests upon a basis of trust. Innumerable acts of trust build up the system of which bankers, depositors and borrowers are part. They all agree to behave in certain predictable ways in relation to each other, in relation to the rapid fluctuations of credit and debit. Consequently, business can be done and cheques can be written without any legal tender visibly changing hands.

Having received theoretical and practical knowledge in economics the graduates of our faculty work at educational institutions, various research centers and laboratories, in industry, business and banks. They may continue their studies taking the Post-graduate Courses or Doctorate if they have a desire and abilities to become scientists or professors. Scientists in the field of Economics create new theories and models, test their hypotheses and carry out economic researches.

Being employed in industry and business, our graduates work as managers, executive managers, sales managers, financial managers, etc. Some of them work at the banks and at the Stock Exchange as brokers, others work for the government or are employed by various agencies.

Knowing the economic laws of the development of the society, economists can solve many problems facing our country and I hope I'll manage to make my contribution to this process too.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What faculty do you belong to?
2. What is your future specialty?
3. What makes a good economist?
4. What subjects are taught at the University?

5. What are the functions of the banks?
6. How can you continue your studies after graduating from the Economics and Management Faculty?
7. Where can the graduates of your faculty work?

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих выражений:

в ближайшем будущем; одна из самых важных сейчас; сотрудничать с правительством; определенный срок; по этой причине; по отношению друг к другу; следовательно; желание и способности; создавать новые модели; проводить исследования; экономические законы.

5. Прочитайте и переведите тексты на русский язык.

a) Credit and crediting. Credit – transactions between two parties in which one (the creditor or lender) supplies money, goods, **services**, or securities in return **for a** promised future payment by **the** other (the debtor or borrower). [Creditor is someone who **money** is owed to. Debtor is someone who owes money.] Credit **given** is an indication of trust in that person to pay for the goods **given** or money lent. Credit transactions normally include the **payment** of interest to the lender. Credit may be extended by **public** or private institutions to finance business activities, **agricultural** operations, consumer expenditures, or government protects. Most modern credit is extended through specialized **financial** institutions, of which commercial banks are the oldest, and most important. The lender must judge 'each loan he makes on **the** basis of the character of the borrower (his intention to **repay**), his capacity to repay (based on his potential for earning **income**), and his collateral (property or, other goods that you **promise** to give someone if you cannot pay back the money lent you). [Loan is an amount of money that you borrow from a bank.] Customers and lenders may publicly regulate the **terms** of credit transactions to prevent abuses.

б) Credit risk – in general, the risk that a lender will not be able to get the money loaned back from the borrower. To guard against this, the credit risk is assessed either by a lending manager at an interview, or by the submission of a specially prepared form which is designed to score the credit rating. Credit scoring is a method of measuring the risk factor in a personal lending situation. By using this computer method, the bank

saves on management time, clerical costs, etc. The procedure only demands the time of a junior clerk to see that the customer completes the form correctly and such data as marital status, address, employment, income, etc. is fed into the computer and the answer is given. Should the answer be unreasonable, then the loan application can be referred to a senior official. Credit rating is a judgment made by a financial institution about how likely a person or business is to pay their debts. Credit rating is usually obtained through the banking system or through the credit analyst whose function is to research into the records / affairs of an individual or company to assess whether that person / entity has a degree of creditworthiness (creditworthy – considered to be able to repay debts).

6. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

а) Crediting – кредитование; securities – ценные бумаги (акции shares; облигации – bonds); in return – взамен; given – предоставленный; indication – знак; extend – предоставлять; finance – финансировать; expenditures – расходы; judge – оценить; capacity – способность; collateral – залог; abuse – злоупотребление; imply – подразумевать; discharge of debt – погашение долга.

б) Credit risk – кредитный риск; interview – деловое свидание; credit scoring system – система оценки потенциальных заемщиков; clerical – канцелярский; marital status – брачный статус; refer – направлять; credit rating – рейтинг общей кредитоспособности заемщика; judgement – мнение; entity – юридическое лицо.

7. Согласитесь или не согласитесь со следующими утверждениями:

а) 1) Credit is an arrangement with a shop, bank, etc. that makes it possible for you to buy something and pay for it later. 2) The lender supplies shares in return for a future payment by the borrower. 3) Credit doesn't include the payment of interest to the lender. 4) Credit may sponsor consumer expenditures. 5) The lender must appreciate each loan. 6) The lender must estimate the character of the borrower. 7) The lender may not judge the borrower's intention to repay. 8) The borrower must judge the lender's capacity to repay. 9) The borrower's capacity to repay is based on his potential for making money. 10) The lender must judge the borrower's pledge. 11) The terms of credit can't prevent abuses

by customers and lenders. 12) Customers and lenders may secretly correct the terms of credit transactions to prevent abuses.

6) 1) A lending manager at an assignment assesses credit risk. 2) Credit risk might not be assessed. 3) Credit scoring is not a method of measuring risk factor. 4) The bank economizes clerical costs by using credit scoring. 5) The procedure demands the time of a senior clerk. 6) The customer completes the form untruthfully. 7) Such data as matrimonial status or address is fed into the computer. 8) The loan application can be referred to a junior official. 9) Credit rating is an estimation made by a financial institution. 10) Credit rating is derived through the banking system. 11) Credit rating is not obtained through the Credit analyst. 12) Credit analyst studies the affairs of an individual in detail. 13) Credit analyst assesses whether that person has a degree of solvency. 14) Lender is a person that offers money to a borrower with the expectation that repayment will be made, with interest, either by installments or in one amount, by a specified date.

8. Переведите на английский язык слова, словосочетания и предложения.

а) Кредитование; акции; взамен; обещать; обещанный; долг; дебитор; облигации; занимать; знак; доверие; сделка; проценты; предоставлять; финансировать; потребитель; расходы; оценить; ссуда; способность; заработать; доход; залог; условия соглашения; публично; предотвратить; заказчик; подразумевать; кредитор; давать займы; ссудодатель; поставлять; ценные бумаги; предоставленный; злоупотребления; участвующее лицо.

Кредит – это ссуда в денежной или товарной форме на условиях возвратности. **Кредитор** – это один из участников кредитных отношений, выступающий как субъект, предоставляющий ссуду. Кредитором может быть государство, банк, предприятие или организация. **Дебитор** – это должник, юридическое или физическое лицо, имеющее денежную задолженность предприятию, организации, учреждению. **Должник** – это сторона в обязательстве, от которой другая сторона-кредитор вправе требовать передачи имущества, выполнения работы или уплаты денег в счет погашения долга.

б) Юридическое лицо; риск неплатежа по кредиту; измерять; беречь; канцелярский; младший служащий; данные; брачный статус; питать; неразумный; прошение; направлять; старший; рейтинг

общей кредитоспособности заемщика; мнение; представление документов; вероятный; исследовать; ссуда; оценивать; деловое свидание; система оценки потенциальных заемщиков; кредитоспособность.

Кредитоспособность определяется показателями, характеризующими заемщика: его аккуратностью при расчете по ранее полученным кредитам, его текущим финансовым положением, его способностью при необходимости мобилизовать денежные средства из различных источников. Кредитный риск – это вероятность неоплаты задолженности по платежам, обязательствам в установленный контрактом срок.

9. Расскажите о вашей будущей профессии.

EXPERTISE AND MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE

1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова:

expertise	[ˌɛkspərˈtɪz]	экспертиза
estate	[ɪsˈteɪt]	имущество
speciality	[ˌspeʃiˈæləti]	специальность
license	[ˈlaɪsəns]	лицензия, разрешение
expert	[ˈɛkspə:t]	специалист, эксперт
branch	[brɑːntʃ]	отрасль
estimation	[ˌestiˈmeɪʃn]	оценка, расчет
result	[rɪˈzʌlt]	следствие, исход
property	[ˈprɒpəti]	собственность, имущество
consumer	[kənˈsju:mə]	потребитель
influence	[ˈɪnfluəns]	влиять, воздействовать
hypothecary	[haɪˈpɒθəkəri]	ипотечный
financial	[faɪˈnænʃəl]	финансовый
mechanism	[ˈmekənɪzm]	устройство
efficient	[ɪˈfɪʃənt]	действительный, эффективный
rural	[ˈruərəl]	сельский
realization	[ˌrɪəlaɪˈzeɪʃn]	осуществление
accomplishment	[əˈkɒmplɪʃmənt]	благоустройство
restoration	[ˌrestəˈreɪʃn]	реставрация, реконструкция

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Expertise and Management of Real Estate

I am a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. My specialty is Expertise and Management of Real Estate. Now I'd like to tell a few words about it.

A new specialty of building group "Expertise and management of real estate" was opened by the Ministry of education in 1999. In February 2000, the Bratsk State University received the license for the right of conducting educational activity on this specialty. The first graduating of experts took place in 2005. Graduates of this specialty have a qualification: engineer – expert of real estate.

In Russia, development of market relations in construction was showed as a basic branch of industry. In such a way, independent and very important field of national economy as market of real estate has appeared.

An important condition of effective functioning of real estate's market – *an estimation of any objects including an estimation of city territories* – reflects the result of estimating both properties consumers of object and influence of market factors. It is impossible to develop the hypothecare crediting without a present system of expertising and estimating real estate, which is one of the main financial mechanisms of steady development in many countries.

The special role in preparation of experts under real estate is connected with the development of problems of efficient control by real estate. The basic directions of professional work of graduates on a specialty "Expertise and management of real estate" are wide enough:

- gathering, storage of topographical data on the ground area or on the landed property;
- city and rural planning, preparation and realization of projects of building and an accomplishment;
- an estimation of landed property, buildings, structures and constructions, industrial objects and equipment;
- management of real estate;
- repair, restoration and preservation of buildings;
- consultations on capital investments in real estate.

I think, this profession is up-to-date now and I am sure that my knowledge received at the University will help me to succeed in my future work.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

экспертиза, управление недвижимостью, получить право, иметь право, осуществление образовательной деятельности, выпускник, таким образом, появиться, условие, закладывать (недвижимость), оценка (недвижимости), эффективный, направление, владение земельным участком, топографические сведения, благоустройство.

4. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Building group, Ministry of education, a right of conducting, development of market relations, effective functioning of real estate's market, properties consumers, steady development, city and rural planning, estimation of landed property, preservation of buildings, to succeed in.

5. Восстановите по памяти (на русском языке), в каком контексте упоминаются следующие английские словосочетания:

- to receive the license for the right of conducting educational activity;
- a basic branch of industry;
- to develop the hypothecare crediting without a presence system of expertising;
- the basic directions of professional work;
- to be up-to-date

6. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where do you study?
2. What is your future profession?
3. Why have you chosen this field of studying as your future profession?

4. What makes a good expert in expertise and management of real estate?
5. What is your qualification?
6. What subjects are you taught to be a high qualified specialist at the University?
7. When does specialization begin?
8. What does the profession of an expert in expertise and management of real estate deal with?
9. Do you like your future profession?
10. Where can the graduates of your faculty work?

7. Разделите текст на логические части и озаглавьте их.

8. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных:

effective

easy

efficient

difficult

9. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

The California Department of Real Estate is headed by the Real Estate Commissioner, who is appointed by the governor. The Commissioner is responsible for determining administrative policies, enforcing the California real estate law, and regulating certain real estate syndicates, real property securities transactions, subdivisions, and licensing procedures. The Commissioner has issued a regulation, called the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, which is binding upon all licensees. The Code of Ethics does not permit "pocket listings".

The enforcement of real estate law in California is very much divided. The Real Estate Commissioner has the sole authority to issue, restrict, suspend, and revoke all licenses. While the Commissioner can also fine a licensee, The Commissioner cannot award monetary damages to an injured party. Only the courts can do this. The Commissioner cannot prosecute a licensee for any violation of the law. The district attorney would prosecute the violator. Notice that the court system can award monetary damages and put someone in jail, but only the Commissioner can take action against a person's license.

The Real Estate Commissioner also heads the Real Estate Advisory Commission, which is a group of ten advisors, appointed by the Commissioner to assist him or her. Six of the members must be licensed bro-

kers, and the group must be geographically representative, with no more than three members from any one county.

10. Расскажите о вашей специальности.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

accounting	[ə'kauntɪŋ]	бухгалтерский учет
belong	[bi'lɒŋ]	относиться, принадлежать
within	[wi'dɪn]	в, в пределах
audit	[ə:dɪt]	проверка, аудит
book-keeper	[bu:k'ki:pə]	бухгалтер
origin	[ɔ'ridʒɪn]	начало, происхождение
divide	[di'vaɪd]	делить
to administrate	[əd'mɪnɪstreɪt]	управлять, контролировать
enterprise	[ˈentəpraɪz]	предприятие
to invest	[ɪn'vest]	помещать, вкладывать
rely on	[ri'lai]	доверять, полагаться на
disposal	[dis'pouzəl]	распоряжение, разрешение
frequent	[ˈfri:kwənt]	частый
bankruptcy	[ˈbæŋkrəptsi]	банкротство
deception	[di'sepʃən]	обман, ложь
considerably	[kən'sɪdərəblɪ]	значительно, важно
demand	[di'ma:nd]	требование
faultless	[ˈfɔ:ltləs]	безупречный
honesty	[ɔ'nɪstɪ]	честность
claiming	[kleɪmɪŋ]	востребованная
experience	[ɪks'piəriəns]	опыт
record	[ˈrækɔ:d]	документ, запись, протокол
to record	[rɪ'kɔ:d]	записывать, регистрировать
data	[ˈdeɪtə]	данные
income statement	[ˈɪnkʌm 'steɪtmənt]	отчет о доходах
balance sheet	[ˈbæləns'ʃi:t]	балансовый отчет
stockholder	[ˈstæk'houldə]	акционер

2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его.

My future speciality is Accounting and Audit

We study at the Bratsk State University. As for me, I belong to the Economic Faculty. I am a second-year student.

At the University we are given fundamental knowledge of economics. We are prepared for various types of work within economics, accounting and audit.

After graduating from the university we'll be able to work as auditors, book-keepers, financial managers, administrators, financial consultants.

The origin of the term audit goes back to the dividing of interests between those who administrate an enterprise and those who invest its work.

The latter couldn't rely on financial information, placed at their disposal by book-keepers of the enterprise.

Frequent bankruptcies, and administrative deceptions rose considerably and increased the risk of financial investments. Stockholders wanted to be sure of not being deceived and that book-keeping reflect the real position of the enterprise. For control of the correctness of financial information special people-auditors could be trusted. The main demand placed on an auditor was his faultless honesty and independence.

Knowledge of accounting was not the most important. But as it became more complicated good professional preparation became necessary. Accounting shows a financial picture of the firm and its activity in business. Accounting records give very important data. Most businesses regularly prepare the two types of records. These are the income statement and balance sheet. These statements show how money was received and spent by the company.

Accounting and audit is a difficult speciality. In every developed country one must study for a long time, have practical experience and pass many exams to become a good auditor and accountant.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does accounting and audit mean?
2. What does audit deal with?
3. What is the origin of the term audit?

4. Why is it so important to be honest?
5. What are the two types of important records?
6. Is it easy to become an auditor?

4. Выберите подходящие слова и вставьте их вместо точек.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. I ... to the Economic Faculty. | 1) dividing |
| 2. We'll be able to work as auditors, book-keepers, administrators and | 2) bankruptcy |
| 3. The origin of the term audit goes back to the ... of interests. | 3) balance sheet |
| 4. Investors couldn't ... financial information reported by book-keepers. | 4) spent |
| 5. Frequent ... increased the risk of investments. | 5) experts |
| 6. ... wanted to be sure of being deceived. | 6) stockholders |
| 7. ... were persons who could be trusted. | 7) belong |
| 8. That is the income statement and | 8) rely on |
| 9. These statements show how money was received and ... by the company. | 9) auditors |

5. Научитесь правильно читать следующие синтагмы:

1. Belong to the Economic Faculty.
2. We are given fundamental knowledge.
3. Various types of work.
4. We'll be able to work as auditors.
5. Dividing of interests.
6. The latter couldn't rely on information.
7. Frequent bankruptcies.
8. Considerably increased the risk.
9. Stockholders wanted to be sure.
10. Book-keeping reflected the real position.
11. Who could be trusted.
12. Faultless honesty and independence.
13. Is difficult.
14. Practical experience.
15. Income statement.
16. Balance sheet.

6. Найдите в тексте:

а) английские эквиваленты данных выражений:

- 1) экономический факультет
- 2) различные виды работ
- 3) бухгалтер
- 4) управлять предприятием
- 5) вкладывать деньги
- 6) представлять
- 7) обман со стороны администрации
- 8) акционеры
- 9) знание бухгалтерского учета
- 10) по мере усложнения

б) русские эквиваленты данных выражений:

- 1) fundamental knowledge
- 2) financial consultant
- 3) invest
- 4) the latter
- 5) financial investments
- 6) correctness
- 7) the main demand
- 8) firstly
- 9) its complication
- 10) practical experience

7. Прослушайте неполные предложения. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова или словосочетания в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

1. I belong
2. We are prepared for ... of work.
3. We'll be able to work as
4. The latter couldn't ... financial information.
5. ... increased the risk of the financial investments.
6. ... wanted to be sure of not being deceived.
7. Special people – ... – were invited.
8. Accounting is ... difficult speciality.
9. Accounting shows ... of the firm.
10. Most businesses regularly prepare the two types

8. Перескажите текст по вопросам, восстанавливая порядок пересказа.

а)

1. На каком факультете вы учитесь?
2. Где вы сможете работать?
3. Когда появилось понятие аудит?
4. Почему акционеры не могли положиться на информацию, данную бухгалтерами предприятия?
5. Кто такие аудиторы?
6. Когда знание бухгалтерского учета стало необходимым?
7. Какую информацию дает бухгалтерский учет о предприятии?
8. Какие отчеты выполняют бухгалтеры?
9. Какие основные требования предъявляются аудитору?
10. Много ли нужно учиться, чтобы стать аудитором?

б)

1. The origin of the term audit goes back to the dividing of interests between groups of people.
2. Auditors are special people who could be trusted.
3. The good professional.
4. Faultless honesty.
5. Shows a financial picture of the firm.
6. One must study for a long time, have practical experience.
7. That is the income statement and balance sheet.
8. I belong to the economic faculty.
9. Because frequent bankruptcies increased the risk of financial investments.
10. We'll be able to work as auditors, book-keepers, financial managers, administrators and experts.

9. Расскажите о вашей специальности.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

management	[ˈmænɪdʒmənt]	управление
manage	[ˈmænɪdʒ]	управлять
objective	[əbˈdʒektɪv]	цель
recruit	[rɪˈkru:t]	набирать
maintain	[meɪnˈteɪn]	устанавливать
efficient	[ɪˈfɪʃnt]	продуктивный, производительный
efficiency	[ɪˈfɪʃnsɪ]	продуктивность, производительность
requirement	[rɪˈkwaɪəmənt]	требование
skill	[skɪl]	навык
ability	[əˈbɪlɪtɪ]	способность
applicant	[ˈæplɪkənt]	кандидат, претендент
employee	[ɪmˈplɔɪː]	служащий
employment	[ɪmˈplɔɪmənt]	работа, служба
Sales Manager	[ˈseɪlz ˈmænɪdʒə]	менеджер отдела продаж
Export Manager	[ˈeksɜ:t ˈmænɪdʒə]	управляющий экспортным отделом
Production Manager	[prəˈdʌkʃn ˈmænɪdʒə]	управляющий производством
General Manager	[ˈdʒenrəl ˈmænɪdʒə]	главный управляющий
Staff Manager	[ˈstɑf ˈmænɪdʒə]	начальник отдела кадров

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

We study at the Bratsk State University. As for me I am a second-year student and belong to the Engineering and Economics Faculty. My future speciality is State and Municipal Management.

At the University we are given a broad fundamental knowledge of different subjects such as the theory and history of management, economic theory, document keeping, personal management and others. We

are taught to manage both technical and human resources. I should say that there is a wide choice for us here; we may become Sales or Export Managers, Production or General Managers, but I'd like to work as a Staff Manager. This person must understand how to manage one of the business's most important resources, people.

The main objective of the Staff Manager's function is to recruit and maintain an efficient work force. The finding and keeping of good employees is not easy. The employee should be best qualified to fill the job requirements. The education, experience and personality of each candidate must be carefully considered. Before selecting an employee, the following points need to be considered:

- a description of the job;
- a source of applicants;
- a basis for selecting the best candidate;
- a training program for the individual after hiring.

Position description has two parts. The first is a job description, which includes the main tasks and responsibilities of the position. The second part is called the job specification. This part defines the education, work experience, skills, and abilities the individual must have in order to perform the job effectively.

Sources of employees. It is better to seek out applicants for employment rather than to wait for them to come. A number of sources of possible workers are: high schools, technical and business schools, private and public employment agencies, "Help Wanted» advertisements, etc.

The application form. Application forms should fit the needs of the company and conform to the law. Their purpose is to furnish the Staff Manager with enough information about applicants so that a judgment as to their qualifications for a job can be made. Besides, many forms of tests are used to determine the applicant's aptitudes, attitudes, skills and suitability for employment. Before deciding to hire an individual, the references, which have been provided, should be checked. References are persons who have known the applicant for some time and their information may be helpful.

Employee training includes any activity that provides information or the development of skills that improves the employee's performance.

In conclusion I'd like to say that the Staff Manager must be able to provide the effective management of people, ensuring good relationship

between them and fostering opportunities for individual development. I like my future speciality and I'll do my best to master it.

3. *Догадайтесь о значении следующих интернациональных слов. Найдите данные слова в тексте и уточните их значения по контексту.*

Position, technical, faculty, speciality, manager, management, university, fundamental, theory, economical, history, document, personal, production, candidate, company, qualification, information, effective.

4. *Ответьте на следующие вопросы, опираясь на содержание прочитанного вами текста:*

1. Where do you study?
2. What faculty do you belong to?
3. What is your future speciality?
4. What do you study at the University?
5. What is the main objective of the Staff Manager?
6. What factors about each candidate must be carefully considered?
7. Before selecting an employee, some points need to be considered. What are they?
8. What does the "position description" include?
9. What sources of employees do you know?
10. Which one of these three - the employment interview, testing the applicant and references – is more effective? What would you prefer if you were the Staff Manager?
11. What does employee training include?
12. What is the Staff Manager able to provide?
13. Do you like your future speciality?

5. *Прочитайте текст и найдите эквиваленты.*

а) следующих слов и словосочетаний:

второкурсник, государственное и муниципальное управление, теория и история управления, экономическая теория, документоведение, персональный менеджмент, технические и человеческие ресурсы, широкий выбор, основная цель, требования к работе, опыт работы, навыки и способности, агентства по найму, объявления, соответствовать закону, отвечать требованиям компании, поручитель, эффективное управление людьми.

б) следующих предложений:

В университете мы получаем знания по следующим предметам: теория и история управления, экономическая теория, документооборот, персональный менеджмент, а также по другим предметам.

Нас учат управлять как техническими, так и человеческими ресурсами.

Основная задача заведующего отделом кадров – найти продуктивную рабочую силу, а также следить за ее работой.

При выборе работника необходимо учитывать следующие пункты: описание должности, источник претендентов, резюме претендента и обучение будущего работника.

6. Разделите текст на логические части и озаглавьте их.

7. Прочитайте текст еще раз и перескажите его по-английски.

8. Вставьте в предложения пропущенные слова.

Employment, applicant, objectives, qualification, skills, purpose, requirement, experience, performed, training.

- a) The ceremony was at the same time in 19 other countries.
- b) One of the you need in advertising is a fertile mind.
- c) He had retired from regular
- d) Maths is no longer a prime for a career in accounting.
- e) There was a long waiting list of for jobs.
- f) He attended evening courses on advertising making.
- g) She's had nine months'
- h) They acted with great and conviction.
- i) Complete secrecy was essential to our
- j) If this policy is reversed we shall never achieve our

9. Дополните текст следующими словами:

Staff, supervise, increase, replace, hire, produce, recruit, employ, work, replace, operate.

The personnel department found itself scrambling to meet the demands of the plant One consequence of this scramble for new hires was that selection standards were loosened. An number of young, single and highly mobile workers was hired, many of whom quit after only a few months in the plant. The result: personnel had to find for people just as replacements.

Any organization having stable levels plans a stable work-force level – that is, employee results in a flow of new hires that matches the flow of expected to terminate.

Unfortunately the lead-time needed for recruitment of certain trade skills was at least two weeks for local hires and so long as 3 months for relocating from distant areas. But personnel was expected to find and hire in less than two weeks. This became a major factor in the worsening relations between the department and personnel.

10. Прочитайте и переведите текст «A Pattern of Management Action». Расскажите о семи этапах работы управляющего.

A Pattern of Management Action

“One surprising difficulty” we encounter is convincing managers who are leaders that they learned this ability. It is also a problem of convincing those who have some natural abilities that these can be “leveraged” by learning an orderly process for managing.

Managers must determine what they want people to do. They must learn how to develop clear, precise mental images of exactly what action they would like to have taken. And they must learn how to duplicate these images in the minds of others. In management terminology, this is called planning.

Planning is the first element of a concept called “A Pattern of Management Action”.

This pattern of action is similar to the routine that a doctor follows, when diagnosing an illness, or to the procedure that an engineer follows, when designing a process. A manager also should have a pattern he can follow in approaching the job.

The pattern itself is the result of asking experienced, successful managers – over a period of a quarter of a century – what they considered to be the most valuable advice they could give successors. Signi-

ificantly, there's growing appreciation on the part of those who have adopted a management pattern that it is a way to diagnose any problem at any time.

Seven steps are involved in the Management Action Pattern.

Step 1. Plans. It is said that planning is the first function of a manager. Before other managerial functions can be undertaken, an organization's objectives – and the means for achieving these – must first be determined. Planning, therefore, begins with the objectives, which are the goals an organization must achieve if it is to exist.

Step 2. Organization Clarification. It closely follows Step 1. The manager must make sure that other people clearly understand their functions, the authority that goes with those functions, and their relationships with others. Plans are, of course, worthless in a vacuum. This is why good communication is so important. Ideally, every employee should know the plans of his or her company and understand the particular contribution he or she is supposed to make toward their attainment.

Step 3. Standards of Performance. This step requires that performance standards to be established and communicated (through the written or spoken word – preferably both), so that every employee clearly understands what constitutes a job well done. Otherwise, Steps 1 and 2 could be performed ineffectively.

Ideally, every person would know – even at the end of each day – whether his performance was more or less than what was expected. This way, even though his supervisor might not become immediately aware of his superior performance, the employee would at least have the satisfaction of knowing that his work exceeded standards.

Step 4. Progress review. This step reinforces Step 3. At this point, the manager analyzes the performance of his organization in light of objectives. Having a pattern of management action ensures that such a review will take place of regular intervals rather than at times of failure. This is important because a discussion between the manager and a subordinate in the midst of a crisis is too likely to be the subject to the emotions of the moment.

Step 5. Action to be taken. It is usually regarded as the last of the elements of managerial control, which many consider the essence of management. Having set the functions of jobs, having established the results to be secured when jobs are well done, and having evaluated how well employees are doing in comparison to standards, the manager now has the information he needs to take action to improve performance.

Step 2 through Step 5 are related to Step 1 because the purpose of managerial control is to ensure that organizational events unfold according to plans.

Step 6. Sources of Action. This step is related to delegation. Having determined what action is required as a result of the foregoing analysis, the manager next decides the best source from which to secure it. Generally, there are at least four sources of action: the supervisor involved, an outside source that can be brought in, and lastly an outside source (a consultant, for example) that must be gone to (such as a training program or a company that sells supplies that may be needed).

Step 7. Schedule for Action. It underscores the importance of planning. Time is not always easily come by: it must be made available.

When the manager realizes that circumstances call for the assistance of other employees, for example, he must arrange such help in advance so as to lessen the disruption of schedules.

11. Расскажите о вашей специальности.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

personnel	[ˌpə:səˈnel]	руководство кадрами
management	[ˈmænɪdʒmənt]	менеджмент
recruiting	[rɪˈkru:tɪŋ]	вербовка, набор, наем
to encourage	[ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ]	поощрять
to encounter	[ɪnˈkauntə]	встретить(ся), столкнуться (с чем-л.)
salary scale	[sˈæləri skeɪl]	шкала заработной платы, тарифная сетка
to put in (to) practice	[ˈput ɪntə ˈpræktɪs]	осуществлять
fringe benefits	[ˈfrɪndʒ ˈbenɪfɪts]	дополнительные льготы (пенсия, оплаченные отпуски)
development	[dɪˈveləpmənt]	улучшение, усовершенствование

to develop	[di'veləp]	развивать
employee	[,ɪmplɔɪ'i:]	усовершенствование
development	di'veləpmənt]	служащих
direct compensa- tion (of)	[di'rækt ,kɒmpən'seɪʃn]	прямые выплаты служа- щим
employee benefits	[,ɪmplɔɪ'i: 'benefits]	пособия работающим по найму
employee (person- nel) policy	[,ɪmplɔɪ'i: 'pɒlɪsɪ]	кадровая политика
operating procedure	[ɒpe'reɪtɪŋ prəu'si:dʒə]	способ эксплуатации
organization plan	[,ɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃn plæn]	схема организационной структуры
personnel department	[,pɜ:sə'nel di'pɑ:tmənt]	отдел кадров
to implement	['ɪmpli:mənt]	выполнять, осуществлять; обеспечивать выполнение
policy	['pɒlɪsɪ]	стратегия, политика, линия поведения
policy definition	['pɒlɪsɪ ,defɪ'nɪʃn]	выработка стратегии
placement	['pleɪsmənt]	определение на долж- ность
labor relations	['leɪbə rɪ'leɪʃn]	трудовые отношения
to afford	[ə'fɔ:d]	позволить себе
assessing	[ə'sesɪŋ]	оценка, определение
screening	['skri:nɪŋ]	проверка, рассмотрение, отбор
employee trust	[,ɪmplɔɪ'i: 'trʌst]	ответственность сотруд- ников
guideline	['gaɪdlaɪn]	директива, указание

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

I'm a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. My future specialty is personnel management.

Personnel management deals with the effective use of skills of people. In a business, personnel management starts with the recruiting of qualified people and continues with directing and encouraging their

growth as they encounter problems that arise in working toward established goals.

In addition to recruiting, some of the responsibilities of a personnel manager are:

- 1) to classify jobs and prepare wage and salary scales;
- 2) to counsel employees;
- 3) to deal with disciplinary problems;
- 4) to develop safety standards and to put them into practice;
- 5) to manage fringe benefit programs, such as group insurance, health, and retirement plans;
- 6) to plan and supervise training programs;
- 7) to be informed of developments in personnel management;

Personnel managers often deal with the following difficult situations concerning the employees:

- the firm's employees – especially the most qualified ones – can get better jobs with other employers;
- when a firm has not enough supervisory and specialized personnel with adequate experience and job capabilities, it has to train and develop its own people. This can be time consuming and expensive;
- the cost of recruiting and training employees at all levels is increasing, for instance, several thousand dollars for a person. A mistake in recruiting or in slow and inefficient methods of training can be costly;
- most employees want better direct compensation, employee benefits, and working conditions that the firm cannot afford, but other employers can. So, all employee policies and operating procedures should be developed with great care.

The personnel department has the responsibility to define and implement policies, procedures and programs for recruitment, selection, training, placement, safety, employee benefits, compensation, labor relations, organization planning, and employee development.

So effective human resource management develops the abilities of job candidates and employees to meet the needs of the firm.

3. Определите верны или неверны данные утверждения:

1. Personnel Management is related to positive attitude towards the skills of people.
2. Personnel manager encounters problems that arise in working towards established goals.

3. Personnel manager should be well-informed of developments in personnel management.

4. The task of personnel manager is to recruit and to train highly-qualified people to be well-suited to the firm's needs.

5. Creating a good human resource management climate is important for receiving fringe benefits.

4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What does personnel management deal with?

2. What are the responsibilities of a personnel manager? Name them.

3. What difficult situations concerning the employee can personnel managers encounter with?

4. What are the responsibilities of personnel department?

5. What can happen if the most qualified firm's employees don't have adequate salary?

5. Пользуясь текстом, завершите каждое высказывание.

1. Personnel management deals with ...

2. In a business, personnel manager should start with ...

3. When a firm hasn't got efficient and experienced personnel it has to ...

4. Personnel manager is not allowed to make any mistakes recruiting or training employees at all levels because ...

5. Raising employee trust and productivity is ...

6. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания:

personnel management, personnel manager, the skills of people, to start with, growth, to deal with, performance, insurance, more advanced job, to supervise, working conditions, the abilities of job candidates and employees, employee trust, productivity

7. Найдите в тексте синонимы следующим словам:

to be connected; mastery; enrolment; to organize; to advise; profit; attempt; means; income; to increase.

8. Соотнесите понятие и определение к нему.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) clerk | A. the act of leaving or the state of being left |
| 2) growth | B. bodily, mental or moral power; the quality of being strong |
| 3) responsibility | C. the act or process or a manner of development |
| 4) employee | D. the price that has been or must be paid for something |
| 5) retirement | E. something for which one is responsible; a duty, obligation |
| 6) strength | F. any person recruited by an employer to do a specific "job" |
| 7) to supervise | G. to be able to spare or give up; to have the financial means to do something or buy something |
| 8) cost | H. to watch over; to manage; to direct; "Who is overseeing this project?" |
| 9) job | I. the work which you do regularly in order to earn money |
| 10) to afford | J. one who works in an office, writing letters, keeping accounts |

9. Прочитайте и переведите статью.

When Is An HR Department Necessary?

Ethan A. Winning

How many employees should a company have before there is a need for an HR Department? As companies grow, there is a need to administer the HR function, but that doesn't necessitate an HR Department. In fact, the experience has shown that until the company has at least 50 employees, that "department" – really a function – can consist of or be handled by one person often much to the dismay of that one person.

From recruiting to orienting new employees, from writing job descriptions to tracking attendance, and from instituting and monitoring policies to monitoring benefits, there has been a need for an HR generalist to assist senior management in both establishing a structure to holding down costs of administration.

Let's say that you have been hired or requested to establish an HR function. What do you need to do?

The first step is to determine what the expectations are of the manager who realized the necessity of the function. In very small companies, this is often the owner or most senior manager who just returned from a seminar or workshop where an attorney – or a whole herd of attorneys – has scared the hell out of him or her by pointing out the complexities of complying with federal and state labor codes. Using some of the responsibilities listed below, develop a job description with that manager which at least outlines what the job entails.

After that, determine the compliance issues which pertain to your company. The most basic of these have to do with wages and hours of work, classification of employees, leaves of absence including maternity and family leaves which differ from state to state, harassment, and a host of others.

Then, determine whether or not you need to have an employee handbook or other formal policies and procedures manual to cover everything from establishing the company as an at-will employer to benefits. If a handbook already exists, be certain that it is in compliance with federal and state regulations and that the policies and the way they are written are in the best interests of the company.

Are all the basic policies included? These can be thought of as grouped into conditions of employment, benefits, and disciplinary processes. Is there a balance between stated corporate and employee rights and obligations?

Take a look at existing employee files or, if no files exist, gathering all the papers into coherent personnel files. Minimally, you should have an Application for Employment form or resume, any insurance forms that the employee may have signed, and performance appraisals.

Benefits administration is and should be separate from payroll. Further, you will have the responsibility of being the source for answering questions about all forms and types of insurance, the differences in options, and the cost to employees. One of the ways that HR can contribute to the company is by keeping the costs of benefits down, and this means auditing the policies periodically to be certain that there haven't been increases in premiums either directly or indirectly through a decrease in benefits.

One person should be responsible for new employee orientation. In order to inform new employees of their benefits and the policies of the company, you will have to be the expert in benefits and policies of the company.

What you will have to do is to become proficient in writing or formalizing job descriptions. HR has an information function that you should think through. Changes in policies, changes in benefits, even changes in laws must be communicated to all employees. Therefore, HR becomes a kind of pass-through in the information cycle.

10. Составьте тезисы статьи на русском языке, затем переведите их на английский.

11. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. В обязанности менеджера по персоналу входит наем сотрудников. 2. Менеджеры по персоналу сталкиваются с дисциплинарными проблемами. 3. Создание удовлетворительных условий работы является важной составляющей кадровой политики предприятия. 4. Если сотрудник претендует на высокооплачиваемую должность, он не может позволить себе быть непрофессионалом. 5. Служащие должны постоянно повышать свою квалификацию.

12. Расскажите о вашей специальности.

ADVERTISING

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

advertising	[ædvə'taɪzɪŋ]	реклама, рекламное дело
belong to	[be'lɒŋ tə]	учиться на, принадлежать
marketing	['mɑ:ketiŋ]	торговля, искусство торговать
research	[ri'sɜ:ʃ]	исследования
purchasing	['pɜ:tʃəsiŋ]	закупка, приобретение
data-processing	['deɪtə 'prəusesɪŋ]	обработка данных
control of selling goods	[kən'trəʊl əv 'selɪŋ 'gudz]	управление разработкой и реализацией товаров

psychology and sociology in advertising	[saɪ'kɒlədʒi ænd ,səu- ʃi'ɒlədʒi in ædvə'taɪzɪŋ]	психология и социология в рекламе
to be ashamed	[ə'feɪmd]	стыдиться
up-to-date	[ʌp-tə-'deɪt]	современный
challenge	[ˈtʃælɪndʒ]	требовать
remove stains	[rɪ'mu:v'steɪnz]	выводить пятна
excitement	[ɪk'saɪtmənt]	возбуждение, волнение
satisfied	[ˌsætɪs'faɪd]	удовлетворенный
convey	[kən'veɪ]	выражать, передавать
shrewd	[ʃru:d]	проницательный
great value	[ˈvælju]	большая ценность
street wise	[ˈstri:t waɪz]	практичный; знающий проблемы города

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My Future Speciality is Advertising

We study at the Bratsk State University. As for me, I belong to the Economic Faculty. I am a second-year student.

At the University we are given fundamental knowledge of economics and advertising. We study various disciplines within advertising such as public relations, management, marketing, research, planning, purchasing, data-processing, control of development and selling goods, psychology and sociology of advertising and design. After graduating from the University we shall get the diploma in Higher Education in advertising. It will give us the right to work as specialists of advertising in different firms, services, staff and advisory departments as well as at advertising offices.

For making business successfully it is necessary to offer the product with qualities expected by customers. But sometimes advertising uses language and pictures to make people believe that we should be ashamed of ourselves for not buying a certain product for our families or ourselves. They play on our feelings, emotions and especially our wish to:

1) be up-to-date and knowledgeable;

Advertisers expect us to believe what “the experts” say about their products. We find expressions like “a revolution in skin care” or “scientifically developed”.

2) *be as good as others*;

They challenge us to “keep up-to-date”, “keep up with the neighbours”, or even “keep one jump ahead”. The message is to buy the product if we don’t want to be left behind.

3) *be attractive*;

Pictures of attractive people are used to draw attention to a product and the suggestion is that we will be desirable and socially successful if we use that product.

4) *do things well*;

The idea is that you must buy the product if you want to do your job properly.

Many soap powders are sold through the idea that they “wash whiter than white”, “remove stains”, etc.

5) *be responsible or act responsibly*;

Adverts for health foods, environmentally friendly products, and even charities, appeal to the caring side of human nature. They aim to make us feel guilty if we ignore the appeal.

6) *have excitement in our lives*;

Pictures of exciting or romantic events are used to suggest that exciting things happen when we use a particular product.

7) *be one of the group or an individual*;

Some people like knowing that lots of people have chosen the same product, so expressions like “millions of satisfied users” are used to reassure them. Sometimes advertisers try to convey the idea that only “special” people use their product. They will use expressions like “a unique experience”.

8) *be shrewd and streetwise*;

We sometimes feel guilty about spending money. Advertisers reassure us and suggest that we are making a good decision by offering us “great value”, “mammoth savings” and “bargains of the century”, etc.

3. Научитесь правильно произносить следующие английские слова и словосочетания:

Economic faculty

[i:kə'nɒmɪk 'fækltɪ]

fundamental knowledge

[fʌndə'mentl 'nɒlɪdʒ]

various disciplines	[ˈveəriəs ˈdisəplinz]
research	[risə:tʃ]
purchasing	[ˈpɜ:tʃesɪŋ]
advertising	[ædvəˈtaɪzɪŋ]
qualities expected by customers	[ˈkwɒlɪtɪz ɪksˈpektɪd baɪ ˈkʌstəməz]
to make people believe	[meɪk ˈpi:pl biˈli:v]
knowledgeable	[ˈnɒlɪdʒəbl]
desirable	[diˈzaɪərəbl]
environmentally friendly products	[ɪn,vaɪrənˈmɛntlɪ ˈfrendli ˈprɒ- dʌkts]

4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Where do you study?
2. What faculty do you belong to?
3. Are you given fundamental knowledge?
4. What disciplines do you study?
5. Where can you work after graduating from the University?
6. What product is it necessary to offer to customers?
7. For what purpose does advertising sometimes use language and pictures?
8. What feelings and emotions do they play on?

5. Прочитайте текст, найдите английские эквиваленты русских выражений.

- 1) управление разработкой и реализацией товаров;
- 2) предложить товар;
- 3) стыдиться, что не купили товар;
- 4) быть современным;
- 5) быть на шаг впереди всех;
- 6) мы не хотим оставаться позади всех;
- 7) мы будем иметь успех;
- 8) выполнять работу должным образом;
- 9) отстирывать белее белого;
- 10) полезная для здоровья пища;
- 11) чувствовать себя виноватым;
- 12) волнующие события;
- 13) пользоваться определенным товаром;

- 14) миллионы удовлетворенных пользователей;
- 15) выражать идею;
- 16) тратить деньги.

6. Назовите русские эквиваленты английских выражений.

- 1) to spend money;
- 2) to use a particular product;
- 3) exciting events;
- 4) to do the job properly;
- 5) control of elaboration and selling goods;
- 6) to be up-to-date;
- 7) we don't want to be left behind;
- 8) to offer the product;
- 9) to be ashamed for not buying the product;
- 10) to feel guilty;
- 11) to be socially successful;
- 12) health food;
- 13) millions of satisfied users;
- 14) keep one jump ahead;
- 15) wash whiter than white.

7. "Memory test" Восстановите по памяти на русском языке, в каком контексте упоминались следующие английские словосочетания:

public relations; psychology and sociology of advertising; staff and advisory department; advertisement offices; revolution in skin care; be as good as others; attractive people; to do your job properly; remove stains; to act responsibly; caring side of human nature; exciting or romantic events; a unique experience; "great value"; "bargains of the century".

8. Прослушайте неполные предложения. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова и словосочетания в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

1. We study at ...
2. We study various disciplines within advertising such as ...
3. ...but sometimes advertising uses ... to make people believe, that we should be ashamed of ourselves for ...

4. They play on ...
5. We find expressions like ...
6. The message is to buy the product if ...
7. Many soap powders are sold through the idea ...
8. They aim to make us feel guilty if ...
9. The exciting things happen when ...
10. Be shrewd and ...

9. Разделите текст на логические части, составьте план пересказа.

10. Перескажите текст по вопросам, восстановив правильный порядок следования информации.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. На каком факультете вы учитесь? | It will give us the right to work as specialists of advertising in different firms, services, staff and advisory departments. |
| 2. Какие дисциплины вы изучаете? | It conveys the idea that we must buy the product if we want to do our job properly. |
| 3. Где вы сможете работать, получив диплом? | Adverts for health foods play on our wish to be responsible; they appeal to the caring side of human nature. |
| 4. Как реклама играет на нашем желании быть хорошо осведомленными? | I belong to the Economic Faculty. |
| 5. Как реклама обыгрывает наше желание все делать хорошо? | Advertisers expect us to believe what "the experts" say about their products. |
| 6. Как рекламисты используют в своих целях наше чувство ответственности? | We study various disciplines within advertising such as public relations, management, marketing, research, planning, purchasing and data-processing. |

11. Перескажите текст «Advertising».

MARKETING

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

belong to	[bi'ləŋ tə]	принадлежать к, учиться на
marketing	[ˈmɑ:kɪtɪŋ]	торговля, искусство торговли
accounting	[əˈkauntɪŋ]	учет, бухгалтерский учет
purchasing	[ˈpɜ:tʃəsiŋ]	закупка, приобретение
data-processing	[ˈdeɪtəˈprəʊsesɪŋ]	обработка данных
advisory department	[ədˈvaɪzəri dɪˈpɑ:tment]	консультационный отдел
insurance	[ɪnˈʃʊərəns]	страхование
stockbrokering	[ˈstɒkˈbrəʊkərɪŋ]	биржевое маклерство
producer	[prəˈdju:sə]	производитель
consumer	[kənˈsju:mə]	потребитель
user	[ˈju:zə]	потребитель
distribution	[dɪstriˈbjʊ:fən]	распределение
transporting	[trænsˈpɔ:tɪŋ]	транспортировка
storing	[ˈstɔ:rɪŋ]	складирование, хранение
storage	[ˈstɔ:ɪdʒ]	хранение
product planning	[ˈprɒdɒkt plænɪŋ]	разработка новых продуктов
promote	[prəˈməʊt]	поощрять, продвигать, стимулировать

2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его.

My Future Speciality

We study at the Bratsk State University. As for me, I belong to the Economic Faculty. I am a second-year student.

At the University we are given fundamental knowledge of economics and engineering. We are prepared for various types of work within economy and marketing such as planning, accounting, marketing, management, purchasing, data-processing, insurance and stockbrokering.

After graduating from the University we shall get the diploma in Higher Education in marketing. It will give us the right to work as mar-

ket specialists in different services, firms, banks and advisory departments.

Marketing includes all the business activities connected with the movement of goods and services from producers to consumers. Sometimes it is called distribution. On the one hand, marketing is made up of such activities as transporting, storing and selling goods and, on the other hand, a series of decisions you make during the process of moving goods from producer to user. Marketing operations include product planning, buying, storage, pricing, selling, credit, traffic and marketing research.

The ability to recognize early trends is very important. Producers must know why, where, for what purpose the consumers buy. Market research helps the producer to predict what the people will want. And through advertising he attempts to influence the customer to buy. Marketing operations are very expensive. They take up more than half of the consumer's dollars. This trend in the USA has been to high mass consumption. The construction of good shopping centers has made goods available to consumers. It provided a wide range of merchandise and plenty of parking-facilities.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does marketing mean?
2. What activities does marketing deal with?
3. What do marketing operations include?
4. Why is it so important for the producer to predict the trends?
5. How was mass consumption possible in the USA?

4. Выберите подходящие слова и вставьте их вместо точек.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. One of the aims of marker research is to indicate new ... among people. | 1) predict |
| 2. Advertising must ... the consumer and make him buy the goods produced. | 2) influence |
| 3. Often marketing is called... | 3) promote |
| 4. In order to sell a new product, a producer has to consider now to ... it. | 4) marketing |
| 5. The goods of this company are not sold very well, they must think about... | 5) trends |

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 6. Sometimes it is difficult to influence the... through advertising. | 6) distribution |
| 7. If you want to produce something new, you should start with the... . | 7) market research |
| 8. A producer wants to ... the new trends and then tries to influence them. | 8) product planning |
| 9. ... includes product development and pricing among other things. | 9) consumer |

5. Научитесь правильно читать следующие синтагмы:

1. Belong to the Economic Faculty.
2. We are given fundamental knowledge.
3. Purchasing.
4. Insurance and stockbrokering.
5. To work as market specialists.
6. Advisory departments.
7. Movement of goods and services.
8. From producers to consumers.
9. Storing and selling goods.
10. The ability to recognize early trends.
11. For what purpose.
12. To predict what people will want.
13. He attempts to influence.
14. Available to consumers.
15. A wide range of merchandise.
16. Plenty of parking facilities.

6. Найдите в тексте:

a) английские эквиваленты данных выражений:

- 1) планирование
- 2) закупки, приобретения
- 3) страхование
- 4) биржевое маклерство
- 5) движение товара
- 6) от производителя к потребителю
- 7) это называется распределением
- 8) исследование рынка
- 9) хранение товара

- 10) продвижение товара
- 11) угадать ранние тенденции
- 12) предсказать, что люди будут покупать
- 13) исследование рынка стоит очень дорого
- 14) широкий выбор товаров

b) русские эквиваленты данных выражений:

- 1) parking facilities
- 2) a wide range of merchandise
- 3) mass consumption
- 4) very expensive
- 5) for what purpose
- 6) to recognize early trends
- 7) the ability
- 8) pricing
- 9) promotion
- 10) traffic and marketing research
- 11) storing and selling goods
- 12) market specialists

7. Прослушайте неполные предложения. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова или словосочетания в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

1. I belong ...
2. We are prepared for ... of work.
3. It will give us the right to work as market specialists in
4. Sometimes it is called
5. Marketing is made up of such activities as
6. Marketing operations include
7. The ability ... is very important.
8. Producer must know why, where, for what purpose
9. And through advertising he
10. Marketing operations are
11. They take up more
12. It provided a wide range of

8. Перескажите текст по вопросам, восстанавливая правильный порядок пересказа.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. На каком факультете вы учитесь? | 1. Producer must know why, where, for what purpose the consumers buy. |
| 2. Какие дисциплины вы изучаете? | 2. In different services, firms, banks and advisory departments. |
| 3. Где вы сможете работать, получив диплом? | 3. I belong to the economic-engineering faculty. |
| 4. Что включает в себя понятие маркетинг? | 4. A specialist of marketing deals with transporting, storing and selling goods; pricing, promotion, credit, traffic and marketing research. |
| 5. Какие торговые операции проводит маркетолог? | 5. Through advertising he attempts to influence the customer to buy. |
| 6. Что должен знать производитель? | 6. They build good shopping centres with a wide range of merchandise and plenty of parking facilities. |
| 7. Как производитель влияет на потребителя? | 7. Marketing includes all the business activities connected with the movement of goods from producer to user. |
| 8. Каким образом повышают объем проданных товаров? | 8. We study planning, accounting, marketing, management, purchasing, data-processing, insurance and stock-brokering |

9. Перескажите текст “My future speciality is Marketing”.

**POWER SUPPLY ELECTRIC SYSTEMS
AND NETWORKS**

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

а)

power supply	[ˈpaʊə səˈplai]	энергоснабжение, источник питания
network	[ˈnetwɜ:k]	энергосистема, сеть, схема

rural region	[ˈruərəl ˈri:dʒən]	сельская область
to embrace	[imˈbreis]	охватывать
activity	[ækˈtɪvɪti]	деятельность
feeding source	[ˈfi:diŋ ˈsə:s]	источник питания
step-up substation	[step-ˈʌp sʌb-sˈteɪʃn]	повышающая подстанция
step-down substation	[step-daʊn sʌbsteɪʃn]	понижающая подстанция
auxiliary installation	[ɔ:gˈzɪljəri in-stəˈleɪʃn]	вспомогательное устройство
control panel	[kənˈtroul ˈpænl]	пульт управления
to consume	[kənˈsju:m]	потреблять
consumption	[kənˈsʌmpʃən]	потребление
Unified Power Grid	[ˈju:nɪfaɪd paʊə ˈɡrɪd]	Единая энергосистема
b)		
power generation	[paʊə dʒeneˈreɪʃn]	выработка электроэнергии
power distribution	[paʊə distriˈbjʊ:ʃn]	распределение электроэнергии
high-voltage technique	[haɪˈvɒltɪdʒ tekˈni:k]	техника высокого напряжения
high-capacity power transmission line	[haɪ kəˈpæsɪti ˈpaʊə tra:nsˈmɪʃ(ə)nˈlaɪn]	линия электропередачи высокого напряжения
heat-resistant enamel wire	[ˈhi:t riˈzɪst(ə)nt iˈnæməl ˈwaɪə]	теплостойкий эмалированный провод
accumulating battery	[əˈkju:mju(ə)leɪtɪŋ ˈbætəri]	аккумуляторная батарея
foil-covered dielectric	[ˈfɔɪl ˈkʌvəd daɪˈlektrɪk]	диэлектрик, покрытый фольгой
miniature power source	[ˈmɪnjətʃə ˈpaʊə ˈsɔ:s]	малогабаритный источник тока
phase	[feɪz]	фаза

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Power Supply Electrical Systems and Networks

I am a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. My future speciality is power supply to industrial enterprises, cities and rural regions. I am also trained to work in the field of electrical systems and networks. I am sure that my speciality is of great importance because power engineering is a key industry. The problems it deals with concern the efficient generation and distribution of electrical power. It is one of the oldest areas of electrical engineering.

The power engineers have to do with many problems, for example, with the voltage at which power must be generated; then there are the problems of controlling, the phase, the frequency and the loads of power systems.

The power engineer must know high-voltage technique, electric motors, from microscopic ones to giants with high capacity, different types of household electrical appliances, transformers, insulators, switches and other pieces of equipment for power transmission lines.

The power engineers are also concerned with feeding sources, step-up and step-down electric substations, various auxiliary installations and erections as well as with feeding distribution electric grids.

It is necessary to say a few words about the Unified (or Integral) Power Grid. It covers the entire territory of our country. The work of many power stations is made optimal due to it. And the energy system as a whole is much more economical and reliable. Now as much as 90 % of all electricity generated in the country can be regulated from one control panel. One should add that the work on the further development of Integral Power Grid will be continued. It is planned to build DC power transmission lines of 2,200 – 2,400 kilowatts.

As for electrical engineering it is planned to expand the production of heat-resistant enamel wires, small high-capacity accumulating batteries and thin foil-covered dielectrics.

Taking into account the above mentioned problems the main task of future electric engineers will be to look for efficiency improvements of power sources as well as for new power distribution systems. It is time to give them another look.

After graduating from the University I would like to work at a power plant or at a power distribution center.

3. Прочитайте текст еще раз и найдите:

а) английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

ведущая промышленность; электротехника; эффективность производства; источники питания; следует добавить, что; в целом; разные вспомогательные установки; фаза; электрические системы и сети; напряжение; нагрузка; электростанция;

б) русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

it deals with; power supply to industrial enterprises; a key industry; power distribution center; household electrical appliances; pieces of equipment; switches, DC power transmission lines, much more economical and reliable, electric engineer, thin foil-covered dielectrics; insulators.

4. Научитесь читать следующие словосочетания. Повторите их за диктором, переведите.

Power supply; central control panels; feeding sources; step-up substations; step-down substations; auxiliary sources; distribution power grids, rural regions; electric engineering; industrial enterprises; household electrical appliances; microscopic electric motors; heat-resistant enamel wires; high-capacity accumulating battery.

5. Заполните пропуски в данных предложениях, переведите предложения.

1. My future speciality is ... to industrial enterprises, ...
2. I am ... that my speciality is .. because power engineering is....
3. The power engineers have to do ...
4. There are the problems of ...
5. The problems ... concern the ... generation and distribution of the electrical power.
6. The work of many power stations ...

6. “Memory test”. Восстановите по памяти (на русском языке), в каком контексте упоминаются следующие английские словосочетания:

1. ... because power engineering is a key industry.
2. ... then there are the problems of controlling, the phase ...
3. ... it covers the entire territory of our country.

4. ... can be regulated from one control panel.
5. ... as well as for new power distribution systems.

7. Научитесь правильно читать вопросительные предложения. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are you?
2. Where do you study?
3. Why is your speciality important for the economy?
4. What problems does it deal with?
5. Power engineering is one of the branches of mechanical engineering, isn't it?
6. What technique must power engineer know?
7. Does the Unified Power Grid cover the territory of our country?
8. What is the function of the Integral Power Grid?
9. Why do you like your speciality?
10. Why do we need more and more energy?

8. Переведите на английский язык.

На энергетическом факультете нас готовят работать в области электротехники, электроснабжения промышленных предприятий, городов и сельской местности. Инженеры-энергетики должны решать многие проблемы. Они должны знать технику высокого напряжения и бытовые электроприборы, электромоторы различных типов и изоляторы и многое другое электрооборудование. После окончания учебы в университете мы сможем работать на электростанциях или в энергораспределительных центрах страны.

9. Послушайте текст, ответьте на вопросы.

Electric Shock

Voltage applied to your body may result in an electric shock. You will get it if you touch "live" conductors when the power is on. When you touch a wire conductor with both hands the resistance of the body to the conductors is from 10,000 to 50,000W.

When you touch a conductor with one hand, the resistance is much higher. The higher is the body resistance the smaller is the current that can flow through the body.

Take it into consideration and work with only one hand if the power is on. Do not let the other hand touch the conductors! Or work on the circuit with the power off.

1. What is the above text about?
2. What are its main points?
3. When does one get an electric shock?
4. What is the relation between the body resistance and the value of current flowing through the body?

10. Расскажите: о вашей специальности инженера-энергетика; перспективах развития энергетики; роли энергетики в развитии современного общества (социальные и экологические проблемы).

HEAT AND POWER ENGINEERING

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

heat power	[hi:t 'pauə]	тепловая энергия
thermal power	[θəml 'pauə]	
scientific	[,saɪən'tɪfɪk]	научный
branch	[brɑ:ntʃ]	отрасль
underground	[ʌndə'graund]	
subterranean	[,sʌbtə'reɪnjən]	подземный
a lot of	[ə'lot'ʌv]	много
to change	[tʃeɪndʒ]	изменять
to derive	[dɪ'raɪv]	производить
radiant	[ˈreɪdjənt]	лучистый
solar	[ˈsəʊlə]	солнечный
conventional	[kən'venʃənl]	традиционный
fuel	[fjuəl]	топливо
environmental	[ɪn'vaɪərənmənt]	окружающий
pollution	[pə'lu:ʃən]	загрязнение
to employ	[ɪm'plɔɪ]	использовать
raw materials	[ˈrɔ: mə'tɪəriəlz]	сырье

hothouse	[həʊthaus]	теплица
greenhouse	[grɪːnhaʊs]	
to consume	[kənˈsjuːm]	потреблять
consumption	[kənˈsʌmpʃən]	потребление
high capacity	[kəˈpæsɪtɪ]	высокая мощность
boiler house	[bɔɪlə haʊs]	бойлерная
to reduce	[rɪˈdjuːs]	сокращать, уменьшать
according to	[əˈkɔːdɪŋ]	согласно
cheap	[tʃiːp]	дешевый

2. Прочитайте интернациональные слова, обратите внимание на произношение.

student	[stjuːdənt]
speciality	[ˌspeʃɪˈælɪtɪ]
engineering	[ˈendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ]
profession	[prəˈfeʃn]
technology	[tekˈnɒlədʒɪ]
generation	[ˌdʒənəˈreɪʃn]
transform	[trænsˈfɔːm]
distribution	[ˌdɪstrɪˈbjʊːʃ(ə)n]
transmission	[ˌtrænsˈmɪʃn]
mechanical	[mɪˈkænɪkəl]
electrical	[ɪˈlektrɪkəl]
thermal	[θəːml]
airplane	[eəˈpleɪn]
ecology	[ɪˈkɒlədʒɪ]
pollution	[pəˈluːʃn]
adequate	[ˈædɪkwɪt]

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Heat and Power Engineering

I am a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. My future speciality is heat engineering. I would like to tell you about my future profession.

Heat engineering (or heat technology) is a scientific subject and a branch of engineering embracing the heat generation methods, heat transformation, heat distribution, heat transmission and so on.

Heat and power engineering is the heat engineering branch embracing transforming of heat into other forms of energy, such as mechanical, electrical one with the help of thermal (heat) engines, electrical and other machines. Heat transformation takes place at thermal power stations fired by coal, oil, atomic fuel, the earth underground heat, solar energy and etc.

But environmental experts consider thermal power plants to be ecologically unpure. To avert catastrophe the world must cut back use of fossil fuels such as coal and oil, natural gas.

The most visionary alternatives to fossil fuels are the so-called renewables: solar energy, geothermal, wind and hydropower. Each is promising.

The experts find that even if nuclear energy can be made more acceptable, it will replace only a small portion of the fossil fuels. Oil and natural gas carry most of the load. So even doubling nuclear capacity would not dramatically reduce carbon-dioxide emissions.

Major changes will have to be made in the way plants are designed, built and operated. Most experts agree that new plants will have to be smaller than those of the industry standards now.

Still, the fact is that thermal power plants generate about 80% of total electric energy production in our country and are the basic source of power supply.

I would like to work at a thermal power plant as an engineer after graduating from the University. I think that the main task facing me is to increase many times the capacity of the thermal power plants and to equip them with high-capacity heat – generating units. But in order to obtain heat we ought to abandon the conventional sources of heat energy in favour of new and promising ones.

4. Прочитайте текст, найдите английские эквиваленты

а) следующих русских слов и словосочетаний:

методы выработки (производства) тепла, отрасль техники, теплоэнергетика, тепловые двигатели, теплоэлектростанция, подземное тепло, преобразование тепла, теплотехника, специалисты по экологии, заменители природного (ископаемого) топлива, чтобы

избежать катастрофы, значительно сократить, основные изменения, общее производство электрической энергии, агрегаты высокой мощности, агрегаты для выработки тепла.

б) русских предложений:

1. Теплотехника – это отрасль техники, охватывающая методы производства тепла, преобразования тепла, распределения тепла и т.д.

2. Теплоэнергетика – это отрасль теплотехники, связанная с преобразованием тепла в другие формы энергии, такие как механическую и электрическую с помощью тепловых двигателей, электрических и других машин.

3. Чтобы избежать катастрофы в мире, следует сократить использование ископаемого топлива.

4. На долю нефти и газа приходится большая нагрузка.

5. Теплоэлектростанции являются основным источником снабжения энергией в стране.

5. “Memory test”. Восстановите по памяти (на русском языке), в каком контексте упоминаются следующие английские словосочетания:

1. a branch of engineering embracing the heat generation methods, heat transformation....

2. is the heat engineering branch embracing transformation of heat into other forms of energy....

3. atomic fuel, the earth underground heat, solar energy and so on.

4. the world must cut back use of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, natural gas.

5. it will replace only a small portion of the fossil fuels.

6. Послушайте дикторскую запись указанных ниже неполных предложений. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова и словосочетания в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

1. I am student of the Bratsk State University.

2. My future speciality

3. Heat engineering is embracing the heat....methods

4. Heat power engineering is... branch, transforming ... into other

...

5. Heat transforming ... at thermal power stations.

6. The most visionary ... to fossil fuels are ...

7. To avert ... the world ... use of fossil fuels such as: ...

7. Научитесь читать следующие вопросительные предложения, имитируя интонацию диктора. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Are you an engineer?

2. Where do you study?

3. Your future speciality is heat engineering, isn't it?

4. What is heat engineering?

5. What is heat and power engineering?

6. Are thermal power plants ecologically pure?

7. What are the most visionary alternatives to fossil fuels?

8. Can nuclear energy replace the fossil fuels or not?

9. Is it necessary to equip thermal power plants with high-capacity heat-generating units?

10. What main problems ought you to solve in future as a heat engineer?

8. Разделите текст «Heat and Power Engineering» на логические части. Озаглавьте их.

9. Послушайте тексты. Ответьте на вопросы:

Where do we use heat?

What are the sources of heat?

9.1. My future speciality is heat-engineering. We use heat to do a lot of useful things, namely, to heat our houses, to transport us from one place to another and so on. Automobiles, trams, airplanes are moved by changing heat energy to other forms of energy.

Specialists and scientists of our country made great contribution to the development of this branch of energetics. For example, Lomonosov M.V. laid the foundation for the present-day molecular-kinetic theory of heat. The unit of heat is called a "therm" or a "calorie": the latter term appears to come from the Latin word "calor" which means heat.

9.2. The present thermal power stations are not ecologically pure. So scientists try to replace the conventional fuel (gas, oil, coal) with

adequate ones such as tidal energy, wind and solar energy which have no environmental pollution effect. The time is not far off when cheap thermal energy of subterranean water will be widely used in the national economy. It will make possible to employ such valuable raw materials as coal, oil, gas mainly in the chemical industry. Even now the hot subterranean water is being used for heating blocks of flats and hot-houses, and for medical purposes in Kamchatka.

9.3. In the future it is planned to build condensation thermal power plants with capacity of 4 or 6 million KW each. It is planned to reduce residential oil consumption as fuel, primarily at thermal power stations. It is envisaged to centralize heat supply on mostly high-capacity power-and-heating plants using organic and nuclear fuel, heating nuclear power stations and large boiler houses.

10. Расскажите: о вашей специальности; о роли вашей специальности в сохранении окружающей среды.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

aerial communication	[`εəriəl]	воздушные линии связи
after graduating from	[ʌfte,grædʒuə:`etɪŋ from]	после окончания
ancient	[`eɪnf(ə)nt]	древний
broadcasting	[`brɔ:dkɑ:stɪŋ]	(звуковое) вещание
assembly	[ə`sembli]	узел (техн.)
cable	[keɪbl]	кабель
cable communication	[keɪbl kə,mju:nɪ`keɪf(ə)n]	кабельные линии связи
center	[`sentə]	пункт (техн.)
chain	[tʃeɪn]	цепь (электрич.)
channel	[`tʃænl]	канал (эл. техн.)
communication	[kə,mju:nɪ`keɪf(ə)n]	связь (зд. проводная /связь /система)
complex, set	[`kɒmpləks]; [set]	комплекс

to connect	[kə`nækt]	соединять
cosmic radio-	[`kəzmik	космическая
communication	kə,mju:nɪ`keɪf(ə)n]	(радиосвязь)
current	[`kʌrənt]	современный
datum (<i>pl.</i> data)	[`deɪtəm - `deɪtə]	данное (данные)
distribution	[dɪstrɪ`bjʊ:f(ə)n]	распределение
facilities	[fə`sɪlɪtɪz]	средство (<i>техн.</i>)
fax	[fæks]	факс
facsimile	[fæks`simɪli]	факсимильный
fiber-optical	[`faɪbə`ɒptɪk(ə)l]	волоконно-опти-
		ческий (кабель)
free space	[fri: `speɪs]	свободное
		пространство
global (telecom-	[gləʊbl `teli	глобальный
munication sys-	kə,mju:nɪ`keɪf(ə)n]	(всемирный)
tem)		
highly-qualified	[haɪli`kwɒlɪfaɪd]	высококвалифициро-
		ванный
gesture	[`dʒestʃə]	жест
high-quality; qua-	[`kwɒ:lɪtətɪv]	качественный
litative		
quality	[kwɒ:lɪtɪ]	качество
instant-on	[`ɪnstəntən]	моментальный
		(мгновенный)
interchange	[ɪntə`tʃeɪndʒ]	обмен (данные,
		информация)
kind of informa-	[`kaɪnd `əv ,ɪn-	вид сообщения
tion	fə`meɪf(ə)n]	
line	[laɪn]	линия (<i>эл. техн.</i>)
make up; to form		образовывать
		(создавать)
method, way	[`meθəd], [wei]	способ
mimicry	[`mɪmɪkrɪ]	мимика
net(work)	[net]	сеть
optical	[optɪkl]	оптическая (связь/система)
optical radio-	[optɪkl reɪdiou	оптическая
communication	kə,mju:nɪ`keɪf(ə)n]	(радиосвязь)
picture	[`pɪktʃə]	изображение

processing	[prɒs'əsɪŋ]	обработка
to process	[prəʊsəs]	обрабатывать
profession, speciality	[prə'feʃ(ə)n], [ˌspe- ʃi'ælɪtɪ]	специальность
radio	[ˈreɪdiəʊ]	радио
to radio		передавать по радио, радиировать
receiving	[rɪ'siːvɪŋ]	прием
rocky outline	[ˈrɒki ˈaʊtlain]	наскальный рисунок
route	[ru:t]	тракт (канал) (эл. <i>техн.</i>)
satellite	[ˈsætələɪt]	спутниковая (радиосвязь)
second-year stu- dent	[səkənd-jɛə stju- dent]	студент- второкурсник
sign	[saɪn]	знак
signal	[sɪgn(ə)l]	сигнал
society	[sə'saɪətɪ]	общество
sound	[saʊnd]	звук
sphere	[sfɪə], field	область
subject	[sʌbdʒɪkt]	дисциплина (предмет)
surface system	[ˈsəːfɪsˈsɪstəm]	наземная (радиосвязь) система
telecommunication	[tele kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n]	телекоммуникации (кабельная система связи, электрическая связь)
to communicate	[tə kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt]	передавать (информацию)
to provide (for)	[tə prəˈvaɪd]	обеспечивать (зд.: давать возможность)
to set up	[sæt ˈʌ p]	создавать
to store	[tə ˈstɔː]	хранить
storage	[ˈstɔːrɪdʒ]	хранение
totality	[təʊˈtælɪtɪ]	совокупность
transmission	[trænz'mɪʃ(ə)n]	передача

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My speciality is Telecommunications

I am a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. I'd like to tell you about my future profession.

Since ancient times a man could communicate using various ways (methods): mimicry, gesture, rocky outline, sound, light, smoke, etc.

Current society is in need of instant-on and qualitative communication and information storage.

At present global telecommunication systems and networks are set up.

Telecommunication systems and networks provide for transmitting, receiving, processing, distributing and information storage.

What do *telecommunication systems* mean?

They mean *technical facilities complex* providing for telecommunication (electric communication) of special type.

Telecommunication (electric communication) means transmitting or receiving of signs, signals, texts, pictures, sounds by communication, optical and other electromagnetic systems.

Telecommunication networks are centers, assemblies and lines totality connecting telecommunication systems.

Telecommunication systems and networks make up *system of electric communication*.

System of electric communication is a complex of technical facilities providing for electric communication of a special type.

There are various types of telecommunications: telegraphic communication (aerial, cable), radio (surface, cosmic, satellite radio-communication), optical (fiber-optical), free space.

And there are various kinds of information such as: telephone, telegraph, data transmission, facsimile, newspaper transmission, broad- and telecasting that we can communicate.

To become a high-quality specialist in the field of telecommunications it is necessary to study the theory of electric communication, the theory of electric chains, optical communication systems and so on.

After graduating from the University I shall become a telecommunication engineer and I shall work at industrial enterprises, on TV and radio, and etc.

3. Прочитайте и переведите интернациональные слова.

Profession, specialist, method, type, system, global, transmission, communication, complex, signal, optical, center, to form, cable, radio, cosmic, fax, sphere.

4. Переведите слова, обращая внимание на значение суффиксов.

To connect-connection; society-social-socialist; quality-qualitative-qualification; to store-storage; to create-creation-creator-creature; to distribute-distributor-distribution; total-totality; center-central; to inform-information-informant; fax-facsimile.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. After graduating from the University I shall become a
2. It is important to study the theory of electric chains and optical communication systems.
3. Broadcasting, telegraph, facsimile, newspaper transmission are various kinds of communication of information.
4. Any system of electric communication is made up of telecommunication systems and networks.
5. Do you know what telecommunication system means?
6. Ancient men could communicate using mimicry, gesture, rocky outline, sound etc.

6. Закончите предложения и переведите их.

1. Any telecommunication specialist deals with...
 - a) working out technological processes.
 - b) constructing and manufacturing computers.
 - c) communicating.
2. The qualities required of the communication of the XXI century are...
 - a) high efficiency, long service life.
 - b) to meet up-to-date requirements.
 - c) to be smokeless, soundless and lightless.
3. Electric communication is...
 - a) telecommunication.
 - b) telegraphic communication.
 - c) free space.

4. Nowadays we use telecommunication systems and networks ...
a) to send data (words, numbers, programs etc.).
b) to point out the main stages of the development of computers.
c) to know something about our future.

7. Выпишите из правой колонки русские слова и словосочетания, соответствующие английским из левой колонки.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) rocky outline | а) мгновенный |
| 2) distribution | б) спутниковый |
| 3) communication | в) наскальный рисунок |
| 4) broadcasting | г) звуковое вещание |
| 5) instant-on | д) данные |
| 6) interchange | ж) волоконно-оптический |
| 7) satellite | з) размещение |
| 8) fiber-optical | е) связь |
| 9) data | и) обработка |
| 10) processing | к) обмен |

8. Найдите в тексте “My speciality is Telecommunications” английские эквиваленты предложений и запишите их.

1. Существуют разные типы электросвязи: проводная (воздушная, кабельная), радио (наземная, космическая, спутниковая) и др.

2. ... необходимо изучать теорию электросвязи, теорию электрических цепей, системы оптической связи и т.д.

3. После окончания университета я стану ...

4. Телекоммуникация – это передача и прием знаков, сигналов ... по проводным, оптическим и другим электромагнитным системам.

5. Телекоммуникационные системы – это комплекс технических средств, обеспечивающих электрическую связь особого типа.

6. Телекоммуникационные сети – это совокупность пунктов, узлов и линий, соединяющих системы телекоммуникаций.

7. Телекоммуникационные системы и сети образуют систему электрической связи.

8. В настоящее время созданы глобальные системы и сети телекоммуникации.

9. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выразите ваше мнение по излагаемой в тексте проблеме.

Telecommunications: Global Brain?

The immense economic power of the telecommunications industry constitutes the “base camp” from which computer power will assault the old structures. One example: in the single area of “computer conferencing” (the use of computers to link people together), some scientists have already envisioned the rapid obsolescence of many education techniques, the electronic replacement of 80 percent of business mail, and a significant alteration of transportation and settlement patterns. When these effects were first suggested in a *Futurist* article in 1974, there were only about a hundred persons in the world engaging in such “computer conferencing”. By the end of the decade they numbered in the thousands, and Dr. Michael Arbib suggested that the building of a “Global Brain for Mankind” was an urgent necessity. Can we build such a brain? Is it desirable to build it?

10. Сделайте сообщение по теме “My speciality is Telecommunications”.

AUTOMATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND PRODUCTION PROCESSES

1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

automation	[ˌɔːtəˈmeɪʃən]	автоматизация
properly	[ˈprɒpəli]	должным образом, правильно
substantially	[səbˈstænfəli]	по существу, в значительной степени
contribute	[kənˈtribju:t]	сделать вклад
efficiency	[ɪˈfɪʃənsi]	производительность
device	[dɪˈvaɪs]	прибор, механизм
replace	[rɪˈpleɪs]	заменять, замещать
human	[ˈhju:mən]	человеческий, человек
mechanical	[miˈkænikəl]	механический

mechanization	[,mekə- naɪ'zeɪʃən]	механизация
machine	[mə'ʃɪ:n]	машина, станок
sphere	[sfɪə]	сфера, поле деятельности
exceed	[ɪk'si:d]	превышать, превосходить
chemical	[ˈkemɪkəl]	химический
require	[rɪ'kwaɪə]	требовать
turbine	[ˈtə:bɪn]	турбина
consumer	[kən'sju:mə]	потребитель
technique	[tek'nɪ:k]	прием, способ
equipment	[ɪ'kwɪpmənt]	оборудование
cultured	[ˈkʌltʃəd]	культурный, развитой

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My speciality

I am a student of the Bratsk State University. I am specializing in automation of technological and production processes.

Automation plays an important part in the great advances in technology. Automation, properly coordinated with other phases of technology, can substantially contribute to production efficiency.

Man has always been interested in devices and machines that would do things for him. Automation replaces human by mechanical power, it continues a process of mechanization which began before the industrial revolution two centuries ago. The first machines were semi-automatic, they performed automatically, but the unskilled work of loading and unloading and the skilled work of maintaining the machines had to be performed by a human operator. Since then technical development has been gradual and continuous; what is being done in this sphere at present greatly exceeds what has been done in the past.

At present we have many almost fully automatic enterprises: power stations with remote control, chemical plants where men have only to keep watch over automatic units. Take, for example, the Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station, one of the biggest in the world, which is controlled by only two men. Some hydroelectric power plants have such level of mechanization that don't require the instant presence of man at all. Instruments automatically start and stop the turbines, send the power to the consumer, regulate the water input.

There are several automatic systems at present which use different techniques. But in each case mechanisms perform the process of production and the human operator has only to control the operation of process. In some kinds of work automatic machinery is more accurate and reliable than human workers. The worker in the plant with modern automatic equipment regulates the production process and controls the “thinking” machines. But the operation of these machines, the latest modern equipment and automatic regulators requires highly skilled, cultured people with good knowledge of technology.

Automation of all industrial processes is of great importance at today’s stage of the engineering development.

3. Повторите за диктором следующие интернациональные слова:

Advance, technology, production, specialize, process, station, regulate.

4. Составьте предложения.

1. Which, at present, are, there, systems, use, techniques, several, automatic, different.

2. Technology, an, plays, in, advances, important, automation, part, great, of, the.

3. And, processes, I, in, production, specializing, am, automation, technological, of.

5. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на слово «since».

1. Glass has been widely used since the ancient times.

2. Since matter is the basic working material in our world, we ought to learn as much as possible about it.

3. Mechanization has been going on since long before the industrial revolution.

4. Gasoline is a hydrocarbon, since it is made up of hydrogen and carbon compounds.

6. Переведите текст со словарем.

Advanced Mechanization

Mechanization has been going on steadily since long before the industrial revolution, and a few of the early lathes and looms were so highly automatic that their operators were left with only the skilled work of setting and maintaining them and the unskilled work of loading and unloading them. What has happened since then is that more improved machinery of this kind has gradually been installed while the burden of loading, unloading and handling between operations has been lightened and in some factories almost completely removed.

There are many good examples of highly automatic machinery today – the textile machines are used in many processes, and the automatic lathes and transfer-machines are used in engineering. The transfer-machine is perhaps the best example; it is really a series of machine – tools, each doing one operation automatically.

The handling of goods in factories is being rapidly mechanized.

7. Подберите нужное по смыслу слово с учетом известных вам суффиксов.

a) automation, automatic, automatically

1. ... means ... control of processes and machinery.
2. Instruments ... start and stop the turbines.

b) machine, machinery

1. Our industries have many kinds of automatic ... today.
2. The first ... were semi-automatic.

c) mechanical, mechanization, mechanism

1. The ... properties of semiconductors vary greatly.
2. ... is the first step of automation.
3. ... of the human brain is very complicated.

8. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Automation

“Automation” is a new word for a new purpose. Many people are surprised to learn that in industries like chemical and oil-refining entire processes have become very nearly (почти) automatic. Electronic com-

puters are becoming very good at routine clerical work in offices and factories.

Automation has many sides. It includes, for example, developments that are no more, than advanced mechanization-transfer-machines in engineering, many kinds of machinery for making finished goods, and mechanical equipment for handling and assembly. Machines of this kind are automatic in that they do the actual work on their own; the operators only watch them and correct them whenever they go wrong – when, for instance, tools wear out.

But automation can also mean automatic control of processes and machinery, and this is a very different thing from mechanization, though the two go together. Control is necessary in a vast number of processes in order to maintain the quality of a product when the operating conditions, such as temperature and pressure, change from time to time.

9. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is automation?
2. What industries have become very nearly automatic?
3. What is the difference between “automation” and “automatic control”?
4. What is the purpose of automatic control?
5. Where are electronic computers employed?

10. Поставьте сказуемые следующих предложений во всех возможных временах активного и пассивного залогов, добавляя, где это необходимо, обстоятельства времени.

1. Automatic control appears in many fields.
2. Thermal power stations are being constructed in many countries.

11. Задайте все возможные типы вопросов к следующим предложениям:

1. History provides very early examples of automatic control.
2. A system of control usually consists of three basic units – one that measures, one that controls, and one that corrects.

12. Сделайте сообщение по теме «My speciality is Automation of Technological and Production Processes».

ENGINEERING COMPUTER CONTROL

1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

engineering computer control	управление и информатика в технических системах
to fuel	питать, поддерживать
Manufacture	производство
to contribute	делать вклад, способствовать
Processing	обработка (данных)
huge amounts	огромные объемы
Increasingly	все в большей степени
modeling and simulation	моделирование и имитация
Similarly	подобным образом, так же
Shipping	отгрузка
computer-aided design (CAD)	автоматизированное проектирование
local area networks (LANs)	локальная (вычислительная) сеть
numerical-control machines	механизмы с числовым программным управлением
computer-aided manufacture (CAM)	автоматизированное (компьютеризованное) производство
Dimension	измерение
input device	устройство ввода
flexible	гибкий
monitor	осуществлять текущий контроль
Changeover	переналадка

2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык.

I am a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. My future profession is engineering computer control. I am going to tell you about my future speciality.

As a matter of fact, the rapid rate of progress is fueled by research in manufacturing systems, as well as innovations in information technology (IT). Looking at this contributing discipline, we can see that IT has been a powerful driver in manufacturing. Design and manufacture of new products requires processing of huge amounts of information to ensure quality, satisfy customers needs, and meet environmental standards. Increasingly, manufacturers use IT for modeling and simulation

to construct “virtual” tools and factories. Similarly, computer networking helps manufactures integrate all aspects of their operations, from design to the assembly line, shipping, and marketing. Obviously, these applications of IT reduce the time and cost of developing and testing new products and allow them to reach their markets faster and more efficiently.

Manufacturers are increasingly incorporating computers and other forms of modern technology into the workplace, both on the factory floor and on the office desktop. Nowadays it is difficult to identify a “low-tech” manufacturer: most of them use computer-aided design (CAD), have incorporated local area networks (LANs) into their operations, and have adopted “just-in-time” inventory techniques.

Manufacturing is one of the most important application areas for IT. Due to computers manufacturing processes have greatly advanced. No doubt computers gave rise to the development of numerical-control machines.

Actually, the introduction of microprocessors and computers made possible evolution of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacture (CAD and CAM) technologies. When using these systems a designer draws a part and indicates its dimensions with the help of an input device. The computer automatically gives the instructions that direct a machining centre to machine the part.

It is necessary to mention that there are several ways of using a computer in industry: programmable automation, flexible automation and the flexible manufacturing system

As for programmable automation, it is a form of automation for producing products in large quantities. For each new product the equipment must be reprogrammed and changed over. The program is coded in computer memory for each different product and the machine-tool is controlled by the computer program. A numerical-control-machine-tool is a good example of program-mable automation.

As for flexible automation, it is a kind of programmable automation. In flexible automation the number of products is limited so that the changeover of the equipment can be done very quickly and automatically. The reprogramming of the equipment is carried out at a computer terminal without using the production equipment itself. Flexible automation allows a mixture of different products to be produced one right after another.

A computer in the flexible manufacturing system can be used to monitor and control the operation of the whole factory.

It should be emphasized that the end result of industrial computerizing is substantial increase in productivity, as reflected in savings of money and manpower throughout the manufacturing sector. I believe that our ability to harness the power and promise of leading-edge advances in technology will determine in large measure our national prosperity, security, and global influence, and with them the standard of living and quality of life of our people.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

быстрое развитие; научные изыскания в производстве; мощный двигатель производства; требует обработки данных; большие объемы информации; обеспечить качество; соответствовать экологическим нормам; безусловно; использование информационных технологий; сократило время и снизило стоимость; развитие и испытание новой продукции; внедряют компьютеры и другие формы современных технологий; передовые инновационные технологии; сферы применения; развитие автоматизированного проектирования и автоматизированного производства; проектировщик чертит деталь; с помощью устройства ввода указывает ее размеры; компьютер автоматически посылает команды; изготавливать деталь; станок с числовым программным управлением; автоматизация с применением программируемых устройств; гибкая автоматизация; производственное оборудование; разнообразная продукция; сразу одна за другой; конечный результат; значительное повышение производительности труда; экономия средств и численности рабочей силы; перспектива скорого технологического прогресса; процветание государства;

4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What is your future speciality?
2. What fuels a rapid rate of progress?
3. Why do you think modern design and manufacture cannot do without IT?
4. How does application of IT in manufacturing systems contribute to national economy?

5. What manufacturer can we identify as a “high-tech” manufacturer?
6. Why does evolution of CAD and CAM technologies become possible?
7. What ways of using a computer in industry do you know?
8. What is the best example of programmable automation?
9. What are the limitations of programmable automation?
10. What are the advantages of flexible automation?
11. Why is the flexible manufacturing system considered most productive?
12. Why do you think industrial computerizing is of great importance nowadays?

5. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание на английском языке.

Virtual manufacturing

Designing, testing and developing large manufactured products requires many human and material resources. Information technologies help integrate computer design tools with models and simulations of manufacturing processes for more efficient design, analysis, and testing of products. These “virtual” tools greatly reduce the investment required for product prototyping, testing and validation. The story of the development and production of the Boeing 777 is a vivid illustration of the adoption of virtual manufacturing and the efficiencies that technology can create.

The latest relative in Boeing’s family of jetliners, the 777 is the first airplane to be completely designed and pre-assembled ‘virtually’ – that is, by computer. Performance and strength of the plane were analyzed and tested through complex computer models. Of its three million parts, more than 100,000 are unique; they were precision-engineered from computer models. The parts were manufactured separately at sites spread around the world, then shipped to a central plant, where they were assembled. They fit together perfectly on the first attempt! The cost savings to Boeing were tremendous, and the company won multiple manufacturing and innovation awards.

(“Wellspring of Prosperity”)

6. Расскажите о вашей специальности.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие интернациональные слова:

motor	[ˈmɔutə]	двигатель, мотор
passenger	[ˈpæsɪndʒə]	пассажир
national	[ˈnæʃnəl]	национальный
industry	[ˈɪndəstri]	промышленность
auto	[ˈɔ:tə(u)]	автомобиль
diesel	[ˈdi:zl]	дизель
chassis	[ˈʃæsɪz]	шасси
specialization	[ˌspeʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃn]	специализация
automobile	[ˈɔ:təməbl]	автомобиль
effectiveness	[ɪˈfektɪvnɪs]	эффективность
transport	[ˈtrænsɜ:t]	транспорт
distance	[ˈdɪst(ə)ns]	расстояние
economy	[iːˈkɒnəmi]	экономика, хозяйство
carburettor	[ˈkɑ:bəˈretə]	карбюратор
component	[kəmˈpəunənt]	комплектующий
trailer	[ˈtreɪlə]	трейлер, прицеп
tractor	[ˈtræktə]	трактор
specific	[spɪˈsɪfɪk]	специфичный, особый
specialized	[ˌspeʃ(ə)laɪzd]	специализированный
electrical	[ɪˈlektrɪk(ə)l]	электрический
utilization	[ˌju:tɪlaɪˈzeɪʃn]	использование

2. Прочитайте текст, переведите его на русский язык.

Motor Transport

I study at the faculty of the Mechanical Controllable Systems of the Bratsk State University. My future speciality will be Motor Transport.

Motor transport is a kind of transport for carrying freight and passengers along railless road on short and long distances.

The world of automotive technology is changing at lightning speed. Now we can't imagine our life without motor transport. The main

tasks of transport are to ensure timely high-quality and full satisfaction of the needs of the economy and the population in conveyance.

There are the following groups of autos: transport vehicles, special-duty lorries and racing cars. Transport vehicles are for carrying cargo and people. They are divided into cargo-carrying ones, cars and buses. Racing cars are meant for contents.

An auto consists of the following components:

a) the engine; b) the framework; c) the mechanism that transmits the power from engine to the wheels; d) the body.

Now motor industry continues developing and perfecting. General vehicle configuration becomes a very important area of change. Cars are expected to be smaller, lighter, more efficient. Low pollution automotive emissions, the trouble of auto-designers, are technologically possible. It should be added that innovations are the driving force in automotive industry. They have contributed towards making mobility more efficient, more reliable and more environmentally comfortable. The new energy for the car of tomorrow is the problem to solve as well.

Modern vehicles are equipped with electronic devices. Automatic control of automobiles and trucks on highway becomes a practical reality. The need to integrate electronic systems through the vehicle has never been more important. The systems can provide voice-activated control of key electronic and electrical components while offering navigation, data exchange, e-mail and entertainment capabilities. Instrument system allows drivers to view a wide range of instruments – in analog, digital or combined display.

I believe that despite environmental, sociological, technological considerations an interesting future lies ahead for the automotive industry.

3. Прочитайте текст еще раз, найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний на русском языке:

электронные системы, основные электронные и электрические компоненты, обмен данными, широкий выбор инструментов, совместимый с требованиями окружающей среды, движущая сила, очертания автомобиля.

4. Передайте на английском языке следующую информацию:

Без автомобильного транспорта нельзя представить ни одной отрасли народного хозяйства. Темпы его развития обусловлены высокими темпами развития нашей автомобильной промышленности. Специализированные автомобили имеют специальное оборудование. Гоночные автомобили предназначены для соревнований. Основные части автомобиля: двигатель, шасси, силовая передача и кузов. Автомобильная промышленность выпускает грузовые и легковые автомобили, автобусы, прицепы и многое другое. Высокая степень специализации и массовое производство являются особенностями автомобильной промышленности. Есть специализированные заводы по выпуску двигателей, коробок передач, электрооборудования и т.д. Широкое использование дизельных двигателей на грузовых автомобилях средней грузоподъемности и тяжелых грузовиках является одной из современных тенденций автомобилестроения.

5. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. What faculty do you study at?
2. What can you say about motor transport?
3. What are the main tasks of transport today?
4. What groups of auto do you know?
5. What main members does an auto consist of?

6. Расскажите о:

- 1) motor transport;
- 2) the main groups of autos and their application;
- 3) the main components of every auto;
- 4) electronic systems in vehicle;
- 5) innovations as a driving force in automotive industry.

7. Прочитайте тексты, озаглавьте их.

a) The main tasks of transport are to ensure timely high quality and full satisfaction of the needs of the economy and the population in conveyance and to raise the economic efficiency of its operation.

To carry out the above-mentioned tasks it is necessary:

to ensure coordinated development of the country's integral system and its cooperation with other sectors of the economy, improve the coordination of the work of all types of transport, eliminate unprofitable transport operations, reduce the time of delivery of cargoes and ensure their safety;

to speed up the development and introduction of advanced machinery and technology and strengthen the material, technical and repair base, etc.

b) In motor transport it is necessary to increase the efficiency of the use of motor vehicles, first of all, through the wide use of trailers and semi-trailers and reduction of unproductive idle time, no-load runs by motor vehicles and unprofitable conveyance.

To develop and improve transportation under centralized management. To ensure the priority development of public motor transport.

To improve the structure of the motor vehicle fleet. To increase the share of goods transport using diesel-engine lorries. To expand considerably the use of compressed gas vehicles and speed up the construction of gas-filling stations. To ensure saving of petrol and diesel fuel. To replenish motor pools with larger and more comfortable buses. To expand the repairs of motor vehicles with the use of a conveyor type production method.

To increase freight turnover and the passenger turnover of public buses.

8. Прочитайте тексты еще раз, сформулируйте, как сделать автомобиль современным и эффективным транспортным средством.

9. Прочитайте текст «Pollution». Укажите отрицательные стороны транспорта.

Pollution

The British, like many other Europeans, are becoming more and more worried (беспокоиться) about their environment. Here are some of the environmental problems that they face.

As the population of large cities like London, Birmingham and Manchester continues to grow, pollution problems become worse.

The air in many towns and cities is being polluted by traffic (транспорт, движение) and industry. The number of cars and lorries is growing all the time. On the one hand, they bring mobility to millions of people, but on the other hand, they need bigger, better and more expensive roads, which often ruin the countryside (сельская местность). Traffic in cities is getting worse. Water pollution has become a serious problem in many British rivers. People living near airports suffer from the noise of increasingly larger and more powerful jet airliners taking off and landing.

10. Прочитайте следующий текст. Передайте по-английски основное содержание.

Talking Instrument Panels

For a few years now some of the most advanced new automobiles have been equipped with instrument panels that can “speak” providing instrument readings or safety warnings from special electronic circuits.

In a polite female voice, the device will report on engine oil pressure, parking-brake and headlight operation, seat belt connection, totaling 14 different functions. The driver can even program the Voice Warning System to announce the time or to give a low-fuel warning for any preset gas tank level.

The heart of the Voice Warning System is a microprocessor-based electronic speech module made by National Semiconductor Corporation (US). The device requires the connection of 18 wires, but it is simple enough to install in a car.

11. Сделайте сообщение по теме «Motor Transport».

ROAD-BUILDING MACHINERY

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

road building	[ˈrəʊd ˈbɪldɪŋ]	строительство дорог
highway construction	[ˈhaɪweɪ ˈkɒnstrʌkʃ(ə)n]	строительство шоссе

construction	[kənstrʌkʃ(ə)n	строительные объекты
projects	ˈprɒdʒekts]	
labour-consum-	[ˈleɪbə-kənˈsjʊ:m-	трудоемкий процесс
ing process	ɪŋ ˈprɔʊses]	
technology-	[tekˈnɒlədʒɪ	технологически закончен
completed	kəmˈplɪ:tɪd]	
machines	[məˈʃɪ:nz]	машины
highly-efficient	[ˈhaɪli ɪˈfɪʃi(ə)nt	высокоэффективные маши-
machines	məˈʃɪ:nz]	ны
earth-moving	[ˈə:θ-mu:vɪŋ	землеройные машины
machines	məˈʃɪ:nz]	
versatile ma-	[ˈvə:sətaɪl]	универсальные машины
chines		
machinery	[məˈʃɪnəri]	машины и механизмы
excavating ma-	[ˈekskeɪvɪtɪŋ	экскаваторные машины
chinery	məˈʃɪnəri]	
crawler / wheel	[ˈkrɔ:lə ˈwi:l	гусеничный / колесный
type tractor	taɪp ˈtræktə]	трактор
bulldozer	[ˈbul,dɔʊzə]	бульдозер
grader	[ˈgreɪdə]	грейдер
scraper	[ˈskreɪpə]	скрейпер
crane	[ˈkreɪn]	кран
shovel	[ˈʃʌvl]	лопата, одноковшовый экс-
		каватор
skimmer	[ˈskɪmə]	нивелировщик
trencher	[ˈtrentʃə]	канавокопатель
attachment	[əˈtætʃmənt]	приспособление
blade	[ˈbleɪd]	нож, отвал
to belong	[bɪˈlɒŋ]	принадлежность
to become	[bɪˈkʌm]	стать, становиться
to carry out	[ˈkæəri aʊt]	выполнять
to divide (into)	[dɪˈvaɪd bɪ	делить, делиться
– be divided	dɪˈvaɪdɪd]	
to dig	[dɪɡ]	копать
to handle	[ˈhændl]	управлять, перемещать
to haul	[ˈhɔ:l]	перевозить, тянуть
to maintain	[meɪnˈteɪn]	содержать

to mount	[ˈmaunt]	монтировать, устанавливать
to produce	[prəˈdju:s]	производить, выпускать
to serve	[ˈsə:v]	служить
to use	[ˈju:z]	использовать
in order to	[ɪnˈɔ:də tə]	для того, чтобы
by means of	[baɪˈmiːnz əv]	с помощью, посредством
with the aid of	[wɪðəˈeɪd əv]	с помощью

2. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык.

Road Building Machinery

I am a student of the Bratsk State University. My future speciality is Road Building Machinery. In order to become an educated specialist I am to study the following subjects: physics, chemistry, mathematics, social sciences, foreign language, strength of materials, electrical engineering, computer-programming and many others.

I believe that the economic prosperity of the country is closely connected with the adequate and efficient road network.

A great variety of different kinds of machinery is found in highway construction. The work is divided into several technology completed processes. The building of highways connected with a great volume of earth work is one of the most difficult, most labour-consuming processes. This type of work is produced by means of bulldozers, scrapers, graders and excavators. They are divided into three classes. The first class includes bulldozers of different types which carry out the work with the aid of a blade mounted on a tractor of either a crawler or a wheel type. Bulldozers are versatile machines on many construction sites where they can be used from the start to the finish. Scrapers belong to the second class of earthmoving machines. Their ability to load and haul earth gives them a definite advantage on many projects. As for excavators they belong to the third class. Manufacturers of excavating machinery, in designing their machines, try to make one attachment serve as many purposes as possible. The universal excavator is quickly convertible for use with the following digging equipment: shovels, drag shovels or back-acting trenchers, skimmers, cranes, etc. All modern plants are highly efficient machines, which are built to give years of service if properly used, handled and maintained.

And I will do all my best to master my profession to become a qualified specialist.

3. Прочитайте текст, найдите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

компьютерное программирование, экономическое процветание, большое разнообразие, строительная площадка, мощность, емкость, универсальный, соответственно (соответствующим образом), определенные преимущества, приспособления обратного действия.

4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту:

1. What is your future speciality?
2. What subjects do you study? (Name some of them).
3. Do the roads play any role in the country's economy?
4. What is the building of highways connected with?
5. What kind of machines are engaged in this process?
6. What can you say about a) bulldozers, b) scrapers, c) excavators?
7. What is a universal plant?

5. Расскажите о:

- 1) the efficiency of adequate roads;
- 2) the types of the earth-moving machines;
- 3) the aim of the manufacturers of excavating machinery.

6. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, пользуясь лексикой текста:

1. Я полагаю, что экономическое процветание страны и состояние ее дорог тесно связаны.
2. Во время строительства дорог можно встретить множество машин и механизмов.
3. Земляные работы – самый трудоемкий процесс.
4. На строительных площадках бульдозеры могут выполнять как начальные, так и конечные операции.
5. Отвал может быть установлен (смонтирован) на гусеничном или колесном тракторе.
6. Машины могут служить долго, если их правильно использовать.

7. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обратите внимание на употребление модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов:

1. The output of shovel **should** be expressed in cubic yards per hour.
2. Job conditions **may** be classified as excellent, good, fair and poor.
3. Each job planner **must** use his own judgement and experience in declining which condition best represents his job.
4. When using the motor grader the following **ought to** be taken into account.
5. If the machine **is to** be kept in operation for a long period of time the rods of the hydraulic cylinders **must** be maintained clean and dry.
6. A series of tests of the new grader **had to** be carried out last week.
7. Light rains **may** delay operations for several days.
8. If the conveyor **is to** handle food material or other material the rotating parts of the entire conveyor **may** be of stainless steel.

8. Постройте предложения, соединяя по смыслу указанные ниже части предложений.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A series of tests of the new grader ... | 1. ... the following ought to be taken into account. |
| 2. The scraper can get to work ... | 2. ... had to be carried out last week. |
| 3. When operating a motor grader ... | 3. ... after the bulldozer. |
| 4. The capacity of a motor-grader ... | 4. ... may be classified as excellent. |
| 5. The performance of self-operating graders ... | 5. ... should be expressed in cubic yards. |
| 6. The mechanic examined the device in all its details... | 6. ... designed to be easily towed. |
| 7. The tractor has a wide track and good towability ... | 7. ... wishing to find out the cause of the trouble. |

9. Прочитайте текст. Расскажите по-английски его основное содержание.

Excavator

Mechanical excavators or navies are now recognized as an essential part of the larger builder's equipment for use upon the construction of large buildings and housing estates. Building operations, of course, embody varying classes of work, and while the economy and efficiency of mechanical methods are well known, such economies would not result in many cases if it were necessary to apply a single-purpose machine separately to each of the various duties. The best application obviously is an all-purpose unit that can be converted to suit each class of work. Manufacturers of excavating machinery, in designing their machines, try to make one attachment serve as many purposes as possible, so that the changing of the type of equipment to suit the particular work in hand can be done without the expense of providing additional attachments; this has been achieved to a large extent in some of the smaller sizes of equipment.

10. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

Elevating Grader

This machine consists principally of a disc plough which turns a strip of earth on to a conveyor belt which may be 4 ft. wide and 18-24 ft. long. The belt, running at right angles to the travel of the plough, delivers the earth into lorries which must travel in the same direction and at the same speed as the grader. The ground must therefore be suitable, and sufficient space must be available.

Under favorable conditions these machines can dig and load 400 cu.yad. per hour at no greater cost than a stationary excavator. They are usually towed by caterpillar tractors and require a driver in addition to the driver of the tractor.

This type of machine is only suitable for very large quantities of excavation and in circumstances where sufficient transport is available to remove the excavation, or where the excavation can be dumped in a windrow and left. For hard chalk or other rock which the plough will not cut it is, of course, unsuitable and in wet sticky clay trouble is caused by clay sticking to the belt, etc.

Some graders are equipped with adjustable scarifying teeth ahead of the blade to loosen the earth prior to blading it.

Graders may have three to six forward gears, with speed varying from approximately 2 to 20 mph. The lower speeds are used for grader operations, while the higher speeds are used for travelling.

11. Сделайте сообщение по теме «Road Building Machinery».

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

mechanical engineering	[mɪ'kænik(ə)l ,endʒɪ'niəriŋ]	машиностроение
roller	['rɒlə]	ролик
lever	['li:və]	рычаг, балансер
pulley	['pulɪ]	блок, шкив
branch	['bra:ntʃ]	отрасль
separate branch	['sepəɪt ,bra:ntʃ]	(зд.) самостоятельная отрасль
design	[dɪ'zaɪn]	проект, проектирование
construction	[kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n]	строительство
device	[dɪ'vaɪs]	устройство, прибор
operation	[əpə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	работа
reliability	[rɪ'laɪə'bɪlɪtɪ]	надежность
service life	['sə:vɪs'laɪf]	срок службы
continuous process	[kən'tɪnjuəs ,prɒsəs]	непрерывный процесс
petrochemicals	[,petrɒ 'ke- mɪk(ə)lz]	нефтехимические продукты
computer-controlled lines	[kəm'pjʊ:tə kən'trəʊld laɪnz]	автоматизированные линии
refining	[rɪ'faɪnɪŋ]	переработка (нефти)
spaceship	['speɪʃɪp]	космический корабль

techniques	[tek'ni:ks]	(зд.) технологические методы
opportunity	[,ɔpə'tju:nɪtɪ]	возможность
quality	['kwɒlɪtɪ]	качество
strength of materials	['streŋθ əv mə'tɪəriəlz]	сопротивление материалов
wide range	['waɪd 'reɪndʒ]	широкий диапазон (ряд)
running of the plants	['rʌnɪŋ əv ðə 'plɑ:nts]	работа заводов
at the forefront (of)	[ətðə'fɔ:frʌnt əv]	на переднем плане
capability	[,keɪpə'bɪlɪtɪ]	способность, мощность
skill	['skɪl]	умение, мастерство
put to practical use	['put tə 'præktɪkl ju:s]	применять на практике
task(s)	['tɑ:sk]	задача
specific	[spɪ'sɪfɪk]	специфичный, особый
combined (to)	[kəm'bain(ə)d]	в сочетании (с ...)
highly-complicated	['haɪlɪ-'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd]	очень сложный
accurate	['ækjʊrət]	точный
qualified	['kwɒlɪfaɪd]	квалифицированный
special	['speʃ(ə)l]	особый
to try	['traɪ]	пытаться, стараться
to recognize	['rekəɡnaɪz]	признавать
to deal (with)	['di:l wɪð]	иметь дело (с)
to go on	['ɡəʊ ən]	продолжать
to raise	['reɪz]	поднимать
to extend	['ɪks'tend]	расширить, увеличить
to apply	[ə'plai]	применять
to ensure	[ɪn'ʃʊə]	обеспечивать, гарантировать
to check	[tʃek]	проверять
to mention	['menʃ(ə)n]	упоминать
to increase	[ɪn'krɪ:s]	возрастать
to demand	[dɪ'mɑ:nd]	требовать
to require	[rɪ'kwaɪə]	требовать

to face	[feɪs]	стоять перед лицом
to specify	[ˈspesɪfaɪ]	определять (<i>техн.</i> условия, параметры)

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Mechanical Engineering

I am a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. My future speciality is Mechanical Engineering.

The history of engineering goes back to the time when the man first tried to make machines. One can call the earlier rollers, levers and pulleys the work of mechanical engineering. But it was recognized as a separate branch of engineering since the formation of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in great Britain in 1847.

Mechanical engineering deals with the design, construction and operation of machines and devices of all kinds. The scientific and technological progress is going on in engineering along two main headlines now. Firstly, it is automation, secondly – raising the reliability and extending the service life of machines.

Automation was first applied to industry in continuous process manufacturing: refining petroleum, making petrochemicals, refining steel. A later development was computer controlled assembly lines. And now we use the term “automation” for specific techniques combined to operate automatically in a complete system.

Reliability is a basic requirement of any instrument, plant or machine. Sufficient reliability and long service life of highly complicated automatic complexes, spaceships and assembly lines can be ensured by the high quality of their components, their accurate assembly and checking while in operation.

One should mention the development of mass production techniques. They, surely, increase efficiency and productivity.

That is why demand for qualified mechanical engineers is high. They have a wide range of job opportunities. Nowadays production requires the special services of the following specialists: the metallurgists, the strength of materials experts, the machines experts, the engineering designers and many more.

I believe mechanical engineers are vital to the running of the plants. They are at the forefront of technology: pressing the limits of

material capability, developing new materials, specifying complex machines. Of course, their skills, technical and managerial, must be used to the fullest.

While studying we get theoretical knowledge and learn to put to practical use the things we receive at lectures, seminars and in laboratories. On getting the Diploma in Higher Education we are to be ready for our future job, to do the tasks facing the engineer.

Mechanical engineers are at the core of production: they manage plant and equipment, they manage people. In fact, they manage our future.

3. Прочитайте следующие однокоренные слова, переведите их:

- 1) mechanic – mechanical – mechanics – mechanisms;
- 2) construct – constructed – construction;
- 3) reliable – unreliable – reliability;
- 4) refine – refinement – refinery – refining;
- 5) technical – technician – technics – technique;
- 6) strong – strength – strengthen – strengthening;
- 7) extent – extensibility – extension – extent;

4. Прочитайте следующие словосочетания, переведите их на русский язык:

Mechanical engineering, a separate branch of engineering, service life of machines, continuous process manufacturing, refining steel, computer-controlled, a wide range of jobs, machines experts, engineering designers, limits of material capability, to put to practical use, to do the tasks facing the engineers.

5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, опираясь на содержание прочитанного вами текста:

1. What year student are you?
2. What is your future speciality?
3. Is the history of mechanical engineering long?
4. When was mechanical engineering recognized as a separate branch?
5. What does mechanical engineering deal with?
6. What are the main headlines in technological progress now?

7. What industries was automation first applied in?
8. What does the term “automation” mean now?
9. What ensures long service life and reliability of machines?
10. What part do mass production techniques play in modern manufacturing?
11. Is a qualified engineer demanded now?
12. Where can knowledge of a specialist be applied to the fullest?
13. What is your main aim while studying?
14. What kind of job would you like to get after graduating from the University?

6. Прочитайте текст еще раз и перескажите его по-английски.

7. Прочитайте следующий текст и скажите, о каких четырех этапах в развитии мировой индустрии идет речь и чем каждый из них характеризуется.

Four Industrial Revolutions

The first industrial revolution took place in England between 1760 and 1840. Metal became the main engineering material instead of wood, and steam gave man great reserves of power. This power could drive not only railway engines and ships but also the machines which built them.

In the second revolution, from 1880 to 1920, electricity was the technical driving force. It provided power for factories that was easier and cheaper to control than steam. It was marked also by the growing importance of science-based industries such as chemicals and electrical goods, and the use of scientifically-designed production methods such as semi-automatic assembly lines.

The third industrial revolution coincided with the advent of automation – in its inflexible form. In this revolution, the main features were advances in the control of manufacturing processes so that things could be made more cheaply, with greater precision and (often) with fewer people. And this change, which occurred around the middle of last century, also featured a new machine that was to greatly influence the electronic computer.

What is the fourth industrial revolution? It will be characterized by automated machines that are versatile and programmable sets of com-

puter instructions. The coming times will be characterized by flexible, automated machinery, the most interesting example of which are robots.

to coincide – совпадать

advent – приход, появление

inflexible – негибкий

advance – успех, прогресс

to occur – происходить

to influence – оказывать (влияние)

versatile – гибкий

sets of computer instructions – программы компьютера.

8. Прочитайте текст и определите:

1) о каких двух основных направлениях современного машиностроения упоминается в первом абзаце,

2) в каком абзаце перечисляются новые виды автоматизированных машин и механизмов.

Trends in the Modern Machine-Building Industry

The scientific and technological progress will continue in engineering along two main headlines. Firstly, it is automation including the creation of “unmanned” industries. Secondly, raising the reliability and extending the service life of machines.

This certainly requires new technology. The machine modules which have only begun to be made on a large scale are well suited for “unmanned” industries.

Intense work is being carried out on new robots. What we need is not merely manipulators which can take up a workpiece and pass it on, but robots which can identify objects, their position in space, etc.

We also need machines that would trace the entire process of machining. Some have been designed and are manufactured. Over the past few years this country has created new automated coal-digging complexes and machine systems, installations for the continuous casting of steel, machines for spindleless spinning and shuttleless weaving, machine-tools for electrophysical and electrochemical treatment of metals, unique welding equipment, automatic rotor transfer lines and machine-tool modules for flexible industries.

New technologies and equipment have been designed for most branches of engineering.

9. Догадайтесь о значении следующих интернациональ-ных слов. Найдите данные слова в тексте и уточните их значения по контексту.

Module, robot, to identify, manipulator, electrophysical, electro-chemical, unique, rotor, line, productivity, to reserve, criteria, to optimize, vacuum, plasma, component, nitride, carbide, titanium, apparatus.

10. Сделайте сообщение по теме «Machine Building Industry and My Speciality».

FORESTRY

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

forestry	[ˈfɒrɪstri]	лесное хозяйство
reproduction	[ˌriːprəˈdʌkʃən]	воспроизводство
utilization	[ˌjuːtɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən]	использование
resource	[rɪˈsɔːs]	ресурс, запас
plant	[ˈplɑːnt]	выращивать
rational	[ˈræʃnəl]	рациональный
protect	[prəˈtekt]	защищать
fires	[ˈfaɪəz]	пожары
disease	[diˈziːz]	болезнь
qualified	[ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd]	квалифицированный
equipment	[ɪkˈwɪpmənt]	оборудование
sphere	[ˈsfɪə]	сфера
mechanical	[miˈkænikl]	механический
hauling	[ˈhɔːlɪŋ]	перевозка
designing bureau	[diˈzaɪnɪŋ ˈbjʊərəu]	проектное бюро
machinery	[məˈʃiːnəri]	машины (механизмы)
logging mechanization		механизация лесозаготовок
log hauling		перевозка древесины
gasoline-motor-powered saw		бензопила

branch cutter	сучкорезная машина
loader of original design	погрузчик оригинальной конструкции
automated sorting transport belts	автоматизированные сортировочные транспортеры
semiautomatic lines	полуавтоматические линии
heavy – duty motor trains	мощные автопоезда

2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык.

My Speciality is Forestry

The main directions in the economic development of Russia in forestry are: to improve the reproduction and utilization of forest resources, to use forest lands more intensively, to pay more attention to planting forest belts, to increase the control over the rational use of forest resources and protect forests against fires, pests and diseases.

The Forestry Technical Faculty of the Bratsk State University trains highly qualified specialists who are to fulfil these tasks.

Graduates from the department for forest engineering work as engineers in the sphere of logging mechanization, wood felling operations and transportation of timber by land and water.

One of the most important features of modern forestry industry is the concentration of production and forest settlements like the well-known complexes in Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk.

Graduates from the department for forestry machines and equipment work as mechanical engineers at timber industry enterprises, at designing bureaus and research institutes. They are busy with developing and maintaining up-to-date machinery for felling, log making, branching, skidding, loading, road making, rafting and so on.

Russian engineering supplies the timber industry with various machinery: gasoline-motor-powered saws, branch cutters, loaders of original design, heavy-duty-motor trains, semiautomatic lines with automated sorting transport belts.

All the students learn how to get knowledge for their future work. The lectures and seminars are followed by practical work in laboratories of the University, in the forest camps and in the nurseries located in the forest districts or at industrial enterprises. Many students take part in the research work at the departments of the faculty.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих выражений:

основные направления экономического развития; воспроизводство и использование лесных ресурсов; выращивание лесных полос; обращать внимание на; увеличить контроль над рациональным использованием лесных ресурсов; защищать леса от пожаров, вредных насекомых, болезней; готовить высококвалифицированных специалистов; транспортировка древесины по суше и воде; в области механизации лесозаготовок.

4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What are the main directions in forestry nowadays?
2. What department do you study at?
3. Where do graduates from the department for forest engineering work?
4. What is the most important feature of modern forestry industry?
5. Where do graduates from the department for forestry machines and equipment work?
6. What are they busy with?
7. What does Russian engineering supply the timber industry with?

5. Подберите к английским словам и выражениям соответствующие русские эквиваленты:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1) harvesting | 1) трелевка |
| 2) knotting | 2) ствол |
| 3) absorb | 3) площадь |
| 4) bunch | 4) оборудование |
| 5) stem | 5) лесозаготовка |
| 6) bult | 6) обрезка сучьев |
| 7) skidding | 7) пакет, пакетирование |
| 8) equipment | 8) комель |

6. Найдите в каждом ряду слово, перевод которого дается в начале ряда.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1) погрузчик | a) builder, b) loader,
c) receiver, d) feller, |
| 2) рубка | a) skidding b) harvesting,
c) knotting, d) felling |

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 3) производить | a) to build, b) to send,
c) to manufacture, d) to receive, |
| 4) комель | a) crown, b) butt,
c) stem, d) root |

7. Расскажите о вашей будущей специальности.

WOODWORKING

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

to ensure	[ɪnˈʃʊə]	обеспечивать, гарантировать
raw	[rɔː]	сырье
processing	[ˈpraʊsesɪŋ]	процесс обработки
to process	[ˈpraʊses]	обрабатывать
labour	[ˈleɪbə]	труд
qualified	[ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd]	квалифицированный
features	[ˈfi:tʃəz]	черты
kinds	[kaɪndz]	виды
fibre-boards	[ˈfaɪbə, bɔːdz]	ДВП
plywood	[ˈplaɪwʊd]	фанера
characteristics	[ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪks]	характеристика, особенность
furniture	[ˈfɜːnɪtʃə]	мебель
veneer	[viˈniə]	шпон
automation	[ˌɔːtəˈmeɪʃn]	автоматизация
equipment	[ɪˈkwɪpmənt]	оборудование
utilization of raw materials		использование сырья
processing of wood		обработка (переработка) древесины
to rise labour productivity		поднять производительность труда
to lower production costs		снизить себестоимость
to train highly qualified specialists		готовить высококачественных специалистов
the most important features		важнейшие особенности
woodworking industry		деревообрабатывающая промышленность
concentration of production		концентрация производства

2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык.

My Speciality is Woodworking

The main directions in the economic development of Russia in woodworking are: to ensure a better utilization of forest raw materials and processing of wood, to rise labour productivity and lower production costs.

The Forestry Technical Faculty of the Bratsk State University trains highly qualified specialists who are able to fulfil these tasks.

One of the most important features of modern woodworking industry is the concentration of production. It means creating large timber industry complexes, such as in Bratsk and in Ust-Ilimsk.

They are oriented not only on lumbering, but also on all kinds of processing and waste utilization operations.

The Bratsk Timber Industry Complex not only fells timber, but also produces cord pulp, cardboards, saw timber, plywood, fibre-boards, feed grade yeast, resin, turpentine and other things.

Graduates from the woodworking department work as engineers in the technology of woodworking at timber industry enterprises.

In order to be an educated and qualified engineer it is necessary to study about 40 subjects of general education and engineering. The programme includes the study of the physical and necessary anatomical characteristics of hardwood and softwood species, how to manufacture building materials, furniture, musical instruments and other things by processing wood, veneer, chips, plastics.

All the students learn how to get knowledge for their future work in modern laboratories of the University and industrial enterprises. Many students take part in the research work of the faculty.

I am a second-year student and I am eager to master my speciality as it is very important.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих выражений:

создание лесопромышленных комплексов; ориентированы на лесозаготовку; все виды переработки; использование отходов; валит древесину; производит целлюлозу, картон, пиломатериал, фанеру, волокнистые плиты; лесопромышленные предприятия; овладеть специальностью.

4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the directions in woodworking industry?
2. What department do you study at?
3. What is one of the most important features of modern wood-working industry? What does it mean?
4. What are the timber industry complexes in Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk oriented on?
5. Where do graduates from the woodworking faculty work?

5. Подберите к английским словосочетаниям соответствующий русский перевод.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) aluminum paper | 1) банковская бумага |
| 2) bamboo paper | 2) мешочная бумага |
| 3) bank paper | 3) бумага из синтетических волокон |
| 4) bag paper | 4) бумага из бамбуковой целлюлозы |
| 5) synthetic paper | 5) бумага с алюминиевым покрытием |

6. Закончите предложения.

1. The Forestry Technical Faculty of the Bratsk State Technical University trains ...
2. They are oriented ...
3. The Bratsk Timber Industrial complex not only fells timber ...
4. In order to be an educated and qualified specialist ...

7. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

1. The Bratsk Timber Industry Complex was built and operated under rigorous climate conditions.
2. The writer and revolutionary Aleksander Radischev wrote at the end of the 18-th century "What a rich and mighty land this Siberia is, when it is settled, it is destined to play a big role in the world".
3. The Bratsk reservoir, which is 570 kms long, is the biggest artificial lake in the world.
4. In the Bratsk Timber Industry Complex Siberian timber is turned into paper, furniture and chemical products of the finest quality.

8. Расскажите о вашей будущей специальности.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERING

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

advise	[əd'vaiz]	советовать, консультировать, извещать
appear	[ə'piə]	появляться, оказываться
care	[kɛə]	заботиться, ухаживать
concern	[kən'sə:n]	касаться, иметь отношение, интересоваться
concerned	[kən'sə:nd]	связанный, имеющий отношение
create	[kri:'eit]	создавать, творить
cultivate	['kʌltiveit]	возделывать, культивировать, развивать
comprise	[kəm'praiz]	охватывать, включать в себя
embrace	[im'breis]	включать, содержать, охватывать
embody	[im'bɒdi]	воплощать, объединять
employ	[im'plɔi]	употреблять, применять, предоставлять работу
be employed	[implɔid]	употребляться, использоваться
degrade	[di'greid]	приходить в упадок, разрушать
describe	[di'sraib]	описывать, изображать
design	[di'zain]	проектировать, делать эскизы
range	['reindʒ]	колебаться в пределах, прости- раться
relate	[ri'leit]	рассказывать, иметь отношение, быть связанным
propose	[prə'pəuz]	предлагать, предполагать, наме- реваться
applied	[ə'plaid]	прикладной
anthropogenic	[,ænthrə'pɒdʒe nik]	предназначенный для человека
assessment	[ə'sesmənt]	оценка
cognate	[kɒgneit]	родственный, сходный
coastal	['kəʊstl]	береговой
discipline	['disəplin]	дисциплина, обучение
environment	[in'vairənmənt]	окружающая среда, окружающая обстановка

estate	[is' teit]	поместье, площадка жилой или промышленной застройки
flow	[fləu]	течение, поток, изобилие
geomorphology	[, dʒiəu- mɔ: 'fɒlədʒɪ']	геоморфология (наука о рельефе суши)
fauna	['fɔ:nə]	фауна (животный мир)
flora	[flɔ:rə]	флора (растительный мир)
horticulture	['hɔ:ti, kʌltʃə]	садоводство, огородничество
impact	['impækt]	влияние, воздействие
iterative	['intəətɪv]	повторяющийся
landform	[lændfɔ:m]	элементы пейзажа
landscape	['lændskeɪp]	ландшафт, пейзаж
location	[ləu' keɪʃn]	местонахождение, определение места
mining	['maɪnɪŋ]	разработка месторождений полезных ископаемых
patch = sheaf	['pætʃ] [ʃi:f]	небольшой участок земли
performance	[pə' fɔ:məns]	выполнение, свершение
private	['praɪvət]	частный, частное предприятие
reclamation	[, reklə' meɪʃn]	исправление, освоение земель
recreational	[, rekrə' eɪʃnl]	развлекательный
setting	['setɪŋ]	окружающая обстановка, размещение
scenic	['si:nɪk]	живописный, декоративный
space	[speɪs]	пространство, расстояние
team	[ti:m]	команда, группа
spatial	['speɪʃəl]	пространственный
survey	['sə:veɪ]	осмотр, обследование, съемка
view	[vju:]	поле зрения, вид, пейзаж, осмотр
above-mentioned	[ə' bʌv- 'menʃən(ə)d]	вышеупомянутый
long-term care	['lɒŋ- 'tɜ:m 'keə]	долгосрочная забота, уход
site survey(s)	[saɪt 'sə:veɪ]	съемка (геодезическая) площадки
soil science	['sɔɪl 'saɪəns]	почвоведение
stress the role	['stres ðə' rəʊl]	подчеркивать роль

2. Прочитайте текст и переведите его.

Landscape Engineering

I'm a second-year student. My future speciality is Landscape engineering. What does it mean?

The word *landscape* is from the Dutch, *landschap* (the German cognate is *landschaft*) meaning a sheaf, a patch of cultivated ground. The word first appeared in English to describe a painted view of the land. A *landscape* also comprises the visible features of an area of land, including physical elements such as landforms, living elements of flora and fauna, abstract elements such as lighting and weather conditions, and human elements, for instance, human activity or the built environment. Landscape can also mean the objects around you in a building.

Landscape engineering applies to mathematics and science to create useful landscapes, that means the interdisciplinary application of engineering and other applied sciences to the design and creation of anthropogenic landscapes, and embraces traditional reclamation. It includes scientific disciplines: botany, ecology, forestry, geology, geochemistry, hydrogeology, and wildlife biology. It draws upon applied sciences: engineering, geomorphology, landscape architecture, and mining, geotechnical, and civil engineering.

Landscape engineering also embodies all elements of traditional engineering (planning, investigation, design, construction, operation, assessment, research, management, and training), and it is focused on three main areas: goal setting and design of the landscape as a whole, the design of individual landforms, landscape performance assessment. The iterative process of planning, design, and performance assessment by a multidisciplinary team is the basis of landscape engineering.

Landscape designers and *Landscape technicians or engineers* are employed with landscape construction and service companies. Landscape designers, like garden designers, design all types of planting and green spaces. Many landscape engineers work in public offices, in central and local government while others work for landscape architecture firms.

Landscape managers use their knowledge of plants and the natural environment to advise on the long-term care and development of the

landscape. They work in horticulture, estate management, forestry, nature conservation and agriculture.

Landscape scientists have special skills such as soil science, hydrology, geomorphology or botany that they relate to the practical problems of landscape work. Their projects can range from site surveys to the ecological assessment of broad areas.

Landscape planners are concerned with landscape planning for the location, scenic, ecological and recreational aspects of urban, rural and coastal land use.

Garden designers deal with the design of new private gardens and also with historic garden conservation.

Some words should be said about ecology. *Landscape ecology* is a subdiscipline of ecology and geography that is the study of spatial variation and interested in landscape elements (such as fields, hedgerows, woodlots, rivers or towns) and how their distribution affects the distribution and flow of energy and individuals in the environment.

Landscape ecology, as a theory, stresses the role of human impacts on landscape structures and functions and proposes ways for restoring degraded landscapes. Landscape ecology theory includes the landscape stability principle.

All above mentioned proves that the landscape engineers face and are to solve many tasks while working. The speciality requires a wide range of knowledge. And I shall do my best to become a qualified educated specialist.

3. Прочитайте однокоренные слова, догадайтесь о их значении, уточните правильность перевода по словарю:

to create – created – creative – creation – creature;

to apply – applied – application – appliance;

special – speciality – specialist;

to specialize – specialized – specialization – specialism;

to conserve – conservator – conservative – conservancy – conservation;

to degrade – degraded – degrading – degradation.

4. Дополните предложения подходящими по смыслу словами.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1) The word landscape is from the Dutch landschap ... | a) planning |
| a patch of cultivated ground. | |
| 2) Landscape designers design all types of ... and green | b) meaning |
| spaces. | |
| 3) A landscape also comprises abstract elements such | c) planting |
| as ... and weather conditions. | |
| 4) Landscape planners are concerned with landscape ... | d) including |
| 5) A landscape also comprises the visible features of an | e) restoring |
| area of land ... physical elements. | |
| 6) Landscape ecology proposes ways for ... degraded | f) lighting |
| landscapes. | |

5. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты данных русских предложений:

1. Ландшафт – участок возделанной земли.
2. Ландшафт охватывает видимые предметы (подробности) рельефа какой-либо территории.
3. Ландшафт может означать и предметы вокруг вас в каком-либо здании.
4. Ландшафтное строительство объединяет все элементы традиционного строительства.
5. Основа ландшафтного строительства – планирование, конструирование, оценка эффективности, выполняемые группой специалистов.
6. Инженеры, занимающиеся ландшафтом, работают в строительных и обслуживающих компаниях.
7. Ученые, работающие в области ландшафта, являются специалистами в сфере ландшафта, почвоведения, гидрологии, геоморфологии, ботаники.
8. Специалисты выполняют множество видов работ: от геодезической съемки до экологической оценки рабочей площадки.
9. Экология ландшафта характеризует воздействие человека на структуры и функции ландшафта.
10. Экологи предлагают пути восстановления пришедших в упадок ландшафтов.

6. Прочитайте текст еще раз и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is your future speciality?
2. What is the origin of the word landscape? What did it originally mean?
3. What elements does a landscape include?
4. What scientific disciplines does landscape engineering embrace?
5. What applied sciences does it draw upon?
6. What is the basis of landscape engineering?
7. Where are the landscape engineers employed?
8. What can you say about the work of landscape managers?
9. Landscape planners are concerned with the design of new private gardens, aren't they?
10. What principle does landscape ecology theory include?

7. Прочитайте текст, переведите, не пользуясь словарем, и найдите предложения, в которых говорится о том, что парк Кью является уникальным ботаническим центром.

Botanical garden in London

There are eighty parks in London, large and small.

In the south-west London, near the river Thames there is a fantastic park of Great Britain – the Kew Gardens. It is a botanical garden. All year round you see lots of flowers there because Kew gets its plants – 100,000 different plants – from almost all countries of the world. The plants, which like hot weather, live in greenhouses. Another one is cactus house. Cacti came here from deserts where month after month it doesn't rain.

There are hundreds of different trees in 120 hectares of Kew. Some of the trees are 200 years old. The trees which are few in the world live in this garden.

Kew is important for men, who are fond of nature, trees and flowers, and for young men, who are going to study botany and gardening. Every year sixty young men from all over the world come here for the three-year-course of gardening at Kew. After this course they work in big parks and gardens in many different countries.

In three museums of Kew visitors see timber from the trees of many countries, food plants, medicine plants and industrial plants. 300 people work at Kew now.

In fine weather about 20,000 people a day come to visit Kew.

8. Прочитайте текст, расскажите на английском языке об особенностях растительного мира разных зон нашей страны.

Let's cross our country from south to north.

The central part of Russia lies in the temperate zone. Here everything seems balanced: the four seasons fall into the classical three-month periods, each with their own clearly-defined features. This is a zone of forests with mingling spruce and pine, oak and linden, of softly-changing lands-capes, slow rivers and unhurried dawns. It takes several hours for dusk¹ to set in here. The annual heat budget is half what it is in the extreme south. As we move northwards it becomes smaller and smaller affecting every aspect of nature and life.

The balanced character of the temperate zone changes; the summer twilight² grows longer till it merges into 'white nights'. The vast expanses of fertile fields give way to industrial landscapes.

Coniferous forests take the place of deciduous forests. This is the taiga, or rather southern taiga. A boundless stretch of coniferous forests. Deciduous trees, including linden, maple and oak wholly disappear and only birch and aspen crop up in areas that have been swept by fires. In low, damp places the taiga is a dark coniferous forest made up of spruce and fir-trees. Light coniferous – pine and larch – forests predominate on sandy soils.

The middle taiga gives way to the northern-taiga zone. The ground is covered with mosses. There are less trees and more marshland. Giant firs disappear. The North bends the remaining trees into fantastic shapes, their branches stretching towards the earth. Vegetation becomes more sparse – this is the beginning of the forest-tundra zone. Here one comes across fir trees with all branches growing only on one side, in the direction of the prevailing wind, or trees with branches growing in two tiers³: fierce ground winds carrying sharp particles of snow denude the middle part of the trunks of buds⁴ leaving only those at the top and the very bottom where they are protected by snowdrifts.

We reach the Arctic Circle. Beyond this boundary lies the zone of short polar days and long polar nights and the farther north one goes the longer they are.

To a certain extent the tundra is bounded by the Arctic Circle. The tundra is a treeless stretch of land with dwarf⁵ birches and willows⁶ growing close to the ground as if seeking shelter from the violent winds and blizzards.

Still farther north shrubs give way to mosses and lichens and then to the Arctic tundra. Even further lies the zone of rocky, ice-covered polar wasteland bounded by the frozen sea extending to the North Pole.

1. dusk – сумерки
2. twilight – сумерки / полумрак
3. tier – ряд, ярус
4. bud – почка (растения)
5. dwarf – карликовый
6. willow – ива

9. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на английский язык, пользуясь следующими словами:

crusaders – крестоносцы
to inundate – наводнять
fastidious – изощренный, изысканный
amateurs – любители
gothic – готический
heavenly – божественный, небесный
to create – создавать
to display – выставлать

Многие поэты и художники посвятили этому удивительному цветку свои произведения. Имя ему – роза.

Розы выращивали в парках и садах Ассирии, Вавилона, Древней Греции, Рима. Полагают, что местом рождения розы является Персия. В Европу розу привезли крестоносцы из Дамаска в 12 веке. К концу 18 века торговцы, путешественники, исследователи наводнили Европу огромным количеством различных видов кустов роз из Индии, Китая, Японии. Изощренный процесс селекции продолжается с тех пор. В начале 20 века 10 000 видов роз уже были известны в Европе. И профессионалы, и любители прилагают усилия,

чтобы получить новые. Они выставляют результаты своей работы на ежегодных выставках. Дизайнеры используют этот цветок в создании изысканных ландшафтов. Розу можно увидеть в элементах архитектуры. Она играет важную роль в готическом символизме. Для христиан роза – божественный цветок.

10. Расскажите о своей специальности.

ECOLOGY

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

nature	[ˈneɪtʃə]	природа
dry up	[draɪ ʌp]	высыхать
source	[ˈsɔ:s]	источник
rare	[rɛə]	редкий
environment	[ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt]	окружающая среда
animal	[ˈænɪml]	животное
interaction	[ˌɪntərˈækʃn]	взаимодействие
destruction	[dɪˈstrʌkʃn]	разрушение
increase	[ɪnˈkri:s]	возрастать
disaster	[dɪˈzɑ:stə]	несчастье, беда
by-product	[baɪˈprɒdʌkt]	побочный продукт
damage	[ˈdæmɪdʒ]	вред
pollute	[pəˈlu:t]	загрязнение
consequence	[ˈkɒnsɪkwəns]	последствие
breathe	[bri:ð]	дышать
explosion	[ɪkˈspləʊʒn]	взрыв
harmful	[ˈhɑ:mfl]	вредный
protection	[prəˈtekʃn]	защита
careless	[ˈkeələs]	небрежный
concern	[kənˈsɜ:n]	забота
substance	[ˈsʌbstəns]	вещество
security	[sɪˈkjʊərɪti]	безопасность
upset	[ʌpˈset]	нарушать
research center	[rɪˈsɜ:tʃ ˈsentə]	научно-исследов. институт
save	[seɪv]	спасать

to take measures	[teɪk 'meʒəs]	принимать меры
to take care of	[teɪk 'keə əv]	заботиться
oxygen	['ɒksɪdʒən]	кислород
prevent	[prɪ'vent]	предотвращать

2. Прочитайте, переведите текст на русский язык.

It is not an easy thing to choose a profession out of more than 2000 existing in the world. As for me I made my choice long ago. During all school years biology and chemistry were my favourite subjects. That is why last year I entered the Bratsk State University to become a student of the Natural Sciences Faculty. Now I am a second-year student.

At the University we are taught different subjects, but the future ecologist should clearly know and understand ecological problems of our planet.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousand of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burnt in fire. Their disappearance upset the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of ecological crisis.

As a result of Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986 the most horrible ecological disaster befell Belarus and it's people. About 18 per cent of the territory of Belarus were polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the republic's agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power station are tragic for the Belarusian nation.

Environment protection is a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has already been made in this direction. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centres are set up. The international environmental research centre has been set up on lake Baikal. Such organizations as “Green Peace” and “Friend of the Earth” are also doing much to preserve the environment.

These are only the initial steps and they must be carried forward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generation. And I think that having received the Diploma in Higher Education in the sphere of Ecology I shall be able to do my best in this struggle for clean environment.

3. Научитесь правильно произносить следующие интернациональные слова:

harmony	[ˈhɑ:məni]
ozone	[ˈoʊzoun]
crisis	[ˈkraɪsɪs]
percent	[pəˈsent]
territory	[ˈterɪtəri]
progress	[ˈprəʊɡres]
organizations	[ˌɔ:gənaɪˈzeɪʃən]
universal	[ˌju:niˈvɜ:səl]

4. Прочитайте текст еще раз и найдите английские эквиваленты указанных слов, словосочетаний и предложений.

а) второкурсник, жить в гармонии, побочные продукты их деятельности, разрушение озонового слоя, первые шаги.

б) Что касается меня, то я сделал свой выбор давно.

Огромные лесные пространства вырубаются и сгорают.

В результате исчезают навсегда некоторые редкие виды животных, птиц, рыб, многие реки и озера высыхают.

5. Восстановите по памяти (на русском языке), в каком контексте упоминаются следующие словосочетания:

favorite subjects
harmful substances
horrible ecological disaster
research center

6. Прослушайте дикторскую запись указанных ниже предложений. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова и словосочетания в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

1. The by-products of their activity _____ the air we _____, the water we _____, the land we _____ grain and vegetables.

2. The consequences of _____ at the atomic power station are _____ for the Belarusian nation.

3. That is why _____ to create a system of _____ should be taken.

4. In many countries _____ protection _____ and _____ are set up.

5. We are to save life on the planet not only _____ of the present but also for the _____ .

7. Научитесь читать следующие вопросительные предложения, имитируя интонацию диктора. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the source of people's life?

2. What do the words "development of civilization" mean?

3. What has the development of civilization led to?

4. Why did some species of animals, birds, plants disappear from the earth?

5. What do you know about ecological disasters on the Earth?

6. What are the consequences of these tragedies?

7. What has been done to solve ecological problems?

8. Why is your speciality important for all generations?

8. Разделите текст на логические части и озаглавьте их.

9. Послушайте тексты и ответьте на вопросы.

a) 1. Why do we have no right to blame our ancestors for their careless attitude to nature?

2. What produces a negative effect on the biosphere?

Our ancestors considered the Earth's resources to be boundless and endless. We have no right to blame our ancestors for their ecological ignorance: they fought to live.

Even in the 19-th century when the word “ecology” was born people continued to use nature as consumers, considering Man to be “lord and king” of nature and not the child.

In the 19-th century with the growth of science and technology human achievements in conquering nature became so great that man’s economic activities began to produce an increasingly negative effect on the biosphere.

- b) 1. Why didn’t the past wars affect the atmosphere?
2. What is life on the Earth impossible without?*

In the past wars left their scars only where they were waged, and didn’t affect the atmosphere or the World Ocean. The impact of nuclear weapons is global and will affect land, air and sea environment. Nuclear explosions on the ground will cause irreversible changes in the chemical composition of the upper atmosphere. Life on the Earth is impossible without ozone. This gas, concentrated chiefly in the stratosphere (at an altitude of 10-50 kilometers) creates an “ozone shield” which protects life on the planet from the deadly impact of harsh ultraviolet radiation from the Sun.

Observations of anomalous phenomena in atmosphere and data on weather and climate changes in the period between 1958 and 1962, when the most powerful atmospheric nuclear tests were held, indicate that nuclear conflict would bring about an ecological disaster and the death of civilization on the Earth.

10. Перескажите текст «My Speciality».

MY PROFESSION IS A TEACHER

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова:

trait	[treɪ]	характерная черта
loyalty	[ˈlɔɪəltɪ]	верность
devotion	[dɪˈvɒʃən]	преданность
impart	[ɪmˈpɑːt]	тот, кто делится знаниями
to foresee	[fɔːˈsiː]	предвидеть
to precede	[priːˈsiːd]	предшествовать

feudal	[ˈfjuːdl]	феодальный
knowledgeable	[ˈnɒlɪdʒəbl]	подготовленный

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.

If you ask me why of all humanities I have chosen history, my answer will be: it interests me as a science because it helps one to understand and explain the processes going on in various aspects of human history. It also helps one to foresee the course of events in the future. But no one can really study any particular period of history unless he knows a lot about what preceded it, and what came after it.

Now I am a second-year student of the Bratsk State University and I belong to the Humanitarian and Pedagogical Faculty. It was shortly before leaving school that I made up my mind to enter this faculty and take up History seriously as my future speciality.

I know that a teacher is the central figure in the teaching and educational process. A teacher takes an active part in shaping child's character. He has a lot of difficulties trying to develop such traits of character as: kindness, loyalty, cooperation, respect for ideals, devotion to duty. The teaching profession is one of the most important and difficult ones. The students who have chosen the teaching profession should clearly understand what makes a good teacher. A teacher must be an educated person and he must like children. A real teacher must be a professional, he must have deep knowledge of his subject.

There are many historical subjects in our programme. When we are through with ancient History, we'll pass over to the study of the Middle Ages. As to Russian History, I think we'll start learning the pre-Revolutionary period next year, but not until we are through with the feudal period. When I am in my third year, I wish to devote myself to the special study of Modern and Contemporary History which I am greatly attracted to.

But to be a good teacher you also need some of the gifts of a good actor. The main difficulty is to hold the attention and interest of your class. You must be a clear speaker with good, strong and pleasing voice. Lisenkova, Shatalov, Ilyin, Amonashvilly and other famous teachers are not only the imparters of knowledge, but fine actors in class as well. One of the main ideas of their teaching methods is the pedagogics of cooperation. New demands are presented to the teacher by the school

reform and the social prestige and authority of teaching profession will be raised.

Whether I'll make a very good teacher or a research worker remains to be seen, but I'm sure that eventually I'll become quite knowledgeable in the field of History and perhaps social sciences. Students graduating from our faculty are full of energy to apply in practice knowledge acquired at the University.

3. Научитесь правильно произносить следующие интернациональные слова:

humanity	[hju:'mænɪtɪ]
faculty	[fækəltɪ]
prestige	[pres'tɪ:ʒ]
authority	[ɔ:θɔɪtɪ]
social	['səʊʃəl]
energy	['enədʒɪ]

4. Прочитайте текст еще раз и найдите английские эквиваленты:

а) слов и словосочетаний:

определенный; особый; события; незадолго до; учебный процесс; доброта;

б) предложений:

Я решил поступить на этот факультет.

Профессия учителя одна из самых важных и сложных.

У учителя должен быть сильный и приятный голос.

К учителям предъявлены новые требования.

У настоящего учителя должны быть глубокие знания по предмету.

5. Восстановите по памяти (на русском языке), в каком контексте упоминаются следующие английские словосочетания:

the processes going on in various aspects of human history; take up history seriously; a lot of difficulties; the feudal period; some of the gifts of a good actor.

6. Прослушайте дикторскую запись указанных ниже предложений. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова и словосочетания в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

a) It interests me as _____ because it _____ one to _____ and _____ the processes going on in various aspects of human history.

b) I belong to the _____.

c) A teacher is _____ in the _____ and _____ process.

d) A real teacher must be a _____.

e) One of the main ideas of their _____ is the _____ of _____.

7. Научитесь читать следующие вопросительные предложения, имитируя интонацию диктора. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why did you enter the Humanitarian and Pedagogical faculty?
2. What subjects do you study?
3. What is necessary to be a good teacher?
4. When do the students of your faculty begin their specialization?
5. What famous teachers do you know?
6. What are you going to be after graduating from the University?

8. Разделите текст на логические части и озаглавьте их.

9. Прослушайте тексты и ответьте на вопросы:

- a) 1. Where did V. Sukhomlinsky work?
2. How long had he worked as the head of the school?

Vasily Sukhomlinsky worked as a teacher in a small Ukrainian village and became famous as an educationalist.

Sukhomlinsky had worked as the head of the Pavlysh school for 23 years. Sukhomlinsky's scientific career started with the work on the book "Teacher's Collective of a Secondary School". Sukhomlinsky was Candidate of Pedagogical sciences and at the age of 39 he was elected a Corresponding member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Sukhomlinsky maintained that pedagogy is a science for both teachers and parents. Sukhomlinsky's books have been translated into more than 60 foreign languages and languages of the Russian peoples. The heritage

left by the great teacher is varied and many sided. It helps teachers to deal with the complex problems of teaching and bringing up children in the modern school.

- b) 1. When and where was Makarenko born?*
- 2. How old was Anton when he was sent to the city school?*
- 3. Did he do well at the Institute?*

Anton Semjonovitch Makarenko was born on March, 13, 1868 in the town of Belopolye in the Ukraine. His father was a worker. Anton was a very capable boy. He learnt to read at the age of five. When he was 12 years old he was sent to the city secondary school. Through his school years, and later in the pedagogical institute, he always stood at the head of his class. He graduated from the Poltava Institute with a gold medal. Makarenko was not only a remarkable teacher but also a well-known theoretician who made a great contribution to Russian pedagogics. At present many Russian teachers follow his principle in education.

10. Расскажите о Вашей специальности.

PEDAGOGICS AND PSYCHOLOGY

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

pedagogics	[.pedə'gɒdʒɪks]	педагогика
psychology	[saɪ'kɒlədʒɪ]	психология
deeply interested in smth	['di:plɪ]	глубоко интересоваться чем-то
to be eager	['i:gə]	стремиться
to master	['ma:stə]	овладевать
a broad outlook	['brɔ:d 'aʊtlʊk]	широкий кругозор, мировоззрение
sympathy	['sɪmpəθɪ]	симпатия, взаимное понимание, сочувствие
view	['vju:]	взгляд, мнение, суждение
inquiring	[ɪn'kwaiəɪŋ]	пытливый
character	['kærəktə]	характер

attitude	[ˈætɪtʃu:d]	отношение, позиция
specialization	[ˌspeʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n]	специализация
quality	[ˈkwɒlɪti]	качество
to provide	[prəˈvaɪd]	предоставлять, давать
condition	[kənˈdɪʃn]	условие
creative	[kriˈeɪtɪv]	творческий
activity	[ækˈtɪvɪti]	деятельность
to be engaged in smth	[ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd]	заниматься чем-либо
scientific	[ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk]	научный
research	[rɪˈsə:tʃ]	исследование, научная работа
to reflect	[rɪˈflekt]	отражать
range	[reɪndʒ]	область, круг, сфера
undergraduate	[ˌʌndəˈɡrædʒuət]	студент старшего курса
experience	[ɪksˈpɪəriəns]	опыт
inner	[ˈɪnə]	внутренний
nature	[neɪtʃə]	природа
behavior	[biˈheɪvjə]	поведение
to influence	[ˈɪnfluəns]	оказывать влияние, воздействовать
hereditary	[hɪˈredɪtəri]	наследственный
environmental	[ɪnˌvaɪr(ə)nˈmentl]	относящийся к окружению
additional	[əˈdɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l]	дополнительный
to do one's best	[duˈwʌnˈz best]	делать все возможное
highly-qualified	[ˈhaɪliˈkwɒlɪfaɪd]	высококвалифицированный
field	[fi:ld]	сфера, область
to be diversified	[daɪˈvɜ:sɪfaɪd]	быть разнообразным
psychological	[saɪˈkɒlədʒɪkəl]	психолог-консультант
adviser	ədˈvaɪzə]	
post-graduate	[ˌpəʊst-ˈɡrædʒuət]	аспирантура
courses	kɔ:sɪz]	
to succeed	[səkˈsi:d]	добиваться, достичь цели

2. Прочитайте текст.

My future speciality

I am a second-year student of the Bratsk State University, the Faculty of Pedagogics and Psychology. I've chosen psychology as my profession. In the near future I'll graduate from the University and become a specialist in pedagogics or a psychologist. I want to work with people and try to understand them better. And, of course, it will help me to understand myself better, too. Also I think that psychology is a fast developing science and I'll always have a job.

My future job will be connected both with pedagogics and psychology. As I'm deeply interested in these sciences, I'm eager to master my speciality.

What makes a good teacher? First of all, a teacher should have a true interest in children and love for them. He must be also a well-educated person with a broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subject. A teacher should have the qualities of sympathy, kindness and an inquiring mind. I think that a teacher is a person who is teaching as well as learning himself all his life. As for me I'd like to teach my pupils to develop their intellect, from their views and characters, their attitude to life and other people.

At the University we are taught various subjects, such as Pedagogics, History, Philosophy, the Russian language, foreign languages, Physical training, computer science and others. After two years of studying general subjects, specialization, begins. Our faculty provides all necessary conditions for developing the students' creative activity.

Many students of our department are engaged in scientific work. The themes of the students' research reflect the wide range of their interests. At the end of the fourth year the University undergraduates are sent for a few month to school to get some practical experience in teaching.

The profession of a psychologist deals with a person, his feelings, his inner world and studies a human nature and behavior. Most people still don't realize the importance of psychology in every sphere of human life. For me, one of the central problems is the person's character which is known to be influenced both by hereditary and environmental factors. I must study a lot of special and additional literature and do my best to become a highly-qualified specialist in my field.

My future profession is quite diversified and the graduates of our faculty can work not only at secondary schools, at the higher educational establishments but also at different offices as psychological advisors. They may continue their studies taking the post-graduate courses if they have a desire to become scientists.

I don't know yet if I shall make a good teacher or be a success in some other field of social life. But I'm sure that my knowledge received at the University will help me in my future work.

3. Найдите в тексте предложения со следующими интернациональными словами, прочитайте их и переведите; придумайте с ними свои предложения:

pedagogics, psychology, character, activity, sympathy, specialization, creative, nature, psychological, intellect;

4. Прочитайте текст еще раз. Найдите в тексте:

а) эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

будущая профессия, быстроразвивающаяся наука, овладеть специальностью, глубокое знание предмета, пытливый ум, творческая активность, научная работа, характер человека, во всех сферах человеческой жизни, высшее учебное заведение, добиться успеха в будущей работе.

б) эквиваленты следующих предложений:

1. В качестве своей будущей профессии я избрал психологию.
2. Я также думаю, что психология – это быстро развивающаяся наука и что у меня всегда будет работа.
3. После двух лет обучения начинается специализация.
4. В конце четвертого курса студентов направляют на несколько месяцев в школу для того, чтобы получить практический опыт преподавателя.
5. Большинство людей все еще не осознают важность психологии во всех сферах человеческой деятельности.
6. Они могут продолжить учебу в аспирантуре, если хотят стать учеными.
7. Неизвестно, стану ли я хорошим учителем или же добьюсь успеха в другой области общественной жизни.

5. “Memory test”. Восстановите по памяти на русском языке, в каком контексте встречаются следующие английские словосочетания:

- 1) a well-educated person with broad outlook;
- 2) to develop one’s intellect;
- 3) to reflect the wide range of one’s interest;
- 4) to be influenced both by hereditary and environmental factors;
- 5) to become a highly-qualified specialist.

6. Прослушайте дикторскую запись приведенных ниже предложений. Постарайтесь понять, какие слова в них отсутствуют. Повторите полные предложения.

1. In the near future I’ll graduate from the University and become ...
2. Also, I think that ... is a fast developing science and I’ll always have ...
3. A teacher should have ... of sympathy, kindness and an inquiring mind.
4. At the University we ... various subjects.
5. Many students of our department ... in scientific work.
6. I must study a lot of ... and do my best to become a highly-qualified specialist in my field.

7. Научитесь читать следующие вопросительные предложения, имитируя интонацию диктора. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where do you study?
2. What’s your future profession?
3. Why have you chosen psychology as your future profession?
4. What makes a good teacher?
5. What qualities should a teacher have?
6. What subjects are you taught at the University?
7. When does your specialization begin?
8. Does your faculty provide all necessary conditions for developing the students’ creative activity?
9. What does the profession of a psychologist deal with?
10. Where can the graduates of your faculty work?

8. Разделите текст на логические части и озаглавьте их.

9. Прочитайте следующие тексты и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. Do you agree with the author's point of view?
3. What's your own opinion?

1. Gradually more and more patients came to see Freud, and with each patient he tried to learn something new about his work. He also tried to analyze himself. He realized that some of the ideas that affect people are unconscious – we don't know about them though they are in our own minds. Freud said that people may do things without knowing the real reason why they are doing it.

gradually – постепенно;

affect – влиять;

unconscious – бессознательный;

2. The education of children starts as soon as they are born; girls wear pink and boys wear blue; boys play with guns and girls play with dolls. Boys are allowed to make more noise and cause more trouble, while girls are supposed to be more interested in talking to and understanding people. This kind of education prepares boys for power in the world but for little else.

3. Some doctors give names to these two personality types: Type A and type B people. Type As work very hard, worry a lot, and are often bad-tempered. Type Bs are the opposite. They don't worry. Work's not so important to them and they don't get angry easily. They like to relax a lot and have fun. The doctors say it is better for your health and your heart if you are a Type B person. So what are you? Type A or type B?

4. Fear is a terrible thing. I suppose, if I asked you what you were afraid of, you would answer lions or tigers or mice, or ghosts, heights, or some other wild animal. Perhaps you would reply that you were afraid when you walked in the forest alone on a dark windy night; when you were alone in the house and the wind moved the bushes in the dark outside. Fear can take many forms, but really, most of the time, we are only slightly frightened, not terrified.

10. Расскажите:

а) о вашей специальности;

б) о роли вашей специальности в обществе.

HISTORIAN

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

historian	[his'tɔ:riən]	историк
to be fond of	[br'fɒnd əv]	увлекаться чем-либо
shortly before	[ʃɔ:tlɪ br'fɔ:]	незадолго до
make up one's mind	[meɪk 'ʌp 'waɪns 'maɪnd]	принимать решение
Modern History	[ʼmɒdən 'hɪstəri]	новая история
Contemporary (History)	[kən'tempərəri]	новейшая (история)
foresee	[fɔ:'si:]	предвидеть
precede	[pri:si:d]	предшествовать
to wage (war)	[weɪdʒ]	вести (войну)
manage	[ʼmænidʒ]	справляться
unleash	[ʌn'li:f]	развязывать

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Historian

I'm in my third year of the Humanitarian and Pedagogical Faculty at the Bratsk State University. Our faculty was founded in 1997. At present students study here. I must say that I'm very interested in the subjects which I have chosen of all humanities as my future specialty. History was my favorite subject at school. I was fond of reading historical novels describing life, culture and political events in different countries of the world. It was shortly before leaving school that I made up my mind to enter this faculty and take up History seriously as my future profession.

History (from Greek 'historia') is a process of developing nature and society. History as a science studies the past of mankind in all its

variety and concreteness. “Historia est magistra vitae”, said an ancient philosopher.

There are many historical subjects in our programme: Ancient History, the Middle Ages, Russian and Regional History, Modern and Contemporary History, etc.

History interests me as a science because it helps people understand and explain the processes going on in various aspects of human life. It also helps people foresee the course of events in future. But it is impossible to study any particular period of history if one doesn't know a lot about what preceded it and what came after it.

Historians study and describe the historic events taking place in different epochs and in different countries. Their descriptions and analyses should be strictly objective and scientific.

If we look at the historic past we can see that the entire history of human society is that of wars and struggle for power, as well as people's revolts for better life and freedom. Wars in different times and in different countries, except just ones, were waged with the purpose of conquering other lands and peoples, with making profits on the resources of oppressed nations.

Since World War II a lot has been done by peace-loving nations to save the world from a new global catastrophe. But nobody managed to prevent local wars unleashed in different parts of the planet and taking away thousands of people's lives. Peace and peaceful co-existence remain the key problem of our epoch.

The profession of a historian is quite diversified. The graduates of our Faculty can work as teachers and research workers at secondary and higher schools, different museums and archives. Many of them have become scientists or have chosen public activity as their career.

Whether I shall make a good teacher or become successful in some other field of social life remains to be seen. But I'm sure that my knowledge received at the University will help me succeed in my future work.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What faculty and year are you in?
2. What period of World History do you study this year?
3. Why do wars and revolts occupy a considerable place in human society?
4. What does history as a science study?

5. Why are you interested in history and what period attracts you most?
6. Have you already chosen the theme of your diploma work?
7. What historic period will it deal with?
8. Where would you like to work after graduating from the University?

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих выражений:

романы, описывающие жизнь, культуру и политические события; поступать на этот факультет; будущая профессия; процесс развития; исторические события, происходящие в различные периоды времени и в различных странах; миролюбивые народы; предотвращать внутренние войны; выпускники нашего факультета; главная задача нашего времени.

5. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги, выучите их наизусть.

а)

History Science

Professor: What is History?

Student: It's a science dealing with the development of human society.

Professor: When did historical thought appear?

Student: I think it goes back as far as the 4th-3rd millennium B.C.

Professor: You are quite right. Could you give me the names of the most famous ancient historians?

Student: Certainly. They are: Herodotus, who was the "father of History", Xenophon and Polybius. They all come from Ancient Greece. As to the historians of Ancient Rome Titus, Tacitus and Plutarch are most well-known.

Professor: That's right. What can be said about the first historical writings? What were they like?

Student: As far as I know they were stone inscriptions, reviews and chronicles showing various events in Egypt, Babylon, Assyria and Persia.

Professor: Exactly so. Do you know any Russian historians of the 18th or 19th century?

Student: If I am not mistaken, Russian historiography was represented by Karamzin, Granovsky, Solovyev, Kluchevsky and others.

Professor: So much for today. See you tomorrow.

Herodotus [he'rodətas] – Геродот

Xenophon ['zenəfən] – Ксенофонт

Polibius [pɒ'libiəs] – Полибий

Greece [gri:s] – Греция

Rome [roum] – Рим

Titus ['taitəs] – Тит

Tacitus ['tæsitəs] – Тацит

Plutarch ['plu:ta:k] – Плутарх

Egypt ['i:ɟɪpt] – Египет

Babylon ['bæbɪlən] – Вавилон

Assyria [ə'siəriə] – Ассирия

Persia [, pə:ʃə] – Персия

human society ['hju:mən sə'saiəti] – человеческое общество

to appear [ə'piə] – появляться

millennium [mi'leniəm] – тысячелетие

stone inscriptions – надписи на камнях

reviews [ri'vju:z] – обзоры

chronicles [k'rɒniklz] – летописи

to deal with – рассматривать, иметь дело

to go as far back as – восходить

What were they like? – Что они собой представляли?

So much for today. – На сегодня достаточно.

If I am not mistaken – если я не ошибаюсь

B.C. (Before Christ) – до н.э.

A.D. (Anno Domini) – н.э.

Exactly so – совершенно верно

to represent – представлять

b)

At the University

Applicant: What department do you study at?

The 3rd year student: I'm a 3rd year student of the History Department. I've already passed my last exams and soon I'll have my museum practice.

A. I am going to take entrance exams this summer. I've chosen History – as my future profession. I hope to pass the exam successfully but many applicants failed last year.

S. It depends on your knowledge. If you study well and if you're fond of History, you'll be enrolled in the University.

A. Is it difficult to study at the History Department?

S. If you work hard at all lectures, tutorials and seminars, if you read a lot of specialized literature and analyze it, then I hope you'll be a good historian.

A. What subjects did you study when you were a first-year student?

S. We studied Archaeology, Ancient History, Latin, Russian History (the period of feudalism), English and some other subjects. At the end of each term we took tests and exams. Each year we present an essay to our scientific adviser and make contributions in class and sometimes at the students' conferences on historical themes/topics.

A. It sounds attractive.

S. I'm sure you'll enjoy your studies at the University. I wish you good luck at your entrance exams.

A. Thanks a lot.

applicant – абитуриент

department – факультет, отделение, кафедра

to take (pass) an exam – держать (сдать) экзамен

to fail in (at) – провалиться на экзамене

to be going to – собираться (намереваться) что-либо сделать

entrance exam – вступительный экзамен

success – успех

successfully – успешно

to depend on (upon) – зависеть от

to be fond of = to like – любить, нравиться

to be enrolled in – быть зачисленным в

hard – усердно

Archaeology – археология

to present an essay – представить курсовую работу
test – зачет
scientific – научный
adviser – руководитель
it sounds attractive – звучит привлекательно
to enjoy – получать удовольствие
luck – удача

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.

The Primitive Community

The history of mankind begins with the primitive community. The appearance of new tools and new methods of labour led to the replacement of the human herd by the clan. Several clans, that is communities, or related individuals formed a tribe. Both the tribe and the clan were governed by elders who were chosen for their life experience and knowledge. The human herd and the clan were two consecutive stages in the development of primitive society.

The related members of the clan jointly owned their hunting grounds and the lands which they tilled. They lived and worked together, and consumed in common the products of their labour. Since they lived together in groups, they could provide themselves with food and keep fires burning.

The primitive human herd possesses the simplest tools: a hand-axe, a digging stock and a wooden club. Thousands of years passed before stone tools were replaced by those made of metal (bronze, iron). When people invented the harpoon, they took up fishing. The invention of bows and arrows helped to start cattle-breeding, and axes made it possible to go over to farming.

In primitive society there was no private property, therefore there were no classes and no exploitation — that is, appropriation by the rich of the fruits of other men's labour. Since there were no classes, there was no state system, that is no armed forces, no prisons, no courts, no overseers, and no government bodies.

7. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

первобытная община, первобытное общество, человеческое стадо, род, племя, образовать племя, старейшины, орудия труда (металлические, бронзовые, железные, каменные), дубинка, лук, топор, стрела, мотыга, управлять, заниматься (охотой, рыбной ловлей, сельским хозяйством, разведением скота), выбирать, владеть, обеспечивать, изобретать, заменять, еда, огонь, совместно, сообща.

8. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What does the history of mankind begin with?
2. What led to the replacement of the human herd by the clan?
3. Who governed the clan?
4. What tools had the people?
5. What was their main occupation?
6. What was the structure of primitive society?

9. Прослушайте текст, озаглавьте его и ответьте на вопрос: *What holiday do the people of North Carolina celebrate during the third week in September and why?*

Indians were the first people to live in our country. That is why they are called Native Americans. Because they were here before the white settlers, it is important to remember and thank the Indians. Indians gave modern Americans many gifts and taught the settlers many new ways of doing things. Each year in North Carolina we celebrate Indian Heritage Week during the third week in September.

Heritage – наследие; gift – дар

10. Прослушайте текст, озаглавьте его и ответьте на вопросы:

1. Did the Indians live in caves?
2. What materials did they use for their dwellings?
3. Could one find any pieces of furniture there?

Indians in North Carolina did not live in teepees. Most of the Indians in North Carolina lived in small buildings made of wood and reeds. The frame of the house was made from wooden poles that were tied to-

gether. The walls and roof were made from reed mats or sheets of tree bark. Long tables or benches were usually the only furniture in their structures.

teepee = wigwam – дом, помещение

reed = rush – тростник, камыш

pole – кол, жердь, столб

mat – настил

11. Расскажите о вашей будущей профессии.

THE PROFESSION OF A LAWYER

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

the Law Faculty	[ˈlɔːfækəltɪ]	юридический факультет
a lawyer	[ˈlɔɪə]	юрист, правовед
highly-qualified	[ˈhaɪliˈkwɒlɪfaɪd]	высококвалифицированный
specialist	[ˈspeʃəlist]	специалист
field	[fiːld]	область, сфера
additional	[əˈdɪʃənl]	дополнительный
justice	[ˈdʒʌstɪs]	правосудие, справедливость
to exercise	[ˈeksəsaɪz]	осуществлять, применять
on the principles of		на принципах...
equality	[ɪˈkwɒləti]	равенство, равноправие
before the law	[bɪˈfɔː ðə ˈlɔː ænd ðə	перед законом и судом
and the court	ˈkɔːt]	
social	[ˈsəʊʃəl]	общественный, социальный
property	[ˈprɒpətiˈstændɪŋ]	имущественное положение
standing		
official stand-	[əˈfɪʃəlˈstændɪŋ]	общественное положение
ing		
regardless	[rɪˈgɑːdləs]	независимо; невзирая на...
to presume	[priˈzjuːm]	допускать, считать доказанным

innocent	[ˈɪnəsənt]	невиновный, невинный
guarantee	[ˌɡærənˈti:]	гарантия, обязательство
guilty	[ˈɡɪltɪ]	виновный
diversified	[daɪˈvə:sɪfaɪd]	разнообразный
graduate	[ˈɡrædʒuɪt]	выпускник
investigator	[ɪnˈvestɪgeɪtə]	следователь
defence coun- cel	[dɪˈfensˈkaʊnsəl]	адвокат, защитник
legal consult- ant	[ˈli:gəl kənˈsʌltənt]	юрисконсульт
the law- governed state	[ˈlɔ:ˈɡʌvənd steɪt]	правовое государство
to exist	[ɪɡˈzɪst]	существовать
duty	[ˈdʒʊti]	долг, обязанность
crime	[kraɪm]	преступление
hooliganism	[ˈhu:lɪɡənɪzm]	хулиганство
stealing	[ˈsti:lɪŋ]	воровство, кража
murder	[ˈmɜ:də]	убийство
traffic viola- tion	[ˈtræfɪkˌvaɪəˈleɪʃn]	нарушение правил дорож- ного движения
to do one's best		делать все возможное
to punish	[ˈpʌnɪʃ]	наказывать
to prevent	[prɪˈvent]	предотвращать
to fight (against)	[ˈfaɪt]	бороться с чем-либо
society	[səˈsaɪəti]	общество
legal interests	[ˈli:gəlˈɪntərəsts]	законные интересы
to provide	[prəˈvaɪd]	обеспечивать
condition	[kənˈdɪʃn]	условие
creative	[kriˈeɪtɪv]	творческий
activity	[ækˈtɪvɪti]	деятельность
to be engaged (in smth)	[ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd]	заниматься (чем-либо)
to reflect	[rɪˈflekt]	отражать
the Post-graduate courses		аспирантура
Sociology	[ˌsəʊʃiˈɒlədʒɪ]	социология
Roman Law	[ˈrəʊmənˈlɔ:]	римское право
Labour Law	[ˈleɪbəˈlɔ:]	трудовое право

Civil Law	[ˈsɪvəlˈlɔː]	гражданское право
Family Law	[ˈfæmɪliˈlɔː]	семейное право
Constitutional Law	[ˌkɒn- stiˈtjuːʃənəlˈlɔː]	конституционное право
Administrative Law	[ədˈmɪnis- trətɪvˈlɔː]	административное право
the Theory of State and Law	[ˈθiəriˌəvˈsteɪt ændˈlɔː]	теория государства и права

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

My future profession

I'm a second-year student of the Bratsk State University. I study at the Law Faculty. In three years I'll graduate from the University and become a professional lawyer. To be a highly-qualified specialist in his field one must know much. So at the University we are taught various general and special subjects: Philosophy, Sociology, Foreign Languages, Roman Law, Labour Law, Civil Law, Family Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law, the Theory of State and Law and many others. Besides I should study a lot of additional literature. After two years of studying general subjects specialization begins.

I should also say that our faculty provides all necessary conditions for developing the students' creative activity. Many students of our department are engaged in scientific work. The themes of the students' research reflect the wide range of their interests. The graduates of our faculty may continue their studies taking the post-graduate courses if they have a desire to become scientists.

As you know, in our country justice is exercised on the principles of equality of citizens before the law and the court, regardless of social position, property and official standing, nationality and race. All people before the court are presumed innocent, until the court, having observed all procedural guarantees, finds them guilty.

The profession of a lawyer is quite diversified. Lawyers have to solve many problems that still exist in our society. The graduates of our faculty can work as investigators, judges, defence counsels, legal consultants. The duty of lawyers is not only to punish people for various crimes: hooliganism, stealing, murder, traffic violation etc. They must do their best to prevent crimes, to fight against evil in our society. The

lawyers protect the rights and legal interests of citizens, institutions and organizations. I think that now the profession of a lawyer is one of the most important in the law-governed state.

3. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений:

additional literature, the law-governed state, to fight against evil, scientific work, traffic violations, still exist, Civil Law, a highly-qualified specialist, stealing, to solve, legal interests, social position, to prevent crimes, society, property, all procedural guarantees, all necessary conditions, a professional lawyer, a desire to become a scientist.

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений:

независимо от, обязанность юристов, специализация, занимаются научной работой, правосудие, адвокат, законные интересы граждан, римское право, профессиональный юрист, наказывать, виновный, невиновный, следователь, широкий круг, защищать права, преступление, юридический факультет, делать все возможное, теория государства и права.

5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What faculty do you study at?
2. What's your future profession?
3. What subjects are you taught at the University?
4. When does specialization begin?
5. In what ways do the students develop their creative activity?
6. On what principles is justice exercised in our country?
7. What can the graduates of your faculty work as?
8. What is the duty of lawyers?
9. What does the term "the presumption of innocence" mean?
10. Why is your future profession considered to be one of the most important in the law-governed state?

6. Пользуясь словарем, определите значения следующих фразовых глаголов и используйте их по смыслу в тексте вместо слов, данных в скобках:

Make off – get away with – break into – hand over – give up – hold up – make for

Yesterday, the robbers **1**..... (forced an entry into) the National Midland Bank in the High Street soon after closing time. They **2**..... (threatened with guns) the stuff, and forced the manager to **3**..... (give them) £50.000 in cash. The robbers ran out of the bank and **4**..... (escaped) in a stolen car, and were last seen **5**..... (going in the direction of) the London Road. Police have warned the public that these men are very dangerous, and are unlikely to **6**..... (surrender) without a fight. Said Chief Inspector Ralph Smith: “We’re sure that we’ll catch them soon. They won’t **7**..... (avoid punishment for) it”.

7. Переведите следующие однокоренные слова и определите, к какой части речи они относятся:

- to accuse – accused – accuser – accusal – accusant – accusational – accusation;
- to examine – examination – examiner – examining – examined – examinable;
- to interrogate – interrogation – interrogator – interrogatory;
- to investigate – investigator – investigation;
- to prosecute – prosecutor – prosecution – prosecuting – prosecutable – prosecutive;
- to suspect – suspect – suspected – suspicion – suspicious – suspiciously;
- to witness – witness – witnessing.

8. Разделите текст «My Future Profession» на логические части и озаглавьте их.

9. Прочитайте тексты и ответьте на вопросы.

- a) 1. Why are police officers sometimes called “bobbies”?
2. What does “pounding the beat” mean?

The British police officer – sometimes called the “bobby” after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force – is a well-known figure to anyone who has visited Britain or has seen British films. Policemen – and women – are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in the streets (“pounding the beat”) or driving in cars (known as “panda cars” because their distinctive markings). Few people realize, however, that the police in Britain are organized very differently from many other countries.

- b)** 1. *What is the lowest professional rank in the British police?*
 2. *What training should police officers get?*

All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training. Like the army, there are a number of ranks: after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Women make up about 10 per cent of the police force. The police are helped by a number of Special Constables – members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week.

10. Перескажите текст «My Future Speciality».

MATHEMATICS AND INFORMATICS

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова:

analysis	[ə' næləsis]	анализ
sign	[saɪn]	знак, символ
symbol	['sɪmbəl]	символ, эмблема, знак
Arabic	['ærəbɪk]	арабский
numeral	['nju:mərəl]	цифра
addition	[ə'dɪʃən]	сложение
subtraction	[səb'trækʃən]	вычитание
multiplication	[.mʌltɪplɪ'keɪʃən]	умножение
division	[dɪ'vɪʒən]	деление
equality	[ɪ:'kwɒlɪtɪ]	равенство

relatively	[ˈrelətvɪli]	относительно
exciting	[ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ]	волнующий
discipline	[ˈdɪsɪplɪn]	дисциплина
device	[dɪˈvaɪs]	устройство, прибор

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My Future Speciality

I am a student of the Bratsk State University. My future speciality is connected with the teaching of mathematics and informatics. No problems in physics, mechanics and many other sciences can be solved without mathematics. Every field of mathematics involves different problems. It is an important subject for the students of science. Mathematics sometimes is called “the queen of sciences.” The language of mathematics may be called the language of science. It consists of signs and symbols. Some of the best known symbols of mathematics are the Arabic numerals (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0) and the signs of addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (x), division (:), equality (=), and the alphabets: Greek, Latin, Gothic. People invented special devices to make computations easier, especially in dealing with large numbers. So modern science is impossible without computers. Computer science is a relatively new and exciting field of study and research. It is a broad discipline covering logic design, the theory of computation, numeral analysis, programming and computer application. That’s why I decided to choose this profession.

3. Переведите следующие однокоренные слова, определите, какой частью речи они являются:

Mathematics – mathematician – mathematical.

Teach – teacher – teaching.

Study – student – studied – studious- studio – studentship.

Scientific – science – scientist.

Invent – invented – inventing – inventor – invention.

Compute – computation – computing – computer.

Special – specialist – specialize – specialization – specially – speciality.

Apply – application – applied.

Equal – equality – equalize – equation.

4. Расположите следующие слова в алфавитном порядке и переведите их:

fingers, numbers, count, instead of, systems, easy, digits, binary, ancient, hands, written, multiplication, rarely, octal, know, then, present, use, learn.

- Сколько букв в английском алфавите?
- Сколько букв не хватает в этом списке?

5. Дайте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных. Составьте с ними предложения.

Easy

Early

Ancient

Difficult

6. Подберите в русском языке слова, соответствующие следующим интернациональным словам:

system, user, figure, numeral, scale, number, special, especially, division, present, numeration, fractions, multiplication.

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Number Systems

Number systems were among the first words used when people began to talk but it has taken thousands of years for people to learn how to use numbers or the written figures which we call “numerals.”

In early days people often counted on a scale of three or four instead of ten and sometimes other number scales were used. Later they found it more convenient to count by tens using the fingers of both hands. We still use this scale in counting: that is, we count to ten; then to ten tens, then to ten times ten tens, and so on.

When people first began to use numbers they knew only one way to work with them: that was to count. Later they found out how to add, subtract and multiply. They invented special devices to make computations easier, especially in dealing with large numbers.

Division was not often needed in ancient times in comparison with multiplication, and it is far more rarely employed than addition and subtraction at the present time.

Besides the decimal number system which we commonly use there are other systems of numeration such as the binary, octal, etc. In the number systems we use digits. The Latin word "digit" means "fingers."

In ancient times it was very difficult to use fractions because they did not know any easy way of writing them. Decimal fractions were introduced in the 16-th. century and are now much more commonly used than common fractions.

8. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений:

только один способ, древние времена, десятичные дроби, простые дроби, место, потребовались тысячи лет, система исчисления, по сравнению, гораздо реже, особенно при работе (с), намного чаще.

9. Составьте все возможные типы вопросов к следующим предложениям:

1. People invented special devices to make computations easier, especially in dealing with large numbers.
2. Decimal fractions were introduced in the 16-th century.
3. It has taken thousands of years for people to learn how to use numbers.

10. Прочитайте письмо и напишите ответ.

Dear Sergei

How are you? I have received your letter of 10-th June for which I thank you very much. I am sorry I haven't written to you sooner, but I have had many things to do. You know it was a very hard year for me. I spent my time getting ready for my exams and I was doing well in many subjects.

After passing the exams I was enrolled into the University. The whole course of study is five years. My major subject is mathematics. It is my favorite and my hobby. I am good at it and do maths whenever I have a chance. I take many courses in this subject. I like to take part in mathematical competitions organized at our department and at the University. I think that mathematics is "the queen of sciences" and plays an important part in our life. We are lucky to have a brilliant lecturer in

mathematics this term. He has a talent to take a difficult subject and make it simple. You leave the lecture hall with a feeling that mathematics is the most interesting subject under the sun. Next term I'll do research in the field of computer engineering.

Good-bye for the present,
your friend Mike.

11. Расскажите о вашей будущей профессии.

INFORMATION SYSTEM

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова:

computer	[kəm'pjʊ:tə]	счётно-решающее устройство, компьютер
device	[di'vaɪs]	устройство, прибор
prior	['praɪə]	веский, более важный
initially	[ɪ'nɪʃəli]	в начальной стадии
applicable	['æplɪkəbl]	применимый, пригодный, подходящий
complicate	['kɒmplɪkeɪt]	усложнять
complicated	['kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd]	сложный
digest	['daɪdʒest]	сборник, справочник
digest	[di'dʒest]	классифицировать
inventory	['ɪnvəntri]	опись
purchase	['pɜ:tʃəs]	покупка, стоимость
bill	[bɪl]	счёт
transaction	[træn'zækʃən]	дело, сделка
nowadays	['naʊədeɪz]	в наши дни
payroll = paysheet	['peɪrɒl]	платёжная ведомость
	['peɪʃi:tl]	
ongoing (going on)	[ən'ɡoʊɪŋ]	поведение, повадки
manipulate	[mə'nɪpjuleɪt]	управлять, умело обращаться

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My future speciality

I study at the University. My future speciality is the computer technology. Among different devices of calculation computers stand out as prior.

Personal Computers or simply PCs are a common feature of our life. Initially the computer was designed as a tool to manipulate numbers and thus solve arithmetic problems. At present it is applicable for a great variety of tasks.

Nowadays computers are considered to be complicated machines for doing arithmetic and logic. The computer is an important and powerful tool for collecting, recording, analysing and distributing tremendous masses of information.

Today it would be difficult to find any task that calls for the processing of large amount of information that is not performed by a computer. In science computers digest and analyse masses of measurements. In commerce they record and process inventories, purchases, bills, pay-rolls, bank deposits and the like and keep track on ongoing business transactions. In industry they monitor and control manufacturing processes. In government they keep statistics and analyse economic information.

Advanced automation is impossible without computers. Computer science is a relatively new and exciting field of study and research. It is a broad discipline covering logic design, the theory of computation, numeral analyses, programming and computer application.

All the students improve their knowledge of computer in the computing center of the University. Many students take part in the research work at the department of the faculty.

Those who graduate from our departments work as engineers and teachers. I am a second-year student and I am eager to master my speciality as it is very important and necessary nowadays.

3. Повторите слова вслух, обращая внимание на произношение.

future	[ˈfju:tʃə]
feature	[ˈfi:tʃə]
prior	[ˈpraɪə]

calculation	[,kælkju'leɪʃən]
arithmetic	[æri'tmetik]
logic	['lɒdʒɪk]
important	[ɪm'pɔ:tənt]
analyse	['ænəlaɪz]
record (n)	['rekɔ:d]
distribute	[dɪs'trɪbjʊ:t]
process	[prə'ses]
digest	[dɪ'dʒest]
measure	['meʒə]
automation	[,ɔ:tə'meɪʃən]
discipline	['dɪsɪplɪn]
knowledge	['nɒlɪdʒ]
design	[dɪ'zaɪn]
excite	[ɪk'saɪt]

4. Прочитайте вслух за диктором. Обратите внимание на ударение и произношение существительных и образованных от них глаголов.

record	['rekɔ:d]
record	[rɪ'kɔ:d]
process	['prouəs]
process	[prə'ses]
import	['ɪmpɔ:t]
import	[ɪm'pɔ:t]
digest	['daɪdʒest]
digest	[dɪ'dʒest]
control	[kən'trɒl]
control	[kən'trɒl]
export	['eksɔ:t]
export	[eks'pɔ:t]

5. Послушайте следующие выражения, повторите их за диктором и переведите на русский язык:

computer technology, common feature, complicated machines, powerful tool, tremendous mass, a large amount of information, masses of measurements, business transactions, manufacturing process, eco-

conomic information, advanced automation, logic design, new and exciting field, numeral analysis (numeral analyses), programming application, research work.

6. Прочитайте и переведите глаголы с предлогами (последними) на русский язык:

to stand out ...
to call for ...
performed by ...
to keep track on ...
to take part in ...
to graduate from ...

7. Отреагируйте на высказывание словами «That's right» или «That's wrong», исходя из содержания текста:

1. Initially the computer was designed as a tool to manipulate numbers.
2. Advanced automation is possible without computers.
3. In industry the computers digest and analyze masses of information.
4. In government the computers keep statistics and analyse economic information.
5. Few students take part in the research work of our University.

8. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is your future speciality?
2. What kind of device was computer initially?
3. What is computer nowadays?
4. The computer is a powerful tool for tremendous masses of information, isn't it?
5. Where is the computer used?
6. What are computer's function in commerce? in industry?
in science? in government?
7. Where do university students improve their knowledge of computing?

9. Переведите и запомните следующие определения:

Robot is a programmable multi – function device; robots stand alone hybrid computer systems which perform physical and computational activities. Robots use analog sensors (датчик) for recognizing objects in the real world and digital computers for their direction. Robots can be designed similar to human form, although most industrial robots don't resemble people at all. They have one or more arms and joints designed for specific activities.

Robotics is the art and science of the creation and use of robots.

Numerical control is the machine - tool control. It is used in manufacturing to automate operations, like milling (фрезеровка) turning (токарная обработка) punching (пробивка отверстий) and drilling (сверление). NC devices are machines which operate automatically by following instructions in a NC program.

Management system is the structure and function of the leadership and control of an organization.

The management system is people interacting with people and machines. Together they set the objectives (цель) for the organization, outline the strategy and tactics and develop the plans, schedules (график) and necessary controls to run the organization. AMS is automated management system. **Frame** is a single block of a data; a frame is a group of data which makes up a single full picture screen in graphics.

10. Расскажите о вашей будущей профессии.

SOCIAL SERVICE AND TOURISM

1. Прочитайте, запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

activity	[æk'tɪvəti]	деятельность
accommodation	[ə,kəmə'deɪʃn]	размещение, помещение, стол и ночлег
career	[kə'riə]	карьера
castle	['kɑ:sl]	замок, дворец
choice	['tʃɔɪs]	выбор, альтернатива
church	['tʃɜ:tʃ]	церковь
complexity	[kəm'pleksəti]	сложность

convention	[kən'venʃn]	собрание, съезд
duty	['dju:tɪ]	(служебная) обязанность
entertainment	[,entə'teɪnmənt]	развлечения, увеселения
executive	[ɪg'zekjʊtɪv]	должностное лицо, администратор
experience	[ɪks'pɪəriəns]	опыт, квалификация
facilities	[fə'sɪlətɪz]	возможности, средства обслуживания, удобства
feature	[fi:tʃə]	особенность, характерная черта
graduate	['grædʒuət]	выпускник (какого-либо учебного заведения)
holiday	['hɒlɪdɪ(z)]	отпуск
lounge	['laundʒ]	комната (или холл) для отдыха в отеле
majority	[mə'dʒɔrɪtɪ]	большинство
range	['reɪndʒ]	область, сфера, ряд
recreation	[,rekri'eɪʃn]	отдых, восстановление сил
relaxation	[,ri:læks'eɪʃn]	отдых от работы, расслабление
rest	[rest]	отдых
resort	[rɪ'zɔ:t]	курорт, прибежище
trainee	[,treɪ'ni:]	стажер, практикант
technique	[tek'ni:k]	метод, способ, прием
skill	['skɪl]	умение, мастерство
variety	[və'raɪətɪ]	разнообразие, множество
cheap	[tʃi:p]	дешевый
different	['dɪfrənt]	другой, различный
empty	['emptɪ]	пустой, незаселенный
essential	[ɪ'senʃəl]	важный, существенный
packed with	['pækt wɪð pi:pl]	переполнен (людьми)
people		
quiet	[k'waɪət]	тихий, спокойный
recent	['ri:snt]	недавний, современный
successful	[sək'səsfl]	успешный, преуспевающий
various	['vɜəriəs]	различный, разнообразный
camping	['kæmpɪŋ]	кемпинг, ночевка (проживание в палатках) на открытом воздухе
hiking	['haɪkɪŋ]	путешествие пешком

hitch-hiking	[ˈhɪtʃ-haɪkɪŋ]	путешествие на попутных машинах
horse-riding	[ˈhɒs,raɪdɪŋ]	путешествие верхом на лошади
sunbathing	[ˈsʌnbəɪðɪŋ]	прием солнечных ванн
mountaineering	[ˌmaʊntɪˈniəriŋ]	альпинизм
motoring	[ˈməʊtəriŋ]	автоспорт, путешествие автотранспортом
sailing	[ˈseɪlɪŋ]	парусный спорт, путешествие под парусом, водное путешествие
shopping	[ˈʃɒpɪŋ]	хождение по магазинам за покупками
training	[ˈtreɪnɪŋ]	воспитание, обучение, тренировка
travelling	[ˈtrævlɪŋ]	путешествие
walking	[ˈwɔːkɪŋ]	ходьба
to choose	[ˈtʃuːz]	решать, предпочитать, выбирать
to coordinate	[kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪt]	координировать, согласовывать
to create	[kriˈeɪt]	создавать, творить
to consider	[kənˈsɪdə]	рассматривать, считать, полагать
to contain	[kənˈteɪn]	содержать
to deal with	[ˈdiːlwɪð]	иметь дело с чем-либо
to discover	[dɪˈskʌ:və]	открывать, обнаруживать
to enjoy	[ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]	наслаждаться
to explore	[ɪkˈsplɔː]	исследовать, изучать
to exist	[ɪɡˈzɪst]	существовать
to get away	[ˈget əˈweɪ]	уходить, удира́ть
to include	[ɪnˈkluːd]	включать, содержать в себе
to offer	[ˈɔfə]	предлагать
to perform	[pəˈfɔːm]	исполнять, выполнять
to prefer	[prɪˈfəː]	предпочитать
to prepare	[prɪˈpeə]	готовить(ся), подгото- вить(ся)
to rest	[rest]	отдыхать

to require	[rɪk'waɪə]	требовать
to train	['treɪn]	готовить, обучать
to travel	['trævl]	путешествовать, ездить
to spend	['spend]	проводить (время), тратить (деньги)
to become ready	[bɪ'kʌm 'redɪ]	подготовиться
to become a specialist	[... ə'speʃəlɪst]	стать специалистом
to make a career	['meɪk ə kə'riə]	сделать карьеру, добиться успеха
to hold position	['həʊld pə'zɪʃn]	занимать должность (положение)
all year round	[,ɔ:l 'jɪə 'raʊnd]	круглый год
while on holiday(s)	[,waɪl ən 'hɒlɪdɪ(z)]	во время отпуска
way of life	['weɪ əv 'laɪf]	образ жизни
to be ready to do smth	[bi:'redɪ tə'du...]	быть готовым выполнять что-либо

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Social-and-cultural service and tourism are considered to have become an important feature of our time.

People traveled, travel, will travel. Just travelling created the base for tourism. There exist many classifications of this phenomenon, it performs various functions.

One traveller loves exploring and discovering things: churches and castles, different ways of life. Some travellers want to get away from what they do all year round. Some of them say - "No sightseeing, no shopping, just a relaxation and sunbathing". While on holiday tourists may choose a quiet place with nearly empty beaches or popular resorts packed with people. A lot of people enjoy active open-air holidays such as walking, mountaineering, hiking, sailing, horse-riding, motoring.

Travelling holidays are not only relaxation, but they could be so much more – education, culture, the chance to meet different people. Young people prefer hitch-hiking, which is a very cheap way of travelling. Camping, which once was considered poor way of spending holidays for boyscouts and students, is becoming more popular now.

Social-and-cultural service and tourism are closely connected. They deal with transport (land, water, air), accommodation industry. The latter is an essential part of tourism.

The hotels offer rest, food, drink, facilities for recreation. They usually contain restaurants, cocktail lounges, facilities for social functions, conventions, conferences, entertainment.

Tourism is a very complicated business sphere. Because of its complexity there is a wide variety of different careers. The top people in this industry are managers. The majority of them hold management positions. They have a broad range of experience and coordinate a wide range of activities. This business requires highly qualified and well-trained specialists. The trend in recent years has been to select management trainees from the graduates of the universities. They must know the travelling organization and hotel field, advertising and public-relations technique. The executive staff includes many people with special skills, experience, professional training.

While studying at the university the students are to prepare for their future job, to become good specialists, to be ready to do their professional duties and make a successful career.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

важная особенность, выполняет различные функции, любит исследовать и открывать, уезжать, никакого осмотра достопримечательностей, почти пустые пляжи, альпинизм, предпочитать путешествие на попутных машинах, недорогой способ путешествия, тесно связаны, удобства для отдыха, коктейль-зал, занимать должность, богатый (разносторонний) опыт, управленческий персонал, методика работы с публикой, персонал, профессиональные обязанности, сделать карьеру.

4. Прочитайте однокоренные слова, определите, к какой части речи они относятся, уточните перевод слов по словарю:

class-classify-classified-classification

connect-connected-connective-connection

create-creator-creative-creation

transport-transported-transportation

require-required-requirement

act-actor-active-activity

5. Используя данные группы слов, составьте предложения, опираясь на содержание текста.

- 1) enjoy, while, people, on holidays, travelling;
- 2) exist, phenomenon, there, this, of, classifications, many;
- 3) choose, tourists, beaches, place, nearly, with, a, quiet, empty;
- 4) hold, majority, management, positions, the, them, of;
- 5) requires, business, specialists, this, highly, well, qualified, trained, and;
- 6) know, must, they, technique, advertising, relations, public, and.

6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What do social-and cultural service and tourism mean nowadays?
 2. What kind of human activities is considered to have created the base for tourism?
 3. What functions may tourism perform?
 4. How do young people prefer spending their holidays?
 5. What kind of activities does tourism business deal with?
 6. What does accommodation industry include?
 7. Are there any opportunities for job and career in tourism sphere?
 8. What kind of specialists does this business require?
 9. What activities are the tourism managers engaged in?
 10. What are the recent trends in selecting management trainees?
- Why?

7. Прочитайте текст «Irkutsk: Siberia's Nobility and Pride», переведите, пользуясь приведенными ниже словами:

nobility	[nɒu' bɪlɪtɪ]	благородство, радушие
pride	[praɪd]	гордость
landmark	['lændmɑ:k]	веха, значимое место
serf	[sɜ:f]	крепостной
dash	[dæʃ]	броситься, ринуться
strive (for)	[straɪv]	стремиться (к)
indigenous	[ɪn' dɪdʒənəs]	туземный, местный
stroll	['strɔʊl]	прогуливаться, странствовать
church	['tʃə:tʃ]	церковь
clerical	[klerɪkl]	клерикальный, церковный
fascinate	['fæsɪneɪt]	очаровывать, пленять

well-off	[, wel'ɔf]	состоятельный, зажиточный
quay	[ki:]	причал, набережная
head	[hed]	направлять (ся)

Irkutsk: Siberia's Nobility and Pride

«Irkutsk is an excellent city. Quite intelligent. Theater, museum, city park with music, good hotels». Such was the impression of the city written by Anton Chekhov, the famous Russian writer at the end of the 19th century. The western gateway to Lake Baikal and one of the most important cities of Siberia, Irkutsk remains a great cultural and historical landmark.

Eastern Siberia's history is quite similar to the well-known history of American Wild West. Tens of thousands Cossacks, runaway serfs and other dashing individuals striving for a better life fought their way eastwards while engaging into numerous battles with indigenous people like Yakuts, Buryats, Tuvans and countless minor tribes. They were followed by merchants, gold diggers, mobsters and burdensome bureaucrats.

In 1652, in order to collect fur taxes from Buryats and trade gold, Cossack chieftain Yakov Pokhabov ordered the building of a fortress (or an 'ostrog' as it was called then) at the location where the small Irkut River joins the Angara. Irkutsk's economy soared after the Siberian Road (or Trakt) reached Irkutsk in 1790. All goods heading to the central Russia from Eastern Siberia and China – including furs, timber, gold, diamonds, tea etc. – travelled first through Irkutsk.

The best time to visit Irkutsk is, certainly, summer. The central square is a strange blend of traditional Sovietstyle city administration and Duma buildings, orthodox churches, a Roman Catholic Church and eternal flame.

Spasskaya and Bogoyavleniya churches standing at the corners of a small park are interesting examples of Siberian clerical architecture.

The city center fascinates with its old dilapidated wooden architecture.

The districts still preserve their cozy and warm feeling of an old, well-off city of tradesmen.

Afterwards, take a stroll down the quay to the Irkutsk dam. Get to the middle of it and you will found the city beautiful, the scenery picturesque and the river magnificent.

One more place of interest is Znamensky Monastery. Visiting Irkutsk is a worthy trip in itself.

8. Прочитайте текст «Irkutsk: Siberia's Nobility and Pride», определите, являются ли данные утверждения:

a) истинными; b) ложными; c) нет информации в тексте.

1. A .Chekhov visited Irkutsk while his going to the Far East.
2. Irkutsk is a great cultural and historical city.
3. The merchants, gold diggers and mobsters were the first – comers to Irkutsk area.
4. The rail-way reached Irkutsk at the end of the 19-th century.
5. Irkutsk economy soared after 1760.
6. Furs, timber, gold, tea, etc. heading to the central Russia came from China.
7. The central square is soviet-style one.
8. The visitors can find old dilapidated wooden architecture in the centre of the city.
9. The fire ruined the city twice.
10. Irkutsk is considered to be the western gate to lake Baikal.

9. Прочитайте и переведите текст, пользуясь словарем. Передайте содержание одной из частей текста на английском языке.

Spain

It is not easy to write about Spain. It is an ancient, sundrenched land whose soil has known so many different civilizations that no precise definition is possible. Spain is one and many at the same time, and no single glance could possibly take in all its complexity. It has been called a 'miniature continent' and everything tends to confirm that picture. It is seen, physically, in the contrasts among its various regions – forests and steppes, rugged mountains, far-reaching plains, sheer, cliff-bound coasts, and sweeping beaches. And among its different peoples – varied in race, in language and in customs. This whole complex, colorful world is Spain.

Spanish villages. Moving from North to South in Spain we see the villages soaking up the brilliant sunshine until, emerging into La Mancha, we are dazzled by the reflections from the white-washed houses.

Just as in everything else, we are impressed by the multi-colored variety that is Spain. There are villages, the color of the very earth in which they are rooted, others with arcades sheltering them from the rain and still others with terraces warming in the endless sunshine.

National tourist inns, highway inns, mountain lodges and traditional restaurants. Spain is served by a very ample network of up-to-date, comfortable hotels and restaurants. More than a million people can find lodging among the multitude of hotels, apartments, bungalows and campsites. In accord with the international system of classification there are five categories of hotels in Spain, designated by from one to five stars.

Cuisine. Spanish cooking is, without doubt, one of the finest and most diverse in the world. In the north, in the Basque provinces, there are cod ‘Vizcaina’ or ‘Pil-pil’, the tasty eels from Aguinaga, bream and squid. Asturias has its bean soup, ‘fabada’, a delicacy if there ever was one, and in Galicia there are the delectable shell fish, especially good in casseroles.

The wines of Spain are varied and delicious. There is an endless selection of table wines, white, red or rose.

10. Письменно переведите текст на английский язык.

Наш город стоит на реке Ангаре. «Сказочная принцесса», «Сибирская красавица», «Непокорная дочь Байкала» – вот лишь некоторые её имена.

Если вы решили провести свой отпуск на Ангаре, мы рекомендуем вам начать свое путешествие с истока. Вы познакомитесь с великим отцом Ангары – озером Байкал. И вы тогда почувствуете удивительную и уникальную красоту реки. Она рождается в таинственных и загадочных глубинах озера и покидает его как «взрослая река», как мощный километровый шикарный поток. Чистейшая зелено-голубая вода, бескрайние просторы водохранилищ, живописные таежные берега и острова, дикие пороги привлекают туристов.

Путешествие по Ангаре не только прекрасный отдых, но и возможность узнать интереснейшую часть Восточной Сибири, познакомиться с самобытными прибрежными городами и селами, с природными достопримечательностями и памятниками старины, с

удивительным, а часто и с уникальным, растительным и животным миром.

indocile	[in'dəusail]	непокорная
the upper reaches	[ðə,ʌpə'ri:tʃəz]	истоки
stream	[stri:m]	поток
spaces	['speisɪz]	просторы
rapids	['ræpɪdz]	пороги
distinctive	[dɪ'stɪŋktɪv]	самобытный

11. Расскажите о вашей будущей профессии.

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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