

№ ПЕД-15

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования «СЕВЕРО-ОСЕТИНСКАЯ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ» министерства
здравоохранения Российской Федерации

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ» (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего
образования – программы специалитета по специальности 31.05.02

Педиатрия,

утвержденной 31.08. 2020 г.

Владикавказ 2020

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КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ДЛЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ
САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ (ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ) РАБОТЫ

ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В
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Методические рекомендации для выполнения самостоятельной (внеаудиторной) работы предназначены для работы студентов педиатрического факультета ФГБОУ ВО СОГМА Минздрава России по дисциплине «Межкультурные коммуникации в иностранных языках» (английский)

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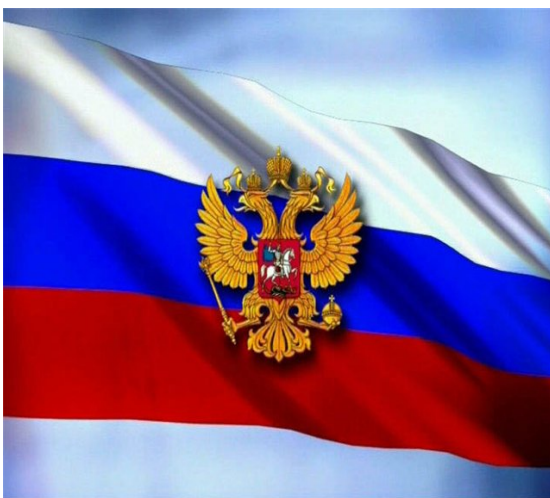
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«СЕВЕРО-ОСЕТИНСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

Хозиева Т. Х., Макеева И.А., Валиева Т.С.

**МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ
(ТЕМЫ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ)
УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ**



Владикавказ 2014

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Авторы: Хозиева Т. Х., Макеева И.А., Валиева Т.С.

МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ (ТЕМЫ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ). УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ.- ВЛАДИКАВКАЗ, 2014.-63 с.

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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов, изучающих английский язык на занятиях по иностранному языку и межкультурным коммуникациям. Учебное пособие соответствует программе по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» и «Межкультурные коммуникации в иностранных языках» ФГОС ВПО третьего поколения.

Учебное пособие включает пять тем: «Российская Федерация», «Осетия – моя Родина», «Великобритания», «Англоговорящие страны», «Изучение английского языка». Каждая тема состоит из текстов с упражнениями, позволяющими студентам поэтапно осваивать лексико-грамматический материал, формирующий у студентов базовый уровень знаний для работы с текстами. Пособие позволяет на основе текстов формировать у студентов навыки устной монологической и диалогической речи, чтения, устного и письменного перевода.

Содержание фактического материала пособия позволяет расширить культурный и общеобразовательный уровень студентов и знания поведенческого характера в различных ситуациях общения.

Пособие включает приложение, состоящее из текстов, которые адекватны поставленным целям и в значительной степени дополняют знания студентов по указанным темам.

Выражаем благодарность рецензентам, любезно согласившимся ознакомиться с учебным пособием, внести свои коррективы и дать объективную оценку представленному пособию.

Утверждено на заседании ЦКУМС Протокол № 4 от 3 июня 2014

Unit 1. The Russian Federation



Exercise 1. Listen and repeat.

1. the earth - земля
2. surface - поверхность
3. the west - запад
4. the width - ширина
5. ocean - океан
6. the south - юг
7. border - граница
8. plain - равнина
9. highland - высокогорье
10. desert - пустыня
11. tundra - тундра
12. taiga - тайга
13. mountain chain
14. oil - нефть
15. iron ore – железная руда
16. copper - медь
17. population - население
18. origin – происхождение
19. power - власть
20. government - правительство

Verbs

21. to occupy - занимать
22. to stretch - простираться
23. to wash - омывать
24. to border on – граничить с
25. to separate – отделять, разделять
26. to flow – течь, протекать
27. to vary – меняться, изменяться
28. to speak - говорить
29. to exercise - осуществлять
30. to work-работать
31. to found-основывать
32. to link-соединять
33. to visit-посещать

Adjectives

- 34. large – большой
- 35. central – центральный
- 36. great – великий
- 37. beautiful -красивый, прекрасный
- 38. deep – глубокий
- 39. big (bigger, the biggest)-большой
- 40. different – различный
- 41. temperate- умеренный
- 42. subtropical-субтропический
- 43. rich-богатый
- 44. legislative-законодательный
- 45. culture- культурный
- 46. educational-образовательный

Geographical names

1. The Russian Federation – Российская Федерация
2. Canada – Канада
3. Eastern Europe- Восточная Европа
4. Asia- Азия
5. the Pacific Ocean – Тихий океан
6. the Arctic Ocean – Северный Ледовитый океан
7. Central Asia- центральная Азия
8. the Atlantic Ocean- Атлантический океан
9. China- Китай
10. Mongolia-Монголия
11. Korea-Корея
12. Kazakhstan-Казахстан
13. Georgia- Грузия
14. Norway - Норвегия
15. Baltic States – Балтийское море
16. Belorussia-Белоруссия
17. the Ukraine- Украина
18. Caucasus - Кавказ
19. the Urals – Уральские горы
20. Sea of Azov – Азовское море
21. the Caspian Sea – Каспийское море
22. the Black Sea- Черное море
23. the Volga Canal – Волжский канал

Exercise 2. Write the words in correct box and read them.

Occupy, world, square, width, south, to be washed by, midland, mountain, different, copper, desert, to flow, forest, great, resource, to vary, legislative, to link, to be founded, gallery, to visit, chain, area, total, north, origin.

nouns	
verbs	
adjectives	

Exercise 3. Match a line A with a line B

A	B
to occupy	part near the edge

a border	take and keep possession of (a house, farm)
territory	leave each other, make, be separate
to separate	land under one ruler or government
to flow	number of connected things
chain	move smoothly
to vary	lay the base of
to be founded	different
to link	any mountainous part of a country
highland	person or thing connects two others

Exercise 4. Odd one out.

Example

to be situated, to be washed by, to be separated from, to occupy

To occupy is the odd one out because it is without **be**. All the others are combinations with **be**.

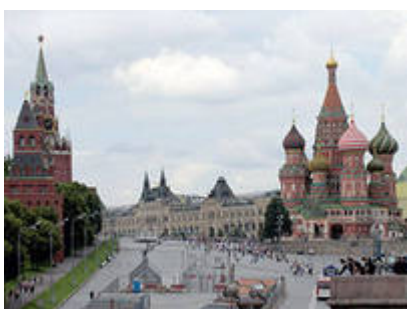
to occupy	to border on	to be washed by ...	to separate
country	world	surface	mountains
chain	to flow	population	river
largest	longest	territory	deepest
Europe	Asia	to connect	South
to flow	to stretch	to border on	biggest
continental	temperate	divide	different
to be founded	to be connected	to understand	to be sure
origin	language	resources	people

Exercise 5. Put one of the words from exercise 4 into each gap.

- Russia _____ one seventh of the earth's surface.
- The Europe's biggest river the Volga _____ into the Caspian Sea.
- The world's _____ lake is Lake Baikal.
- In the middle of the country the climate is _____.
- Our country is very rich in mineral _____.
- About 140 million people in our country are of Russian _____.
- Moscow _____ 8 centuries ago.
- Russia _____ from Eastern Europe in the West to the Pacific Ocean in the East.
- In the South Russia _____ China, Mongolia and Korea.

Exercise 6. Read and listen to the text “The Russian Federation”

The Russian Federation stretches from Eastern Europe in the west across the entire width of Asia to the Pacific Ocean in the East, and from the Arctic Ocean in the north to Central Asia in the south. It is largest country in the world and occupies one seventh of the earth's surface.



The country's total area is about 17 million square kilometers, almost twice as much as the second largest country Canada. Russia is washed by 12 seas of three oceans: the Pacific, The Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has sea-borders with the USA. There are two Great Plains in Russia, the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. In the south of the country there are steppes, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highland and deserts in the east. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes and rivers. The world's deepest lake is Lake Baikal and the Europe's biggest river is the Volga that flows into the Caspian Sea.

On the territory of the country there are different types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental. Our country is very rich in oil, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources. The population of Russia is varied too, although most of 140 million people are of Russian origin and speak the Russian language. Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It was founded 10 centuries ago by Prince Jyri Dolgoruki. It is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. It is the political center, here the Parliament and the government of the country work.

Moscow is also the cultural and educational center. There are a lot of theatres, museums, institutes, libraries and art galleries there. Moscow is the part of the five seas, as the Volga Canal links Moscow with the Baltic seas and with Sea of Azov. Now thousands of people from the entire world visit many places of interest in Russia.

Comprehension: Say if the statement is right or wrong.

1. Russia is the largest country in the world.
2. The total area of the country is about 17 thousand square kilometers.
3. Russia is washed by Indian and Pacific Ocean.
4. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from America.
5. Russia is not very rich in lakes and rivers.
6. The climate of our country is subtropical.
7. The Head of the State is the Prime-minister.
8. The population of Russia consists of different nationalities.
9. Moscow is an ancient city founded about 10 centuries ago.
10. The Parliament and the government are located in different regions of our country.

Exercise 7. Complete the text. Decide between the Active and the Passive Voice.

Russia _____ (occupy) one – seventh part of earth's surface. It _____ (cover) the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. The country _____ (wash) by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic.

There _____ (to be) over 2 million rivers in Russia. The Volga _____ (flow) into the Caspian Sea. Russia _____ (to have) one-sixth of the world's forests. They _____ (concentrate) in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. The Head of the State is the President. The legislative power _____ (exercised) by the Duma. Moscow, the capital of Russia _____ (found) 8 centuries ago. The Volga canal _____ (link) Moscow with Baltic, Caspian, Black seas and Sea of Azov.

Exercise 8. Ask each other the questions on the text and answer them.

1. Where is the Russia Federation situated?

2. What part of the earth' surface does it occupy?
3. What is the total area of the country?
4. What is Russia washed by?
5. What countries does Russia border on?
6. What is there in the South of the country?
7. What Great Plains do you know in Russia?
8. What is the largest mountain chain in Russia?
9. What is the largest river and deepest lake in Russia?
10. What types of climate are there in Russia?
11. What mineral resources is our country rich in?
12. What is the population of the Russian Federation?
13. Who is the Head of the State?
14. What is the legislative body of the country?
15. What is the capital of Russia and when was it founded?

Exercise 9. First speak about Russia and then about Ossetia. Use the data below.

Location - Northern slopes of the Central Caucasus – between the two mountains Elbrous and Kazbek

Borders – Georgia in the South, Kabardin and Balkar Republic in the West, Chechen and Ingoush Republic in the East

Territory – 8 000 square km.

Population – over 700 thousand people of different nationalities

Capital city – Vladikavkaz, founded in 1860, lies on both sides of Terek River

Language – Ossetian - Russian

Exercise 10. Translate the text into Russian

Political system of Russia

The Russian Federation is a Presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The



President is the head of the state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has much power; he controls all the three branches of power. The President can even dissolve the Duma if he doesn't agree with his suggestions three times running. The President has his administration, but it's not part of the

Federal Government. The and executive branches.

President is involved in the work of the legislative

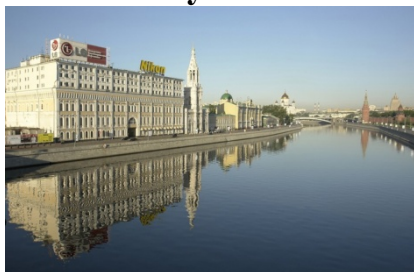
The Federal Assembly represents the Legislative branch of power. It's made up of the two houses: the Federation Council and the State Duma, which make laws. The Federal Assembly is also called the Parliament, but it's not its official name. Both chambers are headed by chairmen sometimes called speakers. The Duma consists of 450 deputies (one half is elected personally by the population and the other half consists of the deputies who are appointed by their parties after voting). The members of the Federation Council are elected on a different basis. There are two representatives of each subject of the RF (89 subjects). Every law to be adapted must be approved by the State Duma, the Council of Federation and signed by the President. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly, but it can pass laws over the President's veto a two-thirds majority.

The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President appoints its head, the Chairman of the Government, but the Duma must approve his appointment.

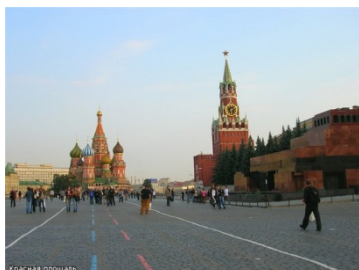
The juridical branch of power consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and lower Courts. The responsibility of the Constitutional Court is to analyze the new laws to make sure they correspond to the laws of the state. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional. The Supreme Court is the highest instance for civil and criminal cases.

Exercise 11. Read the text and translate it into Russian.

Moscow city



Moscow city tour: On this city tour you will learn the history of this ancient city, as Moscow's origins have long been shrouded in the mystery of time, there are many stories linked with it. You will see the unique historical, architectural and cultural points: the Kremlin, the Cathedral of the Intercession on the Moat (which people renamed as the Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed), the Bolshoi Theatre, the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. You'll feel the originality and the grandeur of Moscow – the centre of cultural, spiritual, financial and political life of Russia.



The Red Square

The **Red Square** has always been the main square in Moscow. It was here that the town criers would run with the Tsar's decrees, and tell of the Sovereign's will to the crowds who gathered. On days of great church festivals there would be a religious procession from the Kremlin to red Square, and on such days the whole square would fill with people, and it would have the appearance of an open-air church. It was here that the magnificent cathedrals were built. One of them is the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Mother of God at the Moat. The cathedral was built in the mid-16th century by decree of Ivan the Terrible in honor of one of the wars. The small church of Saint Basil, which was built later on the grave of a God's fool much respected in Moscow, gave the whole cathedral its second, more widely known name of St. Basil's cathedral. St. Basil's cathedral is unique among Moscow's churches. It is not simply a place where people came to pray, but it is also itself an icon in stone.

The Kremlin



The **Kremlin** is the historical centre of the city, the heart of Moscow. This is one of the most famous museums of the world, which continues to attract visitors in great numbers. Kremlin is located on a hill washed from one side by the Moscow-river. On the Kremlin grounds you can see the Tsar Bell and the Tsar Cannon and visit Annunciation (Blagoveschensky), Arkhangel (Arkhangelsky) and Assumption (Voznesensky) Cathedrals, the Bell -Tower of Ivan the Great and the Church of the Twelve Apostles – the wonderful monuments of Russian church architecture with unique richly decorated interiors.

The State Tretyakov Gallery



The State Tretyakov Gallery is **the national treasury** of Russian fine art and one of the greatest museums in the world. It was formed in 1856 and named after its founder, Pavel Tretyakov, who donated his private collection to the City of Moscow in 1892. The main building of the museum is located not far from the Kremlin. The collection consists of about 125,000 works of art. Among the items are the unique examples of ancient Russian icons, including the outstanding icons painted by Andrei Rublev, Dionissus and Simon Ushakov. There are a lot of works of painters of XIII – XIX c.



Pushkin Museum

There is one of the major art museums in Russia. It is located in the center of Moscow, not far from Kremlin, opposite the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. The collection holds more than half a million items from different epochs. Among them there is a unique collection of plaster copies of famous works of sculpture from the Antiquity, the middle Ages and The Renaissance. The collection of the museum contains art works of great artists from Italy, Holland, Flanders, Spain, England, France and Germany. There is a world famous collection of French paintings from the 19th to the beginning of the 20th century, which contains major works by Monet, Renoir, Degas, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Cezanne, Matisse and Picasso from the collection of Moscow's legendary art patrons.

Unit 2. Great Britain



Exercise 1. Listen and repeat.

Nouns

1. the north	север
2. the south	юг
3. the east	восток
4. the west	запад
5. island	остров
6. territory	территория
7. mountains	горы
8. climate	климат
9. nationality	национальность
10. migrant	эмигрант
11. language	язык
12. monarchy	монархия
13. the head of the state	глава государства

14. government
15. Prime Minister
16. legislative body
17. the House of Lords
18. the House of Commons
19. the Conservative Party
20. the Labor Party
21. goods
22. world
23. fog
24. smoke

Verbs

25. to lie(lay, lain)
26. to wash
27. to be washed by
28. to separate
29. to be separated from
30. to occupy
31. to border on
32. to influence
33. to flow (flew, flown)
34. to inhabit
35. to be inhabited by
36. to number
37. to speak (spoke, spoken)
38. to export

Adjectives

39. famous
40. tall
41. deep
42. long
43. different
44. official
45. parliamentary
46. highly developed
47. industrial

Geographical names

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. the British Isles
3. Europe
4. Asia

правительство
 премьер-министр
 законодательный орган
 палата лордов
 палата общин
 консервативная партия
 лейбористская партия
 товары
 мир, вселенная
 туман
 дым

лежать, располагаться
 омыwać
 омываться
 отделять
 отделяться от...
 занимать
 граничить с ...
 влиять
 течь
 населять
 населяться
 насчитывать
 говорить
 экспортировать

известный
 высокий
 глубокий
 длинный
 различный
 официальный
 парламентский
 высокоразвитый
 промышленный

Соединенное Королевство
 Великобритании и Северной
 Ирландии
 Британские острова
 Европа
 Азия

5. England	Англия
6. Scotland	Шотландия
7. Wales	Уэльс
8. the Atlantic Ocean	Атлантический океан
9. the North Sea	Северное море
10. the straight of Dover	Дуврский пролив (Па-де-Кале)
11. the English Channel	Английский канал (Ла-Манш)
12. the Irish Sea	Ирландское море
13. the Cambrian Mountains	Кембрийские горы
14. Poland	Польша
15. Germany	Германия
16. France	Франция
17. Italy	Италия
18. India	Индия
19. the Pennines	Пенинские горы
20. the Highlands	Хайлендз (северо - и северо-западное нагорье в Шотландии)
21. the Cheviot Hills	Чевиотские горы
22. the Wales	Уэльские горы

Exercise 2. Write the words in correct box and read them.

island, separate, occupy, mountains, influence, climate, famous, tall, deep, long, to be inhabited by, different, nationality, migrant, official, language, parliamentary, monarchy, government, legislative, to export, goods, highly developed, industrial, world, goods

nouns	
verbs	
adjectives	

Exercise 3. Match a line A with a line B.

A B

to occupy	part near the edge
a border	take and keep possession of (a house, farm)
territory	leave each other; make, be separate
to separate	land under one ruler or government
to flow	number of connected things
chain	move smoothly
to vary	lay the base of ...
to found	different
to link	any mountainous part a country

highland	person or thing that connects two others
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Exercise 4. Odd one out.

Example;
to be situated to be washed by to be separated from to occupy
To occupy is the odd one out because it is without **be**. All the others are combinations with **be**.

to occupy	to border on	to be washed by	to separate
country	world	surface	mountains
chain	to flow	population	river
largest	longest	territory	deepest
Europe	Asia	to connect	South
to flow	to stretch	to border on	biggest
continental	temperate	to divide	different
to be founded	to be connected	to understand	to be sure
original	language	resources	people

Exercise 5. Put one of the words from exercise 5 into each gap.

- The ____ of Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales.
- Most of the rivers in Great Britain _____ into the North Sea.
- The _____ are not very high.
- Great Britain is a parliamentary _____.
- Its _____ occupies 244 thousand sq. km.
- The official _____ is English.
- London is the _____ of Great Britain.
- London is one of the biggest cities in the _____.
- Great Britain exports _____ to other countries.

Exercise 6. Read and listen to the text.



The United Kingdom

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The U.K. is situated on the British Isles which consists of two islands: Great Britain and Ireland. The island of Great Britain consists of England, Scotland, and Wales. The territory of the country is about 244 thousand

sq. km. Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north by the Irish Sea in the west and is separated from the European continent by the North Sea. Northern Ireland occupies 1/3 of the territory of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south.

The mountains in Great Britain (the Cheviot Hills, The Pennines, the Cambrian Mountains) are not very high (the highest are the Highlands of Scotland) , but they influence the climate of the country. The highest mountain in the U.K. is Ben Nevis in Scotland (1343 m.)

There are many rivers in the country. Most of them flow into the North Sea. London lies on the banks of the Thames. It is the deepest river. It is more than 300 km long. West England is famous for its lakes.

The U.K. is inhabited by people of different nationalities. The population of the U.K. numbers about 56 million people: among them English, Irish, Welsh and Scots. Migrants from Germany, Poland, Italy, France, India, and other countries live in the U.K. English is the official language.

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The head of the state is the Queen and the head of the Government is the Prime Minister. The Parliament is a legislative body. It consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are many different political parties in the U.K. but the leading parties are the Conservative Party and the Labor Party.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country today. It exports different goods to other countries.

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is the political, economic and cultural centre of the country. It is one of the biggest cities in the world. It occupies a large area. Its population is about 10 million people.

London is situated on the Thames, which runs into the North Sea. London is a very old city. It was founded about 2000 years ago. It consists of three big parts: the City, the West End and the East End.

The City is the business centre of London. People do business there. There are many banks, transport organizations and news agencies in it.

To the West of the City is the West End. It is the richest part of London; here are the best theatres and concert halls, fashionable restaurants and hotels and famous shops. There are many places of interest here, such as the British Museum, the National Gallery, the London Museum and many others. There are many monuments in London. The most famous is the Monument to Admiral Nelson in Trafalgar Square.

The East End is the part of London where working people live. It is not so rich as other parts of London and there are not many parks there.

Most of the Government's offices are concentrated in Westminster. Here are the Houses of Parliament. Downing Street 10 is the official residence of the Prime Minister, and Buckingham Palace is the residence of the English Queen. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London.

Comprehension: say if the statement is right or wrong

1. The official name of Great Britain is Great Britain.
2. The British Isles consist of two large Islands.
3. Great Britain consists of England and Wales.
4. The territory of Great Britain is about 244 sq. km.
5. Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the Atlantic Ocean.
6. The mountains in Great Britain are high.
7. There aren't many rivers in the country.
8. The population of the country is about 65 million people.
9. Great Britain is a monarchy.
10. London lies on the left bank of the Thames River.

Exercise 7. Complete the text. Decide between the two forms of the verbs in brackets.

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated on the British Isles which _____ (consist of, consists of) two large islands; Great Britain and Ireland. The island of Great Britain _____ (consist of, consists of) England, Scotland and Wales. Great Britain _____ (occupies, occupy) the territory of about 244 thousand square km. The country _____ (washed, is washed) by the Atlantic Ocean in the north, by the Irish Sea in the west and _____ (separated, is separated) from the European continent by the North Sea.

The mountains in great Britain are not high, but they _____ (influence, influences) the climate of the country. There are many rivers in the U.K. Most of them _____ (flow, flows) into the North Sea.

London the capital of the country _____ (lie, lies) on the longest river the Thames.

Great Britain _____ (inhabited, is inhabited) by the people of different nationalities. The population _____ (number, numbers) 56 million people. Migrants from all over the world _____ (live, lives) in the U.K. The official language is English.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The head of the state is the Queen; the head of the government is the Prime Minister. The parliament is the Legislative body. It _____ (consist of, consists of) the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

London is the capital of Great Britain and one of the biggest cities in the world.

Exercise 8. Ask each other the questions on the text and answer them.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What does Great Britain consist of?
4. What is the territory of Great Britain?
5. What is Great Britain washed by?
6. Are there high mountains in Great Britain?
7. What is the longest river?
8. What is the population?
9. What is the official language?
10. Who is the head of the state?
11. What is the legislative body?
12. What does the Parliament consist of?
13. Who is head of the state?
14. Who is the head of the government?

Exercise 9. First speak about Great Britain then about the USA. Use the data below.

Location	North American continent
Borders	Canada in the north, Mexico in the south
Washed by	the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico
Territory	9, 4 million square km.
Population	28, 7 million people
Capital city	Washington, D.C.
Language	English

Exercise 10. Read the information about capital cities of the world. Then match six of the cities with the correct description.

Rome – Italy; London – Great Britain; Manila – Philippines; Mexico city – Mexico; Madrid – SPAIN; Ottawa – Canada

1. *This city became the capital of the country in the middle of the nineteenth century. Its name is taken from the word Adawe in the Algonquian Indian language, which probably means “to trade”.*
2. *According to many historians, this city was founded in 754 B.C. by Romulus and was named after him. However, the name may come from Ruma, the name of the Tiber River.*
3. *This city was made the capital in 1561. Its name comes from its Arabic name Medshrid, which comes from word material meaning “tiber”.*
4. *This city was founded by the Spanish on an island a lake. Both the country and the city are named after an older name for the city, Metz-xih-co, which means “in the center of the waters of the moon”*
5. *The Romans founded this city in the first century B.C. In Roman times it was known as Londinium, which may have been the name of a group of people.*
6. *Founded in 1571, this city takes its name from Tagalog, a language that is widely spoken there. It means “a place where the plant indigo found” (may “there is; nila – “indigo”)*

Exercise 11. Read the texts and retell them in Russian.

The United States of America



The United States of America (or the USA) lies in the central part of the continent of North America. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Gulf of Mexico in the south. In the north the USA borders on Canada and in the south it borders on Mexico. The USA is one of the biggest countries in the world. Its territory is more than 9 million square km. with the population more than 250 million people. The present territory of the USA consists of three separate parts: the USA proper, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. Two of them, the USA and Alaska, are in the North America. The third part, the Hawaiian Islands, is situated in the central part of the Pacific Ocean. The territory of Alaska is 1.5 million square km (16% of the territory) was purchased by the USA from Russia in 1867 and got its statehood in 1958.

Once the USA was an English colony. In the war of Independence (1776-1783) the USA freed itself from the British power and became independent.

At that time the country consisted of 13 states, which stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi. During 250 years the USA extended its territory to the Pacific Ocean and now it consists of 50 states.

New York



New York is the city in the USA and the richest port. It is also a national leader in business, finance, manufacturing, service industries and the arts. The population of New York is more than 8 million people. New York is a window to the life of the America nation. It is a city of great social contrasts and the place where the millionaires and the poor live.

In 1609 captain Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River and Manhattan Island. In 1626 Dutch colonists named their first settlement New Amsterdam. In 1664 colony was taken by the British and named New York after Duke of York.

You will never forget the first sight of the city, its bronze Statue of Liberty. It was given to the USA by France in 1886. The statue is 152 feet high (about 50 m) and it stands on a pedestal of the same height. The torch of the Statue towers about 200 feet (60 m) above the harbor and can be seen at night for many miles.

A new American museum of Immigration is opened at the base of the Statue.

New York is the financial centre of the country where “money-making” is the main law of life.

Scotland



Scotland lies in the north of England. It is separated from England by the Cheviot Hills. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and by the North Sea in the east. The territory is about 79 thousand square km. Scotland is not so densely populated as England or South Wales.

The first people known to inhabit the country were Celtic tribes named the Picts. At the beginning of the sixth century the Scots (a Gaelic tribe of Northern Ireland) made a settlement there. The two tribes intermixed and the whole country got the name of Scotland in the 11 th century.

People who live in Scotland are called Scots and Gaelic even now spoken in some parts of Scotland. Physically Scotland is divided into three regions: the Highlands, the central Lowlands and the southern Uplands. The symbol of Scotland is thistle. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh.

Exercise 12. Translate into Russian.

The Norman Conquest of England



The conquest of England by the Normans began in 1066 with the battle of Hastings and was completed in 1071.

Who were these Normans who conquered England? They were Vikings or Northmen, men from the North. Some 150 years before the conquest of England they came to a part of France which we now call Normandy (NORMANDY). There they adopted the Christian faith, the French language and the Roman law. They became French.

What did the Norman Conquest do to England? It gave England French kings and nobles and the French language. After the Norman Conquest there were 3 Languages in England; Latin, the language of church, in which all learned men, wrote and spoke, there was French – the language of the kings and nobles; and English which remained the language of the masses of people. Some people knew all these languages, many knew 2, but most people knew only one. Poor people, the peasants did not understand. French or Latin, they understood only English.

In time, however, came the general use of the English language. About 1350 English became the language of law; and at that time there lived the first teacher who taught his boys to read and write English and to translate not from Latin into French, but from Latin into English. Then between 1350 and 1400 lived Wycliffe who made the first complete translation of the bible into English, and Chaucer, the father of English poetry.

The English language when it came into general use was not quite the same as it was before the conquest. The grammar remained but many words came into it from the French language.

1 – битва при Гастингсе (порт на юго – востоке Англии)

2 – за какие – нибудь 150 лет до....

- 3 – с латинского на французский;
4 – Чосер – англ. поэт конца 14 века;
5 – вошел во всеобщее употребление

Unit 3. Ossetia



Exercise 1. Listen and repeat

Nouns

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. region | район, регион |
| 2. gymnasium | гимназия |
| 3. orchestra | оркестр |
| 4. resources | естественные богатства |
| 5. treasure | сокровище, клад |
| 6. soil | почва, земля |
| 7. spring | источник, ключ |
| 8. gorge | ущелье |
| 9. infrastructure | инфраструктура |
| 10. investment | вложение, помещение денег |
| 11. network | сеть |
| 12. border | граница, край |
| 13. representative | представитель |
| 14. fortress | крепость |
| 15. conductor | дирижер |
| 16. wrestling | борьба |
| 17. karate | карате |
| 18. competition | соревнование, состязание |

Verbs

19. to be situated	находиться, располагаться
20. to occupy	занимать
21. to join	присоединять(ся)
22. to become (became, become)	становиться
23. to populate	населять
24. to exceed	превышать
25. to function	функционировать
26. to contain	содержать
27. to possess	обладать
28. to discover	открывать, обнаруживать
29. to foster	благоприятствовать, способствовать
30. to be promoted	помогать, содействовать, способствовать
31. to connect	соединять
32. to cover	покрывать, охватывать
33. to found	основывать
34. to be proud of	гордится (кем-то, чем-то)
35. to succeed	преуспевать, иметь успех
36. to win (won, won)	побеждать

Adjectives

37. small	маленький
38. dense	густой, плотный
39. high	высокий
40. considerable	значительный, важный
41. numerous	многочисленный
42. picturesque	живописный
43. extensive	обширный, пространный, крупный
44. operational	эксплуатационный
45. famous	известный
46. sincere	искренний, неподдельный, чистосердечный

Exercise 2. Write the words in correct box and read them.

Resources, picturesque, to occupy, to become, operational, orchestra, treasures, numerous, to foster, investments, network, to connect, considerable, to found, high, sincere, to succeed, representative, wrestling, competition, dense, to contain, famous, to border.

nouns	
--------------	--

verbs	
adjectives	

Exercise 3. Match a line in A with a line B.

<i>To be situated</i>	<i>land under one ruler or government</i>
<i>Territory</i>	<i>come together to form a whole</i>
<i>To join</i>	<i>involving several countries or nationalities</i>
<i>Multinational</i>	<i>to be located, to be placed</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>an area under the control of a ruler or state</i>
<i>Center</i>	<i>an ethnic group forming a part of one or more political nations</i>
<i>Orchestra</i>	<i>a very valuable object</i>
<i>Treasure</i>	<i>have something as property, own</i>
<i>Possess</i>	<i>a large group of musicians with string, woodwind, brass and percussion sections</i>
<i>Spring</i>	<i>encourage the development</i>
<i>Forster</i>	<i>an action of putting money into financial scheme</i>
<i>Investment</i>	<i>a place where water wells up from an underground source</i>
<i>Capital</i>	<i>a fort or strongly fortified town</i>
<i>Fortress</i>	<i>the land alongside a river or lake</i>
<i>Banks</i>	<i>a person who conducts an orchestra or choir</i>
<i>Conductor</i>	<i>the most important city or town of a country or region</i>

Exercise 4. Odd one out.

Example;

to be situated to be washed by to be separated from to occupy

To occupy is the odd one out because it is without **be**. All the others are combinations with **be**.

<i>Occupies</i>	<i>situated</i>	<i>joined</i>	<i>founded</i>
<i>Voluntarily</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>cultural</i>	<i>picturesque</i>
<i>Live</i>	<i>region</i>	<i>center</i>	<i>system</i>
<i>Multinational</i>	<i>banks</i>	<i>operational</i>	<i>cultural</i>
<i>Wrestling</i>	<i>karate</i>	<i>football</i>	<i>sambo</i>
<i>Schools</i>	<i>gymnasiums</i>	<i>colleges</i>	<i>museums</i>
<i>Theatre</i>	<i>orchestra</i>	<i>dancing group</i>	<i>academy</i>

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>springs</i>	<i>lakes</i>	<i>gorges</i>
<i>To be proud of</i>	<i>to be situated</i>	<i>to be founded</i>	<i>is located</i>
<i>Competitions</i>	<i>traditions</i>	<i>kinds</i>	<i>representative</i>

Exercise 5. Put one of the words from exercise 5 into each gap.

1. The Republic of North Ossetia-Alania _____ the territory of about 8000 square kilometers.
2. North Ossetia _____ joined the Russian Empire in 1874.
3. The Republic of North Ossetia-Alania is a big _____ center in the North Caucasus.
4. North Ossetia is one of the most _____ republics of the Russian Federation.
5. The representatives of our republic succeed in different kinds of sports such as wrestling, arm wrestling, _____ football.
6. There are more than 250 schools and _____, over 15 colleges and professional schools, three universities and medical academy.
7. At that 8 _____, 7 theatres, a symphony orchestra and several dancing groups (including folk one) are functioning.
8. More than three hundred healing _____ have been discovered here.
9. Ossetia by right is proud of its famous sons.
10. Ossetian sportsmen regularly win the top places both at the national Russian and international _____.

Exercise 6. Read and listen to the text.

Ossetia



The Republic of North Ossetia-Alania is situated in the

North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation and occupies the territory of about 8000 square kilometers. The republic is located on the northern slopes of the central Caucasus between the two highest Europe Mountains Elbrous (5633) and Kazbek (5047). North Ossetia voluntarily joined the Russian Empire in 1774.

While being one of the smallest regions of Russia, North Ossetia became the most densely populated republic. More than 703 thousand people live here.

The Republic of North Ossetia-Alania is a big cultural center in the North Caucasus. There are more than 250 schools and gymnasiums, over 15 colleges and professional schools, three universities and medical academy, and 178 libraries with the funds exceeding two million books, in the republic. At that 8 museums, 7 theatres, a symphony orchestra and several dancing groups (including folk one) are functioning.

In-city resources of the republic contain different treasures of the soil. The republic possesses considerable energy potential of numerous mountain rivers. More than three hundred healing springs have been discovered here. Picturesque mountain gorges foster development of tourism.

Republic of North Ossetia-Alania possesses infrastructure for investments. It is promoted by its transport accessibility for European, Asian and Middle East countries. Extensive railway network and two highways through the Main Caucasian Mountain Range connecting Russia with Transcaucasian and Middle East countries are laid out in its territory. The part of the Georgian Military Way leading from the town of Vladikavkaz to the Russian-Georgian border in Daryal Gorge and the part of Transcaucasian highway “Kavkaz”, where the tunnel through the Main Caucasian Mountain Range is functioning, cover 3680 meters. The international airport “Vladikavkaz” is operational.

Nowadays North Ossetia is one of the most multinational republics of the Russian Federation. Representatives of more than 90 nationalities live here.

Vladikavkaz is the capital of North Ossetia. This town was founded in 1784 and became the first fortress in the region. Vladikavkaz is located in the central part of the North Caucasus. Its population is over 320 thousand people, which comprise 48% of the population of the republic. The town is situated on the banks of the Terek River.

Ossetia by right is proud of its famous sons. Among them, the world-known conductor Valery Gergiev, who takes an active interest in the life of our republic.

The representatives of our republic succeed in different kinds of sports such as wrestling, arm wrestling, karate, football. Ossetian sportsmen regularly win the top places both at the national Russian and international competitions.

We are proud of our republic; love its people and traditions.

Comprehension: say if the statement is right or wrong

1. The Republic of North Ossetia-Alania occupies the territory of about 8000 square kilometers.
2. The republic is located between the two highest World Mountains Elbrous and Kazbek.
3. North Ossetia voluntarily joined the Russia Empire in 1774.
4. More than 603 thousand people live here.
5. The multinational population of the republic includes more than 90 nationalities.
6. The Republic is a big industrial centre in the North Caucasus.
7. The republic is poor in energy potential.
8. Infrastructure for investments is promoted by its transport accessibility for European, Asian and Middle East countries.
9. The part of the Georgian Military Way and the part of Transcaucasian highway "Kavkaz" cover 3680 meters.
10. Vladikavkaz is the capital of North Ossetia.
11. The town was founded as a fortress in 1884.
12. The town is situated on the left bank of the Terek River.
13. The representatives of our republic succeed in different kinds of sports.

Exercise 7. Complete the text. Decide between the two forms of the verbs in brackets.

The Republic of North Ossetia-Alania_____ (was situated, is situated) in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation and_____ (occupied, occupies) the territory of about 8000 square kilometers. North Ossetia voluntarily _____ (joined, has joined) the Russian Empire in 1774. More than 703 thousand people_____ (live, lives) here.

The Republic of North Ossetia-Alania_____ (is, are) a big cultural center in the North Caucasus. There (is, are) more than 250 schools and gymnasiums, over 15 colleges and professional schools, three universities and medical academy, and 178 libraries in the republic. At those 8 museums, 7 theatres, a symphony orchestra and several dancing groups (are functioning, function).

Natural resources of the republic (contains, contain) different treasures of the soil. The republic (possesses, possess) energy potential of mountain rivers. More than three hundred healing springs (were discovered, have been discovered) here. Picturesque mountain gorges (foster, fosters) development of tourism.

The Republic of North Ossetia-Alania (possesses, possess) infrastructure for investments. Its transport system (connects, is connected) it with

European, Asian and Middle East and Transcaucasian countries. The international airport “Vladikavkaz” is operational.

Vladikavkaz is the capital of North Ossetia. This town (was founded, founded) in 1784 and (became, has become) the first fortress in the region. Vladikavkaz is located in the central part of the North Caucasus. Its population is over 320 thousand people. The town is situated on the banks of the Terek River.

Ossetia by right is proud of its famous sons. Among them the world-known conductor Valery Gergiev, who (takes, take) an active interest in the life of our republic.

The representatives of our republic (succeed) in different kinds of sports such as wrestling, arm wrestling, karate, football. Ossetian sportsmen regularly win the top places both at the national Russian and international competitions.

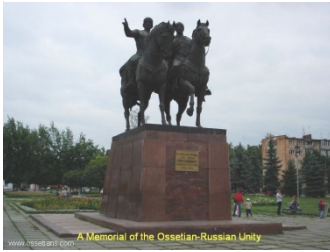
We are proud of our republic, (love, loves) its people and traditions.

Exercise 8. Ask each other the questions on the text and answer the questions.

1. Where is the republic of North Ossetia-Alania situated?
2. What territory does it occupy?
3. When did North Ossetia join the Russian Empire?
4. How many people live in the Republic?
5. People of how many nationalities live in the Republic?
6. Why do you think North Ossetia-Alania is a cultural centre in the North Caucasus?
7. What can you say about natural resources of the republic?
8. What fosters development of tourism?
9. What gives the opportunity for the development of investments?
10. What is the capital of North Ossetia?
11. When was it founded?
12. What is its population?
13. What are Ossetian people proud of?
14. What kinds of sports are popular in our republic?

Exercise 9. Speak about North Ossetia-Alania

Exercise 10. Read the text and retell it in Russian.



Ossetia – My Motherland.

North Ossetia is one of the sovereign republics constituting the Russian Federation. Its territory is 8000 sq. km. The republic is located on the Northern slopes of the central Caucasus between the two highest Europe Mountains Elbrous (5633), Kasbek (5047).

The mountains occupy 2/3 of the total territory of the republic. At the territory of our Republic there are a lot of tourists' centers, mountain – skiing resorts which are the examples of the rich and beautiful nature of the North Caucasus.

People from all over the world visit these places and have a rest there. The nature of North Ossetia is picturesque and original, one could see magnificent mountains, impetuous rivers, restless cataracts, and deep and blue gorges, light and green valleys, glaciers which rundown to forest reserve, alpine meadows of unique beauty. North Ossetia is the territory rich in mineral springs.

Here we have 500 springs of different types. Their waters are curative. 634 thousand population of the republic is built by the representatives of 60 nationalities: local Ossets, Russians, Georgians, Armenians, etc.



The capital of North Ossetia is Vladikavkaz. It lies on both sides of the Terek River.

Vladikavkaz is one of the picturesque and beautiful cities in the Northern Caucasus. The city was founded in 1784 as a Russian military fortress. There were various service buildings on its territory.

1860 is the date of the town Vladikavkaz. It was known as Ordzhonikidze for many years. But in June 1990 at residents' request the city was renamed to Vladikavkaz.

Today the population of city exceeds 500 thousand people. It's big industrial and cultural centre of the republic. It is famous for developed industries of machine tool building, refining of ore and wood – carving. Smithery and gold embroidery are the most popular handicrafts.

The Ossetian people are very proud of their great traditions and culture. There are many theatres in our city, such as the Ossetian Drama Theatre, the Horse Theatre «Narts» and so on. The guests of the republic will familiarize themselves with the original art of Ossetian people. It is represented by the professional dance group “Alan”, philharmonic Society Chamber Choir and by numerous groups.

Ossetia by right is proud of its famous sons. Among them the world – known conductor Valery Gergiev. Now the name of the outstanding conductor is known throughout the world. Valery Gergiev takes an active interest in Republic's life, revealing sincere concern in all problems.

The city of Vladikavkaz is a great educational centre of the Northern Caucasus.

The president of our republic pays much attention to the development of our education and science.

Our Park of Culture and Leisure is one of the best in the Caucasus. On the left side of the Terek you can see a very interesting building of the Sunnite Mosque. The embankment of Terek-river named after Pliev is the loveliest place of our youth. They like to spend their time among beautiful alleys and fountains. Beautiful landscapes, numerous old monuments and traditional hospitality of the land will mark your stay at Vladikavkaz with unforgettable impressions. You are welcome to our native city.

Exercise 12. Translate into Russian.



Ossetia lies in the very heart of the Caucasus. It is situated to the west of Mount Kazbek. The greatest part of the land of Ossetia is mountainous. Ossetia has rich and various nature: majestic mountains covered

with snow, rapid rivers, deep gorges, green valleys and pure crystal springs. All this creates a very beautiful picture. Ossetia is also very rich mineral and different types of mineral water.

Ossetia consists of North Ossetia and South Ossetia. The fauna and flora of North Ossetia belongs to the European zone while the flora and fauna of South Ossetia is Asiatic.

North Ossetia is the smallest republic of the Russian Federation. Its territory is 8.000 square kms and the population is about 700.000 people. North Ossetia extends from Mozdok to Mount Kazbek. The main river of North Ossetia is the Terek.

The Ossetia people are one of the oldest nations of the North Caucasus. The history of the Ossetians is very rich and interesting. In 8-7 centuries before Christ the tribes of the Scythians, Sarmatians and the Alans came to the Caucasus. The Alans (the forefathers of the modern Ossetians) were a tribe who many times defeated their enemies. The Alans were happy to die in a battle. It was a great honour for everybody to have such a death. The Alans created a powerful state on the Kuban and the Terek. Alans was densely populated, it had many rich towns and villages and highly developed culture. The capital of Alania was Magas. Alania had political, cultural and trade relations with Georgia, Byzantium, Armenia, Kiev and Rus. The 13th century was tragic for the Alans – they were defeated by the Tatar – Mongolian horde and went to live to the mountains. New possibilities for its development Ossetia got in 1774 after the connection to Russia.

Vladikavkaz, the capital of North Ossetia was founded on the right bank of the Terek River as a fortress for the protection of the Military Georgian Highway not far from the small Ossetian village Kapkai. In 1860 Vladikavkaz got the status of a town.

Now Ossetia is a highly developed industrial, cultural and agricultural republic of the North Caucasus. There are 6 towns and many villages in it. There are 3 Universities, a Medical Institute, a gymnasium and more than 300 schools in it. The factories of the North Ossetia export their products to different countries of Europe, Asia, Australia, England, Africa, Mongolia and many other countries of the world.

1. *before Christ* – до нашей эры
2. *the Scythians, Sarmatians and the Alans* – скифы, сарматы и аланы
3. *densely populated* – густо населенный
4. *Byzantium* – Византия

Unit 4. LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES



Exercise 1. Listen and repeat

Nouns

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>foreign language</i> | <i>иностранный язык</i> |
| 2. <i>science</i> | <i>наука</i> |
| 3. <i>technology</i> | <i>технология</i> |
| 4. <i>trade</i> | <i>торговля</i> |
| 5. <i>commerce</i> | <i>коммерция</i> |
| 6. <i>entertainment</i> | <i>зрелищное мероприятие</i> |
| 7. <i>community</i> | <i>сообщество</i> |
| 8. <i>purpose</i> | <i>цель</i> |
| 9. <i>means</i> | <i>средство</i> |
| 10. <i>exchange</i> | <i>обмен</i> |
| 11. <i>achievement</i> | <i>достижение</i> |
| 12. <i>mother tongue</i> | <i>родной язык</i> |
| 13. <i>explosion</i> | <i>взрыв</i> |
| 14. <i>overflow</i> | <i>переполнение</i> |
| 15. <i>nursery school</i> | <i>детский сад, ясли</i> |

Verbs

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 16. <i>to integrate</i> | <i>составлять, объединять</i> |
| 17. <i>to need</i> | <i>нуждаться</i> |
| 18. <i>to print</i> | <i>печатать</i> |

19. to publish	публиковать
20. to speak (spoke, spoken)	говорить, разговаривать
21. demand	требовать
22. to lead (led, led)	вести, возглавлять
23. to contribute	вносить вклад

Adjectives

24. universal	всеобщий, универсальный
25. urgent	срочный, крайне необходимый
26. efficient	действенный, эффективный
27. unique	уникальный
28. native	родной

Exercise 2. Write the words in correct box and read them.

Explosion, urgent, technology, to lead, to integrate, overflow, means, exchange, to print, achievements, unique, to contribute, purpose, community, native, to demand, efficient, to publish, universal, to speak, trade, commerce, to publish, entertainment

nouns	
verbs	
adjectives	

Exercise 3. Match a line in A with a line B.

<i>Progressive</i>	<i>coming (parts) into a whole</i>
<i>Universal</i>	<i>making continuous forward movements</i>
<i>Entertainment</i>	<i>belonging to all</i>
<i>Integrate</i>	<i>amusing or being amused</i>
<i>Purpose</i>	<i>give, receive (one thing) in place of another</i>
<i>Urgent</i>	<i>coming (parts) into a whole</i>
<i>Exchange</i>	<i>the shape, pattern, left by the pressure of something</i>
<i>Print</i>	<i>letters in printed form, mark left on a surface preserving that which one means to do; plan, design, intention</i>
<i>Achievement</i>	<i>for children of 3 to 5</i>
<i>Unique</i>	<i>thing done successfully, with effort and skill</i>
<i>Mother tongue</i>	<i>being the only one of its sort</i>

Nursery school	one's native language

Exercise 4. Odd one out.

Example;
to be situated to be washed by to be separated from to occupy
To occupy is the odd one out because it is without **be**. All the others are combinations with **be**.

<i>Progressive</i>	<i>science</i>	<i>technology</i>	<i>trade</i>
<i>Are printed</i>	<i>led</i>	<i>are written</i>	<i>are read</i>
<i>Integrated</i>	<i>printed</i>	<i>contributed</i>	<i>lead</i>
<i>Achievements</i>	<i>methods</i>	<i>schools</i>	<i>explosion</i>
<i>Trade</i>	<i>commerce</i>	<i>business</i>	<i>science</i>
<i>Urgent</i>	<i>efficient</i>	<i>unique</i>	<i>disease</i>
<i>Cardio</i>	<i>vascular</i>	<i>pulmonary</i>	<i>progressive</i>

Exercise 5. Put one of the words from exercise 5 into each gap.

1. English is the language of _____ science and technology, trade and culture relations, commerce and business.
2. Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers _____ in English.
3. The progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and _____ to an overflow of information.
4. English is studied at schools, colleges, Universities and even nursery _____.
5. Learning English for the purpose of communication is especially _____.
6. Modern achievements in medicine, unique methods of treatment of such diseases as cancer, AIDS, cardio – vascular and _____ diseases are also published in English.

Exercise 6. Read and listen to the text.



LEARNING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

English is a world language. It is the language of progressive science and technology, trade and culture relations, commerce and business. It is universal language of international aviation, shipping and sports, modern music and international tourism. It is also the major language of diplomacy and mass entertainment. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. Today Russia is integrating into the world community and the problem of learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent. Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange of the peoples of our planet. Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English and read all over the world. 75% of the entire world's mail and 60% of the world's telephone calls are in English too. Besides half of the world's scientific literature is written in English. And we, future doctors, should know that all latest and modern achievements in medicine, unique methods of treatment of such diseases as cancer, AIDS, cardio – vascular and pulmonary diseases are also published in English. English is spoken by more than 350 million people as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and USA. It is also spoken as a second language in many parts of India and Africa.

Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and contributed to an overflow of information.

In our country English is very popular. It is studied at schools, colleges, Universities and even nursery schools. So, one must work hard to learn foreign language as it is well known that reading books in the original, listening to the BBC news, communicating with the English speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language you learn the culture and history of native speaker.

Comprehension: say if the statement is right or wrong

1. *English is a world language.*

2. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations.
3. Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange of the peoples of our planet.
4. Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in Russian and read all over the world.
5. 75% of the entire world's mail and 60% of the world's telephone calls are in Russian too.
6. All latest and modern achievements in medicine, unique methods of treatment of such diseases as cancer, AIDS, cardio – vascular and pulmonary diseases are also published in English.
7. English is spoken by more than 450 million people as a mother tongue.
8. The native speakers of English live in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and USA.
9. It is also spoken as a second language in many parts of India and Africa.
10. In our country English is not very popular.
11. When learning a foreign language you learn the culture and history of native speaker.

Exercise 7. Complete the text. Decide between the two forms of the verbs in brackets.

English ____ (is, was) a world language. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. Today Russia ____ (is integrating, integrates) into the world community and the problem of learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent. Foreign languages ____ (are needed, needed) as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange of the peoples of our planet. Hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers ____ (are printed, were printed) in English and read all over the world. And we, future doctors, should know that all latest and modern achievements in medicine, unique methods of treatment of such diseases as cancer, AIDS, cardio – vascular and pulmonary diseases ____ (are also published, published) in English. English (speaks, is spoken) by more than 350 million people as a mother tongue. Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology ____ (led, has led) to an explosion of knowledge and contributed to an overflow of information. When

learning a foreign language you ____ (learns, learn) the culture and history of native speaker.

Exercise 8. Ask each other the questions on the text and answer the questions.

1. What language is used in progressive science and technology, trade and culture relations, commerce and business and other spheres?
2. What is the official language of the United Nations Organization?
3. Why is the problem of learning English in Russia especially urgent?
4. Why are the foreign languages needed to the people of the planet?
5. How many books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English?
6. What language is world's scientific literature written in?
7. Why should the future doctors know the English language?
8. How many people use English as a mother tongue?
9. What countries use English as a second language?
10. Why are foreign languages socially demanded especially at the present time?
11. Where is English studied in our country?
12. What do you learn while studying a foreign language?

Exercise 9. Speak about learning foreign languages.

Exercise 10. Answer the questions using the list below.

1. Which language in the world is spoken by most people?
 2. Which language has the largest vocabulary?
 3. Which is the oldest written language?
 4. Which sub-continent has the largest number of languages?
 5. Which language has no irregular verbs?
 6. Which language has the most letters in its alphabet?
 7. In which language is the largest encyclopedia printed?
- Is it ... Spanish/Cambodian/English/Egyptian/Esperanto/Mandarin Chinese/Indian?

Keys

1. Mandarin Chinese is spoken by 700 million people (70% of the population of China). English is the most widespread, with 400million speakers.
2. English has the largest vocabulary, with approximately 500,000 words and 300 000 technical terms.
3. The oldest written language is Egyptian, which is 5000 years old.

4. India has the most languages, with 845.
5. There are no irregular verbs in Esperanto, an artificial language invented in 1887.
6. Cambodian has 72 letters.
7. The largest encyclopedia is printed in Spain.

Exercise 11. Put a tick next to a true statement.

1. English was already an important world language four hundred years ago.
2. It is mainly because of the United States that English has become a world language.
3. One person out of seven in the world speaks perfect English.
4. There are few inflections in modern English.
5. In English, many verbs can be used as nouns.
6. English has borrowed words from many other languages.
7. In the future, all other languages will probably die out.

Exercise 12. Read the article on English as a world language. Find out the answers to the true/false statements. There is one statement for each paragraph. Discuss your answers in pairs. Then read the article in more depth.

Today, when English is one of the major languages in the world, it requires an effort of the imagination to realize that this is a relatively recent thing – that in Shakespeare's time, for example, only a few million people spoke English, and the language was not thought to be very important by the other nations of Europe, and was unknown to the rest of the world.

English *has become* a world language because of its establishment as a mother tongue outside England, in all the continents of the world. This exporting of English *began* in the seventeenth century, with the first settlements in North America. Above all, it is the great growth of population in the United States, assisted by massive immigration in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, that has given the English language its present standing in the world.

People who *speak* English fall into one of three groups: those who have learned it as their native language; those who have learned it as a second language in a society that is mainly bilingual; and those who *are forced* to use it for a practical purpose – administrative, professional or educational. One person in seven of the world's entire population belongs to one of these three groups. Incredibly enough, 75% of the world's mail and 60% of the world's telephone calls are in English.

Basic characteristics simplicity of form. Old English, like modern German, French, Russian and Greek, had many inflections to show singular and plural, tense, person, etc., but over the centuries words *have been simplified*. Verbs now have few inflections, and adjectives *do not change* according to the noun.

Flexibility. As a result of the loss of inflections, English has become, over the past five centuries, a very flexible language. Without inflections, the same word can operate as many different parts of speech. Many nouns and verbs have the same form, for example **swim, drink, kiss, look, and smile**. We can talk about **water** to drink and **to water** the flowers; **time** to go and to time a race; **a paper** to read and to paper a bedroom. Adjectives can be used as verbs. We **warm** our hands in front of a fire; if clothes are **dirtied**, they need to be **cleaned and dried**. Prepositions too are flexible. A sixty-year old man is **nearing** retirement; we can talk about a **round of golf, cards, or drinks**.

Openness of Vocabulary. This involves the free admission of words from other languages and the easy creation of compounds and derivatives. Most world languages *have contributed* some words to English at some time, and the process *is now being reversed*. Purists of the French, Russian, and Japanese languages *are resisting* the arrival of English in their vocabulary.

The future of English. Geographically, English is the most widespread language on Earth, second only to Mandarin Chinese in the number of people who speak it. It is the language of business, technology, sport, and aviation. This will no doubt continue, although the proposition that all other languages *will die out* is absurd.

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Unit 5. English Speaking Countries



Exercise 1. Listen and repeat.

Nouns

1. world – мир, вселенная
2. language - язык
3. establishment - установление

4. mother tongue – родной язык
5. Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан
6. Pacific Ocean – Тихий океан
7. the West - Запад
8. a state – государство, штат
9. population - население
10. development - развитие
11. the North - север
12. total area – общая территория
13. right - право
14. privilege - привилегия
15. Common wealth - содружество
16. South East – юго-восток
17. plain - равнина
18. highlands – горная местность
19. plateau - плато
20. frost -
21. monarchy - монархия
22. island - остров
23. rainfall -
24. representative -представитель

Verbs

25. to be situated - располагаться
26. to separate - отделять, разделять
27. to consist (of) – состоять из
28. to differ – отличать, различать
29. to lie - лежать
30. to surround - окружать
31. to speak - говорить
32. to divide - делить
33. to combine - соединять
34. to classify - классифицировать
35. to appoint - назначать

Adjectives

36. native – родной, национальный
37. important - важный

- 38. equal - равный
- 39. northern - северный
- 40. total – общий, тотальный
- 41. sandy - песчаный
- 42. central - центральный
- 43. extreme - крайний
- 44. a temperate - умеренный
- 45. universal - универсальный
- 46. constitutional - конституционный

Geographical names

- 1. the United Kingdom – Объединенное королевство
- 2. the United States of America – Соединенный Штаты Америки
- 3. Australia - Австралия
- 4. New Zealand – Новая Зеландия
- 5. the Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан
- 6. the Pacific Ocean – Тихий океан
- 7. Hawaiian Islands – Гавайские острова
- 8. Alaska - Аляска
- 9. San Francisco – Сан Франсиско
- 10. Los Angeles – Лос Анджелес
- 11. Chicago - Чикаго
- 12. the Indian Ocean – Индийский океан
- 13. Eastern plain -
- 14. Western Plateau
- 15. Canberra -Канберра
- 16. North Island
- 17. South Island
- 18. Eastern highlands

Exercise 2. Write the words in correct box and read them.

Population, consist, central, country, language, to have province, equal, different, the rest of, biggest, economic, development, to be situated, world, total, to separate, district, to speak, little, complete, classify, to combine, large, head, government, important, to appoint.

nouns	
verbs	
adjectives	

Exercise 3. Match a line A with a line B

A	B
to separate	the same in size
high land	grow larger, fuller, organized
island	people living in a place
a plain	not joined or united
population	mountainous parts of a country
to combine	fix or decide
develop	area of level land
to appoint	a land surrounded by water
surround	join together
equal	shut in all sides

Exercise 4. Odd one out.Example

to be situated, to be washed by, to be separated from, to occupy

To occupy is the odd one out because it is without **be**. All the others are combinations with **be**.

total	equal	important	to divide
to separate	population	to establish	to connect
extreme	temperature	to differ	popular
world	to consist	border	country
to be connected	to be divided	to combine	to be washed
islands	plains	mountains	world
language	monarchy	to lie	Queen
to surround	government	variations	area
United Kingdom	Pacific Ocean	to appoint	Australia

Exercise 5. Put one of the words from exercise 4 into each gap.

1. Although these countries are situated in different parts of the world they all speak the same _____.
2. There are several countries in the _____ where English is a native language.
3. The USA is situated in the central part of North American continent between Atlantic and _____.
4. The _____ area of Canada is more than 9 million square kilometers.
5. Australia is completely _____ by ocean expanses.
6. The climate of Australia is warm and dry with no _____ cold and little frost.
7. The country is ruled by federal parliamentary _____.
8. New Zealand is situated on two large _____.
9. Moist ocean climate without marked _____.
10. Like the United Kingdom, New Zealand is a constitutional _____.

Exercise 6. Read and listen to the text “English Speaking Countries”



There are several countries in the world where English is a native language. These countries are the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Although these countries are situated in different parts of the world, they all share the same language. English is one of the most popular and widespread languages in the world, because of its establishment as a mother tongue in all the continents in the world.

One of the most important English speaking countries is the USA. It is situated in the central part of North American continent between two oceans: The Atlantic Ocean to the East and the Pacific Ocean to the West. The USA consists of three separate parts: the Hawaiian Islands, situated in the central part of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska separated by Canada, and the rest of the USA and the rest of the country. The USA consists of 50 states and a federal district. The states differ very much in size, population and economic development. The biggest cities in the USA are: New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

Canada consists of almost the entire North American continent north except Alaska. Its total area is more than 9 million sq. km and makes it the second largest country in the world. The total population is about 24 million people.

English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equal states, rights and privileges.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 northern territories. The federal Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the Senate. Canada is a capitalist federal state and a member of the Commonwealth.

Australia lies to the south-east of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is the world's smallest continent which is almost completely surrounded by ocean expanses. Its total area is over 7 million sq. km. The continent of Australia is divided into 4 general topographic regions: sandy eastern plain, the eastern highlands, the central plain, and the western plateau. The climate of Australia is generally warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. The total population is about 16 million people.

Most Australians are of British or Irish ancestry. More than 99% of the population speaks English. The capital of Australia is Canberra. The country is ruled by federal parliamentary government. The Australian constitution combines the traditions of British monarchy with important elements of US federal system.

New Zealand is situated in the south west of Pacific Ocean on two large islands: the North Island and the South Island. Its total territory is 268 square km. The South Island is more mountainous than the North Island. New Zealand has a temperate, moist ocean climate without marked variations in temperature or rainfall. The total population is over 3 million people. About 85% of the population is classified as Europeans. English is the universal language. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. Like the United Kingdom, New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the British Queen whose representative, the governor –general, is appointed for a 5 year term. The government is democratic and modeled on that of the United Kingdom.

Comprehension: Say if the statement is right or wrong.

1. There are several countries in the world where English is a native language.
2. One of the most important English speaking countries is Korea.
3. English is not one of the popular and widespread languages in the world.
4. Canada is a capital federal state and a member of the Commonwealth.
5. It is a federation of 17 provinces and 2 northern territories.
6. Australia lies between the Black Sea and Caspian Sea.
7. The climate of Australia is generally warm and dry.

8. The country of Australia is ruled by President and Prime minister.
9. The South island is more mountainous than the North Island.
10. Unlike the United Kingdom, New Zealand is not a constitutional monarchy.

Exercise 7. Complete the text. Decide between the Active and the Passive Voice.

These countries ____ (situate) in different parts of the world. People from such countries as the United Kingdom, the United states of America, New Zealand and Australia _____ (to share) the same language. USA ____ (to situate) in the central part of North American continent. The USA ____ (to consist) of 50 states and a federal district. The states ____ (to differ) very much in size, population and economic development. Australia _____ (to lie) to the south-east of Asia between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The country ____ (to rule) by federal parliamentary government. The Australian constitution ____ (to combine) the traditions of British monarchy with the US federal system. New Zealand ____ (to have) a temperate, moist ocean climate.

Exercise 8. Ask each other the questions on the text and answer them.

1. In what countries English is a native language?
2. Why is English the most popular and widespread languages in the world?
3. What is one of the most important English-speaking countries?
4. Where is USA situated?
5. Between what oceans is the USA situated?
6. How many states does the USA consist of?
7. What is the total area of Canada and what is the population of the country?
8. What are the official languages of Canada?
9. What does the federal Parliament consist of?
10. Where does Australia lie and what is its total area?
11. What is the country ruled by?
12. Where is New Zealand situated and what is its total territory?
13. What is the population of New Zealand and what is its capital?
14. What is the political system of New Zealand?

Exercise 9. First speak about Russia and then about Ossetia. Use the data below.

Location – South East of Asia

Borders –

Washed by – Pacific and Indian Ocean
Territory – 7 million square km.
Population – 16 million people
Capital city – Canberra
Language – English

Exercise 10. Translate the text into Russian



Canberra – Australia's capital city

After Federation in 1901, a site for the capital was sought, and Canberra was selected. And Canberra has become a capital city of Australia. The Australian Capital Territory was declared on 1 January 1911 and an international competition was held to design the new capital city of Australia. The competition was won by a submission from American architect Walter Burley Griffin with drawings drafted by Marrion Mahony Griffin.

Today Canberra has become a major tourist destination for Australian and international visitors. People visit the national capital because it is the seat of federal government and because it boasts many major Australian cultural organizations like Australian War memorial, the National Gallery, High Court, parliament House and National Library of Australia.

Canberra Day is held on the second Monday in March each year. The Canberra Citizen of the Year is named after this time. It is public holiday, so government offices, educational institutions and many businesses are closed on the day. People who intend on travelling via public transport on the day will need to check with local transport authorities as transport schedules and ticket prices may vary.

Exercise 11. Read the text and translate it into Russian.

The Health Service

t h e
t o



The level of medical service both in Britain and in USA is very high. Health care is free in England except private Health care, and every employed citizen is obliged to pay a weekly amount of money the National Health Service.

The sum necessary to run medical services is very high and large part of it comes not from weekly payments but from taxes.

Health Care is very expensive in the USA. Everything must be paid for. For example, in the USA if you turn to a city hospital, you should pay at least 50 dollars. Separately you will pay for a consultation minimum 50-60 dollars for a visit. Medicine will cost you a minimum 15-20 dollars. You need a prescription to purchase many drugs in American drugstores.

If you are a foreigner, you can get medical service free of charge in medical institutions attached to different charities and religions organizations. The National Health Service (NHS), UK provides free medical treatment for visitors from the EU and common wealth countries and to visitors from other countries with reciprocal health arrangements. A National Health Service (NHS) prescription costs 5.25 Euro at present.

