

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
КАЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Кафедра иностранных языков

Учебное пособие
по английскому языку для студентов аграрных университетов

Казань-2017

Цель данного учебного пособия – развитие у студентов устной речи на основе тем, предусмотренных программой по английскому языку для неязыковых вузов.

В учебное пособие включены темы: «О себе», «Семья», «Рабочий день», «Высшее учебные заведения», «Мой родной край», «Моя родина», «Лондон», «Великобритания».

Кроме того, в пособии содержится ряд текстов для сообщения студентам дополнительного информативного материала по изученным темам: Казанский университет Казань, Вашингтон, США.

В каждую тему включены словами и выражения, текст и серия упражнений. Серия упражнений построена по принципу нарастания языковых трудностей. Выполнение упражнений обеспечивает закрепление вводимого лексического материала и развитие речевых навыков студентов.

Предлагаемые разработки в основном предназначены для занятий со студентами начального этапа обучения английскому языку, но могут быть использованы и в процессе работы на продвинутом этапе обучения.

Учебное пособие могут служить материалом как для практических и индивидуальных занятий под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Учебное пособие обсуждено и одобрено на заседании кафедры иностранных языков. Протокол №3

Содержание

| | |
|--|----|
| PART I | 4 |
| ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY | 4 |
| MY WEEK DAYS AND MY DAY OFF | 12 |
| HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS | 16 |
| MY HOMELAND AND MY HOME TOWN | 19 |
| MY HOMELAND | 23 |
| ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES | 29 |
| PART II | 37 |
| MY FUTURE PROFESSION | 37 |
| PROFESSION OF AN ECONOMIST | 38 |
| ECONOMIST IN A FIELD OF FINANCE AND CREDIT | 40 |
| ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT | 43 |
| STATE AND MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT | 45 |
| A PATTERN OF MANAGEMENT ACTION | 47 |
| POWER SUPPLY ELECTRIC SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS | 49 |
| AUTOMATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND PRODUCTION PROCESSES | 52 |
| MOTOR TRANSPORT | 53 |
| MECHANICAL ENGINEERING | 57 |
| FORESTRY AND LANDSCAPE ENGINEERING | 59 |
| LANDSCAPE ENGINEERING | 60 |
| ЛИТЕРАТУРА | 66 |

PART I
ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY

1. Words and word combinations

1. What is your name (first name) – Как Вас зовут?
2. My name is Rustem- Меня зовут Рустем.
3. What is your name (surname)? – Как Ваша фамилия?
4. My name (surname) is Zaripov: - Моя фамилия Зарипов.
5. to be born in ... (place, year) – родиться в ... (месте, году).
6. village – деревня
7. How old are you? – Сколько Вам лет?
8. I am 18 (years old) – Мне 18 лет.
9. primary / elementary school – начальная школа.
10. to attend (classes, school) – посещать (занятия, школу).
11. secondary school – средняя школа.
12. at the age of – в возрасте
13. to become (became, become) – становиться
14. to be a good student – быть хорошим учеником
15. to get excellent marks in – получать отличные оценки
16. to get a school-leaving certificate – получить аттестат
17. to serve in the army – служить в армии
18. to return – возвращаться
19. to be admitted to the University – быть зачисленным в университет
20. the course of studies – курс обучения
21. to be assigned to work – быть назначенным на работу
22. harvest time – время уборки урожая
23. to know (knew, known) – знать
24. can (could) – мочь
25. to improve one's skill – повысить мастерство (улучшить квалификацию)
26. to decide – решить
27. to pass exams – сдать экзамен
28. to be a success – иметь успех
29. credit test – зачет
30. in time – во- время
31. to hope – надеяться
32. to graduate from the University– закончить университет
33. successfully – успешно
34. expert – специалист

ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Rustem Zaripov. I was born on the 14th of October 1996 in the village of Sakury of the Republic of Tatarstan. I am 17 years old. When I was seven, I began my studies at the Sakuryi primary school and after that, I attended the secondary school. I was always a good student and got only good and excellent marks. In 2014, I left school and got a school-leaving certificate. Then I served in the army. After returning from the army I became a student of Laishevsky Agriculture school. In two years I finished the course of studies there and became an agronomist. I was assigned to work on the farm, had a lot of work and was especially busy during the harvest time. I knew that I could improve my skill at the Kazan State Agrarian University . So in 2016 I decided to become a student of the agronomy faculty. I passed my exams in chemistry, biology and Russian. The examinations were a success and I was admitted to the Kazan State Agrarian University. Now I am a first year student. I hope to pass all the exams and credit tests in time. I want to graduate from the University successfully and become an expert in agriculture.

Exercises

2. Translate into Russian

1. She was born on the 17th of November 1993 in Moscow.
2. Last year he passed his exams and was admitted to the Medicine University.
3. My brother served in the army.
4. In 2007 my sister graduated from the Kazan State Agrarian University and was assigned to work on a farm.
5. Students must pass all their credit tests and exams in time.
6. We helped the farmers during their harvest time.
7. Mary was always a good student and left the secondary school successfully.
8. My father is an expert in electronics.

3. Find the Russian equivalents

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. credit test | 1. время уборки урожая |
| 2. to become an economist | 2. получать отличные оценки |
| 3. expert | 3. зачет |
| 4. at the age of | 4. улучшить квалификацию |
| 5. to be admitted to the University | 5. назначить на работу |
| 6. successfully | 6. аттестат |
| 7. to attend classes | 7. окончить университет |
| 8. to improve one's skill | 8. стать экономистом |
| 9. to graduate from the University | 9. посещать занятия |
| 10. harvest time | 10. успешно |
| 11. to be assigned to work | 11. в возрасте |
| 12. school – leaving certificate | 12. быть принятым в университет |
| 13. to get excellent marks | 13. специалист |

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into Russian

harvest time, to be admitted to, to become an agricultural engineer, to serve in the army, to be a good student, to graduate from the University, to be born in the village, to leave the secondary school, to decide, to be admitted to the University, to pass the exams successfully, to attend school, in time, to improve one's skill, to pass a credit test, at the age of, to be busy, to become an expert in agriculture.

5. Fill in the blanks with necessary words

My friend's ... is Nail Shakirov. He is 23 now. He ... in 1998 in the village of the Tatar Republic. He didn't ... in the army. On ... he became a student of the Institute of Economics. Nail was always He ... all his credit tests and exams Last year he ... and was assigned to work on He has a lot of work especially during (a good student, leaving secondary school, the harvest time, name, serve, in time, graduated from the University, was born, the farm, passed)

6. Translate the words in brackets into English

1. Peter (сдал вступительные экзамены) successfully.
2. I (надеюсь стать) an agricultural engineer.
3. He (окончил сельскохозяйственный институт) in 1998.
4. She (родилась) in Moscow.
5. Our (деревня) is far from Kazan.
6. In 2002 his brother (был принят в медицинский институт).
7. In three years, we will become (специалистом в области сельского хозяйства).
8. I began attending school (в возрасте 7 лет).
9. Students must come to the Institute (во-время).

7. Translate into English the following words and word combinations

стать специалистами сельского хозяйства, родиться, окончить университет, сдать зачеты и экзамены, окончить среднюю школу, успешно, служить в армии, в возрасте, время уборки урожая, быть принятым в университет, решить стать экономистом, вовремя, деревня, посещать занятия.

8. Read and translate the dialogue

- A. What is your name?
B. My name is Oleg Petrov.
A. How old are you?
B. I am 18 years old.
A. Where were you born?
B. I was born in the village not far from Kazan.
A. Are you a farmer?
B. No, I'm not. I am a student.
A. What University do you study at?
B. I study at the Agrarian University.
A. What year student are you?
B. I am a first year student of the agronomy faculty.
A. Why did you decide to become a student of our University?
B. I want to become an expert in agriculture.

9. Answer the questions

1. What is your name?
2. How old you?
3. Where and when were you born?
4. Where do you live? / What's your permanent address?
5. Do you work? / What do you do? When did you finish school?
6. How well did you do at school?
7. Did you work after leaving school?
8. Did you serve in the army?
9. What year student are you?
10. What was your favorite subject?
11. Do you like to read?
12. Who is your favorite writer?
13. What kind of sport do you go in for?
14. Why did you decide to study at our University?
15. When will you graduate from the University?

10. People, born at different times, have different astrological signs. Do you know, under what astrologic sign you were born? Read and translate description of astrological signs

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

11. Match the words with the definitions

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 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 |
| 9. touchy | i. can't keep a secret. |
| 10. boastful | j. is easily hurt |

12. Make sentences, using the following words and word-combinations on a model *He was born in 1995.*

первокурсник, быть зачисленным в университет, закончить школу, работать на заводе, часто заниматься библиотеке, проживать в Москве, к-л родился в 2000 году.

13. Form sentences on a model. Pay attention to the name of different nationalities

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 |

14. Fill a questionnaire

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

15. Make 10 interrogative sentences: What... ? When... ? How long... ? Who... ? Have you... ?

16. Make situations analogical to set. Tell about yourself, friends, relatives, acquaintances

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

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.

17. Translate into Russian

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 Institute of Mechanization and Technical Service, 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 1998, the same as my elder brother. His birthday is September, 25.

And what place do you come from?

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

P.: My parents live in Arsk . It's not far from Kazan. It takes me two 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.

18. Read the text. Memorize the different ways of address to the people in Great Britain.

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.

1. Translate into Russian

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. Nevertheless, 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. However, 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. Nevertheless, 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 had not 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».

2. Words and word combinations

1. relatives – родственники
2. near by – рядом, близко
3. grandparents (grandmother, grandfather) – бабушка и дедушка
4. to be on pension – быть на пенсии
5. to get an old-age pension – получать пенсию по старости
6. aunt – тетя
7. uncle – дядя
8. cousin – двоюродный брат (сестра)

9. parents – родители
10. tractor-driver – тракторист
11. to like – любить, нравиться
12. book-keeper – бухгалтер
13. to have a lot of work to do – иметь много работы
14. young (younger, to youngest) – молодой
15. the youngest sister – самая младшая сестра
16. form (class) – класс
17. schoolgirl – школьница
18. elder brother – старший брат
19. the eldest brother – самый старший брат
20. to dream – мечтать
21. physician – врач, доктор
22. happy – счастливый
23. to come true – осуществляться, сбываться
24. region – район
25. wife – жена
26. to be married – быть женатым (замужем)
27. sister-in-law – сноха
28. milkmaid – доярка
29. nephew – племянник
30. niece – племянница
31. kindergarten – детский сад

OUR FAMILY

Our family is large. There are six of us: a father, a mother, two sisters, one brother and myself. We live in a small town not far from Kazan. Some of our relatives live near-by: my grandparents, who are on pension now, aunts and uncles of their children, my cousins and mine.

My parents are not old. My father is forty five years old. His name is Ivan Petrovich. He works on the farm as a tractor-driver. He likes his work very much. My mother is forty. She is a bookkeeper of our farm. Her name is Olga Nikolaevna. She has a lot of work to do.

My youngest sister Nina is 15 years old. She is in the ninth form. She is a good pupil and gets only good and excellent marks. She likes reading very much. My eldest sister Galya left school last year and now she studies at the Medicine University.

All the time she had been dreaming of becoming a physician and now she is very happy that her dreams come true.

My brother's name is Peter. He works on the farm in Sarmanovsky region. He is married. His wife, my sister-in-law, is a farmer too. She works as a milkmaid. They have children: their son Sasha, my nephew, is six and their daughter Lena, my niece, is four years old. They both go to the kindergarten.

My name is Oleg. I am 17 years old. I am not married. I am a first year student of the Agrarian University. I study at the forestry faculty.

E x e r c i s e s

3. Translate into Russian

1. Our relatives live in Kiev.
2. My aunt is old. She gets an old-age pension.
3. I have a nephew. He studies in the seventh form.
4. My parents are farmers.
5. His youngest sister works as a milkmaid on our farm.
6. I have no grandfather. He is dead.
7. Their uncle works as a tractor-driver.

8. My cousin Vera is a physician.
9. His dreams to become an economist came true.
10. Our eldest sister is a student.

4. Find the Russian equivalents

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. aunt | 1. мечтать |
| 2. tractor-driver | 2. сноха |
| 3. to come true | 3. тракторист |
| 4. wife | 4. быть женатым |
| 5. niece | 5. врач |
| 6. physician | 6. тетя |
| 7. book-keeper | 7. бухгалтер |
| 8. to be married | 8. детский сад |
| 9. sister-in-law | 9. племянница |
| 10. to dream | 10. жена |
| 11. kindergarten | 11. сбываться |

5. Translate into Russian

parents, grandparents, a schoolgirl, to like, a milkmaid, to have a lot of work to do, relatives, to get an old-age pension, a cousin, in the 7th form, schoolchildren, a nephew, to come true, an aunt, he is not married, a niece, happy, an uncle, a physician.

6. Fill in the blanks with necessary words *nephew, aunt, a milkmaid, niece, an old-age pension, relatives, dreams, live, uncle*

1. I have many 2. They all ... in the village. 3. My ... works as ... on the farm. 4. My ... is a tractor-driver. 5. My ... is a student of the Kazan University. 6. My ... is married. 7. He ... to become an agronomist. 8. My grandparents are old. 9. They get

7. Translate the words in brackets into English

1. His uncle is old. He (получает пенсию по старости).
2. My (родственники) live far from Kazan.
3. His (самая младшая) sister is a student.
4. He lives with his (бабушкой и дедушкой).
5. Her (самый старший) brother studies in Moscow.
6. My brother is married. His (жена) is a final-year student of our University.
7. My friend (не женат). He lives with his (родителями).

8. Translate into English

родственники, получать пенсию по старости, нравиться, двоюродный брат и сестра, счастливый, племянник и племянница, тракторист, школьники, старший брат, младшая сестра, тетя и дядя, доярка, я не замужем, он женат.

9. Read and translate

I have a cousin. His name is Vladimir. He is 25 years old. He graduated from the Agriculture Institute and works as an agronomist on the farm. Vladimir has a mother. She doesn't work. She gets an old-age pension. He has no father. His father is dead. Vladimir is married. His wife is an economist. They have a son. He studies in the second form. Vladimir has many relatives. They all live in different regions of our republic.

10. Answer the questions

1. Is your family large?
2. Do you have parents?

3. Where do they live?
4. What are they?
5. Do you have sisters and brothers?
6. Do you have grandparents?
7. Are they old?
8. Where do they live?
9. Do they get an old-age pension?
10. Do you have any other relatives?

MY WEEK DAYS AND MY DAY OFF

1. Words and word combinations

1. to begin (began, begun) – начинаться
2. early – рано
3. to get up (got, got) – вставать, подниматься
4. to do morning exercises – делать утреннюю зарядку
5. to wash and dress – умываться и одеваться
6. in a quarter of an hour – через четверть часа
7. to be ready – быть готовым
8. to have breakfast – завтракать
9. to have dinner – обедать
10. to have supper – ужинать
11. it doesn't take me long – мне не требуется много времени
12. to leave home for – уйти, (уехать) из дома в ...
13. as – так как
14. to go by bus (trolley- bus, tram) – ехать в автобусе (троллейбусе, трамвае)
15. it takes me much time – мне требуется много времени
16. to get to the University – добраться до университета
17. to be never late – никогда не опаздывать
18. between classes – между занятиями
19. break – перерыв
20. dining-room – столовая
21. to be over – заканчиваться
22. if – если
23. to go home – идти домой
24. sometimes – иногда
25. to stay – оставаться
26. research work – научно-исследовательская работа
27. to walk – ходить пешком
28. as a rule – как правило
29. to come home – прийти домой
30. to have a short rest – немного отдохнуть
31. to prepare – готовить
32. to watch TV – смотреть телевизор
33. to have free time – иметь свободное время
34. to go to the cinema (theatre) – идти в кино (театр)
35. to go to bed – ложиться спать

MY WORKING DAY

My working day begins early. I get up at 6 o'clock. Every day I do my morning exercises. Then I wash and dress and in a quarter of an hour, I am ready to have breakfast.

It does not take me long to have breakfast. At a quarter past six I leave home for the University. As I live far from the University, I go there by trolleybus and by tram. It takes me much time to get to the University.

The classes at our University usually begin at 8.00. I am never late. I come to the University in time. Every day we have two lectures and two seminars. I always attend all the lectures and practical classes. Between classes, we have short breaks. At 12.50, we have a long break for dinner. I usually have dinner in the dining room of our University.

The classes are over at 2 or 4 o'clock and I go home. Sometimes I stay at the University if I have some research work. I like to walk after a busy day at the University.

As a rule, I come home at 4 o'clock. I have a short rest and then I prepare my homework. It takes me two or three hours for it. At 7 o'clock, I have supper. In the evening, I read books, newspapers and magazines. I like to watch TV or listen to the radio. If I have free time, I go to the cinema or to the theatre. I usually go to bed at 11 o'clock.

E x e r c i s e s

2. Translate into Russian

1. He left Kazan for Moscow. 2. We usually have dinner in the dining room of our office. 3. It is very useful to do morning-exercises. 4. Sometimes, I go to the theatre. 5. It takes me one hour and a half to get to my office. 6. I like to wash myself with cold water. 7. It doesn't take me long to get home. 8. As a rule, I walk home after a long day at the University.

3. Find the Russian equivalents

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to have a short rest | 1. свободное время |
| 2. to wash and dress | 2. научно-исследовательская работа |
| 3. to come home | 4. никогда не опаздывать |
| 4. it doesn't take me long | 5. как правило |
| 5. to be over | 6. ложиться спать |
| 6. to have supper | 7. умываться и одеваться |
| 7. dining - room | 8. оставаться |
| 8. to get up | 9.. идти пешком |
| 9. to walk | 10. заканчиваться |
| 10. sometimes | 11. вставать |
| 11. as a rule | 12. иногда |
| 12. to be never late | 13. немного отдохнуть |
| 13. to stay | 14. приходить домой |
| 14. to go to bed | 15. мне требуется немного времени |
| 15. research work | 16. ужинать |

4. Translate into Russian

to have breakfast, a ten minutes' break, to go by bus, to have a short rest, it takes me 20 minutes to get there, to leave home for the University, between classes, to watch TV, to be never late, to walk home, to stay at the University, as a rule, to be over, to wash and dress.

5. Fill in the blanks with necessary words: *prepares, begins, newspapers and magazines, likes, free time, it doesn't take him long, stays, to watch TV, to get there, research work, never late*

My friend Petrov Oleg is a third-year student of the Kazan University. His working day ... at 6.30. He ... to do morning exercises to the music. It ... to have breakfast. Petrov is ... for natural philosophy. As he lives not far from the University, it takes him half an hour Sometimes he ... after classes if he has some In the evening he ... his lessons. If he has ... , he goes to the cinema. He likes ... and read

6. Translate the words in brackets into English

1. Classes at our University usually (начинаются) at 8 o'clock. 2. He (тратит) much free time on reading books. 3. As a rule I (ложусь спать) at 11 o'clock. 4. Between classes we have (короткий отдых). 5. (Мне не требуется много времени, чтобы) to prepare supper. 6. We (никогда не опаздываем) for classes.

7. Translate into English the following word combinations

мне требуется, готовить ужин, посещать лекции и семинары, между занятиями, оставаться в университете после занятий, добираться до дому, тратить время на, приходить домой поздно, ехать на троллейбусе, уехать из дома, обедать, научно-исследовательская работа, свободное время

8. Answer the questions

1. When do you get up?
2. Do you usually do your morning exercises?
3. When do you leave home for the University?
4. How do you get to the University?
5. How many classes and seminars do you have every day?
6. Are you never late for classes?
7. Where do you usually have dinner?
8. What do you do during the breaks?
9. When are your classes over?
10. Do you stay at the University after classes?
11. Do you take part in research work at your University?
12. Do you like to read newspapers and magazines?
13. Do you go to the cinema or theatre?
14. How much time does it take you to prepare your homework?

9. Ask your partner

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.

10. Make sentences, using the following words and word-combinations on a model: *My working day begins at eight o'clock.*

to wash and dress, free time, to come when do you go to bed, home, it doesn't take me long, to get up, to go to bed, to walk, to be (never) late, to have (smth) for breakfast, to prepare supper/ breakfast/ lunch, to have classes, to take part in research work, to prepare your homework

11. Translate into English

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. Придя 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.

12. Read and say, whether a situation in a dialogue is acquainted to you

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.

13. Translate into Russian

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 TV, 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.

14. Comment and find the Russian equivalents to the proverbs

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.

15. Translate the text into Russian

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 have 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.

to be in a hurry- спешить

to air the room- проветривать комнату

to clear away- убирать

to get ready (with) -готовиться к чему-л.

Flowerbed- цветочная клумба

out of town -за городом

on the way home - по пути домой.

16. Answer the questions

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?

17. Translate into English the following words and word combinations

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.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Words and word combinations

1. to found – основать
2. to celebrate – праздновать
3. anniversary – годовщине
4. to be situated – располагаться
5. storey – этаж
6. main – главный
7. faculty –факультет

8. distant learning faculty – заочный факультет
9. to head – возглавлять
10. dean – декан
11. department – кафедра
12. science – наука
13. to give lectures – читать лекции
14. to have lessons and tutorials – проводить практические занятия и консультации
15. well-equipped – хорошо оборудованные
16. an experimental training farm – учебное опытное хозяйство
17. almost – почти
18. hostel – общежитие
19. to train – готовить
20. expert – специалист

OUR UNIVERSITY

The Kazan State Agrarian University was founded in 1922. In 2017 it celebrated its 95 anniversary. Our University is located in four buildings. The main building is situated in the center of our city. It is a nice three-storey building. The second and third buildings are located on Farm-2. The fourth building is situated in Derbyshky. There are 2 faculties and 2 Institutes at our University: the agronomy faculty and forestry faculty the Institute of Economics and the Institute of Mechanization and Technical Service. There is also a distant learning faculty. Each faculty is headed by its dean and each institute is headed by its director.

There are more than 30 departments and 500 teachers at our University. Professors, candidates of science and assistants give lectures and have lessons and tutorials with students. There are many well-equipped classrooms and laboratories at our University. The University has also an experimental training farm. About 5000 students learn at our University. Almost all the students live in the hostel. Our University trains experts in agriculture: agronomists, farm economists and mechanical engineers. Every year about 800 experts in agriculture graduate from our University.

E x e r c i s e s

2. Translate into Russian

1. We have our lessons and tutorials in well-equipped laboratories. 2. The Kharkov Agriculture Institute was founded in 1816. 3. Our Universities train many experts for different branches of industry. 4. The Kazan University is located in the center of our city. 5. There is a distant learning faculty at our University. 6. There are many multistorey buildings in Kazan. 7. Medical science is progressing in our country. 8. Professor Berim gives lectures on mathematics at our faculty.

3. Find the Russian equivalents

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to train | 1. праздновать |
| 2. well - equipped | 2. декан |
| 3. distant learning faculty | 3. читать лекции |
| 4. to head | 4. главный |
| 5. to graduate (from) | 5. годовщина |
| 6. lessons and tutorials | 6. этаж |
| 7. dean | 7. располагаться |
| 8. science | 8. основать |
| 9. department | 9. специалист |
| 10. to be located | 10. посещать лекции |
| 11. to give lectures | 11. руководить, возглавлять |
| 12. to attend lectures | 12. заочный факультет |

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 13. storey | 13. хорошо оборудованные |
| 14. anniversary | 14. наука |
| 15. to found | 15. окончить (вуз) |
| 16. main | 16. практические занятия и консультации |
| 17. expert | 17. готовить |
| 18. to celebrate | 18. кафедра |

4. Translate into Russian the following words and word combinations

to graduate (from), well-equipped classrooms, to give lectures, dean, main, to train experts, department, to found, to have lessons and tutorials, a hostel, to celebrate, the anniversary, to attend practical classes, a distant learning faculty, to be located (situated).

5. Fill in the blanks

The Kazan University ... in 1804. In 2004 it ... 200th It has 8 The University ... research workers and teachers. (faculties, anniversary, was founded, trains, celebrated)

6. Translate the words in brackets into English

1. Our University (отметил) its 85th anniversary in 2007. 2. She (читать лекции) on literature. 3. The Kazan University has 61 (кафедры). 4. Our farm (расположено) far from Kazan. 5. The Kazan Veterinary Institute celebrated its 100th (годовщину) in 1973. 6. This assistant (ведет практические занятия) with the second-year students. 7. Our laboratory is (хорошо оборудована). 8. The Moscow Agriculture Academy (готовит) experts in agriculture.

7. Translate into English the following words and word combinations

готовить специалистов сельского хозяйства, основать, декан, праздновать годовщину, заочный факультет, окончить (вуз), проводить практические занятия и консультации, читать лекции, посещать практические занятия, располагаться, главный, общежитие, кафедра.

8. Answer the questions

1. When was the Kazan State Agrarian University founded?
2. When did our University celebrate its 95th anniversary?
3. Where is our University situated?
4. What are the Institutes and faculties at our University?
5. Who is each faculty (each institutes) headed by?
6. How many departments (teachers, students) are there at our University?
7. Who gives lectures on chemistry (mathematics, physics) in your group?
8. Whom does our University train?
9. How many experts graduate from our University every year?

9. Translate into Russian

The academic year at our University is divided into two terms: the autumn term and the spring term. The autumn term begins from the first of September and lasts till the first week of January. The spring term begins in the middle of June. The students must attend classes of compulsory subjects set out in the timetable. At the end of each term, students have to take terminal examinations. After finishing the course of studies the students have to take final examinations and present a work or a design for diploma and defend it.

10. Retell the text «Our University»

Kazan State University is one of the oldest and largest institutions of higher learning in our country. It was founded in November 1804. February 11, 1826 was the birthday of new, non-Euclidian geometry. On that day N. I. Lobachevsky made a report in which he announced his great discovery. Lobachevsky was to play a major role in the development of Kazan University. For many years (1827/1846) he was its Rector.

Kazan University takes pride in its graduates: V. I. Lenin's father Ulyanov, a notable democrat and educator, the Great Russian writers Leo Tolstoy, Aksakov, composer Balakirev, scientists: Butlerov, Zinin, Chebotarev.

The University has expanded particularly in recent decades. At present there are sixteen faculties: Physics, Mechanics and Mathematics, Computing Mathematics and Cybernetics, Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Geography, History, Philology, Law, Ecology, Tatar History and Journalism and others.

The most up-to-date equipment, laboratories and a computing center help the future specialist to acquire knowledge that is not necessary today but will introduce him into the science of tomorrow.

Over 1,400 scientific workers are on the staff of the 73 University departments. These include over 200 doctors and some 600 candidates of science. Over 600 students are taking post graduate courses.

The N. I. Lobachevsky library is one the largest and oldest in the country. Its collection of books and periodicals numbers over four million volumes and includes thousands of manuscripts and rare books.

During the academic year students attend lectures, seminars and practical classes. At the end of each term, students take examinations. There is a number of scientific societies at the University in which students can advance their knowledge. Optional courses are offered to those interested in literature, arts, languages.

Recreation also plays an important part in students life. In spare time they go to concerts, dances, film shows and go in for sports. Many students take part in amateur art activities. It is a great honor to be a student of Kazan State University.

1. Answer the questions

1. When was Kazan University founded?
2. What can you say about Lobachevsky?
3. What famous people studied and worked at this University?
4. How many faculties are there at the University?
5. How many scientific workers are on the staff of University departments?
6. What do you know about the Lobachevsky library?
7. How can University students advance their knowledge?
8. What do the students usually do in their spare time?

MY HOMELAND AND MY HOME TOWN

1. Words and word combinations

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. capital | — | столица |
| 2. famous | — | знаменитый, известный |
| 3. monument | — | памятник |
| 4. historical places | — | исторические места |
| 5. ancient | — | древний, старый |
| 6. tower | — | башня |
| 7. church | — | церковь |
| 8. mosque | — | мечеть |
| 9. to deliver | — | доставлять |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 10. different parts | — | различные части |
| 11. abroad | — | за границей, за границу |
| 12. educational | — | образовательный, учебный |
| 13. as well | — | также |
| 14. population | — | население |
| 15. square | — | площадь |
| 16. The World War II | — | Вторая мировая война |
| 17. a growing city | — | растущий город |
| 18. construction | — | строение, сооружения |
| 19. to stand side by side | — | стоять рядом (бок о бок) |
| 20. from year to year | — | из года в год |

KAZAN

Kazan is my home town. Kazan is the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan, Russia. With a population of near 1.2 million (2015) it is the sixth largest city of Russia. Kazan is one of the key political, economic, sport, cultural, religious, financial, scientific, educational, and transportation centers of Russia. Kazan is a very old city with many traditions. In 2005 Kazan celebrated its 1,000th anniversary. In April 2009, the Russian Patent Office granted Kazan the right to brand itself as the "Third Capital" of Russia. In 2009 it was chosen as the "Sports capital of Russia" and it still is referred to as such. Kazan now is one of the most developed city in Russia in terms of sport. The city hosts two World Championships in Field Hockey in 2005 and 2011, World Summer Student Games (Universiade) 2013, World Championship in fencing in 2014, Aquatics Championship FINA 2015 and other international competitions of various levels. In future city will held 2017 FIFA Confederations Cup and 2018 FIFA World Cup. The city hosted the 2013 Summer Universiade, 2014 World Fencing Championships, the 2015 World Aquatics Championships, and one of the host cities for the 2017 FIFA Confederations Cup and the 2018 FIFA World Cup. Kazan is on the list of the UNESCO world heritage cities.

Kazan is located at the confluence of the Volga and Kazanka rivers in the European part of Russia, just one hour from Moscow by air. The current mayor of Kazan is Ilshur Metshin. There are many historical places in Kazan. The most interesting places are: the Kremlin with its beautiful ancient towers, the History Museum, the National library, ancient churches, mosques and others. Kazan was announced the capital of the World Summer Student Games of 2013 in May 31, 2008 in Brussels. The 16th FINA World Championships also Aquatics 2015, were held in Kazan, Russia from 24 July to 9 August 2015. Russia hosted this event for the first time. The number of participating national teams (190), athletes (2,400) and the number of medals (75) were the most ever amongst these championships. President of FINA Julio Maglione at the closing of the event named this Championship as best in the history of FINA. This was the first time the World Aquatics Championships partially overlaps with the FINA World Masters Championships that have a number of athletes (near 5,500), countries (110) and medals (635) which are the most ever also. Competitions were held in six sports (swimming, open water swimming, diving and high diving, synchronized swimming, and water polo) in three main competition venues.

Kazan is a big industrial center. The products of our plants and factories are delivered to different parts of our republic and abroad. Kazan is a big educational and cultural center as well. There are 44 institutes of higher education in Kazan, including 19 branches of universities from other cities. More than 140,000 students are educated in the city. Kazan Federal University (founded in 1804) is third oldest university in Russia after Saint Petersburg State University (1724) and Moscow State University (1755). Such famous people as Lobachevsky, Butlerov, Zinin, Chebotarev studied there. In 2009, Kazan State University got Federal status as main university of Volga Region. There are also 6 theatres, a lot of libraries, many cinemas and clubs in it. There are many parks and gardens in Kazan. In the parks, gardens and squares there are monuments to the famous people. Among them are the monument to the Tatar poet Musa Jalil

and to the heroes of the World War II. Kazan is a growing city. Old constructions stand side by side with modern buildings. Kazan becomes more and more beautiful from year to year.

E x e r c i s e s

2. Translate into Russian

1. Minsk is the capital of Belarus. 2. The Red Square is the center of Moscow. 3. The monument to the famous Tatar poet Musa Jalil stands near the Spasskaya tower of the Kazan Kremlin. 4. The population of our city is growing from year to year. 5. After graduating from the University we will work in different parts of our republic. 6. We visited many architectural monuments in St. Petersburg. 7. Many machines are delivered to our farms. 8. Soviet soldiers showed great heroism during the World War II. 9. Mardjani mosque was built in the 18th century. 10. Many students abroad study Russian.

3. Find the equivalents

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. to stand side by side | 1. различные части |
| 2. square | 2. растущий город |
| 3. from year to year | 3. башня |
| 4. famous | 4. мечеть |
| 5. abroad | 5. древний |
| 6. educational | 6. доставлять |
| 7. as well | 7. стоять рядом |
| 8. the World War II | 8. церковь |
| 9. mosque | 9. площадь |
| 10. historical places | 10. сооружение, здание |
| 11. ancient | 11. известный |
| 12. church | 12. за границей |
| 13. growing city | 13. из года в год |
| 14. to deliver | 14. Вторая мировая война |
| 15. tower | 15. также |
| 16. different parts | 16. исторические места |
| 17. construction | 17. образовательный, учебный |

4. Translate into Russian the following word combinations

Old constructions, famous people, an industrial center, a lot of libraries, to stand side by side, an ancient church, historical places, from year to year, a growing city, a capital of the Republic, different parts, population, to deliver products, Freedom Square.

5. Fill in the blanks with necessary words and word-combinations: capital, historical places, growing city, abroad, population, side by side, educational and cultural center, are delivered, ancient tower

1. The ... of London is about 7 million. 2. There are many ... in St. Petersburg. 3. Moscow is a big ... 4. Paris is the ... of France. 5. Nizhnekamsk is a ... 6. The products of our plants ... to different parts of our republic and ... 7. This ... was built in the 15th century. 8. Old constructions in our city stand ... with modern buildings.

6. Translate the words in brackets into English

1. Many (известный) Russian people such as Aksakov, Derzhavin, Leo Tolstoy, Shalyapin, Shishkin, Gorky lived in Kazan in their youth. 2. Kazan is big (образовательный) center. Washington is (столица) of the USA. 3. There are many (растущих городов) in our country. 4. Kiev is rich in its (историческими местами). 5. The old and new (сооружения) of St. Petersburg are in perfect harmony. 6. There are many (древних башен) in Tallinn. 7. The

graduates of our University work in (различных частях) of our Republic. 8. Parks, gardens and (площади) of Moscow are beautiful.

7. Translate into English the following words and word combinations

промышленный центр, из года в год, стоять рядом, древняя церковь, центр культуры и образования, современные сооружения, известный ученый, красивая площадь, исторические места

8. Answer the questions

1. What is the capital of Tatarstan?
2. Where is Kazan situated?
3. When was the Kazan University founded?
4. Who studied there?
5. What historical places do you know in Kazan?
6. Is Kazan a big industrial and cultural center?
7. What is the population of Kazan?
8. What are the best monuments in our capital?

KAZAN

(supplementary text)

I would like to tell you about my hometown – Kazan. Kazan is the capital of Tatarstan. It is one of the oldest cities situated on the wonderful river Volga. The earliest date of its foundation mentioned in the chronicles in 1177.

Ancient and young at the same time Kazan is a city with great past full of historic events.

Many famous Russian people lived in Kazan: Aksakov, Derzhavin, Tolstoy, Shalyapin to name but a few. Such Tatar classics as Ibragimov, Kamal, Jalil, Saidashev and others created their masterpieces there.

The landscape of Kazan is picturesque: all its districts overlook the Volga and the Kazanka rivers with their lovely beaches.

Kazan is a beautiful city. It has its architectural face. All historical and architectural monuments are preserved and treasured. The most ancient of them is the Kremlin – one of Kazan's best known landmarks. The Kremlin is a masterpiece of architectural grace and beauty. Elegant Suyumbeki Tower is one of the oldest monuments on the territory of this majestic architectural ensemble. It attracts attention with its simplicity and harmony of all its parts.

Another architectural landmark is the Petropavlovsky Cathedral – the best example of the baroque style in the Middle Volga region.

Two mosques: Apanaevskaya and Mardjani are fine examples of national architecture.

Everywhere in Kazan the old and the new, the modern and the traditional vie with each other. Modern architecture in Kazan is represented with such structures as the new University buildings, the Assembly hall of the Kazan Conservatoire, the Circus, Tatarstan hotel and many others.

Kazan is a fast growing city with new dwelling zones, thoroughfares and multi-storey buildings. Its present population exceeds 1.200000.

Kazan is a big river port. Without its river, Kazan would never have become the great city that it is today. Through rivers and canals Kazan is linked with the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Azov, the Black, the Baltic and the White Seas.

The traffic in our city is rather heavy. Various means of transport carry passengers to all districts. The airport, the river port and the railway station are interconnected by tram, bus and trolley-bus lines.

But Kazan is by no means all crowded thoroughfares and historic buildings. There are peaceful parks in abundance all over the city. And, once there, it is hard to imagine that the

bustling life of Kazan is still going on all around. A city would indeed be a dreary place if it was not for these pleasant oases of green.

Kazan is a big industrial center. Modern helicopters, planes and machine tools, medical and optical equipment, synthetic rubber, chemical products and footwear are made at the city's enterprises. A good deal of produce is of high quality.

Our city is, no doubt, one of the largest scientific and cultural centers on the river Volga. Kazan is the seat of the Academy of Sciences with its numerous laboratories and research institutes, the home of the University and about 20 higher educational institutions.

Kazan is a city of music and theatres. The Kazan Conservatoire is the Nation's pride. The Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Tatar Academic Theatre, Drama Theatre and others are popular with kazaners and visitors to our city.

Kazan is becoming more and more beautiful. There are thousands of visitors to Kazan every year and nearly all of them are charmed by our home town.

So, welcome to Kazan!

MY HOMELAND

1. Words and word combinations

1. homeland – родина
2. river – река
3. lake – озеро
4. forest – лес
5. important – важный
6. to link – соединять, связывать
7. sea – море
8. multinational – многонациональный
9. representative – представитель
10. long – длинный, долгий
11. state – государство
12. century – век, столетие
13. to be formed – быть созданным, образованным
14. to invade – вторгаться, захватывать
15. to destroy – разрушать, уничтожать
16. highly developed – высокоразвитый
17. former – бывший, прежний
18. to declare one's sovereignty – провозгласить суверенитет
19. to elect – избирать, выбирать
20. prodigious potentials – богатейший потенциал, огромные потенциальные возможности
21. rich – богатый
22. natural/mineral resources – природное богатство, полезные ископаемые
23. main – главный, основной
24. producer – производитель, поставщик
25. oil/petroleum – нефть
26. powerful – мощный, сильный
27. enterprise – предприятие
28. to manufacture – производить, выделять, обрабатывать, вырабатывать
29. rubber – резина, каучук
30. plane – самолет
31. helicopter – вертолет
32. equipment – оборудование
33. furs – пушнина
34. quality – качество
35. leather – кожа

36. to grow – выращивать, культивировать
37. wheat – пшеница
38. rye – рожь
39. oats – овес
40. potatoes – картофель
41. sugar beet – сахарная свекла
42. crop – сельскохозяйственная культура
43. meat and dairy products – мясо - молочная продукция
44. research institute – научно-исследовательский институт
45. to solve – решать, разрешать (проблему, задачу)
46. difficult – трудный, тяжелый
47. to transform – превращать, преобразовать
48. market – рынок
49. in the long run – в конечном итоге, в конце концов
50. sure – зд: обязательно, несомненно
51. to implement the reform – проводить реформу
52. world – мир
53. to enable – давать возможность, позволять
54. to use – использовать, применять
55. for the benefit of its people – на благо своего народа

TATARSTAN

Tatarstan is my homeland. The Republic of Tatarstan is situated in the Middle Volga region. The territory of Tatarstan is 68.000 square kilometers. Its population is about 4 million.

There are many rivers, lakes and forests in our republic. The most important rivers are the Volga and the Kama. Through rivers and canals Tatarstan is linked with 5 seas: the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Azov, the Black, the Baltic and the White Seas.

There are many cities and towns in Tatarstan: Kazan, Naberezhniye Chelny, Nizhnekamsk, Yelabuga, Mendeleyevsk, Bugulma, Chistopol and others. The most important city is Kazan. It is the capital of our republic.

Tatarstan is a multinational republic. 48% of its population are Tatars, 43%-Russians, and the remaining 9% are representatives of 70 different nationalities.

Tatarstan has a long history. On the territory of present Tatarstan one of the first feudal states was formed in the 10th century – Volga Bulgaria. It was an important commercial and cultural center of the time. But in 1236 Mongols invaded Volga Bulgaria and destroyed it. In the 15th century, a new state was founded on the Volga River – the Kazan Khanate, with Kazan as a center. After joining up with Russia in 1552 it became a part of the Russian empire. After the revolution of 1917 the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was formed. During the 70 years of its existence the TASSR became one of the most highly developed autonomies of the former Soviet Union. On August 30, 1990 Tatarstan declared its sovereignty. In June, 1991 the first Tatarstan's President was elected – Mintimer Shaimiyev.

Tatarstan is a republic of prodigious potentials. It is rich in natural resources. Our republic is one of the main oil and natural gas producers of the former Soviet Union.

Tatarstan has a powerful industry. The world famous petrochemical plants in Kazan, Mendeleyevsk and Nizhnekamsk produce polyethylene, rubber, cinematographic and photographic film. The republic's enterprises manufacture modern planes and helicopters, KAMAZ automobiles, medical and optical equipment, furs and high quality leather.

Tatarstan has a developed agriculture. We grow wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, sugar beet and other crops in our republic. Meat and dairy products are also an important part of our farm produce.

Our republic is a center of science and culture. We have the Academy of Sciences with its numerous laboratories and research institutes, about 20 higher educational institutions, many libraries, 9 theatres, the Conservatoire and the Symphony Orchestra.

And still there are many problem of transforming our centralized socialist economy into the market economy. But in the long run Tatarstan is sure to implement the economic reform and to become a dynamic component of the world economy. This will enable Tatarstan to use the republic's prodigious potentials for the benefit of its people.

E x e r c i s e s

2. Translate into Russian

1. Tatarstan is the homeland of such famous Russian and Tatar people as Shishkin, Kamal, Saidashev and others.
2. The rivers of Great Britain are not long.
3. The Baikal is one of the largest lakes in the world.
4. Moscow is an important center of science and culture.
5. Kazan is a port of five seas.
6. The USA is a multinational country.
7. In the 13th century Volga Bulgaria was invaded and destroyed.
8. Great Britain is a highly developed state.
9. The Kazan Khanate was formed in the 15th century.
10. Tatarstan is one of the main oil and gas producers of the former Soviet Union.
11. In June 1990, Russia declared its sovereignty.
12. In June 1991, Boris Yeltsin was elected Russia's President.
13. The USA is a state of prodigious potentials. It is very rich in mineral resources and has a powerful industry and highly developed agriculture.
14. Kazan is a big industrial center. Modern planes and helicopters, medical and optical equipment, synthetic rubber and other petro-chemical products, furs and leather are manufactured at the city's enterprises. A good deal of produce is of high quality.
15. The farmers of Great Britain grow wheat, oats, potatoes and other crops.
16. Meat and dairy products are an important part of Britain's farm produce.
17. There are many problems to be solved in Russia. The most difficult is the problem of implementing the economic reform. The main task is to transform its centralized economy into the market economy.
18. He is sure to come.
19. There are many research institutes in Kazan.
20. In the long run, Russia is sure to become a dynamic component of the world economy. This will enable Russia to use the republic's prodigious potentials for the benefit of its people.

3. Find the Russian equivalents

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. state | 1. море |
| 2. century | 2. рынок |
| 3. sea | 3. высокоразвитый |
| 4. lake | 4. провозглашать |
| 5. river | 5. озеро |
| 6. to invade | 6. государство |
| 7. powerful | 7. с/х культура |
| 8. highly developed | 8. век, столетие |
| 9. enterprise | 9. преобразовать |
| 10. to elect | 10. река |
| 11. to declare | 11. предприятие |
| 12. quality | 12. мир |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 13. to manufacture | 13. решать |
| 14. crop | 14. избирать |
| 15. to transform | 15. захватывать |
| 16. difficult | 16. представитель |
| 17. to solve | 17. производить |
| 18. world | 18. трудный |
| 19. representative | 19. качество |
| 20. market | 20. мощный |

4. Translate into Russian the following word combinations

Rivers and lakes, an important center of science and culture, a commercial center, a multinational state, representatives of different nationalities, to be formed in the 10th century, to invade and destroy, a powerful country, a highly developed state, to declare one's sovereignty, to elect a president, prodigious potentials, to be rich in natural resources, to manufacture high quality produce, modern equipment, to grow different crops, meat and dairy products, research institutes, to solve a difficult problem, to transform one's economy, market economy, world economy, world market, former Soviet market, to implement reforms in agriculture, in the long run, to use effectively, for the benefit of its people, the former Soviet Union's republics, to be elected President.

5. Fill in the blanks with necessary words: *century, was elected, multinational, oil, important, longest river, grow, rich, lakes, crops, was formed, homeland, mineral resources, world, highly developed, powerful*

1. Tatarstan is a ... republic. 2. Russia is my ... 3. The ... in Russia is the Lena. 4. Our republic is ... in ... 5. Volga Bulgaria ... in the 10th ... 6. The Baikal is one of the largest ... in the ... 7. Our republic has a ... industry and a ... agriculture. 8. In 1991 Nursultan Nazarbayev ... President of Kazakhstan. 9. There is much ... in Tyumen. 10. The USA farmers ... different kinds of ... 11. Volga Bulgaria was an ... commercial and cultural center of the time.

6. Translate into English the following word combinations

реки и озера, Каспийское море, важный центр торговли и культуры своего времени, мировая экономика, рыночная экономика, мировой рынок, многонациональная государство, представители различных национальностей, выращивать различные сельскохозяйственные культуры, мощная индустрия, высокоразвитое сельское хозяйство, огромные потенциальные возможности, эффективно использовать, проводить экономическую реформу, преобразовать экономику республики, решать трудную задачу, промышленные предприятия, мясо-молочные продукты, производить высококачественную продукцию, научно-исследовательские институты, в конечном итоге, на благо своего народа, могучая держава, современное оборудование.

7. Answer the questions

1. Where is Tatarstan situated?
2. What is its territory and population?
3. What are the most important rivers in Tatarstan?
4. What cities and towns do you know in Tatarstan?
5. What is the capital of our republic?
6. Tatarstan is a multinational republic, isn't it?
7. What do you know about Tatarstan's history?
8. When did Tatarstan declare its sovereignty?
9. Who was elected the first Tatarstan's President?
10. Tatarstan is a republic of prodigious potentials, isn't it?

11. What about Tatarstan's natural resources?
12. What can you say about Tatarstan's industry and agriculture?
13. Our republic is an important centre of science and culture, isn't it?
14. And still there are many problems to be solved in Tatarstan, aren't there?
15. What will Tatarstan become after implementing the economic reform?

8. Retell the text «Tatarstan»

RUSSIA

1. Words and word combinations

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

2. Read and translate text

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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. 12 seas and 3 oceans wash the country: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic oceans. Russia borders on many countries. Our neighbors 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 Yenisei 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 center. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. The national banner of Russia is a tricolor with white, blue and red stripes. White represents peace; blue represents loyalty and red stands for valor. The emblem of Russia is a double-headed eagle.

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

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. Answer the questions

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 colors of the banner stand for? 17. What is the national emblem of the Russian Federation like?

5. Read text and translate the text with a dictionary

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 for a four-year term. A Speaker, who is elected by the members of the Chambers, heads each Chamber. The President and the Government, which are headed by the Prime Minister, represent the executive branch.

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

6. Find the English equivalents of the following word combinations in text

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 внутривнутриполитическим 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.

7. Answer the questions

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 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?

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

1. Words and word combinations

1. to lie – лежать, располагаться
2. bank of a river – берег реки
3. commercial center – торговый центр
4. a seat of the government – место заседания парламента
5. important – важный
6. busy – занятый, деловой
7. scientist – ученый
8. to be buried – быть похороненным
9. Poet's Corner – Уголок Поэта
10. country – страна

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is one of the biggest cities in the world with a population of about 7 million.

London lies on both banks of the river Thames. It is the largest city in Europe. London is not only the capital of the country; it is also a very big port, one of the greatest commercial centers in the world, a university city and the seat of the government of Great Britain.

London consists of many parts and they are all very different from each other. The most important parts of London are the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the busiest part of London. People do business here. The West End is the richest part of London. You can find best shops, theatres, cinemas, museums, fine parks and squares there. The rich people live in the West End. The East End is the part of London where the working people live. It is not so rich as other parts of London and there are few fine parks there.

London is famous for its historical places such as Trafalgar Square, the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament with its famous Big Ben and others. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. There are many monuments to great men there. Many great English scientists are buried there, among them Newton, Darwin. In Poet's Corner, you can see memorials to Shakespeare, Byron, Shelly.

The underground of London is the oldest in the world. It was built in 1870. London is famous for its beautiful parks such as Hyde Park.

London is a big cultural center. There are many picture galleries, museums and concert halls there.

Exercises

2. Translate into Russian

1. Kazan is situated on the bank of the Volga River.
2. The underground of London is the oldest in the world.
3. Great Britain is not rich in mineral resources.
4. He is very busy with his graduation design.
5. London is the most important industrial center.
6. Such great scientists as Darwin, Newton are buried in Westminster Abbey.
7. England lies to the south of the island "Great Britain".

3. Find the Russian equivalents

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. scientist | 1. площадь |
| 2. bank of a river | 2. мир |
| 3. important | 3. правительство |
| 4. to lie | 4. страна |
| 5. busy | 5. ученый |
| 6. square | 6. богатый |
| 7. commercial | 7. занятый |
| 8. country | 8. важный |
| 9. world | 9. располагаться |
| 10. government | 10. берег реки |
| 11. rich | 11. торговый |

4. Translate into Russian the following word- combinations

a great scientist, an industrial country, the biggest port in the world, a busy man, the British government, commercial center, Poet's Corner, the bank of a river, important documents, to lie, to be buried, on both banks, the best theatre, many monuments to great men, one of the most beautiful buildings.

5. Fill in the blanks with necessary words: *world, busy, scientist, country, important, rich, lies*

1. The Moscow University was named after the great ... Lomonosov. 2. The most ... parts of London are The West End, the East End the city. 3. New York is the largest port in the 4. The USA is ... in mineral resources. 5. Moscow ... on the Moskva river. 6. The USA is a highly developed industrial 7. He is always ... with his work.

6. Translate the words in brackets into English

1. Lord Nelson, England's greatest hero of the 19th century, (похоронен) in St. Paul's Cathedral.
2. (В уголке Поэта) of Westminster Abbey, you can see memorials to Shakespeare, Byron.
3. St. Petersburg (расположен) on the Neva River.
4. Newton is a great English (ученый).
5. Volga Bulgaria was (важным торговым центром).

7. Translate into Russian

1. In the central part of London, nearly every building, every street, house and stone has its own history, its own past.
2. The City and the West End are the heart of London.
3. London has many bridges over the Thames, more than twenty, but the most interesting of them all is Tower Bridge.
4. The Tower of London was built 9 centuries ago.
5. The National Gallery of London contains one of the finest collections of Italian, Dutch and English paintings.
6. St. Paul's Cathedral and Trafalgar Square with its Nelson's Column are in the center of London.

8. Translate the text

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

The British Museum built in the classical style was opened to the public in 1759. It contains collections of old books, manuscripts from the Middle Ages, coins and stamps. There are many

antiquities – a relic of the past from Ancient Greece, Rome and Orient. The British Museum Library is famous all over the world. It contains about 7 million books.

1. to contain – содержать
2. Middle Ages – средние века
3. coin – монета
4. stamp – марка
5. antiquity – древность
6. relic – след, остаток
7. Greece – Греция
8. Rome – Рим
9. Orient – восток
10. all over the world – во всем мире

9. Answer the questions

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Where is London situated?
3. What is the population of London?
4. What are the main parts of London?
5. In what part of London can you see the best shops, theatres, cinemas and museums?
6. Who lives in the East End?
7. Who lives in the West End?
8. What monuments are there in Westminster Abbey?

10. Retell the text “London”.

G R E A T B R I T A I N

1. Words and word combinations

1. island – остров
2. Wales – Уэльс
3. Scotland – Шотландия
4. Ireland – Ирландия
5. to constitute – составлять
6. the United Kingdom – Соединенное Королевство
7. to call – называть
8. to separate – отделять
9. the English Channel – Ла-Манш
10. Irish Sea – Ирландское море
11. damp – сырой
12. mild – мягкий
13. shipbuilding – кораблестроение
14. coal-mining – каменноугольный
15. aircraft – авиационный
16. the House of Commons – палата общин
17. the House of Lords – палата лордов
18. principal – главный, основной

Great Britain lies in the north-west of Europe. Great Britain is the largest island consisting of England, Wales and Scotland. The island of Great Britain and the northeastern part of Ireland constitute the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK). It is more often called Great Britain or England. The territory of the UK is 244.000 square kilometers; the population is about 56 million.

The country is separated from Europe by the English Channel and from Ireland by the Irish Sea. In the western part of the country, there are mountains. The largest rivers are the Thames and the Severn. The climate of the country is damp but mild.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. The main industries are shipbuilding, automobile, textile, coal mining, aircraft, chemical and others. The biggest industrial centers are Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield. There are many large ports such as London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

The highest organ of the state is the British Parliament consisting of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. There are different political parties in Great Britain. The principal parties are the Conservative, the Labor and the Liberal party.

2. Translate into Russian

1. There is much coal in Wales. It is the center of coal-mining industry.
2. Glasgow is the capital of Scotland.
3. The British Isles consist of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland.
4. Kazan is often called the city of students.
5. The Irish Sea lies between England and Ireland.
6. Glasgow is a big shipbuilding center.
7. The English Channel is to the south of Great Britain.
8. The climate of Great Britain is mild and temperate.
9. The House of Commons and the House of Lords are the two chambers of the British Parliament.

3. Find the Russian equivalents

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. the United Kingdom | 1. мягкий |
| 2. principal | 2. кораблестроительный |
| 3. aircraft | 3. называть |
| 4. island | 4. Уэльс |
| 5. Irish Sea | 5. составлять |
| 6. to call | 6. Ирландия |
| 7. the English Channel | 7. главный, основной |
| 8. to separate | 8. остров |
| 9. mild | 9. сырой |
| 10. shipbuilding | 10. авиационный |
| 11. Wales | 11. Соединенное Королевство |
| 12. to constitute | 12. Ла-Манш |
| 13. damp | 13. отделять |
| 14. Ireland | 14. Ирландское море |

4. Translate into Russian the following word-combinations

Shipbuilding center, the principal parties, to call, a mild climate, the House of Commons and the House of Lords, aircraft industry, the United Kingdom, to separate, damp, the English Channel, the Irish Sea, Wales, coal-mining center.

5. Read and translate the dialogue

A. Great Britain is not a continental country, it lies on the British Isles and is separated from Europe by the English Channel, isn't it?

B. Yes, this country consists of two large islands: Great Britain, Ireland, and some little ones. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales.

A. All the surface of Great Britain is flat, I suppose.

B. No, you are not right. The surface of England is flat, but Scotland and Wales are mountainous. The longest river in Great Britain is the Severn. London stands on the Thames. This river is shorter than the Severn.

A. And what can you say about the English climate?

B. It is rather damp but mild: the winter is not very cold and the summer is not very hot.

A. I know that most people live in the cities and big towns, because of that industry is highly developed in Britain.

B. Yes, and such industrial centers as Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester are known all over the world.

A. I heard about them. But what do they produce there?

B. In Birmingham different iron products are made, Manchester is the center of cotton production. London is the center of light industry. It is also a great port.

A. And it is the political center of the country, isn't it?

B. Yes, it is. The highest organ of the state – the British Parliament has its seat in London.

6. Translate into English the following words and word-combinations

каменноугольная промышленность, Ла-Манш, главный, называть, Ирландское море, остров, составлять, мягкий, авиационный, Соединенное Королевство, кораблестроение, сырой, отделять, Уэльс.

7. Choose the right word

1. The surface of England is (flat, mountainous).
2. The largest river of Great Britain is (the Thames, the Severn).
3. The English climate is rather (mild, severe).
4. The British Isles lie in the (north-west, south-east of Europe).
5. The surface of Wales is (flat, mountainous).
6. (Manchester, Birmingham) is the cotton center of England.
7. Most of the population live in (villages, big towns, cities).
8. The English Channel separates England from (Scotland, Europe).
9. (Birmingham, London) is the greatest port of England.

8. Translate into Russian

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The Queen's power is limited by Parliament consisting of the nonelected, hereditary House of Lords and the elected House of Commons. The party, which wins the majority of seats at a general election in the House of Commons, forms the Government. The leader of the majority party is appointed as Prime Minister. The Cabinet exercises the executive power. It is composed of about 20 ministers who are selected by the Prime Minister.

9. Answer the questions

1. Is Great Britain a continental country or it lies on the islands?
2. How is it separated from other European countries?
3. How many parts does Great Britain consists of?
4. What is the difference between the United Kingdom and Great Britain?
5. What is the territory and the population of the UK?
6. What is the climate of the country?
7. What are the main industries of Great Britain?
8. What are the biggest industrial centers of Great Britain?
9. What is the greatest port of the United Kingdom?
10. What is the composition of Parliament?
11. What is the political system of the United Kingdom?
12. How is the Government formed?

13. Who is appointed as Prime Minister?
14. What is the role of the Cabinet?
15. What are the principal political parties of the UK?
16. What is the present ruling party of the British Parliament?

10. Retell the text «Great Britain»

11. Read and translate text

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 harbors. 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 industry 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 center 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 government in the name of the Queen (Monarch) rules the country. The government in the name of the Queen (Monarch) rules the country. 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.

12. Answer the questions

1. How many islands do the British Isles consist of?
2. What seas in Great Britain are 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. Whom is the country ruled by?
10. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
11. Who is at the head of the Government?

10. Find the Russian equivalents the following words and word-combinations

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

11. Make sentences using the words

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.

12. Find the Russian equivalents

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.

1. Read and translate text

WASHINGTON D. C.

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The terms Washington and the District of Columbia are practically synonymous. The federal district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any state but to all the states. It is named in honor of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

The capital of the United States is named after the first President of the country George Washington. It was Washington, who selected the site for the city and laid the cornerstone of the capital building, where Congress meets. This building dominates the City; it stands on Capitol Hill, the highest point in the city.

Topping the dome of the Capitol is the 19-foot bronze statue of Freedom. The 36 columns, which surround the lower part of the dome, represent the states in the Union at the time this impressive structure was designed. Not far from the Capitol, you can see the Washington Monument. It is situated in Potomac Park. It is the tallest monument in the USA. The cornerstone for the monument was laid in 1848 but the Civil War delayed its completion for many years. The Washington Monument was finally opened to the public in 1888.

The Library of Congress, the biggest existing library, contains more than 13 million books, manuscripts, maps, prints and recordings.

2. Answer the questions

1. What is the difference between the terms Washington and the District of Columbia?
2. What do the 36 columns in the lower part of the Statue of Freedom represent?
3. Why was the construction of the Washington Monument going on for many years?
4. What does the Library of Congress contain?

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. The USA is a very large country, so it has several different climatic regions. The coldest regions are in the north and northeast where much snow falls in winter. The south has a subtropical climate.

There are many big rivers and lakes in this country. The five Great Lakes are between the USA and Canada. The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Colorado, the Columbia, the Saint Lawrence River and the Hudson River. The population of the USA is more than 236 million. The capital of the United States is Washington, the District of Columbia, which is an administrative center without much industry. New York is the largest city and port of the United States. There are many other large cities in the USA such as Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 50 states. The President elected for four years is head of the states and the government. Congress consists of two Houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The USA is a highly developed industrial country

and its agriculture is highly mechanized. The United States hold one of the first places in the world for production of coal, iron, oil and natural gas. Such branches of heavy industry as automobile industry, machine-building, shipbuilding, textile industry are highly developed in many states of the USA. American agriculture produces more food products than any other country.

3. Answer the questions

1. What is the area of the USA?
2. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
3. What are the biggest rivers in the United States?
4. What is the population of the USA?
5. What is the capital of the United States?
6. What big cities in the USA do you know?
7. How many states does the country consist of?
8. What is the main organ of the country?
9. What industries are developed in the country?
10. What can you say about agriculture in the USA?

4. Read texts and answer questions

1) February the 14-th - St. 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. In addition, the Christian time in the festival became Valentine's Day. Other experts connect Valentine's Day with two saints of the early Christian church. According 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. Therefore, St. Valentine is considered 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?

2) 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, a gift, present flowers or 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".

3) 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"?

PART II
MY FUTURE PROFESSION

1. Read words and word-combinations

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| to allocate | - | распределять, ассигновать |
| to buy | - | покупать |
| to comprise | - | включать в себя, состоять из |
| to choose | - | выбирать |
| to deal (with) | - | иметь дело (с) |
| to decide (on, about) | - | решать (что-либо) |
| to defend | - | защищать |
| to distinguish | - | различать, характеризовать |
| to export | - | экспортировать |
| to forecast | - | прогнозировать, предсказывать |
| to import | - | импортировать |
| to pay | - | платить |
| to play a part | - | играть роль |
| to predict | - | предсказывать |
| to produce | - | производить, выпускать |
| to provide | - | обеспечивать, снабжать |
| to satisfy | - | удовлетворять |
| to serve | - | служить, обслуживать |
| to shape | - | формировать |
| authorities | - | власть |
| government | - | правительство |
| administration justices | - | юридические (судебные органы) |
| firefighting services | - | пожарная часть |
| national defense | - | органы государственной безопасности |
| business environment | - | деловая среда |
| customs duties | - | таможенная пошлина |
| economists | - | экономисты |
| labor economist | - | экономист по труду |
| congestion | - | перегруженность |
| energy economist | - | экономист в области энергетики |
| international economist | - | экономист-международник |
| monetary economist | - | финансовый экономист |
| matter (s) monetary | - | вопрос(ы) денежные потоки |

2. Read and translate the text

THE ECONOMY - MY FIELD OF STUDY

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 labor economists, energy economists, monetary economists, and international economists. They have to decide the problems of the labor 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. In addition, my aim is to become a good qualified specialist able to solve a certain range of problems associated both with our proper life and with global economic environment.

3. Translate them into Russian the following words and word combinations

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.

4. Read text once again, find the English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations:

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

5. Answer the questions

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?

5. Translate into English using the vocabulary of text

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.

6. Read and translate text

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.

PROFESSION OF AN ECONOMIST

1. Read words and word-combinations

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| future | будущее |
| thorough | полный |
| theory | теория |
| various- | различный |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| long-run | долгосрочный |
| diversified | разнообразный |
| desire | желание |
| to graduate from | заканчивать (вуз) |
| surface | поверхность |
| to belong to | принадлежать, относиться |
| to involve | включать в себя |
| to look for | искать |
| to employ | нанимать, использовать |
| to manage | руководить, справляться |
| invoice- | накладная, фактура, счет |
| the Stock exchange | биржа |
| contribution | вклад |

2. Read and translate text into Russian

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS AN ECONOMIST

I'm a second-year student of Kazan state agrarian University. In the near future I will graduate from the University and become a professional economist. I am 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 Institute work at educational institutions, various research centers 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 bookkeeper 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 will manage to make my contribution to this process too.

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 labor 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. 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.

3. Read the text and find the English equivalents of following words and word combinations

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

б) Я уверен, что профессия экономиста - одна из самых важных, учитывая экономическую ситуацию в нашей стране. Профессия экономиста имеет широкое применение. У Вас есть желание и способности стать ученым, вы можете продолжить обучение в аспирантуре.

4. Answer the questions

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?
6. What problems do you have to solve setting up a business?
7. What are the types of work?

ECONOMIST IN A FIELD OF FINANCE AND CREDIT

1. Read the words and word-combinations

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| cooperate with | - | сотрудничать с |
| to prevent | - | предотвращать |
| valuables | - | ценности |
| possession | - | владение (имуществом), собственность |
| current account | - | текущий счет |
| deposit account | - | депозитный счет |
| interest | - | процент, доля в деле |
| intermediary | - | посредник, посредничество |
| loan | - | заем |
| employ | - | нанимать на работу |

2. Read and translate text

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS AN ECONOMIST IN A FIELD OF FINANCE AND CREDIT
I am a second-year student of the Institute of Economics of the Kazan State Agrarian 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 safekeeping, 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 will manage to make my contribution to this process too.

3. Answer the questions

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. Read text once again, find the English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations

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. Read and translate text

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 projects. 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 and 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. Agree or do not agree with the next statements

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.

б) 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.

7. Translate into English words, word-combinations

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.

б) 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.

с) 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.

d) 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.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT

1. Read the words and word-combinations

| | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| accounting | - | бухгалтерский учет |
| to belong | - | относиться, принадлежать |
| within | - | в, в пределах |
| audit | - | проверка, аудит |
| book- keeper | - | бухгалтер |
| origin | - | начало, происхождение |
| to divide | - | делить |
| to administrate | - | управлять, контролировать |
| enterprise | - | предприятие |
| to invest | - | помещать, вкладывать |
| to rely on | - | доверять, полагаться на |
| frequent | - | частый |
| bankruptcy | - | банкротство |
| deception | - | обман, ложь |
| considerably | - | значительно, важно |
| demand | - | требование |
| faultless | - | безупречный |
| honesty | - | честность |
| experience | - | опыт |
| record | - | документ, запись, протокол |
| to record data | - | записывать, регистрировать данные |
| income statement | - | отчет о доходах |
| balance sheet | - | балансовый отчет |

2. Read text and translate it

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT

We study at the Kazan state Agrarian University. As for me, I belong to the Institute of Economics . 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 will be able to work as auditors, bookkeepers, 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 could not rely on financial information, placed at their disposal by bookkeepers 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. Nevertheless, 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 company. Accounting and audit is a difficult profession. 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. Answer the questions

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. Choose the suitable words and insert them instead of points

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 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. Find equivalents of the following words and word-combinations

- a) различные виды работ, бухгалтер, управлять предприятием, вкладывать деньги, представлять, обман со стороны администрации, акционеры, знание бухгалтерского учета, экономический факультет, по мере усложнения;
- b) fundamental knowledge, financial consultant, invest, the latter, financial investments, correctness, the main demand, firstly, practical experience

6. Retell text on questions, restoring order retelling

1. Где 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?

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 and 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 will be able to work as auditors, bookkeepers, financial managers, administrators and experts.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT

1. Read and memorize words

a) manage - management - Sales Manager - Export Manager - Production Manager - General Manager

b) object - objective - object-matter

c) to recruit – requirement - recruitment firm - recruiting /recruitment/ agency

d) maintain – maintenance - maintainability

e) efficient – efficiency – effective - cost-effectiveness

d) employee - employment- employment agency

f) skill - skilled

g) to apply - applicant-

h) be able - ability-

2. Read and translate text

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS STATE AND MUNICIPAL MANAGER

We study at the Kazan State Agrarian University. As for me, I am a second-year student and belong to the Institute of Economics. My future profession 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 would 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 profession and I will do my best to master it.

3. Guess about the meaning of the following international words

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

4. Answer the questions, leaning against maintenance of the text read by you

1. Where do you study?
2. What Institute do you belong to?
3. What is your future profession?
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 activities are effective?
- the employment interview,
- testing the applicant and references.
11. What would you prefer if you were the Staff Manager?
12. What does employee training include?
13. What is the Staff Manager able to provide?
14. Do you like your future profession?

5. Find in the text equivalents of the following words and word-combinations

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.

6. Translate into English

В университете мы получаем знания по следующим предметам: теория и история управления, экономическая теория, документоведение, 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.

7. Fill in the blanks with necessary words: *employment, applicant, objectives, qualification, skills, purpose, requirement, experience, performed, training*

- a) The ceremony was.....at the same time in 19 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.....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.....

8. Fill in the blanks with necessary words: *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 newhires 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 findfor people just as replacements. Any organization having stable levels plans a stable workforce 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 forrelocating 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.

A PATTERN OF MANAGEMENT ACTION

1. Read and translate text. Tell about seven stages of the manager work

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS MANAGER

«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. Significantly, 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 to lessen the disruption of schedules.

2. Read and translate the article

WHEN IS AN HR DEPARTMENT NECESSARY?

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.

3. Translate the sentences into English

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.

POWER SUPPLY ELECTRIC SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

1. Read and memorize the words and word-combinations

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| power supply | энергоснабжение, источник питания |
| Network | энергосистема, сеть, схема |
| rural region | сельская область |
| to embrace | охватывать |
| activity | деятельность |
| feeding source | источник питания |
| step-up substation | повышающая подстанция |
| step-down substation | понижающая подстанция |

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| auxiliary installation | вспомогательное устройство |
| control panel | пульт управления |
| to consume | потреблять |
| resumption | потребление |
| Unified Power Grid | единая энергосистема |
| power generation | выработка электроэнергии |
| power distribution | распределение электроэнергии |
| high-voltage | |
| technique | техника высокого напряжения |
| high-capacity power | |
| line | линия электропередачи |
| heat-resistant enamel | |
| wire | теплостойкий эмалированный провод |
| accumulating battery | аккумуляторная батарея |
| foil-covered | |
| dielectric | диэлектрик, покрытый фольгой |
| miniature power | |
| source | малогабаритный источник тока |
| phase | фаза |

2. Read and translate the text

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS AN ENGINEER IN A FIELD OF ELECTRIC SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

I am a second-year student of the Kazan State Agrarian University. My future profession 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 profession 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. Read the text and find:

a) the English equivalents of next words and word-combinations

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

b) the Russian equivalents of next words and word-combinations

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. Put in sentences skipped words

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

5. Answer the questions

1. What are you?
2. Where do you study?
3. Why is your profession 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 profession?
10. Why do we need more and more energy?

6. Translate into English

На 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.

7. Read text and answer the questions

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. Consider it and work with only one hand if the power is on. Do not let the other hand touch the conductors! Alternatively, work on the circuit with the power off.

7. Answer the questions

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?

AUTOMATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND PRODUCTION PROCESSES

1. Read and memorize the words and word-combinations

| | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| automation | - | автоматизация |
| properly | - | должным образом, правильно |
| substantially | - | по существу, в значительной степени |
| contribute | - | сделать вклад |
| efficiency | - | производительность |
| device | - | прибор, механизм |
| replace | - | заменять, замещать |
| human | - | человеческий, человек |
| mechanical | - | механический |

2. Read and translate the text

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS AN ENGINEER IN A FIELD OF AUTOMATION OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES

I am a student of the Kazan State Agrarian 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. Nevertheless, 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. Make and translate sentences

- Which, at present, are, there, systems, use, techniques, several, automatic, different.
- Technology, an, plays, in, advances, important, automation, part, great, of, the.
- Moreover, processes, I, in, production, specializing, am, automation, technological, of.

4. Translate into Russian

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.

5. Translate text with a dictionary

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.

6. Read and translate the text

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 computers 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.

7. Answer the questions

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?

8. Make all possible types of questions to next suggestions

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.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

1. Read the international words

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| motor | двигатель, мотор |
| passenger | пассажир |
| national | национальный |

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| industry | промышленность |
| auto | автомобиль |
| diesel | дизельный двигатель |
| chassis | шасси |
| specialization | специализация |
| automobile | автомобиль |
| effectiveness | эффективность |
| transport | транспорт |
| distance | расстояние |
| economy | экономика |
| carburetor | карбюратор |
| component | комплектующий |
| trailer | трейлер, прицеп |
| tractor | трактор |
| specific | специфичный |
| specialized | специализированный |
| electrical | электрический |
| utilization | использование |

2. Read text, translate it into Russian

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS AN ENGINEER IN A FIELD OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

My future profession 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. A transport vehicle 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 and 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. Read the text once again; find in text the English equivalents of the following word-combinations

электронные системы, основные электронные и электрические компоненты, обмен

данными, широкий выбор инструментов, совместимый с требованиями окружающей среды, движущая сила, очертания автомобиля.

4. Translate into English

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. Гонимые 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. Answer the questions in written form

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?

Tell about:

1. the 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.

6. Read texts, entitle them

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.

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.

7. Read texts once again, set forth, how to do a car a modern and effective transport vehicle

8. Read the text, translate it into Russian

POLLUTION

The British, like many other Europeans, are becoming more and more worried 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.

9. Read the text. Pass in English basic maintenance

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.

10. Read the text. Pass in English basic maintenance

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.

11. Read and translate text in written form

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. 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.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

1. Read words and word-combinations

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>mechanical</u> | |
| <u>engineering</u> | машиностроение |
| <u>lever</u> | рычаг, балансер |
| <u>pulley</u> | блок, шкив |
| <u>branch</u> | отрасль |
| <u>separate branch</u> | (зд.) самостоятельная отрасль |
| <u>design</u> | проект, проектирование |
| <u>construction</u> | строительство |
| <u>device</u> | устройство, прибор |
| <u>operation</u> | работа |
| <u>reliability</u> | надежность |
| <u>service life</u> | срок службы |
| <u>continuous process</u> | непрерывный процесс |
| <u>petrochemicals</u> | нефтехимические продукты |
| <u>computer</u> | |
| <u>controlled lines</u> | автоматизированные линии |
| <u>refining</u> | переработка (нефти) |
| <u>spaceship</u> | космический корабль |
| <u>techniques</u> | (зд.) технологические методы |
| <u>opportunity</u> | возможность |
| <u>wide range</u> | широкий диапазон (ряд) |
| <u>running of the plants</u> | работа заводов |
| <u>at the forefront (of)</u> | на переднем плане |
| <u>capability</u> | способность, мощность |
| <u>skill</u> | умение, мастерство |
| <u>put to practical use</u> | применять на практике |
| <u>task(s)</u> | задача |
| <u>specific</u> | специфичный, особый |
| <u>combined (to)</u> | в сочетании (с ...) |
| <u>accurate</u> | точный |
| <u>to try</u> | пытаться, стараться |
| <u>to recognize</u> | признавать |
| <u>to deal (with)</u> | иметь дело (с) |
| <u>to go on</u> | продолжать |
| <u>to raise</u> | поднимать |
| <u>to extend</u> | расширить, увеличить |
| <u>to ensure</u> | обеспечивать, гарантировать |
| <u>to check</u> | проверять |
| <u>to mention</u> | упоминать |
| <u>to increase</u> | возрастать |

2. Read and translate text

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY IS A MECHANICAL ENGINEER

I am a second-year student of the Kazan State Agrarian University. My future profession 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. 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. Read next word-combinations, translate them into Russian

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.

4. Answer the questions, leaning against maintenance of the text read by you

1. What year student are you?
2. What is your future profession?
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?

5. Read the texts say about what four stages to development of world industry speech goes and what is each of them characterized

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. In addition, this change, which occurred around the middle of last century, featured a new machine that was to greatly influence the electronic computer. What is the fourth industrial revolution? Automated machines that are versatile and programmable sets of computer instructions will characterize it. The coming times will be characterized by flexible, automated machinery, the most interesting example of which are robots.

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 spindle less spinning and shuttle less weaving, machine-tools for electro physical 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

FORESTRY AND LANDSCAPE ENGINEERING

1. Read the words and word-combinations

| | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------|
| forestry | - | лесное хозяйство |
| reproduction | - | воспроизводство |
| utilization | - | использование |
| resource | - | ресурс, запас |
| to plant | - | сажать |
| rational | - | рациональный |
| to protect | - | защищать |
| fires | - | пожары |
| diseases | - | болезнь |
| qualified | - | квалифицированный |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| an equipment | - | оборудование |
| sphere | - | сфера |
| mechanical | - | механический |
| a designing bureau | - | проектное бюро |
| machinery | - | машины (механизмы) |
| | - | |

2. Read text and translate it into Russian

MY FUTURE PROFESSION 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 faculty of forestry and ecology of the Kazan State Agrarian University trains highly qualified specialists who are to fulfill 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. 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 and 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. Find in text the English equivalents of the following expressions

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. Answer the questions

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?

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERING

1. Read words and word-combinations

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| to advise | - | советовать, консультировать, извещать |
| to appear | - | появляться, оказываться |
| to care | - | заботиться, ухаживать |
| concern | - | касаться, иметь отношение, интересоваться |
| concerned | - | связанный (с чем-л), имеющий отношение |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| to create | - | создавать, творить |
| to cultivate | - | возделывать, культивировать, развивать |
| to comprise | - | включать в себя включать, содержать, |
| to embrace | - | охватывать, |
| to embody | - | воплощать, объединять |
| to employ | - | употреблять, применять, предоставлять работу |
| to be employed | - | употребляться, использоваться |
| to degrade | - | приходить в упадок, разрушать |
| to describe | - | описывать, изображать |
| to design | - | проектировать, делать эскизы |
| to range | - | колебаться в пределах, простираться |
| to relate | - | рассказывать, иметь отношение, быть связанным |
| propose | - | предлагать, предполагать, намереваться |
| applied | - | прикладной |
| anthropogenic | - | предназначенный для человека |
| assessment | - | оценка |
| cognate | - | родственный, сходный |
| coastal | - | береговой |
| discipline | - | дисциплина, обучение |
| environment | - | окружающая среда, окружающая обстановка |
| estate | - | поместье, площадка жилой или промышленной застройки |
| flow | - | течение, поток, изобилие |
| geomorphology | - | геоморфология (наука о рельефе суши) |
| fauna | - | фауна (животный мир) |
| flora | - | флора (растительный мир) |
| horticulture | - | садоводство, огородничество |
| impact | - | влияние, воздействие |
| iterative | - | повторяющийся элементы пейзажа |
| landform | - | ландшафт, |
| landscape | - | пейзаж |
| location | - | местонахождение, определение места |
| mining | - | разработка месторождений полезных ископаемых |
| patch = sheaf | - | небольшой участок земли |
| performance | - | выполнение, свершение |
| private | - | частный |
| reclamation | - | исправление, освоение земель |
| recreational | - | развлекательный |
| setting | - | окружающая обстановка, размещение |
| scenic | - | живописный, декоративный |
| space | - | пространство, расстояние |
| team | - | команда, группа |
| spatial | - | пространственный |
| survey | - | осмотр, обследование, съемка |
| view | - | поле зрения, вид, пейзаж, осмотр |
| above mentioned | - | вышеупомянутый |
| long-term care | - | долгосрочная забота, уход |
| site survey(s) | - | съемка (геодезическая) площадки |
| soil science | - | почвоведение |
| stress the role | - | подчеркивать роль |

2. Read text and translate it

MY FUTURE PROFESSION IS LANDSCAPE ENGINEERING

I am a second-year student. My future profession 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 advice 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 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 specialty requires a wide range of knowledge. In addition, I shall do my best to become a qualified educated specialist.

3. Find in text the English equivalents of these Russian sentences

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.

4. Read text once again and answer the questions

1. What is your future profession?
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?

5. Translate the text, and find information about Kew Park as unique botanical center

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 many 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 does not 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. About 300 people work at Kew now. In fine weather, about 20,000 people a day come to visit Kew.

6. Read text; tell in English about the feature of the vegetable world of different zones of our country

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 dusk 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 twilight grows longer until 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 sparser - 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 tiers. Fierce ground winds carrying sharp particles of snow denude the middle part of the trunks of buds 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 Arctic Circle bound the tundra. The tundra is a treeless stretch of land with dwarf birches and willows 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

7. Read and translate text into English in written form, use following words: *crusaders* - крестоносцы *to inundate* - наводнять *fastidious* - изощренный, изысканный *amateurs* - любители *gothic* - готический *heavenly* - божественный, небесный *to create* - создавать *to display* - выставлять

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.

8. Read and translate text into Russian

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 favorite subjects. That is why last year I entered the Kazan State Agrarian University to become a student of the Forestry 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 thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. Nevertheless, 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 its people. About 18 per cent of the territory of Belarus was polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the republic's agriculture, forests and people's health.

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 centers are set up. The international environmental research center 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.

9. Read text once again and find the English equivalents of the indicated words, word-combinations and suggestions

- a) второкурсник, жить в гармонии, побочные продукты их деятельности, разрушение озонового слоя, первые шаги.
b) 1. Что касается меня, то я сделал свой выбор давно. 2. Огромные лесные пространства вырубаются и сгорают. 3. В результате исчезают навсегда некоторые редкие виды животных, птиц, рыб, многие реки и озера высыхают.

12. Divide text into logical parts and entitle them

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 boom 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. 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 attitude 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 test were held, indicate that nuclear conflict would bring about an ecological disaster and the death of civilization on the Earth.

10. Answer the questions

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 specialty important for all generations?
9. Why do we have no right to blame our ancestors for their careless attitude to nature?
10. What produces a negative effect on the biosphere?

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