

Частное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Ростовский институт защиты предпринимателя» (РИЗП)

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УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
по организации самостоятельной работы
студентов и проведению
практических (семинарских) занятий
ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Иностранный язык

_____ (наименование дисциплины (модуля))

Специальность	40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность
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Ростов-на-Дону

Знание иностранных языков является одним из требований, предъявляемым к специалистам. Общеизвестно, что владение иностранным языком не только расширяет кругозор и общий интеллектуальный уровень специалиста, но и является инструментом, необходимым для решения ряда профессиональных проблем, неотъемлемым компонентом профессиональной компетентности менеджеров туризма, юриспруденции, коммерции и рекламы.

Специалистам ежедневно приходится сталкиваться с решением задач коммуникативного плана не только на родном, но и на иностранном языках. Деловые встречи с зарубежными партнерами, работа с иностранными туристами, заполнение документации требуют от работника владения иностранным языком в достаточно большом объеме. Умение специалиста воспринимать поток информации на иностранном языке, адекватно реагировать на речевые сообщения, вести деловые переговоры без помощи переводчика или лишь частично прибегая к его услугам, несомненно, благотворно сказываются на результатах его труда, повышают престиж фирмы, а, следовательно, увеличивают прибыль предприятия.

Данные методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов 1-го курса всех специальностей очного отделения. Пособие содержит в себе следующие темы:

My family

My hobby

My flat

My working day

Rostov-on-Don

Mass Media

Holidays and Traditions in Russia and English speaking countries

My favourite season

Shopping

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Russian Federation

Ecological problems

Каждая тема включает специально подобранный текст, устные и письменные коммуникативные упражнения. В упражнениях используется только знакомый студенту лексический материал.

Тексты снабжены пояснениями, куда включены фразеологические обороты, идиомы, трудные для перевода слова и выражения, характерные для разговорной речи.

Все тренировочные упражнения имеют коммуникативный характер и способствуют автоматизации навыков владения основными грамматическими и лексическими структурами.

Данное пособие окажет помощь студентам в овладении основными лексическими и грамматическими единицами, структурными моделями, необходимыми и достаточными для профессионального ориентированного общения на английском языке.

MY FAMILY

Appearance and Manners.

When we speak about somebody's figure, face, hands, feet we mean his or her appearance. A person may be tall, middle-sized or short, thin or plump. A face may be round, oval and square. In summer some people have freckles on their faces. Old people have wrinkled faces.

People's hair may be long or short, thin or thick, good or bad, straight or curly. If it is long it is often plaited.

Its colour may be black or fair, chestnut or red. Old people have grey hair.

Eyes may be large or small. They may be of different colours, grey, green, black or hazel.

Cheeks may be rosy or pale (if a person is ill), plump or hollow (if a person is very ill). Some people have dimples in their cheeks when they smile. Women usually have their hair done at the hairdresser's.

The manner of walking is called the walk (gait). One step may be light, heavy, firm. Old people often shuffle their feet, have a shuffling gait.

Read and translate the topic.

About my family and myself.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Anna. My full name is Anna Vladimirovna Petrova. I was born in Rostov on the fifth of November 1980. I am not yet nineteen. At the moment I am a first year student at the University. My family is average sized Russian family; I have a father, mother and a sister. I was named after my granny and I am proud of it.

Now I am going to speak about my father. His name is Vladimir Mihailovich. He is 55. He is a computer engineer by education, but he is in business now. Their firm sells modern TV sets and computers. He often goes on business trips to different cities of the country and abroad. After his trips he tells us stories about people, about different countries and their traditions. Though my father is very busy, he always finds time to sing a song with us and to listen to our problems. He likes sport.

My mother`s name is Lubov Aleksandrovna. She is five years younger than my father. She is shorter than my father. Her brown hair, small thin nose, blue eyes and open smile make her very beautiful. She is a doctor and she likes her work very much. My mum is fond of music and poetry. She also likes dancing and singing. She also does most of the cooking, washing, cleaning and tidying. It`s a wonder what her small but strong hands can do.

My sister`s name is Ksenija. She is 12 and, naturally, she is still at school. She does very well at school, so her school reports are always excellent. She is especially very good at math and English. She is like her mother: the same hair, the same eyes, the same voice, the same manners. Just like her mother, she is fond of music and likes singing and dancing very much. Just like her father she is fond of sports. My sister is of great help to my parents.

I`ve got a grandmother and grandfather. They are on pension. I love them very much. They live in the country. Every summer I visit them.

We have many relatives. Some of them live abroad. They always try to come to see us each time we celebrate some family holidays or to send us their best wishes.

.Our family is very friendly. We enjoy the honest and open relationship in the family.

Active Vocabulary:

to introduce — представлять

let me introduce myself — разрешите представиться

freckle[freckle]-веснушка

wrinkled face-морщинистое лицо

shuffle- шаркать, волочить ноги

firm gait-твердая походка

to forget — забывать

job — работа

proud — гордый

to be proud of smth — гордиться чем-то

to go in for sports — увлекаться спортом

occupation — занятие, род занятий, профессия

military — военный

interpreter — переводчик

to retire — быть на пенсии

Answer the questions.

1. What can you tell about your appearance?
 - a) Are you tall or short?
 - b) Are you fat or thin?
 - c) What is the colour of your hair?
2. When you meet a person for the first time, do you pay attention to his or her appearance and manners? What do you like or dislike?
3. What is your manner of speaking
4. When and where you born?
5. What are your parents` occupations?
6. Are your parents fond of sport?
7. Have you any brothers or sisters?
8. Where do your grandparents live?
9. What future career did you choose?
10. Who helped you to make your choice?

Translate into English.

1. Мой отец работает в офисе в инженерной компании.
2. Мои сестры живут за границей и они очень заняты.
3. Моей старшей сестре девятнадцать, она ходит в Университет и хочет стать учительницей по истории.
4. Мои бабушка и дедушка — на пенсии.

5.Мы наслаждаемся тем, что на нашем столе всегда есть свежие овощи и фрукты.

Make up a dialogue using words and expressions from this topic.

MY HOBBY

Before reading the text think about the following questions:

1. Which new hobby would you like to learn? Why?
2. What makes the activity fun for you?

Read and translate the text.

A "hobby" is a special interest or activity that you do in your time off. Some people have animals as hobbies. They keep rabbits, or go fishing. They train dogs to do tricks, or keep pigeons to race and carry messages. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow cacti or rare tropical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms.

Others are mad about their car or their motorbike. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them, or buying new bits and pieces to make them go even faster.

Children and teenagers are great collectors. They collect stamps, or postcards or matchboxes, or pictures of a favourite footballer or pop star.

Many people make things as a hobby. Some teach themselves at home, but a lot of people go to evening classes at their local college. Just look under letter B in a list of London or New York evening classes and you'll find: Ballet, Batik, Bengali, Body building, Breadmaking and Byzantium.

But not everyone goes to evening classes to learn about his special interest. No one helped these people to do what they did.

A "hobby" is usually something that a person does alone. But American (and British) families sometimes like to do things together, too.

American families often have quite a lot of money to spend on their recreation. They can all enjoy their holiday home or their boot somewhere in the country away from home.

Americans love to get out of town into the wild and many go for holidays or long weekends into the thirty-live fabulous national parks. These magnificent areas of countryside include tropical forests, high mountains, dry deserts, long sandy coasts grassy prairies and wooded mountains full of wild animals. The idea of these parks, which cover 1% of the whole area of the USA. is to make "a great breathing place for the national lungs", and to keep different parts of the land as they were before men arrived. There are camping places in the national parks as well as museums, boat trips and evening campfire meetings.

Americans really enjoy new "gadgets", especially new ways of travelling. In the winter, the woods are full of "snowmobiles" (cars with skis in the front). In the summer they ride their "dune buggins" across the sands or take to the sky in hang gliders.

But Americans do not only spend their free time having fun. They are very interested in culture too. Millions take part-time courses in writing painting and music, and at weekends the museums, art galleries and concert halls are full.

Active Vocabulary

rabbit - кролик

fishing- рыбалка

a message – сообщение

to try - пытаться

a motorbike-мотоцикл

to spend-проводить(время)

a collector-коллекционер

stamps - марки

a postcard - открытка

to do smth together – делать что-либо вместе

to enjoy –наслаждаться

Answer the following questions:

1. What is hobby?
2. What hobbies do people have?
3. Are children and teenagers great collectors?
4. What do people collect?
5. What classes do people attend in the evening?
6. Does a person usually do his hobby
7. Do American families like doing things together?
8. Where do they enjoy their ho
9. What is the idea of the parks there (in America)?
10. Are the Americans interested in culture? What do they do to prove their interest?
11. What is your hobby?
12. Does your family support you in your hobby? What do your parents think about it?
13. Does your family like doing things together?
14. Do you travel together?
15. Are you a collector? What do you collect?
16. What is your friend's hobby?
17. Are hobbies a great Russian tradition?
18. Has your family a car? What does your father do with it on Sundays? Is it his hobby?
19. Do you have pets as a hobby?
20. Do hobbies help us in our life? Do they make it more interesting?

Role Play

1. Ask your partner to help you with your hobby in some way.
2. Describe to a partner the steps involved in doing your hobby.
3. Tell someone else how to get started with a new hobby.

MY FLAT

Read and translate the topic.

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down.

There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a side-board, a wardrobe and some shelves. At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not very large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. I have a computer and all the things I need. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. But the warmest place in our flat is

the kitchen. ,I think – the place where the whole family gathers every evenings not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: “My home is my castle” because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Active Vocabulary

square — квадратный

sideboard — сервант

wardrobe — шкаф

opposite — противоположный

cosy — уютный

divan-bed — диван

standart lamp — торшер

alarm-clock — будильник

mirror — зеркало

dressing-table — туалетный столик

lamp-shade — абажур

a built-in wardrobe — встроенный шкаф

coat-hanger — вешалка

to hang (hung) — вешать

study — кабинет

furniture — мебель

necessary pieces — необходимые вещи

cushion — диванная подушка

conveniencies — удобства

central heating — центральное отопление

running water — водопровод

chute — мусоропровод

carpet — ковер

wallpaper — обои

wardrobe — шкаф

stove — печь

sink — раковина

to fold — складывать

Answer the questions.

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What colour of the curtains are there on the window?
6. What room is very cosy?
7. In what room do you prefer to relax?

Translate into English the following sentences:

- 1.Посередине комнаты стоит стол с несколькими стульями вокруг него.
- 2.В комнате есть диван, два кресла и с левой стороны телевизор на подставке.
- 3.С правой стороны комнаты расположен шкаф, рядом — книжная полка.
- 4.Спальня меньше и не такая светлая.
- 5.В ней две кровати, платяной шкаф и туалетный столик с зеркалом.

Tell us about a house of your dream

MY WORKING DAY

Before reading the text think about the following items:

1. Why do many people don't like week-days?
2. Why do many people wait week end?

Read the text and translate it.

My working day.

I usually start my day with getting up and doing all things that everybody does in the morning: washing, having breakfast, etc. Also, I got used to gather my learning tools: pencils, exercise-books, text-books in the morning. Then I usually go to the university. Fortunately, father takes a car every morning and he often picks me up and drives me to the doors of our university building.

And soon the lectures and lessons begin... We have from 2 to 4 lectures every time, depending on day. I like studying in the university more than in the school because in university it is mostly allowed to miss some lectures (of course, later you should take a summary from your mate and copy it). So, a student is much more free, than pupil is.

After the lessons I usually return home where I have dinner and start thinking about my ways of spending the rest of the day. Very often I go to my friend's places. During the early autumn and summer I often go to the sports ground or on the beach. I also like visiting different sports events, for example, soccer matches of «Luch» in Russian championship. So, the world is full of enjoyable things to do. On returning home I usually start doing my homework (perhaps, it is the most dull part of the day). Having finished it, I open a book and read it or watch TV. At last, I go to the bed. Of course, I would like to tell you more about myself and my working day, but, unfortunately, my time is rather limited and I have got a lot of homework to do. Generally, now you know about my working day enough.

Active Vocabulary

Working day - рабочий день

Clock - часы(стенные)

Alarm clock - будильник

Watch - наручные часы

As usual - как обычно

Than usual - чем обычно

Half -половина

Quarter - четверть

Ехсерткромe -

To get up - вставать

To wake up - просыпаться

To ring – звонить,звенеть

To lie - лежать

To start - начинать

To do morning exercises – делать зарядку

To wash – умываться, мыть

To wash up – мыть посуду

To clean teeth – чистить зубы

To comb heir - причесываться

To be late - опаздывать

Absent-minded - рассеянный

To go by (bus)- ездить на

To get to work – добираться до работы

To get on (a bus) – сесть на автобус

To get off (the bus) – выйти из автобуса

To seem - казаться

To be tired - устать

To be alone – быть одному

To stay alone - остаться одному

On weekdays – по рабочим дням

At the weekend – по выходным

Day off – выходной(нерабочий) день

To be in a hurry - спешить

Hurry up! - Поторопись

To be sure – быть уверенным

To take things easy - смотреть на вещи просто

To arrive - прибывать

Customer – покупатель, клиент

To need money - нуждаться в деньгах

To bang on the door – стучать в дверь

To jump out of bed – вскочить с кровати

To turn over - перевернуться

To leave the house – выходить из дома

To leave for – уходить куда-либо`

Take it easy! – Не принимай близко к сердцу

To go to bed – ложиться спать

To go to sleep -засыпать

To spend – проводить(время)

Job - работа

To take a shower (bath) – принимать душ

To make a bed - убирать постель

Answer the following questions:

1. When does your working day begin?
2. What do you do when you get up?
3. Who makes breakfast for you?
4. What time do you leave for work(university)?
5. How much time does it take you to get to the university?
6. When do you have dinner?
7. Do you usually have dinner at home or at your school(university) canteen?
8. What do you usually have for dinner?
9. How long does it take you to prepare your homework?
10. What do you usually do in the evening?

11. What time do you usually go to bed?

Translate into English:

1. Когда вы обычно встаете? – По рабочим дням в 7 часов, а в субботу и воскресенье немного позже обычного.
2. Как вы добираетесь на работу? – Обычно я иду пешком, а сегодня я ехал на автобусе.
3. Вчера у меня был тяжелый день. Я очень устал и лег спать рано. Я начал читать книгу, но через минуту заснул.
4. Мама встала в 7 часов, приготовила завтрак, разбудила детей и папу.
5. В понедельник мой будильник не прозвонил. Я проснулся в 8.30 и вскочил с постели. Я не делал зарядку и пошел на работу без завтрака.
6. Поторопитесь, поезд прибывает через три минуты.
7. Не торопитесь, у нас много времени. Занятие начнется через 40 минут.
8. Мой рабочий день закончился в 5 часов. Я вышел из офиса и пошел к автобусной остановке.
9. Каждое утро я просыпаюсь рано утром, умываюсь, делаю зарядку, завтракаю и иду на работу.
10. Когда ты выходишь из дома в университет?

Read the text trying to understand it

My Day off

When a school-girl I always envied those students who went to school five but not six days a week, as we did. So you may guess, I had the only day off — Sunday. On Sunday, I didn't have to hurry anywhere, that's why, I got up at nine or ten o'clock. I wasn't an early riser. I did my bed, washed myself and went to the kitchen. In the kitchen the table had already been laid and I always had something tasty on Sunday: fried potatoes, meat salad or my favourite apple pies.

After breakfast, if the weather was sunny, I usually didn't stay indoors, I went to see my friends. We often played volleyball or basket-ball in the yard and in winter if there was much snow out-of-doors we went skating and skiing in the woods. But sometimes the day happened to be rainy and gloomy.

I preferred to be in watching TV, listening to music, reading books, speaking over the phone or just lying on the sofa idling away the time. Some of my classmates could watch all TV-programmes from morning till night, but I think it's rather boring, and I always felt sorry for those TV-addicts. It's much more interesting to play a game of chess with your grandfather, or help your mother about the house, or argue with your father about the latest events at home and abroad. In the evening, when all the family were together, we had some tea with a cake or biscuits, we listened to my younger sister playing the piano, sometimes we sang folk songs. Every Sunday, when I went to bed, I was thinking that the day had flashed past and the next week would bring new problems and their solution.

Read and translate the topic.

My week day

I am very busy on my week-days. My week-days do not differ much one from another.

On week-days the alarm-clock wakes me up and my working day begins early. If it is spring or summer I jump out of bed, run to the window and open it wide to let the fresh morning air in. The bright sun and the singing of birds set me into a cheerful working mood. My classes starts at 9 o'clock, so I have to get up at 8, to be ready in time. I never wake up myself, my mother always wakes me up.

Sometimes I do my morning exercises, then I rush to the bathroom. I clean my teeth, wash my face. The cold water makes me not so sleepy. Sometimes I have a shower. If I am not short of time I tidy up the room. While I am having breakfast, I switch on the radio and listen to the news.

Breakfast, as doctors say, must be the most substantial meal of the day.

I live the house at ten minutes to nine and as I live quite near the house I like to walk there in any weather. On my way to the University I often meet my friends and we go on together.

.My parents get home about six o'clock. We have supper together. We share all the news, I tell about the lessons and school.

After it, I help my mother to do some work about the house-wash dishes, sweep the floor, clean the room.

Twice a week in evenings I go to play tennis. When I do not go to play tennis, I stay home and watch TV, listen to the music, read magazines. Sometimes my friends call me and we go for a walk. In summer I like to get out more, so in the evening I go to the tennis court for a few sets of tennis or take out my bike for a run in the country.

At eleven o'clock tired after a long working day I go to bed and fall asleep.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you get to your school by bus or on foot?
2. How long does it take you to get there?
3. What is your bedtime?
4. Do you often sit up far into the night?

Translate into English:

1. В рабочие дни мой друг встает очень рано.
2. Чтобы доехать на автобусе, у меня уходит больше времени
3. Обычно я езжу на работу на такси.
4. Рабочий день начинается около 10 часов.
5. Я работаю около пяти часов с фотографом, и он делает много снимков. Подобные фото печатаются в еженедельных женских журналах.

Make up a dialogue using words and expressions from this topic.

Read and translate the text.

My days off

When I was a pupil my only regular day off was Sunday.

It was a day of freedom from routine duties and studies. I could do whatever I wished and I could go wherever I wanted. I could also stay the whole day at home and have a good rest.

But I must admit that every day off needs some special planning. Time passes quickly and if you have no plans be sure to have no results. You may spend your time on trifles.

So, I'll try to describe my common day off. If I planned to get out into the open air, I had to get up very early to catch the train. When the sky is blue and the sun is shining my friends and I like to go to the riverside for our ideal day out. A walk or a drive in the country may be a good alternative. But such way of relaxation is acceptable only in early autumn or late spring. Our winter days off differ greatly. In winter, if you want to skate or to ski, it is not necessary to get out of town. You can do it not far from your home.

Sometimes, when the weather was nasty, I could afford myself to relax and not to be in a hurry. So I could stay in bed and not get up till 10 or even 11 o'clock in the morning. Only then I had my breakfast. I watched TV, played with my little sister, did some reading, prepared my homework and after that went to a friend of mine to play chess or go to the cinema with him. I'm not a great cinemagoer, but I like to see feature films and to enjoy historical adventure films. I find these films most instructive and entertaining.

My evenings I prefer to spend at home. At about 7 o'clock we have supper. It's a good opportunity for the family to discuss the events of the day and our plans for the coming day.

I must say that I'm a great reader but I never had enough time to enjoy it.

On Sunday my usual bedtime was 11 o'clock as I wanted to have a good sleep before starting a new week of studies.

Answer the questions.

1. What is your day off?
2. Do you usually make plans?
3. Why is it necessary to do it?
4. Where do you like to go on your day off?
5. What do you do for relaxation?
6. Do/Did you often go to the cinema, theatre or dancing parties?
7. Do/Did you prefer to spend your day off with your friends or alone?

Translate into English the following sentences:

1. О вкусах не спорят. Разным людям нравятся разные вещи, поэтому у разных людей различные хобби.
2. В выходные я занимаюсь спортом, мне нравится играть в теннис.
3. Спорт является важной частью нашей жизни. Много людей увлекается спортом, они бегают, занимаются ходьбой, плавают, катаются на коньках и лыжах.
4. Иногда я делаю что-нибудь особенное по выходным: посещаю художественные выставки, хожу в театр или на концерт.

Speak on your usual day off.

ROSTOV-ON-DON

Before reading the text think about the following item:

1. What do you know about Rostov-on-Don?
2. Is Rostov-on-Don an industrial centre? Why?

Read and translate the text

Rostov-on-Don

My native city is Rostov-on-Don. It is the capital of the Don area. The history of our city began as early as the middle of the 18th century. On December of 15th 1749 the Russian empress Elisoveta Petrovna issued a decree by which a custom-house was to be built on the left bank of the Temernic river.

12 years later in 1761 the Russian government made a decision to build a fortress, called in honor of St. Dmitriy Rostovski.

At the end of the 18th century there were already 30 streets in the town with 1400 buildings in them and the population of 2000 people. In 1806 the area near the fortress was named Rostov by the decree of Alexander the 1-st.

Nowadays Rostov-on-Don is one of the largest cities in our country with the population over 1 ml. people.

Our city is a big industrial, scientific and cultural centre in the South of Russia. The plant “Rostselmash” is known not only in our country but abroad as well. Besides harvesters and cultivators, Rostov produces refrigerators and foot-wear, wine and cigarettes and many other goods.

The largest scientific and educational establishment is the Rostov State University, which was founded in 1915 and now has more than ten faculties. In Rostov there are four theatres: Gorky Drama Theatre, Musical Comedy, Puppet Show, Theatre of Young Spectators. The Gorky Theatre is surrounded by a large park named after the October Revolution. It is one of many parks and gardens which make Rostov a green town and where Rostovites like to walk on a nice sunny day. During the Second World War Rostov-on-Don was occupied twice (1941 and 1942). The war cost Rostovites huge losses in life. That is why in the city there are a lot of monuments devoted to the war years and people who gave their lives for our peaceful life. Rostov-on-Don is a large transport centre. It is not only a big knot of railways and airways but it is also the port of five seas (the Baltic, the White, the Caspian, the Black and the Sea of Asov). Rostov region is located in the South of the East European plain. It is rich in mineral resources: coal, gas and others.

Being one of the richest agricultural regions in Russia it's famous for its wheat, fruits and especially fish.

Nowadays Rostov-on-Don as many other cities and villages in Russia is undergone the process of economical changes. Factories and plants can hardly survive in the conditions of deep economic crisis. But we hope that in some years people will be able to overpass all the difficulties and Rostov-on-Don will occupy its place of one of the biggest industrial cities of Russia.

Active Vocabulary

native- родной

city - город

town –город (небольшой)

to issue- выпускать,издавать

a decree-указ

a custom-house-таможня

government-правительство

population- население

to produce- производить

to be founded - быть основанным

to be situated - располагаться, находиться

a cultural center - культурный центр

a lot of educational institutions-большое количество образовательных учреждений

places of interest- достопримечательности

location- расположение

region- регион. область

agriculture- сельское хозяйство

Answer the following questions

1. When the history of Rostov-on-Don begin?
2. What is the population of Rostov-on-Don?
3. How many theaters are in Rostov-on-Don? What are they?
4. What is your favorite place in Rostov-on-Don? Why?
5. What Rostov universities do you know?
6. How do you like Rostov-on-Don?

Make up sentences with your partner to discuss the following situation.

1. You meet your friend. He was in Rostov last month. Ask him about the city and the weather there.

2. You were on business last week. Answer your friend's questions about the city you were in and the weather there.

TRAVELLING

Read and translate the topic.

The scientific and technological progress has allowed people to overcome time and distance, to cover in the twinkling of an eye the vast expanse of our planet. The whole world is open now. The limits and frontiers of the previous period have stopped to exist.

We can choose any place on the planet and go there on business or for holiday. We can go to the place of our destination by sea, by air. We can travel by train.

If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by plane. It is better to book tickets in advance. On the appointment day you go to the airport by car. Soon you'll board the big air-liner and it will carry you to new lands. When on the plane you may look about. In front of you in the cockpit you'll see a pilot and his crew. Presently we take off and in a few minutes the voice informs us about the altitude we are flying. Sometimes it is possible to see a land. Time passes quickly. The plane arrives at the airport in time.

Some people like to travel by sea. Short and long cruises are very interesting. You will remember your ship and your cabin for a long time. Cabins are comfortable. If the weather is fine, travelers spend a lot of time on the deck sitting in deck chairs or just standing at the rail, watching the ships, passing not far. Everybody likes to watch the sea-scape. Sea-voyage will impress you for all your life.

I like to travel. The members of our family usually have long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes. If we want to see the country-side, we have to spend a part of our summer holidays on hikes. It is useful for all members of our family. We take our rucksacks, we don't think about tickets, we don't hurry up and we walk a lot. Hiking is becoming very popular. People like to spend their days off in the country. There are picturesque places near every town with forests, lakes and rivers. It's pleasant to spend a day chatting, joking and singing with friends on a river bank, a lake shore or at a bonfire in a forest, having a good time and a good rest.

Active Vocabulary

either ... or — либо ... либо

by rail — по железной дороге

advantages — преимущества, достоинства

enjoyable — приносящий радость

safety — безопасность

to reserve — резервировать

tour — тур, поездка

to rent — снимать, нанимать

couple — пара

mountaineering — альпинизм

climbing — лазанье (по горам) друзьями

to travel — путешествовать

journey — путешествие

dangerous — опасный

ticket — билет

train — поезд

bicycle — велосипед

profitable — доходный

to go sightseeing — осматривать достопримечательности

to enjoy — наслаждаться

Answer the questions.

1. Why a modern life is impossible without traveling?

2. What helps people to overcome time and distance?

3. Do you prefer to travel by plane or by train?
4. Have you ever traveled by sea?
5. Travelling by your own car is very convenient isn't it?

Translate into English:

1. Любoй вид отдыха имеет свои преимущества.
2. Я предпочитаю путешествовать на авто.
3. Какой вид путешествия позволяет больше соприкоснуться с природой.
4. В какую бы страну ты не поехал ,ты всегда будешь думать о Родине.

Make up a dialogue about places which you have visited lately

MASS MEDIA

Before reading the text think about the following items:

1. Which of your national newspapers do you think is the best (worst)?
2. What do popular newspapers focus on?
3. What advantages do newspapers have over the other kinds of mass media?
4. What is the difference between a newspaper and a magazine?

Read the text trying to understand it.

Mass Media

Mass media or mass communications are the press, radio and television. Every day we read newspapers and magazines, listen to radio and watch TV. Nowadays there are so many newspapers and magazines, radio stations and TV channels that we have to be very -selective

and give preference to some of them. What newspapers and magazines do I prefer to read? I like to read the following newspapers: "Komsomolskaya Pravda" ("Komsomol Truth"), "Nezavisimost" ("Independence"), Argumenty i Pakty" ("Arguments and Facts"). Several periodicals are available in English. As far as newspapers are concerned they may be daily, or weekly. Magazines may be weekly, monthly and quarterly. The newspapers and magazines I read are the most readable and have a large readership or circulation. For example, "Argumenty i Fakty" has a circulation of more than 23 000 000. It is the largest in the world. The newspapers contain and give coverage of local, home and foreign affairs. Their publications deal with very burning problems of our history, latest events and forecasts for future. They also touch upon cultural, sport news. I like the way they present different points of view, approaches to the problems. My parents and I subscribe to some periodicals, so we are subscribers. We buy some of newspapers and magazines in a kiosk. I often listen to radio, especially in the morning before I leave for school. I prefer to listen to "Mayak" ("Lighthouse") program. They broadcast much news and music. I like to listen to weekend programmes, some of them are very amusing and entertaining. As to the TV, we have many channels. I prefer to watch youth programmes. In addition I like to see interesting films. They might be feature, adventure, scientific, horror, cartoon and other films.

Active Vocabulary:

mass media, mass communications — средства массовой информации

to be selective — быть разборчивым

to give preference to — отдавать предпочтение

periodical — периодическое издание

daily — ежедневный

weekly — еженедельный, еженедельник

monthly — ежемесячный, ежемесячник

quarterly — ежеквартальный

readable — интересный

readership — читатели

circulation — тираж

to contain — содержать

to give coverage — освещать

local affairs — местные события

home (national, domestic, internal) affairs (events) - внутренние события, события в стране

foreign (international, world, external) affairs (events) -зарубежные события, события за рубежом

to deal with - рассматривать

a burning problem - актуальная проблема

forecast - прогноз

to touch upon — затрагивать

to present — подавать

approach - подход

to subscribe to - подписываться

to broadcast - передавать по радио

to telecast - передавать по телевидению

amusing - забавный

entertaining - развлекательный, интересный

to enjoy doing smth - нравиться что-либо делать

Answer the following questions:

1. What do we read every day?
2. Why do we have to be very selective nowadays?
3. What do the newspapers contain and give?
4. What do radio programmes broadcast?
5. Where do you buy newspapers?
6. Which programmes do you prefer to watch?

Translate the following sentences into English

1. Средства массовой информации — одна из наиболее характерных черт современной цивилизации.
2. Средства массовой информации включают в себя газеты, журналы, радио и телевидение.
3. Самым старым средством массовой информации является газета.
4. Радио и телевидение появились только в прошлом столетии.
5. Новости первых полос – это, как правило, самые важные сообщения.
6. В США более 1500 ежедневных газет.
7. Мы любим покупать газеты и журналы в киосках.

Speak on Mass Media in Great Britain or USA.

HOLIDAYS AND TRADITION IN RUSSIA AND ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Before reading the text think about the following questions:

1. What Russian holidays do you know?
2. What can you say about English holidays?

Read the text and translate it.

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. But there are also international holidays which are celebrated in all countries world-wide. They are: Christmas, New Year, Easter and St. Valentine's day. Christmas comes but once a year. Christmas is a traditional family reunion day. On this day, many people attend a church service, open their presents and eat a Christmas dinner. In Britain, Christmas is the most important public holiday of the year. It combines the custom of giving gifts with the tradition of spending this day with the family. Every year a huge Christmas tree, the gift of the Norwegian people, graces Trafalgar square. In Russia Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. On this day people celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ. New Year is a public holiday but it is not marked with any particular custom in Britain and America, yet it has a joyful celebration in Russia. People stay awake until after midnight on December 31st to watch the Old Year out and the New Year in. Many parties are given on this night. Theatres, night clubs and streets are crowded. Easter is one of the most important Christian holiday. It is traditionally associated with Easter eggs and with the coming of spring, and most churches are specially decorated with flowers for the service held on Easter Day. There is a popular belief that wearing three new things on Easter will bring good luck. St. Valentine's day is not the official holiday in most countries. February 14 is the day of lovers. Boys and girls, sweethearts and lovers, husbands and wives, friends and neighbours, and even the office staff exchange greetings of affection. Valentine's day is a whirl of hearts, candy and good wishes in the form of bright, lacy, colorful cards, with loving emblems and amorous doggerel, saying: "Be my Valen

There are also some special holidays which are usually celebrated in a particular country. Let's start with the traditional British holiday Pancake day. But people don't only eat pancakes on this day, they run with them. In many towns in England pancake races are held every year. These races are run by housewives.

The most American holiday is Thanksgiving day. It was first celebrated in early colonial times by Pilgrim Fathers after their first good harvest. Thanksgiving is a day when the family eats a large traditional dinner, usually with turkey and pumpkin pie.

In Russia we celebrate Women's day on the 8th of March. On this day men are supposed to do everything about the house and cook all the meals.

Every country has its own traditions, customs and superstitions. Someone once said: Don't be superstitious, it will bring you bad luck. I think it is very important to follow special traditions, because they unite people. In Britain traditions play more important part in the life of the people than in some other countries. English are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up.

There is a big difference of people between America and Britain. An Englishman in America is respected, Americans love his accent and his country. An American in England is thought to be a little strange because of his behavior and his language. To the English their private lives are important, their holidays are important, their garden are important, their animals are important. For American the work is the most important thing in life. And in England you can hear the most extraordinary excuse not to go to work, for example "My dog's got a cold". In Britain pets can send Christmas or birthday cards to their friends. There are special animal hotels at the airports. In English houses the fire-place has always been the centre of interest in a room. For many months of the year people like to sit round the fire and watch the dancing flames. Fire places are decorated with woodworks, there is a painting or a mirror over it. Above the fire there is usually a shelf with a clock and some photos. The English are a nation of stay-at-homes. There is no place like home. The Englishman is never tired to say "My house is my castle". The Americans are different. I think they are more open, they speak their minds, so if they don't like something, they actually tell it directly. Not like the British, who might think one thing and say another. Americans start conversations with people in the street, in the subway; they are more enthusiastic. American customs underline independence and freedom of the nation. Russia is the country of the dramatic beauty. To my mind, the main traits of the real Russia character character are hospitality, "open heart", "golden hands", wise Russian fairytales reflect their wisdom. The Russians are a very talented nation. Russia gave the world beautiful names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists.

Active Vocabulary

customs- обычаи

traditions-традиции

reunion -воссоединение

to attend – посещать

church – церковь

a gift – подарок

to combine – объединять

celebration – празднование

neighbor - сосед

staff – штат

to exchange – обмениваться

a particular country – определенная страна

superstitions- суеверие

bad luck – неудача

to be proud of - гордиться

Make up 10 questions to the text.

Translate the following sentences into English.

Speak on your favourite holiday.

MY FAVOURITE SEASON

Read and translate the topic.

There are four seasons in the year. They are winter, spring, summer and autumn. All of them are nice and special for us. But they are different. So, everyone of us has its own favorite, the most loving season.

As for me, I prefer spring. March, April and May are my favorite months. I love these season for several reasons. On the one hand, I was born in spring. I'm waiting for the gifts and for the day when I'm giving the biggest party of the year for my friends. On the other hand, it is spring itself. Spring brings great changes with its coming. The weather is getting better and better, warmer and warmer. Our mood is getting better too. It seems that the nature awakes from the long sleep. It is really very impressive.

I like the other seasons too. I do like winter with its snow, with its frosty nights. I like the opportunity to skate and ski that winter gives us. I like New Year holiday and a nice Christmas tree. Summer is good too. Vacation on the seaside or in the mountains, sunshine and swimming. Autumn brings joy to me too. It gives us fruits and vegetables, the best colours you ever can find, Indian summer or Golden summer as we call the last days of the warmth and sunshine.

But nothing compares to spring. In winter time the nature is sleeping: no leaves, no birds and animals. It seems like everything and everybody are waiting for something. Summer seems dull because the air is hot and it is hard to breathe. Autumn is the time when nature is preparing for a long sleep, for the winter. So, spring is the time of joy. The nature awakes from a long sleep: birds are coming back from the South, the air is very fresh, first flowers and leaves appear and the sun is shining in the blue sky. Step by step everything became green and alive. It is not hot, and the weather is usually very nice and lovely. Spring holidays people try to celebrate out of the city, somewhere in the countryside. There they can enjoy the coming of the spring with more pleasure. It is not a surprise for me that spring is usually called the season of love or love time. This season is really bright and delightful.

Active Vocabulary:

season — время года

spring — весна

summer — лето

autumn — осень

winter — зима

month — месяц

cloudless — безоблачный

seaside — берег моря

bright — яркий

dark — темный

thankful — благодарен

pond — пруд

fog — туман

sleet — град с дождем

meadow — луг

thunder — гроза

lightning — молния

hail — град

Answer the questions.

1. How many seasons are there in the year?
2. What seasons do you like most of all?
3. What are the main differences between the seasons?
4. Why is spring my favorite season?
5. What season is the most suitable for holidays and vacations?
6. Do you like to spend your summer holidays at the seaside?
7. What do you do if you spend your holidays in the country?

Translate into English the following sentences:

1. Не чудесно ли побродить по деревенским тропинкам в морозный зимний день.
2. Лето – самое подходящее время для отпусков и каникул.
3. Воздух свеж и полон осеннего аромата спелых яблок, слив, персиков и, конечно, разноцветных астр и хризантем.
4. Когда человек взрослеет, он начинает замечать особенный шум моря.
5. Мне нравится загорать, становиться коричневым, плескаться в воде, или когда тебя забрызгивают волны.

Make up a dialogue on this topic.

SHOPPING

Before reading the text think about the following questions:

1. What place does shopping play in our life?
2. What is your attitude to shopping?

Read and translate the text.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery. I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products. The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Active Vocabulary:

supermarket — супермаркет

store — магазин, отдел

various — разнообразие

under one roof — под одной крышей

to be composed of... — состоять (из чего-то)

ready-weighed and packed — в расфасованном и упакованном виде

fabrics — ткани

escalator — эскалатор

customer — покупатель

to go shopping, to do shopping — делать покупки

grocer's — бакалея

greengrocer's — овощной магазин

to run out of smth. — истощить свой запас

queue — очередь

counter — прилавок

a shop assistant — продавец

to weigh — взвешивать

loaf — буханка

roll, bun — булка

purchase — покупка

to cost (cost, cost) — стоить

to decide — решать

to drop in at smth., to call at smth. — заходить

commercial shop — коммерческий магазин

to look for sth — искать

to enter — входить

fantastic — фантастический

frock — платье

leather — кожа, кожаный

sleeve — рукав

to be the latest fashion — быть в «моде»

sure — уверенный

cash-desk — касса

cashier — кассир

receipt — товарный чек

Answer the following questions:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

Translate the following sentences

1. Я иду за покупками в супермаркет. Тебе купить что-нибудь?

2. Мы обычно покупаем все необходимое в ближайшем магазине.
3. Сходи, пожалуйста, в овощной магазин, у нас нет овощей.
4. Сколько стоит бутылка ананасового сока?
5. Недавно мы переехали в новый дом. Мне здесь очень нравится. Все магазины рядом. Здесь есть булочная, мясной, молочный магазин, бакалея, за углом большой универмаг.
6. Где ты купила эти перчатки? Они прекрасно подходят к твоему зонтику и шляпе.
7. – Почему ты покупаешь так много продуктов? – У нас завтра вечеринка по поводу дня рождения мужа.
8. Я не буду примерять это пальто. Я не собираюсь его покупать.
9. Что ты ищешь? –Я ищу подарок моей сестры.
10. Пойдем в магазин подарков, там есть все, что ты хочешь.

Read the text trying to finish it.

Meals in England

The usual meals in England are breakfast in the morning, lunch at one o'clock during the break at work and dinner at home at seven or eight o'clock in the evening. Sometimes the meals are breakfast, lunch, traditional five o'clock tea, dinner and late supper.

English breakfast is usually varied. For breakfast they may have porridge or corn-flakes with milk, marmalade with buttered toast and tea or coffee.

Those who work usually have lunch about 1 o'clock. For lunch they may have fish, cold meat, or steak with fried potatoes and salad and fruit dessert.

Afternoon tea at home is between 5 and 6 o'clock. It's old English tradition.

In many English families dinner is the biggest meal of the day and in the evening there is usually a much simpler supper-an omelet or sausages, or sometimes bacon and eggs.

For late supper they may have just bread and cheese, a glass of juice or hot chocolate and fruit.

As for me I would like to tell that usually I have breakfast, dinner and supper.

For breakfast I prefer...

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Read and translate the topic.

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 244000 sq. km.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The Western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south.

The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts.

England, Wales and Scotland.

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia.

Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish.

Great Britain is a highly industrialized country.

The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

Active Vocabulary:

isle — остров

island — остров

to separate — разделять

european — европейский

the English Channel — Ла-Манш

to be washed by — омываться

to border on — граничить с...

to consist of — состоять из...

mountainous peninsula — гористый полуостров

to stretch — простираться

estuary — устье реки

deposits — залежи

iron ore — железная руда

to discover — обнаруживать

current — течение

severely — чрезвычайно

decade — десятилетие

monarchy — монархия

distinction — различие

regard — уважение

society — общество

inhabitant — житель

density — плотность населения

to reveal — обнаруживать

oceanic — океанический

gulf — залив

Gulf Stream — Гольфстрим

prevailing — преобладающий

rainfall — ливень; количество осадков

abundant — обильный

fog(s) — туман

meadow(s) — луг

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What oceans and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
5. Are there high mountains in Great Britain?
6. What is the climate like in Great Britain?
7. What kind of state is Great Britain?

Translate into English the following sentences:

1. В Шотландии много гор и озер.
2. Самая высокая гора — Бен Невис. Здесь много рек. Море почти разделяет горы на части.

3. В Шотландии много гор и озер. Самая высокая гора — Бен Невис. Здесь много рек. Море почти разделяет горы на части.

4. Люди со всего мира приезжают покупать ирландских лошадей: из Европы, Америки, арабских стран и с Дальнего Востока. Ирландия также известна обрабатывающей промышленностью.

Make up a dialogue on this topic.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Read and translate the topic.

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan, Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Byelorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-borders with the USA.

We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountains chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia

There are two millions rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga. The main Siberian rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena.

Russia is reach in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake is lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

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

Nowdays Russia is facing a lot of problems, but also we have an opportunity to be one of the leading countries in the world.

Active Vocabulary

mountains- горы

Tundra- тундра

chain- цепь

to wash- омывать

scientific-научный

opportunity- возможность

Answer the questions:

1. What is the total area of the Russian Federation?
2. By what seas and oceans is Russia washed?
3. What is the biggest river in the European part of Russia?
4. In what mineral resources is Russia rich?
5. Who is the Head of the State?
6. Russia is a parliamentary republic, isn't it?
7. What can you tell about economical situation in Russia?

Translate into English

1. Эта пустыня простирается на многие мили.
2. Уральские горы разделяют Россию на две части- европейскую и азиатскую
3. Эти птицы обитают только в районе пустынь и полупустынь.
4. Считается, что река Дон является границей между Европой и Азией.
5. Ростовская область богата такими полезными ископаемыми как уголь, газ, железная руда.

Make up a dialogue on this topic.

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Before reading the text think about the following question:

What do you think about Ecological problems in our life?

Read and translate the text.

Ecological problems

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. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

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 burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets 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 the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelarusian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As

many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Active Vocabulary:

ancient — древний

harmony — гармония

environment — окружающая среда

riches — богатства

unlimited — неограниченный

to interfere — вмешиваться

to increase — увеличиваться, возрастать

smoky — дымный

enterprises — предприятия

by-product — побочный продукт

activity — деятельность

to pollute — загрязнять

substances — вещества

oxygen — кислород

rare — редкий

destruction — разрушение

ozone — озон

layer — слой

interaction — взаимодействие

horrible — ужасный

disaster — катастрофа

to befall — пасть (на что-то)

Answer the following questions:

1. How did people live for thousands of years?
2. What cities appear all over the world today?
3. What pollutes the air we breathe?
4. What is the result of the pollution the atmosphere?
5. Why is environmental protection of a universal concern?
6. What are the initial steps in this direction?

Translate the following sentences

1. Люди всегда загрязняли окружающую среду.
2. С развитием перенаселенных промышленных городов, в которых огромные количества отходов сбрасывались на маленькой площади, эта проблема стала гораздо серьезнее.

3. Автомобили и другие новые изобретения делают загрязнение все интенсивнее.
4. Воздух, вода и почва необходимы для существования всех живых существ.
5. Загрязненная вода убивает рыб и других морских животных.
6. Загрязнение окружающей среды портит природную красоту нашей планеты.

Speak on Environmental Pollution