

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
« БРЕСТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ »
Кафедра иностранных языков технических специальностей

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

*по развитию навыков устной речи по английскому языку
для студентов технических специальностей*

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Учебно-методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов технических специальностей, продолжающих изучение английского языка.

Основная цель рекомендаций – развитие практических навыков устной речи на базе тем, представленных типовой программой. Данные задания предусматривают творческую работу студентов.

Учебно-методические рекомендации представляют семь устных тем с системой упражнений, учитывающей изучаемый грамматический материал.

Данные методические рекомендации одобрены на заседании кафедры иностранных языков технических специальностей и рекомендованы к изучению.

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Topic 1: About My Family and Myself

Task 1: Pronounce the following words correctly and learn their meaning.

1. society [sə'saɪəti] - общество
2. adult [ædʌlt] - взрослый
3. establish [ɪ'stæblɪʃ] - устанавливать, основывать
4. average [ˈævərɪdʒ] - средний
5. relate [rɪ'leɪt] - приводить в связь, устанавливать отношения
6. describe [dɪs'kraɪb] - описывать, изображать
7. extend [ɪks'tend] - простираться
8. nuclear ['nju:kliə] - ядерный, основной
9. consist [kən'sɪst] - состоять из
10. introduce [ɪntrə'dju:s] - представлять, знакомить
11. influence ['ɪnfluəns] - влияние, влиять
12. straight [streɪt] - прямой, искренний
13. ambitious [æm'bɪʃəs] - честолюбивый
14. frank [fræŋk] - искренний, открытый
15. stubborn ['stʌbən] - упорный, упрямый
16. apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] - извиняться
17. retire [rɪ'taɪə] - уходить на пенсию
18. appreciate [ə'pri:ʃeɪt] - высоко оценивать
19. unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ: tʃəntli] - к несчастью, к сожалению
20. sincere [sɪn'sɪə] - искренний
21. tolerant ['tɒlərənt] - терпеливый, выносливый
22. faithful ['feɪθfʊl] - верный
23. awake [ə'weɪk] - будить, просыпаться
24. equestrian [i'kwɛstriən] - конный
25. take care [keə] - заботиться

Task 2: Read the text.

ABOUT MY FAMILY AND MYSELF

Family is one of the oldest and most common human institutions. Since prehistoric times, the family has been an important organization in society. Most people grow up in a family and, as adults, establish a family of their own. Families consist, on the average, of a mother, a father, and one or two children.

Family is a group of people related to each other by blood or by marriage. Families are usually described as either extended (a large group of relations living together or in close contact with each other) or nuclear (a family consisting of two parents and their children).

Let me introduce myself. My family name is Lasakovich and my first name is Oleg. I'm 17 and I'm single of course. I was born in Minsk, on the 29 th. of March under the zodiac sign of Aries.

I believe that stars influence our fate and character. As you see, I am Aries. They say that Aries is full of energy, a leader, straight talker, ambitious and frank, likes sport, stubborn, hot tempered, but quick to apologize. Partially it is true. I can't admit I am stubborn. Actually, I'm persistent. It is different, I think. I'm even-tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone and sometimes I retire into my shell. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and to joke. I have got a sense of humour. It means I understand humour and appreciate it. But unfortunately, I'm not often witty myself. I think, I am able to «keep my head when all about me are losing theirs» and to stand up to difficulties when things are not going my way. Besides, I am sincere and tolerant, friendly and faithful, hard-working and serious.

There are many things in our life which I like and some I dislike. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study, because knowledge is useful sometimes. I am fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge but also wonderful moments of joy and pleasure. Sometimes I enjoy watching TV or listening to the radio. Especially when I can hear some wonderful pieces of music. I like music. It makes people better. It awakens the best feelings and high emotions. But there is a thing that makes me crazy. I'm fond of horses and equestrian skill. I dislike overcrowded buses. And I hate getting up early. I'm happy I have got more things I like than I dislike. I have a lot of friends. They say that I am a good mixer and always have a 'way with people.

My family and I live in a new flat in one of the residential areas of our city. I am not the only child in our family. I have a small sister and an elder brother. So our family is neither large nor small. We are five: Father, Mother, my brother, my sister and I. We all live together.

My father is 47 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He is an engineer. He works at the office of an engineering company. He is always busy. He has very little free time. He likes his job and there are chances of promotion.

My mother is a pleasant woman of forty, with beautiful chestnut hair and dark-brown eyes. She is a teacher of music. Her favourite composer is Beethoven. She has a lot of work to do too. Nevertheless she finds time to look after the house and to take care of all of us. She manages our household very well. She does most of the cooking and housework. We all are in the habit of helping her to run the house.

My brother is 23 years old. He is a post-graduate student of the Law Faculty of the Belarusian State University. He is not married yet and has no family of his own. He took after our father not only in looks but also in character.

My sister is 12 and she studies at school. Every day she attends classes. She gets good and excellent marks in all the subjects. After finishing school she is going to become a doctor.

We are all happy when we are together. In the evenings we often have little gatherings in the kitchen or in the living-room and discuss the events of the day. At week ends we usually go to the country-side to ski in winter and to walk in the forest in summer. But most of all I like family feasts. We are happy to be together and we wish one another only the best out of the best.

I have two grandmothers and one grandfather. I love them very much and often go to see them. My grandmothers are retired now. They get old-age pensions. One of them was a teacher, the other was a doctor. My grandfather has not retired yet. When he has some free time he likes to work in the garden.

We have many relatives. My aunts, uncles and cousins live in different parts of Belarus. On holidays they often come to our place. We like to spend time together.

Sometimes I have problems with my parents. They do not like the clothes I wear, the music I listen to and the friends I invite home.

Task 3: Find one synonym to the first word in each row:

1. Common - community - usual - casual
2. Adult - add - advice -grown - up
3. Establish - find - found - fall
4. Consist- convert - extend -include
5. Admit - say - dislike - hate
6. Sincere - mysterious - frank - tired
7. Appreciate - imitate - evaluate - realize

Task 4: Find the suitable meaning to each of the words:

1. Average - a) make longer (in space or time) ;enlarge
2. Extend – b) result of adding several quantities together and dividing the total by the number of quantities
3. Describe – c) give a person higher position or rank
4. Promote – d) say what a person or thing is like
5. Manage – e) make or become better
6. Tiresome – f) control, succeed
7. Improve – g) troublesome, tedious

Task 5: Use each sentence in the Past and Future Simple tense forms:

- Example:**
1. Being happy is one way of being wise.
 2. Being happy was one way of being wise.
 3. Being happy will be one way of being wise.

1. Family is a group of people related to each other by blood or by marriage.
2. Stars influence our fate and character.
3. Aries is full of energy, a leader, straight talker, ambitious and frank.

Task 6: Use each sentence in the Past and Future Continuous tense forms :

- Example:**
1. Things are not going my way.
 2. Things were not going my way.
 3. Things will not be going my way.

1. He is working at the office now.
2. We are watching TV now.
3. She is cooking dinner at the moment.

Task 7: Use each sentence in the Past and Future Perfect tense forms.

- Example:**
1. She has just done some work about the house.
 2. She had done some work about the house by 8.
 3. She will have done some work about the house before 6.

1. It has made people better.
2. It has awakened the best feelings and high emotions.
3. She has managed our household very well.

Task 8: Discuss the following points of the text in the form of a dialogue. Use all types of questions.

- Example:**
1. Is family one of the oldest human institutions?
 2. How long has the family been an important organization in society?
 3. Who grows up in a family?
 4. Do average families consist of four or seven members?
 5. Families are usually described as either extended or nuclear, aren't they?

1. Oleg's character features.
2. Oleg's likes and dislikes.
3. Oleg's parents.
4. Oleg's sister and brother.
5. Spending free time together with parents.
6. Oleg's grandparents and relatives.

Task9: Answer the following questions:

1. What is your first/last name?
2. Where are you from? ,
3. How old are you?
4. When were you born?
5. When did you finish school?
6. Are you the only child in the family?
7. How many members are there in your family?
8. What does your father (mother) look like?
9. What does your father (mother) do?
10. Who manages the household in your family?
11. Do you know the history of your family?
12. Do you have any family traditions?
13. What family would you like to have in future?
14. How would you like to bring your children up?

Task 10: What do you think the authors meant by the following statements. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to support your opinion.

1. It is a wise father that knows his own child (William Shakespeare, English poet and playwright, 1564-1616).
2. Every generation revolts against its fathers and makes friends with its Grandfathers (Lewis Mumford, US urban planner and social critic, 1895-1990).
3. The fundamental defect of fathers, in our competitive society, is that they want their children to be a credit to them (Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, 1872-1970).
4. A mother never realizes that her children are no longer children (Holbrook Jackson, English literary historian, 1874-1948).
5. No matter how old a mother is she watches her middle-aged children for signs of improvement (Florida Scott-Maxwell, US-born British writer, psychologist, playwright, suffragette, and actress, 1883).
6. The situation of our youth is not mysterious. Children have never been very good at listening to their elders, but they have never failed to imitate them. They must, they have no other models (James Baldwin, US novelist, short-story writer, dramatist, and essayist, 1924-1987).
7. Children should be kept in their right place (Anthony Hope, British novelist, 1863-1933).
8. Grown-ups never understand anything for themselves, and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them (Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, French aviator and writer, 1904-1944).
9. Parents learn a lot from their children about coping with life (Muriel Spark, Scottish-born novelist, dramatist, and poet, 1918).

Task 11: Speak about your family with your groupmate in the form of a dialogue.

Topic 2: My Working Day. My Day off.

Task 1: Pronounce the words correctly and learn their meaning.

1. housing [hauzɪŋ] - жильё
2. opportunity [ɔpə'tju:nɪtɪ] - возможность
3. dormitory, students hostel ['dɔ:mɪtrɪ] [hɔ:stl] - студенческое общежитие
4. to rent a flat (an apartment) [ə'pɑ:tmənt] - снимать квартиру
5. to share [ʃeə] — делить(-ся)
6. week-days - будние дни
7. alarm clock [ə'la:m] [klɔ:k] - будильник
8. usually [ˈju:ʒuəli] - обычно
9. roommate [ru:mmeɪt] - сосед по комнате
10. rather [ˈrɑ:ðə] - довольно
11. to turn on (off) [tɜ:n] - включать, выключать
12. to get dressed - одеваться
13. enough [ɪnʌf] - достаточно
14. completely [kəm'pli:tli] - полностью, совершенно
15. to serve [sə:v] - обслуживать
16. while [waɪl] - пока, в то время как
17. to prefer [prɪ'fɜ:]- предпочитать
18. healthy ['helθɪ] - здоровый
19. to miss [mɪs] - пропускать
20. successfully [sək'sesfʊli] - успешно
21. canteen [kæ:n'ti:n] - столовая
22. back [bæ:k] - обратно
23. break [breɪk] - перерыв
24. report [ri'pɔ:t] - доклад
25. tired [taɪəd] - усталый
26. admit [əd'mɪt] - соглашаться
27. disposal [dɪs'pəʊzəl] - возможность распорядиться
28. recreation [rekri'eɪʃn] - отдых
29. facilities [fə'sɪlɪtɪz] - возможности, условия
30. to keep fit - быть бодрым, здоровым
31. advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] - польза

Task 2: Read the text.

My Working Day. My Day off.

I am a student of the Technical University. My parents live in Grodno and I study in Minsk so I need some housing. There are two opportunities for me: I can live in a dormitory (a students hostel), or rent a flat (an apartment).

I decided to rent a flat. To make the rent smaller, I also decided to share my flat with another boy - Dima Kuleshov. He studies at the University too, and he is my best friend now. I'll tell you more about him later. Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at 8:30. So on week-days I have to get up at 7:15. A don't have an alarm clock and usually my roommate wakes me up and my working day begins. I turn on the radio and do my morning exercises. I don't take a bath in the morning because I don't have enough time for it. I take a cool shower (that's when I completely wake up), brush my teeth. After that I go back to our room and get dressed. Then we have breakfast. Dima makes breakfast every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday. I have to serve breakfast on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. I love to listen to the latest news on the radio while I am eating and Dima prefers light music. We leave the house at ten minutes past eight and walk to the nearest bus-stop. We live rather far from the University and it usually takes us about a quarter of an hour to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and we have enough time we walk to the University. It is very healthy to walk much. The classes begin at 8:30 in the morning and they end at 2:00 p.m. We have lectures in different subjects. As a rule we have three or four classes a day. Sometimes it is very hard to wait till they end. Usually I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully. At 11:50 we have lunch. That's my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news. My friends and I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small cafe not too far from the University. At 12:30 we have to be back to our classes. During the working day we also have several short breaks that last for ten minutes. Occasionally I have to stay at the University till 5 or even 6 o'clock in the evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule I have no free time on weekdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired. We come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. We eat supper together and share the latest news. After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and Dima likes films about travelling. Sometimes Dima and I go for a walk in the park or visit our friends. At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed and Dima likes to listen to some music.

My regular day off is Sunday. It is a day of freedom from routine duties and studies. I can do whatever I wish and can go wherever I want. But I must admit that every day off needs some special planning. Time passes quickly and if you have no plans be sure to get no results. Our University offers plenty of opportunities and ways to enjoy one's free time.

There are a great number of educational, athletic and recreational facilities at the disposal of the University. There are 14 sport societies for those who want to keep themselves fit. The University Students' Club offers a number of activities to the students who want to spend their time to the best advantage. I'll try to describe my common day off. If I plan to get out into the open air, I have to get up very early. 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. Sometimes when the weather is nasty I can afford myself to relax and not to be in a hurry. I may go to see a friend of mine to play chess or go to the cinema. I prefer historical adventure films, as I find them most instructive and entertaining. As I am fond of sport, I go in for football. Also I like to attend athletic events and competitions at our University. In case I have neither plans nor inclinations to go anywhere, I can look through my numerous albums full of different stamps. Almost everyone collects something in his life. No matter what kind of hobby it is you have the opportunity of learning from it. Learning things is the most exciting aspect of my hobby. I can see pictures of distant countries and their people. I learn their history, culture and traditions.

I prefer to spend my evenings at home. At supper we discuss the events of the day and our plans for the coming week.

Task 3: Find one synonym to the first word in each row:

1. Opportunity - share - shower - chance
2. Usually - nearest - as a rule - latest
3. Rather - enough - ready - quarter
4. Turn on - serve - switch - prefer
5. Completely - usually - finally - entirely
6. Prefer - tired - like - different
7. Healthy - sound - hard - successful

Task 4: Find the suitable meaning to each word:

1. Need – a) clean, polish, make tidy or smooth
2. Rent – b) go away from
3. Brush – c) want, require
4. Leave – d) interval (in space or time)
5. Miss – e) occupy or use (land, buildings, etc.) for rent
6. Success – f) fail to hit, hold, catch, reach, see
7. Break - g) person or thing that succeeds

Task 5: Use each sentence in the Past and Future Simple Passive tense forms.

Example: 1. I am woken up by my roommate.
2. I was woken up by my roommate.
3. I shall be woken up by my roommate.

1. Breakfast is made by Dima.
2. The latest news is listened to on the radio.
3. The latest news is shared by us.

Task 6: Use each sentence in the Past Continuous Passive tense form.

Example: 1. Breakfast is being served now.
2. Breakfast was being served at that time.

1. The lecture is being presented now.
2. Dima is being waited for at the moment.
3. The report is being written by him now.

Task 7: Use each sentence in the Past and Future Perfect Passive tense form.

Example: 1. The Flat has been rented by him.
2. The flat had been rented by him by August.
3. The flat will have been rented by him before September.

1. She has just left the house.
2. The classes have already begun.
3. They have had a lecture in physics.

Task 8: Discuss the following points of the text in the form of a dialogue. Use all types of questions.

1. Renting a flat.
2. Morning routine.
3. At the University.
4. Having meals.
5. Leisure time.
6. In the evening.

- Example:**
1. Do Oleg's parents live in Minsk?
 2. Where does Oleg study?
 3. Can he live in a dormitory or in a flat?
 4. Who shares the flat with the young man?
 5. Oleg studies at the University, doesn't he?

Task 9: Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you live and study?
2. Do you live in a dormitory or in a flat?
3. Who is your best friend at the University?
4. Do you get on well with your group mates?
5. What is your usual morning like?
6. Who prepares breakfast for you?
7. How many classes do you have every day?
8. What subjects are you good at?
9. Where do you have lunch?
10. You don't have much free time on week-days, do you?
11. How often do you go to the library?
12. Do you use any modern means of education?
13. How do you spend time in the evening?

Task 10: What do you think the authors meant by the following statements? Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to support your opinion.

1. Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever be set mankind (Thomas Carlyle, Scottish historian, essayist, and political philosopher, 1795-1881).
2. The world is full of willing people, some willing to work, the rest willing to let them (Robert Frost, US poet, 1874-1963).
3. Work brings inspiration, if inspiration is not discernible at the beginning (Igor Stravinsky, Russian composer, 1882-1971).
4. Perfect freedom is reserved for the man who lives by his own work, and in that work does what he wants to do (George Collingwood, British philosopher, historian, and archaeologist, 1889-1943).
5. Work is the greatest thing in the world, so we should always save some of it for tomorrow (Don Herold).
6. Work is love made visible (Kahlil Gibran, Lebanese-born American writer and artist, 1883-1931).
7. I like work; it fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours (Jerome K. Jerome, Lebanese-born American writer and artist, 1883-1931).
8. Work is the meat of life, pleasure - the dessert (Bertie Charles Forbes).
9. Business is business (Proverb).
10. Busiest men find the most time (Proverb).
11. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy (Proverb).
12. A big man has no time really to do anything but just sit and be big (Francis Scott Fitzgerald, US novelist and short-story writer, 1896-1940).

13. They spend their time mostly looking forward to the past (John Osborne, British playwright, 1929-94).
14. Men of power have no time to read, yet men who do not read are unfit for power (Michael Foot, British politician and writer, 1913).
15. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 24).
16. I am interested in leisure in the way that a poor man is interested in money. I can't get enough of it (Attributed to: Prince Phillip Duke of Edinburgh, 1921).
17. Idle folk have the least leisure (Proverb).
18. Hobbies protect us from passions. One hobby becomes a passion (Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, Austrian writer).

Task 11: Speak about your working day with your groupmate in the form of a dialogue.

Topic 3: Brest State Technical University

Task 1: Pronounce the following words correctly and learn their meaning.

1. graduate ['grædjuət] - выпускник
2. contribute [kən'tribju:t] - делать вклад
3. extra-mural [ekstrə'mjuərəl] - заочный
4. priority [praɪ'ɔrɪti] - приоритет
5. available [ə'veɪləbl̩] - доступный
6. access ['æksəs] - доступ
7. compliance [kəm'plaɪəns] - соответствие
8. application [æplɪ'keɪʃən] - применение
9. enable [ɪ'neɪbl̩] - дать возможность
10. award [ə'wɔ:d] - присуждать, награждать
11. evident ['eɪvɪdənt] - очевидный
12. creation [kri'eɪʃən] - создание
13. determine [dɪ'tɜ:mɪn] - определять
14. advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] - преимущество
15. responsibility [rɪs,pɒnsɪ'bɪləti] - ответственность
16. possess [pə'zes] - обладать, владеть
17. require [rɪ'kwaɪə] - требовать
18. facilities [fə'sɪlɪtɪz] - оборудование
19. fit [fɪt] - соответствовать
20. rank [ræŋk] - занимать какое-либо место
21. invention [ɪn'venʃən] - изобретение
22. trial [traɪəl] - пробный
23. amenities [ə'mɪ:nɪtɪz] - всё, что соответствует хорошему настроению
24. recreation [rɪkri'eɪʃən] - развлечение, отдых
25. participate [pɑ:tɪsɪpeɪt] - участвовать

Task 2: Read the text

Brest State Technical University

Brest State Technical University began as a Civil Engineering Institute in April 1, 1966 later changed into Brest Polytechnical Institute. At present it is a large educational and scientific centre with its teaching staff, scientists and graduates contributing a lot to the development of science and engineering.

At present Brest State Technical University is one of the largest educational and scientific centres in the western part of Belarus having a broad and constantly developing infrastructure. The University is divided into 7 faculties: Civil Engineering, Water Supply Systems and Soil Conservation, Mechanical Engineering, Electronic and Information Systems, Economics, Preparatory Faculty and the Faculty of Extra-Mural Studies. The students get higher education in 21 specialities and 29 specializations. The total student population is about 8700 people. The teaching staff numbers more than 600 members including 22 Doctors of Science and 184 Candidates of Science. Some of them are scientists known all over the world. One of the main priorities in the University development is further supply of the teaching process with necessary computing equipment and software in addition to the available ones. The university has already got a local computer network of more than 350 computers at all the faculties, depart-

ments, scientific centres and specially equipped classrooms. So the students and the University staff are provided with access to the shareable campus database as well as Internet through satellite and inland channels. In compliance with the above stated priority a lot is being done to introduce advanced technologies into the teaching process for teaching and testing applications. The campus-based Institute of Further Education and Retraining gives the University students an opportunity to get a second Diploma of higher education in the line chosen. This enables the University graduates to be awarded with two Diplomas and get qualification in two specialities. It is evident that our future progress depends on the creation of new high technologies and technical equipment of superior quality. Everything will be determined by engineering and a standard of professional training. BSTU is a forty-year-old educational establishment with its own traditions which are followed by the University staff in its work by combining science, studies and, practice to their best advantage. The University has created all necessary conditions for forming and educating specialists understanding their responsibility and possessing knowledge and competence required for successful creation of the country's future. High-quality technology and successful studying are made possible by the currently available educational facilities, many workshops, laboratories, computer classes fitted out with up-to-date equipment and devices, and a library having a stock of more than 400000 books by native and foreign writers. The campus-based Research Institute was set up to carry out research work on the problems in the construction industry of the country. The specialists of the Institute among whom are the University academic staff and senior students take an active part in the reconstruction of Brest and rehabilitation of the town's old buildings. Diploma design projects of our students range high at international competitions and research works are awarded with first- and second-degree Diplomas at republican competitions of research works. Our students take out patents on their inventions and participate in arranging trial production. The University has a well-developed social services available on the campus. Excellent athletic and recreational facilities are also available on the campus. Students can participate in sports to keep themselves fit and enjoy their free time. Students' festivals and performances as well as various societies run by the Students' Club help students to spend their free time to the best advantage and display their creative abilities.

The University develops international contacts in the sphere of science and education with institutes of higher learning in Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Our University graduates have opportunities to carry out their creative activity in science, engineering and private business in all sectors of our economy as well as of foreign countries. On graduating the University, a number of students become promising scientists, some of them continue their scientific activity at our University delivering lectures and supervising new lines of scientific research. We are proud of our University- and of the fact that it constantly develops turning into one of leading educational and scientific centres in the Western part of Belarus.

Task3: Find the synonym to the first word in each row:

1. award - give - access - enable
2. determine - extra-mural - decide - compliance
3. possess - advantage - possible - own
4. require - depend - need - combine
5. recreation - invention - staff- refreshment
6. stock - supply - trial - research
7. state - express - carry - deliver

Task 4: Find the suitable meaning to each of the words:

1. graduate - a) high place among competing claims
2. contribute - b) plain or clear to the eyes or mind
3. priority - c) person who holds a university degree
4. available - d) production of the human intelligence
5. application - e) that may be used or obtained
6. evident - f) join with others in giving help, money, etc.
7. creation - g) putting to a special or practical use

Task 5: Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the Gerund.

Example: The Institute of Further Education and Retraining gives the University students an opportunity to get a second Diploma.

Институт повышения квалификации и переподготовки даёт студентам университета возможность получить второй диплом.

1. It is evident that our future progress depends on creating new high technologies.
2. Everything will be determined by engineering and a standard of professional training.
3. BSTU is forty - year - old education establishment with its own traditions which are followed by the University staff in its work by combining science, studies and practice to their best advantage.

Task 6: Paraphrase the sentences using the Gerund. Translate them into Russian.

Example: The University has created all necessary conditions to form and educate personalities. The University has created all necessary conditions for forming and educating personalities.

Университет создал все необходимые условия для воспитания и формирования личностей.

1. The University academic staff and senior students take an active part in reconstruction of Brest.
2. Our students take out patents on their inventions and arrange trial production.
3. Students can participate in sports to keep themselves fit and enjoy their free time.

Task 7: Discuss the following points of the text in the form of a dialogue. Use all types of questions.

- Example:**
1. Is BSTU one of the largest educational and scientific centres?
 2. When was the University founded?
 3. Who contributes a lot to the development of science and engineering?
 4. Is the University divided into 7 or 9 faculties?
 5. The students get higher education in many specialities, don't they?

1. The foundation of BSTU.
2. The structure of the University.
3. Great opportunities for students.
4. Educational facilities.
5. The achievements of the students.
6. Recreational facilities.

Task 8: Answer the following questions:

1. Did Brest Technical University begin as a Civil Engineering Institute?
2. What educational establishment is it now?
3. What has a broad and constantly developing infrastructure?
4. How many faculties is it divided into?
5. The students get education in 21 specialties, don't they?
6. What is the total student population?
7. What can you say about the teaching staff?
8. Can you name one of the main priorities of the University?
9. What kind of opportunities do the students have?
10. High - quality teaching and successful studying are made possible by the educational facilities, aren't they?
11. What was set up to carry out research work on the problems in the construction industry of the country?
12. Who takes an active part in the reconstruction of Brest?
13. Do the students take out patents?
14. Are there any recreational facilities at the University?
15. Why are you proud of the university?

Task 9: What do you think the authors meant by the following statements? Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to support your opinion.

1. Only the educated are free (Epictetus, Phrygian Stoic, philosopher, c AD 50-135).
2. The educated differ from the uneducated as much as the living from the dead (Aristotle, one of the most celebrated Greek philosophers, 384-322 BC).
3. An education isn't how much you have committed to memory, or even how much you know. It's being able to differentiate between what you do know and what you don't (Anatole France, French novelist and critic, 1844-1924).
4. Education is a progressive discovery of our ignorance (Will Durant, US teacher, philosopher, and historian, 1885-1982).
5. They know enough who know how to learn (Henry Adams, US historian, essayist, and novelist, 1838-1918).
6. Knowledge is power (Francis Bacon, British painter, 1909-1992).
7. The essence of knowledge is, having it, to apply it; not having it, to confess your ignorance (Confucius, Chinese philosopher, administrator, and moralist, 551 BC-479 BC).
8. Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young. The greatest thing in life is to keep your mind young (Henry Ford, US industrialist and pioneer in car manufacture, 1863-1947).
9. Learning makes a good man better and an ill man worse (Thomas Fuller, English cleric and historian, 1608-61).

Task 10: Speak about the University with your groupmate in the form of a dialogue.

Topic 4: My Native Town.

Task 1: Pronounce the following words correctly and learn their meaning.

1. ancient ['eɪnʃənt] - старинный, древний
2. mention ['menʃən] - упоминать
3. settlement ['setlmənt] - поселение
4. possess [pə'zes] - владеть
5. current ['kʌrənt] - текущий
6. enterprise ['entəpraɪz] - предприятие
7. account [ə'kaʊnt] - счёт
8. joint venture [dʒɔɪnt] ['ventʃə] - совместное предприятие
9. beverage ['bevərɪdʒ] - напиток
10. knitted wear ['nɪtɪd] [wɛə] - трикотаж
11. engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ] - нанимать
12. process ['prəʊses] - обрабатывать
13. wood [wʊd] - древесина
14. surface [sə'fɪs] - поверхность
15. equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] - оборудование
16. junction ['dʒʌŋkʃən] - железнодорожный узел
17. route [ru:t] - маршрут, путь
18. rarity ['ræərɪti] - редкость, антикварная вещь
19. exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] - экспонат
20. adorn [ə'dɔ:n] - украшать
21. attraction [ə'trækʃən] - привлекательность, аттракцион
22. defender [dɪ'fendə] - защитник
23. firmness ['fɜ:mnəs] - стойкость
24. independence [ɪndɪ'pendəns] - независимость
25. reward [rɪ'wɔ:d] - награда
26. treat [tri:t] - относиться
27. wisdom ['wɪzdəm] - мудрость
28. responsibility [ˌrɪspɒnsə'bɪlətɪ] - ответственность
29. destroy [dɪ'strɔɪ] - разрушать
30. straight [streɪt] - прямой

Task 2: Read the text.

Brest.

My native town is Brest. Brest is an ancient town. It's about 1000 years old. It was first mentioned in Old Chronicles in 1019. It is known that the original settlement was called Berestyie.

In the 17th century the town's name was Brest-Litovsk and in 1927, when the town was under the rule of Poland, the name was changed again, this time for Brest-upon-the-Bug. And only since September 1939 Brest possesses its current name.

Etymologically the name of the town comes from the word "bieroza", which stands in English for "birch".

Brest is the administrative centre of the Brest region. It is located on the river Mukhavets that flows into the river Bug not far from the town.

Brest is an important industrial centre of Belarus. The town's enterprises account for 1/3 of the total output of the industries in the region. The goods produced by local enterprises, such as stoves «Gefest» by joint venture "BrestGasoapparat", production of public corporation "Brest Carpets", beverages by "Brest Distillery", knitted wear by knitting mill "Elma", products by Brest Electromechanical Plant, Brest Electric-bulb Plant, Souvenir Factory, Brest Household Chemical Goods, Cloths Factory and the others are well known and in great demand.

On March 20, 1996 Free Economic Zone "Brest" was founded. Resident enterprises of FEZ "Brest" are engaged in wood processing, fish processing, meat processing, production of furniture, MDF surfacing materials, refrigerating equipment, electrotechnical goods, and many others.

Brest is a large transport junction. It is rightfully called "the Western gate" of the country. The river Mukhavets, linked to the Pina River by the Dniepr-Bug Canal, makes a navigable waterway route down the Pripyat and Dnieper River to the Black Sea.

Brest is a centre of culture, science and education in the western region of the country. The educational establishments of the town include two Universities (Brest State Technical University and Brest State University named after A.S. Pushkin), a Research Institute for Problems in Construction Industry, the Department for Problems of Polesie region of the National Academy of Science, colleges, lyceums and gymnasium.

Four local newspapers are published and enjoy popularity among the readers.

The Theatre of Drama and Music and the Puppet Theatre attract a lot of theater-goers, especially during the International Theatre Festival "Belaya Vezha" when the drama companies from all over the world appear on the stage of the Theater of Drama and Music.

Brest museums have been acknowledged far beyond the borders of the Republic. The Museum of Local Lore, the Museum of the City History and the Archeological Museum "Berestje" keep many rarity exhibits.

The collection of ancient icons, paintings, and household articles in the Museum of Saved Artistic Valuables might adorn the world's best galleries.

The main attraction for most of the tourists has always been the Brest Fortress with its Memorial Complex erected to commemorate the courage showed by the defenders of the fortress at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. The Fortress became a symbol of the firmness of Soviet people in struggle for independence and freedom. Warriors of more than 30 nations performed one of the greatest feats in the name of their Motherland. About 200 defenders were rewarded with orders and medals. On May 8, 1955 the fortress was given the rank of Brest Fortress Hero. A lot of streets in the town are named after the defenders of Brest Fortress. The Memorial Complex keeps the memory of the past and helps to treat the present with wisdom and responsibility.

Brest is an old town but during its long history it has been destroyed and rebuilt so many times, that now it is practically a new town with modern beautiful buildings, straight and wide streets with lots of flowers, bushes and trees in them. At present the population of the town is about 300000 people. Brest is not very large but it is a nice place to live and work in.

Task 3: Find one synonym to the first word in each row.

1. Ancient - current - account - old
2. Beverage - engage - drink - junction
3. Route - way - rarity - reward
4. Adorn - attraction - mention - decorate
5. Treat - straight - consider - exhibit
6. Destroy - process - change - break
7. Possess - own - locate - knit

Task 4: Find the suitable meaning to each word.

1. surface – a) hard solid substance of a tree below the bark
2. defender – b) the outside of any object
3. wood – c) come into view, become visible
4. output – d) opening in the wall of a city, hedge, fence or other enclosure
5. found – e) quantity of goods produced
6. gate - f) person who defends
7. appear - g) start the building of

Task 5: Translate the sentences into Russian. Pay attention to Participle I.

Example: «BrestGasoapparat» is a joint venture producing stoves «Gefest».

«Брестгазоаппарат» - это совместное предприятие, производящее плиты «Гефест».

1. The name of the town, coming from the word «bieroza», stands in English for «birch».
2. Resident enterprises of FEZ «Brest» are engaged in production of furniture, MDF surfacing materials, refrigerating equipment.
3. The river Mukhavets is linked to the Pina River by the Dnieper - Bug Canal, making a navigable waterway route down the Pripjat and Dniپر River to the Black Sea.

Task 6: Paraphrase the following sentences using Participle I. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Example: The Theatre of Drama and music and the Puppet theatre attract a lot of theatre-goers. We can name the Theatre of Drama and music and Puppet theatre attracting a lot of theatre-goers in Brest.

Мы можем назвать Театр драмы и музыки и Кукольный театр, привлекающие многих любителей театра в Бресте.

1. Brest museums have been acknowledged far beyond the borders of the Republic and keep many rarity exhibits.
2. Warriors of more than 30 nations performed one of the greatest feats in the name of their Motherland.
3. The Memorial Complex keeps the memory of the past .helps to treat the present with wisdom and responsibility.

Task 7: Translate the sentences into Russian. Pay attention to Participle II.

Example: The goods produced by local enterprises are well known and in great demand.

Товары, производимые местными предприятиями, хорошо известны и пользуются большим спросом.

1. With the outside world it is linked by a well - developed system of roads.
2. The main attraction has always been Brest Fortress with its Memorial Complex erected to commemorate the courage showed by the fortress.
3. There are a lot of streets named after the defenders of Brest Fortress in our town.

Task 8: Paraphrase the following sentences using Participle II. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Example: Resident enterprises of FEZ «Brest» which was founded in 1996 are engaged in production of many goods.

Предприятия СЭЗ «Брест», созданной в 1996 г., производят много продукции.

1. Four local newspapers are published in Brest and enjoy popularity among the readers.
2. The collection of icons, paintings and household articles are kept in the Museum of Saved Artistic Valuables and might adorn the world's best galleries.
3. A lot of theatre-goers are attracted by the International Theatre Festival "Belava Vezha and like to visit our theatres.

Task 9: Discuss the following points of the text in the form of a dialogue. Use all types of question.

Example: 1. Is Brest an ancient town?

2. When was it first mentioned?

3. What was called Berestyje?

4. Was the town under 'the rule of Poland or Germany'?

5. Since September 1939 Brest possesses its current name, doesn't it?

1. The history of Brest.
2. The industrial centre.
3. Free Economic Zone "Brest".
4. Culture and education.
5. Museums and monuments.
6. Brest Fortress.

Task 10: Answer the following questions

1. When was Brest founded?
2. When was it first mentioned in old Chronicles?
3. The original settlement was called Berestyje, wasn't it?
4. Since when does Brest possess its current name?
5. What is the administrative centre of the Brest region?
6. What river is Brest located on?
7. What can you say about the industry of Brest?
8. What local enterprises can you name?
9. What do resident enterprises of FEZ «Brest» produce?
10. Why is Brest called «The Western gate» of the country?
11. Can you name the educational establishments in Brest?
12. What are the cultural places of Brest?
13. The main attraction for most of the tourists is the Brest Fortress, isn't it?
14. What does the Fortress symbolize?
15. Why are you proud of Brest now?

Task 11: What do you think the authors meant by the following statements? Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to support your opinion.

1. A man travels the world over in search of what he needs and returns home to find it (George Moore, Irish writer and art critic, 1852 - 1933).
2. I had rather be the first in this town than second in Rome (Plutarch. Greek historian, biographer and philosopher 46 - 120).
3. Seek home for rest, for home is best (Thomas Tusser, English farmer, 1524 - 80)
4. What's the good of a home, if you are never in it? (George Grossmith, British singer and comedian, 1847- 1912).
5. East, west, home's best (Proverb).
6. Home is where the heart is (Proverb).

Task 12: Speak about Brest with your groupmate in the form of a dialogue.

Topic 5: Belarus

Task 1: Pronounce the following words correctly and learn their meaning:

1. divide [di'vaid] – делить
2. include [in'klu:d]-включать
3. promote [prə'məʊt]- продвигать
4. humidity [hju'miditi]-влажность
5. coniferous [kəu'nifərəs]- хвойный
6. rare [rɛə] - редкий
7. peat [pi:t]- торф
8. gravel ['grævəl] -гравий
9. clay [klei] - глина
10. survey [sə:vei] - обследование
11. recent ['ri:ʃnt] - недавний
12. contribute [kən'tribjut] - способствовать
13. output ['autput] - продукция
14. account [ə'kaunt] - составлять
15. crop [krɒp] – с/х культура
16. barley ['ba:li] - ячмень
17. rye [rai] – рожь
18. flax [flæks] - лён
19. livestock ['laivstɔ:k] – домашний скот
20. expenditure [iks'penditʃə] - расход
21. conduct [kən'dʌkt] - вести
22. connect [kə'nekt] - связывать
23. serve [sə:v] - служить
24. create [kri'eit] - создавать
25. legislature ['ledʒisləitʃə] – законодательная власть
26. judicial [dʒu'diʃəl] - судебный
27. protect [prə'tekt] - защищать
28. enormous [i'nɔ:məs] - громадный
29. devastation [devəs'teɪʃən] - опустошение
30. rapid ['ræpid] – быстрый

Task 2: Read the text.

THE REPUBLIC I LIVE IN

The Republic of Belarus is a country in eastern Europe, bordered in the north and east by Russia, in the south by Ukraine, in the west by Poland, and in the northwest by the Baltic republics of Lithuania and Latvia. The capital and largest city is Minsk, located in the center of the country.

The total area of Belarus is 207,600 sq km. Belarus is divided administratively into six provinces, or oblasts, which have the same names as their largest cities: Minsk, Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Moguilev, and Vitebsk.

The population of Belarus is over 10 mln. Nearly 80 percent of its people are ethnic Belarusians. Russians make up 12 percent. Smaller groups include Poles and Ukrainians. About two-thirds of Belarus' people live in urban centres. The official state languages are Bela-

rusian and Russian. In the early 1900's, two Belarusian poets, Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas, helped promote the use of the Belarusian language in literature. Formerly, most literary works were written in Russian or Polish. About 215 daily newspapers are published in Belarus, 130 in Belarusian. Most Belarusians finish secondary school, and many receive higher education. There are a lot of universities in Belarus. The Belarusian State University in Minsk is the largest one.

Belarus has a temperate continental climate, with cool temperatures and high humidity. Belarus has a generally flat terrain with many forests, lakes, and marshes. There are thousands of rivers and lakes in the country, the largest of which are the river Dnieper and Lake Naroch. About one-third of the country is covered with forests, mostly coniferous and birch. There is a rich variety of wildlife, including such rare animals as the European bison in the primal forest reserve of Belaya Vezha.

Belarus was long thought to be poor in minerals, its natural resources limited to peat, gravel, sands, and clays. Recent surveys, however, have uncovered major deposits of coal, oil, and potassium salts.

Belarus has a well-developed economy. Manufacturing contributes most of the country's industrial output. The most important manufactured products are tractors, transport vehicles, trucks, agricultural machinery, metal-cutting machines, as well as consumer goods such as motorcycles and bicycles, clocks and watches, refrigerators, television sets, and others.

Agriculture accounts for about a fourth of Belarus' economic output. The principal crops are potatoes, barley, rye, flax and sugar beet. Nearly 60 percent of the country's total land area is cultivated. Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats) accounts for more than half the value of agricultural output in Belarus.

Belarus exports transport equipment, machinery, chemicals, and foodstuffs. The major Belarusian exports include tractors to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States. Imports include fuel, natural gas, industrial raw materials, textiles, and sugar. Fuel is Belarus' largest import expenditure. Russia, which supplies most of the country's fuel imports, is the most important trading partner. Belarus also conducts trade with Ukraine, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Poland, and other countries.

Belarus has an extensive transportation system, including railroad and highway networks connecting its cities with other major European cities. The major railroad, which was built in the 1860s to connect Moscow and Warsaw, runs through Belarus via Minsk and Brest. The best-quality road in Belarus is that which links Moscow with Warsaw. Buses provide most of the transportation within cities.

Belarus has several international airports, the largest of which is located about 50 km east of Minsk. The airport in Minsk serves airlines from Germany, Austria, Poland, Scandinavia, and other countries.

The Dnepr-Bug Canal and other canals improve water transportation by linking many of the rivers with ports on the Baltic and Black seas.

In 1945, Belarus became a founding member of the United Nations. Now Belarus is a member of over 60 international organizations, most notably the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization. In 1992 Belarus became a member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Belarus is a presidential republic. Under the constitution a president is the head of state of Belarus and directs domestic and foreign policy. The president creates a Council of Ministers, whose chairman is the country's prime minister. The legislature is a bicameral National Assembly. The judicial system of Belarus consists of three high courts: the Supreme Court, the Supreme

Economic Court, and the Constitutional Court. The latter court is charged with protecting the constitution, and its decisions are not subject to appeal. It has the power to review the constitutionality of presidential edicts and the regulatory decisions of the other two high courts.

The name Belarus is derived from the words Belaya Rus (White Russia). The Belarusians trace their history to Kievan Rus, a state founded by East Slavs in the 800's, Belarus made up the northwestern part of Kievan Rus. Belarus became part of Lithuania in the 1300's. It passed to Poland in the 1500's and to Russia in the late 1700's.

Belarus as a sovereign state was established in 1919. In 1922 the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic became one of the four founding republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In August 1991 Belarus declared its independence.

Nazi Germany occupied Belarus from 1941 to 1944, during World War II. By the summer of 1942 the republic became the location of an extensive partisan movement, which played a major role in undermining the Nazi regime. In 1944 the Soviet Red Army drove out Nazi forces. As a principal theatre of World War II, Belarus suffered enormous devastation and lost one-quarter of its population. Minsk was almost entirely destroyed.

Postwar reconstruction was followed by a period of considerable economic development and rapid industrialization. In the postwar years, Belarus became the major center for the production of tractors and automobiles and an important base for chemicals and other products. Concurrently, the postwar years were marked by rapid urbanization. Minsk developed as the major center of economic, cultural, and political life and the largest urban center with a quarter of the republic's urban residents.

Task 3: Find one synonym to the first word in each row.

1. rare – unusual – rapid – total
2. connect – promote – state – join
3. serve – receive – work for – cover
4. rapid – rely – quick – quality
5. notably – nearly – remarkably – domestic
6. charge – appeal – protect – instruct
7. trace – draw – try – major

Task 4: Find the suitable meaning to each of the words.

1. expenditure – a) cause something to exist
2. create – b) free from extremes of heat and cold
3. enormous – c) stretch of land
4. temperate – d) having an unbroken surface
5. flat – e) low-lying, wet land
6. terrain – f) very great; immense
7. marsh – g) amount spent or used

Task 5: Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the degrees of comparison of objectives.

Example: The Belarusian State University in Minsk is the largest one.

Крупнейшим является Белорусский государственный университет в Минске.

1. The most important manufactured products are tractors, transport vehicles, trucks, agricultural machinery, metal-cutting machines, as well as consumer goods such as motorcycles and bicycles, clocks and watches, refrigerators, television sets and others.
2. Fuel is Belarus largest import expenditure.
3. Russia, which supplies most of the country's fuel imports, is the most important trading partner.

Task 6: Use either comparative or superlative degree of the adjectives in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Example: There are thousands of rivers and lakes in the country, the largest of which are the river Dnieper and lake Naroch. The river Dnieper and lake Naroch are larger than other rivers and lakes.

Река Днепр и озеро Нарочь больше, чем другие реки и озёра.

1. Belarus has several international airports, the largest of which is located about 50 km east of Minsk.
2. Concurrently, the postwar years were marked by rapid urbanization.
3. Minsk developed as the major centre of economic, cultural and political life and the largest urban center with a quarter of the republic's urban residents.

Task 7: Discuss the following points of the text in the form of a dialogue. Use all types of questions.

Example: 1. Is the total area of Belarus 207,600 sq km?

2. What countries does Belarus border with?

3. Is Belarus divided into six or four provinces?

4. Who promoted the use of the Belarusian language in literature?

5. About one-third of the country is covered with forests, isn't it?

1. The geographical position of Belarus.
2. The nature and resources of the republic.
3. Agriculture and industry.
4. Export and transportation system.
5. The postwar period.

Task 8: Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the Republic of Belarus situated?
2. What is the territory of the Republic?
3. How is Belarus divided administratively?
4. What is the population of the country?
5. What is the climate of Belarus?
6. What can you say about the natural resources in the Republic?
7. Is the economy of Belarus well-developed?
8. What can you say about agriculture?
9. Belarus exports various goods, doesn't it?
10. Is the transportation system in Belarus extensive?
11. What international organizations does Belarus participate in?
12. What can you say about the Republic's state system?
13. What is the history of our country?
14. Did Belarus suffer enormous devastation during World War II?
15. Postwar reconstruction was followed by a period of considerable economic development, wasn't it?

Task 9: What do you think the authors meant by the following statements? Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to support your opinion.

1. A man should know something of his own country, too, before he goes abroad (Laurence Sterne, Irish-born British writer, 1713-68).
2. Ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country (John Fitzgerald Kennedy, US statesman, thirty-fifth President of the USA (1961-3), 1917-63).
3. It is a sweet and seemly thing to die for one's country (Horace, Roman poet, 65-8 BC).
4. I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country (Nathan Hale, US revolutionary hero, 1755-76).
5. I would die for my country... but I would not let my country die for me (Neil Kinnock, British politician, 1942-).
6. What pity is it that we can die but once to serve our country! (Joseph Addison, British essayist, 1672-1719).
7. A nation is a thing that lives and acts like a man and men are the particulars of which it is composed (Josiah Gilbert Holland).

Task 10: Speak about Belarus with your groupmate in the form of a dialogue.

Topic 6: Great Britain

Task 1: Pronounce the following words correctly and learn their meaning:

1. refer [rɪ'fɜː] - относиться, иметь отношение
2. occupy ['ɔːkjʊpaɪ] - занимать
3. influence ['ɪnfluəns] - влияние, влиять
4. mild [maɪld] - мягкий
5. refresh [rɪ'freʃ] - освежать
6. explorer ['ɪksplɔːrə] – исследователь
7. monarch ['mɒnək] - монарх
8. powerful ['paʊəfʊl] - сильный
9. division [dɪ'vɪʒən] - деление
10. delay [dɪ'leɪ] - откладывать, задерживать
11. defeat [dɪ'fi:t] - отменять
12. support [sə'pɔːt] - поддерживать
13. emerge [ɪ'mə:dʒ] - появляться
14. appoint [ə'pɔɪnt] - назначать
15. pick [pɪk] - выбирать
16. oppose [ə'pəʊz] - выступать против
17. fellow ['feləʊ] - товарищ
18. salary ['sæləri] - жалование, оклад
19. criticize ['krɪtɪsaɪz] - критиковать
20. survive [sə'vaɪv] - пережить, уцелеть
21. resource [rɪ'sɔːs] - ресурсы, возможность
22. harvester ['hɑːvɪstə] - уборочная машина
23. drilling machine ['drɪlɪŋ] [mə'ʃiːn] - сверлильный станок
24. household appliances [haʊshəʊld] [ə'plaɪənsɪz] - бытовая техника
25. remain [rɪ'meɪn] - оставаться
26. join [dʒɔɪn] – присоединяться

Task 2: Read the text

WHAT I KNOW OF THE COUNTRY THE LANGUAGE OF WHICH I STUDY

The United Kingdom is a country in northwestern Europe. The nation's official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. When people refer to the country, most shorten its name to the United Kingdom, the U.K., Great Britain, or Britain. The United Kingdom consists of four political divisions - England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. London is the capital and largest city. The United Kingdom occupies an area of over 244,000 sq km and has a population of over 58 million. About 90 percent of the population of the United Kingdom lives in urban areas. The most important cities are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds.

The United Kingdom covers most of an island group called the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands - Great Britain and Ireland - and thousands of small islands. England, Scotland, and Wales occupy the island of Great Britain. Northern Ireland occupies the northeastern part of the island of Ireland. Britain's longest rivers are the Severn and the Thames. Bristol, Liverpool, London, and other cities are important ports.

The United Kingdom has a mild climate. The climate is influenced by the Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current that flows past the British Isles. Steady southwest winds blow across this current and bring warmth in winter. In summer, the ocean is cooler than the land. Winds over the ocean come to Britain as refreshing breezes. The sea winds also bring plentiful rain. The United Kingdom has rain throughout the year, and rarely is any section of the country dry for as long as three weeks.

The United Kingdom has a rich history. The British started the Industrial Revolution, a period of rapid industrialization that began in the 1700 s. They founded the largest empire in history. They have produced some of the world's greatest scientists, explorers, artists, and political leaders.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state, but a cabinet of senior politicians called ministers actually governs the country. The prime minister is the head of the government.

The Constitution of the United Kingdom is not one document, as are the constitutions of many other countries. Much of it is not even in writing, and so the country is often said to have an unwritten constitution.

Parliament makes the laws of the United Kingdom. The British Parliament has been called the Mother of Parliaments because many of the world's legislatures have copied features from it. Parliament is the chief lawmaking body. It consists of the monarch, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords.

Of the two houses that make up Parliament, the House of Commons often called simply the Commons, is by far the more powerful. The House of Commons has 651 members, elected from the four divisions that make up the United Kingdom. A general election must be held at least every five years.

The House of Lords, often called the Lords, was once the strongest house of Parliament, but today it has little power. It can delay, but not defeat, any bill that the Commons is determined to pass. The House of Lords has about 1,200 members. The people do not elect them. The two largest political parties in the United Kingdom are the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. The Conservative Party developed from the Tory Party, which began in the late 1600's. It has always been one of the main parties in Britain. The Labour Party began in 1900. Much of its support comes from labor unions, called trade unions.

For many years, another party, called the Liberal Party, was the Conservative Party's chief opponent. It developed from the Whig Party, which emerged in the late 1600's. But by the mid-1930's, the Liberal Party had become much smaller than either the Conservative or the Labour party. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the political party that has the most seats in the House of Commons. The king or queen appoints the prime minister after each general election. The prime minister selects about 100 ministers. From them, the prime minister picks a special group of about 20 ministers to make up the Cabinet. The largest political party in the House of Commons that opposes the party in power is called Her (or His) Majesty's Opposition. The head of that party is the leader of the opposition. The leader is elected by his or her fellow party members but is paid a salary from government funds. The opposition has the duty of criticizing the government in power and standing ready to set up a new government. For this reason, the leading members of the opposition party are popularly referred to as the Shadow Cabinet.

The United Kingdom is an important manufacturing and trading nation. In fact, Britain can survive only by manufacturing and trading. The country's farms produce only about two-thirds of the food needed by the people. Except for coal, natural gas, and oil, Britain has few natural resources. The country must import about a third of its food and many of the raw materials it needs for manufacturing.

The country is one of the world's largest producers of tractors. Other products include cranes, earth movers, road graders, harvesters, and drilling machines. British factories also make railway equipment, household appliances, and machine tools.

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain's textile industry. Today, Britain remains an important producer of cotton and woolen textiles.

Many British farmers practice mixed farming - that is, they raise a variety of crops and animals. Britain's most important crops are barley, potatoes, rapeseed, sugar beets, and wheat. Sheep are Britain's chief live-stock. Farmers in almost every part of the country raise sheep for meat and wool. British farmers also raise beef cattle, dairy cattle, and hogs. Chickens are raised mainly in special mass-production plants.

Most of the United Kingdom's trade is with other developed countries. France, Germany, and the United States are Britain's leading customers and suppliers. A growing proportion of the country's trade is with members of the European Community, which the United Kingdom joined in 1973. Other trade partners include Canada, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Task 3: Find one synonym to the first word in each row.

1. powerful - influence - strong - refresh
2. delay - postpone - occupy - refer
3. support - defeat - mild - help
4. emerge - leave - appear - appoint
5. pick - join - take - oppose
6. salary - fellow - explorer - payment
7. resource - wealth - harvester - division

Task 4: Find the suitable meaning to each of the words.

1. survive - a) dividing or being divided
2. remain - b) assembly which makes laws
3. division - c) continue to live or exist
4. plentiful - d) higher in rank, authority
5. rapid - e) in large quantities
6. senior - f) moving, happening with great speed
7. legislature - g) be still present

Task 5: Translate the sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the Infinitive.

Example: The country is often said to have an unwritten constitution. Часто говорят, что в стране нет конституции в письменном виде.

1. A general election must be held at least every five years.
2. The House of Lords can delay, but not defeat, any bill that Commons is determined to pass.
3. From them, the prime minister picks a special group of about 20 ministers to make up the Cabinet.

Task 6: Paraphrase the sentences using the Infinitive Passive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Example: The opposition has to set up a new government. A new government has to be set up by the opposition.

Новое правительство должно быть сформировано оппозицией.

1. The country must import about a third of its food.
2. Parliament must make the laws of the United Kingdom.
3. When people refer to the country they can shorten its name to the United Kingdom.

Task 7: Discuss the following points of the text in the form of a dialogue. Use all types of questions.

Example: 1. Does the United Kingdom consist of four political divisions?

2. Where is the UK situated?

3. What country occupies an area of over 244,000 sq km?

4. Do the British Isles consist of two or three large islands?

5. Britain's longest rivers are the Severn and the Thames, aren't they?

1. The geographical position and population.
2. The country's history and state system.
3. The political parties.
4. The industry of the country.
5. British agriculture.
6. The country's trade.

Task 8: Answer the following questions:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where are the British Isles situated?
3. What are the four political divisions of the United Kingdom?
4. Why does the United Kingdom have a mild climate?
5. What can you say about the state organisation of the United Kingdom?
6. Why is the British Parliament called the Mother of Parliaments?
7. What are the main political parties in the United Kingdom?
8. What is the ruling political party in Great Britain at present?
9. Who is the prime minister in the United Kingdom nowadays?
10. Who was the first woman to hold the office of prime minister of the United Kingdom?
11. Does the United Kingdom rank among the top industrial countries?
12. What British industry did the Industrial Revolution begin in?

Task 9: What do you think the authors meant by the following statements? Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to support your opinion.

1. When people say England, they sometimes mean Great Britain sometimes the United Kingdom, sometimes the British Isles, - but never England (George Mikes, Hungarian-born British writer, 1912-87).
2. Everything that is most beautiful in Britain has always been in private hands (Malcolm Rifkind, British politician, 1946).
3. There are no countries in the world less known by the British than these selfsame British Islands (George Henry Borrow, British writer, 1803-81).
4. But of all nations in the world the English are perhaps the least a nation of pure philosophers (Walter Bagehot, British economist and journalist, 1826-77).
5. England is... a country infested with people who love to tell us what' to do, but who very rarely seem to know what's going on (Colin Maclnnes, British novelist, 1914-76).
6. The English are busy; they don't have time to be polite (Baron de Montesquieu, French writer, 1689-1755).
7. The English have no respect for their language, and will not teach their children to speak it... It is impossible for an Englishman to open his mouth, without making some other Englishman despise him (George Bernard Shaw, Irish dramatist and critic, 1856-1950).

Task 10: Speak about Great Britain with your groupmate in the form of a dialogue.

TOPIC7: ENGINEERING PROFESSION

Task 1: Pronounce the words correctly and learn their meaning.

1. occupation [ɔkju'peɪʃən] - занятие
2. mankind [mæn'kaɪnd] - человечество
3. skill [skɪl] - мастерство, умение
4. broad [brɔ:d] - широкий
5. evolve [i'vɒlv] - развиваться
6. chip [tʃɪp] - стругать, обтёсывать
7. rock [rɔk] - скала
8. forerunner ['fɔ:ɾʌnə] - предвестник
9. craftsman ['kra:ftsmən] - мастер, ремесленник
10. refine [ri'faɪn] - очищать
11. ancestor ['ænsɪstə] - предок
12. mine [maɪn] - рудник, шахта
13. devise [di'vaɪz] - изобретать
14. erect [i'rekt] - сооружать
15. marvellous ['ma:vələs] - изумительный
16. define [di'faɪn] - определять
17. application [æpli'keɪʃən] - применение
18. branch [bra:ntʃ] - отрасль
19. depend [di'pend] - зависеть
20. observation [ɔbzə'veɪʃən] - наблюдение
21. experience [ɪks'piəriəns] - опыт
22. steam [sti:m] - пар
23. escalate ['eskəleɪt] - расширять
24. ability [ə'bɪləti] - способность
25. advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] - преимущество
26. interaction [ɪntə'rækʃən] - взаимодействие
27. enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] — огромный
28. require [ri'kwaɪə] - требовать
29. preparation [prepə'reɪʃən] - подготовка
30. conformity [kən'fɔ:mɪti] — соответствие
31. accept [ək'sept] - принимать
32. notion ['nəʊʃən] - понятие, мнение
33. interpose [ɪntə'pəʊz] - становиться между
34. at stake [steɪk] - в опасности
35. essential [ə'senʃəl] - существенный
36. apart [ə'pa:t] - отдельно
37. recent ['ri:snt] - недавний
38. creative [kri'eɪtɪv] - творческий
39. research [ri'sə:tʃ] - исследование
40. various ['vɛəriəs] - различный

Task 2: Read the text.

Engineering is one of the most ancient occupations in the history of mankind. Without the skills included in the broad field of engineering, our present-day civilization could never have evolved. The first tool-makers who chipped arrows and spears from rock were the forerunner of modern engineers. The craftsmen who discovered metals in the earth and found ways to refine and use them were the ancestors of mining and metallurgical engineers. And the skilled technicians who devised irrigations systems and erected the marvelous buildings of the ancient world were the civil engineers of their time.

Engineering is often defined as making practical application of theoretical sciences. Many of the early branches of engineering were based not on science but on empirical information that depended on observation and experience. First steam engines and then other kinds of machines took over more and more of the work that had been done by human beings or by animals.

Since the nineteenth century both scientific research and practical application of its results have escalated. The engineer now has the mathematical ability to calculate the mechanical advantages that result from the complex interaction of many different mechanisms/ he also has new and stronger materials, to work with and enormous new sources of power.

Engineers require specialized knowledge and intensive preparation with continued study after leaving the University. The profession has a strong organizational structure, requires high standards and operates in the public service.

Most important is the fact that engineers see themselves as professionals. They have to be technically competent and operate with responsibility in conformity with accepted notions of professionalism. For the engineer, the result of his work - be it a bridge, air-conditioning unit, automobile or computer - is interposed between himself and the user. Since people's lives are often at stake if an error is made, a high level of competence is essential.

The higher school acquired a specific task to train engineers of a new type who will combine fundamental knowledge with a high professional level and practical training in the specific field. Engineers of a new type cannot be trained apart from modern production, science and technology. The number of technical institutes, their specialization, the number of professions in which training is given and the forms in which the education is organized are continually adapted to the changing needs of production.

In recent years there has been a greater emphasis on training engineers in applied mathematics, power engineering, electronics, designing of electric instruments and automatic devices, automatic control systems and computer processing of information. At present technical institutes train engineers in more than 220 fields.

Because of the large number of engineering fields today there are often many different kinds of engineers working on large projects. Engineers design and make machines, equipment and the like. Such work requires creative ability and a working knowledge of scientific principles. The engineer must also have an understanding of the various processes and materials available to him and may work in any of the following areas: the organization of manufacture, research and development, design, construction, sales and education. Each engineer is a member of a team often headed by a systems engineer who is able to combine the contributions made by all the different disciplines.

Task3: Find one synonym to the first word in each row.

1. evolve - develop - ancient - include
2. chip - broad - cut - discover
3. refine - mine - purify — steam
4. devise - plan - kind - century
5. erect - calculate - result - build
6. escalate - increase - advantage - different
7. accept - source - agree - power

Task4: Find the suitable meaning to each of the words.

1. define - a) necessary, most important
2. ability - b) any one of those persons from whom one is descended
3. application - c) action in agreement with that is usual, accepted
4. enormous - d) putting to a special or practical use
5. conformity - e) very great, immense
6. ancestor - f) capacity or power
7. essential - g) state or show clearly

Task5: Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to Modal verbs.

Example: The engineer has to calculate the mechanical advantages that result from the complex interaction of many different mechanisms.

Инженер сегодня должен рассчитывать технические преимущества в результате комплексного взаимодействия многих различных механизмов.

1. Engineers can work with new and stronger materials and enormous new sources of power.
2. Engineers must have specialized knowledge and intensive preparation.
3. They have to be technically competent and operate with responsibility in conformity with accepted notions of professionalism.

Task6: Paraphrase the following sentences using modal verbs. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Example: Most important is the fact that engineers see themselves as professionals. Most important is the fact that engineers should see themselves as professionals. Наиболее важно то, что инженерам следует рассматривать себя в качестве профессионалов.

1. Since people's lives are often at stake if an error is made, a high level of competence is essential.
2. At present technical institutes train engineers in more than 220 fields.
3. Engineers work in any of the following areas: the organization of manufacture, research and development, design, construction, sales and education.

Task 7: Discuss the following points of the text in the form of a dialogue. Use all types of questions.

Example: 1. Is engineering one of the most ancient occupations?

2. What can you say about the forerunners of modern engineers?

3. Were the early branches of engineering based on science or empirical information?

4. What is often defined as making practical application of theoretical sciences?

5. Since the nineteenth century both scientific research and practical application of its results have escalated, haven't they?

1. The history of engineering,
2. The development of engineering.
3. Requirements to engineers.
4. The specific task of the higher school.
5. Engineers and modern production.
6. The fields of engineering.

Task 8: Answer the following questions:

1. Why is engineering-an ancient occupation?
2. Who were the forerunners of modern engineers?
3. What can you say about the ancestors of mining and metallurgical engineers?
4. What did the ancient civil engineer do?
5. How is engineering defined?
6. What was based on empirical information?
7. What was the use of steam engines and other machines?
8. How should the engineer deal with the complex interaction of many different mechanisms?
9. The engineer now has new facilities to work with, doesn't he?
10. What do engineers require?
11. How important is the responsibility of engineers?
12. What is meant by "engineers of a new type"?
13. What is adapted to the changing needs of production?
14. What projects do engineers work on?

Task 9: What do you think the authors meant by the following statements? Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to support your opinion.

1. The best careers advice to give to the young is "Find out what you like doing best and get someone to pay you for doing it." (Katharine Whitehorn, British journalist and writer, 1926).
2. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. What one can be, one must be (Abraham Maslow, U.S. psychologist, 1908-1970).

3. Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life (Confucius, Chinese philosopher, administrator, and moral is, 551 BC-479 BC).
4. How can I take an interest in my work when I don't like it? (Francis Bacon, Irish-born British painter, 1909-92).
5. What's the need of working if it doesn't get you anywhere? (Marita Bonner, U.S. short-story writer and playwright, 1899-1971).
6. When work is a pleasure, life is a joy! When work is a duty, life is slavery (Maksim Gorky, Russian novelist, playwright, and short story writer, 1868-1936).

Task 10: Speak about your future profession with your groupmate in the form of a dialogue.

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