

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
БРЕСТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ ПО ТЕХНИЧЕСКИМ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЯМ**

## **МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ**

*по развитию умений устной речи на английском языке  
для студентов I-II курсов технических специальностей*

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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 пять устных тем с системой упражнений, учитывающей изучаемый грамматический материал.

Данные методические рекомендации одобрены на заседании кафедры иностранных языков по техническим специальностям и рекомендованы к изданию.

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## **Topic 1: A NEW PERIOD IN MY LIFE.**

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

1. housing [ˈhaʊzɪŋ] - жильё
2. opportunity [ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪti] - возможность
3. dormitory, students hostel [ˈdɔːmɪtri] [ˈhɒstl̩] - студенческое общежитие
4. to rent a flat (an apartment) [əˈpɑːtmənt] - снимать квартиру
5. usually [ˈjuːʒuəli] - обычно
6. rather [ˈrɑːðə] - довольно
7. enough [ɪnʌf] - достаточно
8. completely [kəmˈpliːtli] - полностью, совершенно
9. to serve [səːv] - обслуживать
10. while [waɪl] - пока, в то время как
11. to prefer [prɪˈfɜː] - предпочитать
12. to miss [mɪs] - пропускать
13. successfully [səkˈsesfʊli] - успешно
14. canteen [kæːnˈtiːn] - столовая
15. back [bæk] - обратно
16. break [breɪk] - перерыв
17. report [rɪˈpɔːt] - доклад
18. tired [taɪəd] - усталый
19. admit [ədˈmɪt] - соглашаться
20. disposal [dɪsˈpəʊzəl] - возможность распорядиться
21. recreation [rekriˈeɪʃn] - отдых
22. facilities [fəˈsɪlɪtɪz] - возможности, условия
23. to keep fit - быть бодрым, здоровым
24. advantage [ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ] - польза

### **Task 2: Read the text.**

#### **A New Period in My Life**

My name is Dima Ivanov. On leaving school I entered Brest State Technical University.

Brest State Technical University is one of the largest scientific and educational centers in the western part of Belarus. It enables training of highly qualified specialists and conducts fundamental scientific research in the areas of construction, architecture, electronics, mechanical engineering, economy and ecology. Now I am a first-year student of Civil Engineering Department. I think Civil Engineering is a very important branch of national economy. The purpose of Civil Engineering is to construct and reconstruct residential and industrial buildings, bridges, schools, palaces and hospitals. This requires the use of new building methods and new building materials. That is why we must know all the latest achievements of science and engineering. I entered the university to be provided with a high standard of theoretical and practical knowledge.

I am a student of Technical University. My parents live in Grodno and I study in Brest so I need some housing. There are two opportunities for me: I can live in a dormitory or rent a flat. I decided to live in a dormitory.

A compact university campus is set in beautiful surroundings, with plenty of green space to relax. The campus offers a range of facilities to satisfy students' day-to-day needs:

Recreation and Wellness Center

four student dormitories

a bank outlet

a chemist's shop

a laundry

a store

3 gyms

Located on the campus, the café "Zodchie" provides freshly made hot and cold food .

My classes begin at 8:10. 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. 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. There is a good library in our University. It is on the ground floor. The library is open from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. It is accessible to all the students and teachers free of charge. Subscription to the library is conducted according to a student's identity card. I have got a membership card and I can borrow books from the library. I can use books in the reading-room or take them on a loan. I can take books home for a certain number of days. The entire stock is represented in the author and classified catalogues. The newly acquired books are always displayed on the stands.

The library possesses more than 700,000 books, magazines and other printed works. Foreign literature is in English, French, German, Polish, Spanish, and other languages. There is a good selection of books for professional training. A special place among the library holding belongs to the reference collection.

As a rule I have no free time on week-days. So by the end of the week I get very tired. My regular day off is Sunday. It is a day of freedom from routine duties and studies. I can do whatever I wish and 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. The Students' Club is the center where the students can spend their time to the best advantage and make new acquaintances. The Club offers various activities to the students who want to show their creativity. They can join university amateur societies and groups or try out themselves as script writers, producers and actors at University shows and festivals.

The University Sports Club offers a choice of 14 sport societies for the students to enjoy exercise in their free time.

Every year the University Sports Club and the Department of Physical Training conduct more than 50 athletic events. The Citadel Alpinist Club is one of the most attractive centres of campus social life. It has united the students and staff, as well as University graduates, who are always eager to share their experience with newcomers. The Club chronicle keeps records of many climbing expeditions to the most picturesque places in the Carpathians, Caucasus, and Crimea as well as boating and skiing trips throughout Belarus. In 2010 the Alpinist Club participated in the third category difficulty climbing, and won the second prize.

**Task 3: Complete the sentences:**

1. On leaving school I entered...

2. Brest State Technical University is one of the largest...

3. I think Civil Engineering is...

4. The purpose of Civil Engineering is...

5. A compact university campus is set...

6. The campus offers...

7. The University Sports Club offers...

**Task 4: 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 5: 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 6: Use sentences in the Past and Future Simple, Continuous or Perfect 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.

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

- 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. My classes begin at 8:10.

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2. We leave the house at ten minutes past eight and walk to the nearest bus-stop.

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3. That is the time to share the latest news.

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4. We are watching TV now.

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5. It has made people better.

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6. I have managed to do everything very well.

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**Task 7: Use sentences in the Past and Future Simple, Continuous or Perfect 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.

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

- 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. The latest news is listened to on the radio.

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2. The latest news is shared by us.

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3. The lecture is being presented now.

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4. The report is being written by him now.

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5. She has just left the house.

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6. The classes have already begun.

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7. They have had a lecture in physics.

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**Task 8: 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. How many classes do you have every day?
6. What subjects are you good at?
7. Where do you have lunch?
8. You don't have much free time on week-days, do you?
9. How often do you go to the library?
10. Do you use any modern means of education?

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

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

1. Renting a flat.
2. Morning routine.
3. At the University.
4. Having meals.
5. Leisure time.
6. 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. 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. Knowledge is power (Francis Bacon, British philosopher, 1561-1626).

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



## **Topic 2: BREST STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

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

1. graduate [ˈgrædʒjuət] - выпускник
2. contribute [kənˈtrɪbjut] - делать вклад
3. extra-mural [ˌɛkstrəˈmjʊərəl] - заочный
4. priority [praɪˈɔrɪti] - приоритет
5. available [əˈveɪləbl] - доступный
6. access [ˈæksəs] - доступ
7. compliance [kəmˈplaɪəns] - соответствие
8. application [əplɪˈkeɪʃən] - применение
9. enable [ɪˈneɪbl] - дать возможность
10. award [əˈwɔ:d] - присуждать, награждать
11. evident [ˈeɪdɪənt] - очевидный
12. creation [kriˈeɪʃn] - создание
13. determine [dɪˈtɜ:mɪn] - определять
14. advantage [ədˈvɑ:ntɪdʒ] - преимущество
15. responsibility [rɪs.pɒnsɪˈbɪləti] - ответственность
16. possess [pəˈzes] - обладать, владеть
17. require [rɪˈkwaɪə] - требовать
18. facilities [fəˈsɪlɪtɪz] - оборудование
19. fit [fɪt] - соответствовать
20. rank [ræŋk] - занимать какое-либо место
21. invention [ɪnˈvenʃn] - изобретение
22. trial [ˈtraɪəl] - пробный
23. amenities [əˈmɪ:nɪtɪz] - всё, что соответствует хорошему настроению
24. recreation [rɪkriˈeɪʃn] - развлечение, отдых
25. participate [pɑ:tɪsɪpeɪt] - участвовать

### **Task 2: Read the text**

#### **Brest State Technical University in the System of Higher Education of the Republic of Belarus**

The state policy of the Republic of Belarus in the field of higher education is based on three priorities: available education, its quality and the financial efficiency of the activities of higher education institutions (HEI). Ever since it declared its sovereignty, higher education in Belarus has experienced considerable growth. The number of undergraduates has increased from 180 to 475 people per ten thousand citizens. The Belarusian state policy for higher education is mainly based on the Constitution of Belarus, the Code of the Republic of Belarus on Education, as well as other decrees and regulations of the President and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. The state program defined the order and terms of transition in the various stages of professional training at undergraduate level (4, 4.5 and 5 years). The Code of the Republic of Belarus on Education regulates the professional training of Belarusian citizens and sets out the legal, organizational and financial basis for the national higher education system. The process of receiving higher education includes two stages: The first stage is realized by higher education providing training in areas of specialization, confirmed by the cor-

responding qualification and specialist's diploma ( 4, 4.5 or 5-year curriculum). The second stage is realized by research and professionally oriented Master's Degree programs, confirmed by a Master's Degree diploma ( 1 or 2-year curriculum). Graduates of higher education institutions also have the possibility of receiving postgraduate education. On May 14th, 2015, Belarus joined the Bologna Process and the European Higher Education Area (EHEA). The decision was made at the Yerevan Conference of Education Ministers of the EHEA and the Bologna Policy Forum.

Brest State Technical University began as Civil Engineering Institute in 1966 and later was 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.

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 8 faculties: Civil Engineering, Engineering Systems and Ecology, Mechanical Engineering, Electronic and Information Systems, Economics, Preparatory Faculty , Faculty of Extra-Mural Studies and Faculty of Innovation, Management and Finance. The students get higher education in 27 specialties . The teaching staff numbers more than 600 members including Doctors of Science and Candidates of Science. Some of them are scientists known all over the world.

One of the main priorities in the University development is the further supply of the teaching process with the necessary computing equipment and software in addition to the available ones. The university has already got a local computer network of more than 500 computers at all the faculties, departments, scientific centres and specially equipped classrooms. So the students and the University staff are provided with the 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 specialties.

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 700,000 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 including 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 the 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 well-developed social services available on the campus. Excellent athletic and recreational facilities are also available on the campus. Students can participate in sports activities 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.

**Task 3: Complete the sentences:**

1. The state policy of the Republic of Belarus in the field of higher education is based...

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2. The Belarusian state policy for higher education is mainly based on ...

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3. Brest State Technical University began...

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4. At present Brest State Technical University is...

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5. The University is divided into 7 faculties:...

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6. The University develops international contacts...

**Task 4: Find the synonym to the first word in each row:**

1. award - give - access - enable

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2. determine - extra-mural - decide - compliance

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3. possess - advantage - possible - own

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4. require - depend - need - combine

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5. recreation - invention - staff- refreshment

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6. stock - supply - trial - research

-----  
7. state - express - carry - deliver

**Task 5: 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 6: 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.

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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.

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4. Correspondence and evening forms of learning are a good opportunity for persons with financial, age, physical and other limitations.

- 
5. Every establishment occupies its particular niche in training of highly qualified staff for various branches of national economy.

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6. 3 forms of learning available at Belarusian higher educational establishments: full-time, evening and by correspondence.

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7. Full-time learning is the most widespread.
- 

**Task 7: 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 8:** 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 specialties, 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 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 educated differ from the uneducated as much as the living from the dead (Aristotle, one of the most celebrated Greek philosophers, 384-322 BC).
2. 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).
3. Education is a progressive discovery of our ignorance (Will Durant, US teacher, philosopher, and historian, 1885-1982).
4. They know enough who know how to learn (Henry Adams, US historian, essayist, and novelist, 1838-1918).
5. Knowledge is power (Francis Bacon, British painter, 1909-1992).
6. 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).
7. 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).
8. Learning makes a good man better and an ill man worse (Thomas Fuller, English cleric and historian, 1608-61).

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

### Topic 3: THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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

1. divide [di'vaɪd] – делить
2. include [ɪn'kluːd] - включать
3. promote [prə'məʊt]- продвигать
4. humidity [hju'mɪdɪti]-влажность
5. coniferous [kəu'nɪfərəs]- хвойный
6. rare [rɛə] - редкий
7. peat [pi:t]- торф
8. gravel ['grævəl] -гравий
9. clay [kleɪ] - глина
10. survey [sə:veɪ] - обследование
11. recent ['ri:snt] - недавний
12. contribute [kən'trɪbjʊt] - способствовать
13. output ['aʊtpʊt] - продукция
14. account [ə'kaʊnt] - составлять
15. crop [krɒp] – с/х культура
16. barley ['bɑ:lɪ] - ячмень
17. rye [raɪ] – рожь
18. flax [flæks] - лён
19. livestock ['laɪvstɒk] – домашний скот
20. expenditure [ɪks'pendɪtʃə] - расход
21. conduct [kən'dʌkt] - вести
22. connect [kə'nekt] - связывать
23. serve [sɜ:v] - служить
24. create [kri'eɪt] - создавать
25. legislature ['ledʒɪsleɪtʃə] – законодательная власть
26. judicial [dʒu'dɪʃəl] - судебный
27. protect [prə'tekt] - защищать
28. enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] - громадный
29. devastation [devə'steɪʃən] - опустошение
30. rapid ['ræpɪd] – быстрый
31. ancient [eɪn'ənt] - старинный, древний

**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 the 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 centre 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, Mogilev, and Vitebsk.

The population of Belarus is over 9.5 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 Belarusian and Russian. In the early 1900's, two Belarusian poets, Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas, helped to 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 hundreds 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 Byelovezhskaya Pushcha.

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 foodstuff. 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 the Ukraine, Germany, Poland, Lithuania 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 Dnieper-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 the president is the head of the state of Belarus and directs domestic and foreign policy. The president creates the 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 subjected 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

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2. Connect - promote - state – join

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3. Serve - receive - work for – cover

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4. Rapid-rely-quick-quality

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5. Notably - nearly - remarkably – domestic

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**Task 4: Complete the following sentences**

- Belarus is a country in \_\_\_\_\_
- The total area of Belarus is \_\_\_\_\_
- Belarus is divided administratively into \_\_\_\_\_
- Belarus has a \_\_\_\_\_
- Belarus has a \_\_\_\_\_
- Belarus was long thought to be \_\_\_\_\_
- The most important manufacture products are \_\_\_\_\_
- Belarus exports \_\_\_\_\_
- In 1945, Belarus became \_\_\_\_\_
- Belarus is a \_\_\_\_\_

**Possible answers:** eastern Europe; six provinces or oblasts; 207 600 sq. km.; temperate continental climate; poor in minerals; well-developed economy; machinery, foodstuff; machinery, transport equipment; tractors, trucks, agricultural machinery; a founding member of the U.N.; presidential republic.

**Task 5: Insert the missed parts of the sentences**

- Belarus became \_\_\_\_\_ of the U.N.
- Under the constitution the president is \_\_\_\_\_ of the state.
- Belarus as \_\_\_\_\_ was established in 1919.
- Nazi Germany occupied Belarus \_\_\_\_\_ during World War II
- By the summer of 1942 the republic became \_\_\_\_\_ of an extensive partisan movement.
- In 1944 the Soviet Union Red Army \_\_\_\_\_ Nazi Forces.
- Postwar reconstruction----- by a period of considerable economic development.
- In the postwar years, Belarus became \_\_\_\_\_ for the production of tractors and automobiles.
- The postwar years \_\_\_\_\_ by rapid urbanization.
- Minsk developed as \_\_\_\_\_ of economic, cultural and political life.

**Possible answers:** the head; a founding member; the location; a sovereign state; from 1941 to 1944; drove out; was followed; the major centre; were marked; the major centre.

**Task 6: Answer the following questions:**

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

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

**Example:**

- Is the total area of Belarus 207,600 sq km?
- What countries does Belarus border with?
- Is Belarus divided into six or four provinces?
- Who promoted the use of the Belarusian language in literature?
- About one-third of the country is covered with forests, isn't it?

- The geographical position of Belarus.
- The nature and resources of the republic.
- Agriculture and industry.
- Export and transportation system.
- The postwar period.

**Task 8: Read the text and say in 2-5 sentences what it is about.**

**Let's talk about Belarusian customs and traditions**

Belarus has deep historical roots in the past that's why its customs and traditions often have a fascinating history. The most ancient Belarusian traditions and holidays can be classified according to four seasons of the year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

In ancient times the arrival of spring reassured mankind. It was a sign that life would return to the land, crops would grow and existence was assured. Belarus has a remarkable range of spring-time celebrations, for example Calling of Spring. This holiday dates back to the pagan times.

One of the greatest Christian holidays in Belarus has always been Easter Sunday. There are two Easter holidays in Belarus: the Roman Catholic and the Russian Orthodox ones with painted eggs and special pies.

The summer festivities start in July beginning with the greatest holiday Kupalle. The essential part of this celebration is the great fire. The oiled wooden wheel is set on fire to symbolize the sun. According to the belief this fire has a purifying power. Young couples hand in hand must jump it over. One of the main traditions of Kupalle is search for the mythic paparats-kvetka (fern flower). Those, who find it, will enjoy good luck for the whole year and their wishes will come true

Autumn has its own holidays. They are traditionally connected with the end of the harvesting time. In ancient times it has always been the wedding season. That's why so many traditions and customs are connected with marriage, for example match-making, bride-show, wedding itself, special songs, games etc.

In late autumn we have Dziady. It is a day for commemoration of the dead relatives. The special ritual food is cooked for Dziady dinner. According to the tradition part of the food and drink is left in a special plate and glass for the dead. At this day families are going to the cemeteries to take care of the graves.

The winter solstice used to be a time for meditation on the year gone by and of hope for the year to come. That's why people asked the sun to come back, they sang songs to honor it. Thus the Kaliady holiday appeared, which later became the integral part of Christmas, the greatest holiday in the year.

New Year is widely celebrated all over the country. Preparations to this holiday start a couple of weeks before. The towns and cities of Belarus put on holiday attire; illumination, New Year trees in the squares and New Year fairs add to the holiday mood. The culmination of the festivity is the December 31— January 1 night, when various concerts and open-air merrymaking take place. January 1 is an official holiday. The Belarusian people are proud of the country's past and its traditional culture.

- **What are the spring-time celebrations?**
- **What are the greatest Christian holidays in Belarus?**
- **What can you say about Kupalle?**

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

- A man should know something of his own country, too, before he goes abroad (Laurence Sterne, Irish-born British writer).
- 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 ).
- It is a sweet and seemly thing to die for one's country (Horace, Roman poet).

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

## **Topic 4: GREAT BRITAIN**

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

1. refer [ri'fɜ:] - относиться, иметь отношение
2. occupy [ɔ'kjʊpaɪ] - занимать
3. influence [ɪnfluəns] - влияние, влиять
4. mild [maɪld] - мягкий
5. refresh [ri'freʃ] - освежать
6. explorer [ɪks'plɔ:rə] - 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'pɔ:t] - 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] - жалованье, оклад
19. criticize ['krɪtɪsaɪz] - критиковать
20. survive [sə'vaɪv] - пережить, уцелеть
21. resource [ri'sɔ:s] - ресурсы, возможность
22. harvester ['hɑ:vɪstə] - уборочная машина
23. drilling machine ['drɪlɪŋ] [mə'ʃi:n] - сверлильный станок
24. household appliances [haus'həʊld] [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 of them 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 the 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 live 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 north-eastern 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 the state, but the 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 the 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 the 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

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2. delay - postpone - occupy - refer

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3. support - defeat - mild - help

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4. emerge - leave - appear - appoint

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5. pick - join - take - oppose

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6. salary - fellow - explorer - payment

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7. resource - wealth - harvester - division

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**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.
4. Much of it is not even in writing, and so the country is often said to have an unwritten constitution.
5. His duty is to inform everybody immediately.
6. The opposition has the duty to criticize the government in power and standing ready to set up a new government.
7. Britain can survive only by manufacturing and trading.

**Task 6: Complete the following sentences:**

1. The United Kingdom is a country in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The U.K. occupies an area of over \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The U.K. covers most of an island group called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The British Isles consist of two large islands - \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The U.K. has a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The sea winds also bring \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The U.K. has a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The country must import \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A general election must be held at least \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Many British farmers practice \_\_\_\_\_.

**Possible answers:** north-western Europe; 244 000 sq km; plentiful rain; mild climate; rich history; the British Isles; Great Britain and Ireland; a third of its food; every five years; mixed farming.

**Task 7: Insert the missed parts of the sentences:**

1. Great Britain covers most of an \_\_\_\_\_ called the British Isles.
2. The U.K. has \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the year.
3. The British started the \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1700s.
4. A cabinet of senior politicians called ministers actually \_\_\_\_\_ the country.
5. The Constitution of the U.K. is not one \_\_\_\_\_, as are the constitutions of other countries.
6. Parliament makes the \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.
7. The House of Lords was once the \_\_\_\_\_ of Parliament.
8. The Prime Minister is usually the \_\_\_\_\_ of the political party that has the most seats in the House of Commons.
9. The king or queen appoints the \_\_\_\_\_ after each general election.
10. The U.K. is an important \_\_\_\_\_ and trading nation.

**Possible answers:** Industrial Revolution; rain; island group; manufacturing; prime minister; leader; strongest house; laws; document; governs.

**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 organization 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: 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 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. 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).
3. 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 MacInnes, British novelist, 1914-76).

**Task 10: Read the article and say in 2-5 sentences what it is about.**

**LONDON CELEBRATES 150 YEARS OF THE TUBE**

On January 9th 1863 the London Underground opened for the first time. Now the Tube is a central part of life in the British capital.

On January 9th, 1863, a steam-powered train left London's Paddington Station. Packed with passengers, it snaked three and a half miles under the soil of London to Farringdon, a station

close to the city's financial heartland. Today, the same journey takes place thousands of times every year.

The first half of the 19th Century was a boom period for industrialization and London was changing radically: trade traffic packed the streets, pollution filled the air and the population more than doubled.

Now, as it celebrates its 150th anniversary, the Tube incorporates eleven lines and 270 stations. Some 527 trains each travel 114,500 miles every year, carrying over one billion passengers.

During World War II platforms and stations functioned as makeshift bunkers, where nearly 200,000 slept as bombs rained down on London. By the middle of the Blitz, 2,400 gallons of tea and cocoa were served underground every night and washrooms, libraries and 22,000 bunk beds had been installed.

But the Tube is not always regarded with affection. When the Circle Line opened in 1884 the Times newspaper claimed that a journey on it was 'a form of mild torture which no person would undergo if he could conveniently help it'. Today temperatures in some parts of the network can reach 32°C - too hot to legally transport animals - and the air quality is so bad that one twenty minute journey is deemed the equivalent of smoking a cigarette.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1. How many lines, stations and trains does the London Underground have now?**
- 2. How was the London Underground used during World War II?**
- 3. Does the London Underground make a positive contribution to people's quality of life?**

**Task 11: Speak about Great Britain with your groupmate in the form of a dialogue.**

## Topic 5: 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 [ɪ'vɒlv] - развиваться
6. chip [tʃɪp] - стругать, обтёсывать
7. rock [rɒk] - скала
8. forerunner [fɔ:'rʌnə] - 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 [ɪ'rekt] - сооружать
15. marvellous ['ma:vələs] - изумительный
16. define [di'faɪn] - определять
17. application [æplɪ'keɪʃən] - применение
18. branch [brɑ:ntʃ] - отрасль
19. depend [dɪ'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 [ɪntər'æktʃən] - взаимодействие
27. enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] — огромный
28. require [rɪ'kwaɪə] - требовать
29. preparation [prepə'reɪʃən] - подготовка
30. conformity [kən'fɔ:mɪti] — соответствие
31. accept [ək'sept] - принимать
32. notion [nəuʃən] - 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 ['veəriəs] - 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 forerunners 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

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2. chip - broad - cut – discover

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3. refine - mine - purify — steam

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4. devise - plan - kind – century

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5. erect - calculate - result – build

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6. escalate - increase - advantage – different

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7. accept - source - agree – power

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**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.

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2. Engineers must have specialized knowledge and intensive preparation.

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3. They have to be technically competent and operate with responsibility in conformity with accepted notions of professionalism.

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4. Without the skills included in the broad field of engineering, our present-day civilization could never have evolved.

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5. Engineers of a new type cannot be trained apart from modern production, science and technology.

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6. 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.

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7. Such work has to require creative ability and a working knowledge of scientific principles.

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**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.

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2. At present technical institutes train engineers in more than 220 fields.

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3. Engineers work in any of the following areas: the organization of manufacture, research and development, design, construction, sales and education.

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4. The engineer now has the mathematical ability to calculate the mechanical advantages that result from the complex interaction of many different mechanisms.

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5. Engineers require specialized knowledge and intensive preparation with continued study after leaving the University.

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6. Most important is the fact that engineers see themselves as professionals.

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7. 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.

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**Task 7: 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 8: 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 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. 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.**

Учебное издание

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## **МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ**

*по развитию умений устной речи на английском языке  
для студентов I-II курсов технических специальностей*

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