

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА

Улан-Удэнский колледж железнодорожного транспорта
- филиал Федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения
высшего профессионального образования
«Иркутский государственный университет путей сообщения»
(УУКЖТ ИрГУПС)



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Учебное пособие для практических занятий учебного предмета

ОУП.03 Иностранный язык (английский) для специальности

23.02.01 Организация перевозок и управление на транспорте (по видам)

Технологический профиль

Базовый уровень

Очная форма обучения на базе основного общего образования

Улан-Удэ
2022

Электронный документ выгружен из ЕИС ФГБОУ ВО ИрГУПС и соответствует оригиналу

Подписант ФГБОУ ВО ИрГУПС Трофимов Ю.А.

00a73c5b7b623a969ccad43a81ab346d50 с 08.12.2022 14:32 по 02.03.2024 14:32 GMT+03:00

Подпись соответствует файлу документа



УДК 80
ББК 81.2 АНГЛ
Б – 26

Барская О.В.

Б ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык (английский) [Текст]: Учебное пособие для практических занятий для обучающихся очной и заочной формы обучения специальности 23.02.01 Организация перевозок и управление на транспорте (по видам)/ Барская О.В.; Улан-Удэнский колледж железнодорожного транспорта ИрГУПС. – Улан-Удэ: Сектор информационного обеспечения учебного процесса УУКЖТ ИрГУПС, 2022. – 83 с.

Учебное пособие предназначено для обучающихся профессиональных образовательных организаций железнодорожного транспорта. Материал пособия содержит тексты железнодорожной тематики. Упражнения лексического и грамматического характера способствуют формированию у обучающихся общих и профессиональных компетенций, соответствующих специальностям.

УДК 80
ББК 81.2 АНГЛ

Рассмотрено на заседании ЦМК протокол № 7 от 18 апреля 2022 и одобрено на заседании Методического совета колледжа протокол №5 от 20.04.22

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Пояснительная записка

Учебное пособие по предмету «Иностранный язык (английский)» предназначено для студентов первого курса колледжей и техникумов железнодорожного транспорта очной формы обучения.

Пособие составлено в соответствии с рабочими программами учебного предмета ОУП.03.

В содержание учебного пособия включены тексты соответствующие тематике программы дисциплины: быт, взаимоотношения между людьми, культура, искусство, место человека в современном обществе, выбор профессии, окружающая среда, политика и т.п.

Отличительной чертой пособия является его ориентированность на изучение и использование терминологии по профилю учебного заведения.

Пособие содержит лексические и грамматические упражнения, которые предшествуют, а также следуют после текстов. Учебное пособие снабжено красочными иллюстрациями, схемами, таблицами.

Задания разноуровневого плана способствуют повторению и восполнению пробелов в знаниях и умениях, повышению достигнутого уровня обученности студентов, обобщению языкового материала, овладению грамматическими навыками, совершенствованию произношения, расширению лексического запаса. Данное пособие даёт возможность студентам использовать метод творческих проектов, студенты пишут эссе, создают презентации.

Учебное пособие отражает требования стандарта к личностным, предметным и метапредметным результатам освоения обучающимися в соответствии с ФГОС среднего (полного) общего образования.

Разработанное пособие позволит студентам при изучении данного учебного предмета приобрести опыт познавательной деятельности, соблюдать этические и правовые нормы при работе с информацией, применять информационные ресурсы для самообразования.

Unit 1. All about me

1.1 My family, my friends and I.



1. Learn new words.

to take offence - обижаться

to let down – подводить

to cope - справляться

2. Read the text and translate it. Be ready to work with the text.

There is a good saying that if you want something to be done well, do it yourself. So, I am following this wise saying and would like to introduce myself.

My first name is Sergey, my family name is Petrov and my second name is Ivanovich. But in the beginning I would like to represent my family and my parents. Actually my family is not large. It consists of my father, my mother, sister and cat Boris.

My father's name is Ivan. He is 41 years old, but he looks much younger. He is an engineer at the plant. My dad is a well-educated man and well-read person; he has experiences in many fields. That is why it is always interesting to communicate with him.

My mother is 40; her name is Natalia. She is a good-looking woman. She has large green eyes. I admire her character. She is an optimist; she is full of energy and enthusiasm. I really adore her sense of humor. She is a housewife. It takes much time and power to take care of our home. But I can assure she copes with her job very well. Besides, both my father and I help her with the housework. For example, I wash dishes, clean the rooms, sometimes go shopping and so on.

I have got grandparents too. They are pensioners. My mother's father and mother live in Vladivostok. Every summer my family tries to visit them. They are

very remarkable people. My father's parents live in our town, so we have an opportunity to communicate more often. They are not old yet. My grandmother and grandfather like gardening.

I enjoy spending time with my family very much. We often go for walks. I am fond of travelling with my parents. My father likes football and we do sports together. I am very lucky that I have got such wonderful parents and, of course, I love them very much.

Now, I think, it is time to speak about myself. My name is Sergey. I am 15. I study at the college. I am tall and not bad built. I have an oval face and large green eyes. Speaking about my character, I can say that I'm friendly, kind, generous and honest. I do not like falsehood. I have my own likes and dislikes. I am modest and sometimes shy, but do not advise someone tricking or kidding me. I can keep secrets. I never let my friends down. I usually say what I think, that is why people around me often take offence. For me it is very difficult to cope with people who have such features of character as egoism and dishonesty.

My hobby is computer and sport. I play football and tennis. I take part in many sport competitions.

I have left school this year. I want to work at the railway, so I study at the college of railway transport. To my mind it is a very hard but useful profession.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Who is the text about?
- b) Is his family big?
- c) What does his mother look like?
- d) What is his father like?
- e) What is the Sergey's character?
- f) What does he like doing in his free time?

4. Fill in the chart.

	<i>Name/ age</i>	<i>appearance</i>	<i>character</i>	<i>hobby</i>
father				
mother				
grandmother				
grandfather				

5. Tell about Sergey's family using the chart above.

- He/she has got.....
- He/she is
- His/her hobby is.....

6. Answer the following questions:

- a) What is your first name and family name?
- b) Is your family large or small?
- c) What are your parents?
- d) What does your mother look like?
- e) What is your hobby?
- f) Describe your appearance and your character.
- g) What are your plans for the future?

7. Make up a project about your family.

1.2 Relationships

1. Answer the following questions:

- a) Do you get on well with your parents?
- b) With whom are you close in your family?



2. Match two columns.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to quarrel with | a. заводить друзей |
| 2. to get on well with | b. гордиться кем-либо |
| 3. to complain about | c. бунтовать против |
| 4. to be proud of | d. жаловаться на |
| 5. to rebel against | e. хорошо ладить с кем либо |
| 6. to make friends | f. ссориться с кем-либо |

3. Read and translate the text.

Jack is popular with his fellow-students and most of his teachers. He works hard in his classroom, but sometimes he can be noisy. He finds it difficult to sit at one place for a long time. He is full of energy. He is late for his classes more often than most students but he is always willing to help teachers and students. Jack is generally good-tempered. He is quite happy at school and doesn't seem to have any strong opinions about how this could be changed. He gets on well with his parents although he frequently quarrels with his younger sisters.

Jane plays netball for the school team for her year; she is very popular with her fellow students. She takes the lead in arranging extra netball practices and group parties. So she has a lively personality and a sense of humor. Her teachers

like her but they complain about her unpunctuality and sometimes lateness of her homework. There is one particular teacher she does not like, she has been accused of being insolent to this teacher, but Jane denied it strongly. She has strong opinions about how the university should be run. Out of school she is dressed in very up-to-date clothes and collects all latest records. She is a keen sportsman.

Len is a very intelligent boy. He is not very good at games; in fact he shows little interest: in sport in general. He is no weakling however. He reads book after book, plays chess well and is very good at Physics. He is a friendly person but perhaps does not make friends as easily as some of the other students. Whatever he gives his mind on, he does with great determination. His parents are very proud of him. He lives in a flat in a housing estate near the University. He is not very talkative, but when he speaks, the other students tend to listen to him.

Maggie thinks there are many things wrong with the University. She has ideas about changing the rules, for instance, she rebels against doing homework and believes that being punished by detention is wrong. Some of her teachers think she is a troublemaker. Some of her group mates think she is loud and bossy, others think she is a very lively person. Maggie's mother is a councilor so she is accustomed to hearing her parents talk about important matters. She is intelligent, full of energy and seems to have opinions about everything.

4. Fill in the chart

	Character	Relations
Jack		
Jane		
Len		
Maggie		

5. Tell about the students using the chart.

6. Discuss the questions:

- a) What traits of character do you have?
- b) Different families have different problems. What is special about your family?
- c) Create your idea of what people have to do to overcome problems in families.
- d) What relations do you have with your group mates?

7. Fill in the gaps using the appropriate form of the word in the box.

Olga's family is 1).... and they spend a lot of time together. 2).....is not a problem with her, because she does not have to 3).....her room with anybody. Her parents are very nice to her and they 4)...have problems in 5).... . Sometimes she wants to gain greater 6)..... It happens that her parents and she has 7)....views on when she can do some things alone. But on the whole the climate in their family is 8)... and they never quarrel with each other.	1. privacy 2. friendly 3. share 4. misunderstanding 5. rarely 6. independence 7. pleasant 8. different
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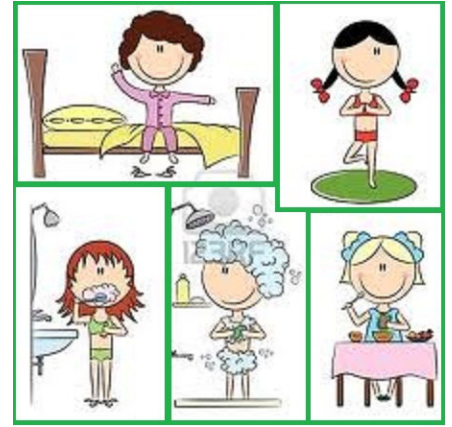
8. Continue the sentences.

• I'm.....	I have.....
• My family is	I get on well with.....
• I don't get on well with.....	I quarrel with.....

9. Write an essay about your relations with parents and friends.

1.3 My daily routine

1. *Read and translate the underlined words and phrases. Put the verbs into the Present Simple Tense.*



2. *Read and translate the text.*

THE DAILY ROUTINE

I will try to describe my daily actions. I will tell you about the things that I do, more or less, every day. I mean the things I regularly did when I was at school. There was little variation in my life then; all days except weekends looked very much the same.

I generally got up at about 7 o'clock when my alarm clock buzzes. I hate getting up early, but I got used to it. In half an hour I was ready for breakfast. I usually had a quick light breakfast, i.e. tea and a cheese sandwich, sometimes fried eggs. Then I quickly put on my coat and left the house. The school began at 8 o'clock. As a rule I was always in a hurry because I didn't want to be late for the lessons.

Six lessons a day was the ordinary timetable. I seldom had lunch in the school canteen. I usually had an apple and a sandwich in my bag. I usually enjoy school if I'm up-to-date with my school work. I hate the feeling of being left behind with anything.

My lessons finished at a quarter to three. Twice a week I either stayed at school later to have volleyball practice for the school team and once a week I was busy with the English language club.

So I came home either at three or at five. I never took a bus on the way from school, I always walked home with my friends, and it was the best time to have a chat about school and other thing. When I came home my Granny always had

dinner ready just in time. After dinner I changed my school uniform and read something or listened to the music, but not longer than an hour.

The final year at school was a pretty hard one. A lot of homework in every subject on the one hand and additional practice in languages on the other. Homework took me about four or five hours a day. I normally finished doing my homework at 11 with hardly any breaks since 6 o'clock. There was practically no time for television or friends. It was like this with my other schoolmates, I mean those who thought of going into higher education.

Mathematics and physics were most difficult for me. I was not as good at them as my teacher wanted me to be. My favourite subjects were History, English and Biology. I did well in those subjects without very much effort.

Hard as it was school was a very good time in my life. I had good friends at school and some lessons were interesting.

So as a rule I went to bed about midnight. When I go to bed I often think about possible careers and dream of becoming famous due to an outstanding talent that no one has discovered yet. Then I allow myself to worry about anything and everything. I worry about school, my future, and the next day.

That was my usual working day. Weekends were more attractive.

3. Answer the following questions:

- 1. What books did you read when you had the time?*
- 2. Did your mother ask you to go shopping from time to time?*
- 3. What homework did you do for your English lessons?*
- 4. Who was your favourite teacher?*
- 5. How much time did you spend out-of-doors?*
- 6. How old were you when you went to school?*

4. Write true sentences about yourself and your family. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. _____ (get up) at _____ .

My mum gets up at seven o'clock.

2. _____ (make) breakfast in my house.

3. _____ (go) to work at _____ in the morning.

4. _____ (come) home _____ in the evening.

5. _____ (help) my parents with the housework.

6. _____ (cook) dinner.

7. _____ (go) to the supermarket on _____ .

8. _____ (tidy and clean) the house.

5. *Write down what you do after school. Use ideas in exercise 2 to help you, or think of your own.*

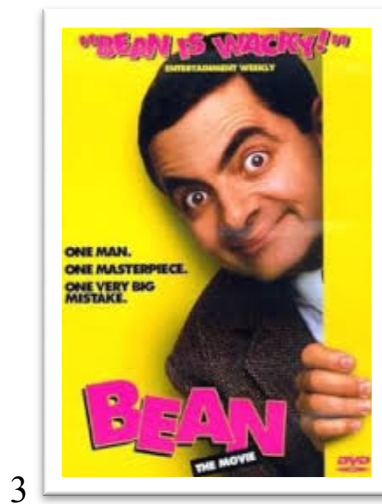
6. *Work in pairs. Tell your partner about your daily routine.*



1.4 My leisure time

2. Look at the photos. Label the photos with the words from the box. Which types of film aren't illustrated?

Action film animated film comedy disaster film
historical drama horror film musical film science fiction film
war film western



3. Read and translate the text.

Nowadays cinema is the main element of people's cultural life. It plays an important role in the life of any society. It is an available popular form of art. Lots of people find going to the cinema one of the best ways of spending their leisure time. The movie audience is predominantly a young one.

There are a lot of different kinds of films: action film, horror films, thriller films, science fiction films, travelogues, historical drama, animated films, war film, musical film, romantic comedy, disaster film, western. Besides, the films may be color or black and white, full-length or short, sound or silent, dubbed in mother tongue, three-dimensional or wide-screen.

The performance lasts for two or three hours and most cinemas have at least 4 performances a day. There is no doubt that a good cinema show is an excellent entertainment and quite cheap. Of late cinema screens in this country have been dominated by films produced in the USA. And this tendency is growing. In Great Britain and the USA the cinemas ("movies" as they often call them) sell more than one billion tickets a year.

As for me, I'm fond of going to the cinema. It's a pity, I don't always have time for it. It's an open secret that we live in a very difficult time now. But people do need something amusing and pleasant, something to laugh at. That's why I give my preference to comedies. The last comedy, I saw, is "Crocodile Dandy". The film tells about amusing adventures of a young lovely woman — reporter and a strong and brave crocodile hunter. At first, their relations were not friendly. She even looked down on him and he in return neglected her. But after he rescued her out of some difficult situations, their relations became friendlier. A happy end is an essential feature of American films. The same is true of this comedy. The main characters fall in love with each other in the end of the film.

4. Answer the following questions:

1. Is the cinema important in our life?
2. What do you think when you hear the word “movie”?
3. Do people spend their leisure time going to the cinema?
4. What kinds of films do you know?
5. Which country makes the best movie?
6. Are you a cinema-goer?
7. What’s the best movie you’ve ever seen?
8. Who is your favorite movie star? Why?
9. What’s the worst movie you’ve ever seen? Why was it so bad?
10. What movie genre do you like best?
11. If you could make a movie, what would it be about?



5. Write a review of film that you enjoyed.

Introduction: Name of film, type of film and actors.

Paragraph 2: The story: What happens? Is it gripping? Is it convincing? What about the ending?

Paragraph 3: Other aspects of the film: the acting, the screenplay, the music, the special effects, the stunts, the location, etc.

Paragraph 4: Your overall opinion.

6. Translate the underlined words and phrases.

7. Read and translate the text.

THEATRE

Theater is one of the best means of art and entertainment, which brings cultural enrichment. It uses live performers on stage to express different plays.

From the times of its appearance theater has changed a lot. There were especially many transformations in modern times.

Theatre is a place where you can see a play staged. A theatre consists of two parts: the stage and the hall. They are separated by a curtain and the orchestra. Actors and actresses perform on the stage and public occupies the hall, the pit, the dress-circles, the boxes and the gallery.

If we made up our mind to go to the theatre we should go to the box-office to buy tickets. Seats can be reserved beforehand. Don't forget that the most expensive seats are in the front stalls or in the boxes, and the cheapest are in the gallery. The seats in the dress circle are not so expensive, but quite good, especially if they are in the first and second row. If you can't decide about your seats you can look at the map of the hall which usually is on the wall of the box-office and can be quite helpful.

I am a theater-goer. I go to the theater every month.

Last month I went to the theatre and I saw the play «Romeo and Juliet». My seat was in the dress circle. It was a wonderful performance. I enjoyed every minute of the play. The actors were really very talented, especially the actress playing Juliet. Her dress was beautiful. But I also was impressed by the actor who was performing the part of Romeo. I think they deserve respect of the audience because they did their best. They made brilliant play.

I like Shakespeare's plays. I've always wanted to see «Romeo and Juliet» in the theatre. I would like to know more about William Shakespeare and see all his plays in the theatre.

But we are to admit that theatre is not popular now as it used to be. There are many people who prefer to seat comfortably before the TV and enjoy themselves without leaving their homes.

6. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the parts a theatre consists of?

2. Where can people buy their tickets?
3. When did you last go to the theatre? What play did you see?
4. Did you see the performance “Romeo and Juliet”?
5. Are theatres as popular now as they used to be?
6. Why don't people go to the theatre often?

7. Describe the theater inside.

8. Make the plan of the text and retell it.



Unit 2. Healthy lifestyle

2.1 Sports in our life

1. *Label the photos with the eight words from the box.*

1 skiing 2 skating 3 table tennis 4 swimming 5 volley-ball
6 football 7 body building 8 cycling



2. *Put the sports from exercise 4 into four groups, according to your opinion.*

1. I really like 2. I quite like 3. I don't like 4. I hate

3. *Read and translate the underlined words and phrases.*

4. *Read and translate the text.*

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes us healthy, keep us fit, more organized and better disciplined. Sport holds an important place in our life. When you listen to the radio you can always hear sports news. You will always find information about some game or important champi-

onships or simply an article about your favourite kind of sport if you open a newspaper. Stories about famous men or women champions are especially attractive and interesting. Television programs about sports are also very popular, and you can watch everything that appeals to you in the world of sport practically every day. You are especially lucky if you have bought a special sport channel and you are a keen fan or a devoted sportsman.

Sports help people to keep in good health. At the same time those who go in for sports try to get good results and to win victories in sport competitions. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body building. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activity in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Practically all kinds of sport are popular in our country but football may be set the greatest popularity.

Children are also interested in sports. Many of them play team games as volleyball, football, and basketball. There are so many sports in which you can take an active part or just be a devoted fan. Everybody may choose the sport he or she is fond of or interested in.

As for me I go in for table tennis. It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good shape. I have been playing tennis for 5 years, but the more I play the more I like it. I get real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes I go to tennis courts. I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

Physical culture and sports in our country are part of our cultural and public life. Our government pays great attention to their development.

5. Agree or disagree with the following statements, prove your point of view:

1. Sport makes us healthy, keep us fit, more organized and better

disciplined.

2. People prefer to watch programmes about sports on TV.
3. Many people do sports on their personal initiative.
4. Sport isn't paid much attention to in our educational establishments.
5. Football is the most popular sport in our country.

9. Answer the following questions:

1. What sports are you interested in?
2. How long have you been doing sport?
3. What equipment do you need to do any kind of sport?
4. Where do you do sport? Why do you like sport?

7. Work in pairs. Tell your partner your opinions of the sports, using the phrases:

As for me...

In my opinion....

From my point of view...

2.2 Olympic Games

"Citius, altius, fortius" which is Latin for "Faster, higher, stronger"

1. Read the text and say what new information you've learnt.

Nobody knows exactly when the Olympic Games began. Some



historians think it was over 3500 years ago, but the first recorded games were held at Olympia in 776 BC in ancient Greece.

The Greeks were very fond of music, plays and all kinds of physical exercises. An athletic festival with competitions in music and poetry was held every 4 years for nearly 12 centuries at Olympia.

The ancient Greeks had several gods. One was Zeus whose temple according to the legend was on Mount Olympus. The Olympic Games were held in his honour and always involved lots of religious ceremonies as well as sporting events. The athletes of Greece competed in the First Olympic sports: a race of 400 meters, 5000 meters, running, jumping, wrestling, boxing, the discus. The competition lasted 5 days. The winners got an olive wreath - they became national heroes.

For the periods of the Olympic Games all the wars stopped and the Games became the symbol of peace and friendship.

The Olympic Games continued for more than 1000 years. Then they were stopped. Only 15 centuries later at the end of the 19th century, a French aristocrat Baron Pierre de Coubertin decided to try to revive the Olympic Games in 1889.

Coubertin's idea of Olympism was as follows: "The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part. The important thing in life is not conquering but fighting well." He believed athletes must not compete for money but for glory and for honour of their country.

In 1894 he formed the International Committee and on the 5th of April 1896, the Games finally began again. There were no women's events at first, only in 1928 the International Olympic Committee allowed women to participate in them. In 1913 Coubertin founded an emblem of 5 linked rings at Delphi. He decided to use the rings as the symbol of the Olympic Games. The rings represented 5 parts of the world, which accepted Olympism. Each circle is a different colour: blue, black, yellow, red and green - all against the white background.

There was always a flame at the ancient Games. It's a symbol of the search for perfection and victory. It is lit at Olympia from the rays of the sun. Then it is carried to the Games by a series of runners. It is burning in the stadium from start

till finish at every Olympics.

Summer and winter Games are held separately. Such sports are represented at the Summer Games: archery, athletics, badminton, baseball, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian sports (involving horses), fencing, football, gymnastics, handball, hockey, judo, rowing, modern pentathlon, shooting, softball, swimming, table tennis, tennis, volleyball, weightlifting, wrestling, and yachting. Winter events include the biathlon, the bobsleigh, ice hockey, the luge (a sled), skating, skiing.

There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The International Committee selects the most suitable one.

Professional sport has always been popular on the territory of our country. The first Russian Olympic Games were held in 1913 in Kiev.

There are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes. The Olympic Village was built in Moscow in 1980 to host the 22nd Olympiad. The most famous sport complex is Luzhniki used for international, national and world competitions. In the last years Russian sport has reached a leading place in the world sport movement particularly in the Olympic Games. Major victories have been won by our gymnasts, wrestlers, chess and tennis players.

The Olympic Games are held every two years now. They contribute much to the struggle for peace, understanding and trust among peoples; they have become a wonderful tradition, which helps to bring people closer together.

The 2014 Winter Olympics, officially known as the XXII Olympic Winter Games and commonly known as Sochi 2014, were a major international multi-sport event held from February 7 to February 23, 2014 in Sochi, Russia. The Sochi Olympic Park was built by the Black Sea coast in the Imeretinsky Valley, about 4 km (2.5 miles) from Russia's border with Abkhazia. The official mascots were unveiled, consisting of a polar bear, a snow hare, and a snow leopard.

The transport infrastructure prepared to support the Olympics includes many roads, tunnels, bridges, interchanges, railroads and stations in and around Sochi. Among others, 8 flyovers, 102 bridges, tens of tunnels and a bypass route for

heavy trucks — 367 km (228 miles) of roads were paved.

A record 88 nations qualified to compete. 98 events over 15 disciplines in 7 sports were included in the 2014 Winter Olympics. The top five listed countries by number of gold medals are listed below. The host nation, Russia, is highlighted!

Rank	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Russia (RUS)*	13	11	9	33
2	 Norway (NOR)	11	5	10	26
3	 Canada (CAN)	10	10	5	25
4	 United States (USA)	9	7	12	28
5	 Netherlands (NED)	8	7	9	24

2. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following expressions:

+

You are quite right

I think so

It's true

Exactly

-

I'm afraid, you are wrong

I can't agree with you

It's false

Sorry, but you are mistaken

1. The Olympic Games began over 3500 years ago.
2. The Olympic Games were held in honour of Zeus.
3. The Olympic Games are held every year now.
4. The rings are a symbol of the search for perfection and victory.
5. The 2014 Winter Olympic Games were held in France.

3. Answer the following questions according to the text:

1. How and when did the first Olympic Games begin?
2. When were the Games renewed?
3. What is the motto of the Games?
4. What is the symbol of the Olympic Games? What does it symbolize?
5. What sports are represented at summer and winter Games?
6. Has Russia ever hosted the Olympic Games?
7. What is the main sense of the Games?
8. Describe the emblem of the Olympic Games?
9. The 2014 Winter Olympic Games were held in Russia, weren't they?

4. Describe the official mascots of The 2014 Winter Olympic Games.

5. Make a project about Olympic Games.



Unit 3. My home place

3.1 Ulan-Ude - the capital of Buryatia

1. *Read and translate the text.*

Ulan-Ude is the capital of Buryatia. It was founded in 1666 by Russian pioneer Cossacks. At present it is a big modern city 220 km east of Irkutsk, with 360000 people living in it. Verkhneudinsk (the old name of the city before 1934) was on the old Silk Road to the east and developed as a trading post in gold, silk and chinaware. Before the Revolution it had only ten stone buildings, two of them were prisons.

There are two rivers in the city: the Selenga River and the Uda, which split into a multitude of channels to form a number of picturesque green islands. The most famous one is Komsomolsk Island. There are a lot of picnic places there.

The climate is healthy. But sometimes it complicates the life of the city in winter, particularly the transport and the heating systems.

Ulan-Ude is a cultural centre. It is famous for its theatres. There are five higher educational establishments in the city: The Buryat State University, The East Siberian State Technological University, The East Siberian State Academy of Culture and Arts, The Agricultural Academy and there is a Research Institute. We have musical and dance schools, creative unions of writers, painters, composers and journalists. There are three districts in the city. They are Ochyabrsky, Zheleznodorozhny and Sovietsky. Soviet square is one of the finest open places in Ulan-Ude. The monument to V.I. Lenin by Neroda is a striking example of Soviet architecture. The pedestal is 6.3 metres high. The monument itself is 7.5 metres high. Soviet square is the oldest centre of the city with its Opera and Ballet House, the movie theatre "Progress", the building of the Central Post Office and the hotel "Baikal".

The most exciting thing is the Museum of the People of Trans Baikal (an Ethnographic Museum) occupying many hectares of forestland on the outskirts of



Ulan-Ude. It was opened in July 1973. In the Museum you can see the evolution of the yurt (a felt house). Then there is a series of buildings showing the development of the Siberian, Russian house from the time of Russian Cossacks first arrived to the present day. The section of Live Nature is a place where all the main species of Trans-Baikal flora and fauna represented.

Ulan-Ude and its inhabitants are very hospitable and friendly.

2. Answer the following questions to the text.

- a) When and how was Ulan-Ude founded?
- b) Name the main sights of the city.
- c) What places in Ulan-Ude do you consider to be the most interesting and nice?
- d) Why is Ulan-Ude an educational centre?
- e) Ulan-Ude is called a cultural centre. Why?

3. Agree or disagree with these statements using the following expressions.

+

- That's true
- I think so
- Sure
- That's right
- Absolutely
- I agree

-

- I'm afraid... I disagree with you...
- You are not right,
- I don't think so...
- It's false...
- I think you are mistaken...
- It is wrong. I'm afraid.
- I wouldn't go along with it.

- 1) Ulan-Ude is situated on the shores of Lake Baikal.
- 2) Ulan-Ude is the largest city of our Republic.
- 3) Ulan-Ude consists of four districts.

- 4) The Sovetsky district is much larger than the Zheleznodorozhny one.
- 5) The Oktyabrsky district is a residential part of Ulan-Ude.
- 6) All enterprises of light and food industry are situated in the Sovetsky district.
- 7) The Buryat State Agricultural Academy is situated in the Zheleznodorozhny district.
- 8) The building of the Opera and Ballet House was built in 1990.
- 9) The Square of Soviets is the heart of Ulan-Ude.
- 10) There are not any museums in Ulan-Ude.

4. Translate the following sentences:

- 1) Улан-Удэ был основан в 1666 году.
- 2) Наш город расположен на берегах двух рек.
- 3) Советский район - административный и культурный центр города.
- 4) Город знаменит своими музеями и театрами.
- 5) Здание театра оперы и балета было построено в 1952 году.
- 6) В Улан-Удэ много промышленных предприятий.
- 7) Бурятский филиал Российской академии вносит значительный вклад в народное хозяйство республики.
- 8) Улан-Удэ разделен на три района.
- 9) Отдел Тибетской медицины изучает основы древнейшей медицинской системы востока.

5. *Finish up the following sentences:*

- a) At first the town was called ...
- b) The monument to V.I. Lenin is ... metres high.
- c) The Ethnographic Museum was opened in ...
- d) Ulan-Ude was founded by...
- e) The most interesting places in U-U are ...
- f) In the section of Live Nature you can see ...

7. Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. Suppose your foreign friends have come to the city for the first time. Where will you take them? What will you tell them about the most interesting sights in Ulan-Ude?
2. What is the history of the city?

6. Make up a short story about Ulan-Ude. Use these words and phrases:

... was\ were founded...

there is\ there are ...

You can see ...

Was\were opened ...

3.2 Buryatia

1. Read the text about our republic and try to answer the questions according to the text:

- a) What can you say about the geography of Buryatia?
- b) What natural resources is the republic rich in?
- c) Describe industry and agriculture of the republic.
- d) What is Buryatia famous for?



The Republic of Buryatia is situated east of Lake Baikal which is a Siberian land. Siberia is twice bigger the area of Europe. Siberia is fabulously rich in natural

resources. The importance of industrial raw material is constantly growing in the world. Buryatia occupies a great territory of Eastern Siberia, covering 351.300 square kilometres with a population of more than 1.000.000 people. It is more than a quarter larger than New Zealand in area. The northwestern borderline stretches along the shore of Lake Baikal. In the south the republic borders on Mongolia, in the north on Sakha – Yakutia, in the west on the Republic of Tuva and in the east on the Zabaikalsky region.

The republic is mostly mountainous. Its highest peak Munku – Sardyk is 3.491 metres high. There is hardly a place in Russia where such a variety of scenery can be found. There are mountains and boundless steppes, thick forests and quiet lakes, rapid mountain rivers with crystal icy water and, of course, the world famous Lake Baikal. The mountains are rich in minerals: tungsten, coal, iron, gold, bauxite and limestone. Almost the whole set of elements in the Mendelejev table can be found there. The taiga is a nice coniferous forest. It covers about 60 per cent of the whole territory. There are a great variety of trees in it: pine, cedar, fir, birch, aspen, bird cherry, and alpine rose. The taiga is rich in fur – bearing animals: bear, wolf, sable, fox, squirrel, mink, hare, polar fox, elk, goat, etc.

The rivers of Buryatia are of no great value as waterways. The longest of them are the Selenga, the Uda, the Barguzin, the Angara and many others. All rivers run into the Baikal except the Angara. Only the Selenga is navigable in summer and early in autumn. For the greatest part of the year the rivers are frozen.

The region is known for extreme continental climate. The frosts in snowy winters are severely cold. The summers are short and hot with few rainy days. So they say Buryatia is sunny. It is the second Switzerland. Autumn, as anywhere in the world is the best season with a harvest of vegetables and fruits.

People of various nationalities live in our republic: Buryats, Russians, Tatars, Ukrainians and others.

There is a variety of industries such as aircraft, shipbuilding, food, coalmining and others.

The republic is also famous for sheep breeding and vegetable growing. Wheat, barley, potato and cucumbers are cultivated in the Mukhorshibir, Bichura, Dzhida and Kabansk regions.

Above all Buryatia is famous for a glorious inland sea. It is Baikal. The water of this lake is amazingly clear; its transparency is a hundred times greater than of many other lakes. In fact it is legendary.

The centre of Buddhism in Russia is situated in the territory of Buryatia in Ivolginsk Datsan. It is 20 kilometres from Ulan – Ude, the capital of the republic.

2. Match the columns.

1. to occupy	высокая вершина
2. to be rich in	гора
3. to border on	река
4. a peak	находиться в
5. a mountain	быть богатым
6. a river	граничить с
7. to be situated in	занимать

2. Read, pronounce correctly the new words:

Anthem, symbolize, purity, eternity, hearth, hospitality, circle.

3. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. Buryatia is a vast country, isn't it?
2. Where is the republic situated?
3. What is our republic famous for?
4. It is an agricultural, industrial and cultural republic, isn't it?
5. What is climate like in our republic?

6. What is Buryatia rich in?
7. Every country has its insignia and a flag. What about Buryatia?
8. What does the insignia show?
9. What does a horseshoe symbolize?
10. What does a Khadak mean?
11. What is a flag like?
12. Describe every colour of the flag.



4. Read and translate the text.

National symbols of Buryatia are: a state flag, a coat of arms (insignia), a national anthem.



The State Flag is represented by 3 colours: blue, white and yellow which symbolize sky, purity and eternity.



The Coat of Arms (Insignia) is a circle of three colours of the national flag. The inside is represented by mountains and the Baikal waves; the top of the coat of arms is a traditional “Soyombo” (Moon, Sun, and Hearth); at the base there is a band “*Khadak*” with the name of the republic in Buryat and Russian languages.

The national anthem - is a popular song. Do you know it?

5. Describe national symbols of Buryatia.

6. Make up a project about Buryatia.

3.3 Traditions and customs

1. *Answer the questions.*

- a) What is *your* favourite holiday?
- b) Do you celebrate Sagaalgaŋ?

2. *Translate the underlined words and phrases.*

3. *Read and translate the text.*



SAGAALGAN

The main holiday of the year is Sagaalgaŋ or the holiday of the White Moon. It is celebrated in the first days of February on the eve of the lunar New Year. It is truly a people's holiday. Not only the Buryats but also all the citizens of the republic celebrate this holiday. It is a national holiday.

Sagaalgaŋ is above all a family holiday. It is customary to wish a Happy New Year to close and distant relatives first, so the holiday is spent visiting neighbours, receiving guests, giving presents and feasting.

The white colour symbolizes happiness and richness. During this month all the people visit each other and make presents. The value of the present is of no importance. People wish each other the white thoughts of wealth and success.

The Buryats have a good tradition to congratulate the old people during Sagaalgaŋ. The ceremony begins with presenting Khadak (a blue scarf made of soft silk), white milk products, headscarves, pieces of fabric, and a pack of cigarettes or a piece of soap. The white milk products may be milk, dried scum, curds and butter. They are the signs of respect and friendship.

At the Datsans Lamas dressed in colourful, traditional coats pray together for



well-being and happiness for every person all over the world. All the citizens of the republic try to visit the datsans during the month to receive prosperity, good health and longevity for children from the lamas. In the ancient time Sagaalgaan was celebrated in autumn. After the advent of Lamaism, Sagaalgaan was celebrated from autumn until the end of winter or the first month of winter, which is February in the Mongolian calendar.

One of the Sagaalgaan customs symbolizes releasing one from sin, diseases and misfortune. In the release fire all problems are burned to ashes so that one could be pure in thoughts and business, ready to create kindness to help neighbours and sufferers. It is a symbol with the deepest meaning.

People begin to cook food in abundance several days before New Year's Day, bearing in mind that any person, albeit a perfect stranger may drop in. According to the rules of hospitality, everyone is welcome.

The main dish at the feast is a whole boiled sheep's rump. It is put on a large plate with pieces of boiled meat. A sheep's head and legs are also placed on the table. According to the custom, the host cuts the rump slightly first, then cuts the meat and passes the pieces to the guests. Besides white food, pozy (a national meat dish) are also served.

During the holiday people drink milk vodka. Incidentally, the custom, which is unfortunately receding into the past, forbids people under forty to drink alcohol.

Next day everybody greets each other in a special manner. The older person puts his hands palms down on the hands of the younger one. They say traditional words of prosperity and embrace each other, touching cheeks. This gesture symbolizes that the old generation can find support in and respect from the youth. But husband and wife, regarded as indivisible halves of one person, are not supposed to greet each other in this way.



4. Answer the questions.

1. When is Sagaalgaan celebrated?
2. Who and how celebrates this holiday?
3. What does the white colour mean?
4. What traditions of Sagaalgaan do you know?
5. What is the main dish at the feast?
6. Do you know traditional food of Sagaalgaan?
7. What Russian holidays do you know?

5. Read the text and translate the underlined words.

MASLENITSA

The Russians have many holidays: Christmas, on the 7th of January, Easter, (the date maybe changed) and the most popular holiday is Maslenitsa.



It is the last winter holiday. It is the holiday of saying good-bye to winter actually. In the past winter was the most difficult season of the year for peasants. There was no electricity or transport and people were looking forward to spring, to have a good time. They wanted to be merry, to sledge, to eat bliny (thin sweet pan cakes). Every hostess had her own way of making bliny with her own recipe.

They baked bliny large and small with crunchy sides in a Russian stove. They were delicious. Guests and neighbours came in, singing songs, called Chastushky. The hostess set the table with bliny and different treats. All the guests gathered and tried to eat as much as possible before the fast. During the *fast* one cannot eat meat, milk or butter, only sometimes fish, vegetables and vegetable food. Every day of the week has its own name with its holiday bustle. Before the holiday the youth made a stuffed doll. It was funny. It was at the centre of the holiday. During the

holiday week it was taken to visit all the yards. In the evening of the last day the stuffed doll was burned on a big fire and everybody sang good-bye songs. On the last Sunday people visited each other asking-forgiveness for any troubles they had caused and to show respect and love for each other.

6. Answer the questions.

- a) How do Russian people celebrate Maslenitsa?
- b) How do you celebrate this holiday?
- c) What is the symbol of Maslenitsa?

7. Retell the text about Maslenitsa. Use the clichés.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The text is about..... • The text shows • At the beginning of the text the author describes..... • Further (after that) the author passes on to... • The author describes.... • The story gives a good insight into... • At the end of the story the author sums it all up by saying... • To conclude (to sum up, to summarize) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Это текст о • Этот текст показывает..... • В начале текста автор описывает..... • Далее (после этого) автор переходит к • Автор описывает.... • Рассказ дает представление о • В конце текста автор подводит итог, говоря о... • В заключении...
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8. Make up a project about Buryat and Russian holidays.



Unit 4. The Russian Federation

4.1 Our country.



1. Read and translate the following words and phrases to the theme. Write them down:

vast territory, earth's surface, deep valleys, mountain chains, mineral resources, highly-industrialized-agrarian, deposits, legislative, executive, judicial, Council of Federation, State Duma, Speaker, cabinet of ministers, Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, Ruricovitches, architectural and historical masterpieces.

2. Read the text and translate it:

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. The vast territory of Russia lies in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia and occupies about 1/7 of the earth's surface.

Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans. The oceans are the Arctic, the Atlantic, and the Pacific. The seas are the White Sea, the Barents Sea, the Okhotsk Sea, the Black Sea and others.

Russia borders on many countries, such as Mongolia, China in the south-east, Finland and Norway in the north-west, and many others.

The land of Russia varies from forests to deserts, from mountains to deep valleys. The main mountain chains are the Urals, the Caucasus and the Altai. There are a lot of great rivers and deep lakes on its territory. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena in Asia. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal. Baikal is the deepest lake in the world and its water is the purest on the earth.

The Russian Federation is rich in natural and mineral resources. It has deposits of oil, gas, coals, iron, gold and many others. The country is a highly-industrialized-agrarian republic.

The current population of Russia is nearly 150 million people. The European part of the country is densely peopled, and most population lives in cities and towns and their outskirts.

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow with the population of about 10 million people. It is the largest political, administrative, cultural and scientific centre. It's one of the oldest Russian cities.

Russia is a presidential and constitutional republic. The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly, consisting of the Council of Federation and the State Duma. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. A bill may be introduced by any chamber, it becomes a law if it is approved by both chambers and signed by the president. The president may veto the bill. The executive power belongs to the government of the cabinet of ministers. The judicial power is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional courts.

The President controls all branches. He is also the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces; he makes treaties, enforces laws, and appoints ministers.

Today the symbol of Russia is a three-coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky and the red one symbolizes liberty. A two-headed eagle is a new national emblem which originates from the heroic emblem of the Ruricovitches. All these symbols are official.

At present the political and economic situation of the country is very complicated. We are facing lots of problems but in spite of all them our country is one of the leading in the world.

We live in a unique state, we are proud of our talented people, famous scientists, musicians, ballet school, its folk songs and dances. That's why thousand tourists from different countries visit Russia every year and enjoy our architectural and historical masterpieces.

3. Complete the sentences according to the text:

- a) Russia is the largest country in the world because ...
- b) Russia is a highly-industrialized-agrarian state ...

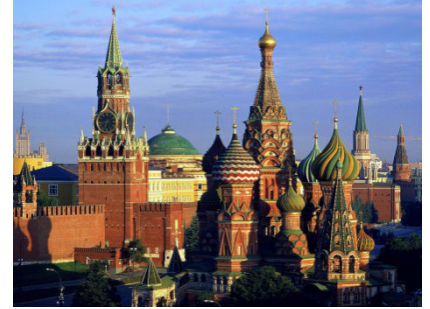
4. Answer the questions:

- a) What's the location and total area of Russia?
- b) Prove that Russia is a land with different kinds of scenery and climate.
- c) What mineral resources is our country rich in?
- d) How can you characterize the economy of Russia?
- e) What's the political system of Russia?
- f) Describe the symbols of Russia.

6. Make a plan and tell a story about Russia.



4.2 Moscow is the capital of Russia



1. Read and translate the words and phrases and write them down:

Prince Yuri Dolgoruky, dated back, fortress, The Kremlin, tartar yoke, masterpiece, old cathedral, the Bell of Ivan the Great, Palace of Congresses, the Tzar-Cannon, the Tzar-Bell, old mansions.

2. Read and translate the text:

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky founded it 8 centuries ago. It was first mentioned in the records dated back to the year 1147. At that time it was a small fortress. Gradually the city became more and more powerful.

In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke. The Kremlin and all the buildings within were reduced to ashes.

In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the heart of Russia. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometers (ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present day Kremlin). The population of the city is over 10 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It attracts tourists from all over the world. The Kremlin is a masterpiece of ancient Russian architecture. It is the oldest part of Moscow. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell of Ivan the Great, the Palace of Congresses, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world.

Outside the Kremlin Wall there is the famous Red Square. It is the heart of Moscow. It has more historic associations than any place in Moscow.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. Now Moscow is being reconstructed and we all hope that in a few years the city will become ever more beautiful.



Moscow is famous for museums, galleries and theatres. It is a cultural centre of our state. The largest museums are the Tretyakov Gallery and the Pushkin Museum of fine arts. The best theatres are the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Moscow is a city of students. There are over 80 higher educational institutions including several universities.



Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of our country.

3. Answer the questions to the text:

- a) When was Moscow founded?
- b) What facts from the history could be interesting to your friends from other countries?
- c) What kind of city is Moscow now?
- d) What part does the present day Moscow play in the life of Russia?
- e) What sights of our capital would you like to show to your friends?

4. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Prove your point of view:

- a) Moscow has always been the capital of our state.
- b) Moscow is not a cultural centre but only political.

- c) Moscow is a political centre.
- d) There are no educational institutions in Moscow.
- e) There are not beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow.
- f) Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma).

5. Write down the sentences; define the grammar tense of them. Find out the predicates in each sentence.

- a) Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world.
- b) The main Kremlin Tower has become the symbol of Russia.
- c) In 1712 Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg.
- d) We hope that our capital will become ever more beautiful.
- c) Three quarters of the city were destroyed by the fire during Napoleon's attack.

6. Make a story about Moscow. Be ready to prepare a project on the theme.



Red Square



The Bolshoi Opera House

Unit 5. Mass Media

1. Answer the question:

What mass media do you know? What mass media do you consider the most popular and why?



2. Mind the translation and pronunciation of the following words and write them down:

viewer, to relax, hardly, satellite television, enormous, to supply, rumours, to advertise, coverage, event, entertainment, fashion, huge, discovery, to be keen on, to provide, disaster, earthquake, negotiations, pollution, strike, to broadcast, to forbid

3. Read and translate the text:

Mass Media has become an important part of our life. We all have already become listeners, readers and viewers long time ago. We get information we need while we are reading newspapers and magazines, watching TV, listening to the news on the radio. If you want to relax, you can just switch on any FM station and enjoy music or you switch on your TV set, choose one of the music channels and have a fun. Now you can hardly imagine that just 15 years ago there were no FM radio in the state, no satellite television and internet at all.

The earliest kind of mass media was a newspaper. The first newspaper was Roman handwritten newsheet called “Acta Diurna” started in 59 BC.

Newspapers with their enormous circulation reports, different kinds of news can supply any kind of information. They carry articles that cover the latest international and national events, all kind of rumours, advertising, fun stories, biographies of well-known people, etc. You can buy newspapers also for the radio and TV programs, where a full coverage of commercial, financial and public affairs is given. There are newspapers and magazines for young people. They give

a wide assortment of news, events and reports on education, sports, cultural life, entertainment, fashion, etc.

Magazines appeared in 1700s. They developed from newspapers and booksellers' catalogues. Magazines do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events. They provide more profound analysis of events of preceding week. They are designed to be kept for a longer time so they have cover and binding and are printed on better paper.

Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication. It brings moving pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. It is the most exciting and entertaining kind of mass media. The name "Television" comes from Greek word meaning "far", and a Latin word meaning "to see", so the word "television" means "to see far".

There are many advertising programs now. If you like to know more about the World, you can watch Discovery Channels that represent a huge massive of information on people lives, biographies (Discovery People Channel), new discoveries in science (Discovery Science, Discovery High-Tech channels). If you are keen on travelling, ancient extinct civilizations, Discovery Civilization is your channel. There are about dozen of Discovery Channels, with the help of which we can choose everything we want.

Our television provides so much information which can vary from social and economic crises, conflicts, wars, disasters, earthquakes, to diplomatic visits, negotiations; from terrorism, corruption, to pollution problems, strikes, and social movements that sometimes we are lost in this information ocean. Viewers are fond of watching different shows, movies, sports, plays, and games, educational and cultural programs and so on.

Advertising is an important part of commercial TV. Public television focuses mainly on education and culture. There are programs on wide range of subjects — from physics and literature to cooking and yoga.

Radio is widespread for its portability. It means that it can be carried easily around. People like listening to the radio on the beach or picnic, while driving a car

or just walking down the street.

Radio broadcasts are valued mainly for their music programs (Europe Plus, Russian Radio, etc.).

As for me, my family is also a mass media consumer, one of millions. I have a TV set in my room. I like «Culture Program». It is my mother's favourite program too. My father is a hockey and football fan, he likes to watch sport channels. My elder brother Andrey likes adult programs; my younger brother Igor is keen on Discovery Channels. I'm not keen on special programs. I like to see a bit this and a bit that. Also, I can say I like programs about travelling and traditions of other countries and nations. These programs educate and relax me at the same time.

4. Answer the following questions according to the text; use your own information as well.

- a) How do we get information that we need?
- b) What is your favourite kind of mass media, why?
- c) What mass media do you consider is not popular at all?
- d) What mass media do your parents prefer?
- e) What mass media is the most truthful? Why?
- f) Why some newspapers are called "yellow"? Do you like to read such kind of information? Explain and prove your point of view.

4. Read information about newspapers and answer the questions:

- a) When did the first newspaper appear?
- b) What is the main purpose of a newspaper?
- c) What information do they carry?
- d) Do you like to read newspapers?

5. Make a plan and tell about newspapers. Use the following phrases and words:

We get information ...

... can supply ... with ...
... give(s) a wide assortment of ...
... carry(ies) articles about ...

6. Answer the questions about television:

- a) What does the word “television” mean?
- b) Why is television popular among people?
- c) What programs are transmitted on TV?
- d) What is your favourite channel and program? Why?
- e) Do you agree that some programs are not useful and sometimes harm our psychology?
- f) What programs and channels would you advise to forbid and why?

7. Tell us about television and its role in the life of people, use the following verbs:

to broadcast, to transmit, to educate, to relax, to focus, to watch, to provide, to choose, to represent, to be keen on, to be a fan of, to enjoy

8. Find information about magazines and tell a story about them. Mind the following words and word phrases:

Focus(es) on ...
provide(s) more information about ...
is (are) designed ...
is (are) printed on ... because ...
is (are) printed on a good paper that is why they are ...

9. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Radio is widespread because ...
- b) Radio broadcasts ...
- c) Radio is ... that is why we can listen to it on picnics.

- d) We can listen to the radio while ...
- e) There are a lot of radio stations, for example ...

10. Agree or disagree with the following statements, prove your point of view:

- a) Nowadays television is one of the widespread means of mass media.
- b) People do not read newspapers at all.
- c) Radio has disappeared because it is not popular now.
- d) Magazines are not interesting; they do not cover the latest news.
- e) We have no opportunity to find all necessary information about the world around us.

Discuss on every point of exercise 10. Try to use all vocabulary concerning the theme.

11. Make projects on the theme “Mass media”

Unit 6. Ecology

1. Read and pronounce correctly new words.

tiny part — крошечная часть

to pollute — загрязнять

rural area — сельский район

polluting agents — загрязняющие компоненты

global scale — глобальный масштаб

acid rains — кислотные дожди

overpopulation — перенаселение

to threaten — угрожать

to affect — воздействовать

respiratory system — дыхательная система



particulates— микрочастицы

solid particles — твердые частицы

ray of sunlight — зд. солнечный свет

combustion — сжигание, сгорание

internal-combustion engine — двигатель внутреннего-сгорания

2. Read and translate the text.

Environmental protection

Some hundreds of years ago people lived in harmony with nature. Today, however, the contradictions between man and nature are dramatic, because the twenty first century is a century of the scientific and technological progress. The achievements of the mankind in mechanization and automation of industrial processes, in chemical industry and conquering outer space, in the creation of atomic power stations and ships are amazing. But at the same time, this progress gave birth to a very serious problem – the problem of environment.

People always polluted our planet. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in rural areas and did not produce such amount of polluting agents that would cause a dangerous problem. Overcrowded industrial highly developed cities put huge amounts of pollutants into surrounds. The problem has become more dangerous. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human lives on the Earth.

Pollution affects our body. What is this pollution? The pollutants that harm our respiratory system are known as particulates. Particulates are the small solid particles that you can see through rays of sunlight. They are products of incomplete combustion in engines, for example: internal-combustion engines, road dust and wood smoke. Billions of tons of coal and oil are consumed around the world every year. When these fuels are burnt, they produce smoke and other by-products, which are emitted into the atmosphere. Although wind and rain occasionally wash away the smoke, given off by power plants and automobiles, but it is not enough.

These chemical compounds undergo a series of chemical reactions in the presence of sunlight; as a result we have smog: mixture of fog and smoke. While such pollutants as particulates we can see, other harmful ones are not visible. Among the most dangerous to our health are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and ozone or active oxygen. If you have ever been in an enclosed parking garage or a tunnel and felt dizzy or lightheaded, then you have felt the effect of carbon monoxide (CO). This odourless, colourless, but poisonous gas is produced by the incomplete burning of fossil fuels, like gasoline or diesel fuel.

Factories emit tons of harmful chemicals. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

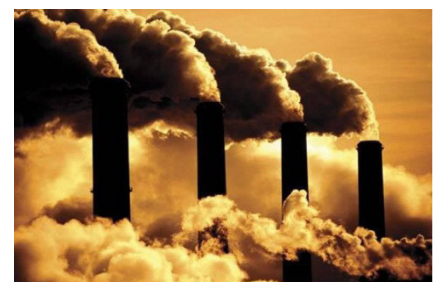
Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe, we won't see a beautiful green forest at all.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in our seas.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become extinct.

And even greater threats are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. We can make our planet a better, cleaner and safer place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered animals. We can recycle our wastes and persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities. And it is now more than ever apparent that at the same time we are destroying our bodies and our future.



3. Answer the questions, use the information from the text:

1. When did the problem of pollution become dangerous?
2. What problems threaten human lives on the Earth?
3. Why is air pollution harmful?
4. Is it dangerous to breathe polluted air?
5. What does the burning of fuel and fossil fuels produce?
6. What are the most dangerous pollutants?
7. What is the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains on our planet?
8. Can we solve the problem of environmental protection?

4. Make up a plan of the text. Give the title to each part of the plan.

5. Retell the text using the new words.

6. Read the letters of young people about the ecological situation in their place. Be ready to comment the stories.

“The problem of the environment is much spoken about on TV, radio, and in the newspapers. But my friends and I don’t really talk about it. In my school we don’t have environment programme. And I don’t care about it. I know *Greenpeace*, the *World Wild Fund* and *Friends of the Earth*. These groups are specially organized to help the Earth. I think they should be in charge of the Earth. (Nick, 15)

“I find the situation in our countryside worrying. Near my house there is a pond. It is badly polluted by builders. Empty paint containers, bits of wood and crisp packets are thrown in the pond. The pollution killed lots of fish and baby ducks. What’s more, we had no help to clean the pond from the builders. They are the ones that caused the pollution and they must tidy it up.” (Laura, 14)

“I am very worried when people throw away litter. Just think of all the litter around. Soon there won’t be any more places free of it. People should do something about litter, before it is not too late” (Matthew, 16)

I think it is necessary to help wild animals. For example, my relatives live in Louisiana, the USA. They are wildlife specialists. They care for otters (выдра): there are a lot of them in Louisiana. They prepare the babies of otters for life in the wild. Some otters are sold to the zoos. Most of the animals, however, go to the states where otters have nearly disappeared. When I visit my relatives I help them to care for otters. I love otters, especially the babies. I feed them, clean their cages. My uncle says that he is happy to see the otters coming back. I am also very happy. Now I know I want to work for a wildlife park. (Jackie, 13)

“I think there are a lot of ways we can help to save the Earth. One way is to remember the three R’s (reuse, recycle and reduce). I save the plastic bags we get at the grocery shop and reuse them. I save plastic food containers. They make good water toys. Before I buy something, I ask myself the following question: “Can I recycle it? If I have to throw it will it damage the environment?” I joined the Young Ornithologist Club. I’ve asked my mum to help me make a protecting area for birds and other wild animals. We have planted trees. We’ve also made a pond to help frogs. I want to be the kid who saves the Earth.” (Sam, 14)

7. Use the following words and phrases in your discussion:

I think children can help ...

They can ...

If they ... the nature is ...

It is important to ...

If people recycle ... it helps to ...

We reuse It helps ...

8. What do you do to save our planet?

We are to...

I really think it is important to ..., because ...

As for me, I ...

Sometimes my friends and I ...

Environment is everybody's business because ...

We are worried about ... ,I think it is necessary ...

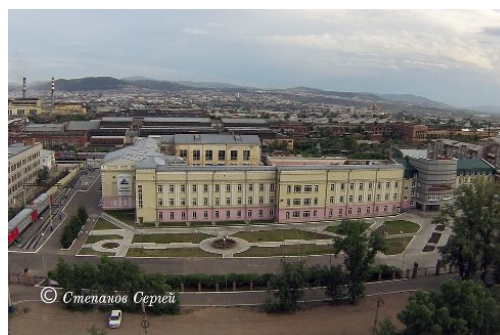
Unit 7. My college

Welcome to our college!

1. Read and translate the words and word combinations and translate them in written form. Try to remember them.

railway network, is considered to be, railway

requirements, equipped with, to satisfy, to provide, department, rolling stock technical service, cars and carriages technical service, electricity, automatics and telecommunication, means of communication, economics and bookkeeping, train operation on railways, railroad track construction, highways and air-fields construction



2. Read and translate the text about our college, find information of your department.

Let me introduce myself. My name is I am from Ulan-Ude College of Railway Transport. Our college was founded in 1937. For the first time there were only one department which prepared locomotive drivers and technical service masters. The college has been reconstructed and looks like a new one now.

Our college is considered to be one of the best colleges not only in Buryatia, but in the railway network of Russia. With Irkutsk Institute of Engineers of railway

transport Ulan-Ude College is included into the Tutorial Centre of the Eastern Siberia railway. Now the main aim of our college is to satisfy the railway requirements of the high quality specialists. We have comfortable classes,



equipped with modern technics. High qualified teachers work with students and prepare good specialists for railway. We are sure that our college will remain one of the dominant educational centres. I'd like to tell a few words about specialties:

1. Rolling Stock technical service. Graduates of this department work as assistants of the locomotive drivers, headmasters and rolling stock technical service masters.



2. At cars and carriages technical service department students learn design and equipment of railway carriages. The specialists are responsible for cars and trains safety on railways. The graduates work as technicians on Trans-Siberian railways and as attendants

of passenger cars.

3. Electricity on railways. This department prepares power net electricians on railways. All lessons are held in special laboratories and classrooms and power net training ground. Students get a broad special education.



4. Automatics and telecommunication on railways.

It is the most difficult and interesting department, because railway needs highly qualified specialists. The graduates work as electricians of automated block signaling on railway.

5. Means of communication service department is very important for traffic control. The students must be



skillful in modern system of telephone and telegraph communication.

6. Economics and bookkeeping department has become necessary as railways need specialists with business and analyzing abilities. They must have knowledge of statistics, marketing, banking, and book-keeping.

7. Railroad Track Construction service.

Specialists in this sphere provide safety of train's traffic and follow freight and passenger delivering in time. They make permanent ways, service and repair railway tracks.



8. Train Operation on railways.

Graduators of this department make traffic plans, control traffic efficiency on the railway. They work as the dispatchers, station operators, train receiving specialists and so on.

9. Highways and air-fields construction service department prepares a transport builder. This profession is one of the most claimed today.

Students in our college have a good opportunity not only to study but they live an interesting life. Those who like to dance and sing can visit “Balagury” – an old students club, which is famous not only in our town. The students go to other regions with concerts.



We are provided with a beautiful stadium, tennis courts, a swimming pool and sport grounds. Our students do different sports. We have a lot of champions who win the prizes in the world events.

Welcome to Ulan-Ude College of Railway Transport and you will have an interesting, reliable and well-paid profession!!!

3. Answer the questions. Use the information in the text above:

- a) What departments are there in our college?
- b) What department do you study at?
- c) Do you like to study at the college? If not, why?
- d) Why did you choose the profession?
- e) What are your plans for the future?
- f) Why is our college considered to be one of the best colleges in Russia?
- g) What prospects are opened to the gradulators of the College of Railway Transport?
- h) The profession of a railway specialist is claimed today, isn't it? Why?
- i) Is our profession well-paid?
- j) Our profession is interesting and easy. Do you agree?
- k) What character must a person have to be a good specialist?

4. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Our college was founded in ...
- b) It is the best ... in ...
- c) The main purpose of our educational establishment is to ...
- d) Our classes are equipped with ...
- e) The students in our college have a good opportunity to ...
- f) The students do not only study, they can ...

5. What specialists are prepared at each department?

Use the following phrases:

- A ... department ... prepares...
- ... work(s) as assistant(s) on ...
- Gradulators of ... department provide ...
- ... make, service and repair ...
- ... are responsible for ...

6. Describe a character of a good worker. What features (manners) must a person have to be a success? Mind the following words and phrases. Use them in your situation.

Responsible, tactful, attentive, kind, clever, calm, reliable, well-mannered, well-educated, honest, tidy, brave, industrious, trustful, creative, energetic, disciplined, considerable, realistic, active, sincere, methodical, inventive, systematic, frank, flexible, promising, cheerful, sociable, skillful, diplomatic, lazy, rude, absentminded, false, stupid, etc.

- One should (must) be ...
- A good specialist should (must) follow (have) ...
- You should behave ...
- You mustn't be ...

7. Write out from the text sentences in:

- Passive Voice
- Present Simple
- Present Perfect
- Past Simple
- Future Simple

Mark the predicates in every sentence.

8. Find out information about your department and your future profession.

Prepare a project on the theme.



Unit 8. Railway transport

8.1 Public transportation

1. *Read and translate the underlined words and phrases.*
2. *Can you guess how the word horsecar is formed?*

THE OMNIBUS and THE HORSECAR

1. Prior to 1825, no city in the world possessed a public transportation system – which may be defined as transportation operating along a fixed route, according to an established schedule, for a single fare. In the United States, horse-drawn carriages for hire called hackneys carried the public on short trips, and stagecoaches served a similar function for more distant journeys.

2. The first transit system was developed in Nantes, France, in 1826, by a retired army officer who set up a short stage line between the center of town and his public baths on the outskirts. When he discovered that passengers were more interested in getting off at intermediate points than in patronizing his baths, he shifted his focus. His new “omnibus” combined the functions of the hackney and the stagecoach. His success spread quickly, and by 1832, the idea had copied in Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, and London⁴.

3. In the United States, omnibus service began in 1829 with Abraham Brower’s route along lower Broadway in New York City; others took the idea to Philadelphia in 1831, Boston in 1835, and Baltimore in 1844. Typically the city government granted a private company – usually a small businessman already in the livery or freight businessman exclusive franchise to operate coaches along a given street. In return, the company agreed to maintain certain minimum levels of service.

4. Although the omnibus represented an obvious improvement over walking, the unpadded benches, poor ventilation, and slow speed provided an uncomfortable ride. Moreover, the heavy, twelve-passenger vehicles were hampered by the condition of city streets, which at best were paved with uneven cobblestones. Not

surprisingly one resident in twenty-five used this form of transportation on a daily basis in 1850 in New York City.

5. Placing the omnibus on iron rails was the next major innovation. Initially developed by John Mason on regular railroad tracks between Prince and Fourteenth streets in Manhattan in 1832; the horse-drawn streetcar, popularly known as the horsecar, combined the low cost, flexibility, and safety of animal power with the efficiency, smoothness, and all-weather capability of a rail right-of-way.

6. The great expansion of horse-drawn railways came after 1852, when Alphonse Loubat developed a grooved rail that lay flush with the pavement. This was an essential improvement because the earliest horsecars had used rails that protruded six inches or more above street level, seriously interfering with coach and wagon traffic. By 1855, the horsecar had forced the omnibus off major thoroughfares and onto secondary routes in New York. By 1860, the same process was taking place in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Montreal, and Boston.

7. The great advantage of the horsecar obviously lay in its use of rails, which made possible a much smoother ride at a speed (six to eight miles per hour) almost twice as fast as the omnibus, an important consideration if one lived at a distance from work. Moreover, the reduced friction enabled a single horse to pull a thirty-to forty-passenger vehicle that had more inside room, an easier exit, and more effective brakes than the typical omnibus. All these advantages lowered operating costs, ultimately reducing the average fare for a single ride from fifteen cents on the omnibus to ten cents on the horsecar. The only person whose ride was not noticeably improved was the driver, who sat unprotected from the weather on an open platform. It was thought that if the platform were enclosed, the driver's attention and alertness might be compromised.

8. By the middle of 1880s, there were 415 street railway companies in the United States operating over six thousand miles of track and carrying 188 million passengers per year or about twelve rides for every man, woman, who lived

in a city at least twenty five hundred persons. The horsecar railways were built much more slowly in Europe. As late as 1875, the total ridership of Paris, London Vienna, and Berlin combined was much less than that of New York City alone. In Tokyo, the largest city in Asia, the horsecar was not even introduced until 1882.

3. Match the headings to the paragraphs.

1. The major innovation
2. The total ridership
3. The omnibus service's beginning
4. The disadvantages of the omnibus
5. The first transit system
6. The transportation system before 1825
7. The displacement of the omnibus
8. The advantages of the horsecar

4. Agree or disagree with the following statements, prove your point of view:

1. The first transit system was developed in Nantes, France, in 1836.
2. The omnibus combined the functions of the hackney and the stagecoach.
3. In 1825, there wasn't any public transportation system in the world.
4. The new "omnibus" wasn't successful.
5. Placing the horse on iron rails was the next major innovation.
6. The horsecars had no any advantages.
7. By the mid-1880s, in the United States there were 415 street railway companies.

5. Answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of transportation were used in the USA prior to 1825?

When and where was the first transit system developed?

2. What was the main reason for setting up a constant short stage line in Nantes?

3. Did the first omnibus look like the modern ones?
4. Was the first omnibus successful?
5. Who granted a private omnibus company in the United States?
6. What did the private company do in return?
7. Did the people of New York and other American cities prefer the omnibuses?
8. Whose innovation was the horsecar?
9. What characteristics did the horsecar combine?
10. What was important for a person who lived at a great distance from work?
11. What advantages lowered operating costs? How did it influence the fare for a ride in the horsecar?
12. How was the expansion of the horsecar happening in Europe?

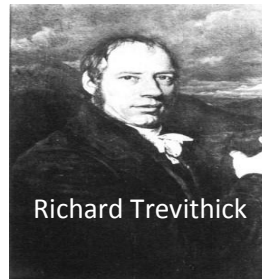
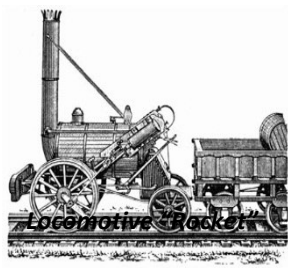
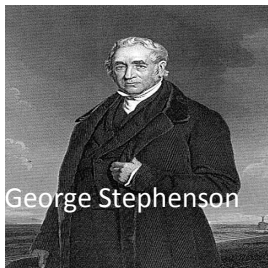
6. Put down all advantages and disadvantages of the horsecar and the omnibus in two columns. What is more numerous? How could this fact influence the choice of people to use this form of transportation?

	+	-
<i>the omnibus</i>		
<i>the horsecar</i>		

7. Retell the text using the plan given below.

1. The headline of the text is... / The text we have read is entitled...
2. The main idea of the text is...
3. In the first paragraph we read about...
4. The next one tells about...
5. From the closing paragraph we found out that...
6. To my mind, this information is... / Speaking about my personal attitude the text seems to me..

8.2. History of English railways



1. Translate the following words from English into Russian.

Economic and political development, means of communication, to draw trains, to put into operation, steam locomotive, inventor, to catch the train, to end the career, to overturn, to develop speed, a great impact into.

2. Read and translate the text.

Railways play a very important part in the national economy of a country because the economic and political development of a country depends on a wide network of transportation systems. Although we have now faster and more modern means of communication and transport, railways are still the fastest and the most popular means of transportation.

The early railways were not like the railways we have today. The very first railways used horses for drawing trains and were put into operation for transporting such products as coal, ore and timber. Later on, the horse railways were used as passenger transport in large cities. But these railways did not last long.

One of the first attempts to use the steam engine to draw passenger and freight trains was made in 1808 by Richard Trevithick, an Englishman, who demonstrated his working model in London. This locomotive was looked at with great interest when it ran on a circular track of iron rails. For a shilling the public could travel in a carriage drawn by the steam engine. The locomotive was called

“Catch-Me-Who-Can”, and people could really catch it because it developed only 12 miles per hour, but one day a rail broke and the locomotive overturned, ending Trevithick’s career as an inventor.

In 1829, George Stephenson, an English inventor and engineer built a successful steam locomotive which he called the “Rocket”. This locomotive was much smaller and lighter than the steam locos developed later and it was much slower. However, it could draw a small train of loaded cars on the railway and developed an unheard speed of 13 mph (21 kmph). The invention of the steam locomotives made the railway the most important of all means of transportation.

mph – miles per hour – мили в час

locos – сокр. от locomotives



3. Answer the questions to the text.

- a) Why are railways important in our life? *Locomotive “Catch-Me-Who-Can”*
- b) What were the first railways like?
- c) What Trevithick and Stephenson are famous for? Were their inventions a success?

4. Finish up the sentences using the text.

- a) The very first railways were ...
- b) The first attempts to use steam engine were made by ...
- c) The first locomotives were ...
- d) These inventions were important for the railways because ...

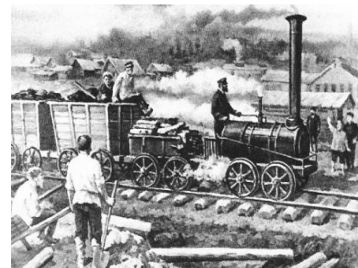
5. Write down from the text the sentences in:

- a) Past Simple b) Past Passive

Mark the predicates in every sentence.

7. Make up small stories using the phrases and words from ex. 1.

8.3 History of Russian railways



1. Find Russian equivalents for the words and phrases:

Steam locomotive, steam engine, diesel and electric locomotives, public railways, tractive power, horse traction, railway construction, steam-powered railways, wide use, early railways, suitable for service, powerful locomotives, comfortable cars, greater speeds.

2. Read and give the title to the text.

Stephenson not only constructed the world's first steam locomotive but he was also the builder of the first public railway in England – the Stockton and Darlington railway using both steam and horses as tractive power. This railway was a success and Stephenson was asked to build another railway, now steam-powered, between Liverpool and Manchester.

The beginning of railway construction in Russia may be traced as back as the second half of the 18th century, when the country was awaking from the long slumber of the Middle Ages. Road building became closely connected with the development of the mining industry. Among the numerous works built in the Urals the most important and the best equipped ones were the Kolyvan-Voskresensk works. It was at those works that the first tram ways in Russia were laid down to link the mines and the works.



In Russia, many people also had doubts about the possibility of using steam engines in the Russian winter. Nevertheless, the first railway using steam traction was put into service at the Nizhniy Tagil metallurgical works. It was a short distance line covering only 854 metres. This railway was followed by another one constructed in 1837. It was a 15-mile public railway between St. Petersburg and Tsarskoye Selo.

The first steam locomotive in Russia was built by the Cherepanovs, father and son, who were talented and skilled workmen of their time. Thanks to the Cherepanovs our country may be placed among the countries which were the first to use steam as a tractive power.

Since that time many changes have been made on railways. Still greater changes will take place in the future. We shall run more powerful locomotives and have more comfortable cars. Greater speeds will be developed by diesel and electric locomotives. Railways will soon be operated by means of electronic computers. A great number of other developments that were not heard and thought of before will be introduced.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Why did many people in Russia think that it was impossible to use steam engines?
- b) What changes have been made in our railway system?
- c) What are the Cherepanovs famous for?
- d) When and where was the first railway built in Russia?

4. Define the tense and the voice of the sentences. (подчеркните глагол - сказуемое в каждом предложении)

- a) In Russia many people had doubts about the possibility of using steam engine.
- b) Since that time many changes have taken place.
- c) This railway was followed by another one constructed in 1837.
- d) Still greater changes will take place soon.

10. Write down from the text sentences in Passive Voice. Change sentences from Passive into Active Voice.

11. Make up a short story using the words to the theme "Railways"

8.3 History of American railways

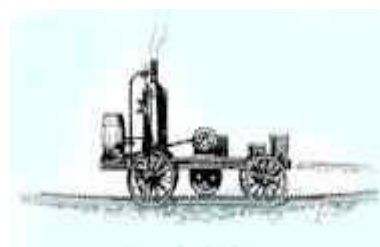
1. Find Russian equivalents to the following words and phrases using the dictionary.

raised track, to finance the project, railroad charter, to foster the boom, to stimulate the railroad building, steam engine.

2. Read and translate the text.

Before the railroads era the United States had a few tram roads. For example, a tramline was operated in Boston in 1795 to haul brick. The first line that could properly be called a railroad, one with raised track traversed by flanged wheels, was the Granite Line, which was built in Massachusetts in 1826 to bring granite for the Bunker Hill Monument from the Quarry to a wharf on the Neponset River. The cars on this short line were moved by gravity and by a team of horses, except on a short incline where power was supplied by a stationary steam engine with a continuous chain.

Some years previously in 1815, the first railroad charter in the United States had been granted by the state of New Jersey to the inventor John Stevens,



father of Robert L. Stevens (the inventor of the T-Rail) and sometimes called the father of American railroads. John Stevens the original organizer of the Pennsylvania Railroad could not finance his project. Actual construction of the rail network in the USA was not begun until 1828, when work was started on the first section of the Baltimore & Ohio. This 20.9 km (13miles) line was opened to traffic in 1830, when construction of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, parent line of the New York Central was begun. In that year the country had a total of 37 km (23 miles) of the railroad operation.

Five years later the national total was 1767 km (1098 miles), and by 1848 had become 9650 km (5996 miles), with virtually of it in states along the Atlantic seaboard. Soon the new towns of the Mississippi River valley were connected with

the eastern seaports. News of the discovery of gold in California in 1849 greatly stimulated railroad building, which was favored at that time by general prosperity.

Federal aid in this period extended indirectly through state governments was important in fostering the boom. The aid was usually in the form of grants of alternate sections of public lands bordering railroad routes. In return the railroads gave the government substantial reductions in rates.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) When and where was the first railroad built in USA?
- b) Who is called the father of the US railroads?
- c) What events helped to build railroads in America in 1849?

4. Finish up the sentences:

- a) The first railroad charter in the United States was granted in ... (1849, 1830, 1815, 1848)
- b) The cars on the first railroad in America were drawn by ... (steam engines, electricity, horses, gravity, diesel locomotives)

5. Find and write out from the text the sentences in:

- a) Past Simple b) Past Passive

(подчеркните глагол-сказуемое в каждом предложении)

6. Make a short story (5 sentences) about the railroad building in the USA. Use the following constructions:

Was operated, were moved by, was started, was begun, was opened, was supplied, were (was) connected, was favored by, was stimulated by.

7. Scan the text.



THE TOM THUMB

(1) The early locomotives were small and slow and they were not powerful. Besides, the rails on which they ran broke very often. So many people did not take them seriously.

(2) But in 1830 Peter Cooper, an American constructed a steam loco which could develop a higher speed than the other engines. The locomotive was so small and light that his inventor called it the Tom Thumb.

(3) The first run of the Tom Thumb was quite successful. The locomotive travelled a 15-mile distance in one hour and 12 minutes to the delight of its inventor and 36 passengers. But the end of the travel was not as happy as the beginning.

(4) On the way back the inventor wanted to show that his loco could run much quicker than a carriage drawn by a horse. The Tom Thumb ran so fast that soon it was really ahead (впереди) of the carriage. Suddenly, something broke in the engine and the locomotive slowed down. The horse ran fast with the passengers looking triumphant and happy.

8. Match the headings (a-d) to the paragraphs (1-4)

- a) Breakdown
- b) Success
- c) American steam loco
- d) The first locomotives

9. Correct the false sentences.

- 1. The first locomotives were powerful.
- 2. The rails broke very often.
- 3. Peter Cooper constructed a steam loco in 1812.
- 4. Peter Cooper's loco was called the Tom Thumb.

5. The Tom Thumb travelled a 15-miles distance in one hour.
6. The Tom Thumb ran fast, suddenly the engine broke and it slowed down.

10. Finish up the sentences using the text

- 1) The early locomotives were ...
- 2) The rails ...
- 3) Peter Cooper made...
- 4) The first Tom Thumb's run ...
- 5) But the end of its travel ...
- 6) The Tom Thumb could run...
- 7) Suddenly, something broke...

Crossword "Speed and comfort"

Left-right:

1. Fast train an also known as ...
2. The first steam locomotive in Russia was built by
3. ... was used on the first railways for drawing train.
4. A number of carriages or truck which are all connected together and which are pulled by engine along a railway.
5. A ...machine such as bus, car or train that carries people or things from place to place.
6. G. Stephenson called his locomotive the "..."
7. A circular object which turns round on a road attached to its center. A pair of ... are fixed under bottom of cars, bus, train etc. so that they can move along.

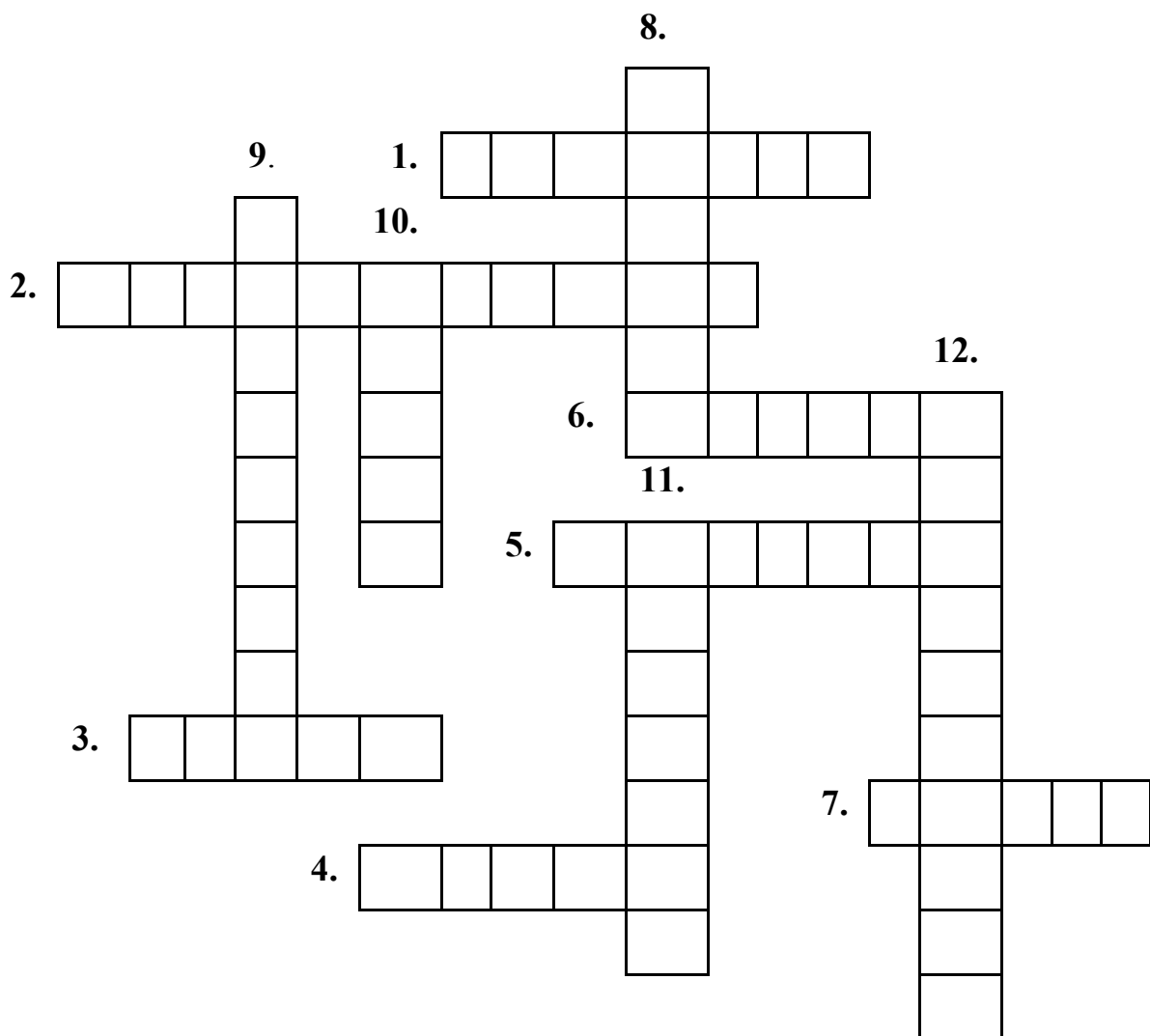
Up-down:

8. The man who operates a locomotive is called an engine
9. A ... is a person who is making a journey or who travels a lot.

10. A vehicle with the wings and one or more engines that enable it to fly through the air.

11. G. Stephenson was the builder of the first public railway in.... the Stockton and Darlington railway.

12. One of the first attempts to use the steam engine to draw passenger and freight train was made in 1808 by ...



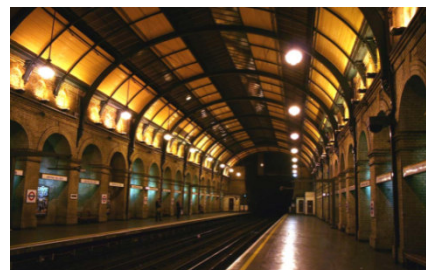
Unit 9. Underground railways

9.1 London underground



1. Write down the following words and phrases and translate them.

Try to make sentences with each word and phrase.



City transport, surface transport, to attract passengers, “sardine box railway”, to reduce, to take candles, discomfort, to become practicable, rapid subway system, to eliminate.

2. Read and translate the text.

The underground railways as a kind of city transport appeared in the second half of the 19th century. The first underground system was proposed for London by Charles Pearson in 1843. But most people criticized the project. It was spoken of as a fantasy. Indeed, when constructed the Metropolitan line, as it was called, was not a success. It was a short distance railway, only a few miles in length, and Londoners went on travelling by surface transport, as they feared to get deep under the ground. But this situation did not last long. Wishing to attract more passengers to the underground railway Alfred Stanley, General Manager of the Metropolitan line filled the stations with flowers and wild animals in cages.

While travelling, however, public experienced many discomforts. The tunnels were made as small as possible in order to reduce construction costs. The coaches themselves were small and narrow. No wonder that people called the underground line a “sardine-box railway”. The small windows in the trains were made in the roof so that passengers could see nothing. The oil and gas lamps used

gave little light. So passengers wishing to read while travelling had to take candles with them. Besides, the steam locomotive filled the tunnels with steam and smoke.

It was this discomfort that later on made engineers introduce electric traction for hauling trains on underground railways.

When put into service, electric trains eliminated steam and smoke and ensured much more frequent service for passengers. Since that time the construction of great rapid subway systems in such great cities as London, New York, Berlin and Moscow has become practicable.

3. Answer the questions according to the text.

- a) Where was the first railway in the world built? When?
- b) Why was not comfortable to travel by the underground railway?
- c) For what reason did people take candles to the metro?
- d) What discomfort did passengers feel traveling in the first underground railway?
- e) Why did people call the London underground “a sardine box”?

4. Finish up the following sentences:

- a) General Manager of the Metro filled the stations with flowers and wild animals so that ...
- b) People took candles to the underground because ...
- c) Londoners did not want to travel by Metro because ...

5. Find in the text and write out sentences in Past Simple and try to change these sentences into negative ones.

6. Make a short story using the words and phrases from ex.1.

9.2 Moscow metropolitan



1. Translate the underlined words and phrases.

2. Read and translate the text.

Moscow metro is the main public transport of the capital carrying over a half of all city passengers. Many metro stations and ticket halls represent historical, cultural and architectural monuments and are protected by the government.

The work on the first section from: Sokolniki to central park was initiated in 1932. While the workers were building this line they encountered many engineering difficulties because of soil conditions and running sand. According to the project almost all lines were to build close to the surface. However, some sections had to be laid in deep tunnels because of geological condition. More than 75.000 men and women took part in the construction of the Moscow metro. On Sundays it was assisted by thousands of volunteers.



Hundreds of Muscovites spent the night of 15 May 1935 at the doors of the stations to be the first passengers, and at 7 a.m. the metro was opened for public use.

The Moscow metro consists of a circle line with twelve stations and other lines radiating from the centre to the countryside. The total length of metro line in Moscow is now nearly 300 km. Construction work is still going on.

The Moscow metro handles several million passengers a day. At peak hours trains are to run with intervals of about eighty seconds. Stations are further apart than those in London so that trains runs at a higher average speed compared with that developed by underground trains abroad. For greater safety of travel all trains in Moscow metro are to be regularly examined.

Russian metro is equipped with the latest machinery and has a perfect air conditioning system. Experiments are being carried out now on a large scale with automatic driver. An electronic computer controls all train movements.

3. Ask 5 questions according to the text.

4. Prove that the following statements are correct. Use the text.

- a) Moscow metropolitan is the main public transport of the capital connecting the central part of the city with industrial and residential areas.
- b) The construction of the first metro line was begun in 1932 and was completed in 1935.
- c) The building of the Moscow metropolitan was carried out in very hard topographical and geological conditions.
- d) About 80,000 people and volunteers were engaged in building of the Moscow metro.

5. Make up a project about Moscow metro.

Unit 10. Travelling by train.

10.1 The importance of railways

1. Read and translate the underlined words.

The railway was invented long ago before the age of steam. First railways were not like that we have today. They were built near coal mines and construction sites. First railways were called “horse railways” because they used horses to carry freight. Later they carried people in large cities. The horses hauled wood, coal and other materials.



In 1829 an Englishman George Stephenson demonstrated the first run of his “iron horse” steam locomotive. He called his new locomotive “Rocket”. “Rocket” developed speed of 35 metres per hour. This event is considered to be an opening of new era, an era of mechanical transport.

Nowadays railways surround the world in many bonds. They carry passengers and freight. People can travel all over the world by trains. We can visit our relatives and friends. Railways help us to see new countries and learn tradition and life people abroad.

But the most important role of railways is to carry freight. Economy of the country depends on the development of railway system. Our railways carry not only home freights, but also they transport more than 50 % of the world freights.

Thus we can say that railways play a great part in the economic, political and cultural development of our country.

2. Answer the following questions using the phrases below:

1. What were the first railways like?

The first railways used ... They developed speed ... They carried ...

2. What event is considered to be an opening of new era of transport?

Stephenson invented ...

3. The main role of railways is to carry passengers, isn't it?

I am sure ... I think ... I consider ... The fact is that ...

4. Why do railways play a great part in our economy?

Economy depends on ... Railways develop

5. Do you like to travel? What means of traveling do you prefer?

10.2 Traveling on British railways

1. Match the columns.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. sleeping-cars | a) Вагон ресторан |
| 2. compartment | b) Багажный вагон |
| 3. a dining-car | c) Билетная касса |
| 4. a luggage van | d) Обратный билет |
| 5. a mail van | e) Почтовый вагон |
| 6. the ticket office | f) Купе |
| 7. return ticket | g) Спальный вагон |

2. Read and translate the text. Make up a plan and retell the text.

An English train is different from continental. It is smaller and there are fewer sleeping-cars. Almost in all carriages each compartment has its own door which is opened only from outside.

The train consists of an engine, first and second class carriages, a sleeping-car, a dining-car, a guards van, a luggage van and a mail van.

When a traveler comes to the railway station to take a train, he goes to the station platform, passes the ticket office, the Train Departure Board, the Information counter and the Destination notice. As a rule, on British railways you need a platform ticket to get to the station platform. You show the ticket to the ticket collector at the ticket barrier and go to the platform. On the station platform the traveler gets into a carriage, finds a vacant seat (back or face to the engine), puts his luggage on the rack above his head and sits down. Sometimes the porter takes his luggage to the carriage, finds a place for him and puts the bags on the rack. Some people reserve seats in advance at a Travel Agency. If they have much luggage they go to the Parcels Office, fill in a luggage-in-advance form stating the number of their ticket and the bags. The railway company collects the luggage at home and delivers it at the address stated in the form.

A traveler on the British railway usually keeps his ticket to the end of the travel as he is to give it to the ticket collector at the place of his destination. The railway fares are rather high and the price depends on the distance and the class of the carriage you travel by.

If you are going not very far and coming back on the same day you may buy a cheap day return ticket which costs less than an ordinary return ticket.

3. Answer the following questions using the text:

1. Is an English train different from a continental one?
2. What is the difference?
3. What does the train consist of?
4. How many classes are there on the British railway?
5. Are there any sleeping-cars?
6. Where does a traveler go when he arrives at the railway station?
7. Where does he buy tickets?
8. What information can you get from the Destination board?
9. What does an Englishman do if he wants to have a good seat on a train?
10. Where does he keep his luggage?
11. Can he send his luggage in advance?
12. What does the railway fare depend on? 13. What is a cheap day return ticket?

4. Continue the sentences.

1. An English train is.....
2. The train consists of.....
3. Each compartment has.....
4. On the station platform the traveler gets.....
5. The railway fares are.....

5. Find and write out from the text the sentences in Present Simple, underline a predicate in each sentence.

6. Tell your partner about British railways.

10.3 Travelling by train



1. Answer the questions.

- a) Do you like travelling?
- b) Why do people travel?

2. Translate new words and phrases.

to be fond of, means of travelling, quicker, dust, dirt, trouble combined, splendid, country-side, sleeper, to afford, deck of the ship, fresh sea wind.

3. Read the text and find the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train.

Almost all people are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various means of travelling. Travelling by air is more comfortable, more convenient and of course quicker than any other means of travelling. There is no dust and dirt of a railway or car journey or troubles with changing from one train to another.

With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole countryside. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey is a long one you can have a comfortable bed in a sleeper. It's important to note that travelling by train is very popular in Russia. Just imagine, more than 1.3 billion people use this kind of transport annually. Actually every wagon has a conductor. And you always can revert to him or her. The conductor can make tea for you. Also you can buy bed-clothes from him or her of course if that is not included into the cost of a ticket.

Russian railways have an interesting peculiarity. Their tracks are wider than in most other countries. Actually 75 per cent of countries use so called Stephenson's tracks. And the Russian track is 1.2 foot wider. Today there are some difficulties with it and now crossing the border takes quite a lot of time. This time

is needed to make Russian trains moving possible even on tracks of the other standard.

Travelling by ship is not very popular now. That is because it has become very expensive and not many people can afford it. But it is very pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under your feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face.

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many places in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your heavy suitcases

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do you think almost all people are fond of travelling?
2. What are the means of travelling?
3. What is your favourite kind of travelling?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car, train and ship journey?
6. Why do many people prefer to travel by car?

5. Fill in the scheme.

Travelling by train

advantages	disadvantages

5. Tell about travelling by train using the scheme.

6. Find adjectives in the text and form Comparative and Superlative Degree of them

10.4 At the railway station

1. Listen and read the dialogue. Say what part of the U. K. the traveller is going to.

Alec: Porter, will you bring my luggage from the cloak-room, please?

Porter: Where for sir?

Alec: I am going by the 10 o'clock train to Glasgow. Will you have this trunk labeled and put in the luggage-van? The suitcase and duffel bag can go on the luggage-rack.

Porter: Right sir. What class?

Alec: First. Try and find me a corner seat in a smoker, facing the engine, if you can.

Porter: Have you booked your ticket yet, sir?

Alec: Not yet. Where's the booking office?

Porter: Come along with me and I shall show you. Here it is, I shall meet you on the platform.

Alec: Which platform is it?

Porter: Number 8, over there.

Alec: One first to Glasgow, please.

Cashier: Single or return?

Alec: Single, please.

Cashier: Upper or lower berth?

Alec: Lower, if there is one. Do I have to change anywhere?

Cashier: No. It's a through train.

Alec: Thank you.

Porter: Here you are. I've found you a corner seat next to the corridor. Your carriage is near the dining car and you can order lunch when the attendant comes.

Alec: What time shall we get to Glasgow?

Porter: By 7 o'clock you shall have arrived there.

Alec: Thank you.



Porter: I hope, at 8 tomorrow you will walk along the streets in your city.

Alec: Well, I've still got a few minutes to spare, so I'll go to the nearest bookstall and get a novel to read during a journey.

Porter: Don't miss the train, sir.

Alec: That's all right. The train doesn't leave for another ten minutes and it won't take me more than five minutes to get a book.

2. *Agree or disagree with following statements:*

1. Alec is going by the 9 o'clock train.
2. He will have to change trains.
3. His carriage is near the dining-car.
4. He will have arrived in Glasgow by 7 o'clock.
5. He never reads in the trains.
6. He will buy a newspaper to read in the train.

3. *Answer the questions:*

1. Does Alec ask the porter to have the trunk labeled?
2. Has the traveller booked a ticket?
3. Does he buy a single or return ticket?
4. He has an upper berth, doesn't he?
5. What is his carriage nearby?
6. What does he always do in the train?
7. Say if he has some luggage with him.
8. Prove that he is leaving for Glasgow alone.
9. Prove that he won't change trains.

4. *Act the conversation between Alec and the Porter. Alec and the Cashier.*

5. *Change direct speech into indirect*

6. *Find and write out the sentences in:*

a) *Present Simple* b) *Future Simple* c) *Present Continuous* d) *Present Perfect*.

7. *Match two columns.*

I'd like a return ticket.	Когда поезд прибывает в Манчестер?
I'd like a single ticket, please.	Когда отправляется следующий поезд до Лондона?
I'd like two return tickets to London, please.	Я хотел бы билет туда и обратно.
What time does the next train to London leave?	Я хотел бы купить два билета до Лондона и обратно.
When does the train get in to (arrive in) Manchester?	Пожалуйста, я хотел бы билет в одну сторону.

8. *Translate into English.*

1. Когда отходит последний поезд на Санкт-Петербург?
2. С какой платформы и с какого пути отходят поезда на Москву?
3. Коля достал одно нижнее и одно верхнее место в отдельном купе скорого поезда.
4. Нам надо делать пересадку? – Нет, это прямой поезд. Вы доедете до места назначения без пересадки.
5. Да, это поезд на Санкт-Петербург, но это скорый поезд, а у вас билет на почтовый.
6. С какой платформы отходят поезда на Новгород?
7. Моя мама не любит есть в вагоне ресторане.
8. Я не достал билет на прямой поезд, и мне пришлось делать две пересадки.
9. Насколько я знаю, поезд на Новгород – дневной, и в нем есть только места для сидения.
11. Я опоздал на поезд, и мне пришлось ждать два часа.



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