

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ОРЛОВСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»**

РАЗВИТИЕ НАВЫКОВ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

*Ó:ááí î-ì áò îäè:áñéîá î îñáèá
(ññ äö. 030501 65, 030505 65, 1-é èóðñ)*

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Р17 **Развитие навыков устной речи на английском языке: Учебно-методическое пособие (спец. 030501 65, 030505 65, 1-й курс)/**
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Предисловие

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для курсантов 1 курса дневного отделения, обучающихся по специальностям 030505 65 «Правоохранительная деятельность», 030501 65 «Юриспруденция». Цель учебно-методического пособия - обеспечить практическое овладения языком в пределах лексических тем, включенных в программу 1 курса. Материал обеспечивает курсантов овладение навыками чтения, говорения, аудирования и письма.

Учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений для работы над темами «Личность и ее интересы», «Личность». Система упражнений предусматривает работу над всеми видами речевой деятельности.

Все упражнения составлены таким образом, что преподаватель будет иметь возможность варьировать задания и устанавливать их последовательность в соответствии с уровнем знаний учащихся.

Некоторые задания также можно использовать для самостоятельной работы курсантов под руководством преподавателя. Работа может осуществляться при помощи словарей.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано при подготовке к экзамену по английскому языку, так как оно дает возможность курсанту вспомнить основной лексический материал по изучаемым темам.

UNIT 1

1. Study the new words on the topic

character – характер
taste – вкус
according to – в соответствии с, согласно
to include – включать
variety – разнообразие
activity – деятельность
gardening – садоводство
grown-up – взрослый (человек)
computer games – компьютерные игры
relatively - относительно, сравнительно
drawing – рисование
painting – живопись
sculpture – скульптура
to design – создавать
costume – одежда, костюм
handicraft – ремесло, ручная работа
hobbyist – любитель, человек, имеющий определенное хобби
matchbox – спичечный коробок
postcard – открытка
value – ценность
valuable – ценный, дорогой
to collect – собирать
stamp – марка
coin – монета
to house – помещать, размещать
in a small way – в малом масштабе, понемногу
item – предмет
a good deal of – много
rare – редкий
private – частный, личный
to take pleasure in – получать удовольствие от
no matter what kind of hobby a person has – чем бы человек ни увлекался
exciting – увлекательный, захватывающий
aspect – аспект, сторона
opportunity – возможность
to add – добавлять

2. Read the text and translate it into Russian

Hobbies

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Usually hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to traveling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It is a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it is becoming more and more popular.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. President Bill Clinton, for example, plays the saxophone.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

3. Answer the questions on the text

- 1) Tastes differ. Can you say the same about hobbies?
- 2) Have you chosen a hobby according to your character and taste?
- 3) Which hobby groups do you know?
- 4) The most popular hobby group is doing things, isn't it? What kind of activities does this group include?
- 5) What do you know about gardening?
- 6) Do you like computer games?
- 7) Are you fond of making things?
- 8) Do you know any hobbies of the famous people?
- 9) Have you ever collected anything?
- 10) What can be collected?
- 11) Do you know of any private collections that were given to museums or art galleries?
- 12) Do you agree that learning can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby? Why?

4. Read the text and say what it is all about in Russian

WAYS OF HOLIDAY-MAKING

If you are tired of your usual holiday routine, there are many things you can do to vary it. Some take a certain amount of physical energy, but think of the good it will do you.

People say there's nothing to compare with a camping holiday. Personally I think it's only for the young, and will make them appreciate home comforts. Be prepared for damp, mosquitoes, beetles and cow dung, which is never noticed until the following morning. This sort of holiday teaches the young how to survive, and strangely enough they seem to enjoy it, finding great pleasure in making bonfires and cooking barbecues.

Bicycle holidays are an excellent way of taking exercise. Bear in mind that you are not a professional, and don't try to do more than 30 or 40 miles a day. Keep to side roads wherever possible, and don't overtire yourself.

A walking holiday, in good weather with a pleasant companion or two, will do you more good than any other. Select your shoes carefully. Your rucksack should contain a change of everything, but nothing that is not absolutely essential.

The seaside is good for most people, but definitely bad for some. Take the sun and the sea gradually, and don't stay on the beach for too long. In fact, short holidays taken often probably do you more good than an annual long one. After the first week or two, you begin to get bored, sun burnt, and lazy.

It's a good idea to have a hobby or interest at the seaside. Take a skin diving mask and see how many sorts of fish you can find. Walk along the beach collecting shells or interesting pebbles.

On this sort of holiday you should be thoroughly relaxed and soak in the sun and sea air. There is nothing better for giving you vitality and energy to keep you going through the winter.

A winter holiday is probably even better for you than a summer one. You need it more at that time of a year.

Once you learn to ski, you can go on doing so to a very advanced age, as long as you don't do it too strenuously and break a leg. If this happens it will take a long time to heal and you may never be able to ski again.

There are many other things to do besides skiing. Skating is amusing, and not all that difficult to learn. You can walk on snowshoes, and the mountains are particularly lovely when you get away from the crowded ski slopes.

It is even easier to sunburn in the snow than on the beach, so be careful, but do get some sun – it will keep you healthier for the rest of the winter.

5. Read the text and single out the main points of planning holidays

PLANNING HOLIDAYS

Everyone needs at least one holiday a year, so when you begin spending sleepless nights thinking about the sun and the sea, when you think longingly of the green countryside and forget the mosquitoes and the boredom, there's no doubt about it – you're ready for a holiday.

Even a weekend is better than nothing. You need to get away from all your usual routines and get some fresh air and a change of perspective.

You should also take occasional holidays without the family. Husbands and children can do very well without you for a limited time and, if they cannot, they must learn to. It will be good for them to realize how much you do for them during the rest of the year. It is necessary for children to realize at a very young age that they can do without their parents. It teaches them independence.

Go somewhere quiet, where the climate is pleasant and invigorating. For the first couple of days, rest and sleep as much as you can. If you are in the mountains, give yourself a day or two to get used to the altitude; by the sea, have a daily swim.

Do things the way they are done in the country you are staying and eat the local food. Get to know the natives and their customs. Do a little sightseeing, even if you do not like it. Always have a dictionary of the local language, and pick up a few words. It is a good idea to get to know the place as well as you can.

How you prefer complete solitude, take some books and catch up on your reading.

Be sure to take the necessary clothes and equipment, but don't burden yourself with a mountain of luggage full of things you will never use. Dress simply and in accord with the climate. Bring whatever sporting equipment you plan to use.

The sun is good for some people, and very bad for others. Don't overdo it; your skin will turn to leather and age much faster if you get it too brown. Protective oils and creams are a very necessary part of your holiday equipment.

You should try and store up energy and vitality to see you through the winter months. Be willing to put up with small inconveniences, and don't allow yourself to be annoyed. Things will not be done in the way you do them; so much the better. Take note of the good, and pass over the bad in silence. Try and learn something useful from your holiday. Bring back an unusual peasant recipe or a local pottery jug. Don't burden yourself with a camera unless you are a genuine enthusiast; you will be always looking through it instead of directly at what is around you. And don't indulge in that useless habit of sending holiday postcards – if you forget all about home, you will come back with far more interesting tales to tell.

6. In groups discuss the following text. Decide whether camping is an ideal way of spending a holiday

CAMPING IS AN IDEAL WAY OF SPENDING A HOLIDAY

There was a time when camping was considered to be a poor way of spending a holiday: OK for boy scouts and hard-up students, but hardly the thing for sophisticated, comfort-loving adults. The adults have at last discovered that the boy scouts have really been on to a good thing all these years. If you go camping it no longer means that you will be bitten to death by mosquitoes; have to drink brackish coffee; live on corned beef; suffocate or freeze in a sleeping-bag; hump gargantuan weights on your back. Camping has become the great pursuit of motorists the world over. All the' discomforts associated with it have been miraculously whisked away. For a modest outlay, you can have a comfortable, insulated tent. For a not-so-modest

outlay, you can have an elaborate affair which resembles a portable bungalow, complete with three bedrooms, a living-room, a kitchen and a porch. The portable furniture is light and comfortable; the gas stove brews excellent coffee or grills a tender steak; the refrigerator keeps the beer and ice-cream cold; and as for a good night's rest, well, you literally sleep on air. What more could you want?

No wonder the great rush is on. You see, camping has so much to offer. You enjoy absolute freedom. You have none of the headaches of advance hotel booking or driving round and round a city at midnight looking for a room. There are no cold hotel breakfasts, no surly staff to tip. For a ludicrously small sum, you can enjoy comforts which few hotels could provide. Modern camping sites are well equipped with hot and cold running water and even shops and dance floors! Low-cost holidays make camping an attractive proposition. But above all, you enjoy tremendous mobility. If you don't like a place, or if it is too crowded, you can simply get up and go. Conversely, you can stay as long as you like. You're the boss.

And then there's the sheer fun of it – especially if you have a family. Moping around a stuffy hotel room wondering what they are going to give you for dinner is a tedious business. By comparison, it's so exciting to arrive at a camp site, put up your tent and start getting a meal ready. You are active all the time and you are always close to nature. Imagine yourself beside some clear stream with mountains in the background. Night is falling, everything is peaceful – except for the delightful sound of chops sizzling in the pan! Camping provides you with a real change from everyday living. You get up earlier, go to bed earlier, develop a hearty appetite. You have enormous opportunity to meet people of various nationalities and to share your pleasures with them. People are so friendly when they are relaxed. How remote the strained world of hotels seems when you are camping! How cold and unfriendly the formal greeting that are exchanged each day between the residents! For a few precious weeks in the year, you really adopt a completely different way of life. And that's the essence of true recreation and real enjoyment.

UNIT 2

1. Study the new words on the topic

adolescent – подросток
adult – взрослый
senior citizens – пожилые граждане
victim – жертва
witness – свидетель
suspect – подозреваемый
first offender – преступник, впервые совершивший преступление
repeater – рецидивист
on bail – под залог
on probation – на поруки
handicapped – нетрудоспособные
cross-section of the population – поперечный разрез населения
live up to – придерживаться (чего-то)
impartial – беспристрастный, непредвзятый
a dispenser of justice – отправляющий правосудие
lawyer – юрист
judge – судья
executioner – исполнитель приговора
nurse – сиделка, няня
a law enforcer – специалист правоприменительной деятельности
a psychologist – психолог
a criminologist – криминолог
a protector – защитник
a defender – защитник
a supervisor – надсмотрщик, руководитель, надзиратель
an observer – наблюдатель
an intervenient – интервент

2. Give the definitions for the following notions

A victim is a person who ...
A witness is a person who ...
A suspect is a person who ...
A first offender is a person who ...
A repeater is a person who ...
A dispenser of justice is...
A lawyer is a person who ...
A judge is a person who ...
An executioner is a person who ...
A supervisor is a person who ...
A criminologist is a person who ...
A law enforcer is ...

3. Guess the words denoting the following notions

A person who gives evidence in the court is a ...

A person who commits a crime for the first time is a ...

A person who commits a crime for the second time is a ...

A person who impose the sentence for the committed crime is a ...

A person who suffers during the committing of the crime is a ...

4. Read the text and translate it into Russian

The Community Services of a Police Officer

Contacts. Throughout his career, a police officer will meet people from all walks of life: children, adolescents, adults, senior citizens; the sick and the healthy; the poor and the rich; the educated and the uneducated; people of all colours, races, religions and languages; victims, witnesses, suspects; first offenders as well as repeaters; people on bail or on probation; prisoners, as well as the general public, the handicapped, etc. No other professional has to deal with such a cross-section of people and such a variety of situations.

Professional Services. Regardless of the nature of the persons or situations the police officer encounters, he must live up to his professional code of ethics, which defines the police officer as a humane, impartial, effective and competent individual. He must constantly consider himself as a professional at the service of individuals and the community. His temper, drives, tendencies and emotions must be controlled. The many temptations to act as a dispenser of justice, i.e. to play the parts of police officer, lawyer, judge and executioner rolled into one, must be overcome.

The police officer is, as needed, singularly or in combination, a social worker, a nurse, a psychologist, a criminologist, a law enforcer, a protector, a defender, a friend, a supervisor, an observer or an intervenient.

Professional Intervention. The truly professional police officer is therefore a «community services professional».

5. Match properly the following word combinations

walks	of life
senior	offenders
first	citizens
people	on bail
the general	of people
a cross-section	public
live up to	the professional code
a dispenser	the parts
to play	of justice
a social	enforcer
a law	worker
community	services professional

6. Fill in the gaps according to the information given in the text

- 1) Throughout his career, a police officer will meet ...
- 2) No other professional has to deal with ...
- 3) The police officer encounters must live up to ...
- 4) The police officer must constantly consider himself as ...
- 5) The many temptations to act as ...
- 6) The police officer is singularly or in combination ...
- 7) The truly professional police officer is therefore ...

7. Decide whether the following sentences true or false according to the information given in the text

- 1) Throughout his career, a police officer will meet only children, adolescents.
- 2) Throughout his career, a police officer will meet people from all walks of life.
- 3) A police officer has to deal with a cross-section of people and a variety of situations.
- 4) A police officer has to deal with a certain section of people and some difficult situations.
- 5) A police officer must live up to his professional code of ethics, which defines the police officer as a humane, impartial, effective and competent individual.
- 6) As usual a police officer has no special professional code of ethics.
- 7) A police officer is a professional at the service of individuals and the community.
- 8) A police officer must control his temper and overcome the temptations.
- 9) The police officer combines only the duties a social worker and a law enforcer.
- 10) The truly professional police officer is therefore a «community services professional».

8. Answer the questions on the text

- 1) Who will a police officer meet throughout his career?
- 2) Who does a police officer have to deal with?
- 3) What must the police officer encounters live up to?
- 4) What must a police officer constantly consider himself as?
- 5) What temptations must a police officer overcome?
- 6) What is “the truly professional police officer”?

9. Use the verb “to be” in the proper forms. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) The police officer encounters ... children, adolescents, adults, senior citizens; the sick and the healthy; the poor and the rich; the educated and the uneducated; people of all colours, races, religions and languages.
- 2) What a police officer has to deal with ... a cross-section of people and such a variety of situations.
- 3) All the police officers ... humane, impartial, effective and competent individuals.

4) As a real police officer I ... a professional at the service of individuals and the community.

5) A real police officer temper, drives, tendencies and emotions must ... controlled.

6) There ... many temptations to act as a dispenser of justice.

7) The police officer ... a social worker, a nurse, a psychologist, a criminologist, a law enforcer, a protector, a defender, a friend, a supervisor, an observer or an intervenient.

8) The truly professional police officer must ... a «community services professional».

10. Use the adjective and adverbs in the brackets in the proper forms. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) Being the (professional) officer in our district he always do his work (good) of all.

2) Moscow is one of the (old) Russian city.

3) Washington is not the (large) city in the USA but in the political sense it is the (important) city in the country.

4) This street is (narrow) than that one.

5) Wall street is well-known all over the world as the (busy) street in the USA.

6) All the cross-town streets are (short) than avenues.

7) Moscow is not only the political centre of the country but one of the (big) industrial centers.

8) There are (many) than one hundred and fifty museums in the capital of Russia.

11. Use the verbs in the brackets in the Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite Tenses.

1) After graduating from the institute I (become) a militia officer.

2) Last year my friend (enter) the Orel Law Institute and now he (study) many interesting subjects.

3) The fact (be) that throughout his career, a police officer (meet) many different people from all spheres of life.

4) Yesterday the police officer (discover) some new facts on this case.

5) Tomorrow the investigator (search) the crime scene.

6) A police officer (deal) with a cross-section of people and a variety of situations.

7) After graduating from the institute we (live up) to the professional code of ethics of a militia officer.

8) Usually a police officer (control) his temper and (overcome) the temptations.

9) Last year my friend (work) at the police department and (combine) the duties of different specialists.

10) The truly professional police officer (be) a «community services professional».

12. Study some new vocabulary before working with dialogues.

a future detective – будущий сыщик, детектив

a future field-criminalist – будущий эксперт-криминалист

to prevent crimes – предотвращать преступления

to solve crimes – раскрывать преступления

crime detection – уголовный розыск

crime solution – раскрытие преступления

crime prevention – предотвращение преступления

to train – обучать, тренировать

a lawyer – юрист

the organs of the Militia – органы милиции

to have labs in Criminalistics – получать практические занятия по

криминалистике

to develop fingerprints – проявлять отпечатки пальцев

to make plaster casts – делать гипсовые слепки

to use crime techniques – использовать техники уголовной деятельности

undercover work – негласная, секретная работа

the correlation – соотношение

covert functions – негласные, скрытые функции

observing – наблюдение

the principle of legality – принцип законности

an operative – оперативник

the Criminal Investigation Department – отдел уголовных расследований

an investigator – следователь

to direct primary crime scene investigation – руководить предварительным

осмотром места преступления

to establish corpus delicti – представить состав преступления

to bring a criminal action – предавать правосудию

to bring smb. to justice – предавать правосудию

to make a record of the crime scene inspection – составлять протокол

осмотра места преступления

duty – обязанность

fighting crime – борьба с преступностью

to function effectively – эффективно функционировать

to perform perfectly well a lot of professional details in his service – умело

представлять большое количество профессиональных моментов в своей службе

to define crime – определять преступление

to examine the scene – осматривать место преступления

evidence – улики, доказательства

to catch the criminal – поймать преступника

to take measures – принимать меры

to operate in plain clothes – работать в гражданской одежде

to perform well under operational conditions – умело действовать в оперативной обстановке
to use the informants – использовать информантов
confidential information – конфиденциальная информация
an offender – преступник
specific criminal specialty – специфическая уголовная направленность (специальность)
a potential crime – потенциальное преступление
to possess common sense – обладать здравым смыслом
decision-making judgment – умение правильно принимать решения
to combine theory and practice – объединять теорию и практику
a distinctive mark – отличительная черта
close associate – тесное сотрудничество
to become familiar with the modus operandi – ознакомиться со способом действия
to require – требовать
sleuthing powers – сыскные способности
professional aptitudes – профессиональные склонности, способности

13. Act out the following dialogue.

1. A: Excuse me, what is your name?
B: My name is B. And what is your name?
A: My name is A. Are you a first-year student of the Moscow Law Institute?
B: Well, yes, I am. I am a future detective. And what about you?
A: I am not a future detective. I am a future field-criminalist. This profession is very interesting, isn't it?
B: Yes, it is. And it is very difficult too. We are to prevent and to solve crimes.
A: Yes, that's right! Good bye.
B: Good bye.

2. A: Does A. study Criminalistics?
B: Yes, of course. His Institute trains future lawyers for the organs of the Militia.
A: Is he going to be a field-criminalist?
B: I think so. He likes to have his labs in Criminalistics.
A: What does he do there?
B: He learns to develop fingerprints, to make plaster casts, use some crime techniques and so on.
A: Oh, he is going to be a great specialist, isn't he?
B: Yes, certainly.

3. A: I'd like to ask you about something.
B: You are welcome.
A: What do you think of undercover work?
B: Oh, that's not so easy.

A: I mean the correlation between our covert functions and the necessity of observing the principle of legality.

B: Oh, that's easy. Don't you know that undercover methods are O.K. as far as they work for crime detection and crime solution?

A: I see. Still I think that's very problematic.

B: I agree.

4. A: What specialists does your Institute train?

B: It trains lawyers for the Militia, mostly operatives for the Criminal Investigation Department.

A: And what about investigators? Can they work as investigators if they want to?

B: I think so. This work is very difficult and interesting at the same time.

A: What should an investigator do?

B: He should direct primary crime scene investigation and detection, establish corpus delicti and bring a criminal action.

A: Can he also make a record of the crime scene inspection?

B: Yes, of course. It is also his duty.

5. A: Excuse me, does your friend function effectively in fighting crime?

B: Oh, yes, he does. He can perform perfectly well a lot of professional details in his service.

A: Can he define crime quickly and accurately?

B: Yes, he can. He does it very well. He usually examines the scene very carefully.

A: And what about evidence at the crime scene and detection and catching the criminal? Does he take any measures to do that?

B: Oh, he takes measures not only to catch the criminal but also to bring him to justice.

A: And does he conduct search for discovery of stolen property and instruments of a crime?

B: He always does it at a proper moment because he is a good judge of a human nature.

6. A: Excuse me, does your friend often operate in plain clothes?

B: Yes, he does. And he performs well under operational conditions while on plain-clothes duty.

A: And what does he do? Does he work with the informants?

B: Certainly, he does. He chooses and uses the informants as a source of information in criminal investigation.

A: Do they give him confidential information about the offenders of the specific criminal specialty?

B: Yes, they do. And of potential crimes too.

A: How does he choose the informants?

B: I think he should possess common sense and decision-making judgment for that.

7. A: Excuse me, is criminal investigation your profession?

B: Yes, it is. I do my best to combine theory and practice in crime prevention and crime solution.

A: Do you often operate in plain clothes when you investigate serious crimes and the efforts of professional criminals.

B: Well, yes, I do, because it is easier for a plain-clothes man to come to know personally the offenders of the specific criminal specialty.

A: Do you also come to know their distinctive marks and their close associates?

B: Certainly, I do. I also become familiar with the modus operandi.

A: Are you really interested in your work?

B: Yes, of course. It is very exciting and, by the way, very useful.

8. A: Excuse me, where do you study?

B: Oh, I study at the Militia College to be an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department. And what about you? I think you are also a student of the police college.

A: That's right. I am also a student of the Police College. I study at the Sacramento State College to be an investigator.

B: Your future profession requires some professional aptitudes and sleuthing powers, I think.

A: Of course, it does.

B: Do you possess decision-making judgment, what do you think?

A: Well, yes, I think, it is a very important part of police work.

B: Certainly. Our work is very important indeed.

14. Make your own dialogues using the following schemes.

1. A: Excuse me, ... ?

B: My name is And ... ?

A: My name is Are you a ... of the ... Institute?

B: Well, yes, I am. I am a And what about you?

A: I am a This profession is ... , ... ?

B: Yes, it is. And it is ... too. We are to ... and to

A: Good bye.

B: Good bye.

2. A: Does ... study ...?

B: Yes, of course. His Institute trains ... for the

A: Is he going to be a ... ?

B: I think so. He likes to have

A: What does he do there?

B: He learns to, to make, use and so on.

A: Oh, he is going to be a,?

B: Yes, certainly.

3. A: I'd like to ask

B: You are

A: What do you think of undercover work?

B: Oh, that's

A: I mean ... between our and

B: Oh, that's Don't you know that undercover methods are O.K. as far as ?

A: I see. Still I think that's

B: I

4. A: What ... does your Institute train?

B: It trains ... for ..., mostly ... for

A: And what about ...? Can they work as ... if they want to?

B: I think so. This work is and ... at the same time.

A: What should an ... do?

B: He should and ..., and bring

A: Can he also make a record ?

B: Yes, It is also his

5. A: Excuse me, does your friend ... effectively in?

B: Oh, yes, he does. He can a lot of in his service.

A: Can he and ... ?

B: Yes, he can. He usually very carefully.

A: And what about evidence and ... and ? Does he take any
... ?

B: Oh, he not only to but also to

A: And does he conduct of and?

B: He always does it at a because he is a

6. A: Excuse me, does your friend often operate in?

B: Yes, he does. And he under while on ...-... duty.

A: And what does he do? Does he work ... ?

B: Certainly, he does. He ... and ... the informants as a in criminal

A: Do they give him about the ... of the specific?

B: Yes, they do. And of too.

A: How does he?

B: I think he should possess and ...-... .. for that.

7. A: Excuse me, is your ... ?

B: Yes, it is. I do my best to and ... in crime ...and crime

A: Do you often ... in when you investigate and the

B: Well, yes, I do, because it is easier for a ...-... man to come to know personally

A: Do you also come to know their and their ?

B: Certainly, I do. I also become ... with the

A: Are you really interested in ... ?

B: Yes, of course. It is very ... and very

8. A: Excuse me, where do you study?

B: Oh, I study at the to be an ... of the And what about you? I think you are also a ... of the

A: That's right. I am also a ... of the I study at the to be an

B: Your future profession requires and, I think.

A: Of course, it does.

B: Do you possess ...-... .., what do you think?

A: Well, yes, I think, it is a of

B: Certainly. Our work is very ... indeed.

15. Make your own dialogues without any schemes using vocabulary on the topic

UNIT 3

1. Study the new words on the topic

knowledgeable – хорошо осведомленный

act – акт, документ

regulation – предписание, устав

government agencies – правительственные организации

utility offices – общественные предприятия

available – доступный

general inquiries – общие вопросы

courteously – вежливо, обходительно

to obtain an answer – получить ответ

a citizen – гражданин

to achieve a better understanding – достичь лучшего понимания

through meticulous research – посредством тщательного исследования

to locate the offender – определить местонахождение преступника

a delinquent – правонарушитель, преступник

to spot potential accident – отметить потенциальное происшествие

hazard – угроза

to intervene – вмешиваться, препятствовать чему-то

to fall within one's jurisdiction – входить в чьи-либо полномочия

to uncover – обнаруживать

to harm smb. – причинять кому-либо вред

to be skilled in detection – обладать умелыми в розыскной деятельности

to implement – выполнять, осуществлять

to establish contacts – устанавливать контакты

to recur – повторяться

groundwork – основная работа

to take advantage of opportunities – извлекать выгоду из возможностей

conjunction – соединение, союз

robbery target-hardening – меры по предотвращению грабежей

a preventionist – специалист по предотвращению

2. Find the synonyms to the following words

act

to harm smb.

available

statute

general inquiries

accessible

courteously

common questions

to obtain an answer

politely

a citizen

to get a response

through meticulous research

dweller

to locate the offender

by careful examination

a delinquent

to discover a criminal

hazard

threat

to intervene

an offender

to uncover

to damage

to discover
to interfere
to implement
to recur
groundwork
to takes advantage of smth.
conjunction

to fulfill
to occur again
basic work
to profit
combination

3. Find the antonyms to the following words

knowledgeable
available
general inquiries
courteously
to obtain an answer
to achieve a better understanding
hazard
to uncover
to harm smb.
to be skilled in detection
to recur
groundwork
to takes advantage of

additional work
ignorant
to lose the opportunity
inaccessible
to occur for the first time
private question
to be unskilled in detection
impolite
to ask a question
to protect smb.
to lose the trace of smb.
to have different opinions
safety

opportunities

4. Give the definitions for the following notions

- 1) A knowledgeable specialist is a person who ...
- 2) Utility offices are ...
- 3) A citizen is someone who ...
- 4) A delinquent is a person who ...
- 5) Hazard is something that ...
- 6) Groundwork is ...
- 7) Robbery target-hardening is ...
- 8) A preventionist is a person who ...
- 9) Conjunction is ...
- 10) General inquiries are ...

5. Read the text and translate it into Russian

Some Important Professional Functions of a Police Officer

An Information Officer. The police officer is very knowledgeable about the different acts and regulations and is familiar with the area where he operates: he knows the streets, buildings, businesses, industries, government agencies and utility offices, he knows the various institutes and their names and directors, the residents who live in the area, the community and professional services that are available, etc. Police duties also include answering the public's general inquiries politely and

courteously. Should a police officer not be able to provide the information himself, he calls his station, his colleagues or other citizens and agencies, in order to obtain an answer. Thanks to the police radio, some of these tasks are now made easier. In this way, the police officer often learns at the same time as the citizen and, in the long run, the knowledge gained will help him achieve a better understanding of his area.

A Detective. Through meticulous research or an aggressive patrol (and not an aggressive attitude), the police officer locates the offender, the delinquent or the criminal. He also spots potential accident and fire hazards and other problem areas. Once a problem has been detected, he may intervene himself or contact the proper authorities, if the matter does not fall within his jurisdiction. It is the police officer who finds the person requiring support or special care... It is he who uncovers people and situations likely to harm someone.

A Preventionist. Besides being skilled in detection, the police officer implements methods, establishes contacts and intervenes personally to prevent certain situations from recurring, to stop negative practices that already exist or are about to start. The police officer contacts individuals and agencies in order to prevent any situations which may harm citizens or society. The groundwork for such prevention is first of all laid by making friendly contacts with children at school, in the street or even at home. Depending on the region and the seasons, etc., the police officer takes advantage of any opportunities which occur during a particular contact or in conjunction with various campaigns concerning fire and accident prevention, robbery target-hardening, traffic and water safety, as well as community relations in general. He uses each opportunity to talk about the benefits of prevention with the child, adolescent, adult, senior citizen.

6. Match properly the following word combinations

a knowledgeable	to harm
to be familiar with	to takes advantage of
community and professional	in conjunction with
to be able to	robbery
to obtain	traffic and water
to achieve	the benefits of
through meticulous	police officer
an aggressive	the area
to locate	services
to spot	the offender
to contact the proper	people
to fall within	practices
to uncover	in detection
to require	support or special care
to be skilled	a better understanding
to implement	an answer
to establish	methods
to stop negative	prevention

safety	potential accident
contacts	authorities
provide the information	one's jurisdiction
research	citizens or society
patrol	any opportunities
target-hardening	various campaigns

8. Fill in the gaps according to the information given in the text

- 1) The police officer is very knowledgeable about ...
- 2) Police duties also include ...
- 3) If a police officer is not able to provide the information himself, he ...
- 4) Through meticulous research or an aggressive patrol ...
- 5) He also spots ...and ...
- 6) Once a problem has been detected, a police officer may ...
- 7) It is the police officer who finds ... uncovers ...
- 8) Being skilled in detection, the police officer ...
- 9) The police officer contacts ... and ... in order to ...
- 10) The groundwork for prevention is ...
- 11) Depending on the region and the seasons the police officer ...
- 12) A police officer uses each opportunity ...

9. Decide whether the following sentences true or false according to the information given in the text

- 1) The police officer is very knowledgeable about the different acts and regulations and is familiar with the area where he operates.
- 2) The police officer is absolutely ignorant about the different acts and regulations and about the area where he operates.
- 3) Police duties include answering the public's general inquiries politely and courteously.
- 4) If a police officer is not able to provide the information himself, he calls his station, his colleagues or other citizens and agencies, in order to obtain an answer.
- 5) If a police officer is not able to provide the information himself, he calls government authorities in order to help him.
- 6) Thanks to the police radio, some of the police tasks are now made easier.
- 7) Through meticulous research or an aggressive patrol, the police officer locates the offender, the delinquent or the criminal.
- 8) The police officer locates the offender, the delinquent or the criminal through information obtained from the informants.
- 9) The police officer spots potential accident and fire hazards and other problem areas.
- 10) It is the police officer who finds the person requiring support or special care.
- 11) The police officer usually doesn't deal with uncovering people and with situations likely to harm someone.

12) The police officer implements methods, establishes contacts and intervenes personally to prevent certain situations from recurring, to stop negative practices that already exist or are about to start.

13) The groundwork for prevention is laid by making friendly contacts with children at school, in the street or even at home.

14) The police officer takes advantage of any opportunities which occur during a particular contact.

10. Answer the questions on the text

- 1) What is police officer very knowledgeable about?
- 2) What do the police duties include?
- 3) What does a police officer do if he is not able to provide the information himself?
- 4) What does a police officer do through meticulous research or an aggressive patrol?
- 5) What does a police officer spot?
- 6) What may a police officer do when a problem has been detected?
- 7) Who does a police officer find and uncover?
- 8) What are the duties of a police officer who is skilled in detection?
- 9) Who is a police officer contact with?
- 10) What is the groundwork for prevention?
- 11) Does a police officer take advantage of any opportunities which occur during a particular contact?
- 12) What opportunities can a police officer use during his work?

11. Use the verbs in the brackets in the Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite Tenses.

- 1) The police officer (be) very knowledgeable about the different acts and regulations and (be) familiar with the area where he operates.
- 2) Some years ago police duties (include) answering the public's general inquiries.
- 3) If a police officer is not able to provide the information himself, he (call) his station, his colleagues or other citizens and agencies, in order to obtain an answer.
- 4) Tomorrow the investigator (examine) the crime scene and (locate) the offender.
- 5) Thanks to the police radio, some of the police tasks (be) now made easier.
- 6) Yesterday through the meticulous research the police officer (locate) the offender.
- 7) The police officer (spot) potential accident and other problem areas next year.
- 8) It is the police officer who (find) the person requiring special care yesterday.
- 9) The police officer usually (deal with) uncovering people.

10) Usually this police officer (implement) methods, (establish) contacts and (intervene) personally to prevent certain situations from recurring.

11) Last year this knowledgeable police officer (do) all the groundwork for prevention.

12) The police officer (take) advantage of any opportunities which (occur) during the investigation next week.

13) Yesterday the police officer (lose) the opportunity to investigate the crime in time.

14) This operative (be) unskilled in detection and (not to take part) in serious crime investigations.

15) Such a cruel murder (occur) last week for the first time.

16) Tomorrow the police officer (ask) a lot of questions during the interrogation.

12. Read the text and find the answers on the following questions

1) How is the Ministry of Internal Affairs planning to improve the overall quality of the Militia personnel and effectiveness of command service? Why is it done?

2) Are high standards in legal and general education necessary for a modern professional officer of our Militia?

3) What task are the institutions in the system of the interior fulfilling?

4) Why is it quite necessary for the militia officers to perform perfectly well under operational conditions?

5) Does crime prevention work have a moral aspect? How is it reflected in the work of a militia officer?

Law Enforcement Professional Education in Russia

We are living in the epoch of scientific and technological progress in all spheres of life that requires an ever increasing number of specialists of higher education. Millions of young people are studying at the institutes, universities, academies and special higher schools.

To meet the requirements of this new age of scientific and technological progress, to cope with ever increasing educational and cultural level of society and to control criminalization of our economy the Ministry of Internal Affairs is planning to improve the overall quality of the Militia personnel and effectiveness of command service through its system of higher law enforcement professional education. It is clear that high standards in legal and general education are quite necessary for a modern professional officer of our Militia. A number of colleges, institutes and academies in the system of the interior are functioning now training lawyers of higher education for the agencies of the Militia. They are fulfilling the task — to train highly qualified law enforcement professionals. They are preparing future militia officers to experience and solve the major social problems of our time — crime prevention and crime decrease in our country.

As quick and accurate solution of crime, immediate arrest and conviction of the criminal are part of the problem of crime prevention, it's quite necessary for the militia officers to perform perfectly well: e.g. to conduct crime scene investigation properly, to handle evidence — search for, find and collect it being careful not to destroy it, to identify, locate and apprehend a suspect or a criminal as soon as possible. It's also necessary to learn how to deal with militia documentation — criminal records, reports, etc. Crime prevention work having a moral aspect as the main one, an officer of militia is to be competent not only in his special field but also in such fields as human psychology, human behaviour and human understanding. In some cases it is impossible to prevent or to solve crimes without all that. That's why an essential part of the curriculum of Law Institutes/ Academies of the MIA are the subjects which will offer guidelines for militia operations in a public-relations job: Crime Psychology, Criminology, Ethics, etc.

13. Read the text and say what it is about in Russian

An Educator and a Specialist in Behaviour Modification. The basic training and the thorough personal development courses that the modern police officer increasingly receives have enabled him to become an educator and a specialist in behaviour modification. His diversified knowledge in several fields, and more especially his constantly broadening understanding of human relations and applied psychology, are transforming him into an expert in human and social behaviour.

The police officer's training now enables him to recognize the behaviour patterns of an individual, to anticipate his reactions, and to emphasize with the emotional state of the citizen, whoever he or she may be.

Now the police officer can apply his knowledge of interview-techniques, communications, transactional analysis, as well as verbal and body language to educate others and even to modify behaviour through positive conditioning.

A Protector. Because the police officer must conduct surveillance operations and inspections, be vigilant and intervene whenever necessary, the public is often left with a negative or repressive image of the police. Police activities that cost the citizen money (tickets, fines ...) and measures such as interceptions, arrests, friskings, handcuffings, breathalyzer tests, vehicle towing, investigations, searches, and complete vehicle searches, etc., are not designed to please those involved.

Unfortunately, it still holds true today that the police are wanted only when the citizen makes the call himself, and even then the police officer's presence is not always welcome. Be that as it may, the police will always have to intervene in this fashion, as well as continue performing other tasks that are viewed more favourably.

There do not appear to be too many problems associated with the other tasks that society views in a more positive light. The fact still remains, however, that the police officer must wait until his services are requested. When performing a task which is not highly regarded, perhaps the police officer should ask himself the following questions: «Am I stepping in to punish someone, is the act apparently

repressive? Do I appear to be smug or dictatorial; is my attitude dominating or oppressive; do I say things that are hurtful, damaging, ironic, sarcastic, etc.?»

By asking himself these questions, the police officer can realize how necessary it is to perform thankless tasks, regardless of the guilt of the individual. It is essential that the police officer intervene in order to serve the individual and society, no matter what.

An individual is asked to take a breathalyzer test, not because a police officer wants to make him pay a fine, lose his licence, etc., but to ensure, in a scientific manner, that his blood alcohol level does not make him a risk to either himself or other citizens. At the same time, if the police officer has the offender's vehicle towed away, the intention is not to make the punishment more severe than it already is, but to prevent a possibly fatal accident, because it was felt that the driver was no longer capable of controlling his vehicle or ensuring his own safety.

The police officer must view himself as a protector of the individual citizen and his goods, and not as a slave to a quota system of fines, a practise which is likely to promote unhealthy competition in the department and please only those who advocate the wrong objectives.

This does not mean that police activities should not be monitored. On the contrary, they must be monitored and particular attention must be paid to controlling quality on the basis of the assistance and the service provided. When police intervention is positive, the public looks upon the police favourably.

If each police intervention is motivated by the desire to serve and assist, the police officer will find it easier to say the right thing, take the right attitude and make the most appropriate and logical decision in view of the circumstances. His judgement is more likely to be sound, his approach the right one and his actions effective and fair.

UNIT 4

1. Study the new words on the topic

purpose – цель
enjoyment – развлечение
achievement – достижение
fit – здоровый, в хорошей форме
supple – гибкий
a sound mind in a sound body – в здоровом теле здоровый дух
to take part in smth – принимать участие в чем-либо
exercise regularly – упражняться регулярно
whatever type of person you are – каким бы человеком вы не были
suit – подходить
team games – командные игры
rowing – гребля
netball – баскетбол
lacrosse – лакросс
squash – сквош, ракетбол
riding – верховая езда
be suitable for – быть подходящим для
athletics – атлетика
water sports – водные виды спорта
tobogganing – санный спорт
to play indoors – играть на открытом воздухе
sailing – парусный спорт
windsurfing – виндсерфинг
to enable – гарантировать, обеспечивать
karate – каратэ
parachuting – парашютный спорт
hang-gliding – дельтапланерный спорт

2. Read the text and translate it into Russian

Text A

The main purpose of sport is enjoyment. It brings a sense of achievement as skill and performance improve. But it also brings other things.

If we train and play hard, we become fitter. Our bodies become suppler and stronger. There is a Latin phrase, “*mens sana in corpore sano*” (a sound mind in a sound body), which expresses the fact that your body is fit then your mind will be too.

Try to take part in some sport or exercise regularly and will feel a much healthier and happier person.

You do not need to be good at sport to enjoy them – according to the Olympic ideal it is the taking part, not the winning, which is important, though nowadays this is sometimes forgotten.

Whatever type of person you are, there is a sport which will suit you, and there are many different ones to choose from.

If you like team games, try rowing, netball, lacrosse or hockey. Games for you to play with a friend include badminton, squash and tennis; and if you enjoy doing things on your own, you may enjoy swimming, riding, golf or athletics.

Different sports may be suitable for different times of the year - athletics and water sports in summer, skiing and tobogganing in winter; though many sports do not depend on the weather since they are played indoors. For water sports, such as sailing or windsurfing, a wet suit can be worn in winter to enable you to continue enjoying them.

Many unusual sports are popular nowadays – hang-gliding, parachuting, karate, different kinds of dance; but the traditional sports are still just as much fun.

3. Answer the questions on the text

- 1) What is the main purpose of sport?
- 2) What does sport bring us?
- 3) How does sport help us to become fitter?
- 4) What does the Latin phrase, “*mens sana in corpore sano*” express?
- 5) How do we feel if we exercise sport regularly?
- 6) Do we need to be good at sport to enjoy it?
- 7) Is there a sport which suit a certain person?
- 8) What sport can you play if you like team games?
- 9) What games can be played with a friend?
- 10) What may you enjoy if you like doing things on your own?
- 11) May different sports be suitable for different times of the year?
- 12) What are water sports in summer? In winter?
- 13) Are there any sports which do not depend on the weather?
- 14) Are there any unusual sports nowadays? Are they popular?
- 15) What sports do you play?

4. Read the text and find the answers on the following questions

- 1) Are the British a sporting nation?
- 2) Do the British love football? How do they play it?
- 3) What is a typically British game? How is it played?
- 4) What is another popular game in Britain?
- 5) What sport do many British people who live near the sea, lake or a river enjoy?
- 6) What is the most popular summer sport in U. S?
- 7) How can you play baseball?
- 8) Do Americans play tennis, hockey and other international sports?

- 9) Do Americans play football as the rest of the world?
- 10) Is basketball popular in America?
- 11) Do Americans love winter sports and ice hockey?

Sports in Britain and in the USA

The British are a sporting nation. Like every one else they love football – in fact, they invented it. Most British towns and cities have a football team. Every year, each team plays in the Football Association competition. The two best teams play in the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium in London. Some fans pay up to £250 for a ticket for the Cup Final. It is one of the biggest sporting events of the year.

Cricket is a typically British game. Cricket is a summer game, lovely to watch from under old trees on a village "green". It looks slow, but it can be exciting if you understand what's going on. There are 11 men in each team. One man, ("the bowler") throws the ball, and a "batsman" hits it with his bat. Cricket is a very long game. The big international matches go on for 5 days. But in the real English way, the players always stop for tea.

Tennis is another popular game in Britain. Every summer, in June, the biggest international tennis tournament takes place at Wimbledon, a suburb of London. There are strawberries and cream for sale, and everyone hopes the rain will stay away.

Many British people who live near the sea, a lake or a river enjoy sailing". If you are really enthusiastic, and rich enough to buy your own boat, you can take part in one of the annual sailing" races or "regattas" on the river Thames.

Baseball is the most popular summer sport in U. S. The first American baseball match was in 1839 in New York, but some people think that baseball comes from a much older game called rounders, played in Europe for many years.

To play baseball, you need two teams of 9 players. The "pitcher" throws the ball and the "batter" hits it with a bat.

Americans start playing baseball young. There are "leagues" which children of 8 can join. The top players become big stars and earn a lot of money every year.

Americans play tennis, hockey and most other international sports, but they do not play football in the same way as the rest of the world. American football is a very different game. The players can run with the ball, touch and push each other. The field looks different, and even the ball is a different shape. Players wear special clothes for American football, with helmets on their heads, because the game can be dangerous. Like international football teams, American teams have 11 players.

Basketball is another popular game in America. Only 5 people play in each team. One American basketball team, the Harlem Globetrotters, are famous all over the world. These extraordinary sportsmen, all very tall, have shown the world that sport can be funny as well as exciting.

Americans love winter sports, and ice hockey is a great favorite. This game, the national sport of Canada, is very fast, and can be dangerous. So if you play ice hockey, remember to wear your helmet!

5. Answer the following questions about yourself.

- 1) Do you play any sport?
- 2) Is there any sport that you hate?
- 3) What's your national sport?
- 4) Do you have a national sporting hero?
- 5) Do you prefer individual or team sport?
- 6) Who for you are the greatest sportsmen and women in the following sports: football, tennis, basketball and motor racing? Explain your choice.
- 7) What do you think attracts people to compete in dangerous sports like motor racing?

6. Which of the sports are these people talking about? Give your reasons.

- 1) "The ball has a natural curve on it so it doesn't go in a straight line on the grass."
- 2) "Provided it's not too windy at the top, there's no problem".
- 3) "It is incredibly noisy, fast and dangerous, but it's really exciting to watch."
- 4) "You get sore at first and can hardly sit down, but you get used to it after a while."
- 5) "It's all a matter of balance really."
- 6) "You need a good eye and a lot of concentration."

7. Practice the following dialogues

I.

A: What would you say were the most popular games in England today?

B: Well, I suppose football, that is soccer or rugby, and cricket.

A: What are the other outdoor games?

B: Oh, there's tennis, hockey, golf, and so on. Tennis is played all the year round – on hard courts or grass courts in summer, and on hard or covered courts in winter.

A: What about horseracing?

B: I should say that is one of the most popular sports in Great Britain. Then there are, of course, walking-races, running, swimming and boxing.

A: I've been told that there are no winter sports in England.

B: Well, you see, the English winter isn't very severe as a rule, and we don't often have the chance of skiing, skating or tobogganing, but winter is the great time for hunting, provided the ground is not too hard.

A: Is there any golf to be had near London?

B: Oh, yes, any amount. There are dozens of good golf links within an hour or so of London. You ought to join a golf club if you're keen on the game.

A: I think I shall if I get the chance. What about indoor games?

B: Well, there's chess, billiards, table tennis ... By the way, do you play billiards?

A: Well, I do, but of course, I'm not a professional or a champion, just an ordinary amateur and not a very good one at that.

Notes:

soccer – футбол

rugger – футбол

cricket – крикет

hard court – бетонированный корт

grass court – земляной корт

covered court – крытый корт

horseracing – скачки

walking-races – спортивная ходьба

provided that – при условии что

golf links – поле для игры в гольф

amateur – любитель, непрофессионал

be keen on smth – интересоваться чем-либо

II.

A: I am exhausted. My new exercise class is so hard.

B: Your new exercise class?

A: Yeah. My new advanced exercise class.

B: Why advanced?

A: My instructor thought that the beginner's class was too easy for me.

B: Too easy for you?

A: Don't laugh. In the beginner's class, they give you a chance to rest between exercises. The advanced class is nonstop.

B: I lift weights every morning for sixty minutes without stopping. No problem.

A: Listen, Richard, doing aerobics for an hour is a lot different than lifting weights.

B: Yeah. Quite a bit different. I think aerobics is easy. I could work out in your class with no problem.

A: You think so?

B: Without doubt. When is the next class?

A: Tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Try it.

B: Tomorrow morning after lifting weights, I'll try aerobics. It's a snap. Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Notes:

exhausted – уставший, измученный

an advanced exercise class – спортивная группа продвинутого уровня

a beginner's class – группа начинающих

to lift weights – поднимать тяжести

to do aerobics – заниматься аэробикой

a snap – живость, огонь
without doubt – вне сомнений

III.

A: Aren't you going to the aerobics class this morning?

B: Of course. Easy. No sweat.

A: You are not going to be able to move after the aerobics class.

B: Are you kidding me? It's going to be a piece of cake. You want to bet?

A: Yeah. What's the bet?

B: I bet I can go one hour in your class this morning and not feel a thing!

A: The bet is — I win, and you cook dinner for the entire family. Or you win, and I cook dinner for the entire family.

B: It's a bet.

A: OK. Call my instructor, Jack Davis, right now. His number is 555-8842. The advanced class starts at ten o'clock.

B: Well it's 8:20 now.

A: It only takes eight minutes by bicycle to the aerobics class. Give him a call.

Notes:

Are you kidding me? – Ты меня разыгрываешь?

to bet – спорить

no sweat – без труда; без проблем

IV.

A: Would you like a ticket to the football game? I bought it on the spur of the moment. I forgot I wouldn't be in town this weekend.

B: Thanks. I'd like to go. I haven't been to any games this year.

A: You haven't missed anything. The good games have been few and far between. Our team hasn't played very well.

B: But they haven't done too badly. Remember, they won the last two games. I'm confident of one thing. They have it in them to play good football.

A: Yes, that's true. I have to admit it. At the moment they seem to be on their toes.

B: I'm sure that they're bent on winning Saturday's game.

A: Maybe in the long run, they'll do all right. I hope so.

Notes:

on the spur of the moment – в минутном порыве

to be on one's toes – быть жизнерадостным; быть деятельным

to be bent on winning – стремиться выиграть

8. Make your own dialogues on the topic "Sport" using the words and phrases from the dialogues.

9. Match each of the following names of sports and games with the appropriate sports report.

- A. Diving
- B. Swimming
- C. Athletics
- D. Motor racing
- E. Hockey
- F. Volleyball
- G. Cycling
- H. Boxing
- I. Horse racing
- J. Football
- K. Table tennis

1. Johnny Law smashed the ball over the net. It hit the edge of the table and spun off a yard from Paul Ray's bat. The score was 17 all!

2. Sevelano put his foot down and began to overtake the car in front. Two more laps and he would be at the finishing line.

3. "Penalty!" the referee shouted. Carlos Dominguez placed the ball carefully in front of the goal mouth and walked slowly back. Then he suddenly turned, ran and kicked.

4. Newton College won most of the track events including the 100, 200 and 1,000 metres, but Atlanta were clearly on top in the field events, winning both the long jump and the high jump.

5. Anna Eden scored a surprise victory in last night's competition when she beat Francesca Morrotti. Both riders pedaled as fast as they could but on the last lap Anna's legs were stronger and her front wheel [was just in front of Francesca's at the finish.

6. Mighty Emperor was five lengths in front of Sporting Boy as they approached the finishing post. The favourite, Wonderland, jumped badly at the last fence and almost threw the jockey.

7. Morti stood on the top board for several seconds. Then he jumped high in the air, his body turning over and over before his head pointed downwards. He stretched out the arms and entered the water without a splash!

8. Tamara Costache won both the women's 100 metres breaststroke and the women's 50 metres freestyle at the Sunbury Pool in Tokyo on Saturday.

9. Joe Bullman caught Bill Wallace with a left hook to the jaw in the closing seconds of Round 5. Wallace's knees folded under him and the next moment he lay flat out on the canvas. Joe was the winner by a knock-out!

10. It was an excellent serve. Ted threw the ball high in the air, jumped up and hit the ball with his fist into the Aston court. It cleared the net by an inch or so. An Aston player tried to return it, hit it with the palm of his hand, but the ball crashed into the net.

11. There was a clash of sticks, and suddenly the ball was speeding across the Brinton goal. Hinkley seized her opportunity at once. She caught the ball with her stick and a moment later sent it crashing into the goal.

UNIT 5

TEXT 1

1. Some new words for the text

Region - область

to be situated – находиться, располагаться

confluence – слияние рек, впадение реки

approximately -приблизительно

to be founded – быть основанным

terrible – ужасный, страшный, зд. грозный

watch – стража, дозор

fortress - крепость

to protect защищать, охранять

border - граница

raid – набег, налет

Crimean - крымский

district - район

population – население

to destroy – разрушать

to liberate - освобождать

honour – честь

in honour of - в честь (кого-л., чего-л.)

to fire – стрелять, выстрелить

known – известный

level - уровень

agriculture – сельское хозяйство

favourable - благоприятный

network - сеть

location – местоположение, местонахождение

metalworking - металлообработка

instrument-making – приборостроение

building materials - стройматериалы

light manufacturing – легкая промышленность

food processing – производство продуктов (перерабатывающая промышленность)

range – круг, диапазон

crops –сельскохозяйственная культура

grain – зерно, хлеб

legumes - бобовые

sugar beets – сахарная свекла

potatoes - картофель

vegetables - овощи

milk - молоко

meat - мясо

seeds - семена

breeding stock – разведение скота
to develop - развивать
tie - связь
foreign – иностранный, зарубежный
birthplace – место рождения
movingly – трогательно
scenic – сценический, живописный
beauty – красота
native – родной
steep - крутой
bank – берег
monument - памятник
novelist - писатель-романист
wide – большой, обширный
unique – уникальный, неповторимый
manuscript - рукопись
original – подлинный
furniture - мебель
personal - личный
belongings - вещи
to describe – описывать
famous - знаменитый
prominent – видный, известный, выдающийся
keen – острый, чуткий, тонкий
appreciation - понимание
common – простой, обыкновенный, обычный
to regard – рассматривать, разглядывать, относиться
outstanding - выдающийся
born - рожденный
to preserve - сохранять
memory - память
attractive - привлекательный
age - возраст
to stage – ставить
to keep(kept, kept) – хранить, сохранять
to meet - встречать
to raise - ставить
to honour – почитать, оказывать честь
to store – хранить
foundation – основание, фундамент
century – столетие, век

Ex. 1 Repeat after the speaker the following words and translate them

Administrative, center, region, confluence, approximately, south-west, terrible, fortress, southern, border, raid, Crimean, population, beautiful, architecture, buildings, during, completely, occupied, battle, honour, artillery, salute, agriculture,

industry, favourable, climate, location, produce, range, including, grains, legumes, sugar, vegetables, supermarkets, foreign, ties, numerous, Ukraine, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Germany, Italy, Iraq, the Netherlands, USA, France, tourist, especially, birthplace, movingly, scenic, beauty, native, museum, unique, manuscripts, furniture, belongings, appreciation, outstanding, preserves, figures, puppet, though, heart, citizens, stored, capsule, prosperity, century.

Ex. 2 Read and translate the following word combinations

an administrative center; Oryol region; is situated; at the confluence of the two rivers, south-west of Moscow, the town was founded; as a watch fortress; southern borders; from the raids; Crimean Tatars; beautiful old architecture; during World War II; was almost completely destroyed; after the battle; in honour of the victory; the first artillery salute was fired; Oryol is known; a favourable climate for agriculture; a good transportation network; power engineering; metalworking; instrument-making; building materials; light manufacturing; food processing; a wide range of crops; including grains and legumes; sugar beets; selection of seeds; breeding stock; foreign companies; economic ties; numerous companies; among them; Oryol is especially well-known; the scenic beauty of his native land; on the steep bank; a wide collection of the unique manuscripts; personal belongings; one of Russia's most prominent writers; a keen appreciation of common people; the only outstanding men; the museum preserves the memory; these outstanding Russian literary figures; The Drama Theatre, The Free Space Theatre, The Russian Style Theatre and The Puppet Theatre; are attractive for people; both classical and modern plays; it is often called; higher educational institutions; where its heart is kept; an obelisk was raised; by the citizens; to honour the 400th birthday; a letter stored in a capsule; letter is to be opened and read.

TEXT 1

Oryol

Oryol (or Orel) is an administrative center of the Oryol region. It is situated at the confluence of the two rivers - the Oka and the Orlik- approximately 360 km south-west of Moscow. The town of Oryol was founded by Ivan the Terrible in 1566 as a watch fortress to protect the southern borders of Russia from the raids of the Crimean Tatars. The city has four districts: Sovietsky, Zavodskoy, Zheleznodorozhny and Severny.

The city population is about 400,000 people. Oryol is a fine old city which combines beautiful old architecture with modern buildings.

During World War II, Oryol was almost completely destroyed. The city was occupied by the German Wehrmacht on October 3, 1941, and was liberated on August 5, 1943 after the battle in the Oryol – Kursk direction. In honour of the victory at Oryol and Belgorod the first artillery salute was fired on August 5, 1943.

Oryol is known for its high level of agriculture and industry. The region has a favourable climate for agriculture, a good transportation network and a favourable geographical location. The most important industrial sectors are power engineering and metalworking, as well as instrument-making, electronics, building materials, light

manufacturing and food processing. Oryol produces a wide range of crops, including grains and legumes, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, milk, meat, and a selection of seeds and breeding stock. There are many shops, shopping centers and supermarkets where one can buy everything he needs produced by the best Russian and foreign companies.

The Oryol region has developed economic ties with numerous companies from more than 25 foreign countries: among them Ukraine, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Germany, Italy, Iraq, the Netherlands, USA, France and others.

As a tourist centre Oryol is especially well-known to lovers of Russian literature. The city is the birthplace of the great writer I.Turgenev, who wrote so movingly about the talented local people, the scenic beauty of his native land, and the women of Russia. On the steep bank of the Oka river, known as the “Turgenev bank”, there is a monument to the great Russian novelist. In the old part of our city is the Turgenev Museum. The museum has a wide collection of the unique manuscripts, original furniture and personal belongings of the writer some of which he described in his books. Another famous son of Oryol is Nikolai Leskov, one of Russia's most prominent writers. Leskov had a keen appreciation of common people and regarded them with love. Ivan Turgenev and Nikolai Leskov are not the only outstanding men born in Oryol. Oryol is also the birthplace of Fet, Andreyev, Bunin, and Tjutchev. The Museum of the Oryol Writers preserves the memory of these outstanding Russian literary figures.

Oryol is a home to The Drama Theatre, The Free Space Theatre, The Russian Style Theatre and The Puppet Theatre. These theatres are attractive for people of all ages. They stage both classical and modern plays.

Though Oryol is not a very big city, it has become an important center of education and it is often called "the city of students" There are, in fact, 180 students for every 10000 people. In Oryol there are 11 higher educational institutions.

Every city has a place where its heart is kept. In Oryol, it is where the Oka river meets the Orlik. There is an obelisk here, which was raised by the citizens in 1966 to honour the 400th birthday of Oryol. It is interesting to note that there is a letter stored in a capsule at the foundation level of the obelisk. This letter is to be opened and read in the year 2066.

Ex. 1 Answer the following questions.

1. What is Oryol?
2. Where is Oryol situated?
3. Who by the city was founded?
4. When was Oryol founded?
5. How many districts are there in the city?
6. What is the population of Oryol?
7. When was Oryol completely destroyed?
8. What happened on August 5,1943?
9. Is Oryol a highly developed industrial and agricultural center?
10. What are the most important industrial sectors?
11. The Oryol region has developed economic ties with numerous foreign companies, has't it?

12. Why is Oryol attractive for lovers of Russian literature?
13. Where is a monument to the great Russian novelist I. Turgenev?
14. What can you say about the Turgenev Museum?
15. Is there the Museum of the Oryol Writers in our city?
16. How many theatres are there in Oryol? Name them.
17. Why are the theatres attractive for people of all ages?
18. Why is Oryol called "the city of students"?
19. How many higher educational institutions are there in Oryol?
20. When was an obelisk raised at the confluence of the two rivers?
21. Why was the obelisk raised?
22. What is stored at the foundation level of the obelisk?
23. When is the letter to be opened and read ?

Ex. 2 Correct the following statements according to the text.

1. Oryol is situated at the confluence of the two rivers - the Oka and the Orlik 360 km north - west of Moscow.
2. The town of Oryol was founded by Ivan the Terrible in 1556.
3. Oryol was founded as a watch fortress for protecting southern borders of Russia from the raids of the Crimean Tatars.
4. The city has three districts.
5. The city population is about 400,000 people.
6. During World War II Oryol was occupied by the German Wehrmacht and almost completely destroyed.
7. Oryol was liberated on May 9, 1943 after the battle in the Oryol – Kursk direction.
8. In honour of the victory at Oryol and Belgorod the first artillery salute was fired on August 5, 1943.
9. Oryol is a highly developed industrial and agricultural center.
10. The Oryol region has economic ties with numerous companies from more than 25 foreign countries.
11. Oryol is well-known as the birthplace of many Russian writers and poets.
12. Many museums preserve the memory of great Russian literary figures, born in Oryol.
13. There is only one theatre on our city.
14. Oryol is often called "the city of students".
15. In Oryol there are 9 higher educational institutions.
16. There is an obelisk at the confluence of the Oka and the Orlik rivers, which was raised by the citizens in 1966 to honour the 400th birthday of Oryol.
17. The letter stored in a capsule at the foundation level of the obelisk is to be opened and read in the year 2166.

Ex. 3. Fill in the missing words in the following sentences from the list provided below.

1. Oryol is situated at ... of the two rivers approximately 360 km south-west of Moscow.

2. The town of Oryol ... by Ivan the Terrible in 1566.
3. First it was ... built to protect the southern borders of Russia from the raids of the Crimean Tatars.
4. The city is about 400,000 people.
5. During World War II, Oryol was almost completely... .
6. In honour of the victory at Oryol and Belgorod the first artillery salute ... on August 5, 1943.
7. The Oryol region has a favourable climate for ... , a good transportation network and a ... geographical location.
8. The most important ... are power engineering and metalworking, as well as instrument-making, electronics, building materials, light manufacturing and food processing.
9. Oryol produces a ... of crops, including grains and legumes, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, milk, meat, and a selection of seeds and breeding stock.
10. The Oryol region has developed economic ... with numerous companies from more than 25 foreign countries.
11. As a tourist centre Oryol is especially ... to lovers of Russian literature.
12. Oryol is the ... of the great writers and poets I.Turgenev, N.Leskov , Fet, Andreyev, Bunin, and Tjutchev.
13. The Museum of the Oryol Writers ... the memory of these outstanding Russian figures.
14. Oryol is a ... to The Drama Theatre, The Free Space Theatre, The Russian Style Theatre and The Puppet Theatre.
15. Oryol has become an important center of ... and it is often called "the city of students".
16. The obelisk at the confluence of the Oka and the Orlik rivers was raised by the citizens in 1966 ... the 400th birthday of Oryol.
17. The ... stored in a capsule at the foundation level of the obelisk is to be opened and read in the year 2066.

Ties; letter; the confluence; birthplace; industrial sectors; preserves; wide range; was founded; a watch fortress; home; population; well-known; to honour; education; destroyed; was fired; agriculture; favourable

TEXT 2

1. Some new words for the text
 extensive обширный, пространный
 background подоплека, фон, происхождение, задний план
 evidence свидетельства
 to prove доказывать
 settlement поселение, селение, поселок
 to exist существовать
 century век, столетие
 Grand великий

Principality княжество
unknown неизвестный
district район, округ
to conquer завоевывать, покорять
Duchy герцогство
Lithuania Литва
to abandon покидать, оставлять
to sack грабить, подвергать разграблению
Golden золотой
Horde орда
Muscovy *уст.* Русь
ancient древний, старинный
wooden деревянный
trading торговый
quarter квартал
false ложный, фальшивый
to camp располагаться лагерем
nonetheless тем не менее
development развитие
to ruin разрушать, разорять
to destroy уничтожать, истреблять
intervention интервенция
homestead усадьба
church церковь
monastery монастырь (мужской)
convent монастырь (*обыкн.* женский)
base база, опорный пункт
serf крепостной
military военный
to rate считаться
common обыкновенный, обычный, распространенный
dweller житель
nobleman дворянин
merchant купец, коммерсант
enterprise предприятие
annual ежегодный, годовой
trade торговый
fair ярмарка, благотворительный базар
to cover покрывать, закрывать, охватывать
store магазин, лавка
shop магазин, лавка, мастерская, цех
bakery пекарня, булочная
public house трактир
pharmacy аптека
restaurant ресторан

tavern трактир, кабачок
inn гостиница, постоялый двор
forge кузница
works завод
pipe труба, трубопровод
respectively соответственно
board правление
province область, провинция
district район, область
concentration концентрационный
camp лагерь
prisoner заключенный, арестованный, (военно)пленный
civilian штатский, гражданский
to release освобождать
broadcasting радиовещательный, трансляционный
to solve решать
outpost аванпост, форпост

Ex. 1 Repeat after the speaker the following words and translate them

Heart; beautiful; famous; extensive; background; literary; archaeological; fortress; settlement; exist; between; century; Principality; unknown; conquer; Lithuania; abandon; horde; ancient; wooden; quarter; false; through; intervention; nonetheless; rebuild; industrial; homesteads; churches; monastery; convent; serf-theatre; count; military; dweller; noblemen; merchants; enterprises; annual; fairs; stores; bakeries; pharmacies; restaurants; taverns; forges; bridge; power; board; status; province; significant; area; fascists; prisoner; civilians; broadcasting; culture

Ex. 2 Read and translate the following word combinations

the heart of Russia; the most beautiful place; historical background; literary traditions; archaeological evidence; a fortress settlement; the Grand Principality of Chernigov; the name is unknown; the Zvenigorod district; the Karachev Principality; the Grand Duchy of Lithuania; the Golden Horde; a part of Muscovy; a wooden fortress; a trading quarter; false Dmitry I; camped in Oryol for the winter; Polish intervention; Oryol district; existed till 1702; an active trade centre; industrial development; the city included; the Uspensky monastery; the Vvedensky convent; during the Patriotic War of 1812; a back base; Russian serf-theatre; Orlovsky Bakhtina military school; rated among best; most common city dwellers; in the middle; annual trade fairs; small metal works; banks of the Oka River were connected; high-level bridges; public water pipe; power station; during Peter I board; the status of the centre of a province; became a concentration camp; prisoners of war and civilians; one of the main outposts

TEXT 2

From the history of our city

Oryol, situated in the heart of Russia, is the most beautiful place to visit and is famous for its extensive historical background and literary traditions. Archaeological evidence proves that a fortress settlement existed between the Oka and Orlik Rivers as early as the 12th century when the land was a part of the Grand Principality of Chernigov. The name of the fortress is unknown. In the 13th century the fortress became a part of the Zvenigorod district of the Karachev Principality. In the early 15th century, the territory was conquered by the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The city was soon abandoned by its population, after being sacked either by Lithuanians or the Golden Horde. The territory then became a part of Muscovy in the 16th century. Ancient Oryol was a wooden fortress with a trading quarter. False Dmitry I and his army passed through town in 1605; Ivan Bolotnikov in 1606; False Dmitry II camped in Oryol for the winter of 1607–1608. Polish intervention sacked the town in 1611 and 1615; the population abandoned the town after the second sacking and moved to Mtsensk. Oryol district nonetheless continued to exist on paper. In 1636 the Oryol fortress was rebuilt and happily existed till 1702. In the middle of 17th century Oryol became an active trade centre. Industrial development of the city started between 18 and 19 centuries. In 1755 the city included 1741 homesteads, 9 churches, the Uspensky monastery and the Vvedensky convent.

During the Patriotic War of 1812 Oryol served as a back base for the Russian army. The very first Russian serf-theatre was founded in Oryol in 1815 by Count Kommensky. Now it is one of the best theaters in Russia.

In 1843 Oryol opened Orlovsky Bakhtina military school, which later rated among best military educational institutions in Russia.

Most common city dwellers were noblemen and merchants. In the middle of the 19th century Oryol had 95 enterprises and organized three annual trade fairs. City territories were covered with 3619 homesteads, 24 churches, 542 stores and 24 shops, 16 bakeries, 33 public houses, 2 pharmacies, 8 restaurants, 13 taverns, 11 hotels, 43 inns and 45 forges. At the same time small metal works started to appear. The banks of the Oka River were connected with high-level bridges in 1879. Public water pipe appeared in 1870, telegraph and telephone stations started connecting people in 1859 and 1892 respectively. Power station gives electricity to Oryol citizens since 1895.

Oryol was the second Russian town, where trams appeared (in 1898). During Peter I's reign the city received the status of the centre of a province, and at the end of 18th century - the centre of the Oryol province, where the significant part of present Bryansk and Lipetsk areas entered. Oryol became the central town of Orlovsky district in 1928.

On October 3, 1941 Oryol was taken by fascists. The city became a concentration camp for prisoners of war and civilians, where about 5 thousand people died. The city was released in August 1943.

In 1959 television came to Oryol with first broadcasting station. In 1968 trolleybuses started solving transport problems in the city, and three years later river trams appeared on the Oka River.

Being founded in 1566 by Ivan the Terrible, Oryol is still one of the main outposts of Russian culture and literature

Ex. 1 Answer the following questions.

1. What is Oryol famous for?
2. What does archaeological evidence prove?
3. When did the fortress become a part of the Zvenigorod district of the Karachev Principality?
4. When was the territory conquered by the Grand Duchy of Lithuania?
5. When did the territory become a part of Muscovy?
6. When did false Dmitry I and his army pass through town?
7. When was the Oryol fortress rebuilt?
8. What did Oryol become in the middle of the 17 century?
9. What role did Oryol play during the Patriotic War of 1812?
10. Who founded the very first Russian serf-theatre in Oryol in 1815?
11. When did Orlovsky Bakhtina military school open?
12. When were the banks of the Oka River connected with high-level bridges?
13. What appeared in Oryol in 1870?
14. When did Oryol become the central town of Orlovsky district?
15. What happened on October 3, 1941?
16. When was the city released?
17. When did television come to Oryol?

UNIT 2

Getting Around in Town	Как проехать по городу (Ориентирование в городе)
Asking One's Way	Как проехать
Would you be so kind as to tell me the way to the Lenin Stadium	Не будете ли вы так добры сказать, как проехать к стадиону им. В.И.Ленина
(— nearest inquiry office	ближайшему справочному бюро,
— post office,	— почтовому отделению,
- telegraph office,	телеграфу,
library,	библиотеке,
— exhibition)?	выставке)?
Please, tell me how to get to the Drama Theatre	Скажите, пожалуйста, как добраться до драматического театра
The Puppet Theatre	кукольного театра
The Free Space Theatre,	Театра «Свободное пространство»
Central Park)?	Центрального парка культуры и отдыха)?
Straight on but that's quite a distance.	Прямо, но это довольно далеко.
Am I right for "Dynamo" Stadium?	Я правильно иду к стадиону «Динамо»?
Will you please tell me how I can	Скажите, пожалуйста, как мне пройти к

get to Zhukov Square. I've lost my way.	площади Жукова? Я заблудился.
You are going in the wrong direction.	Вы идете не в том направлении.
You must go back.	Вы должны вернуться назад.
I'm a stranger here myself.	Я впервые здесь.
I really can't tell you for certain.	Я не могу вам сказать наверняка.
You had better ask someone else.	Вы бы лучше спросили кого-нибудь еще.
Keep straight on and then take the first turning to the right. Then you can't miss it.	Идите прямо, а затем сверните направо у первого поворота. Тогда вы не сможете пройти мимо.
Follow this road till you come to a bridge. Cross the bridge and then turn down the next road. This will take you to the centre.	Идите по этой дороге до тех пор, пока не подойдете к мосту. Перейдите мост, а затем поверните на другую дорогу. Она подведет вас к центру.
Which is the shortest way?	Какой кратчайший путь?
How far do you think it is?	Как далеко это отсюда?
It's a very long way from here.	Это очень далеко отсюда.
It's over two kilometres, I think.	Думаю, что более двух километров.
Which is the best way to get there?	Как лучше добраться туда?
Hadn't I better take a bus (— tram, trolleybus, route taxi)?	Не лучше ли мне сесть на автобус (— трамвай, — троллейбус, — маршрутное такси)?
You'd better go there by bus.	Вам бы лучше добраться туда на автобусе.
What bus must I take?	На какой автобус я должен сесть?
Number 8 bus will take you right to the Red Square.	Автобус номер 8 подвезет вас прямо к Красной площади.
Let me show you the way to the bus stop.	Давайте я покажу вам дорогу к автобусной остановке.
It's on the right-hand/left-hand side.	Она на правой/левой стороне.
How can I get to the Circus (Concert hall)?	Как мне добраться до цирка (концертного зала)?
Tell me the name of this	Скажите, пожалуйста, как называется эта

square (park, stadium, street), please.	площадь (парк, стадион, улица).
Be so kind as to tell me where the bus stop is.	Будьте добры, скажите, где остановка автобуса?
It's round the corner.	Это за углом.
It's only two blocks away.	Только два квартала отсюда.
Does number 17 stop here?	Здесь останавливается автобус номер 17?
The stop you need is a block further down, on the opposite side of the street.	Остановка, которая вам нужна, находится на квартал дальше, на противоположной стороне улицы.
Don't cross the street here. Go to the pedestrian crossing/Zebra crossing.	Не переходите здесь улицу. Идите к пешеходному переходу.
Which bus must I take for Lenin Central Library?	На какой автобус я должен сесть, чтобы доехать до Библиотеки им. В. И. Ленина?
Get on a number 89 bus and get off at the third stop, called "The 50th Anniversary of October Revolution Square".	Садитесь на автобус номер 89 и выйдите на третьей остановке, которая называется «Площадь им. 50-летия Октября».
How often buses run from here?	Как часто здесь ходят автобусы?
The number 89 runs every 3 minutes to the hour.	Автобус номер 89 ходит каждые 3 минуты.
No trams are running here.	Здесь трамваи не ходят.
Now here's your bus coming.	Ваш автобус идет.
How much is the fare?	Сколько стоит проезд?
Could you set me down at the "Dynamo" Stadium?	Не могли бы вы меня высадить у стадиона «Динамо»?
Next stop is the "Dynamo" Stadium.	Следующая остановка — стадион «Динамо».
It's not easy to find one's way about.	Не очень легко разобраться, как проехать/найти нужное направление.
It's quite near here.	Это совсем близко.
Where do I get off a bus?/ Where am I to get off a bus?	Где мне выйти из автобуса?
Please, put me off at Pushkin Fine Arts Museum.	Пожалуйста, скажите, когда будет Государственный музей изобразительных искусств им. А. С. Пушкина.
It's a good way from here./ It's far from here.	Это далеко отсюда.
It's (right) across the street.	Как раз напротив.
Sightseeing	Достопримечательности
We should like to do sightseeing about Oryol.	Нам бы хотелось ознакомиться с достопримечательностями Орла.
What tours have you round	Какие имеются маршруты экскурсий по

Oryol?	Орлу?
We are interested in historical places (monuments, museums, monasteries) of the city.	Нас интересуют исторические места города(памятники,музеи,монастыри).
When was this square laid out?	Когда была основана эта площадь?
When was that building put up?	Когда построено это здание?
Who was the architect?	Кто архитектор?
Who was this monument designed by?	Кем создан этот памятник?
Whom is this monument to?	Кому поставлен этот памятник?
I like the architecture of this building.	Мне нравится архитектура этого здания.
We should like to take a trip down (up) Oryol suburban estate-museums.	Нам бы хотелось совершить поездку по музеям и усадьбам Орловщины.
We should like to visit parks, squares and gardens.	Нам бы хотелось посетить парки, скверы и сады.
What are your general impressions of Oryol?	Каково ваше общее впечатление об Орле?
I haven't done much sightseeing. I only arrived this morning. But I must say that Oryol is a well-kept city.	Я еще не успел ознакомиться с достопримечательностями города. Я только утром приехал. Но должен сказать, что Орел это город, который содержится в образцовом состоянии.
You can take part in the excursion to see the city.	Вы можете принять участие в экскурсии, чтобы осмотреть город.
What excursion do you advise to take?	. К какой экскурсии вы советуете присоединиться?
What is the programme of this excursion?	Какова программа этой экскурсии?
When will this excursion take place? The excursion will begin at 10 o'clock and you will be able to see the most interesting places in Oryol.	Когда состоится эта экскурсия? Экскурсия начнется в 10 часов, и вы сможете осмотреть наиболее интересные места Орла.
Can you tell me where the Olympic village is?	Не скажете ли мне, где находится Олимпийская деревня ?
Tell me, please, when museums are open?	Скажите, пожалуйста, когда открыты музеи?
Which is the way to the nearest post office (Central Post Office)?	Как пройти к ближайшему почтовому отделению (Главному почтамту)? Когда

When is the post office open?	открыто почтовое отделение?
What museums would you recommend us to visit? I advise you to visit History Museum. If you are interested in literature you may visit the literary museums (Ivan Turgenev Museum, Nikolai Leskov museum)	Какие музеи вы бы посоветовали нам посетить? Я советую посетить Исторический музей. Если вы интересуетесь литературой, вы можете посетить литературные музеи (Музей Ивана Тургенева, Николая Лескова)
I advise you to visit History Museum. If you are interested in literature you may visit the literary museums (Ivan Turgenev Museum, Nikolai Leskov museum)	Я советую посетить Исторический музей. Если вы интересуетесь литературой, вы можете посетить литературные музеи (Музей Ивана Тургенева, Николая Лескова)
Would you like to have a guide?	Вы хотели бы иметь экскурсовода?
No, I think it's better to get a guide-book and make our way around by ourselves.	Нет. Думаю, лучше купить путеводитель и самим осматривать залы.

CONVERSATIONS

1. Getting Around in Town

Ex.1 Read these dialogs. Translate them into Russian. Act them out.

A

Dialogue 1

A: Excuse me. Is this the way to Oryol State University?

B: Yes. Go straight **ahead** for two **blocks** and then turn right. **You can't miss**

it.

A: Thank you very much.

B: It's nothing.

Dialogue 2

A: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the Russian Style Theatre?

B: I'm sorry. I'm afraid I can't help you. **I'm new here myself.**

A: Thank you, anyway.

Dialogue 3

A: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the Russian Style Theatre?

B: Sure. Go straight ahead for three blocks. Turn right on Turgenev Street and walk until you get to the Russian Style Theatre.

A: Thank you very much.

Dialogue 4

Policeman: **Just a minute, sir.?** Didn't you see that signal?

Nick: Yes, I did, officer.

P: Then why did you cross the street?

N: **There weren't any cars coming,** and I thought it was safe.

P: That doesn't make any difference.

"Don't walk" means "Don't walk." Even if there's no traffic coming.

N: You're absolutely right, officer. I know that.

P: Well, **don't let it happen again**. If you do, **you might be fined** for **jaywalking**.

N: I won't, officer. You can be sure of that.

Dialogue 5

A: Excuse me. Is there a bus from here to the Art Gallery?

B: No, there isn't. Take bus 1 to Gorky Street and get off at the third stop.

A: Thank you very much.

B: It's nothing.

Dialogue 6

A: Excuse me. Does this bus go to the Bunin Library?

B: No, this bus won't take you there. You'll have **to change** at Leskov Street.

A: Thank you.

Notes

1. I'm new here myself, *Я здесь не живу. (Я не здешний.)*
2. Just a minute, sir. *Одну минуту, сэр (Остановитесь!)* — обычное обращение полицейских
3. There weren't any cars coming. *Не было идущих машин* (не было движения).
4. Don't let it happen again. *Смотрите, чтобы это не повторилось*
5. You might be fined *вас могут оштрафовать*;
6. absolutely *adv.* конечно; точно, именно, вполне совершенно
7. ahead *adv* вперед; Go straight ahead. Идите прямо вперед.
8. block *n* (*Am.*) квартал; Go straight ahead for three blocks. Walk (For) two blocks and you'll see the museum.
9. change *v* делать пересадку, пересаживаться; You'll have to change at 17th Street.
10. cross *v* пересекать, переходить; Let's cross the street here.
11. difference *n* разница, различие, несходство, отличие;
12. even *adv* даже; You shouldn't cross the street even if there's no traffic coming.
13. fine *n* штрафовать, налагать штраф, пеню;
to be fined *бить оштрафованным*; You may be fined next time.
14. get around ориентироваться (в городе); It isn't easy to get around in Moscow.
getting around ориентирование (в городе)
15. go down the street идти (вниз) по улице
16. jaywalking *n* неосторожное хождение по улице; You may be fined for jaywalking.
17. miss *v* пропустить; пройти мимо; не заметить, проглядеть; You can't miss it. Его нельзя пропустить (его нельзя не заметить). I'm afraid I missed him.

В

Dialogue 1

Peter: **Let's face it. We're lost.**

Nick: All we have to do is ask.

Peter: Who do you ask in a strange city?

Nick: You ask a militiaman, of course.

Peter: I don't see any militiaman. Where can you find one?

Nick: **He is standing right behind you.** Excuse me, officer, can you tell us how to get to the post office?

Militiaman: Go straight ahead for three blocks, turn right, walk...

Peter: Not so fast, please, officer. We're new here.

Militiaman: Sorry. Walk to the first traffic light, then turn left. You can't miss it.

Dialogue 2

A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the post office is?

B: It's downtown. Take a number 7 bus from this corner and get off at Turgenev Street. Walk up the hill and you'll see it. You can't miss it.

Dialogue 3

A: I don't recognize anything on this road. Are you sure you know where you're going?

B: I don't know. Till now I was sure, but **I'm beginning to wonder.**

A: I think we took the wrong road at the last **big intersection.** What do you think?

B: **When I'm driving anything's possible.** I don't think I've ever been in this part of town.

A: Let's go back to the big intersection and turn the other way.

B: O. K. Maybe we'll find a policeman and we'll ask him for directions.

Notes:

Let's face it. *Давайте посмотрим правде в лицо.*

We're lost. *Мы заблудились.*

He is standing right behind you. Он стоит как раз позади тебя.

I'm beginning to wonder я начинаю сомневаться

Big intersection крупный перекресток (дорог)

When I'm driving anything is possible. Когда я веду машину, все может случиться.

Ex.3 Read the dialogues. Practice them in pairs.

Sightseeing

1

A: By the way, what are your plans for tomorrow morning?

B: Nothing special.

A: Would you like to take a walking tour of the city?

B: Thanks. I'd love to. What will we start with?

A: Let's start with Lenin Square. We'll take a one hour walking tour.

B: Is Turgenev Museum far from there?

A: It's only a few blocks north. We'll be able to visit it too.

2

A: What are you going to see next?

B: What should I see next?

A: Have you been to the Museum of the Oryol Writers?

B: No, not yet.

A: You should visit it. You can take a one hour guided tour.

B: Is it far from here? How can I get there?

A: Oh, it's quite easy. Go down this street for two blocks, turn left and then go straight ahead for one block. You can't miss it.

B: Thank you very much.

3

N: What are you going to see next, Ann?

A: What should I see next?

N: You've never been to the Spasskoye-Lutovinovo estate, have you?

A: No, I haven't, although I read a lot about it. Is this the place where I. Turgenev spent his childhood?

N: Yes, he did. The Spasskoye-Lutovinovo is 65 km from Oryol.

A: Can we go there tomorrow?

N: Sure.

4

Ann: What should I see first, Nina?

Nina: You should start with the Kremlin and Red Square. I'll stop by and pick you up at your hotel tomorrow morning. Will nine o'clock be all right?

A: Yes, it suits me fine. Will we see St. Basil's Cathedral tomorrow?

N: Sure. It's on Red Square.

A: I have a picture of it at home. It's wonderful.

N: Yes, I always enjoy seeing it.

Notes

1. What should I see next? *Что мне теперь посмотреть? (Что мне следует еще посмотреть?)*

2. a one hour guided tour *(одно) часовая экскурсия с гидом*

ASKING THE WAY

Dialogue 1

"Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square?"

"Certainly. Go down Regent Street to Piccadilly Circus and then go down the Haymarket. Turn to the left at the bottom and in less than a minute you'll be in Trafalgar Square."

"Thank you very much. How far is it from here?"

"If you walk, it'll take you ten minutes or a quarter of an hour."

"Is there a bus?"

"There's sure to be. But you'd better ask the policeman over there. He'll give you all the information you want."

"Thank you."

Dialogue 2

"Excuse me, officer, is there a bus from here to Trafalgar Square?"

"Yes, sir, any bus'll take you. There's a bus-stop just over there. Ask the conductor to put you down at Trafalgar Square."

"Thank you."

"Does this bus go to Trafalgar Square?"

"Yes, sir. Come along, hurry up ... No room on top, inside only ... no standing on the platform ... pass down the bus, please ... Sorry, full up ... Sorry, sir, you can't smoke inside, you'll have to wait until there's room upstairs ... Fares, please."

"Trafalgar Square, please ... and will you tell me when we get there?"

"Trafalgar Square! This is where you get off, sir."

"Thank you."

Dialogue 3

— Is it possible to see anything of London in one or two days?

— Well, yes, but, of course, not half enough.

— What do you think I ought to see first?

— Well, if you are interested in churches and historic places you should go to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's and the Tower. Do you like art galleries?

— Rather!

— Then why not go to the National Gallery and the Tate?

— I'm told one ought to see the British Museum. Do you think I shall have time for that?

— Well, you might, but if I were you, I should leave that for some other day. You could spend a whole day there. It's much too big to be seen in an hour or so.

— I suppose it is. What about going to the Zoo?

— That's not a bad idea. You could spend a couple of hours there comfortably, or even a whole afternoon, watching the wild animals, birds and reptiles. You could have tea there too.

— I'll do that, then. How do I get there?

— Let me see. I think your best way from here is to walk across Regent's Park.

— Is it much of a walk?

— Oh, no, a quarter of an hour or so, but, if you are in a hurry, why not take a taxi?

— I think I will. Ah, here's one coming. Taxi! The Zoo, please.

UNIT 6

Texts for additional reading

The Oryol region

The Oryol region is situated in the valleys of the rivers Oka and its feeders the Krom, the Tson, the Orlik and the Rybnitsa. Approximately one tenth of the territory

is occupied with broad leaf forests. A national park of the Oryol forest area is among the most interesting nature monuments. It is famous for splendid fauna. There can be met deer, muskrat and some exotic animals as well Fathers David deer, moufflon.

The Oryol region is famous for the house-museum of I.S.Turgenev, 70 km of Oryol and 12 km of Mzensk. An ancient Russian estate will appear in front of tourists. The interiors of the 19th century gave been good preserved in the country estate.

A village Kozyulkino (Former Novoselki) is another memorable place in the region, connected with the name of a great Russian writer. A.A.Fet was born here.

Mzensk is a bright town of the Oryol region. It was first mentioned in the Ipatjev chronicles in 1147. That time the town was a part of the Chernigov region and was a fortress and a big trade-craft centre. It was greatly destroyed after Batyi invasion. The Mzensk fortress was one of the largest on the south boundaries of Muscovy in the 16th-17th centuries, but soon it lost its military significance.

The museum of city's history is among Mzensk places of interest. Ancient architecture is represented in the buildings of Paul and Peter monastery (it was built in the 16th century and was moved to the contemporary place in the 17th century). A valuable cathedral ensemble has remained in the town. Especially interesting are the Pokrov church, the Holy Trinity church and the Nikita church. The 18th-19th centuries civil architecture is represented in merchants houses.

A town Bolkhv, interested by hilly relief and numerous cathedrals, is located near Mzensk. This is a small town with unique and original tincture and is considered one of the most interesting places of the region.

A town Livna has been known since 1177, being that time the centre of the Liven province. Later the town played an important role in defending southern boundaries of Muscovy. The St.Sergius monastery stands out among architectural complexes of Livna, founded in 1592. Folks craft manufacture is well developed: Liven toy and Pleshka children clay toy.

A town Novosil is stretched on the right bank of the river Zushka. It was mentioned in the chronicles of 1155. That time here was founded a fortress. The middle of the 19th century stony houses have been preserved among the towns building-up. The cathedral of the Mother of God (the end of the 18th century) and the Kazan church (the early 20th century) are worth a visit. There is located a former country estate of the Golitsyns in a village Golun not far of Novosil.

The Oryol region is not a large tourist centre yet, however there are some advantages. Here you can enjoy quiet province towns, rivers peaceful flows and learn the beauty of untouched nature.

Notable residents

Afanasy Fet, poet

Alexey Stakhanov, worker

Ivan Turgenev, novelist and playwright

Anna Petrovna Kern, socialite

Nikolai Leskov, novelist

Leonid Andreyev, playwright

Pyotr Arkadyevich Stolypin, statesman

Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky, first head of CheKa

Yevgeni Preobrazhensky, Bolshevik leader

Nikolai Nikolaevich Polikarpov, aviation designer

Artem Mikoyan, founder of the famous MiG aircraft manufacturer.

Gennady Zyuganov, current head of Communist Party of the Russian Federation

Denis Menchov, professional cyclist and winner of the 2005 and 2007 Vuelta a España

Fritz Noether, mathematician, was shot in Orel in 1941 during the Stalinist period

Yakov Sverdlov, Bolshevik revolutionary, died in Orel

Nikolai Getman, painter and Gulag survivor, died in Orel

Vasily Kalinnikov, Composer 1866 - 1901

Mikhail Bakhtin, literary critic, born in 1895 in Orel

A visit to Moscow

Last summer Mr. Brown, his wife and their daughter Mary — **tourists from** England — **arrived** in Moscow. It was their first visit to Russia and they wanted to see as much as possible.

Their guide showed them a lot of **places of interest so that** they could **get a good idea of** the capital of the Russian Federation.

The Browns liked Moscow's **straight** and **broad** streets and avenues. They admired the centre of the city with its theatres, cinemas, museums, monuments, and wonderful many-storeyed buildings. They were greatly **impressed** by the Moscow Kremlin, Red Square, Lenin Avenue, which is one of the longest and **busiest** streets in Moscow.

The Browns wanted to see Moscow University and the guide suggested their going there by metro. They liked the idea and joined a stream of people going downstairs into the metro. It seemed to them that nearly everyone in Moscow was in a hurry. Very few were **satisfied** to stand still and let the magical staircase carry them down to the platforms below. Most people went hurrying down on the left side. On and on ran the train through the tunnel and at every station people came in and out. The trip gave the Browns a good impression of Moscow's **immense** size. When they came up into the day light, they saw the **magnificent** building of the University which **is situated** on the Lenin Hills and from there they enjoyed a most beautiful view of the whole city.

They went for a ride in the city. The size and the beauty of the capital made a great impression on the family. They saw endless streams of buses, trolley-buses and cars in the streets, **crowds** of people walking along the pavements. They **crossed** the city in different **directions** but to their great **surprise** they saw the same thing everywhere: well planned streets, lined with trees, many-storeyed houses, big stores, hotels and beautiful squares. They saw no contrasts between the central part of the city and its suburbs. The Mr. Browns **went sightseeing** every day **of** their stay in Moscow. And before their tour came to an end they had seen and learned a lot of interesting things about the capital and the country. They liked Moscow and the Muscovites who are so hospitable and friendly.

Vocabulary notes

visit *n* посещение, визит,

visit *vt* посещать, навещать,

Syn. attend *vt* посещать регулярно (лекции, собрания)

tourist *n* турист, путешественник;

tour *n* путешествие, экскурсия, поездка;

to make a tour of (some place) объехать, осмотреть

arrive *vi* прибывать, приезжать.

Syn. come *vi*; to arrive in прибыть, приехать (в страну, в большой город), to arrive at прибыть, приехать (в небольшой населенный пункт)

arrival *n* прибытие, приезд,

so that для того, чтобы

idea *n* представление, идея,

to get an idea of smth. получать представление

straight *adj* прямой,

broad *adj* широкий;

Syn. wide,

impress *vt* производить впечатление,

impression *n* впечатление;

to make an impression on smb. производить впечатление на кого-л.,

avenue *n* проспект

busy *adj* 1. занятый;

to be busy (doing smth.) 1. быть занятым, 2. оживленный, беспокойный, суетливый,

suggest *vt* предлагать, выдвигать идею, предложение;

Syn. offer.

offer *vt* предлагать.

satisfy *vt* удовлетворять;

Ant. dissatisfy, *e.g.*

satisfactory *adj* удовлетворительный;

Ant. unsatisfactory,

immense *adj* огромный,

immensely *adv* чрезвычайно, очень,

magnificent *adj* величественный, великолепный;

Syn. splendid, excellent, *as a magnificent building* (hotel, house)

to be situated быть расположенным

crowd *n* толпа;

crowded *adj* переполненный, битком набитый;

overcrowded *p.p.*, *e.g.* The bus was overcrowded.

cross *vt* пересекать, переходить (улицу);

crossing *n* переход, *e.g.*

(subway *n* подземный переход),

across *prp* через, по ту сторону

to come across smth. случайно натолкнуться,

Moscow and Saint-Petersburg

Moscow and Saint-Petersburg differ a lot from other cities of Russia. Home to many millions of people, they leave Nizhni Novgorod and Novosibirsk far behind, though the latter have approximately the same number of citizens. Both capitals have rich cultural past depicted by writers, musicians and painters.

The status of capital was transferred from one city to the other several times. Nevertheless, Moscow and Saint-Petersburg have always played major roles in the life of the state, remaining political, historical and cultural centers. In short, Russia has had two capitals and not just one.

The difference between the two cities was stressed by Great Russian writers. Thus, Gogol compared Saint-Petersburg with an economical German who, before organizing a party, will carefully calculate his money. On the contrary, Moscow had the reputation of the city where everybody enjoyed life without thinking about the days to come. Dostoevsky also stressed that there is nothing more contrasting than the two capitals, but everything that is born in Saint-Petersburg appeared immediately in Moscow and vice versa. The soul was the same.

Both cities have similar museums: the Russian Museum and the Hermitage in the northern capital, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, conservatories, universities.

Moscow was situated in the center of the most important roads and was contrasted to Saint-Petersburg, which was a city of natural development. There is the view that Moscow became the capital thanks to its location, whereas Saint-Petersburg was built by Peter the Great somewhere in the marshes, far from the heart of the Russian state.

Nevertheless, there is a similar trait in the geographical location of both cities: it is very advantageous. Saint-Petersburg was a kind of gate to the north-west of Russia; Moscow, when many canals were built around it, became a port of five seas. The two capitals were and remained leaders of the economic development in the country, and are centers of science and technologies.

As for differences, Saint-Petersburg is specialized in shipbuilding, Moscow pays more attention to aircraft and space technologies.

The growing importance of both cities has led to some negative results. Thus, Moscow and Saint-Petersburg were concentrations of small industries that attracted people from all over the country, which resulted in mass construction, the expansion of the cities and deterioration of ecology.

The architecture of both capitals is also very different. There are a lot of dead-ends in Moscow, whereas in Saint-Petersburg it may seem that every side street tends to become a large avenue. Streets in the northern capital appeared before buildings, and squares even before streets, that is why they do not depend on the houses. In Moscow, on the contrary, it is the house, which plays the main role.

Regions close to Moscow and Saint-Petersburg also have different traits. Moscow is in the center of an agglomeration of more than 70 towns, the population of 16 of them exceeds 100,000 people. As for the northern capital, according to a writer it appeared in a desert, which is not absolutely true: today we see near Saint-Petersburg ancient estates and fortresses that surrounded the city many centuries ago.

In the Moscow region, on the contrary, there are many churches and monasteries; well-known estates are situated in the city itself.

Red Square

Red Square is the heart of our capital. Historically Red Square has always been closely connected with the Kremlin. People all over the country listen to the Kremlin clock on Spasskaya Tower striking midnight and it seems to them that they are listening to the beating of the heart of our great capital. The Mausoleum of V.I.Lenin in its centre attracts millions of people from different parts of our country.

In the 16th and 17th centuries Red Square was the central trading and public square. Known as "Pozhar" (a place destroyed by fire) and it was called "Red" (the word then used for "fine", "beautiful") only later on. On the south side of Red Square is St. Basil's Cathedral ("Vasily Blazheny), a masterpiece of ancient Russian architecture. It was built in 1555-60 by Barma and Postnik in memory of the victory over Kazan (1552).

The monument standing in front of Vasily Blazheny Cathedral tells us of the people's victory over the Polish invaders in 1612. The inscription on the monument reads: "To Citizen Minin and Prince Pozharsky from a grateful Russia." The monument is the work of I. Martos (1752-1835).

Further to the right of the Cathedral on the territory of the Kremlin we can see a tall tower, more like a column, over 80 metres high. It's the Bell-Tower of Ivan the Great, built in the 15th century. There are twenty-two large bells and over thirty small ones in it. At its foot is another ancient monument - the Tzar Kolokol or the King of Bells weighing 200 tons.

Opposite the Cathedral on the north side of Red Square is the History Museum. Behind the Mausoleum, at the foot of the Kremlin wall are the graves of outstanding Soviet revolutionaries, statesmen and Communist Party leaders, M.I. Kalinin, F. E. Dzerzhinsky, J. M. Sverdlov, M. V. Frunze among them. And on the other side of the Kremlin wall we can see the building of the Former Senate, now the seat of our Government, with the flag of the Russian Federation proudly waving over its dome.

Some glimpses of London

London is one of the biggest and most interesting cities in the world. About 8 million people live in London and its suburbs.

London is a city of great contrasts. Its western part is the richest part of the town with its cosy mansions, beautiful avenues, shops, restaurants and hotels. The East End is the district inhabited by the workers and the poor. Quite an army of people live from hand to mouth in its slums and miserable houses lining dreary narrow streets. Industry is chiefly found in that part of the city, gray with soot and smoke.

The heart of London is the City - its commercial and business centre. Here is situated the Tower of London that comes first among the historic buildings of the city. If you want to get some glimpses of London it's just from here that you had better start sightseeing.

The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by [William the Conqueror](#). It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Now it is a museum of armor and also the place where Crown Jewels are kept. In present days, just as many centuries ago, the Ceremony of the Keys takes place at its gates. Every night when the guard is changed at each gate there is the cry: "Halt! Who goes there?" Then the guard replies: "The Keys." "Whose Keys?" "Queen Elizabeth's Keys!" "Pass, Queen Elizabeth's Keys! All's well." And so the Tower of London is safely closed for the night.

A twenty minutes' walk from the Tower will take you to another historic building - St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built by a famous English architect, Sir Christopher Wren (1632 -1723). St. Paul's Cathedral with its huge dome and rows of columns is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture. In one of its towers hangs one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighing about 17.5 tons. Wellington, Nelson and other great men of England are buried in the Cathedral.

Not far away, in Westminster, another important part of London where most of the Government buildings are situated, is Westminster Abbey. Many English sovereigns, outstanding statesmen, painters and poets (Newton, Darwin, and Tennyson among them) are buried here.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, the seat of the British Parliament. Its two graceful towers stand high above the city. The higher of the two contains the largest clock in the country and the famous bell Big Ben that strikes every quarter of the hour.

If now we walk along Whitehall, which is not at all a hall, but just a street where the chief government offices are to be found, we shall soon come to Trafalgar Square. It was so named in memory of the victory in the battle of Trafalgar, where on October 21, 1805 the English fleet under Nelson's command defeated the combined fleet of France and Spain. The victory was won at the cost of Nelson's life. In the middle of Trafalgar Square stands Nelson's monument – a tall column with the figure of Nelson at its top. The column is guarded by four bronze lions.

The fine building facing the square is the National Gallery and adjoining it (but just round the corner) is the Portrait Gallery.

Not far away is the British Museum – the biggest Museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of different things (ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures etc.). The British Museum is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world.

And now, even if you have almost no time left for further sightseeing, you cannot leave the city without visiting one more place of interest – Hyde Park. Hyde Park (or “the Park” as Londoners call it), with Kensington Gardens adjoining it in the west, is the largest in London. When you are walking along its shady avenues, sitting on the grass, admiring its beautiful flower beds or watching swans and ducks floating on the ponds, it seems almost unbelievable that all around there is a large city with its heavy traffic and smoke.

Washington

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. The city is called after the first President of the United States, General George Washington. Washington is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia (D.C.). The District of Columbia is outside the jurisdiction of any state **and subject only to the control of the Federal Congress.**

The tallest structures in Washington are **the Capitol** that houses the Congress and the Washington Monument that is 555 feet (over 180 meters) tall. The oldest building in the city is the White House, the official residence of the President.

Washington has many monuments—**Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, Grant Memorial** and many others. The most beautiful of them is the Lincoln Memorial.

The major attractions for the visitors are in the heart of Washington. Among them is the **Smithsonian Institution** that includes the National Museum of History and Technology, the National Museum of Natural History, **the National Collection of Fine Arts** housing exhibits that show the development of American art, **the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden** that houses a rich collection of 19th and 20th century paintings and sculpture. The National Gallery of Art houses many of the world's finest works of art.

The Library of Congress contains millions of books, manuscripts, prints and photos.

Washington avenues are wide and long, most of them are called after states, e.g. **Pennsylvania Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue**. Numbered streets run north and south, lettered streets—east and west.

The leading universities are Georgetown University and George Washington University.

Most of the well-to-do white people live outside the city and blacks who make up half the population of Washington are the main city dwellers. They live in slum tenements that do not have any conveniences. Washington is often called the city of the underprivileged and poor blacks.

Notes

and subject only to the control of the Federal Congress и подчиняется только федеральному конгрессу

the Capitol Капитолий, здание конгресса США

Abraham Lincoln Авраам Линкольн (1809—1865) — президент США (1860—1865)

Thomas Jefferson Томас Джефферсон (1743—1826) — президент США (1801—1809)

Ulysses Simpson Grant Улисс Симпсон Грант (1822—1885) — президент США (1869—1877)

Smithsonian Institution Смитсоновский институт (организация, объединяющая несколько музеев)

the National Collection of Fine Arts Национальная коллекция (галерея изобразительного искусства)

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Музей Хиршхорна и сад (дворик)
скульптур

the Library of Congress Библиотека конгресса США

Pennsylvania Avenue Пенсильвания-авеню

Massachusetts Avenue Массачусетс-авеню

A business trip to New York

The stewardess announced that our plane was approaching Kennedy Airport. I had never been in New York before. I was eager to see the city I had read so much about.

I knew that a friend of mine would meet me at the airport. He had written to me and promised to help me get a hotel room.

Peter's car was parked outside the airport building. He took me to a hotel on 57th Street. I told him I wanted to see the city, and he said he would show me around the next day.

In the airport I had bought a map of **Manhattan** and a city guide. I studied the guide and made a list of the places I wanted to see. When I showed the list to Peter, he smiled and said, "Well, Michael, it's impossible to see all of these in two days. But I'll do my best to show you as much as I can." He added he would first take me **to the Empire State Building**.

When we were on the observation roof he pointed to a group of skyscrapers. "These buildings you see over there are part of **Rockefeller Center** which include offices, theaters and music halls." "That's the UN building, isn't it?" I asked pointing to a skyscraper. "That's right," Peter said. "It's a thirty nine story skyscraper. The front and back walls are made of steel and glass. But you'll see it for yourself tomorrow when we visit the United Nations."

That night we took a drive along **Broadway** which is over 25 kilometers long. "Businessmen make money here. They own this famous avenue with all its bars, restaurants, theaters, cinemas and various stores and shops," Peter explained.

We drove along **Wall Street** and saw the Stock Exchange building. "**As far as I can see**, Manhattan stands on rock," I said. "There are scarcely any trees on the streets."

"That's true. However, Central Park is very nice and green as well as some smaller parks in Manhattan," said Peter.

He told me that he was going to take me to **Harlem** the following day, and added, "You'll see that New York is a city of contrasts. Harlem is a city in itself, it's a black town. **The housing in most parts of Harlem is in a dreadful state of repair.**"

"We've seen **Lower Manhattan**," I interrupted, "as well as slums on the **East Side**. It's hard to believe people can live in those slums."

"Well, that's New York for you: wealth and poverty exist side by side here," Peter said. "**Within a ten minute walk** from fashionable hotels and stores one can find the worst and the dirtiest of slums. By the way you should see **Chinatown**, and **Little Italy** where Chinese and Italian Americans live."

On the day of my departure from New York Peter took me to the airport. We said goodbye to each other, and then he said, "You know, I envy you because you're going home. I'm feeling homesick."

Notes

1. Manhattan — остров Манхаттан, на котором расположен деловой и торговый центр Нью-Йорка
2. the Empire State *Building* *Эмпайр стейт билдинг* — второй по высоте небоскреб в Нью-Йорке (102 этажа)
3. Rockefeller Center — группа небоскребов, принадлежащих Рокфеллерам, одной из богатейших семей США
4. Broadway *Бродвей* — зрелищный центр Нью-Йорка
5. Wall Street — улица Уолл-стрит, главный финансовый центр США
6. As far as I can see... *Насколько я могу судить...*
7. Harlem *Гарлем* ~ негритянское гетто в Нью-Йорке
8. The housing in most parts of Harlem is in a dreadful state of repair. *Большинство домов в Гарлеме находятся в ужасном состоянии и нуждаются в (капитальном) ремонте.*
9. Lower Manhattan *южная часть Манхаттана*
10. East Side *восточная часть Манхаттана*
11. within a ten minute walk *в десяти минутах ходьбы*
12. Chinatown — *китайский город* — район Нью-Йорка, в котором живут американские китайцы; многие дома, рестораны и магазины построены в стиле китайской архитектуры
13. Little Italy *маленькая Италия* — район, в котором живут американские итальянцы

The city of New York

For over a hundred years New York has been the nation's leading financial and commercial center and its leading port of entry. It is also the center of fashion, theater and culture.

Poverty and wealth exist side by side in marked contrast to each other.

New York is a city of islands consisting primarily of two islands (Manhattan and **Staten**), part of a third island (**Long Island**) and part of the mainland. It is situated at the junction of **the Hudson** and East Rivers with **New York Bay**, an arm of **the Atlantic Ocean**.

The total area of New York City is 319.8 square miles. The extreme length of the city from north to south is 36 miles, and its extreme breadth is 16.5 miles.

New York is the most populous city in the United States and one of the biggest cities in the world.

New York has a humid climate with sudden changes of weather. Temperatures seldom fall below 0°F in the winter or rise above 100°F in the summer, although summer temperatures over 90°F are common.

New York City consists of five boroughs: **the Bronx, Brooklin, Manhattan, Queens and Richmond**.

The most important industries are manufacturing, printing, publishing, food, chemical and primary metals industries.

New York City has long been a major transportation center. Its harbor is one of the largest of the world's ports.

There are 60 bridges and 4 tunnels in the city, most of which connect the boroughs to each other. Some of the bridges are privately owned and **toll is to be paid**.

New York is a city of banks. Wall Street is the financial heart of the city. **The New York Stock Exchange is located at 11 Wall Street.**

Fifth Avenue starts at **the Washington Arch**. The avenue continues straight **uptown** and divides Manhattan streets into east and west. Between the 20th and 60th Streets it is a street of shops and department stores. After 110th Street it passes through Harlem and slum tenements to the Harlem River.

Harlem covering the north central section of Manhattan is almost a city within a city. **Early in the 20th century**, as a result of racial antagonism in other sections of the city, the blacks moved to Harlem and formed a majority of the population. **Puerto Ricans** form the second largest group within Harlem, living mainly in the eastern part of the district (Spanish Harlem).

Most of the houses in Harlem are in a dreadful need of repair. Most of them do not have any conveniences.

The best known of the more than 30 museums in the city is **the Metropolitan Museum of Art**. Its magnificent collection of European and American painting contains the works of many of the greatest masters of world art. The second best known museum is the Museum of Modern Art.

Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of 18,900 people, has been the center of boxing, hockey and basketball events, as well as political rallies since 1925. It is the home of the New York professional hockey team, the Rangers, and its professional basketball team, **the Knickerbockers**.

The new cultural center in the city is **the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts**, which was built in the 1960s.

The headquarters of the United Nations is located in New York.

Notes

1. Staten — остров Статен
2. Long Island — остров Лонг-Айленд
3. the Hudson — река Гудзон
4. the East River — река Ист-Ривер
5. New York Bay *Нью-Йоркский залив*
6. the Atlantic Ocean *Атлантический океан*
7. the Bronx *Бронкс*, Brooklin *Бруклин*, Manhattan *Манхаттан*, Queens *Куинс*, Richmond *Ричмонд* — районы Нью-Йорка
8. toll is to be paid *нужно оплачивать «дорожный сбор» за право проезда по мосту*
9. The New Stock Exchange is located at 11 Wall Street. *Нью-Йоркская фондовая биржа находится в доме №11 по Уолл-стрит.*
10. the Washington Arch — триумфальная арка в честь Джорджа Вашингтона
11. uptown *по направлению от торгового и делового центра к жилым кварталам*
12. early in the 20th century *в начале XX столетия*

13. Puerto Rican *пуэрториканец*

14. the Metropolitan Museum of Art *музей изобразительных искусств «Метрополитен-музей»*, один из крупнейших в мире

15. Madison Square Garden *Мэдисон-сквер-гарден* — закрытый зал, вмещающий около 19 тысяч зрителей, в котором проводятся состязания боксеров, баскетбольных и футбольных команд

16. Knickerbockers — название Нью-Йоркской профессиональной хоккейной команды; knickerbocker (ист.) — потомок голландских поселенцев в Нью-Йорке (житель Нью-Йорка)

17. the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts (Lincoln Center) *Линкольновский центр исполнительских искусств*, комплекс концертно-театральных зданий

Использованная литература

1. Практический курс английского языка (для 2 курса факультетов английского языка педагогических вузов). Под редакцией В.Д.Аракина – М.: Высшая школа, 1978.

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