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ГОУ ВПО « Ярославский государственный педагогический  
университет им. К.Д. Ушинского»

**Разговорные ситуации,  
диалоги и темы для обсуждения**

**Conversational Situations, Dialogues and  
Topics for Discussion**

Учебно-методическое пособие

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Пособие предназначено для студентов I-II курсов неязыковых факультетов вузов. Оно составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по иностранному языку для неязыковых факультетов и имеет целью развитие навыков устной речи.

Настоящее пособие состоит из двух разделов. Первый раздел включает в себя типовые речевые клише и задания по развитию устной речи студентов. Второй раздел пособия включает тексты с заданиями на английском языке для самостоятельной работы, которые посвящены общеобразовательной и специальной тематике и могут быть использованы студентами различных факультетов вузов при подготовке к зачетам и экзаменам по английскому языку.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель настоящего пособия – развитие коммуникативной компетенции студентов.

Задачи, которые решает автор пособия, заключаются в следующем: 1) развитие навыков говорения; 2) контроль навыков чтения, понимания и перевода иноязычных текстов.

Настоящее пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по иностранному языку для неязыковых факультетов вузов. Пособие состоит из двух разделов. Первый раздел включает в себя типовые речевые клише и задания по развитию устной речи студентов.

Второй раздел данного пособия включает в себя тексты, соответствующие требованиям программы по иностранному языку для неязыковых факультетов вузов и предназначенные для студентов различных факультетов – психологического, естественно-географического, физического воспитания и др.

Предложенные после текстов вопросы и задания дают возможность осуществить контроль понимания текста и уровня языковой подготовки студента.

## РАЗДЕЛ I. РАЗГОВОРНЫЕ СИТУАЦИИ, РЕЧЕВЫЕ КЛИШЕ И ЗАДАНИЯ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ

### *Words of Greeting*

How do you do?  
Good morning.  
Good afternoon.  
Good evening.  
Hallo. Hello.

<b>Words of Greeting</b> (Слова приветствия)	<b>Possible replies</b> (Возможные ответы)
How are you? How are you getting on? How are you feeling today? How are things? How is everybody at home? I'm glad we've met. It's a long time since we've met last. I was missing you badly. We've met before. What a pleasant surprise! I haven't seen you for ages!	Fine, thank you. I'm all right, thank you. Not bad. So so. Very much the same. Very well, thank you. Getting better (worse). He's doing fine (well, badly). I'm sorry to hear that.

### *Task 1*

#### **Translate microdialogues from Russian into English:**

##### **Dialogue № 1**

- Привет, Кейт!
- Привет, Сэм!
- Как поживаешь?
- Отлично, спасибо. А ты?
- Неплохо.
- А как дела у твоей сестры?
- Боюсь, что она не очень хорошо себя чувствует сегодня.
- Жаль слышать это.

##### **Dialogue № 2**

- Хелен, какой приятный сюрприз! Я не видел тебя 100 лет! Я очень скучал.
- О, спасибо. Я тоже очень рада тебя видеть!

## Words of Parting

Good-bye.

Bye-bye.

Bye.

See you later.

See you tomorrow (on Monday).

So long.

### Additional phrases

I must be going.

I must be off.

I'm sorry to part with you.

All the best!

Good luck to you!

I've got things to do.

I've got an appointment.

I won't take up any more of your time.

It's been nice meeting you.

Keep in touch.

Hope to see you soon.

Hope you'll come to see us some time.

My best regards to everybody at home.

Remember me to your mother.

## Task 2

### Translate these microdialogues from Russian into English:

A) - Я должен идти. Спасибо за чудесный вечер!

- Надеюсь, скоро увидимся. Удачи!

B) – У меня назначена встреча. Было приятно повидать Вас.

- Передайте привет Вашей семье.

- Всего хорошего!

C) - Спасибо, что пришли.

- Рад, что Вам понравилось. Приходите к нам снова. Мы всегда

Вам рады.

<b>Introducing people.</b> <b>(Знакомство, представление)</b>	<b>Possible replies</b> <b>(Возможные ответы)</b>
Let me (May I..., Allow me to...) introduce our new clerk to you. Meet Mary Brown, please.	How do you do? Glad (nice, pleased) to meet you. We've met before.

I'd like you to meet Helen Smith. This is Mr. Brown. Will you introduce me to...?	
---	--

### Task 3.

**Translate these microdialogues from English into Russian:**

#### Dialogue № 1

- Will you introduce me to Mrs. Benson?
- Mrs. Benson, this is Miss Blake.
- How do you do, Miss Blake?
- How do you do, Mrs. Benson?

#### Dialogue № 2

- Miss Brown, let me introduce my friend Thomas Smith to you.
- Pleased to meet you. I've heard so much about you.
- Nice to meet you too.

Requests (Просьбы)	Possible replies (Возможные ответы)
Please...	Why, yes.
Will you...	Certainly.
Will you please...	Of course.
Be so kind as to...	Naturally.
Would you...?	Sure.
Could you...?	By all means.
Would you please?	Willingly.
Would you kindly...?	You can count on me.
Would you mind + Gerund...?	All right!
Do you mind + Gerund...?	
Could you do me a favour?	

### Task 4

**Change orders into polite requests:**

1. Pick me up at the office.
2. Clear the table.
3. Wash up.
4. Air the room.
5. Put on the kettle.
6. Water the flowers.
7. Hold the line.
8. Shut the door.

Phrases expressing gratitude (Выражение благодарности)	Possible replies (Возможные ответы)
Thank you (very much).	Not at all!
Thanks (a lot).	That's all right!
It was very kind of you to do it. Thank you.	Don't mention it!
Thank you for the trouble you've taken.	It's really nothing.
Thank you in advance.	The pleasure was all mine.
Thank you anyway.	Don't worry!



Thank you for a wonderful evening. How good of you. It's awfully kind of you. I am very grateful to you. I'm very much obliged to you. You've done me a great favour.	Don't bother! Never mind.
--	------------------------------

### Task 5

#### Translate microdialogues from Russian into English:

- А) - Дорогой Сэм, спасибо за Вашу помощь, это было очень мило с Вашей стороны.  
 - Не стоит благодарности.
- В) - Вы не могли бы дать мне Вашу книгу на несколько дней?  
 - Пожалуйста. Это сущий пустяк. Возьмите.  
 - Большое спасибо.

Apologies (Извинения)	Possible replies (Возможные ответы)
I'm sorry. I'm so sorry. I'm very sorry. I beg you pardon. Excuse me. Excuse my disturbing you. Excuse my troubling you. Excuse my interrupting you. I must apologize (to you). Sorry I've kept you waiting. I hope I didn't hurt you. Forgive me, please. I'm afraid I've taken too much of your time.	That's (quite, perfectly) all right. Not at all. Never mind. You needn't apologize. It's my fault.

### Task 6

#### How will you apologize...

1. if you you've hurt someone.
2. if you interfere in somebody's conversation.
3. if you have kept someone waiting.
4. if you feel you are taking too much of somebody's time.
5. if you think you've been rude?
6. if you've been late for the meeting?
7. If you forgot to telephone your friend?

## Offers and Replies to Offers

**Learn to make offers and to reply to offers. If you want to do something together with a friend you can put it like this:**

- It might be a good idea to go to the cinema.
- Have you ever thought of traveling?
- Why don't we play football in the gym?
- (How) would you like to come to my place this afternoon?
- What about going to the theater on Sunday?
- Do you feel like watching a new video film?
- Let's go ice-skating.

**And then your friend will probably reply:**

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Great!</li> <li>- That's a wonderful idea!</li> <li>- I'd love to.</li> <li>- I'd like that very much.</li> <li>- That would be very nice. Thank you.</li> <li>- That sounds like a good idea.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That's quite a good idea, but I don't think I can make it.</li> <li>- It's nice of you to ask, but I'm afraid I must stay at home and help my mother.</li> <li>- I don't think I will, thanks all the same.</li> </ul>

## Phrases Expressing Opinion

**Learn to give your opinion and discuss things:**

I think (that)...	As I see it...	If you ask me...
I guess (that)...	To my mind...	I'd say that...
I suppose (that)...	In my opinion...	In my view...
I feel (that)...	My view is that...	

## Phrases Expressing Agreement or Disagreement

**When you agree or disagree with somebody you may find these phrases helpful:**

<u>You agree</u> <b>Вы согласны</b>	<u>You disagree</u> <b>Вы не согласны</b>	<u>You're not sure</u> <b>Вы не уверены</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Just so.</li> <li>I quite agree here.</li> <li>Certainly.</li> <li>Sure.</li> <li>Exactly.</li> <li>I think so.</li> <li>That's just what I was thinking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the contrary!</li> <li>Certainly not.</li> <li>Don't be so silly!</li> <li>Just on the other way round.</li> <li>I can't agree with you here.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes, but...</li> <li>On the other hand...</li> <li>I'm afraid I don't agree...</li> <li>I'm not sure.</li> <li>I don't think you are right.</li> </ul>

### Task 7

Choose the phrases expressing agreement:	Choose the phrases expressing disagreement:
a) I can't say so. b) I doubt it. c) I agree with you. d) I think the same e) That's true. f) I'm not sure.	a) I can't say so. b) I disagree. c) I agree with you. d) That's wrong. e) That's true. f) That's right.

### Task 8

**Work in two groups and discuss the following statement: "Studying at the university is the happiest time of life". Agree or disagree with it.**

#### Statements:

1. Students have to get up early from Monday to Saturday.
2. Students make a lot of friends at the university.
3. It's very boring to write down all the lectures.
4. Students study a lot of interesting subjects. Everyday you may learn something new.
5. Students have to prepare for the exams.
6. Students get a scholarship and don't have to work.

### Task 9

**Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your own commentaries:**

#### 1. If you read many books, you'll study better.

You may use:

- to get important information;
- to discover new things;
- to become a specialist;
- to spend much time;
- to get information from TV, Internet;
- to ruin eye-sight.

#### 2. Students try to get the best marks at the exams.

You may use:

- to prepare for the exams;
- to remember different things;

- to feel nervous;
- to be afraid;
- to improve the situation;
- to improve knowledge

**Task 10**

**Discuss in groups: What problems worry young people today?**

What are teens' life ambitions?	What problems do young people often face?	What are the reasons of the problems?
<b>They want to...</b> - enjoy life; - be independent; - express their individuality; - do well at school; - earn money; - rebel against society; - reject everything; - change the world for the best; - be taken seriously; - have the right to...; - have a chance to...;	- family problems - personal problems - school problems - violence - aggressiveness - cruelty - drug addiction - drinking problems	<b>Teenagers...</b> - get depressed and upset. - are treated badly. - are quite indifferent - are not taken seriously

**Task 11**

How do you feel about teens' problems?	Who can help?	How to help?
<b>I find them...</b> - urgent - serious - important - awful - shocking - difficult to solve - interesting to discuss - useless to discuss	<b>....can help.</b> Teenagers themselves Parents Adults School The Government	<b>Teenagers should...</b> <b>Adults should...</b> - think about... - care about... - talk about... - be free to decide... - give more rights to... - help to overcome difficulties.

**Discuss in groups: What kinds of films do you like and why?**

What is special about such films?	How do you like such films?
<b>They are...</b> <b>It is...</b> - full with special effects	<b>They are...</b> <b>It is...</b> - excellent

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- realistic/ unrealistic</li> <li>- true to life</li> <li>- full of tears</li> <li>- romantic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- magnificent</li> <li>- wonderful</li> <li>- good</li> <li>- great</li> <li>- superb</li> <li>- fantastic</li> <li>- sensational</li> <li>- impressive</li> <li>- extraordinary</li> <li>- nothing special</li> <li>- not bad</li> <li>- boring</li> <li>- reasonable</li> <li>- frightful</li> <li>- horrible</li> </ul>
<p><b>They have...</b> <b>It has...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fights of different types</li> <li>- a mysterious plot</li> <li>- a dynamic story</li> <li>- funny /dramatic situations</li> <li>- a lot of music/ dancing/ singing</li> </ul>	
<p><b>They are about...</b> <b>It is about...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- life of famous people</li> <li>- real events</li> <li>- traveling to...</li> <li>- unreal things</li> <li>- supernatural things</li> </ul>	
<b>How do you feel about such films?</b>	
<p><b>They are...</b> exciting / boring/ melancholic frightening / funny / serious / entertaining educational / informative</p>	<p><b>They make me...</b> laugh / cry / smile unhappy / happy / miserable/ nervous / bored <b>I couldn't help...</b> crying / laughing / yawning</p>

### **Task 12**

**A) Imagine that you want to buy a ticket to London at the airport. Give your answers to the clerk's questions.**

**Travel agent:** Good afternoon. Can I help you?

**You:** (Поздоровайтесь. Спросите, можно ли купить один билет экономического класса с до Лондона на вторник, 7 октября).

**Travel agent:** Let me see...I'm very sorry, sir. There are no seats left for London on Tuesday.

**You:** (Спросите, остались ли билеты на тот же рейс на среду).

**Travel agent:** Just a minute, sir...Yes. There are some seats left for Wednesday.

**You:** (Скажите, что среда Вас устраивает. Спросите, сколько стоит билет и включены ли в стоимость билета сборы в аэропорту).

**Travel agent:** It's 198 pounds, sir, including airport taxes...Here you are.

**You:** (Узнайте у агента номер рейса, спросите, когда самолет отбывает из Москвы и прибывает в Лондон. Поблагодарите агента).

**B) Imagine that you want to stay at the hotel in London. Give your answers to the clerk's questions.**

**Clerk:** Good morning, sir. Can I help you?

**You:** (Скажите, что Вам нужен одноместный номер с душем (shower), туалетом (toilet) и континентальным завтраком на одну неделю).

**Clerk:** I'm sorry, sir. I'm afraid we have no rooms with a shower available at the moment.

**You:** (Спросите его, можно ли снять номер с ванной).

**Clerk:** Let me see... Yes, there are some rooms.

**You:** (Спросите его сколько стоит такой номер).

**Clerk:** 20 pounds a night.

**You:** (Спросите у него, нет ли у него более дешевых (less expensive) номеров).

**Clerk:** I'm afraid not. It's the cheapest.

**You:** (Спросите, нет ли по близости более дешевого отеля).

**Clerk:** You may try the Northern Star Hotel. It's near the station in Davies street.

**You:** (Поблагодарите клерка).

**C) Imagine that you want to go from London to Glasgow where you have a business meeting. What questions would you use in the conversation with the clerk?**

**You:** (Спросите, когда идет следующий поезд в Глазго?)

**Clerk:** At 8.40, sir.

**You:** (Спросите, ночной (overnight) ли это поезд?)

**Clerk:** Yes, the train has sleeping accommodation (спальные места).

**You:** (Скажите, что не курите и хотели бы взять лучшие места)

**Clerk:** I can give you a first class non-smoking compartment.

**You:** (Спросите, когда он прибывает в Глазго?)

**Clerk:** It is due to arrive in Glasgow at 6.30 a.m.

**You:** (Скажите, что Вы надеетесь, что он прибует вовремя (to time)).

**Clerk:** Yes, sir, it usually runs to time.

**You:** (Спросите, с какой платформы?)

**Clerk:** Platform 5. **You:** (Поблагодарите за информацию).

**Task 13**

**In the following dialogue one of the men was not polite. Correct his phrases.**

**Mr. Johnson:** Hello. May I speak to Mr. Black please?

**Mr. Black:** Wait.

**Mr. Johnson:** Could you put me through to Mr. Black?

**Mr. Black:** Speaking. Tomas Black.

**Mr. Johnson:** Good morning. This is William Johnson.

**Mr. Black:** What?

**Mr. Johnson:** This is William Johnson of Grant & Clark speaking.

**Mr. Black:** What do you want?

**Mr. Johnson:** Could we make an appointment to discuss our contract? Will you be available next Monday?

**Mr. Black:** No.

**Mr. Johnson:** Oh, that's a pity. How about this Friday or next Tuesday?

**Mr. Black:** Tuesday or Friday is fine. I don't care which.

**Task 14**

**A) Give answers to Jack's questions:**

**Jack:** Have you ever been to the seaside?

**You:** .....

**Jack:** Where and with whom were you there?

**You:** .....

**Jack:** How did you get there? Was it difficult to get tickets?

**You:** .....

**Jack:** How long did it take to get there?

**You:** .....

**Jack:** Did you travel with a lot of luggage?

**You:** .....

**Jack:** Did you find a cheap or an expensive hotel?

**You:** .....

**Jack:** What interesting places did you visited during your trip?

**You:** .....

**B) Imagine that you are looking for a job and want to get a position at a foreign company. Write answers to the questions of your employer:**

1. What's the correct way of pronouncing your name?  
.....
2. Where and when were you born?  
.....
3. When did you finish high school?  
.....
4. Will you tell me about your education and any special training you have had?  
.....
5. Are you married or single?  
.....
6. Are you working now?  
.....
7. What do you do? What is your occupation?  
.....
8. How did you find out about this position?  
.....
9. What kind of job are you looking for? Why would you like this job?  
.....
10. Are you willing to work overtime?  
.....
11. What are your strong/weak points?  
.....
12. Are you looking for part time or full time job?  
.....
13. What personal characteristics are necessary to succeed in this field?  
.....
14. What kind of salary would you expect?  
.....
15. What kind of work experience have you had?  
.....
16. Why should I hire you?  
.....



### **Task 15**

#### **Make questions of the words given below**

1. what / your / full name ?
2. where / you / born ?
3. where / you / live ?
4. you / have / brothers/ sisters ?
5. what / you / do / free time ?

### **Task 16**

#### **In these dialogues the replies are all mixed up. Put the phrases of the dialogue into the right order.**

##### **Dialogue № 1**

- Yes, sure. Thank you.
- That's exactly what I want.
- Can I have a look at this magazine?
- I think this article about clothes is interesting.
- Yes, of course. I read quickly.
- Oh, yes, it is. It tells you how to choose the best clothes for you.
- See you tomorrow then.
- Yes, sure. What would you like to read?
- Do you think you will give it back to me tomorrow?
- You can also read an article about music.

##### **Dialogue № 2**

- Can I have a hamburger and a cup of coffee, please?
- Thanks. How much is that?
- Good morning.
- OK. Here you are.
- Morning. Can I help you?
- Thank you.
- Three pounds twenty.

##### **Dialogue № 3**

- Hold the line, please.
- Could you have a message?
- 4684495
- Thank you, goodbye.
- Certainly.

- Would you tell me your number?
- Good afternoon. What can I do for you?
- I'm sorry he's out at the moment.
- Can I speak to Mr. Brown?
- Ask him to ring me as soon as he can.
- Good bye.

### **Task 17**

#### **Translate this dialogue into English.**

- Доброе утро. Американские Авиалинии.
- Я хотел бы зарезервировать билет на самолет, вылетающий утром в 8.00 из Вашингтона в Лондон.
- Когда Вы собираетесь вылететь?
- В следующую среду. Но мне хотелось бы купить билет туда и обратно. Я предполагаю вернуться 27 декабря.
- Какой класс: первый или второй?
- Первый, пожалуйста.
- Ваша фамилия?
- Джон Смит.
- Ваш адрес?
- Отель «Хилтон», 7-я Авеню.
- Когда доставить билет?
- Во вторник утром, между девятью и десятью.

### **Task 18**

#### **Choose the best answer to the following sentences**

##### **1. I always laugh at his jokes.**

- 1) Yes, he is a great painter.
- 2) I thought he was dead.
- 3) No, not with him.
- 4) Well, I don't find them funny.

##### **2. I haven't seen Alan for ages.**

- 1) Now he works in France.
- 2) Is it difficult?
- 3) Yes, he is very old.
- 4) Yes, he is still here.

##### **3. You must come and see my new flat. It's so beautiful!**

- 1) I don't think so.
- 2) Will Tuesday be all right?
- 3) Where's the door?
- 4) I'm afraid I must go.

**4. Do you like living in a capital?**

- 1) Why are you here?
- 2) Who told you that?
- 3) It is sometimes difficult.
- 4) It must be very noisy.

**5. Is Kate good at cooking?**

- 1) She's gone on holiday.
- 2) She doesn't like it very much.
- 3) It's really nice of her.
- 4) She's already too old.

**Task 19**

**Finish up the sentences. You may use the conjunction "because" and the arguments given after the sentences.**

**1. Students like studying computer programming....**

- to discover new things;
- to learn interesting computer programmes;
- to get a lot of information from the Internet;
- to play different computer games;
- to send e-mail letters;
- to learn educational sites.

**2. Students don't like to pass exams....**

- to be nervous;
- to prepare a lot;
- to learn difficult material;
- to have little time to finish a test;
- to get bad marks.

**3. Students like learning English...**

- to be interested in the culture of English people;
- to read English books in the original;
- to learn English songs and poems;
- to e-mail letters in English;
- to improve English;

- to talk to a foreign friend.

**4. Examinations are useful...**

- help to improve knowledge;
- to remember different things;
- to check up knowledge;
- to work hard;
- to get some practice.

**5. Physical education is a very important subject...**

- to develop muscles
- to be good for health
- to spend time playing
- to different physical exercises
- to play outdoor games.

**Task 20**

**Finish up the sentences as shown in the example:**

**Example: If I knew English well, I would go to America.**

1. If I had a lot of money,...
2. If I could sing well, ....
3. If I met the President,
4. If I had some spare time,...
5. If I worked in London,....
6. If I visited Hollywood,....

**Task 21**

**Finish up the sentences choosing the right word of the second column:**

1. Money is changed at...	a) the hairdresser's
2. Films are shown at...	b) the studio
3. Teeth are filled at...	c) the grocery
4. Hair is cut at...	d) the cinema
5. Fruit and vegetables are sold at...	e) the laundry
6. Photographs are taken at...	f) the garage
7. Cars are repaired at...	g) the bank
8. Clothes are washed at...	h) the dentist's

### Task 22

**Very often in a certain situation people expect us to say some particular thing. It is important to know how to react to people's words. Check yourselves and match the phrases in these columns.**

1. How's your father keeping?	A) Thank you. Do you really like it?
2. How do you do?	B) No, thank you. I've had a lot.
3. Thank you very much.	C) Thanks, you too.
4. What a nice blouse!	D) It's nice to see you too.
5. I'm awfully sorry, I've broken a cup.	E) Oh, that doesn't matter.
6. Thank you for a wonderful meal.	F) Thank you, I will. Goodbye.
7. Have a nice weekend.	G) He's fine. Thank you.
8. Goodbye, give my love to your son.	H) Hold the line, please.
9. How nice to see you again. Hello. John's here. Can I speak to Rob, please?	I) You're welcome.
10. How about a nice cup of tea before you go?	J) Pleased to meet you.
11. You must have some more chicken.	K) Thanks. The same to you.
12. Meet my sister Jane.	L) How do you do?
13. Happy Easter!	M) Congratulations.
14. I've just passed my exam.	N) Yes, I'd love one.
	O) I'm glad you enjoyed it.

### Task 23

**Complete the dialogue using the correct verb forms read and translate the dialogue.**

#### Dialogue № 1

Jack Robinson (be) a famous explorer. Today he (come) to the television studio (give) an interview about his exciting life. Oliver Shade, an interviewer, (talk) to him.

**Interviewer:** Mr. Robinson, you (spend) your whole life (explore) the world. But we (know) that your special interest always (be) the British Isles. When you (get) interested in traveling?

**Jack Robinson:** I can't tell you the exact day but I remember that when I (be) a little boy I used (read) a lot. And once my parents (give) me a book about British geography. When I (look) through the book I (see) a picture of the Lake District. I (admire) the place greatly and at that moment I (decide) (become) a traveler.

**Interviewer:** When you first (go) to the Lake District?

**Jack Robinson:** When I (leave) school my father (take) me on a journey to the North England and we (spend) a few days in the Lake District.

**Interviewer:** What other parts of England you (explore)?

**Jack Robinson:** I (to be) to all the parts of the country and also to Scotland, Wales and Ireland. But I never (be) to India where I (go) next Monday.

**Interviewer:** Next Monday?

**Jack Robinson:** Yes. We (start) on October 12 and at the end of the month we (to arrive) in India.

**Interviewer:** You (go) by sea?

**Jack Robinson:** Yes, of course. I (take) part in the expedition (discover) some lost Indian cities.

**Interviewer:** Isn't that great? I hope your journey (be) a success. The best of luck to you, sir.

## **Dialogue № 2**

**Ann:** Hello, who's (speak), please?

**Helen:** This is Helen Stubbs. Can I (speak) to Mr. Jones, please?

**Ann:** I'm afraid he's just (go) out.

**Helen:** Oh dear. I haven't (hear) from him for a few days.

**Ann:** Would you like to (leave) a message?

**Helen: Yes.** Could you (tell) him Helen Stubbs has been in London since Monday and (want) to speak with him?

**Ann:** OK. Sorry. Just a minute. Mr. Jones has just (come) back. Hold on! I (to call) him to the phone.

**Helen:** Thank you so much.

## **Task 24**

1. You meet a friend whom you haven't seen for a long time. He is back from London. You've been to London several times too. Exchange impressions about the country, its people, its capital, changes in the way of life with your new friend.

2. Your friend has moved to a new flat. You are at your friend's house-warming party. Ask him whether or not he likes the new place. As you are thinking of moving to the same district find out everything about the place (transport, shops, cinemas, stadiums, etc.).

3. Telephone your friend whom you haven't seen for some time. Ask him about his life and work, his family, etc. Exchange news.

4. Imagine that you are a TV interviewer. Do the following tasks:

A) Your interviewee is a famous film director. Ask him what films he has shot, what he is working at right now, what film festivals he has taken part in, what his plans for the future are, what film studio he is working at, what his favorite actors and actresses are. **Guide words:** film director, to shoot a film, actor (actress), film studio, International Film Festival, plans for the future.).

B) Your interviewee is a Russian student who has just returned from Great Britain. Get some information about his itinerary, places of interest which he liked most of all, general impressions of the country, curious incidents, which have happened during the trip. **Guide words:** a tour of Britain, itinerary, places of interest, meeting with common people, general impression of the country, curious incidents.

C) Your interviewee is a famous writer. Ask him about his childhood and parents; try to find out why he decided to become a writer, what books he has written, what his books are about, what problems he raised in his books, what his favorite characters are.

## РАЗДЕЛ II. ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

### *Text 1. British Universities*

**- What do you know about British universities?**

- There are 46 universities in Britain. But not all universities are equal. They differ from one another in history, tradition and academic organization. Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest world-known universities. The University of London is one of the best UK's universities.

**- What does a British university usually consist of?**

- A British university usually consists of colleges. The departments of colleges are organized into faculties.

**- Does University teaching in the UK differ from that in other countries?**

- Yes, it does. University teaching in the UK differs greatly at both under-graduate and postgraduate levels from that in many other countries.

**- What does an undergraduate programme consist of?**

- An undergraduate programme consists of a series of lectures, seminars, tutorials and laboratory classes which in total account for about 15 hours per week. Following a particular programme students take series of lecture courses which may last one academic term or the whole year. Associated with each lecture course are seminars, tutorials, laboratory classes which illustrate the topics presented in the lectures. Lectures are given to large groups of students (from 20 to 200). Seminars and tutorials are much smaller than lecture classes and in some departments can be on a one-to-one basis – one member of staff and one student.

**- Do students in Britain prepare work in advance?**

- Yes, as far as I know, students in Britain prepare work in advance for seminars and tutorials. And this can take the form of researching a topic for discussion by writing essays or by solving problems.

**- How long do seminars and tutorials last?**

- Lectures, seminars and tutorials are all one hour in length, laboratory classes last two or three hours.

**- Do students in Britain have supervisors?**



- In Britain each student has a tutor whom he can consult on any matter whether academic or personal.

**- What terms is the academic year split into?**

- The academic year is split into three terms. Formal teaching takes place in the first two terms which last for twenty four weeks in total. The third term is reserved for classes and examinations and lasts for six weeks.

**- How long must a student study to take a UK degree?**

- University degree courses extend from three to four years. After three years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. He can continue to take his Master's Degree and then the Doctor's Degree.

*Text 2. American Universities*

**- What do you know about University education in the USA?**

- There is no National university in the USA. Each state controls and supports at least one University. The National Government gives no direct financial aid to them.

**- Do Americans go to the University free of charge?**

- The students do not go to the University free of charge. Everyone must pay a tuition fee. The amount varies from state to state. Students' total expenses during the year are very high. And though each university offers a number of scholarships many students have to work to pay for their education.

**- Do most of the US Universities have a campus?**

Most of the US Universities have a central campus. Colleges of Law, Business, Medicine, Engineering, Music, and Journalism can be found on one campus.

**- Do the US students take the same courses?**

- No, they do not. The students do not take the same courses. They attend courses at various colleges. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, science, modern languages, history or physical education. After the first two years of study student majors in one subject and minors in another. In addition to these major and minor courses he can select other subjects according to his professional interest.

**- When do the US students take their exams?**

- At the end of each year students have a final written examination.

**- When do the US students receive degrees?**

- After completing four years of study the students receive a Bachelor's Degree (Bachelor of Arts or Science). With an additional year of study they may get a Master's Degree and after two or three years of graduate work and writing of the dissertation it is possible to obtain a Doctoral degree.

***Text 3. The Pedagogical University in Yaroslavl***

The Pedagogical University in Yaroslavl is one of the oldest educational establishments in Russia. It was founded in 1908. The university had only three faculties then. They were History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, Natural Science. There were just 29 students in the first year of studies. Nowadays the University has become the biggest educational institution. More than 6 thousand students study here. In 1946 the University was named after the Great Russian educator and scientist K.D. Ushinsky. There are 5 buildings in the University. The main building is situated in the centre of Yaroslavl in Respublicanskaya Street. At present the University has 9 faculties. They are Physics and Mathematics, Biology and Geography, History, Russian Philology and Culture, Modern Foreign Languages, Primary and Physical education and Practical Psychology.

Students are trained in more than 20 teaching specialties. The university trains 6 thousand students of 2 types. They are full-time and extra-mural students. The course of studies is generally five years. The academic year is divided into two terms. At the end of each term students take their oral and written tests and examinations. The tuition is generally free and the majority of students get a monthly state scholarship. It mainly depends on the progress they make in studies. Those who do not live in Yaroslavl may stay in the University hostels.

Students have at their disposal well-equipped laboratories and study rooms, a Computer and TV Centers, an Astronomical Observatory, Geological, Anatomical and Zoological museums, a library, a botanical garden, four gymnasia, 4 canteens, rest-zone grounds, a sports camp and a preventive clinic. The laboratories are provided with the most up-to-date equipment. The students make

different experiments and carry on research work there. While at the university students join various clubs or different societies, take part in scientific conferences and sports competitions. As they are going to be teachers the students have their teaching practice at secondary schools of the region and the city itself. They visit museums, exhibitions, go to the concert hall and drama theatre. In summer after the exams students may work in holiday camps. It helps them a lot to master their profession. At the end of the studies students take their graduation exams and get diplomas.

**Answer the questions:**

1. When was the Yaroslavl Pedagogical University founded?
2. How many faculties are there at the university at present?
3. Who gets a monthly state scholarship?
4. Where do the students have their teaching practice?
5. Where may the students work in summer?

***Text 4. The Faculty of Natural Science and Geography***

The Faculty of Natural Science and Geography was founded in 1939. It is one of the largest faculties of the Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University. There are three museums at this faculty: anatomical, geological and zoological and a Botanical Garden.

The Faculty of Natural Science and Geography trains a large number of specialists. This faculty has the following departments: Anatomy and Physiology, Botany, Zoology, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, Geography, Socio-Cultural Service and Tourism, Security of Vital Activity.

Students whose future profession is Chemistry study Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, methodology of teaching Chemistry and have a lot of practical classes in the laboratories where they make different experiments.

Students specializing in Geography study Russian and World Geography, Ecology, Economics, English and other subjects. Students whose future profession is Security of Vital Activity study special disciplines such as “Dangerous Situations and Ways Out of Them”, “Criminal Situations and Their Prevention” “Informational Safety” and others. Students specializing in Tourism study Geography, Verbal Communication, Technologies in Tourism Business and other subjects.

Future teachers of Biology study Anatomy, Physiology, Biology, Methodology of Teaching Biology and work in Botanical Garden of the University. Students of our faculty have their practice at schools, chemical laboratories, tour companies and emergency service.

### ***Text 5. The Faculty of Physical Training***

I am a student of the Faculty of Physical Training. This faculty was founded in 1947. There are four departments at this faculty, they are: Theory of Physical Education, Sports Disciplines, Gymnastics and Medico-Biological Issues of Sports. The faculty of Physical Training is proud of its graduates. Among the graduates of this faculty there are many famous sportsmen.

In our timetable we have such subjects as Track and Field, Gymnastics, Swimming, Sports Games and others. Students of our faculty very often have practical classes in the gym, on the sports ground or in the swimming pool. We also study Psychology, English, Medicine and other subjects.

Students of our faculty often take part in international, national and local competitions, games and matches. Students usually have their teaching practice at schools where they give lessons for schoolchildren. Graduates of our faculty may work at schools, fitness clubs and public leisure centers which have been built during the past years. Today many people want to be fit, feel good, look slim and stay young. And a fitness instructor can help them to do it by developing different programmes of physical exercises. At the end of studies students get a qualification of “A Teacher of Physical Training”.

### ***Text 6. The Institute of Psychology and Pedagogics***

My name is Katya Petrova. I entered the institute of psychology and pedagogics. I am a first grade student of a psychology department. It prepares specialists in child psychology. The students study many subjects, such as: general psychology, psychodiagnostics, psychophysiology, mathematics, English, zoology and others.

Our department has three sections, they are: developmental and age psychology, pedagogical psychology and pre-school children psychology.

Students here get not only theoretical knowledge but also take a lot of practical courses in different medical, social and psychological centers. They have a chance to find a job in these centers, as they receive basic psychological education. They can work at school as psychological consultants. After graduating from the University students will take qualification of “Psychologists” and “Teachers of Psychology”.

The best students have a possibility to continue their education as post-graduates and get a scientific degree in psychology.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What kind of institute did Katya enter?
2. What specialists does this institute prepare?
3. How many subjects does Katya have?
4. Where do students have their practice?
5. Where can they find a job?
6. What qualification do they get?

***Text 7. My Future Profession is a Psychologist***

Not long ago I decided to become a psychologist. To my mind a psychologist is an interesting and useful profession. Psychologists are necessary at kindergartens, at schools, at factories and offices. Special psychological tests can help people choose their future career and are useful for administrators and managers in hiring their employees.

Psychology is a very useful and important subject because it deals with people, their behaviour, and their relationships. It can help people in all spheres of their life. For example, children’s psychology helps bring up children in the family, it also helps teachers at school. Psychology helps people solve their personal problems and communicate with other people.

Psychology as a subject is studied now in many universities, institutes and colleges. Every specialist who is going to deal with people is supposed to know psychology. But I want to make a special study of psychology and become a psychotherapist. I feel that I can make a good specialist. That’s why I want to enter the Department of Psychology of Yaroslavl Pedagogical University. If I am lucky, I’ll have a chance to study different aspects of psychology, listen to lectures and attend seminars of famous professors and lecturers.

### ***Text 8. A Conflictologist***

My future profession is a conflictologist. I think it's a difficult and useful profession. I have chosen this profession because I want to help people to solve conflicts. Conflictologists may work at schools and factories, at special social centers. Conflictologists study different types of conflicts and try to find the best ways out of them. They try to understand the reasons of the conflicts. They may deal with social, ecological, business and family conflicts. In a modern world this profession is very important. I think that people should live in peace and conflictologists help them to cope with difficulties.

### ***Text 9. A Psychologist***

Psychologists study the human mind and human behavior. Research psychologists investigate the physical, cognitive, emotional, or social aspects of human behavior. Psychologists in health service fields provide mental health care in hospitals, clinics, schools, or private settings. Psychologists employed in business, industry, government, or nonprofit organizations, provide training, conduct research, design organizational systems.

Psychologists formulate hypotheses and collect data to test their validity. Research methods vary with the topic under study. Psychologists sometimes gather information through controlled laboratory experiments or by administering personality, performance, aptitude, or intelligence tests. Other methods include observation, interviews, questionnaires, clinical studies, and surveys.

*Clinical psychologists* work most often in counseling centers, independent or group practices, hospitals, or clinics. They help mentally and emotionally distressed clients adjust to life and may assist medical and surgical patients in dealing with illnesses or injuries. Some clinical psychologists work in physical rehabilitation settings, treating patients with spinal cord injuries, chronic pain or illness, stroke, arthritis, or neurological conditions. Others help people deal with personal crisis, such as divorce or the death of a loved one. Clinical psychologists often interview patients and give diagnostic tests. They may provide individual, family, or group psychotherapy and may design and implement behavior modification programs.

*Counseling psychologists* use various techniques, including interviewing and testing, to advise people on how to deal with problems of everyday living, including career or work problems and problems faced in different stages of life. They work in settings such as university counseling centers, hospitals, and individual or group practices.

*School psychologists* work with students in early childhood and elementary and secondary schools. They collaborate with teachers, parents, and school personnel to create safe, healthy, and supportive learning environments for all students. School psychologists address students' learning and behavioral problems, suggest improvements to classroom management strategies or parenting techniques, and evaluate students with disabilities and gifted and talented students to help determine the best way to educate them. They improve teaching, learning, and socialization strategies based on their understanding of the psychology of learning environments. They also may evaluate the effectiveness of academic programs, prevention programs, behavior management procedures, and other services provided in the school setting.

*Developmental psychologists* study the physiological, cognitive, and social development that takes place throughout life. Some specialize in behavior during infancy, childhood, and adolescence, or changes that occur during maturity or old age. Developmental psychologists also may study developmental disabilities and their effects. Increasingly, research is developing ways to help elderly people remain independent as long as possible.

*Social psychologists* examine people's interactions with others and with the social environment. They work in organizational consultation, marketing research, systems design, or other applied psychology fields. Prominent areas of study include group behavior, leadership, attitudes, and perception.

*Experimental or research psychologists* work in university and private research centers and in business, nonprofit, and governmental organizations. They study the behavior of both human beings and animals, such as rats, monkeys, and pigeons. Prominent areas of study in experimental research include motivation, thought, attention, learning and memory, sensory and perceptual processes, effects of

substance abuse, and genetic and neurological factors affecting behavior.

Psychologists' work environments vary by subfield and place of employment. For example, clinical, school, and counseling psychologists in private practice frequently have their own offices and set their own hours. However, they usually offer evening and weekend hours to accommodate their clients. Many psychologists work as part of a team, consulting with other psychologists and professionals. Their routine work may be interrupted frequently. Travel may be required in order to attend conferences or conduct research.

### ***Text 10. A Social Worker***

Social work is a profession for those with a strong desire to help improve people's lives. Social workers assist people by helping them cope with issues in their everyday lives, deal with their relationships, and solve personal and family problems. Some social workers help clients who face a disability or a life-threatening disease or a social problem, such as inadequate housing, unemployment, or substance abuse. Social workers also assist families that have serious domestic conflicts, sometimes involving child or spousal abuse. Some social workers conduct research, advocate for improved services, engage in systems design or are involved in planning or policy development. Many social workers specialize in serving a particular population or working in a specific setting.

*Child, family, and school social workers* provide social services and assistance to improve the social and psychological functioning of children and their families and to maximize the well-being of families and the academic functioning of children. They may assist single parents, arrange adoptions, or help find foster homes for neglected, abandoned, or abused children. Some specialize in services for senior citizens. These social workers may run support groups for the children of aging parents; advise elderly people or family members about housing, transportation, long-term care, and other services; and coordinate and monitor these services. Through employee assistance programs, social workers may help people cope with job-related pressures or with personal problems that affect the quality of their work.



In schools, social workers often serve as the link between students' families and the school, working with parents, guardians, teachers, and other school officials to ensure students reach their academic and personal potential. In addition, they address problems such as misbehavior, truancy, and teenage pregnancy and advise teachers on how to cope with difficult students. Increasingly, school social workers teach workshops to entire classes. Child, family, and school social workers may also be known as child welfare social workers, family services social workers, child protective services social workers, occupational social workers, or gerontology social workers. They often work for individual and family services agencies, schools, or State or local governments.

*Medical and public health social workers* provide psychosocial support to people, families, or vulnerable populations so they can cope with chronic, acute, or terminal illnesses, such as Alzheimer's disease, cancer, or AIDS. They also advise family caregivers, counsel patients, and help plan for patients' needs after discharge from hospitals. They may arrange for at-home services, such as meals-on-wheels or home care. Some work on interdisciplinary teams that evaluate certain kinds of patients—geriatric or organ transplant patients, for example. Medical and public health social workers may work for hospitals, nursing and personal care facilities, individual and family services agencies, or local governments.

*Mental health and substance abuse social workers* assess and treat individuals with mental illness or substance abuse problems, including abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. Such services include individual and group therapy, outreach, crisis intervention, social rehabilitation, and teaching skills needed for everyday living. They also may help plan for supportive services to ease clients' return to the community. Mental health and substance abuse social workers are likely to work in hospitals, substance abuse treatment centers, individual and family services agencies, or local governments. These social workers may be known as clinical social workers.

Other types of social workers include social work administrators, planners and policymakers, who develop and implement programs to address issues such as child abuse, homelessness, substance abuse, poverty, and violence. These workers research and analyze policies, programs, and regulations. They identify social problems and suggest

legislative and other solutions. They may help raise funds or write grants to support these programs.

Social workers usually spend most of their time in an office or residential facility, but they also may travel locally to visit clients, meet with service providers, or attend meetings. Some may meet with clients in one of several offices within a local area. Social work, while satisfying, can be challenging. Understaffing and large caseloads add to the pressure in some agencies. To tend to patient care or client needs, many hospitals and long-term care facilities employ social workers on teams with a broad mix of occupations, including clinical specialists, registered nurses, and health aides. Full-time social workers usually work a standard 40-hour week, but some occasionally work evenings and weekends to meet with clients, attend community meetings, and handle emergencies. Some social workers work part time, particularly in voluntary nonprofit agencies.

### ***Text 11. A Counselor***

Counselors assist people with personal, family, educational, mental health, and career problems. Their duties vary greatly depending on their occupational specialty, which is determined by the setting in which they work and the population they serve.

*Educational, vocational, and school counselors* provide individuals and groups with career and educational counseling. School counselors assist students of all levels, from elementary school to postsecondary education. They advocate for students and work with other individuals and organizations to promote the academic, career, personal, and social development of children and youth. School counselors help students evaluate their abilities, interests, talents, and personalities to develop realistic academic and career goals. Counselors use interviews, counseling sessions, interest and aptitude assessment tests, and other methods to evaluate and advise students. They also operate career information centers and career education programs. Often, counselors work with students who have academic and social development problems or other special needs.

*Elementary school counselors* observe children during classroom and play activities and confer with their teachers and parents to evaluate the children's strengths, problems, or special needs. In

conjunction with teachers and administrators, they make sure that the curriculum addresses both the academic and the developmental needs of students. Elementary school counselors do less vocational and academic counseling than high school counselors.

*High school counselors* advise students regarding college majors, admission requirements, entrance exams, financial aid, trade or technical schools, and apprenticeship programs. They help students develop job search skills, such as resume writing and interviewing techniques. College career planning and placement counselors assist alumni or students with career development and job-hunting techniques.

School counselors at all levels help students to understand and deal with social, behavioral, and personal problems. These counselors emphasize preventive and developmental counseling to provide students with the life skills needed to deal with problems before they worsen and to enhance students' personal, social, and academic growth. Counselors provide special services, including alcohol and drug prevention programs and conflict resolution classes. They also try to identify cases of domestic abuse and other family problems that can affect a student's development.

Counselors interact with students individually, in small groups, or as an entire class. They consult and collaborate with parents, teachers, school administrators, school psychologists, medical professionals, and social workers to develop and implement strategies to help students succeed.

### ***Text 12. Choosing a profession of a manager***

When choosing a future career, we should consider different factors. In my opinion, money is one of the most important factors when you make a choice. There are highly paid jobs and low-paid jobs. I think everybody wants to earn as much as possible. Further training, promotion prospects and jobs conditions should be also taken into account. On the other hand, it's good when you get satisfaction from your job. It is very important to choose a profession that suits your interests. In my opinion a job should be interesting and socially important. To make the right choice, you should take into account your traits of character.

There are so many people who influence us in choosing our occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in our choice.

My father works for an international company as a managing director. It is a highly paid job and it offers a lot of opportunities. You can travel abroad and meet different people. My father is a friendly person and he is easy to talk to. He thinks that I must choose my future profession according to my tastes and preferences. I respect him and I want to become a business too.

I have always been interested in economics, and I am good at Maths. I have an aptitude for working with people and I think I'm rather communicative and have good social skills. I have good analytical abilities and problem-solving skills. Besides, I am good at English. English has become the standard language for all kinds of international business communication. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every businessman.

To become a successful businessman you should know a lot. So I want to study management at the university. Management deals mainly with people. A manager is a person who directly supervises people in an organization. Managers spend a great deal of time communicating, coordinating and making decisions affecting the daily operation of their organization. Almost everything a manager does involves decisions, and in decision-making there is always uncertainty and risk. So managing is a very interesting and important job.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What's important while choosing a profession?
2. Which are the most prestigious professions today?
3. Which of your personal qualities will help you in your future profession?
4. Why do you think your future profession is important today?
5. Do you think you will need English for your future career?

***Text 13. A Manager***

My future profession is a manager. I think it's an interesting and useful profession. To be a good manager you must be a leader. There are different types of managers: a production manager, a sales manager, a tourism manager, a personnel manager and others. A

personnel manager supervises people in an organization. A financial manager is responsible for finance. A sales manager is responsible for selling goods.

Managers have many functions and duties. They plan, organize, coordinate, direct and control. A manager always works as a part of a team. He or she should know how to hold negotiations and communicate with people. I think this job is not easy, it requires a lot of time, energy and responsibility.

#### ***Text 14. A Personnel Manager***

A personnel manager works at a personnel department of an organization. He interviews potential employees and then chooses the candidate that suits the position best of all. He prepares labor agreements between the employer and the employee and registers employment or dismissal in accordance with labor law. The personnel manager oversees the work conditions at an organization. Work conditions should be according to safety standards. The personnel manager conducts special seminars to raise the level of qualification of workers. The necessary characteristics of a person who wants to become a personnel manager should be discipline, orderliness and knowledge of human psychology.

#### **Answer the questions:**

1. Where does the personnel manager work?
2. What are the duties of the personnel manager?
3. What seminars does the personnel manager conduct?
4. What are the necessary characteristics of a person who wants to become a personnel manager?

#### ***Text 15. A Tourism Manager***

A tourism manager works in a tourist company. He runs some tourist business. He supervises all kinds of operations in a tourist company. He also supervises the tourist company staff. Sometimes the tourism manager is just the head of some department in a large tourist company: a sales department, a marketing department, or a public relations department. In this case he reports to the general manager.

The tourism manager plans tourist business: operations, new products, profits. He controls the results. In a travel company – a tour

operator or a travel agency – the tourism manager decides on development and promotion of new tour packages, advertising and sales. He also decides on prices and discounts. The tourism manager hires employees. He selects them and provides their training.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Where does the tourism manager work?
2. What does he supervise?
3. In what case does the tourism manager report to the general manager?
4. What does the tourism manager plan and control?
5. What does the tourism manager decide on in a travel company?
6. How does the tourism manager hire employees?

***Text 16. A Hotel Manager***

The hotel manager is the head of the hotel. He may have the name of the general manager or the managing director. The hotel manager may hold a management position in an individual hotel. Or he may work in a hotel chain. In a small hotel the manager may be the owner of the hotel. But in a large hotel he is just a professional hotelier. For the hotel guests the hotel manager is the host who must offer hospitality to his guests. For the hotel staff the hotel manager is the person who must establish the policy of the hotel and its operations. The hotel manager has to plan and control the hotel business. He has to check up how different hotel departments carry out their functions. Often he has to deal with the hotel guests in person. He has to handle their problems and complaints.

There may be different management positions in a hotel: the assistant manager, the resident manager, the night manager. The *assistant manager* helps the manager and manages the hotel when the manager is not present. The *resident manager* is the manager who permanently lives in the hotel. The *night manager* is on duty during the night.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What are other names for the hotel manager?
2. Where may the hotel manager work?
3. What is the hotel manager for the guests?
4. What is the hotel manager for the hotel staff?

5. What does the hotel manager have to do?
6. What may other hotel positions involve?

### ***Text 17. A Restaurant Manager***

A restaurant manager, as a rule, runs a restaurant but he doesn't own it. Sometimes the restaurant manager may own and run his small restaurant. The restaurant manager is in charge of the restaurant policy and operations. He has to decide on the image of his restaurant. He has to plan his business. He has to decide on purchases and sales. He hires the restaurant staff and provides their training.

The restaurant manager has to meet the guests. He must see that the guests are happy with the service and have no complaints. The guests may often see the restaurant manager in the dining-hall.

In a large restaurant there are other management positions: the purchase manager, the sales manager, the production manager, the personnel manager and others. All these managers report to the general manager. In an individual restaurant the restaurant manager decides on the type of cuisine and the types of menus. In a family-owned restaurant the whole family may be in charge of the restaurant operations. The wife may act as a hostess or a chef.

#### **Answer the questions:**

1. What does the restaurant manager do?
2. What is the restaurant manager in charge of?
3. What does the restaurant manager have to decide on?
4. How can the restaurant manager provide for good restaurant staff?
5. What are other management positions in a restaurant?
6. What does the restaurant manager decide on in an individual hotel?

### ***Text 18. Sociology***

Sociology is one of the related fields known as the social sciences. They share the same subject matter: human behaviour. But sociology is the study of social relations, and its primary subject matter is the group, not the individual.

Sociologists differ from psychologists because they are not concerned exclusively with the individual; they are interested in what goes on between people.

Sociology consists of two main fields of knowledge: micro sociology and macro sociology. Micro sociologists study the patterns and processes of face to face interaction between humans. Macro sociologists attempt to explain the fundamental patterns and processes of large-scale social relations. They concentrate on larger groups, even on whole societies. Sociologists attempt to use research to discover if certain statements about social life are correct. The basic tools of their research are tests, questionnaires, interviews, surveys, and public opinion polls.

### ***Text 19. Psychology***

Psychology as a science studies mental activity and human behaviour. Psychologists study basic functions such as learning, memory, language, thinking, emotions and motives. They investigate development throughout the life span from birth to death. They are involved in mental and physical health care. They treat people who are emotionally distressed.

Psychology occupies a strategic position between natural and social sciences on the one hand, and between sciences and humanities on the other. The word “psychology” is derived from the Greek word meaning “study of the mind or soul”. So in the definition of psychology there are three basic words: “science”, “behavior”, “and mental processes”.

Science means a rational investigation of processes and phenomena. By “behaviour” psychologists understand everything that people and animals do: actions, emotions, ways of communication, developmental processes. “Mental processes” characterize the work of the mind and the nervous system.

Psychology can help people in all spheres of their life. Children’s psychology helps bring up children in the family, it also helps teachers at school. Psychology helps people solve their personal problems and communicate with other people. Psychologists are necessary at kindergartens, at schools, at factories and offices. Special psychological tests can help us choose our future career and are useful for administrators and managers in hiring their employees.



### ***Text 20. Children's Rights***

All children must have a name when they are born and become a citizen of a particular country. The Government must give children good medical care and try to reduce the number of deaths in childhood.

All children should have the rights whatever (несмотря на) their race, sex, religion, language, disability, opinion of family background. Children should have a chance to live in a safe and unpolluted environment with good food and clean drinking water. Children with disabilities must be helped to be as independent as possible. Children should have the chance to develop their abilities.

Every child should go to school. Different kinds of secondary schools should be available for children. School should help children develop their skills, teach them about their own and people's rights and prepare for adult life.

The Government should protect children from harm, cruelty, abuse and dangerous drugs.

Children can join organizations; take part in meetings and peaceful demonstrations which do not affect other people's rights. Every child should have a chance to rest and play. Children can say what they think. What they say must be listened to carefully.

The Government must protect children from exploitation and dangerous work which can harm their health or interfere with their education. Children can get information, especially which would make their life better. Nobody can open children's letters and listen to their phone calls.

### ***Text 21. The Rights of Young People in Britain***

**Read the following information and find out at what age young people in Great Britain can a) leave school, b) join the army, c) buy alcohol, d) get married.**

At 12 years old young people in Great Britain can buy a pet without parents' permission.

At 13 years old they can get a job. But the law allows them to work only two hours a day on school days.

At 14 years old they can enter a bar, but they can only buy soft drinks (non-alcoholic). The law forbids them to buy or drink alcohol. The law

makes them fully responsible for their criminal actions. Boys (not girls) can be sent to a special prison for young people. Boys and girls can get their ears pierced without their parents' permission.

At 15 years old they can see a category-15 film at the cinema. They can buy a category-15 video.

At 16 years old they can leave school. But they are entitled to receive full-time education until they are 19. The law permits them to work full-time, if you have left school. They can leave home without their parents' consent. They can ask for their own passport. Boys can join the army. They can buy cigarettes. The law allows a young person to smoke at any age, but if he/she is under 16 and caught by police, they can seize (take by law) his/her cigarettes. They can buy beer or wine. But they are allowed to drink it only in the restaurant or pub. They can buy liqueur chocolate. They can buy fireworks. They can sell scrap (waste, unwanted) metal. They have to pay full ticket on trains and on buses and the tube in London. They can marry if their parents permit them to do it.

### ***Text 22. Youth Problems***

There are many problems that young people have to face when they stop being children. Is it easy to be young? Teenagers' feelings and emotions are very strong, all problems seem very important. Personal problems may look silly and unimportant for the grown-ups who have already passed the period of learning. Youth is the time when young people are trying to find their place in the world. And during this search they come across different problems. One of them is a generation gap. Every generation is unique in its experience. It has its own ideals and a system of values concerning every aspect of human life. Young people prefer to make their own mistakes than to listen to the warnings of the adults. And the adults always teach the young how to live. The young and adults have different points of view concerning everything.

Parents often do not understand why their son or daughter wants to buy certain things, listen to certain music or spend most spare time with peers. The same misunderstanding teenagers face sometimes from the side of the teachers. To solve this problem both the young and adults should be tolerant and patient.

Another problem of the youth is the relationship of the young people with their friends and beloved. They say that there is a male friendship, and female friendship does not exist. It's impossible to have a lot of friends. A person can be on good terms with his or her classmates or university group mates but have only one or two real friends.

Some grown-ups think that to have a boy-friend or a girl-friend at school is a deadly sin. But there are many films and books about love, and the main characters are usually young. Many teenagers think school is a right time to find a girl-friend or a boy-friend, because studying is difficult and they can support each other. It is important to have a person who really understands you.

The problem of education is also very serious. There are many educational institutions at present, but the quality of training is different. Some of them are state, while others are private. Some are very difficult to enter, others are easy to enter. Some of them train specialists who can easily find a prestigious and well-paid job; others offer their graduates only poorly paid positions.

The choice of the educational institution depends on the school you study at, on your parents, on the financial conditions of the family, on your likes and dislikes. It is a great problem to find a suitable university and a profession for the rest of your life. Now it is even more important because all your life depends on your choice.

### ***Text 23. What Benefits Do People Receive?***

In Great Britain some categories of people are entitled to financial help. The benefit paid to retired people is the state pension or retirement pension, to which women are entitled to at the age of 60 and men at the age of 65. Anyone below the retirement age of 65 who has previously worked for a certain minimum period of time can receive unemployment benefit (known colloquially as the dole). Women who leave work to have a baby receive maternity pay from their employer. Women, who do not qualify for this, for example, the self-employed, receive a maternity allowance from the government.

A woman, whose husband dies before he retires, receives a widow's pension if she is aged 45 or over. If she has children, she receives a widowed mother's pension.

Some people are entitled to neither pension nor unemployment benefits (because they haven't previously worked for long enough or because they have been unemployed for a long time). These people can apply for income support and if they have no significant savings, they will receive it.

Child benefit is a small weekly payment for each child, usually paid directly to mothers. Other examples are housing benefit (distributed by local authority, to help with the rent payments), sickness benefit, and death grants (to cover funeral expenses).

Family credit is for working families on modest incomes. Income support is for those without work and with low financial resources. There is also a mobility allowance available to the disabled to pay for transport or to buy a special vehicle. Invalidity pension is paid to a person who is unable to work after a sickness period.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What benefit is paid to retired people?
2. What benefit do women who have a little baby receive?
3. What is a housing benefit?
4. Who is paid an invalidity pension?

***Text 24. An Inventor and Teacher of Deaf Children***

The story of the important step from the telegraph to the telephone is connected with the name of Alexander Graham Bell, the man who invented the telephone. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1847. His father was a teacher, who was famous as the inventor of a way to teach deaf people to pronounce words that they could not hear. Alexander studied how to improve his father's method when he was very young, not yet twenty. But he did not work very long at the subject: he felt seriously ill.

Alexander's parents decided that only a better climate could save him, and in 1870 he went abroad to Canada and later became an American citizen. He rested for a whole year, and at the end of that time he felt well again. Now he could return to his work as a teacher of deaf children. The school principle knew of Alexander's father's work in England, and he gave the young man work as a teacher.

Two days later. Alexander Bell stood in front of his class of deaf children. The work was not easy; he had to teach the children to

pronounce words that they could not hear. Alexander loved the children and he wanted to do everything possible to help them. At the same time he began to think and dream about one great idea – sending music and words by telegraph.

“What is speech?” he asked himself. “It is a kind of vibration, a movement of the air: if I can change this vibration into electricity, I can send it over telegraph wires.” He began to study all the literature he could find on electricity and sound. When Alexander Bell began his experiments, everything was difficult for him. He was a teacher and he knew very little about scientific experiments. Together with his friend and helper, Watson he worked day and night.

At last one day in 1875 he tried his new apparatus, it was the telephone – the invention of the teacher, Alexander Graham Bell, the idea that was the dream of his whole life. This inventor, who devoted much of his life to teaching deaf children to speak, died in 1922.

### ***Text 25. K.D. Ushinsky – the Great Russian Educator***

K.D. Ushinsky was the founder of the Russian primary school and pedagogical training for teachers. His contribution to Russian education was great. Ushinsky’s pedagogical ideas outstripped his time in many ways and were implemented only in socialist society. His works are not only of a historical value today but greatly assist the course of the people’s education that was the lifetime dream of the outstanding pedagogue, patriot and citizen.

K.D. Ushinsky was born in 1824 in Chernigov gubernia in the family of a well-to-do landowner. He learned very early to study independently and after making a fine record in gymnasium, Ushinsky enrolled in the Moscow University at the age of 16. He graduated from the university with high honours when he was 20 years old. Two years later, despite his youth, Ushinsky was appointed professor of Jurisprudence at the Demidov Lyceum in Yaroslavl. His lectures were immediate success for they were based upon his considerable erudition. It was then that Ushinsky started criticizing the present educational system in Russia and was forbidden by the Ministry of Education to teach even in an elementary school.

In 1855 many teachers who had lost work before could find jobs again. In 1859 Ushinsky was appointed inspector at Smolny Institute

in St. Petersburg. In 1860 K.D. Ushinsky became editor of the Journal of the Ministry of education and in two years completely changed its character. Under his editorship its focus was centered upon real problems of teaching, theories of pedagogy, accounts of educational activities and criticism of current pedagogical literature. Ushinsky was interested in foreign educational systems. He made trips to Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy and Belgium to observe school organization there. Ushinsky analyzed advantages and disadvantages of foreign educational systems always comparing them with actual conditions in Russia. K.D. Ushinsky's name became popularly known as one of the foremost teachers and guides of educational movement in Russia and as a teacher of teachers.

### ***Text 26. Russia***

#### **- Where is Russia situated?**

- Russia is situated in Eastern Europe and northern Asia. It is the world's largest country. In the west Russia borders on Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine and Poland through Kaliningrad province. In the south our country borders on Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China and North Korea.

#### **- What is Russia washed by?**

- Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans. The Black, Caspian and Azov Seas wash Russia in the south. The Arctic Ocean and the White, Barents, Kara, Laptev, East-Siberian Seas are in the North. The Pacific Ocean and Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas wash Russia in the east.

#### **- What are Russia's main regions?**

- Russia's main regions are the Russian (or East European) Plain, The Ural Mountains, the West Siberian Plain, The Central Siberian Plateau, and the Far East.

#### **- What are the most important rivers in Russia?**

- The most important rivers in the European part of Russia are the Don and Volga. In the West Siberia the greatest rivers are the Ob and Yenisey.

#### **- What is the deepest lake in Russia?**

- The Baikal is the deepest lake in Russia and in the world.

#### **- What types of climate are there on the territory of Russia?**

- There are various types of climate on the territory of Russia. Continental climate, with cold winters and mild or warm summers prevails.

**- Is Russia rich in natural resources?**

- Russia has the richest deposits of mineral resources in the world. It is one of the world's biggest producers of coal, oil and natural gas, copper, zinc, nickel, aluminium and others.

***Text 27. St. Petersburg***

In 1703 The Russian King, Tsar Peter the Great founded St. Petersburg, a city on the banks of the Neva River. St. Petersburg, the first Russian city where many houses were made of stone, became the Russian capital in 1712. Peter the Great wanted to make a new capital, the young city of St. Petersburg, very beautiful.

Now more than two centuries later, we can say that St. Petersburg with its wide streets, wonderful bridges green parks and squares and old houses made of stone, is one of the most beautiful cities in Russia, Europe and the whole world. If you look at the map you'll see that St. Petersburg is situated on many islands. A lot of small rivers and canals separate different parts of the city from each other. There are many beautiful bridges over the Neva River. Some of them are not very high. That's why at night specialists raise the bridges and then ships can move on the Neva between the parts of the bridges.

There are many famous monuments in St. Petersburg. Many people all over the world know its theaters, museums and beautiful churches. Tourists go to St. Petersburg to have a look at the Winter Palace and the Hermitage, the Summer Garden and many other places of interest. Many of them visit St. Isaak's Cathedral so they can look at the city from its top. One of the most interesting museums in St. Petersburg is the Russian Museum where you can see wonderful collections of beautiful works by famous Russian painters. The Russian Museum is situated in the Square of Arts. The famous monument to A.S. Pushkin is there.

The main street in St. Petersburg is Nevskiy Prospect. It is not a very wide street, but it has lots of monuments, bridges, beautiful buildings, shops, restaurants and metro stations in it.

St. Petersburg has a lot of symbols. Perhaps the most famous symbol of the city is the monument to Peter the Great in Dekabrist Square. Great architects of the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries worked in St. Petersburg: V. Rastrelli, A. Voronin and K. Rossi. That's why many buildings in St. Petersburg and even whole streets are real masterpieces.

The climate in St. Petersburg is not very mild. Winters are usually cold there, but summers are not hot. It is usually warm in the city during summer.

The best period of the year in St. Petersburg is the period of the "white nights" This is the time when it is light even at night. People usually walk a lot at the time of the "white nights".

There are many beautiful places around St. Petersburg. You can find them in Pavlovsk, Pushkino and Lomonosov. However the most beautiful place is Petergoff with its fountains, beautiful palaces and wonderful parks. When you arrive at Petergoff from the sea and see all those beautiful fountains at work, you can't help admiring this fantastic corner of Russia.

#### **True or False?**

1. St. Petersburg was founded in 1741.
2. St. Petersburg is situated on many islands .
3. The most famous symbol of St. Petersburg is the monument to Peter the Great in Dekabrist Square.
4. The main street in St. Petersburg is Leningradskiy Prospect.
5. The climate in St. Petersburg is very mild.

#### ***Text 28. Great Britain***

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated off the Northwest coast of Europe. The UK consists of four parts. They are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK lies on the British Isles. There are about 5500 islands. The two main islands are: Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The west coast of the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, the east coast is washed by the North Sea. The English Channel separates Great Britain from the continent. The area of the UK is about 244,100 square kilometers. Its population is over 57 million people.



The capital of the country is London. English is the official language of the UK.

Geographically Great Britain is divided into Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises Southern and Eastern England. Highland Britain includes Scotland, Wales, the Pennines and the Lake District. Many parts of the country have beautiful villages. There are many rivers in Great Britain. The main river is the Thames. Many ships go up and down the river. The longest river is Severn. It is 350 kilometers long.

The United Kingdom has some mineral resources. Coal and oil are the most important of them. The UK is one of the most industrialized countries in the world. The main industrial centers are Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

Agriculture takes an important sector in economy of the country. The British people grow wheat, fruit, vegetables and oats.

There are many universities, colleges, libraries, museums and theatres in the country. The most famous universities are Cambridge University, Oxford University, and Glasgow University.

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The powers of the British Queen are limited by Parliament. The British Parliament consists of the sovereign, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. They say that the British Queen reigns but doesn't rule. The Prime Minister is the head of the Government in fact.

The main political parties of Great Britain are The Labour Party, the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has always played an important role in world politics.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Where is the UK situated?
2. What parts does the UK consist of?
3. What are the largest cities in Great Britain?
4. What is the capital of the country?
5. How many rivers are there in Great Britain?
6. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
7. What are the most famous universities in Great Britain?

### ***Text 29. The United States of America***

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

The population of the USA is nearly 250 million people, most of the people live in towns. People of different nationalities live in America. There are a lot of rich people in this country. But the life of most coloured people is very difficult. Some Americans live in poverty, many people can't get work.

The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington.

As America is a large country, the climate is different in different parts of the country. The southern parts of Florida, Texas, California and the state of Hawaii have warm winters all the year round. The northern states and Alaska have extremely cold winters. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather.

There are many mountains in the USA. The USA is also a land of rivers and lakes. The main river of the country is the Mississippi. But there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the south and the Columbia in the north-west. There are five Great lakes between the USA and Canada.

There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of the USA), New York (the city of contrasts, financial and business centre of the USA), Boston (there are three universities in it), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), Hollywood (the centre of the US film business), San Francisco, Los Angeles and others.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. Such industries as machine-building and ship-building are highly developed there. American agriculture produces a lot of food products, such as: grain, fruit and vegetables.

The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as: aluminium, salt, zinc, coppers and others. The country is rich in coal, natural gas, gold and silver too.

The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty states. Each of these states has its own government. Congress is the American

Parliament which consists of two Chambers (the Senate and the House of Representatives). The President is the head of the government. He is elected for four years. There are two main political parties in the USA. They are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

**Answer the Questions**

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What is the official language in America?
3. What rivers and lakes are there on the territory of the USA?
4. Name the biggest cities of the country.
5. What is the capital of the USA?
6. How many states are there in the USA?
7. What are the main political parties in America?

***Text 30. Washington***

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. The city is on the left side of the Potomac River. The city was named after the first president of the USA George Washington. The population of the city is nearly three million people.

The Capitol is in the centre of the city. It is situated on the Capitol Hill. Capitol Hill is the highest place in Washington. The Capitol is the seat of American Congress; there are 540 rooms in the Capitol. Congress consists of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. From the Capitol to the White House runs Pennsylvania Avenue, which is often used for all processions and parades. The White House is the place where the President of the USA lives and works. It is the official residence of American presidents. The White House has 132 rooms.

There are a lot of sights in Washington. It is difficult to find a park or a square without a monument or memorial. The Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument are the most famous ones.

There are many beautiful parks and gardens in Washington. It is interesting to see the famous cherry trees. These trees are the gift of Japan. There are many libraries, museums, art galleries in the city, for example you can see The National Gallery of Art. It has a lot of art collections by the great masters from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is one of the finest picture galleries in America.

There is a Pentagon in Washington. It is the main military centre in the USA. A lot of people work there.

Washington is a city almost without industry.

**True or False?**

1. Washington was named after the second president of the USA.
2. Washington is situated on the Mississippi River.
3. Capitol Hill is the highest place in Washington.
4. There are 540 rooms in the Capitol.
5. The White House is the official residence of American presidents.
6. Pentagon is a famous museum with many art collections.

**Text 31. Halowe'en**

A Russian girl, Olga, comes to Britain on the 30<sup>th</sup> of October. She is going to stay with an English family. Alice, the eldest daughter, is going to take Olga to a Halowe'en party. Read their dialogue and say why Olga is so surprised.

**Olga:** Alice, it can be a stupid question, but I'm afraid I don't know much about Halowe'en. What is it like?

**Alice:** I'm sure you'll enjoy it. Such parties are usually great fun. People dress up in strange costumes and pretend they're ghosts and witches.

**Olga:** Oh...are you sure I'm going to like it? It sounds very unusual.

**Alice:** Don't be silly, we'll play games and dance and laugh a lot. And you know what, when the party is over, we'll put on white sheets and knock on our neighbours' doors asking if they would like a "trick" or "treat".

**Olga:** Trick" or treat? What do you mean?

**Alice (laughing):** Nothing dangerous. If they give us a treat – some sweets, nuts or cakes – we'll say "thank you" and go away. But if they don't we'll play a trick on them.

**Olga:** What? A trick? What shall we do?

**Alice:** We'll make a lot of noise and throw flour on their front doorstep!

**Olga:** Wow!

**Alice:** But can you help me to get ready for the party?

**Olga:** Of course, I will. What shall I do?

**Alice:** We'll cut an ugly face in a pumpkin and put a candle inside. It will shine through the eye holes. Then we'll take the pumpkin to the party to decorate the hall.

**Olga:** How interesting! I've never heard about this holiday before. We don't have it in Russia.

**Alice:** You just wait! On the 5<sup>th</sup> of November I'll take you to see Guy Fawkes Night.

### ***Text 32. Environment Protection***

The Earth is the only planet in the solar system where human beings can live. If you look down at the Earth from a plane you will see how wonderful our planet is. You will see blue seas and oceans, rivers and lakes, green forests, mountains and fields. Many years ago people lived in harmony with the environment, but today the situation is different.

Today our planet is in serious danger. Air and water pollution, global warming and acid rains are the problems that threaten human life on the Earth. The main problem is pollution. It's not a secret that every year more and more factories and plants are built. They produce goods necessary for our life. But they have a very bad effect on the environment. They pollute the air, the water and the land. Many seas and rivers are poisoned with the chemicals and industrial waste. People who live in big cities are badly affected by harmful discharge from factories and city transport.

The main problems in big cities are the increasing noise level, lack of fresh air and clean water. One of the most dangerous things is radiation. There are many power stations in our country. They are very important for the industry but they present a threat for our life. Another serious ecological problem is the disappearance of forests. Some of them die from acid rains, others are cut down. If man continues to cut down forests, more than one million species of plants and animals will become extinct.

It's time for everybody to ask a question: "What can I do to protect nature?" Our Earth is our home. I think people all over the world must take care of the environment. We should not cut trees and other plants, we should help animals. We must collect waste properly so it does not get into water or land. We can reduce the usage of electricity and

drinking water. It seems that to stop pollution is very difficult and all the countries must work together to solve this problem. There is an international organization called Green Peace which fights against pollution and protects nature. Only together people can save the planet from danger and make life happier.

### ***Text 33. Sports***

They say “Health is above wealth”. Thousands of people consider sports to be very helpful in gaining good wealth. That’s why every country pays much attention to developing sports. Sport helps to bring up strong, brave and energetic people. Team games develop such qualities as responsibility and cooperation; individual sports develop persistence and ability to overcome difficulties.

Unfortunately, it is very difficult to find time for going in for sports regularly. People have become too busy nowadays. There are quite a number of people who prefer watching sporting events rather than taking part in them. They are called sports fans. They are ready to give every moral support to their favourite sportsmen or teams.

In the meantime thousands of people devote their spare time to going in for sports. They play indoor and outdoor games: volleyball, basketball, table tennis, hockey, law tennis. A lot of people go in for track-and-field athletics, cycling, boxing, wrestling, and gymnastics and so on. Hockey, figure skating, skiing and skating are among the most popular winter sports. In summer swimming is enjoyed by millions of people. There are many indoor swimming pools, which make swimming possible all the year round. Cycling is a useful exercise too, because it gives much work to the muscles. Physical training lessons are enjoyed by many students as they give a lot of energy, make students strong, quick and healthy. Besides students attend a lot of sports clubs and sports sections after classes, where they devote their time to their favorite kind of sport.

So, if physical fitness and health are important to you, you can arrange you day correctly and find an opportunity for going in for sports.

#### **Answer the questions:**

1. What role do sports play in people’s life?
2. What moral qualities do sports develop in people?

3. Why is it difficult to find time for going in for sports regularly?
4. What are the most popular winter sports?
5. What are the most popular summer sports?

### ***Text 34. Olympic Games***

Olympic Games are the greatest international sports games in the world. The Olympic Games have an interesting and long history. The competitions of athletes took place in Greece. They were only for men. It was twenty eight centuries ago in 776 B.C.

The most important competitions in Olympia were named the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games were a holiday. They were held every four years (through 1417 days). The Olympic Games included events in racing, boxing, jumping, horse racing and wrestling.

The Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. In 1896 we again heard about the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee was set up and began to work in 1896. There were competitions in many kinds of sports: jumping and running, boxing and swimming, athletics, football, basketball and others.

Summer and Winter Olympic Games were held separately. Winter Olympic Games first took place in 1924. There were competitions in skiing, skating, ice hockey and etc.

Since 1936 the opening ceremony is celebrated by lighting a flame, which is called "The Olympic Flame".

Many people want the Olympic Games to be held in their cities, but it depends on the decision of the international Olympic Committee. The Olympic Games were held in the cities of Europe, America, Asia and Australia. Russia joined the Olympic Movement in 1952. The 22<sup>nd</sup> Summer Olympic Games were held in Moscow in 1980 (from July 19 to August 3). Many athletes, guests, journalists came to Moscow; it was for the first time that the Olympic Games were held in our country. Our Russian sportsmen won 80 gold, 69 silver and 46 bronze medals during these Games. The 22<sup>nd</sup> Summer Olympic Games were the holiday of health, peace and friendship.

#### **Answer the questions:**

1. What competitions did the first Olympic Games include?
2. How often are the Olympic Games held?
3. When was the International Olympic Committee set up?

4. When did Russia join the Olympic Movement?
5. When were the 22<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Games held in Moscow?

### ***Text 35. About Myself***

Let me introduce myself. My name is Nina. My surname is Novikova. I am from Yaroslavl. I live in a nice flat with my father and mother. I am the only child in the family.

My mother's name is Svetlana. She is 37 years old. She is an agent of an insurance company. My mother is a pretty woman. She has blond hair and green eyes. She is slim and not very tall. My father's name is Nikolay. He is 43 years old. He works at the telecommunications company. My father is a tall handsome man with a pleasant smile. His hair is black, his eyes are brown.

Now a few words about me. I am 18 years old. I am a student. As for my character and interests, my friends say that I'm sociable, honest, helpful and cheerful. They consider me to be a hardworking person. I appreciate people's honesty, kindness and intelligence. I don't like it when people are rude and aggressive. Of course, I have some drawbacks but I try to overcome them. I am fond of jokes and I like to spend my free time with my friends. I'm fond of animals. At home I have two cats, a hamster and a parrot. I like to take care of them. My hobby is reading. My favourite book is "Gone with the Wind". I go in for sports as well. I like to run, jump and swim. Sometimes I take part in the local sports competitions.

### ***Text 36. My Best Friend***

I have a lot of friends but my best friend is Nick. He is 18 years old. He is a student of Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University. We made friends several years ago when we studied at the same school.

Nick has an oval face, a straight nose, thick dark hair, blue eyes and a pleasant smile. He is well-built, tall and strong. People say he is handsome. Nick is known for his friendly character. He is fond of jokes and often tells us funny stories. Nick is never sad. He is a great optimist and he is always confident that everything will go well. Nick has good manners, he is modest and sincere. He is always ready to help people when they are in need.



We always meet at the weekends. We often discuss our problems, listen to music and go to the stadium together. We have much in common. We go in for sports together. Our favourite kind of sports is football.

I am happy to have such a friend as Nick. I can fully rely on him and trust him as I would trust myself.

**Answer the questions:**

1. How many friends have you got?
2. Your friends study at the university, don't they?
3. Who is your best friend?
4. Do you like to spend much time with your friends?
5. What qualities do you appreciate in your friends most of all?

***Text 37. Hobbies***

What is a hobby? It is what you can and like to do when you have free time. Different people like doing different things, different people have different hobbies. I think hobby is the best way not to waste time. Hobby can be useful if you do it with pleasure. There are many kinds of hobbies in the world. People often collect stamps, coins, postcards. Some people like to read, others are fond of music.

As for me, I have two favourite hobbies. One of my hobbies is drawing. I started drawing when I was 9 years old. When I was a child I often drew cartoon characters and now I prefer to draw portraits and landscapes. This hobby helps me to relax and forget about all my problems. Another hobby of mine is using the Internet. I like the Internet because it has got a lot of stuff on it. I am fond of making web pages. I spend about 15-25 hours a week doing this. It is fun learning and experimenting and making web pages and watching them work for you.

All the members of my family have their own hobbies. My mother enjoys knitting, and my father is fond of collecting books.

My brother Andrey is fond of playing football. This hobby is good for his health. It helps him be in a good shape. Last year he played in a local football team "Sputnik" and took part in football competitions in Yaroslavl, Kostroma and Arkhangelsk. Andrey likes to play football with his friends. Besides he is a football fan of a Russian football team "Spartak". His favourite football players are Bystrov and

Pavlyuchenko. My brother has got one more hobby. He likes to collect posters with famous football players. When we have a hobby our life becomes more interesting.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What is a hobby?
2. What kinds of hobby do you know?
3. What is your hobby?
4. Will your hobby help you in your future life?

***Text 38. About the Weather***

In Russia we don't talk much about the weather, we just take it as it is. There are four definitely marked seasons which considerably differ from each other. Although each season lasts three months, in reality some of the seasons are longer and some are shorter. The longest season in Russia is winter. Snow may fall as early as November and may not melt as late as the end of March. Summer is the shortest season here. It becomes really warm somewhere late in June. Every season is good in its own way. And every season has its own negative features.

Winter in Russia usually comes in November. In winter snow covers up the ground and the roofs of the houses. In winter the weather is often nasty, when cold wind blows and the sky is grey and cloudy. One of the most unpleasant things about winter is that the sun sets early and rises late. The days are short and most people spend long dark winter evenings at home. Winter is the time for skiing, skating and hockey-playing. When the weather is good, it's very nice to be in the open air. Yet nobody is sorry when winter is over.

Sometimes spring comes rather late. March is cold and April is usually cool, but May is really beautiful, especially when trees are in blossom. I love spring; it makes me cheerful and active.

Summer usually lasts for three months in Russia. It's never too hot or too cold here in summer. But last summer was unusually cool with many rainfalls and storms. The temperature didn't go above 20 degrees.

Autumn is the time of harvest. In September the weather is fine, October and November are rainy. Autumn is the period when the

leaves are of beautiful colours and we eat different fruit and vegetables that only autumn can offer.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Do you like cold or mild winters?
2. Are there many summer days in Russia?
3. In what season of the year it's easier to work and study?
4. What is the best season for a holiday in your opinion?
5. Is the climate in Russia different from the climate in Great Britain?

***Text 39. Meals***

Some people have three meals a day, others have four. I usually have four meals. My first meal is breakfast. I have it early in the morning before going to the university. As a rule I don't feel hungry early in the morning, so I always have a light breakfast. I eat a sandwich with cheese or sausage or scrambled eggs with a slice of bread and butter. After it I drink a cup of black coffee with a lot of sugar. I am fond of coffee and drink it every day. There are four members in our family and on weekdays we have our breakfast at different times. On Sunday when everybody is at home we have breakfast together. Our favourite Sunday breakfast is pancakes which we eat with butter or sour cream, with jam or honey.

The second meal of the day is lunch. People usually have it at work. I have my lunch at the university canteen. For lunch I have vegetable salad and a sandwich or two with sausage or cheese. I drink a glass of tea or juice.

Dinner is the biggest meal of the day. Some people have dinner at work; others have it at home when they come from work. The main course of the dinner is soup or broth. Broth with meat pies is very tasty. For the second course I usually have roast meat and fried or boiled potatoes, or sometimes macaroni or spaghetti. I like roast chicken and mashed potatoes for dinner. For the third course I drink a glass of lemonade or juice.

Supper is the last meal of the day. Supper must be a light meal, because it isn't good to eat much in the evening. I usually have a cup of tea with sandwiches for supper. I also may have biscuits, rolls or

buns or pies with marmalade or jam. Meat pies or pies with cabbage and eggs are also very tasty.

**Answer the questions:**

1. How many meals a day do people have?
2. How many meals a day do you usually have?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. Do you drink tea or coffee for breakfast?
5. Where do you have lunch: at home or at the university canteen?
6. How many courses does your dinner usually consist of?
7. What kinds of soup do you like most of all?
8. What do you usually have for the second course?
9. When do you have supper?
10. Do you usually have a big supper or do you prefer a big one?

***Text 40. Russian Television***

Russian television has over 10 channels which show all kinds of programmes: news and sports programmes, talk shows and quizzes, documentaries and feature films, soaps and police series, comedies and concerts. The main channels on Russian television are ORT (Channel 1), RTR (Channel 2), TVCenter (Channel 3) and NTV (Channel 4). They offer TV viewers a variety of programmes: news and current affairs programmes, documentaries and feature films, games and talk shows, sports and children's programmes.

The most popular entertainment channels are STS, TNT, and RenTV. STS is a mixture of cartoons and children's programmes, serials and feature films. TNT and RenTV also combine cartoons, soaps and feature films, but they show a lot of comedy shows and sports programmes, too. There are two specialized channels: MuzTV, which specializes in music, and 7TV, which appeals to the interest of sport-lovers.

All channels in Russia show adverts. Advertising messages are usually included into films and serials, and people don't like them very much.

Thanks to satellites, TV viewers in Russia can increase their options and watch TV from different countries. Conventional television has to struggle to retain its audience, as people over to cable viewing, satellite TV or renting video cassettes.

**Answer the questions:**

1. How many channels are there in Russia?
2. What kind of programmes do the Russian channels offer?
3. Do the Russian channels show adverts?
4. What is the most popular programme in Russia? Is it soap?
5. Which programmes on Russian television would you recommend to your foreign friends?

***Text 41. Agatha Christie***

Agatha Christie is possibly the world's most famous detective story writer. She wrote 79 novels and several plays. Her books were translated into over 100 foreign languages. Many of her novels and short stories have been filmed. Her sales outnumber those of Shakespeare, but her life was often lonely and unhappy.

She was born in 1890 in Devon. She didn't go to school but she was educated at home by her mother. During World War I, while she was working in a hospital dispensary, she learned about chemicals and poisons, which proved very useful to her in her future career.

She wrote her first detective novel, "The Mysterious Affair at Styles" in 1920. In it she introduced Hercule Poirot, the Belgian detective, who appeared in many subsequent novels. Her other main detective was an elderly spinster called Miss Marple. Miss Marple doesn't look like a detective at all. This old lady uses her instinct and knowledge of human nature to investigate crimes.

In 1914 Agatha married Archibald Christie but the marriage was unhappy. It didn't last long and they divorced in 1926. Agatha Christie desperately wanted solitude and developed very bitter feelings towards the media because the newspapers had given her a hard time over her breakup. She was determined never to let them enter her private life again and she buried herself in her work.

On 25 November 1952 her play "The Mousetrap" was opened in London. Today, over 50 years later, it is still running. It is the longest running show in the whole world. Agatha Christie died peacefully in 1976. People all over the world value this talented writer and consider her to be the Queen of Crime.

**Answer the questions:**

1. How many novels and plays did A. Christie write?

2. When and where was she born?
3. Where was she educated?
4. Where did A. Christie work during World War I?
5. What did she learn there?
6. Who are the main detectives in her novels and stories?
7. Was her marriage happy?
8. When did A. Christie die?
9. Have you read any books by A. Christie?

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