

Библиотечка "Дружба"

5-11

классы

ENGLISH

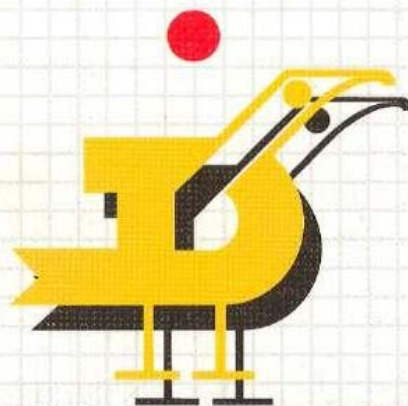
Т.Ю.ЖУРИНА

55



УСТНЫХ ТЕМ
ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ
ЯЗЫКУ

ДЛЯ
ШКОЛЬНИКОВ



дрофа

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Автор книги Т. Ю. Журина — зав. лабораторией Научно-методического центра Юго-Восточного учебного округа г. Москвы, преподаватель английского языка высшей категории.

Материалы пособия соответствуют программе средней общеобразовательной школы. Представленные устные темы предназначены для развития монологической и диалогической речи на английском языке в 5—11 классах.

Пособие содержит методический аппарат и грамматическое приложение.

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Свою работу посвящаю
светлой памяти моего отца
Лазнева Юрия Сергеевича

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель настоящего пособия — развить навыки устной речи, помочь изучающим английский язык в школах, на курсах и самостоятельно овладеть разговорной речью по историческим, культурным и бытовым темам. Лексика пособия определяется тематикой. В начале ряда тем даны пословицы, соответствующие этим темам. В конце каждой темы имеется список новых слов и выражений, предназначенных для активного усвоения.

Предлагается следующая методика работы с текстами:

1. Прочитайте текст.
2. Переведите и запомните новые для вас слова.
3. Прочитайте текст еще раз.
4. Ответьте на вопросы, обращая внимание на их структуру.
5. Постройте диалог, используя данный текст и пословицы.
6. Самостоятельно составьте дополнительные вопросы для использования их в соответствующих тематических диалогах.
7. Попробуйте составить ситуацию, которая бы начиналась или заканчивалась пословицей.

8. При монологической речи тексты данного пособия могут дополнять друг друга.

Знание предложенных текстов поможет при общении с носителями языка вести беседу по любой из изученных тем, расширит кругозор, облегчит подготовку к сообщению по определенной теме.

Помещенные после текстов вопросы дают возможность осуществить контроль понимания прочитанного и уровня языковой подготовки учащихся.

Для совершенствования работы по изучению английской грамматики на уроках и самостоятельно предлагаются некоторые наиболее часто употребляемые грамматические структуры, в которых использована лексика данных текстов.

Следует особо отметить, что настоящее издание было значительно переработано по замечаниям носителей языка.

Автор выражает благодарность всем принявшим участие в подготовке и выпуске данного пособия.

Автор



WHY DO WE LEARN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE?

It is necessary to learn foreign languages. That's why pupils have got such a subject as a foreign language at school. Everybody knows his own language but it is useful to know foreign languages too.

I learn English because I understand that I can use it. For example, if I go to England I'll be able to speak English there. If I go to the USA, I'll speak English too. English is used not only in England but also in other parts of the world.

I learn English because I want to read foreign literature in the original. I know and like such English and American writers as Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, Lewis Carroll and others. I understand that I must learn English. If I know English well, I'll be able to go to the library and take books by English and American writers in the original.

I like to travel but it is difficult to visit countries, when you don't know the language spoken there. If I know the language of the country I am going to, it will be easy to travel there. If I want to ask something, I can do it in English.

I like to read books and I like to read newspapers too. If I know, for example, English, I'll be able to read English newspapers and magazines. Knowledge of foreign languages helps young people of different countries to understand each other, to develop friendship among them. For example, if we have a foreign exhibition in Moscow and I know a foreign language, it is easy for me to visit this exhibition.

You can see a lot of advertisements, signboards and names in the street. They are in foreign languages. Very often they are in English. If you know English well, you can read and understand them.

Now we buy many clothes from other countries. If you know English well, you can read something about the size of this or that thing. It is clear to you what it is made of.

There are a lot of films in foreign languages. If you know them, you can understand films without any help.

There are international friendship camps in the world. If you can speak foreign languages, it will be easy for you to visit such camps and speak with boys, girls, men and women who do not know Russian.

In short, I understand that I have to learn English properly and I try to do so.



WORDS

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. foreign | — | иностранный |
| 2. language | — | язык |
| 3. original | — | первоначальный, подлинный |
| 4. properly | — | как следует |
| 5. advertisement | — | объявление, реклама |
| 6. signboard | — | вывеска |
| 7. clothes | — | одежда |



QUESTIONS

1. Is it necessary to learn English?
2. What kind of foreign languages do you know?
3. Is it difficult for you to learn foreign languages?
4. Where do you learn foreign languages?
5. Whom do you learn English with?
6. Who teaches you English?
7. Do you use your knowledge of foreign languages in your life?
8. Where do you use your knowledge of foreign languages?
9. Do you like to learn it?
10. Do you learn English at school?
11. How many foreign languages do you know?

Let Me Introduce Myself



ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Ann. I am 11. I am in the 6th form.

I live in a good flat in Moscow. I have a mother and a father but I have neither a sister nor a brother.

I am tall. My hair is short and fair. My eyes are big and brown. I have a straight nose.

I learn many interesting subjects at school. They are: English, Russian, History, Music and others.

I am fond of English. I like reading English books and I learn easy poems and songs.

My hobby is swimming. I go to a small swimming-pool twice a week.

I have got many friends. We play different games together.

WORDS



- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. straight | — прямой |
| 2. neither... nor | — ни... ни |
| 3. fair hair | — светлые волосы |

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 4. swim | — плавать |
| 5. tall | — высокий (о человеке) |
| 6. swimming-pool | — бассейн |
| 7. be fond of | — увлекаться |



QUESTIONS

1. What is your name?
2. What are you?
3. How old are you?
4. What form are you in?
5. What subjects do you learn at school?
6. Have you got any hobby?
7. What are you fond of?
8. Have you got any friends?
9. Have you got a brother or a sister?
10. Where do you live?

*A friend is never
known till needed.*

*Друга не узнаешь, пока
не понадобится его помощь.*

MY FRIENDS

I have got a friend. His name is Kostya. He is 14. Kostya is neither tall nor short. He is thin. His face is round and his eyes are blue. His hair is short and fair.

My friend is in the 9th form. He studies well and likes to study at school. He is a good pupil. Kostya is not only a good pupil but is also a faithful friend. He often helps me to do my homework.

I like to spend my free time with my friend. We go for walks, read and discuss books together and we go to the cinema.

Kostya enjoys playing chess. He is a good player. He spends a lot of time on this game. In the evening if we have time, he comes to see me and teaches me how to play chess.

I have got another friend. Her name is Tanya. She is a nice girl. She is short and thin. Her eyes are brown. Her hair is dark and long.

Tanya is 13. She is in the 8th form. She likes to study at school and she does it well. Her favourite subject is English. She spends a lot of time learning it. Tanya knows many English poems and recites them to me.

My friend likes music. She plays the piano well. Sometimes I go to see her and she plays the piano.

My friends Kostya and Tanya like computer games. They have got many interesting games and sometimes we play together.

I like my friends very much. I think they are true friends.

WORDS



- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. tall | — | высокий (о человеке) |
| 2. thin | — | тонкий |
| 3. thick | — | толстый |
| 4. neither... nor | — | ни... ни |

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| 5. know | — | знать |
| 6. player | — | игрок |
| 7. play chess | — | играть в шахматы |
| 8. play the piano | — | играть на пианино |
| 9. faithful | — | преданный |
| 10. recite | — | читать наизусть |
| 11. computer games | — | компьютерные игры |



QUESTIONS

1. Have you got any friends?
2. How old are they?
3. They study at school, don't they?
4. Are they good friends?
5. Do you like to spend time with them?
6. What do your friends like?
7. Have your friends got any hobbies?
8. How many friends have you got?
9. Are your friends fond of playing chess?
10. Do you like your friends?

I have a friend,

He has a friend.

I like to play.

He likes to play.

*East or West,
home is best.*

*В гостях хорошо,
а дома лучше.*

MY FLAT

I have got a flat. It is neither big nor small. It is on the fifth floor. It is number 59. Our flat has two rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a corridor.

Our living-room is big. It is light, because it has two large windows. There is a piano on the left. There is a round stool near the piano. The piano is new and black. The TV set is on the right. There is an armchair and a sofa near the TV set. There is a picture on the wall, above the piano. It is a nice picture.

There is a round table in the middle of the room. There are four chairs near the table. The sideboard is on the left. There are some pictures by modern painters on the wall.

The carpet hanging on the wall is big and grey. I like our living-room and I often spend my free time watching TV and reading newspapers and magazines there.

I have my own room. It is small. There is not much furniture there. My room is not very light, because it only has one window.

There is a sofa on the right. The wardrobe is near the window. There is a small desk by the window. There are two chairs at the desk and a TV set in the corner of the room. The bookcase is near the door. There are many books in it. I have many bookshelves in my room. There are Russian and English books there. I like my room very much. When my friends come to see me I invite them into my room.

It is a pity that we have no balcony.

Our kitchen is big and comfortable. The furniture in the kitchen is not dark, it is light. A new refrigerator stands near the window. We usually have breakfast and supper in the kitchen.

The bathroom is small. We wash there in the morning and in the evening. There is a washing-machine near the door. We have a vacuum-cleaner, which is in the bathroom too.

The corridor in our flat is long and narrow. There is a telephone in it.

I like my flat. My friends say that it is a comfortable one.



WORDS

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. living-room | — | гостиная комната |
| 2. piano | — | пианино, рояль |
| 3. furniture | — | мебель |
| 4. armchair | — | кресло |
| 5. near | — | около |
| 6. wide | — | широкий |
| 7. carpet | — | ковер |
| 8. narrow | — | узкий |
| 9. neither... nor | — | ни... ни |
| 10. sideboard | — | буфет |
| 11. wardrobe | — | гардероб |
| 12. above | — | над |



QUESTIONS

1. Do you live in a flat or in a house?
2. Is it big or small?

3. What number is your flat/house?
4. How many rooms does the flat/house have?
5. What is there in the living-room?
6. Is there a piano in it?
7. Is the TV set on the left or on the right?
8. What can you see on the wall?
9. The dining-room is big, isn't it?
10. Where is the wardrobe?
11. How many books are there in the bookcase?
12. Do you like your room?
13. Why do you like your flat/house?

*Don't look
a gift horse in the mouth.*

*Дареному коню
в зубы не смотрят.*

MY BIRTHDAY

My birthday is on the 12th of March. My birthday is a very remarkable day for me. It is spring and the weather is fine. It is warm. In the morning my parents come to my room and say, "Happy Birthday!" They give me presents. I enjoy getting them. I usually have my birthday party at home. My parents and I prepare for this day. We invite my friends and relatives to the party. I usually celebrate my birthday on Sunday. I get up early in the

morning. My father and I go to the shops and to the market to buy the things we need for the party. My mother stays at home. She cleans the flat, makes cakes, lays the table and waits for the guests. I like this day. At four o'clock my relatives and friends come to congratulate me and I am glad to see them.

They bring flowers, books and sweets as birthday presents. I thank my friends.

My relatives usually buy me a dress or a suit.

We have a good dinner on this day. Mother brings us a cake with ten candles on it, because this year I am 10. My friends sing the song: "Happy Birthday to you" and I blow all the candles out. During the lively party we sing songs, dance, make jokes, play games and talk about our life, hobbies and the future.

After having tea we dance, watch TV and tell stories and funny jokes.

I enjoy my birthday party. My friends like this day too.



W O R D S

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. remarkable | — замечательный, знаменательный |
| 2. relative | — родственник, родственница |
| 3. lay the table | — накрывать на стол |
| 4. candle | — свеча |
| 5. blow out | — задувать (свечи) |

QUESTIONS



1. How old are you?
2. Do you celebrate your birthday every year?
3. How do you celebrate it?
4. Whom do you invite to your party?
5. Can you bake cakes?
6. Who lays the table: you or your mother?
7. Do you like to get presents?
8. What kind of presents do you like best of all?
9. You have a cake with candles, haven't you?
10. Do you like to have your birthday parties?

*Men make houses,
women make homes.*

*Мужчины создают стены,
а женщины — атмосферу дома.*

MY FAMILY

Our family is not large. It consists of four people. They are: my mother, my father, my sister and me. My mother's name is Anna Petrovna. She is 40. She is a skilled doctor. Anna Petrovna is a very nice woman. She is tall and thin. She has big brown eyes, a turned-up nose, her hair is long and fair.

My father's name is Boris Ivanovich. He is 42. He is a worker. Boris Ivanovich likes his work very much. He is tall. His hair is short and dark. He has a round face. His eyes are big and grey.

My sister's name is Tanya. She is 15. She is a pupil. Tanya is in the 10th form. She studies well and has many friends. My sister likes music and she plays the piano.

My name is Larisa. I am short and thin. My hair is long and fair. My eyes are blue. I like to dress in a modern style. I am 14. I am a 9th form pupil. Russian, History and English are my favourite subjects. I want to use English in my future work.

One of my hobbies is music. I am fond of dancing at discos. I like to buy and read books too.

In the evening all the members of our family like to watch TV. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to a concert. When the weather is fine, we like to go for a walk.



WORDS

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. be fond of | — увлекаться чем-то |
| 2. straight | — прямой |
| 3. skilled | — квалифицированный |
| 4. turned-up | — курносый |



QUESTIONS

1. Is your family large?
2. What is your mother's name?
3. How old is she?

4. What does she work as?
5. What is your father's name?
6. How old is he?
7. Have you got a sister or a brother?
8. Do you go to school?
9. How old are you?
10. What form are you in?
11. Have you got any hobbies?
12. What do the members of your family like to do in the evening?

*An early riser
is sure to be in luck.
Кто рано встает,
того удача ждет.*

MY WEEK DAY

I get up at 7 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. I make my bed and then I do my morning exercises. I go to the bathroom, where I wash.

Then I dress, go into the kitchen and have breakfast at 8 o'clock. I have a cup of tea or a glass of juice, bread, butter, cheese, and a piece of sausage.

I put my books, pens, exercise-books and other things into my bag, then I go to school. Our school is near my house. It takes me ten minutes to get there. I usually have 5 lessons at school. For ex-

ample, yesterday I had English, Russian, Physical Training, Biology and Physics.

I come home at 2 o'clock and have lunch. At 3 o'clock I go for a walk with my friends. At 5 o'clock I do my homework. I like to do oral tasks. I don't like written exercises but I try to do them well.

At 7 o'clock in the evening I have meat or fish, fried potatoes, fruit and a cup of tea for supper. Sometimes my mother makes a cake for supper. I always read books and watch TV in the evening. I go to bed at 10 or 11 o'clock.



W O R D S

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. subject | — | предмет |
| 2. meat | — | мясо |
| 3. oral | — | устный |
| 4. Physical Training | — | урок физкультуры |
| 5. fried potatoes | — | жареный картофель |



Q U E S T I O N S

1. When do you get up?
2. It is difficult for you to get up early, isn't it?
3. Do you make your bed?
4. What do you have for breakfast?
5. When do you go to school?
6. Where is your school?
7. How long does it take you to get to school?
8. What do you do at 5 o'clock?
9. Do you like to read books in the evening?
10. When do you go to bed?

*Never put off till tomorrow
what you can do today.*

*Не откладывай на завтра то,
что можешь сделать сегодня.*

HOW I CAN HELP MY PARENTS

My name is Rimma. I live with my mother and father. I like to help them. Every Sunday I clean my room. I take the vacuum-cleaner and vacuum the carpets. I sweep the floor, dust the sofa and the chairs. I try to dust the furniture properly.

We have a lot of flowers at home. Twice a week I water them. I like flowers very much.

I help my mother to lay the table. I bring plates, spoons and forks and put them on the table. Every day I wash the dishes after lunch and supper.

My mother cooks well, sometimes I help her when she makes cakes. She usually makes them before holidays and on my birthday.

If I have time, my mother asks me to go to the shop. I go there and buy bread, eggs and sugar. Very often I go to the market with my mother. We buy fruit

and vegetables and I help my mother to carry them.

We have a country house. There we have a big garden with many trees, bushes and flowers in it. There is a lot of work in our garden and I help my parents to do it.

Every day in the morning I water the flowers and plants. I usually take care of the strawberries.

I am sure it is necessary to help my parents.



WORDS

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. dishes | — посуда |
| 2. fruit | — фрукты |
| 3. carry | — нести |
| 4. sweep the floor | — подметать пол |
| 5. vacuum-cleaner | — пылесос |
| 6. plant | — растение |
| 7. strawberry | — земляника, клубника |
| 8. twice | — дважды |



QUESTIONS

1. Do your friends help their parents?
2. Do you like to help your mother?
3. Can you clean the flat?
4. Have you got many flowers at home?
5. Do you water the flowers?
6. Do you help to lay the table?
7. Do you go to the shops and buy food?
8. What can you buy in the shops yourself?
9. How often do you go to the market?
10. You help your parents, don't you?

MY FAVOURITE NEWSPAPER

There are many kinds of newspapers in this country. It is possible to buy them almost everywhere but we can't read all the newspapers. We know that it is necessary to read newspapers. By reading them we learn a lot of interesting and useful things. I think that everyone should read a newspaper every day. I read many newspapers and magazines. Everyone has his/her favourite newspaper but I like "Vechernaya Moskva" best of all. This newspaper was published on the 6th of December, 1923 for the first time.

It usually has 8 pages. You can read about the news on the 1st page. You don't find out a lot about these events and only read facts, which are usually short but interesting. If you turn to the second page, you can read about people's lives. You can read about events abroad and about your favourite artists and singers, too. You can look at advertisements on each page of the newspaper and use them. You find out about the weather in this newspaper.

If you are fond of football, basketball or tennis, you can read articles about sports events in this country and about our well-known sportsmen. If you want

to buy something you have to read the last page.

There are funny stories in this newspaper.



WORDS

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. advertisement | — | объявление, реклама |
| 2. necessary | — | необходимый |
| 3. modern | — | современный |
| 4. funny (humorous) | — | юмористический |
| 5. abroad | — | за границей |



QUESTIONS

1. Are there many newspapers in this country?
2. Where can you buy newspapers?
3. What do you learn by reading newspapers?
4. What kind of newspapers do you like to read?
5. When was this newspaper published for the first time?
6. What can you read on the pages of this newspaper?
7. Why do you like to read this newspaper?
8. You like to read newspapers, don't you?
9. What do you prefer to read: newspapers or magazines?
10. Are there any funny stories in the newspaper?

Tastes differ.

О вкусах не спорят.

HOBBIES. MY HOBBY

What is a hobby? It is something you like to do when you have some free time. We choose hobbies according to our char-

acters and tastes. When we have hobbies our lives become more interesting.

Very often our hobbies help us to choose our future professions because we learn a lot of new things.

Many people are interested in music. They collect records. Others like to read and collect books. People living in cities and towns like to be closer to nature and they spend their free time in the country.

Some of us go on hikes, some like to work in their gardens and others take photographs or knit.

For example, gardening and growing roses is the most common hobby among Englishmen.

Both grown-ups and children enjoy playing computer games. This has become one of the most common hobbies.

I have got a hobby too.

My name is Marina. Sometimes I have some free time. As my hobby is cooking I like to make cakes and pies. My cakes are very tasty but I like pies best of all. I'll tell you how I make cabbage pies.

First of all I take a cabbage head, shred it and put it into a frying-pan. Then I take a carrot and peel it. By the way I have a very good grater at home. I like to use it when I make my pies. I usually grate carrot and onion using my favourite grater. I put grated carrot into the

frying-pan, then I salt cabbage and carrot to my taste, mix them and add some water. Then I stew these vegetables in the frying-pan. I usually buy some pastry-dough for my pies.

I cut up the pastry-dough, roll it and make small pies. Then I put the pies with the stewed cabbage into the oven. It takes twenty minutes to bake them. My parents and friends like to eat my pies. I advise you to make such pies and I hope that you'll like them too.



WORDS

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. records | — пластинки, записи |
| 2. knit | — вязать |
| 3. numerous | — многочисленный |
| 4. take photographs | — фотографировать |
| 5. tasty | — вкусный |
| 6. to smb's taste | — по вкусу |
| 7. it is a matter of taste | — это дело вкуса |
| 8. peel | — чистить овощи |
| 9. shred | — шинковать |
| 10. pie | — пирог |
| 11. frying-pan | — сковорода |
| 12. grater | — терка |
| 13. pastry-dough [dau] | — тесто |
| 14. oven | — духовка |
| 15. stew | — тушить |
| 16. bake | — печь (испекать) |



QUESTIONS

1. What is a hobby?
2. Does your life become more interesting if you have a hobby?

3. What kinds of hobbies do you know?
4. What is the most popular hobby among Englishmen?
5. What's your hobby?
6. Will your hobby help you in future?
7. Do you like playing computer games?
8. What is one of the most common hobbies in this country?
9. You like cooking, don't you?
10. What kind of pies do you like best of all?
11. Do you prefer to make or to buy pies?
12. You usually buy pastry-dough, don't you?
13. Have you got a good oven in the kitchen?
14. "It is a matter of taste." How do you understand this proverb?
15. Who helps you to make cakes and pies?
16. Do you want to be a cook?

MY FAVOURITE ANIMALS

I like animals and I have got a cat, a dog and a parrot at home. I take care of my pets by feeding them. I spend a lot of time with my animals.

My cat's name is Murka. She is little and black. My cat has got a small nose, big green eyes and a nice tail. Murka is a lively cat and I like to play with her at home. Most of all Murka likes to sit under the table in the kitchen or to lie on the carpet in my room. My cat likes to purr sitting near me.

Some years ago my mother brought a dog home. He was a small grey puppy.

I liked him very much. Now he is a big dog. He is a sheep-dog. His name is Dick. He has short hair. My dog's tail is long. I walk my dog three times a day and I do it with pleasure. I teach my dog to give me his paw. Sometimes the dog does it well.

I have a parrot at home. He is a lively blue bird. His name is Kesha. Our bird is three years old. He can speak but only a little.

When my friends come to see me I show them my pets.

I like wild animals too. I can see them at the zoo. Every summer my parents and I go to the zoo to look at them.

It is interesting to watch monkeys, elephants, crocodiles, wolves, foxes, bears and many other animals at the zoo. I like films about animals too.

My favourite wild animals are brown bears.

I have read a lot of books about bears. They like honey and sleep in their lairs sucking their paws in winter.



WORDS

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. tail | — хвост |
| 2. lively | — веселый |
| 3. parrot | — попугай |
| 4. sheep-dog | — овчарка |
| 5. paw | — лапа |

6. pleasure	— удовольствие
7. keep an eye on smb.	— наблюдать за кем-л.
8. pet	— любимец
9. purr	— мурлыкать
10. domestic	— домашний (о животных)
11. wild	— дикий
12. feed	— кормить
13. lair	— берлога
14. suck	— сосать

QUESTIONS



1. Do you like animals?
2. What kind of animals do you like best of all?
3. Have you got a cat at home?
4. What is your cat's name?
5. Is your cat big or small?
6. Murka is a lively cat, isn't she?
7. How often do you go for walks with your dog?
8. Can your dog give you his paw?
9. Your dog is clever, isn't he?
10. What animals can you see at the zoo?
11. How often do you go to the zoo?
12. What are your favourite wild and domestic animals?

Like teacher, like pupil.

*Каков учитель,
таков и ученик.*

I WANT TO BE A TEACHER

I know there are many interesting and useful professions but above all I like the profession of a teacher.

I began to think about my future profession at the age of 14. I was born into the family of a teacher. My mother is a teacher and I like this profession too.

When I was a little girl, I went to school with my mother and attended her lessons.

I saw my mother at the lessons. I watched her and I wanted my mother to be a popular among the pupils.

Once our English teacher caught a cold. I was in the 9th form and enjoyed English.

The head teacher asked me to give an English lesson to the 5th form. I entered the classroom, saw many pupils sitting at their desks, said, "Good morning," and began the lesson.

I wanted the pupils to like English. We read, wrote, sang songs, asked and answered questions. I gave English lessons several times and I was happy teaching the pupils when the teacher was absent.

Now I know what I am going to do after leaving school. I want to be an English teacher. It is a very interesting and difficult profession. It is interesting because you work with the pupils and with their personalities. It is difficult because you have to teach them a foreign language.

To be a good teacher means to be a highly educated person and to know a lot. Every day I improve my English, reading books, translating sentences from Russian into English, reading English newspapers, looking through magazines and sometimes speaking with English people.

I like English and I want to be a good and a just teacher.

WORDS



- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. attend | — | посещать (лекции) |
| 2. watch | — | наблюдать за кем-л. |
| 3. catch cold | — | простудиться |
| 4. head teacher | — | директор |
| 5. personality | — | личность |
| 6. improve | — | улучшать, совершенствовать |
| 7. just | — | справедливый |

QUESTIONS



1. Do you think about your future profession?
2. You want to be a teacher, don't you?
3. What kind of professions do you like best of all?
4. What do you know about your future profession?
5. What do your parents do?
6. Do you like your mother's profession?
7. What do you know about your father's profession?
8. When did you begin to think about your future profession?
9. You want to be a good teacher, don't you?
10. The profession of a teacher is difficult, isn't it?
11. Do you remember your first teacher?

*Actions speak
louder than words.
О человеке судят
по его делам.*

I DREAM ABOUT BEING A DOCTOR

There are many interesting and noble professions in our country. I want to become a doctor.

I like this profession and I am eager to get a medical education and work at a hospital.

It is a good tradition in our family. My mother is a doctor, my grandfather is a doctor and I want to be a doctor, too.

When I was a little boy, my grandfather worked at a hospital and I spent some time at the hospital with him. He is a skilled surgeon and works in a surgical department.

Day after day he takes care of his hospital patients, he treats them well. He is very attentive. Every day he comes into the ward asking patients, "How are you feeling?"

He wants all people to be able-bodied and he tries to treat his in-patients properly.

To operate on persons is his main task. He is a kind and skilled surgeon.

Every day he comes into the operating-room and operates on his in-patients. After each operation he takes care of his in-patients. Day by day he helps them to recover and he is glad when he can say, "My in-patient is quite recovered."

Sometimes he advises his in-patients to go to sanatoriums after leaving the hospital. He instructs them in detail what they can do and eat after their operations.

My grandfather tells me a lot of true stories about doctors, their profession and how they help people.

I respect my grandfather. I like his profession and I dream about becoming a doctor too.

WORDS



- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. able-bodied | — здоровый, крепкий |
| 2. He is quite recovered. | — Он уже выздоровел. |
| 3. achieve | — достигать, добиваться |
| 4. aid | — помощь |
| 5. attentive | — внимательный |
| 6. day by day | — день за днем |
| 7. ward | — палата |
| 8. noble | — благородный |
| 9. pay a visit | — посещать |
| 10. operate on | — оперировать |
| 11. sanatorium | — санаторий |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 12. treat | — лечить |
| 13. surgeon | — хирург |
| 14. patient | — больной |
| 15. in-patient = hospital patient | — больной, находящийся в больнице |
| 16. complain of... | — жаловаться на... |
| 17. properly | — как следует |



QUESTIONS

1. Are there many professions in this country?
2. What kind of professions do you like?
3. Have you got any traditions in your family?
4. What do your parents do?
5. Where does your grandfather work?
6. What does he do?
7. Your grandfather likes his work, doesn't he?
8. What do you want to be?
9. Does your grandfather tell you anything about his work?
10. You want to be a doctor, don't you?

Countries



RUSSIAN FEDERATION (RUSSIA)

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the world's total land mass. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres.

The country has many seas and oceans.

There are different types of climate on the territory of this country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot or warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot and the climate is very favourable. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry while winters are very cold.

Some parts of the country are covered with hills and mountains.

There are many rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe

and the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and the Ladoga.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Russia borders on many countries. Among them are Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea.

Moscow is the capital of this country. It was founded in 1147. It is a nice city. There are many things to see in Moscow. For example, museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments. The people of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many other beautiful big cities in Russia.

The population of Russia is about 150 million. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 73 per cent of the population live in cities.



WORDS

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. occupy | — | занимать |
| 2. climate | — | климат |
| 3. temperature | — | температура |
| 4. rich | — | богатый |
| 5. per cent | — | процент (%) |
| 6. coal | — | уголь |
| 7. iron | — | железо |
| 8. lake | — | озеро |
| 9. deep | — | глубокий |
| 10. sights | — | достопримечательности |

QUESTIONS



1. Is the Russian Federation one of the largest countries in the world?
2. Where is the Russian Federation situated?
3. What kind of climate does the country have?
4. What do you know about the climate in the south of the country?
5. How many rivers are there in Russia?
6. Is Russia a very rich country?
7. What kind of mineral resources does Russia have?
8. What kind of lakes are there in our country?
9. What is the capital of our country?
10. Are there any sights in Moscow? What are they?

*So many countries,
so many customs.*

*Сколько стран,
столько и обычаев.*

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom is situated near the north-west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean to the north and north-west and the North Sea to the east.

The U.K. includes Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, contains England, Scotland and Wales.

The United Kingdom has an area of 94,249 square miles. The capital of the

country is London. English is the official language.

The population of the U.K. is nearly 60 million. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. Four out of every five people live in towns. Over 46 million people live in England. Over 3 million — in Wales, a little over 5 million — in Scotland, about 1.5 million — in Northern Ireland. London's population is over 7 million. The British nation consists of the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. There are many people of all colours and races in the United Kingdom.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is not too hot in summer or too cold in winter. It often rains in England. Rain falls in summer and in winter, in autumn and in spring. Snow usually falls only in the North and West of the country. The surface of England and Ireland is flat but Scotland and Wales are mountainous. Many parts of the country have beautiful villages. There are many rivers in Great Britain. The main river is the Thames. Many ships and barges go up and down the river. The longest river is the Severn. It is 350 kilometres long.

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

are Cambridge University and Oxford University.

The U.K. is a parliamentary monarchy. The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the head of the government. The main political parties of Great Britain are the Labour Party, the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party.

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

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

WORDS



1. 1 mile = 1609 метров
2. mild — мягкий
3. flat — плоский, ровный
4. monarchy — монархия
5. oats — овес (обыкновенно pl.)
6. the English — англичане
7. the Scots — шотландцы
8. the Welsh — уэльсцы, валлийцы
9. the Irish — ирландцы
10. barge — баржа
11. suburbs — пригород, окраина



QUESTIONS

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the area of the United Kingdom?
3. What is the capital of the country?
4. What is the official language in England?
5. How many rivers are there in Great Britain?
6. What does the British Parliament consist of?
7. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
8. What are the main industrial centres in Great Britain?
9. Name the largest cities of the country.
10. What do you know about the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
11. What does the British nation consist of?
12. Are there many people of all colours and races in the United Kingdom?

Every country has its traditions.

*У каждой страны
свои традиции.*

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 kilometres. Its oceans are the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic.

The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people. Most of people live in towns.

People of different nationalities live in the USA.

There are a lot of rich people in the USA but the life of many coloured people is very difficult. Some Americans live in poverty and some people can't get work.

The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions. For example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers but the eastern continental region has a rainy climate. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather.

There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peak in the Cordilliers in the USA is 4,418 metres.

The country's main river 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.

The USA produces more than 52 per cent of the world's corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of

the country), New York (the city of contrasts and the financial and business centre of the USA), Boston (which has three universities), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centres of the automobile industry) and Hollywood (the centre of the US film industry).

The USA has an Academy of Sciences. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and other interesting places in the USA.

It is a highly developed industrial country. 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. It holds one of the first places in the world for the production of coal, iron, oil and natural gas.

Such industries as machine-building and ship-building are highly developed there.

American agriculture produces a lot of food products: grain, fruit and vegetables.

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 president is the head of the state and the government. He is elected for four years. There are two main political parties in the USA. They are the Democratic Party (organized in the 1820s) and the Republican Party (organized in the 1850s).

WORDS



- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. state | — государство |
| 2. government | — правительство |
| 3. elect | — выбирать |
| 4. iron | — железо |
| 5. corn | — зерно |
| 6. coal | — уголь |
| 7. peak | — пик, вершина |
| 8. resources | — ресурсы, средства |
| 9. copper | — медь |
| 10. coast | — побережье |
| 11. Chamber | — парламентская палата |

QUESTIONS



1. Is the USA one of the largest countries in the world?
2. How big is the USA?
3. What do you know about the population of the United States of America?
4. The capital of the country is Washington, isn't it?
5. Are there many mountains in the country?
6. What rivers do you know in the USA?
7. The USA is a highly developed country, isn't it?
8. What big cities do you know in the USA?
9. What does American agriculture produce?
10. Is the USA a federal republic?
11. How many states are there in the USA?

12. Who is the head of the state?
13. How many parties are there in the USA? What are they?

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is an independent state. It has got a total area of 269,000 square kilometres. It is situated to the south-east of Australia. Nearly 3.5 million people live in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. It has been the capital since 1865. The official language is English. The climate of New Zealand is wet. New Zealand is rich in minerals. There are some important industries in the country, for example, the iron and steel industry. The country has gas and petroleum. There are many mountains in New Zealand. The highest is Mount Cook (12,349 feet).

There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu. You have heard of the country's native animals. One of them is the kiwi. This interesting bird lives in the wet areas of the thick bush. In the day time the bird does not go out. It comes out only at night to find food. Kiwis cannot fly. Many years ago kiwis were hunted for food. Now the govern-

ment does not permit the hunting of kiwis. The kiwi is now the symbol of the New Zealand people. Small children are often called kiwis.

New Zealand is a self-governing state. The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

There are several political parties in New Zealand. They are: the Labour Party, the National Party, the Party of Socialist Unity and others.

New Zealand has heavy industry. There are many plants in the country. The paper and rubber industries are developed too. New Zealand exports apples and honey.

There are several big cities such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Nelson. Auckland, Dunedin and Wellington are the country's main ports.

The capital of the country is Wellington. It is a financial centre too. The city was founded in 1840.

There are several educational and cultural institutions in Wellington. They are the University of New Zealand, Victoria University College and others. Victoria University was established in 1897.

New Zealand is a very interesting and beautiful country.



WORDS

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. moist | — | влажный |
| 2. wet | — | мокрый, дождливый |
| 3. export | — | экспортировать |
| 4. rich | — | богатый |
| 5. situated | — | расположенный |
| 6. climate | — | климат |
| 7. iron | — | железо |
| 8. honey | — | мед |
| 9. main, chief | — | главный |
| 10. rubber | — | резина |
| 11. permit | — | разрешать, позволять |
| 12. hunt | — | охотиться |
| 13. petroleum | — | нефть |
| 14. native | — | местный, туземный |



QUESTIONS

1. What kind of state is New Zealand?
2. What is the total area of New Zealand?
3. Is the capital of New Zealand Wellington or Auckland now?
4. Has New Zealand any mineral resources?
5. Name the chief rivers in the country.
6. What is the most interesting bird in the country?
7. Does the Parliament consist of one House only?
8. Who is the head of the government?
9. How many political parties are there in New Zealand?
10. Does New Zealand export apples and honey?
11. Name some big cities in New Zealand.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state. It has six states: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and two internal territories.

It is situated in the south-west part of the Pacific Ocean.

The area of this country is 7,687,000 square kilometres. Australia is the largest island in the world and it is the smallest continent. The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. In 1770 the English captain James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia.

Nearly twenty million people live in Australia.

The capital of the country is Canberra. The city became the capital in 1927. Federal Government works in Canberra in the government buildings. It is interesting to know that there are no industrial plants in Canberra.

The population of Canberra is about 300,000 people.

There are many things to see in the city. They are the building of the Australian Academy of Sciences, the Australian National University and others.

There are two big industrial cities in Australia: Sydney and Melbourne.

Australia's climate is dry and warm. Australia is situated in the southern hemisphere and that's why they have their summer, when we have our winter and they have their winter, when we have our summer. It is interesting to know that January is the hottest month in Australia.

Australia differs from other countries. The animals in Australia are very original and interesting.

The dingo is one of Australia's wild animals. It is reddish, brown or yellow. The dingo is a wild dog, which kills other animals at night, for example sheep. They can kill hens, chickens and small dogs.

Kangaroos live there. The kangaroo has got a pouch in which she carries her babies. There are many birds in the country, too. You can see parrots and cockatoos. The emu is the most interesting bird in Australia. It is big and can't fly.

There are many rivers and lakes in this country.

Australia is an industrial country. It has coal, nickel, zinc and gold. There are several factories and plants in the country. Australia is one of the most important producers of metals and minerals. It exports wool products, meat, fruit and sugar.

The country is surrounded by the ocean. Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane are the country's ports.

There are many universities, theatres and museums in Australia.

There are several political parties in Australia: the Liberal Party, the Labour Party and the Socialist Party of Australia. Australia has the same head of state as the United Kingdom.

WORDS



- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. commonwealth | — | государство |
| 2. Pacific Ocean | — | Тихий океан |
| 3. Canberra | — | г. Канберра (столица Австралии) |
| 4. hemisphere | — | полушарие |
| 5. internal | — | внутренний |
| 6. wild | — | дикий |
| 7. sights | — | достопримечательности |
| 8. pouch | — | мешочек, сумка (у животных) |

QUESTIONS



1. Is Australia a big country?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What is the capital of Australia?
4. Are there any industrial plants in Canberra?
5. Are there any lakes in Australia?
6. There are many rivers in the country, aren't there?
7. How many sights are there in the country?
8. Have you read anything about Australia?
9. Have you been to Australia?
10. Are there any political parties in Australia? What are they?

Cities



MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world.

Moscow is a modern city now. The population of the city is about 9.5 million people. Moscow is a political centre, where the government of our country works.

Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruky. The total area of Moscow is about nine hundred square kilometres.

We say that Moscow is a port of five seas, as the Moscow—Volga Canal links Moscow with the Baltic, White, Caspian and Black seas and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow is an industrial centre too. There are many factories and plants there. One of the best-known plants produces lorries and the other one produces cars.

Moscow is a cultural centre. There are 60 professional theatres, 74 museums, many institutes and libraries in Moscow.

The Bolshoi Theatre is famous all over the world.

If you are fond of painting you can go to the Tretyakov Art Gallery or to the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum and see a lot of interesting portraits and landscapes there. We say the Tretyakov Art Gallery is a treasure-house of Russian art.

Young people like to visit the Central Military Museum. There are many tanks, guns and war documents there.

One can see the Kremlin and Red Square in the centre of the city. There are many fine buildings, wide streets, green parks, large squares, churches and monuments in Moscow.

It is necessary to mention such famous monuments as monuments to the great Russian writer Alexander Pushkin and to the first Russian printer Ivan Fedorov.

A lot of foreigners from all over the world come to see these monuments, while they are visiting the capital.

One of the highest buildings in Moscow is the State Moscow University. It was founded in 1755 by the great scientist Mikhail Lomonosov.

Transport... Moscow is a very big city and its transport must be comfortable and fast.

One can see a lot of cars, buses, trolley-buses and trams in the streets of our city.

The Moscow metro began to work on the 15th of May, 1935. There were 13 stations at that time. Now it has 190 stations. Our metro is a beautiful and convenient one.

There are nine railway stations in Moscow and four airports around the city.

There are many stadiums in Moscow. The Central Stadium is in Luzhniki. Many competitions and football matches are held there.

The Olympic village was built for the 22nd Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980. It is a big complex for sport games.

I live in Moscow and I am proud of this city.



WORDS

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| 1. complex | — | комплекс |
| 2. be proud of | — | гордиться |
| 3. government | — | правительство |
| 4. link | — | соединять |
| 5. landscape | — | пейзаж |
| 6. mention | — | упоминать |
| 7. foreigner | — | иностранец |
| 8. convenient | — | удобный |



QUESTIONS

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. Moscow is a port of five seas, isn't it?
3. Is Moscow a modern city?
4. Are there many plants in Moscow?

5. Do you like to visit the Tretyakov Gallery?
6. How often do you go to the museums?
7. What do you know about the State Moscow University?
8. There are many kinds of transport in Moscow, aren't there?
9. How many stations has our metro got?
10. Do you like to go by metro?
11. When was the Olympic village built?
12. Do you like Moscow?

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is a very old city. It is two thousand years old. London is not only the capital of the country but also a huge port.

London is situated upon both banks of the Thames. There are 17 bridges across the river.

The population of London is about 9 million people.

London has three parts: the City of London, the West End and the East End.

The City of London is the oldest part of London. You can see narrow streets and pavements there. There are many offices, firms and banks in this part of London. The City of London is the financial centre of the United Kingdom.

The West End is the centre of London. There are many sights in the West End.

They are, for example, the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben. It is interesting that the clock "Big Ben" came into service in 1859. Big Ben is the biggest clock bell in Britain. It weighs 13.5 tons.

The other interesting place is Westminster Abbey, which was founded in 1050. It is situated in the centre of London. Many great Englishmen were buried in the Abbey: Newton, Darwin and others.

The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. It was built in the 18th century.

There are many nice squares in London. Trafalgar Square is one of them and it is in the centre of the West End. One can see a statue of Lord Nelson in the middle of this square.

There are many museums, libraries and galleries in London. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London. Henry Tate was a sugar manufacturer. He was fond of paintings and collected many pictures.

The British Museum is a very interesting place in London. It was founded in 1753. The library of this museum has a lot of books.

The East End of London is the district for working people. There are many factories, workshops and docks there.

There are many cars and buses in London. There is the Tube (the Underground) in London, too. It is a good one.

One can say that the City is the money of London, the West End is the goods of London and the East End is the hands of London.

WORDS



- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. bury | — хоронить |
| 2. the Houses of Parliament | — здание парламента |
| 3. ton | — тонна |
| 4. the Thames | — р. Темза |
| 5. huge | — огромный |
| 6. pavement | — тротуар |
| 7. population | — население |
| 8. workshop | — мастерская, цех |

QUESTIONS



1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. What do you know about the population of Great Britain?
3. Are there any beautiful parks in London?
4. Name three main parts of London.
5. What kind of interesting places are there in London?
6. Where is Trafalgar Square?
7. What do you know about the British Museum?
8. Where is the official London residence of the Queen?
9. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London, isn't it?
10. Have you been to London?

THE LONDON UNDERGROUND

The London Underground is the oldest in the world. The first line was opened in 1870. It was like a tube, that's why it was called the Tube. English people call the old lines the Tube, the new lines the Underground.

One can see the word "Underground" across a large circle. It shows you where the stations are. When you want to find the metro stations in Moscow you look for the letter "M".

The old Tube runs across the centre. It has got many stations. The London Underground is long. It is about 300 kilometres long and has almost 300 Underground stations. Some of them are closed on Sundays. Other stations are closed on Saturdays and Sundays. Many stations of the London Underground have got a "Car Park". The price of tickets is not low and depends on the distance. There are comfortable seats in the carriages at the Underground. The walls are white or grey. There are a lot of advertisements everywhere in the Underground in London. You can see escalators and also lifts at some stations. Only half of the Underground trains in London go underground, new lines that connect London with the country go over ground.

WORDS



1. circle — круг
2. advertisement — объявление, реклама

QUESTIONS



1. Is the London Underground the oldest in the world?
2. When was the Tube opened?
3. How do English people name the old and the new lines?
4. How many stations has the London Underground got?
5. What do you know about the price of tickets in the London Underground?
6. Does the price of tickets depend on the distance?
7. Is the price of tickets high or low?
8. What kind of seats are there in the carriages?
9. What can you see everywhere in the London Underground?
10. Are there any lifts in the London Underground?

WASHINGTON

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

There are many beautiful parks and gardens in Washington. It is interesting to see the famous cherry trees. These trees were a gift from Japan. They were brought there in 1912.

There are many libraries, museums and art galleries in the city, for example, you can see the National Gallery of Art. It was opened in 1941. It has a lot of art collections by the great masters from the 14th to the 19th centuries. It is one of the finest picture galleries in America. The NASA Museum is devoted to the US achievements in the exploration of space.

The Capitol is the centre of the city. The Capitol was built according to the plans of William Thornton. He was an amateur architect. It was made of stone and marble and contains 540 rooms. It is situated on Capitol Hill. Capitol Hill is the highest place in the city. Topping the dome is the 19-foot bronze statue of Freedom. There is a law that forbids the building of houses higher than the Capitol. The Capitol is the seat of Congress.

Congress consists of two Chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. From the Capitol to the White House runs Pennsylvania Avenue which is 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 the USA presidents.

This house was first occupied in 1800. George Washington died in 1799 and he did not live there. John Adams was the first President who lived in that House.

The White House has 132 rooms.

The Metrorail system is an up-to-date one in Washington. If you want to go by metro, you have to find the letter "M". The fare in the metro is connected with the time of day and the distance of your journey.

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

The Lincoln memorial was dedicated to Memorial Day — May 30, 1922. It was built in the style of a classic Greek temple. It has 36 columns. Each column represents a state in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. The dominant feature of the building is the realistic figure of Lincoln.

The Washington Monument is one of the city's most impressive sights. It is situated in park near the White House. It was erected in the memory of the first President of the USA in 1888. It is called "The Pencil", because it is one of the tallest stone constructions in the world and the tallest stone structure in the USA. This monument is over 555 feet high. There is the Pentagon in Washington. This is a building which was built between 1941 and 1943. Now it is the US

military centre. A lot of people work there.

Washington is a city almost without industry.



W O R D S

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Capitol | — Капитолий, здание конгресса США |
| 2. devote | — посвящать, уделять |
| 3. amateur | — любитель |
| 4. temple | — храм |
| 5. dedicate | — посвящать, предназначать |
| 6. erect | — устанавливать, воздвигать, сооружать |
| 7. government | — правительство |
| 8. president | — президент |
| 9. bank | — берег (реки) |
| 10. forbid | — запрещать |
| 11. dominant | — возвышающийся |
| 12. feature | — деталь, особенность |
| 13. dome | — купол |
| 14. Senate | — сенат |
| 15. up-to-date | — современный, передовой |
| 16. sights | — достопримечательности |



Q U E S T I O N S

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. Who was the first President of the USA?
4. What do you know about cherry trees in Washington?
5. What kind of interesting places are there in the city?
6. When was the National Gallery of Art opened?
7. What is the Capitol?
8. Where is the Capitol?

9. What do you know about the White House in Washington?
10. Did George Washington live in the White House?
11. Is the fare in metro connected with the time of a day?
12. Name the most famous monuments in the city.
13. The Pentagon is a military centre, isn't it?
14. Is there any industry in Washington?

PHILADELPHIA

One of the main cities of the United States of America is Philadelphia. It is situated in the east of the USA.

Now Washington is the capital of the USA but Philadelphia was the first capital of the United States of America, from 1790 till 1800. Many people consider that Philadelphia is an important political centre, because the USA constitution was the first written constitution in the world adopted in this city in 1787.

Philadelphia is a seaport and a shipping centre, too. It is an important manufacturing centre. Several branches of industry are developed in the city.

There are many sights in Philadelphia, for example, the Independence National Historical Park. You can see many monuments there. If you want to learn the history of America you have to learn something about the Liberty Bell. Now the

Liberty Bell is a symbol of freedom. The sound of this Bell told the people about the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. It was in July, 1776.

Philadelphia is one of the cultural centres of the country. The Parkway is the cultural centre of Philadelphia. You can see the Philadelphia Museum of Art (one of the greatest art museums of the world), College of Art, Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Fine Arts there.

There are many hotels, theatres, shops and museums in Philadelphia.

There is the Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia. This University has an interesting and big library.

Philadelphia is a beautiful city with many skyscrapers.



W O R D S

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. skyscraper | — небоскреб |
| 2. Pennsylvania University | — Пенсильванский университет |
| 3. manufacture | — производство, изготовление |
| 4. liberty | — свобода |
| 5. bell | — колокол, колокольчик, звонок |



Q U E S T I O N S

1. Where is Philadelphia situated?
2. Philadelphia was the first capital of the USA, wasn't it?

3. Where was the first USA constitution adopted?
4. When was the Declaration of Independence proclaimed?
5. Is Philadelphia a shipping centre?
6. What sights do you know in Philadelphia?
7. What is the symbol of freedom in Philadelphia?
8. Are there many hotels, theatres and museums in the city?
9. Can you see a lot of skyscrapers in Philadelphia?
10. Philadelphia is a beautiful city, isn't it?

**I want to see America,
America, America!
I'll go to this country
On Monday, on Monday!!!**

School



MY SCHOOL

At the age of 6 or 7 all boys and girls go to school. I go to school too. My school is number 338. Our school is large and light. It is neither old nor new. There is a schoolyard around it. There are many trees near the school. You can see a sportsground behind the school. Sometimes we have physical training lessons there.

Our school has three floors. There is a workshop on the ground floor. It is big. There are all kinds of tools and machines there. The boys of our school have a woodwork room too. They learn to make things out of wood in this room. There is a room for manual work for girls. It is not on the ground floor but on the third floor.

There are some computer classes, and pupils like such school subjects as computing.

If you enter the school and go to the left you'll see a dining-room. Here pupils

and teachers have their breakfast and lunch. The dining-room is a clean one. There are many nice pictures on the walls.

There is a gymnasium near the dining-room. All pupils like to go there, because they like physical training lessons.

Our school has a library. It is on the ground floor too. There are a lot of interesting old and new books in it but our library has no reading-room.

Our school has many classrooms. We have two English classrooms, History, Geography and Physics classrooms and others. They are big and light and each of them has got two large windows with green curtains, flowers on the window-sills, a bookcase near the door and a blackboard on the wall.

The teacher's table with many books on it is situated not far from the blackboard.

There are twenty desks and some comfortable chairs in the classrooms.

There is a TV set in each classroom. Sometimes it is used during the lessons.

There is a school hall on the third floor where meetings, conferences and parties take place.

We organize concerts and parties when we celebrate our holidays. The pupils in our school sing songs and dance modern

and folk dances and perform plays there. The last bell is organized at our school properly. It is a very remarkable day in the life of all the pupils. The pupils of the first form and the pupils of the eleventh one prepare for this day with great pleasure.

The teachers' room is on the second floor. There are tables and chairs for teachers, a TV set and a telephone there. It is a comfortable and cosy room and the teachers like to spend their free time in it. I like my school. I go there and learn new things.



WORDS

1. floor	— этаж
2. tool	— рабочий инструмент
3. manual	— ручной
4. wide	— широкий
5. window-sill	— подоконник
6. corner	— угол
7. neither... nor	— ни... ни
8. cosy	— уютный
9. knowledge	— знания
10. gymnasium	— спортивный зал
11. properly	— как следует



QUESTIONS

1. What number is your school?
2. Is your school big or small?
3. Is there a schoolyard near your school?
4. How many floors has your school got?
5. Where is the school library situated?
6. Where can the pupils take books for reading?

7. The dining-room is on the first floor, isn't it?
8. How many classrooms has your school got?
9. Is the teachers' room comfortable?
10. Do you like your school?
11. Is your school far from your house?
12. How long does it take you to get to your school?

Live and learn.

Век живи, век учись.

SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

England has got a very interesting system of education. Education is class-divided in England. There are some state schools in England. They are primary schools and secondary schools.

British boys and girls begin to go to school at the age of 5. They draw pictures, sing songs, play games and listen to the stories and tales.

British children begin to read and write when they enter infant school.

Little children are divided into two groups, according to their mental abilities. Children leave infant school when they are 7 years old. They begin to study at junior school where they learn to write, to read and to do mathematics.

Boys and girls have many interesting school subjects. They are History, English, Geography, Mathematics, Art, Music, Sport, Computing and Cooking.

When pupils enter junior school, they have a special test. According to the results of the tests and their intellectual abilities they are divided into three groups.

Boys and girls study at junior schools for four years.

Then they take their examinations and enter secondary school.

There are two types of secondary schools in England. They are: grammar schools and comprehensive schools.

English boys and girls go to a secondary school from 11 till 16 years old. They don't go to school on Saturdays and Sundays.

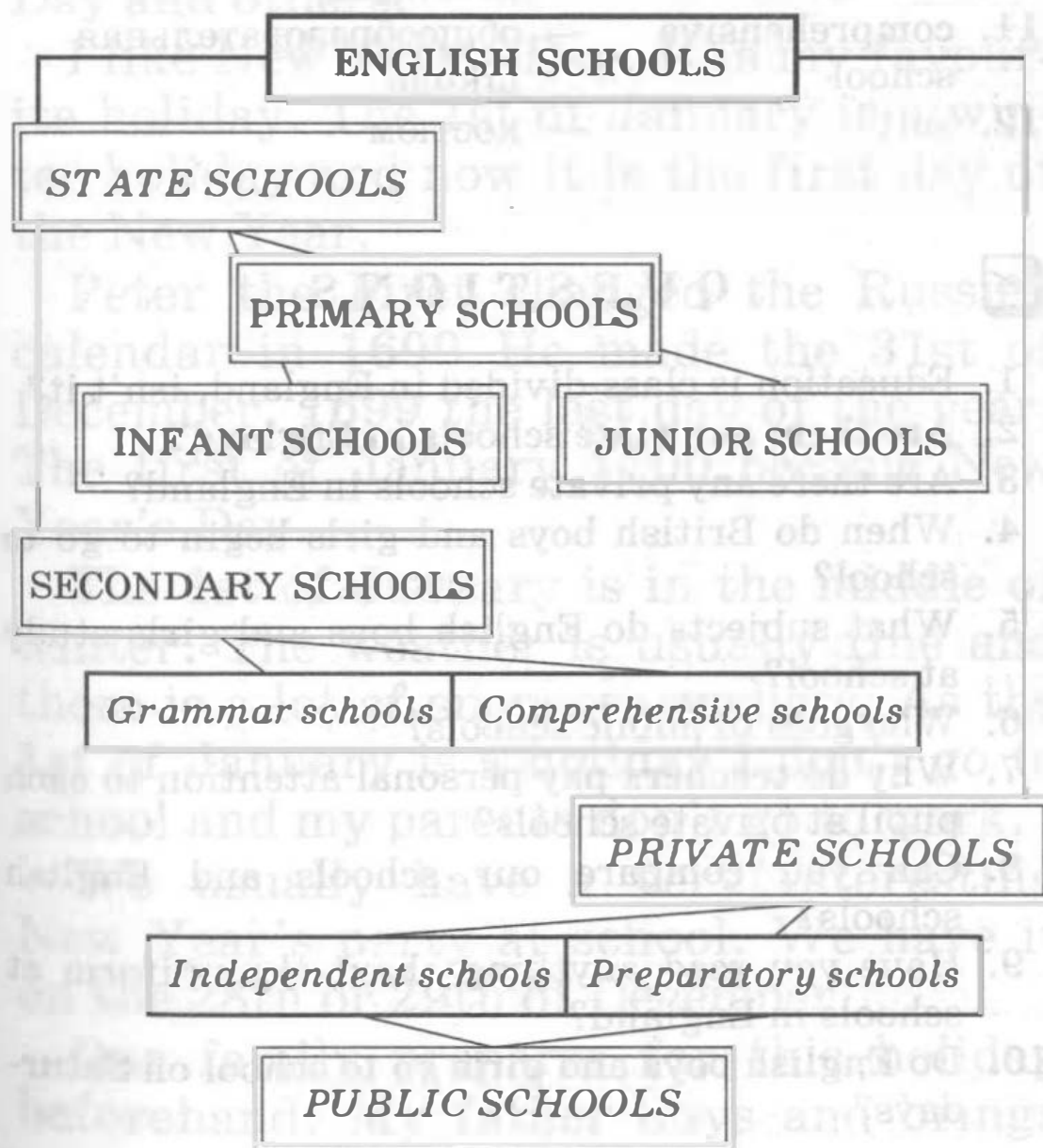
If pupils go to a grammar school they'll have a good theoretical secondary education. The other secondary school is a comprehensive school. Almost all secondary school pupils (90 per cent) go there.

There are many private schools in England. Boys and girls don't often study together at these schools. The sons of the aristocracy go to public schools and their parents pay a lot of money for their education.

Independent and preparatory schools are private schools too. They often prepare pupils for public schools for money. Teachers at private schools pay personal attention to each pupil.

It is possible to enter the best English Universities after leaving public schools. After finishing grammar schools pupils have a good education and may continue to study in colleges or universities.

Pupils have school uniforms in England. It is an old tradition in the country. A boy's uniform consists of a special suit, a school cap, a tie and a blazer. A girl's uniform consists of a hat, a coat, a skirt and a blouse. Usually their uniform is dark.





WORDS

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. infant school | — начальная школа для детей от 5 до 7 лет |
| 2. junior school | — начальная школа для детей от 7 до 11 лет |
| 3. secondary school | — средняя школа |
| 4. private school | — частная школа |
| 5. pay attention to | — обращать внимание |
| 6. state schools | — государственные школы |
| 7. education | — образование |
| 8. take an examination | — сдавать экзамен |
| 9. ability | — способность |
| 10. attend | — посещать |
| 11. comprehensive school | — общеобразовательная школа |
| 12. suit | — костюм |



QUESTIONS

1. Education is class-divided in England, isn't it?
2. Are there any state schools in England?
3. Are there any private schools in England?
4. When do British boys and girls begin to go to school?
5. What subjects do English boys and girls study at school?
6. Who goes to public schools?
7. Why do teachers pay personal attention to each pupil at private schools?
8. Can you compare our schools and English schools?
9. Have you read anything about the uniform at schools in England?
10. Do English boys and girls go to school on Saturdays?

Holidays



MY FAVOURITE HOLIDAY

There are many holidays in our country. They are: New Year's Day, Christmas, Women's Day, Victory Day, May Day and others.

I like New Year's Day. It is my favourite holiday. The 1st of January is a winter holiday and now it is the first day of the New Year.

Peter the First changed the Russian calendar in 1699. He made the 31st of December, 1699 the last day of the year. The first of January 1700 became New Year's Day.

The 1st of January is in the middle of winter. The weather is usually fine and there is a lot of snow everywhere. As the 1st of January is a holiday I don't go to school and my parents don't go to work.

We usually have a very interesting New Year's party at school. We have it on the 28th or 29th of December.

Our family prepares for this holiday beforehand. My father buys and brings

home a beautiful New Year's tree at the end of December. It is our family tradition to buy one. I like to decorate the New Year's tree with toys, little coloured lights, sweets and a beautiful star on the top.

My mother and grandmother prepare our New Year's supper and lay the table. I make a cake.

All the members of our family clean the flat before this nice holiday and then each of us tries to dress well.

We like to see the New Year in at home with our relatives. They come to see us at 11 o'clock in the evening.

At 12 o'clock we are sitting at the table and we are glad to see the New Year in. We say, "Best wishes for the New Year!"

I hope that next year will be better than the last one.

New Year's Day is always connected with our new hopes and dreams.

It is pleasant to get presents on New Year's Eve.

I usually get many nice and useful things from my parents and relatives.

My parents put their presents under the New Year's tree.

We don't go to bed till morning. We watch TV, dance, eat tasty things and tell jokes.

I enjoy this holiday very much.

WORDS



1. New Year's tree — новогодняя елка
2. relative — родственник
3. New Year's Eve — канун Нового года
4. see the New Year in — встречать Новый год
5. beforehand — заранее

QUESTIONS



1. Are there many holidays in our country?
2. What is your favourite holiday?
3. Do you go to school on the 1st of January?
4. Who brings the New Year's tree home?
5. Do you like to decorate the New Year's tree?
6. What can you see on the top of this New Year's tree?
7. Do you have a New Year's party at school?
8. Who lays the table for the party?
9. Where do you prefer to see the New Year in?
10. What kind of presents do you like to get?
11. You like this holiday, don't you?

New Year's Day comes at once

Brings some presents for us.

We are waiting for this day,

We are happy and we play!

MY WINTER HOLIDAYS

I like winter, because I have my long winter holidays. They are from the 29th of December till the 10th of January.

The weather is usually fine. Sometimes the sun shines brightly and you can see a lot of snow everywhere.

During my holidays I have a lot of free time. It is not necessary to get up early, I have breakfast and then I am free.

I like to skate and to ski, if it is not too cold.

My friends and I go to the skating-rink. It is near our house. There are usually a lot of young people there.

On Sundays my parents and I go to the forest to ski. I can ski well and I am fond of skiing.

During my holidays I spend a lot of time in the open air. My friends ring me up and we go for a walk or go to the yard to play snowballs and to make a snowman.

When it is cold I stay at home, read books and watch TV.

Sometimes my friends come to see me and we play games. We are fond of computer games.

I like my winter holidays, as we have a happy day — New Year's Day on the 1st of January. It is a fun holiday and my parents and I prepare for it. We buy a New Year's tree and presents. I decorate the New Year's tree.

It is a good tradition to see the New Year in with my relatives and friends. I invite my friends to celebrate this holiday together with us.

Sometimes my parents and I travel during my holidays. Last year we visited

Suzdal. We went there by bus and it took us 5 hours to get there. We arrived in Suzdal and lived in a hotel for 3 days. I saw many sights in this old town, for example, wooden houses and churches.

It was a very impressive trip.

English pupils have their winter holidays from around the 17th of December. The 25th of December is Christmas Day in England. It is a tradition to have a Christmas tree at home, a big turkey for a holiday dinner and to give presents to each other.

I like my winter holidays very much.

W O R D S



- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. sights | — | достопримечательности |
| 2. fun | — | веселый |
| 3. relative | — | родственник, родственница |
| 4. church | — | церковь |
| 5. impress | — | производить впечатление |
| 6. turkey | — | индейка |
| 7. see the New Year in | — | встречать Новый год |

Q U E S T I O N S



1. When do you have your winter holidays?
2. Is the weather fine in winter?
3. Do you like to ski?
4. You can skate, can't you?
5. Can you make a snowman?
6. How do you see the New Year in?
7. What kind of holiday have we got on the 1st of January?

8. Is the New Year's Day a fun holiday?
9. What kind of holiday do English people have on the 25th of December?
10. Do you like winter holidays?

MY SUMMER HOLIDAYS

I like summer holidays very much. It is warm and I have a lot of free time in the open air.

I usually spend June at the seaside. We usually go to Sochi. My parents and I have been there several times. It is a nice town and there are many sights to see there.

The weather is fine and it is hot. I like to swim in the Black Sea and try to get tan by spending a lot of time on the beach.

In July my parents return to their work and I go to a camp. The camp is situated not far from Moscow and it takes me two hours to get there.

We have a fun and happy time at the camp. There is a forest near our camp and we go there to pick berries and mushrooms.

In the morning we swim in the swimming-pool, play sports games and go for walks.

In the afternoon we play games, tell jokes, watch TV, read English and Russian books, as my friend and I are fond of

reading and look through magazines and newspapers.

In the evening we dance, play chess and do lots of interesting things.

August comes and I go to the country to see my grandmother and grandfather. They have got a big old house and I come to see them and help them.

There is a lot of work to do. I water the plants, take care of the hens and help my grandfather to repair the old house.

There is a big kitchen garden near their house, where they grow different vegetables.

My grandfather is an angler and he spends a lot of time on the bank of the river. We take our fishing-rods, some food and fish three or four hours.

I have a nice time in the country.

I return to Moscow at the end of August, meet my friends and we have a picnic.

We go to the forest, prepare meat and talk about our summer holidays and school.

I like summer and enjoy my summer holidays very much.

WORDS



- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. become sunburnt | — | загореть |
| 2. in the open air | — | на свежем воздухе |
| 3. beach | — | пляж |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 4. hen | — курица |
| 5. repair | — ремонтировать |
| 6. angler | — рыболов |
| 7. fishing-rod | — удочка |



QUESTIONS

1. Do you like summer?
2. What do you prefer to do during your summer holidays?
3. Where do you go in June, July, August?
4. You like to spend summer holidays in the country, don't you?
5. Whom do you like to spend your summer holidays with?
6. Do you like to stay in Moscow in June or July?
7. Have you got a country house?
8. Is it far from Moscow?
9. You like to pick berries, don't you?
10. Can you swim?
11. Are you an angler?
12. What season do you like best of all?

THE WEEKEND

What is the weekend? It is Saturday and Sunday. During the week we don't have very much time to spend together and we can't do what we want. On Saturdays and Sundays my parents don't work and I don't go to school.

It is Saturday. We can get up at 8 or 9 o'clock a.m. It is not as early as we have to get up during the week.

On Saturday morning we clean our flat. Then my father and I go to the shops and buy all we need. After that I go for a walk with my friends, play games in the yard, or go to the park. After dinner I go to see my friends. In the evenings I read books, watch TV or ring my friends up.

Once a year on Saturday we go to the zoo. The zoo is far from our house and it takes us an hour to get there. We see a lot of wild animals at the zoo: bears, foxes, elephants, giraffes, tigers, lions and wolves. It is interesting to watch birds there. You can see horses and dogs at the zoo too.

It is Sunday. It is unnecessary to get up early. After breakfast my parents and I go to museum or to an exhibition. Last Sunday we visited the flower-show in one of our famous parks. There were a lot of unique and rare flowers there.

We have lunch at 3 o'clock on Sunday. After dinner we read newspapers and magazines and play chess. My mother plays the piano.

We often go to see our friends or relatives on this day. Some weeks ago, on Sunday my friend and I went to the art exhibition of the famous artist Ilya Glazunov. His pictures were wonderful. There were a lot of people there. Some-

times we go to the theatre on Sunday. For example, we went to the Maly Theatre last Sunday. We saw the play "Wolves and Sheep" by Ostrovsky.

I like Sundays and Saturdays. I think if we spend our weekends well, we'll begin the next week with pleasure.



WORDS

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. relative | — | родственник |
| 2. it is possible | — | возможно |
| 3. museum | — | музей |
| 4. flower-show | — | выставка цветов |
| 5. splendid | — | великолепный |
| 6. unique | — | замечательный |
| 7. rare | — | редкий |



QUESTIONS

1. Have you got a lot of free time during the week?
2. It is possible to get up at 9 o'clock on Sunday isn't it?
3. What do you usually do during the weekend?
4. Whom do you like to spend free time with?
5. Where do you go on Saturday and Sunday?
6. How often do you go to the zoo?
7. When do you go to exhibitions?
8. How often do you go to see your relatives?
9. What plays did you see this year?
10. Do you like weekends?

Outstanding People



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564—1616)

William Shakespeare is one of the greatest and most famous writers in the world. He was born in 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon. It was a small English town. His father wanted his son to be an educated person and William was sent to the local grammar school. When, as a boy, he studied at school, he had no free time. When he had a break William liked to go to the forest and to the river Avon.

At that time actors and actresses visited Stratford-on-Avon. William liked to watch them. He was fond of their profession and he decided to become an actor.

He went to London. There he became an actor. He began to write plays too. Shakespeare was both an actor and a playwright. In his works Shakespeare described the most important and dramatic events in life. His plays were staged in many theatres, translated into many languages and they made Shakespeare a very popular man.

The writer's most famous plays are "Othello", "King Lear", "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet".

He produced thirty seven plays. He was connected with the best theatres in England for twenty five years.

William Shakespeare wrote a lot of poetry. His sonnets have been published in many languages. They are well-known. We don't know a lot of facts about Shakespeare's life. We can only guess what kind of man he was, that's why there are many legends about his life.

William Shakespeare died in 1616. His plays are still popular and millions of people admire them.



W O R D S

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. William Shakespeare | — Вильям Шекспир |
| 2. Stratford-on-Avon | — Стратфорд-на-Эйвоне |
| 3. profession | — профессия |
| 4. stage | — ставить (пьесу) |
| 5. poetry | — поэзия |
| 6. legend | — легенда |
| 7. admire | — восхищаться чем-л. |
| 8. playwright | — драматург |



Q U E S T I O N S

1. Is Shakespeare one of the greatest and the most famous writers in the world?
2. Where was he born?
3. Where did William study?

4. What did he like to do, when he was a little boy?
5. What did William Shakespeare work as?
6. What plays by William Shakespeare do you know?
7. Why are his plays known by people?
8. How many plays did he write?
9. Are there any interesting facts about the poet's life?
10. Have you read anything by William Shakespeare?

MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV

(1711—1765)

Mikhail Lomonosov is the father of Russian science and an outstanding poet.

Mikhail Lomonosov was born in 1711 in province of Arkhangelsk. He liked to spend his time fishing with his father. He began to read when he was a little boy. He wanted to study and when he was 19 he travelled on foot to Moscow. He decided to enter the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy. He entered it and six years later in 1736 he was sent abroad to complete his studies in chemistry and mining. Lomonosov worked hard and he became a great scientist. Lomonosov was a physicist, a painter, an astronomer, a geographer, a historian and a statesman.

Mikhail Lomonosov made a telescope. He observed a lot of stars and planets

through his telescope. Lomonosov wrote the first scientific grammar of the Russian language. He wrote many poems.

Lomonosov built a factory near Petersburg. It was the factory, where glass was produced. He made a portrait of Peter the First with pieces of glass. Lomonosov was a founder of the first Russian University. This University is named after Lomonosov and it is situated in Moscow.

Mikhail Lomonosov died in 1765. People still know about him and remember him.



W O R D S

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. province | — провинция, губерния |
| 2. Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy | — Славяно-греко-латинская академия |
| 3. mining | — горное дело |
| 4. chemistry | — химия |
| 5. physicist | — физик |
| 6. painter | — художник |
| 7. astronomer | — астроном |
| 8. geographer | — географ |
| 9. historian | — историк |
| 10. statesman | — государственный деятель |
| 11. observe | — наблюдать |
| 12. grammar | — грамматика |
| 13. piece | — кусочек |
| 14. portrait | — портрет |



Q U E S T I O N S

1. What did Mikhail Lomonosov work as?
2. Where was he born?

3. When was he born?
4. When did he begin to read books?
5. When did Lomonosov go to Moscow?
6. Why was he sent abroad?
7. How did he observe stars and planets?
8. Who wrote the first scientific grammar of the Russian language?
9. Did Lomonosov write poems?
10. Who was the founder of the first Russian University?

All men can't be first.

Не всем дано быть первыми.

YURI GAGARIN

(1934—1968)

Yuri Gagarin was the first cosmonaut in the world. Yuri Alexeyevich Gagarin was born on the 9th of March, 1934. He was born in the village of Klushino in the region of Smolensk.

Yura was an active, brave and curious boy. His father was jack of all trades and he helped his son when Yura made toy planes by hand. When the war began, Yuri Gagarin and his mother, father, brother and sister left their house and had to live in a dug-out.

After the war Gagarin's family moved to Gzhatsk. Now it is called Gagarin. It was named after the first cosmonaut.

In 1951 Gagarin graduated from a vocational school in Lyubertsy near Moscow.

Yuri Gagarin attended an aeroclub and began to fly when he was a student at a technical secondary school in Saratov.

In 1955 he entered a school for pilots. He became a pilot and joined the first group of cosmonauts.

In 1960 Gagarin began to prepare for the flight into space.

On April 12, 1961 Yuri Gagarin flew into space and spent 108 minutes there. It was the first time in history that the Russian spaceship "Vostok" with a man on board had been in space. After his flight he visited many countries and saw millions of people. Gagarin became a Hero of our country.

He died in 1968 but people still remember the first Russian cosmonaut.



WORDS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. cosmonaut | — КОСМОНАВТ |
| 2. curious | — ЛЮБОПЫТНЫЙ |
| 3. jack of all trades | — МАСТЕР НА ВСЕ РУКИ |
| 4. make by hand | — МАСТЕРИТЬ |
| 5. dug-out | — ЗЕМЛЯНКА |
| 6. vocational school | — РЕМЕСЛЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ |
| 7. technical secondary school | — ТЕХНИКУМ |
| 8. space | — КОСМОС |

QUESTIONS



1. What did Yuri Gagarin work as?
2. Who was the first cosmonaut of our country?
3. When was Gagarin born?
4. Was he born in Moscow or in the region of Smolensk?
5. Yura was an active and curious boy, wasn't he?
6. When did Gagarin's family move to Gzhatsk?
7. What did Yuri Gagarin graduate from in 1951?
8. When did Gagarin begin to fly?
9. He entered a school for pilots, didn't he?
10. Who flew into space on the 12th of April, 1961?

WOLFGANG MOZART (1756—1791)

Wolfgang Mozart was a well-known Austrian composer. He was a genius.

Mozart was born in 1756. He was born in Austria. His father was a musician. When he was a child he began to show his wonderful talent for music.

He tried to play the clavier when he was three years old.

He took a great interest in his sister's music lessons. He heard music and tried to play it himself by ear. His father decided to teach him to play.

When he was four years old he started composing his own tunes. He played them well on the clavier too. When he was six years old his father decided to

take him and his sister to the big cities in Europe.

The two children gave concerts there. The audience was delighted when the small boy played. Mozart visited many countries with his father, playing the clavier. When he was 14 he was invited to Italy. He could not imagine his life without music. He composed many sonatas and symphonies in Italy. He composed tunes all the time.

At the age of 26 he moved from his native town Salzburg to Vienna. He worked a lot but only Italian composers were popular at theatres in Vienna at that time.

Wolfgang Mozart died in 1791. Many people know and like his music and he is popular and famous today.



WORDS

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. composer | — | композитор |
| 2. talent | — | талант |
| 3. take a great interest in | — | очень интересоваться чем-л. |
| 4. start | — | начинать |
| 5. tune | — | мелодия |
| 6. audience | — | аудитория |
| 7. delight | — | восторг |
| 8. without | — | без |
| 9. sonata | — | соната |
| 10. symphony | — | симфония |
| 11. Vienna | — | г. Вена |
| 12. famous | — | знаменитый |

QUESTIONS



1. When was Mozart born?
2. What did Mozart work as?
3. When did Mozart begin to compose music?
4. When did Mozart begin to play the instrument?
5. Who decided to teach Mozart to play?
6. What did Mozart's father work as?
7. Was the audience delighted when the small boy was playing?
8. What countries did Mozart visit?
9. What did Mozart compose?
10. Is Mozart a famous composer?

ROBERT BURNS

(1759—1796)

Robert Burns, a well-known and popular Scottish poet, was born in 1759.

Burns was born into a poor family. There were seven children in it. Robert was the eldest. His father, William Burns, was a farmer and Robert had to help his father. His father loved and understood people and Robert learned from his father to love people. His mother had a very good voice and she often sang songs. She knew many folk-tales and told them to her children. At the age of six Robert Burns went to school, because his father wanted him to be an educated boy. Robert Burns read a lot. He was fond of reading. His favourite writer was Shake-

speare. At the age of 15 he began to write poems. He wrote about people and about everyday things. The heroes of his poems were the heroes of his mother's stories.

In 1777 the Burns moved to another town. Robert wrote poetry and organized a society of young people, where all kinds of moral, social and political problems were discussed.

In 1784 his father died and Robert had to work on a small farm but his farm brought him disappointment and misery. In 1791 he had to sell the farm. He became an officer.

The young poet felt the injustice of the world, where landlords owned the best land. His protest is shown in his poems. Robert Burns published his book "Poems" when he was 27 years old. He wrote about the kindness and honesty of common people.

Burns took part in making a book of old Scottish folk-songs, writing words for many melodies. Robert Burns wrote the words to the song "Auld Lang Syne". British people sing this song, when they celebrate the 1st of January, New Year's Day.

He died in poverty at the age of thirty-seven in 1796. His poems are known and loved by people all over the world because Robert Burns glorified human beings.

WORDS



- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. folk-tale | — народная сказка |
| 2. publish | — опубликовывать |
| 3. poor | — бедный |
| 4. voice | — голос |
| 5. disappointment | — разочарование |
| 6. misery | — страдание, нищета |
| 7. "Auld Lang Syne" | — «Доброе старое время»
(шотл.) |
| 8. glorify | — прославлять |
| 9. injustice | — несправедливость |
| 10. kindness | — доброта |
| 11. honesty | — честность |

QUESTIONS



1. What did Robert Burns work as?
2. When was he born?
3. He was born into a poor family, wasn't he?
4. When did Burns begin to write poems?
5. What did he write about?
6. Robert Burns took part in making a book of old Scottish folk-songs, didn't he?
7. When did he die?
8. Are his poems known and loved by people?
9. Have you read any poems by Robert Burns?
10. Do you know any poems by Burns by heart?

**Кто независим, прям и горд,
В борьбе решителен и тверд,
Кому равно претит судьба
Рабовладельца и раба,
Кому строжайший приговор —
Своей же совести укор,
Тому, чья сила — правота,
Открой, алтарь, свои врата!**

Роберт Бернс

(Перевод С. Я. Маршака)

CHARLES DICKENS

(1812—1870)

Charles Dickens is a famous English writer. He was born on the 7th of February, 1812. He was born into a poor family.

When Charles was a small boy his family settled in one of London's poorest suburbs. When Charles Dickens was ten years old his father was put in prison, because he had debts and the boy had to work. He began to work in a blacking factory. Later he described this period of his life in his novel "David Copperfield". When Charles was 12 years old he began to go to school again. At the age of 15 Charles Dickens began to work in a London lawyer's office. He did not like this work.

When he was 25 years old he became one of the most famous and best newspaper reporters in London. He liked his work. He knew about London life and he wrote about it in his articles. "The Pickwick Papers" was his first great work. He published them in April, 1836. "Oliver Twist" was published 2 years later. This novel was a great success among the reading public.

Charles Dickens travelled a lot. He visited America in 1842. He wrote his

“American Notes” after visiting that country.

In the last years of his life Dickens began to meet with his readers and gave public readings from his own works. These meetings were very successful. He could not finish his last novel “Edwin Drood”. He died suddenly in the summer of 1870.

WORDS



1. poor — бедный
2. lawyer — юрист, адвокат
3. blacking — вакса
4. debt — долг

QUESTIONS



1. Was Charles Dickens an English or an American writer?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Was he born into a poor or into a rich family?
4. When did he begin to work?
5. Did Charles Dickens like to work in a London lawyer's office?
6. When did he become one of the most famous newspaper reporters?
7. What was the name of his first novel?
8. Did he travel a lot?
9. What country did he visit in 1842?
10. What did he do in the last years of his life?
11. When did he die?

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

(1859—1930)

Arthur Conan Doyle was a great writer. He was born in Scotland into a family of Irish origin. He was a doctor. In 1882 he moved from Scotland to England to set up a practice. His medical knowledge was a great help to him in his detective stories.

Conan Doyle was one of the first to start the fashion of the detective story. Today the fashion continues with the stories of other writers.

Conan Doyle created his famous character, Sherlock Holmes, in 1885. Six years later, when Conan Doyle wrote several stories about this detective, the name of Sherlock Holmes became a name that everybody knew. Holmes first appeared in a book called "Study in Scarlet". "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" made him famous all over the world.

Conan Doyle was a famous writer. He became popular because of his love for people. He died in 1930.



W O R D S

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. knowledge | — знания |
| 2. create | — творить, создавать |
| 3. Scotland | — Шотландия |
| 4. character | — персонаж |
| 5. fashion | — мода |

QUESTIONS



1. Was Conan Doyle a great writer?
2. Why was he a great writer?
3. What did Doyle work as?
4. When did Doyle move from Scotland to England?
5. Why did he move to England?
6. What is Conan Doyle's famous character?
7. Why did Conan Doyle become a popular writer?
8. When did he die?
9. Have you read his novels?
10. Do you like to read Conan Doyle's stories?

Seasons



THE SEASONS IN RUSSIA

Winter, spring, summer and autumn are the seasons of the year.

December, January and February are winter months. The weather is cold. Usually it snows. The days are short and the nights are long. You can see snow everywhere. The rivers and lakes freeze and we can go skating and skiing.

March, April, May are spring months. It is a very nice season. The weather is fine and it is warm. There are many green trees in the streets, in the parks and in the yards. Sometimes it rains but as usual the sun shines brightly. The birds return from the hot countries and make their nests.

June, July and August are summer months. It is warm or hot. The days are long and the nights are short. There are many green trees and nice flowers in the parks and in the squares in summer. The

pupils don't go to school, they have their summer holidays.

June is the first month of summer. We have got the longest day and the shortest night of the year on the 21st—22nd of June. You can see the strawberries in the forest and in the gardens in June.

July is the middle month of summer. It is hot and the sun shines brightly, the sky is blue and you can't see any clouds in the sky.

August is the last summer month, it is the end of summer. Sometimes it is cool in August but there are many mushrooms, berries and fruits in August.

September, October, November are autumn months. It is cool. The weather is changeable. It often rains. The days become shorter and the nights become longer. The birds prepare to fly to the South. One can see yellow, red or brown leaves everywhere. It is time for gathering the harvest.

WORDS



1. changeable — непостоянный, изменчивый
2. freeze — замерзать
3. make a nest — вить гнездо
4. gather — собирать
5. harvest — урожай
6. everywhere — везде



QUESTIONS

1. What seasons do you know?
2. What kind of season do you like best of all?
3. Is the weather fine in spring?
4. Does it rain in autumn?
5. June is a summer month, isn't it?
6. Where do the birds prepare to go in autumn?
7. When do we gather the harvest?
8. The longest days are in June, aren't they?
9. Can you see flowers in the parks in summer?
10. You like winter, don't you?

The weather is fine.

The sun usually shines.

The clouds are not in the sky

And the birds want to fly.

*After rain comes
fair weather.*

*После дождя наступает
хорошая погода.*

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND

People talk about the weather every day. They like to talk about the weather in England. English people say they have no climate in England, only weather.

England is not a large country. There is no town in England which is very far from the sea. There are no high mountains in England, no long rivers and no large forests. There are many fields and meadows in England.

Spring is a very nice season. It is the first warm season. The trees and the grass are green. The sun is warm and the sky is blue.

Summer is the warmest season. There are some hot days in summer but cool winds often blow from the sea, so the English summer is not always hot. There are a lot of sunny days in summer. Spring and summer are nice seasons, because the sun often shines brightly.

Autumn is a nice season too. It is the season of the harvest and the season of apples. Autumn is cool. The sky is grey, the cold wind blows. In autumn the leaves on the trees change their colour from green to yellow, brown and red.

Winter is not very cold. There is little snow and a lot of rain in England. There are also many fine days in winter, when the sun shines.

WORDS



1. meadow — луг
2. leaves — листья
3. harvest — урожай

QUESTIONS



1. How often do people talk about the weather?
2. Is England a big country?
3. Are there many fields and meadows in England?

4. What can you say about the English summer?
5. Do you like the winter in England?
6. Which seasons are beautiful in England?
7. Which season do you like?
8. Do you like to talk about the weather?
9. There are a lot of fine days in winter, aren't there?
10. Can you compare the weather in England to the weather in Russia?

Culture



THEATRES

There are many theatres in our country but the most famous are in Moscow. If you want to go to the theatre you have to buy a ticket.

Now you have bought a ticket. You pass through the entrance and go to the cloakroom. Then you go to the hall. There are rows of seats there. You can see the stalls near the stage. There are boxes on both sides of the stalls.

A dress-circle is higher than the stalls. The balconies are higher than the dress-circle. There is a beautiful chandelier in the hall.

I am a theatre lover. I prefer to go to drama theatres and the Bolshoi Theatre. As I like to sit in the stalls, I try to buy a ticket beforehand. I usually look through the listings before going to the theatre.

Two months ago I saw "Three Sisters" by Chekhov in Moscow Art Theatre. The play was splendid. The main role was played by Tatyana Doronina. I like this

actress. I think, she is talented. When the curtain rose, we saw nice scenery and the spectators began to applaud. It was a storm of applause. I can say that during this performance all the actors and actresses acted excellently. On the way home I discussed the performance with my friends.

I usually go to the theatre with my friends.



WORDS

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. row | — ряд |
| 2. dress-circle | — бельэтаж |
| 3. splendid | — великолепный |
| 4. stalls | — партер |
| 5. box | — ложа |
| 6. chandelier | — люстра |
| 7. scenery | — декорация |
| 8. listings | — театральная афиша |
| 9. excellently | — превосходно |



QUESTIONS

1. Are there many theatres in Moscow?
2. What can you see in the hall?
3. Where are the stalls?
4. Is there a chandelier in the hall?
5. Where do you like to sit in the theatre?
6. Do you buy tickets beforehand?
7. What kind of performances have you seen this year?
8. What can you tell me about the scenery?
9. Do you usually discuss the play?
10. Whom do you go to the theatre with?

VISITING THEATRES

There are many theatres in our country. If you want to see a performance or a play you must go to the theatre. If you want to see dramas, tragedies and comedies you have to go to the theatre too. We have some famous theatres in Moscow. For example, the Bolshoi and the Maly Theatres are famous all over the world.

All theatres are different. They have their plays, their own actors and actresses. On the other hand all theatres have a box office, a cloakroom and almost all performances begin at the same time in all theatres.

There is a popular theatre for children in Moscow called the Children's Theatre.

Children, pupils and their parents like to go there. You can see many interesting plays in this theatre. If I want to go to the theatre, first of all, I have to buy a ticket. If it is an interesting and popular performance it is difficult to buy a ticket on the door. That's why I have to buy a ticket beforehand. Now I have a ticket. I go into the theatre, leave my coat in the cloakroom. Then I go into the foyer. It is interesting to see the photos of the famous and popular actors and actresses on the walls. I want to know who is acting in this performance and I buy a programme.

The performance begins at 7 o'clock in the evening after the third bell. My seat is near the stage. I like the performance and I applaud the actors and actresses. The performance is in two parts. During the interval I usually go to the café to have a cake and drink a cup of tea or a cup of coffee, or a glass of lemonade. I like to discuss the play if I am watching it with my friends.

There are several theatres in London, too. English people are theatre-lovers. Now there are more than fifty theatres in the West End of London.

There are some leading theatres in London. They are the Royal Shakespeare Company, the Old Vic Theatre and The National Theatre. Englishmen go to the theatre on a birthday or an anniversary.



WORDS

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| 1. cloakroom | — | гардероб |
| 2. ticket | — | билет |
| 3. beforehand | — | заранее |
| 4. tragedy | — | трагедия |
| 5. drama | — | драма |
| 6. foyer | — | фойе |
| 7. applaud | — | аплодировать |



QUESTIONS

1. Are there many theatres in our country?
2. Are there any famous theatres in Moscow?

3. Do theatres differ from each other?
4. Where can you buy a ticket?
5. Is it possible to buy a ticket beforehand?
6. What can you see in the foyer?
7. Where can you buy a programme?
8. What do you do during the interval?
9. Do you like to discuss the play?
10. What do you know about theatres in London?

MUSIC IN OUR LIFE

It is difficult to live without music. We hear music everywhere: in the street, at home, over the radio and on TV, in shops, in parks, in concert halls, at the seaside and sometimes even in the forest.

We can't live without music. We like to listen to music, we enjoy to dance to music and we play musical instruments.

Music is one of the most popular subjects at school.

Music teachers tell pupils about famous composers and teach them to sing songs. Pupils prepare concerts for school holidays, learn new songs and play different musical instruments.

Some people are really interested in music. Children can study at music schools if they are capable and fond of music. They study there for seven years.

Music is a combination of many sounds. They are short and long, weak and strong.

Music reflects people's mood and emotions.

Many people are fond of music. There are numerous folk groups in our country. It is interesting to listen to their music and songs.

Last week my friends and I visited the concert of folk music. They danced folk dances and sang folk songs. This concert made a great impression on us.

Some people are fond of classical music but young people prefer modern music. If you want to listen to modern music you can go to music halls and concerts of popular groups and singers.

I like to listen to songs by our popular singers Alla Pugacheva and Valery Leontyev. They are talented and skilled singers and composers and I like to go to their concerts. My friends and I buy tickets beforehand and often take flowers for our favourite singers.

Both classical and modern music are popular in our country. My friend Mike and I are fond of classical music. Sometimes we spend our free time, listening to music by Wolfgang Mozart and other composers. His "Fourth Symphony" and the "Sixth Symphony" by Shostakovich impressed us very much.

As to foreign songs I prefer to listen to Adriano Celentano. He is an Italian

singer and actor. He is popular not only in his native land but also in other countries.

WORDS



1. seaside — морской берег
2. singer — певец, певица
3. reflect — отражать
4. capable — способный

QUESTIONS



1. Is it difficult to live without music?
2. Do you like to listen to music?
3. Are there any music lessons at your school?
4. What do music teachers tell pupils?
5. Who is interested in music?
6. What is music?
7. Where do you go if you want to listen to classical music?
8. Modern music is popular in our country, isn't it?
9. What kinds of music are popular in our country?
10. What kind of music do you like?

THE TRETYAKOV GALLERY

There are many interesting galleries in our country. The Tretyakov Gallery is one of the most famous and well-known picture galleries in our country and all over the world.

The State Tretyakov Gallery is situated in a Russian-looking building in the cen-

tre of Moscow. This gallery is named after its founder Peter Tretyakov. He began to collect Russian paintings in 1856. He wanted these paintings to be seen by people.

This gallery and collections of paintings were nationalized in 1918.

The gallery has many halls. One of them is devoted to the great Russian painters of the 18th and 19th centuries. We can see pictures by such painters as Serov, Repin, Ivanov, Levitan and others.

I like the painting "Trinity" by Andrey Rublev. This work reflects the life and soul of the Russian people.

The first works in Tretyakov's collection were the paintings of the "Peredvizhniki". The collector bought the paintings "Morning in a Pine Wood" by Shishkin and "Ivan Tsarevich on the Grey Wolf" by Vasnetsov.

If you go to the State Tretyakov Gallery you can see the landscapes "After Rain" and "Golden Autumn". These paintings by Levitan are beautiful. I like to look at his paintings because he is one of my favourite artists. I compare his painting "Golden Autumn" to the poem "Autumn" by Pushkin.

There are several paintings by Repin in the Tretyakov Gallery. His paintings are

connected with the history of our country. For example, his painting "Ivan Grozny and his Son Ivan". There are a few portraits of Leo Tolstoy and a self-portrait of Repin in this hall.

This gallery has many new exhibits now. You can see works of the painters of the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century there. I like works by Gerasimov best of all. I think that he is a very talented painter.

WORDS



- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Trinity | — | Троица |
| 2. compare | — | сопоставлять, сравнивать |
| 3. favourite | — | любимый |
| 4. painting | — | живопись |
| 5. exhibit | — | экспонат |
| 6. talented | — | талантливый |

QUESTIONS



1. Are there many galleries in our country?
2. What is one of the most famous galleries?
3. Who was the founder of this gallery?
4. Where is this gallery situated?
5. How many halls are there in the State Tretyakov Gallery?
6. What Russian artists do you know?
7. Do you know the paintings of the "Peredvizhniks"?
8. You like some landscapes by Levitan, don't you?
9. Why do you like works by Repin?
10. When did Peter Tretyakov begin to collect paintings?

THE TATE GALLERY

There are many sights in London. They are Westminster Abbey, Tower Bridge, Albert Hall (one of the biggest concert halls in London), Trafalgar Square and others.

If you are fond of paintings you'll go to the Tate Gallery.

The founder of this gallery was Henry Tate, a sugar manufacturer. He was a very rich man and collected paintings.

This gallery was founded in 1897. Most of the National Gallery collections of British paintings were taken to the Tate Gallery.

There are about 300 oils and 19,000 water colours and drawings.

There are a lot of paintings by 16th century English artists there. You can also see many works by the English painter William Turner. Most of his paintings are connected with the sea.

You can see many paintings by foreign artists of the 19—20th centuries in the Tate Gallery. There are some paintings by impressionists and post-impressionists there.

In the Tate Gallery you can see works by modern painters, among them Pablo Picasso.

There are many interesting sculptures there. The collection is rather big. Henry Moore's works can be seen in this gallery. He was a famous British sculptor.

The paintings of this gallery impress everyone who visits it.

WORDS



- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The Tate Gallery | — галерея Тейт |
| 2. manufacturer | — фабрикант |
| 3. W. Turner (1775—1851) | — В. Тернер — англий-
ский живописец |
| 4. sculpture | — скульптура |
| 5. H. Moore (1898—1986) | — Г. Мур — англий-
ский скульптор |
| 6. P. Picasso (1881—1973) | — П. Пикассо — фран-
цузский художник
испанского проис-
хождения |
| 7. among | — среди |

QUESTIONS



1. Are there many galleries in London?
2. Where is the Tate Gallery situated?
3. Who was the founder of the Tate Gallery?
4. How many paintings does the collection of the Tate Gallery have?
5. Are there any paintings by impressionists and post-impressionists there?
6. Can you see any works by foreign painters in the Tate Gallery?
7. Are there any sculptures in this gallery?
8. Have you been to the Tate Gallery?
9. Do you like the paintings by Pablo Picasso?
10. Are you fond of paintings?

Travellings



TRAVELLING

I like to travel. Most of all the members of our family I like to take long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes. If we want to see the countryside, we have to spend part of our summer holidays on hikes. They are useful for all the members of our family. We take our rucksacks, we don't think about tickets, we don't hurry and we walk a lot. During such hikes we see a lot of interesting places and sometimes we meet interesting people.

I like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. When we travel by car, we don't need to buy tickets too and we put all the things we need into the car. We don't carry them.

It is comfortable to travel by train and by plane. When I travel by plane, I don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another but it is difficult to buy tick-

ets for the plane. That's why we get our tickets beforehand. I like to fly. If I travel by train or by plane my friends see me off at the railway station or at the airport. Sometimes we go to the seaside for a few days. Usually the weather is fine. It is warm and we can swim. It is a pleasure to watch the white ships.

I think that travelling is a very enjoyable thing for us and I enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

WORDS



- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------|
| 1. hike | — | прогулка |
| 2. rucksack | — | рюкзак |
| 3. on foot | — | пешком |

QUESTIONS



1. Do you like to travel?
2. How do you like to travel?
3. Whom do you like to travel with?
4. When do you prefer to travel?
5. What can you see, travelling by car?
6. What do you take with you when you go on foot?
7. How long do you like to travel for?
8. Do you prefer to travel by sea or by plane?
9. Why do we buy tickets beforehand?
10. Who sees you off at the railway station?

All is well that ends well.

Все хорошо,

что хорошо кончается.

TRAVELLING BY SEA

Almost all people like to travel. When you are on holiday you can travel by car, by train, by plane and by sea.

I like to travel by sea best of all. Some years ago we took a cruise along the Black Sea coast, from Sochi to Sukhumi on board the liner "Russia". We went to Sochi by train. Then we went to the seaport and saw our ship. It was big. We liked it very much. I remember the ship and our cabin. Our cabin was comfortable. It had got two berths, a table, two chairs and one wide window and the warm wind was blowing through it. There was fresh air in our cabin during the whole voyage. We had breakfast, dinner and supper on board the ship. When it was time to have meals we went to the restaurant.

The weather was fine. After breakfast we spent a lot of time on deck sitting in deck chairs or standing at the rail, watching the ships passing not far from our ship. It was pleasant to watch the waves too.

I remember the sunrise and the sunset well. They were unforgettable. In the afternoon I got a parasol because the sun was shining brightly. It was hot in the sunshine.

In the daytime we liked to watch the sea-scape. At four o'clock we entered the port Adler. There were some ships there. We saw many people on the pier. We had some free time in Adler and we went for a walk while the ship was in the port. The water was clean and it was easy to swim in the sea. I like the Caucasus and that's why I was happy.

At 8 o'clock we went back. The liner was about to sail off. In the evening we watched TV, danced or stayed on the deck when the weather was fine.

I enjoyed my trip to the South. This voyage made a deep impression on me.

WORDS



- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. sea-scape | — морской пейзаж |
| 2. seashore | — морской берег |
| 3. voyage | — путешествие (морское) |
| 4. restaurant | — ресторан |
| 5. sunrise | — восход солнца |
| 6. sunset | — заход солнца |
| 7. parasol | — зонтик от солнца |
| 8. in the sunshine | — на солнце |
| 9. pier | — пирс, дамба |
| 10. cruise | — круиз |
| 11. on board | — на пароходе |

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 12. berth | — | спальное место на пароходе |
| 13. sail off | — | отходить (о судне) |
| 14. deck | — | палуба |
| 15. to make
an impression | — | производить впечатление |



QUESTIONS

1. Do you like to travel?
2. Do you prefer to travel by train or by sea?
3. Did you take a cruise along the Black Sea coast last year?
4. Do you remember your ship?
5. Was your cabin comfortable?
6. Was the weather fine during the voyage?
7. It was hot in the sunshine, wasn't it?
8. When did you enter the port of Adler?
9. What did you do in Adler?
10. Did you like the voyage?



WORDS

Post-office



AT THE POST-OFFICE

The post-office. It is very difficult to imagine our life without any postal service, telephone or telegraph.

The first regular air-mail service began to work in New Zealand. New Zealand has two large islands and trained birds carried letters from the North Island to the South Island and vice versa. The letters were fixed to the bird's leg.

Russia's postal service began to work in Moscow, where the first post-office was opened in 1711.

There are many post-offices in our country and there are hundreds of post-offices in Moscow.

There is the central post-office in Moscow. When you enter the main hall, you can see rows of counters. If it is difficult for you to find the counter you want, try to look for the signs at the counters. These signs will help you.

There are usually a number of people at the different counters. Some of them are sending money orders, others are sending telegrams or registered letters.

If you need envelopes, stamps and post-cards you have to go to the post-office. If you want to receive letters but don't want to give your address you can get them from a counter with a sign: "General Delivery". If you decide to send a letter by airmail, you simply write "airmail" on the envelope and stick on the stamps. Then you drop the letter into a letter-box. If you want to send a parcel, you go to the parcel counter, where a clerk weighs your parcel on scales and you have to pay according to its weight.

If you want to have newspapers delivered at home, you can subscribe to them and to magazines at the post-office.

If you are going to save your money, to open a current account, to pay your bills for electricity, gas or telephone it is necessary to go to a Savings Bank.

I think the post-office is very useful.



WORDS

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. subscribe | — подписываться на (газеты) |
| 2. counter | — стойка |
| 3. sign | — вывеска |
| 4. money order | — денежный перевод |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. registered letter | — заказное письмо |
| 6. address | — адрес |
| 7. "General Delivery" | — до востребования |
| 8. stick | — приклеить |
| 9. clerk | — клерк, секретарь |
| 10. scales | — весы |
| 11. current account | — текущий счет |
| 12. Savings Bank | — сберегательный банк |
| 13. bill | — счет |
| 14. vice versa | — наоборот |
| 15. row | — ряд |

QUESTIONS



1. Is it difficult to imagine our life without any postal service?
2. Are there many post-offices in our country?
3. Where can you subscribe to the newspapers?
4. Can you send telegrams at the post-office?
5. It is possible to send a letter by airmail, isn't it?
6. What do you do in a Savings Bank?
7. The post-offices are very useful, aren't they?
8. Where can you send a parcel?
9. How often do you go to the post-office?
10. Do you like to write letters?

Books



BOOKS IN OUR LIFE

Books... I don't think that we can live without them.

I believe that books are with us all our life. When I was a child my parents read them to me. I was pleased to listen to the stories and tales. I learned a lot of interesting things from books. I remember that I liked thick books.

Later I could read myself. I like to read books about animals, nature, and children.

I like to get presents on my birthday. I am happy if one of them is a book. It doesn't matter what kind of book it is. I like to read almost all books. If I have got time I like to spend it with my favourite book. When I was 15 I was fond of reading too but I preferred to read books about travels. I travelled with the characters of the stories. I saw many interesting places and learned a lot of impor-

tant facts about other countries and people.

Now I like to read books on science. You can learn many things from books. I am sure that books play a very important role in my life.

Our family has got many books. All the members of our family buy books and read them. My mother says that books help us in self-education. In ancient times books were written by hand. It was difficult to write a book with a pen. Then printing came into our life. Printing played an important role in the development of literature and culture.

Now there are a lot of books in the shops, there are many books in our flats but it is difficult to buy all the books we want to read. That's why we get books in public libraries.

Sometimes it is difficult to solve some problems of life. I think that books can help us. Last year I read a very interesting book "An American Tragedy" by Theodore Dreiser. This novel was published at the beginning of the 20th century. The novel describes the tragic fate of a boy and a girl, Clyde and Roberta by name. It is a sad story. This novel was written many years ago but it is popular nowadays. Books should be life-long friends.



WORDS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. ancient | — древний |
| 2. printing | — печатание, печать |
| 3. development | — развитие |
| 4. human | — человеческий |
| 5. solve | — решать |
| 6. Theodor Dreiser
(1871—1945) | — Теодор Драйзер,
американский писатель |



QUESTIONS

1. Is it possible for you to live without books?
2. Who read books to you when you were a child?
3. What kind of books do you like to read?
4. You like to read books, don't you?
5. Do you prefer to read English books or Russian ones?
6. Have you got many books at home?
7. Where can you buy books?
8. Can you buy all the books you want to read?
9. What is your favourite book?
10. Books are our friends, aren't they?

I like to read

And it's my need.

She likes to walk

When there's no fog.

AT THE LIBRARY

We like reading. There are a lot of books in our country but we can't buy all the books we like. That's why we go to the library. Libraries are very important to people.

There is a library. You can go there if you want to take out a book and read it at home, or if you want to read books at the library. What is a library? It is a big, light room. There are many bookcases and bookshelves with a lot of books on them. You can see novels, poems, plays and books on history, geography and arts at the library. Adventure books are very popular. You can see a reading-room on the right with many tables and chairs, where you can read books, newspapers and magazines.

Moscow has got large libraries. For example, there is the Foreign Literature Library. If you study foreign languages it is necessary for you to go there.

You can find millions of books by the greatest writers and poets, well-known all over the world.

Every school has got a library. A school library is a collection of textbooks and books for reading.

Most school libraries have reading-rooms.

Pupils go to the library to read books, to look through new magazines and to prepare for reports. The librarian helps the pupils to find the books they need. Many teachers go to the school library too. They like to take the books from

their school library. Now our school library has got a lot of textbooks and teaching aids. Sometimes the teachers prepare for lessons at the school library.

There are many public libraries in Moscow, where you can take out the books you need for your work and study. You can take out some books for two or three weeks.

There are big libraries in England too. One of the biggest libraries is the British Museum Library. I think it is difficult to live without libraries.



WORDS

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. adventure | — | приключение |
| 2. librarian | — | библиотекарь |
| 3. look through | — | просматривать |
| 4. teaching aids | — | учебные пособия |
| 5. foreign | — | иностранный |



QUESTIONS

1. Do you like to go to libraries?
2. Have you got a library at home?
3. What kind of books do you prefer to read?
4. What do you go to the library for?
5. What books are popular among boys and girls?
6. Do you like to read newspapers and magazines?
7. Have you got a library at school?
8. Is it big or small?
9. You visit your school library, don't you?
10. What public libraries do you usually visit?
11. Are there any libraries in England?
12. What is the biggest library in London?

Shopping



OUR SHOPPING DAY

Our family has a shopping day. It is Saturday. My father gets up early on Saturday. He likes to say that an early riser is sure to be in luck. My father and I usually go to the shops on this day.

In the morning we ask mother what we need. We take bags and go to the shops. First of all we go to the butcher's shop. We prefer to eat sausage and meat instead of fish, that's why we buy two kilogrammes of meat for a week. My father usually takes some tinned meat and we often prepare supper using tinned meat. My brother Roman likes to eat eggs and we often buy ten eggs and three chickens for a week.

We usually visit the baker's shop when we go home. My sister Sonya has a sweet tooth and she likes sweets very much, that's why my father and I buy a lot of rolls and buns.

The shop assistant usually suggests that we buy cakes, biscuits and tasty tea. For example, I like cakes and coffee and I very often ask my father to buy different cakes.

People say that there is no accounting for taste. My father likes coffee and cakes too and he agrees to buy them.

One day my two friends Yura and Anton came to see me. Yura had a bag in his hand. He said that his mother had sent him to the greengrocer's shop.

I decided that I should go to the shop too, as my grandmother asked me to buy milk and cheese at the dairy. It took us ten minutes to get to the greengrocer's shop because it was not far from our house.

The shop was big. The shop windows were nice.

Yura explained that his father had already bought carrots, tomatoes and he had to buy potatoes, onions and cucumbers. We looked at the counters and saw fresh vegetables. We asked the shop assistant to weigh three kilogrammes of potatoes, one kilogramme of onions and two kilogrammes of cucumbers. When she had weighed the vegetables she said how much they cost. Yura took money from the pocket, paid for the vegetables and put all the vegetables into his bag. The

bag became very heavy and Anton helped Yura to carry it. He thought that a friend in need was a friend indeed.

Then we went to the dairy. We did not take a bus but went on foot. When we came to the dairy there were a lot of people there. We could see a lot of fresh food there but I was asked to buy milk and cheese. It took us five minutes to stand in a queue but it was obvious that we should buy fresh milk and cheese.

When I returned home my grandmother was glad that I had bought such tasty cheese and fresh milk and she thanked me for shopping.

WORDS



- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. butcher's shop | — мясной магазин |
| 2. baker's shop | — кондитерский магазин |
| 3. tinned meat | — мясные консервы |
| 4. rolls and buns | — кондитерские изделия |
| 5. greengrocer's shop | — овощной магазин |
| 6. tasty | — вкусный |
| 7. shop window | — витрина |
| 8. counter | — прилавок |
| 9. queue | — очередь |
| 10. onion | — лук |
| 11. carrot | — морковь |
| 12. dairy | — молочная |
| 13. shop-assistant | — продавец |
| 14. it is obvious | — очевидно |
| 15. fresh | — свежий |
| 16. biscuits | — печенье |
| 17. instead of | — вместо (чего-л.) |



QUESTIONS

1. Have you got a shopping day?
2. Who in your family goes to the shops?
3. What can you buy at the butcher's shop?
4. Do you like to eat tinned meat?
5. You often visit the baker's shop, don't you?
6. What do you prefer — tea or coffee?
7. Are the shops far from your house?
8. There is no accounting for taste. Do you agree?
9. Do you like to go to the shops?
10. What can you buy at the greengrocer's shop?
11. Whom do you like to go to the shops with?
12. Do you like to look through the shop windows?
13. How often do you go to the shops?
14. What do you buy at the dairy?
15. Do you help your mother to carry the bags when you go to the shops with her?
16. Do you want to be a shop-assistant?

Good clothes open all doors.

По одежке встречают.

The tailor makes the man.

Одежда красит человека.

THE MANUFACTURED GOODS SHOP

Our family has many interesting traditions. We usually celebrate holidays at home.

Having many friends, we invite them to our place.

We usually prepare for these holidays: we lay the table, clean our flat and make cakes.

Before our family holidays my mother and I go to the shops to buy new dresses. My friends Nastya and Yulya like to come with us. They are my good friends and they usually advise me on what to buy.

Last week we went to the department store.

It was Saturday. The weather was fine. It was neither cool nor cold. It was spring and it was warm.

We decided to buy a nice new suit for my mother and shoes, tights and a blouse for me. When we entered the shop we saw many people there. There were a lot of nice goods in this shop: coats, shirts, skirts, suits, scarves, gloves, tights and blouses. I know that my mother is a woman of taste. She looked at a grey suit and decided to buy it. I liked the red one best of all but I thought that was a matter of taste. I looked at a beautiful white blouse. My friend Nastya said that she had liked this blouse too. I tried it on and saw that it was my size. I was pleased when my mother had bought this nice blouse.

But I dreamed about beads and I asked my mother to buy them. My friend Yulya

usually dresses well and she likes to wear beads too.

Nastya has a new bracelet on and she is proud of it, because it is made of gold. At last we had bought all the things we wanted to buy.

When we returned home we showed our new things to our father and he was glad to see them.



WORDS

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. manufactured goods | — | промтоварный |
| shop | | магазин |
| 2. It is my size. | — | Это мой размер. |
| 3. department store | — | промтоварный |
| | | магазин (амер.) |
| 4. beads | — | бусы |
| 5. dress well | — | одеваться хорошо |
| 6. bracelet | — | браслет |
| 7. That is a matter | — | Это дело вкуса. |
| of taste. | | |
| 8. a man of taste | — | человек со вкусом |



QUESTIONS

1. How often do you go to the shops?
2. Whom do you like to go to the shops with?
3. When did you go to the department store last time?
4. A man of taste. Can you say these words about your friends?
5. What kinds of goods can you see at the department store?
6. Do you like to wear beads?
7. What do you prefer to wear — a coat or a jacket?

8. You like to dress well, don't you?
9. Do you prefer to wear long or short skirts?
10. What is your favourite colour?

VISITING THE BOOKSHOP

There are many holidays in Russia. The 1st of September is a very popular holiday among pupils. It is the Day of Knowledge. Pupils usually prepare for this day.

Last year my friends Dima and Sasha rang me up on the 25th of August. They invited me to visit bookshops. We discussed what we had to buy and how we had to prepare for the 1st of September. Dima said that his mother had bought a new grey suit and a white shirt for him. Sasha told us how they had gone to the shop and bought new boots and a nice bag for school. I was glad that my friends had bought new things for school.

We decided to go to the bookshop to buy exercise-books, pens and pencils. We agreed to meet at the bus stop at 11 o'clock in the morning. I was in a hurry but wasn't late. Dima was on time too but Sasha didn't come at 11 o'clock and we waited 10 minutes for him.

When we met, we went to the nearest bookshop. It was situated in Krasnodon-

skaya street. There were many people in the shop. We looked at the counter and saw some nice pens and pencils. We paid for them because we were glad to buy such necessary things. I remembered that I had not bought an eraser and a diary. I knew that we had to keep a diary at school. I had some money and bought the diary and the eraser.

There were many new and interesting books in the shop. We looked through some of them. I paid attention to one of them. It was an English book about English customs and traditions. My friends said that it would be interesting and useful to find out about Easter, April Fools' Day, Christmas Day and Boxing Day in England. We asked about the price of this book and bought it.

I returned home at 2 o'clock. I decided that I should go to the bookshop the next day to buy some covers and bookmarks for my books.



WORDS

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. bookshop | — книжный магазин |
| 2. bookstore | — книжный магазин (амер.) |
| 3. eraser | — ластик (для стирания) |
| 4. be late | — опаздывать |
| 5. counter | — прилавок |
| 6. pay for smth. | — платить за что-л. |
| 7. keep a diary | — вести дневник |

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 8. cover | — | обложка |
| 9. bookmarks | — | закладки для книг |
| 10. knowledge | — | знания |
| 11. find out | — | узнавать |
| 12. Easter | — | Пасха |

QUESTIONS



1. Do you like to go to the shop?
2. How often do you go to the bookshop?
3. Do you prefer to go to the bookshop with your friends or with your mother?
4. Where do you usually buy pens, pencils, books?
5. How do you prepare for the 1st of September?
6. Is there a bookshop near your house?
7. How long does it take you to go to the nearest bookshop?
8. Do you like to buy books?
9. What can you buy in the bookshop?
10. Did you go to the bookshop last week? What did you buy there?

Sports



SPORTS IN OUR LIFE

Sport is very important to us. It is popular among young and old people.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning or train in different clubs and take part in sports competitions.

Other people like sports too but they only watch sports games and listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen but they don't go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils have physical training lessons twice a week. Boys and girls play volley-ball and basket-ball at the lessons. There is a sportsground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air.

A lot of different competitions are held at schools and a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and win. Sport helps

people to keep in good health. If you like sports, you have good health and don't catch cold.

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly.

There are several popular sports in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing and skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports too. It includes running, jumping and other things. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in.

There are summer and winter sports.

My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week. I prefer to relax by the lake or the river and swim there.

My friend Kostya likes boxing. He is a good boxer and he is a brave and courageous boy. His hobby helps him in his everyday life.

WORDS



- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. section | — секция |
| 2. go in for sports | — заниматься спортом |
| 3. jog | — бегать трусцой |
| 4. participant | — участник |
| 5. catch cold | — простужаться |
| 6. courageous | — смелый |
| 7. in the open air | — на свежем воздухе |
| 8. include | — включать |



QUESTIONS

1. Do you do your morning exercises every day?
2. Do children and grown-ups take care of their health?
3. Are a lot of different competitions held at schools?
4. Do you go in for sports?
5. Are there any popular kinds of sports in our country? What are they?
6. What is your favourite sport?
7. Where do you prefer to relax?
8. Do your friends go in for sports?
9. Do you like winter or summer sports?
10. Our hobbies help us in our everyday life, don't they?

SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

National sports in Great Britain... This is a very interesting question, because many kinds of sport have taken their origin in England.

Englishmen love sports, they are called sports-lovers in spite of the fact that some of them neither play games nor even watch them. They only like to talk about sports.

Some kinds of sport are professional in England. Popular and famous players have a lot of money.

Many traditional sporting contests take place in England, for example, cricket. It is played from May till September. This game is associated with

England. There are many cricket clubs in this country. English people like to play cricket. They think that summer without cricket isn't summer. Cricket is the English national sport in summer. If you want to play cricket you must wear white boots, a white shirt and long white trousers.

There are two teams. Each team has eleven players. Cricket is popular in boys' schools. Girls play cricket too.

Football. It has a long history. Football was played by the whole village teams in the Middle Ages in England.

Now football is the most popular game in Britain. It is a team game. There are some amateur teams but most of the teams are professional ones in England. Professional football is a big business. Football is played at schools too. If we are talking about football we can mention an interesting fact about football in America, called soccer. The captain of the team must be the oldest or best player.

Rugby football. You can see a ball in this game but it is not round. It is oval. This is a team game. There are fifteen players in each team. It is a popular game in England. There are many amateur rugby football teams.

Table tennis. Englishmen heard about table tennis in 1880. The International

Table Tennis Association was formed and international rules were worked out.

Many people like to play table tennis. This game is played by men and women too. There are many tennis clubs in England but if you go and play there it is necessary to pay money for it.

Englishmen like playing tennis but many of them prefer to watch this game.

Wimbledon. This is the centre of lawn tennis. Many years ago Wimbledon was a village, now it is a part of London and you can see the All-England Tennis Club there.

Englishmen pay a lot of attention to swimming, rowing and walking. Usually the Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race takes place at the end of March or at the beginning of April. It is an interesting contest between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It is usually held on the Thames River. The first such race was held in 1820. There were a lot of people watching this race.

There are several racing competitions in England. They are motor-car racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing, boat-racing, horse-racing. All kinds of racing are popular in England. It is interesting to see the egg-and-spoon race. The runner who takes part in this competition must carry

an egg in a spoon. He is not allowed to drop the egg.

We must mention the Highland Games in Scotland. All competitors wear Highland dress. There are such competitions as putting the weight, tossing the caber and others. The British are great lovers of sports.

WORDS



- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. origin | — | начало, источник, происхождение |
| 2. contest | — | состязаться, соревнование |
| 3. amateur | — | любительский |
| 4. soccer | — | футбол (американский) |
| 5. rugby | — | регби |
| 6. lawn tennis | — | большой теннис |
| 7. table tennis | — | настольный теннис |
| 8. Wimbledon | — | Уимблдон (предмесье Лондона) |
| 9. the Highland Games | — | состязание шотландских горцев |
| 10. putting the weight | — | поднятие веса |
| 11. tossing the caber | — | метание шеста |
| 12. row | — | гresti |
| 13. racing | — | состязания, гонки |
| 14. cricket | — | крикет |

QUESTIONS



1. Englishmen love sport, don't they?
2. What kind of traditional sporting contests in England do you know?
3. Are there any cricket clubs in England?

4. Do the Englishmen play cricket in winter or in summer?
5. What is the most popular game in Britain?
6. Is the ball oval or round in rugby football?
7. What do you know about the International Table Tennis Association?
8. Is table tennis played by men or by women?
9. Do Englishmen like to watch games?
10. What kinds of racing are popular in England?
11. Have you read any books about sports in Great Britain?

First deserve and desire.

По заслугам и честь.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games are the greatest international sports games in the world.

The Olympic Games have a long and interesting history. 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 public festival. 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 the

world 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 sport: jumping and running, boxing and swimming, athletics, football, basket-ball and others.

Summer and Winter Games are held separately. Winter Olympic Games first took place in 1924. There were competitions in skiing, skating, ice hockey, etc. Since 1936 the opening ceremony has been 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 have been held in the cities of Europe, America, Asia and Australia. Our country joined the Olympic Movement in 1952.

The 22nd Summer Olympic Games were held in Moscow in 1980 (from July 19 to August 3). Many athletes, guests and journalists came to Moscow and it was 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 22nd Olympic Games were a festival of health, peace and friendship.



WORDS

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Olympic Games | — | Олимпийские игры |
| 2. Asia | — | Азия |
| 3. athlete | — | атлет, спортсмен |
| 4. century | — | столетие, век |
| 5. wrestle | — | борьба |
| 6. horse racing | — | гонки на колесницах |
| 7. flame | — | пламя |
| 8. set up | — | учреждать |
| 9. in 776 B.C.
(before Christ) | — | в 776 г. до н. э. |



QUESTIONS

1. Are the Olympic Games the greatest international sports games in the world?
2. Have these Games got a long history?
3. What competitions did the First Olympic Games include?
4. How often are the Olympic Games held?
5. The Olympic Games became a symbol of peace, didn't they?
6. When was the International Olympic Committee set up?
7. Where were the Olympic Games held?
8. When were the 22nd Olympic Games held in Moscow?
9. When did Russia join the Olympic Movement?
10. What medals did our sportsmen win during the 22nd Olympic Games?
11. Do you like to watch the Olympic Games?

Environment



WE MUST PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT

Our country. Our environment. There are many big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, lakes and seas in Russia.

Our Earth is our home. I think people must take care of our Motherland.

There are several laws and decisions on this important subject. We have state organizations which pay attention to this problem.

International conventions pay a lot of attention to controlling pollution too.

There are a lot of industrial enterprises in our country that's why we can't ignore the problem of the protection of our environment. Our main aim is protection. Our environment must be clean. What must we do? We have to control atmospheric and water pollution, to study man's influence on the climate. The pollution of the environment influences the lives of animals, plants and humans. If

we don't use chemicals properly we'll pollute our environment.

Our plants and factories put their waste materials into the water and atmosphere and pollute the environment.

There are many kinds of transport in our big cities, that is why we must pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of people.

Radiation has become one of the main problems. It is not good for people's health. Many people died from radiation some years ago in Chernobol. It was a tragedy. Another problem is earthquakes. We have had some terrible earthquakes in Armenia. Our scientists try to forecast earthquakes so that we can protect ourselves from them.

All over the world people do a lot to protect nature, to make their countries richer, to make their lives happier.



WORDS

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. pollution | — | загрязнение |
| 2. environment | — | окружение, окружающая среда |
| 3. ignore | — | игнорировать |
| 4. defence | — | оборона, защита |
| 5. protect | — | охранять |
| 6. atmospheric | — | атмосферный |
| 7. influence | — | влияние |
| 8. plant | — | растение |
| 9. law | — | закон |
| 10. decision | — | решение |

- 11. earthquake — землетрясение
- 12. forecast — предсказывать, прогнозировать
- 13. waste — отбросы производства
- 14. enterprise — предприятие
- 15. aim — цель

QUESTIONS



- 1. The protection of our environment is important, isn't it?
- 2. Are there any laws on this problem?
- 3. Do our state organizations pay attention to the protection of the environment?
- 4. We are against the pollution of the environment, aren't we?
- 5. Why is the problem of protecting our nature so important now?
- 6. Do you know anything about terrible earthquakes in our country?
- 7. Is it possible to forecast earthquakes?
- 8. Radiation is a very big problem, isn't it?
- 9. What has happened in Chernobol?
- 10. Do you love your homeland?
- 11. What can you do to protect our water and air?

You Can't Do without Them

(Some grammar models for the pupils)

The Present Indefinite Tense (Present Simple)

(Настоящее неопределенное время)

1. Моя сестра любит читать газеты каждый день.
My sister likes to read newspapers every day.
2. Как часто ты ходишь в магазины? How often do you go to the shops?
3. Жаль, что у нас нет балкона. It's a pity that we have no balcony.
4. Вы можете узнать о погоде из этой газеты.
You can learn about the weather from this newspaper.
5. Я обычно гуляю с собакой 3 раза в день.
I usually go for a walk with my dog three times a day.
6. Он любит фильмы о животных. He likes films about animals.
7. Климат Великобритании мягкий. The climate of Great Britain is mild.
8. Сельское хозяйство является важным звеном в экономике страны. Agriculture is an important sector in the economy of the country.
9. Можно увидеть много машин на улицах нашего города. One can see a lot of cars in the streets of our city.
10. В возрасте 6 или 7 лет все мальчики и девочки идут в школу. At the age of 6 or 7 all boys and girls go to school.

11. Обычно мы смотрим телевизор вечером. We usually watch TV in the evening.
12. Лена очень любит лето. Lena likes summer very much.
13. Мой друг Костя — рыбак, и он проводит много времени на берегу реки. My friend Kostya is an angler and he spends a lot of time on the bank of the river.
14. В нашей стране много театров. There are many theatres in our country.
15. Трудно жить без музыки. It is difficult to live without music.
16. Учитель музыки рассказывает ученикам об известных композиторах. The music teacher tells the pupils about famous composers.
17. Наташа любит ходить в Третьяковскую галерею. Natasha likes to go to the State Tretyakov Gallery.
18. Мой друг Юра любит путешествовать на машине. My friend Yura likes to travel by car.
19. Я люблю Кавказ. I like the Caucasus.

The Past Indefinite Tense (Past Simple) (Прошедшее неопределенное время)

1. Вечером мы танцевали и смотрели телевизор. In the evening we danced and watched TV.
2. Вчера погода была хорошая. The weather was fine yesterday.
3. Юля ходила в библиотеку на прошлой неделе. Yulya went to the library last week.

4. Когда мы пришли в магазин, там было много народа. When we came to the shop there were a lot of people there.
5. Мы решили купить новую красивую куклу для Насти. We decided to buy a new nice doll for Nastya.
6. Была весна. It was spring.
7. Лена ходила в бассейн в прошлом году. Lena went to the swimming-pool last year.
8. Юрий Гагарин был первым космонавтом в мире. Yuri Gagarin was the first cosmonaut in the world.
9. Мой дедушка рассказал мне очень веселую историю вчера. My grandfather told me a very funny story yesterday.

The Future Indefinite Tense (Future Simple) (Будущее неопределенное время)

1. Я встречу его завтра. I'll meet him tomorrow.
2. Они посетят Филадельфию в следующем году. They'll visit Philadelphia next year.
3. Вася будет летчиком. Vasya will be a pilot.
4. Мы пойдем в зоопарк завтра. We'll go to the zoo tomorrow.
5. Таня будет учителем английского языка. Tanya will be a teacher of English.
6. Лариса пойдет в театр в следующее воскресенье. Larisa will go to the theatre next Sunday.
7. Он встанет завтра в 7 часов. He will get up at 7 o'clock tomorrow.

8. Я прочитаю эту статью на следующей неделе.
I'll read this article next week.
9. Он пошлет вам письмо завтра. He'll send a letter to you tomorrow.
10. Мы будем встречать Новый год дома. We'll see the New Year in at home.

The Present Continuous Tense (Present Progressive) (Настоящее длительное время)

1. Что ты делаешь? — Я читаю мою любимую газету «Вечерняя Москва». What are you doing? — I am reading my favourite newspaper "Vechernaya Moskva".
2. Настя смотрит телевизор сейчас. Nastya is watching TV now.
3. Где Миша? — Он играет в футбол сейчас. Where is Mike? — He is playing football now.
4. Сейчас идет дождь. It is raining now.
5. Тепло. Светит солнце. It is warm. The sun is shining.
6. Что он делает? — Он звонит другу сейчас. What is he doing? — He is ringing his friend up now.
7. Где Маша? — Она работает в саду. Where is Masha? — She is working in the garden.
8. Посмотри! Они играют во дворе. Look! They are playing in the yard.
9. Куда ты идешь? — Я иду на рынок. Where are you going? — I am going to the market.

The Past Continuous Tense (Past Progressive) (Прошедшее длительное время)

1. Когда я вернулся домой, Юля играла с Настей.
When I returned home Yulya was playing with Nastya.
2. Когда он позвонил мне, я писала письмо.
When he rang me up I was writing a letter.
3. Когда Наташа вошла в комнату, мы обсуждали спектакль с друзьями. When Natasha entered the room we were discussing the performance with our friends.

The Future Continuous Tense (Future Progressive) (Будущее длительное время)

1. Он будет ждать вас в течение часа. He will be waiting for you for an hour.
2. Коля будет работать там в течение длительного времени. Nick will be working there for a long time.
3. Алла еще будет читать книгу, когда ты вернешься. Alla will still be reading a book when you come back.

The Present Perfect Tense (Настоящее совершенное время)

1. Вы были в Англии? — Нет. Have you been to England? — No, I haven't.
2. Он не читал о Ломоносове. He has not read about Lomonosov.

3. Юля только что посмотрела спектакль «Волки и овцы» Островского. Yulya has just seen the play "Wolves and Sheep" by Ostrovsky.
4. Валя много читала об английских школах. Valya has read a lot about English schools.
5. Борис убрал классную комнату как следует. Boris has cleaned the classroom properly.
6. Мы купили все, что нам нужно. We have bought all we need.
7. Соня купила новый портфель. Sonya has bought a new bag.
8. Я встретил старого друга. I have met an old friend.
9. Кто пришел? — Лариса. Who has come? — Larisa has.
10. Мы получили хорошую квартиру. We have got a good flat.
11. Валя прочитала уже много объявлений. Valya has already read many advertisements.
12. Извините, я не купила ластик и дневник. Sorry, I have not bought an eraser and a diary.

The Past Perfect Tense **(Прошедшее совершенное время)**

1. Я знал, что ты вернулся домой. I knew, that you had returned home.
2. Настя сказала, что видела много интересных картин. Nastya said that she had seen many interesting pictures.
3. Олег сделал это задание к 6 часам. Oleg had done this task by 6 o'clock.

The Future Perfect Tense

(Будущее совершенное время)

1. Она сделает это упражнение к часу дня. She'll have done this exercise by 1 o'clock in the afternoon.
2. К следующему году завод выпустит миллион машин. By next year the plant will have produced one million cars.
3. Таня переведет тот текст к концу недели. Tanya will have translated that text by the end of the week.

The Future Indefinite-in-the-Past

(Будущее в прошедшем)

1. Таня сказала, что посетит Лондон. Tanya said that she would visit London.
2. Он был уверен, что будет врачом. He was sure that he would be a doctor.
3. Они знали, что будут учить английский язык. They knew that they would learn English.
4. Я надеялась, что моя сестра Настя уберет квартиру. I hoped that my sister Nastya would clean the flat.
5. Я думал, что они увидят кенгуру там. I thought that they would see the kangaroo there.
6. Мама сказала, что купит билеты на концерт. My mother said that she would buy tickets to the concert.
7. Мой друг обещал, что мы пойдем в Третьяковскую галерею. My friend promised that we'd go to the State Tretyakov Gallery.

The Present Indefinite Passive **(Страдательный залог в настоящем** **неопределенном времени)**

1. Россия омывается Черным морем. Russia is washed by the Black Sea.
2. Новые дома строятся в Москве каждый год. New houses are built in Moscow every year.

The Past Indefinite Passive **(Страдательный залог в прошедшем** **неопределенном времени)**

1. Галерея была национализирована в 1918 году. This gallery was nationalized in 1918.
2. Деревья были привезены туда в 1912 году. The trees were brought there in 1912.
3. Москва была основана в 1147 году. Moscow was founded in 1147.
4. Новая школа была построена недалеко от нашего дома. The new school was built not far from our house.
5. Я была приглашена на вечер вчера. I was invited to the party yesterday.
6. Эта книга была опубликована в 1995 году. This book was published in 1995.

Глагол “to be”

1. Я учитель. I am a teacher.
2. Он летчик? — Да. Is he a pilot? — Yes, he is.

3. Где ученики? — Они во дворе. Where are the pupils? — They are in the yard.
4. Кто ты? — Я ученик. What are you? — I am a pupil.
5. Москва — красивый город. Moscow is a nice city.

Выражения с глаголом “to be”

1. Я рада видеть вас. I am glad to see you.
2. Он был счастлив получить хорошую оценку. He was glad to get a good mark.
3. Они опоздали на поезд вчера. They were late for the train yesterday.
4. Не спешите! Don't be in a hurry!
5. У меня каникулы. Я свободен. I am on holiday. I am free.
6. Как дела — Хорошо. How are you? — I am well.
7. Почему Роман отсутствует? — Он болен. Why is Roman absent? — He is ill.
8. Ты не прав! Сделай это снова, пожалуйста. You are wrong! Do it again, please.
9. Я бываю дома по вечерам. I am at home in the evenings.
10. Твоя сестра в школе, не так ли? Your sister is at school, isn't she?
11. Лена очень устала вчера. Lena was very tired yesterday.
12. Ты голоден, не так ли? You are hungry, aren't you?
13. Все ученики присутствуют на уроке. All pupils are present at the lesson.

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