

АСЧЭ

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

Учреждение образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК:
УСТНАЯ РЕЧЬ**

Гомель
2013

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК: УСТНАЯ РЕЧЬ

Практическое руководство

для студентов заочного факультета
неязыковых специальностей университета



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Руководство состоит из адаптированных с учетом реальных
знаний текстов для чтения, а также включает комплекс предтекстовых
и послетекстовых упражнений. При отборе и организации учебного
материала авторы использовали коммуникативный системно-
деятельностный подход как основной принцип методики
преподавания иностранных языков.

Материалы практического руководства направлены на развитие и
совершенствование лексико-грамматических навыков говорения у
студентов заочного факультета неязыковых специальностей
университета.

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Содержание

Введение.....	4
Topic 1. About Myself	5
Topic 2. Our University.....	7
Topic 3. Students' Life	9
Topic 4. National System of Education	11
Topic 5. The System of Education in the United Kingdom..	14
Topic 6 Belarus	17
Topic 7. Great Britain.....	19
Topic 8. The Political System of Great Britain.....	22
Topic 9. London.....	23
Topic 10. About my future speciality	26
Литература.....	47

Введение

Настоящее практическое руководство предназначено для студентов неязыковых специальностей первого и второго курсов заочного факультета и имеет целью развитие и совершенствование у обучаемых лексико-грамматических навыков говорения по темам, предусмотренным программой по дисциплине «Английский язык» для студентов неязыковых специальностей заочной формы обучения.

Руководство состоит из адаптированных с учетом реальных знаний студентов текстов для чтения, посвященных определенной тематике, а также комплекса предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений, направленных на формирование и развитие у обучаемых коммуникативных навыков в рамках заданной проблематики.

Комплексная организация учебного материала и коммуникативная направленность пособия способствуют активизации и совершенствованию навыков практического владения английским языком.

Topic 1

About Myself

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

To be quite good at school – хорошо учиться в школе.

Favourite subjects – любимые предметы.

To do very well in – хорошо успевать по.

To do a correspondence course – учиться на заочном отделении.

To combine work and study – совмещать работу и учебу.

A full-time job – работа на полную занятость.

A part-time job – неполный рабочий день, неполная занятость.

To enjoy a course at the university – очень нравится учиться в университете.

A sociable person – общительный человек.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

I'm Svetlana Aleksandrova. I was born on the 29th of March, 1980 in Rechitsa but in 1985 we moved to Gomel as my father got a job here. At the age of 6 I went to school number 22 in Gomel. I was quite good at school. My favourite subjects were Russian, Geography and History, but I didn't do very well in physics or chemistry. I left school in 1997. Since September 1998 I've been a student of Gomel State University named after F.Skorina. I'm doing a correspondence course; it means that I have to combine work and study (I work as a teacher at school). It's not easy to have a full-time job and to study, but I'm really enjoying my course at the university and I like my job too.

The things I like doing most are watching TV and reading, I'm also fond of listening to music. I'm a sociable person so I have a lot of friends. I spend a lot of time with them, we watch video together or listen to music, sometimes we go to the theatre or they come to my place and we just chat. I'm not married and still live with my parents.

My father's name is Vladimir. He works as an engineer at a big plant. I think my father is quite handsome. He is tall and broad-shouldered. He's a clever man but a little unpractical. Though he is always busy he helps my mother about the house.

My mother's name is Irina. She's a tall good-looking woman of 46 but she doesn't look her age. As for her character, she is kind and gentle, warm-hearted and tactful. My mother is a housewife; she does

all the housework and helps my elder brother bring up his sons. My mother's hobbies are knitting and reading books. She's also very good at cooking.

My elder brother, Alexei, is married and has his own family – a wife and two children, so he doesn't live with us. But we often see each other.

I think I'm a happy person. I have a loving family and a lot of friends, an interesting job and a lot of hobbies.

3 Определите, какие из приведенных ниже предложений не соответствуют содержанию текста. Исправьте их.

1. Svetlana doesn't like her studies because it's too difficult to combine work and study. 2. The girl is a sociable person and has a lot of friends. 3. Svetlana's favourite subjects at school were English, Geography and History. 4. She works as an economist. 5. Svetlana is fond of listening to music and watching TV.

4 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What were Svetlana's favourite subjects at school? 2. When did she enter Gomel State University? 3. Is it easy to have a full-time job and to study? 4. What are Svetlana's hobbies? 5. What kind of person is Svetlana's father? 6. What are the hobbies of Svetlana's mother?

5 Закончите предложения о себе и своей семье.

I'm I was born At the age of 6 I went to school My favourite subjects were I left school in I've been a student of the since I'm doing I work as a It's not easy to I'm fond of I like to I'm

My family is My father's name is He works as He is My mother's name is She's She is

My brother (sister) is His (her) name is

I think I'm

6 Расскажите о себе и своей семье.

Topic 2

Our University

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

A department – факультет.

Training – обучение.

Daytime training – дневная форма обучения.

Correspondence courses – заочное отделение.

Preparatory courses – подготовительное отделение.

Postgraduate courses – магистратура, аспирантура.

An applicant – абитуриент.

Entrance examinations – вступительные экзамены.

Compulsory – обязательный.

Full-time students – студенты дневного отделения.

To be at the disposal of – быть в распоряжении.

Part-time students – студенты заочного отделения.

An academic year – учебный год.

To take examinations and tests – сдавать экзамены и зачёты.

Term – семестр.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

I am a student of Gomel State University named after F.Scorina. It was opened in 1969 on the basis of the Pedagogical Institute. It is the second university in Belarus. It trains teachers of mathematics, chemistry, biology, foreign languages, geography, physical training. And it also trains lawyers, economists, psychologists, engineers, managers and research workers.

Our University has several departments: the Department of Mathematics, Biology, History, Foreign Languages, Geology and Geography, Physics, Economics, Law, Psychology and Pedagogics, Physical Training and others.

Four forms of training are offered at Gomel State University. They are daytime training, correspondence courses (or extra-mural department), preparatory courses and postgraduate courses. The students of extra-mural department combine work and study.

Applicants are to have completed secondary education. Most entrance examinations are held in the form of centralized testing (CT) in June. The compulsory subjects for all applicants are Belarusian or

Russian. Special subjects are a foreign language, history of Belarus, new world history, humankind and society, geography, physics, informatics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, art, music, technical drawing, etc. The applicants who score highest are admitted to free studies, others pay tuition fees.

The university has all the necessary facilities for studying including computers and laboratories. A rich library with reading halls is at the disposal of the students. Students can get all sorts of books there.

The course of study lasts five years for full-time students and five or six years for part-time students. The academic year is divided into two terms. At the end of each term students take exams on theory and tests on practical work.

The social scene is an important part of life at the University. There are several students' societies such as drama, music dance ensemble and sports club at the University. The most popular sports are track-and-field athletics, skiing, volleyball and basketball.

3 Закончите предложения.

1. I am a student of ... 2. Gomel State University trains ... 3. Our University has several departments: ... 4. Four forms of training are offered at the Gomel State University. They are ... 5. The applicants go in for entrance exams ... 6. The university has all the necessary facilities for studying including ... 7. The course of study lasts ...

4 Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Gomel State University is the ... university in Belarus.
a) first; b) second; c) third.
2. Gomel State University trains ...
a) teachers of different subjects;
b) economists and engineers;
c) teachers, lawyers, economists, managers.
3. ... forms of training are offered at Gomel State University:
a) three; b) four; c) five.
4. The course of study lasts ... for part-time students.
a) four years; b) five years; c) six years.

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When was Gomel State University opened? 2. What are the main

departments? 3. What specialists does the university train? 4. What forms of training are offered at Gomel State University? 5. When do applicants go in for entrance exams? 6. What subjects are compulsory for all applicants? 7. What facilities for studies does Gomel State University have? 8. What do students take at the end of each term?

6 Перескажите текст “Our University”.

Topic 3

Students’ Life

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

Higher education – высшее образование.

Institutions of higher education – высшие учебные заведения.

General science – общеобразовательные предметы.

Graduating – окончание вуза.

To receive diplomas – получать дипломы.

To master the program material – усвоить программный материал.

To cultivate habits of researches – развивать навыки исследований.

Rest and recreation facilities – условия для отдыха и развлечений.

To participate in – принимать участие в.

To go in for sports – заниматься спортом.

To make the best of something – использовать наилучшим образом.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

The demand for competent specialists grows in our time so all governments pay great attention to the development of higher education. Thousands of students study at institutions of higher education and their knowledge will **determine** the country’s future.

The Latin word “student” means “one devoted to learning”. Indeed, the **chief** task of a student is to learn. Students are very busy people, they work hard to become good specialists.

Higher education is provided by universities, academies, specialized and polytechnical institutes. **Tuition** combines lectures on

theory with practical classes. The first and second years are devoted to general science. Specialization usually begins in the third or fourth year. There are foreign languages and physical training classes at all institutes and universities. At the end of each term students take examinations on theory and tests on practical work. After graduating all students receive **diplomas**.

At the classes students do not only master the program material. They also cultivate **habits** of researches.

Our students do not only study, they also take part in public life. Student councils and societies arrange social activities of students, rest and recreation facilities.

Students organize auctions and fairs, participate in **amateur** concerts. There are political, sporting, foreign languages and drama societies. Students take part in debates and forums, reflecting what the youth is thinking and feeling. Students often go on excursions. They are fond of visiting different places of interest. Almost all students go in for sports. Many institutions of higher education have stadiums, gyms, swimming pools and game areas. Some students work in summer to earn money and get **experience**.

So, young people try to **make the best** of their student years.

3 Найдите синонимы к выделенным в тексте словам.

Teaching, a document that shows you have completed the course of study, to use as good as possible, to have an effect, non-professional, a tendency to do certain things, main, knowledge and skills

4 Задайте вопросы к предложениям из текста.

1. The demand for competent specialists grows greatly in our time. (how much) 2. Thousands of students study at institutions of higher education. (how many) 3. Their knowledge will determine the country's future. (what) 4. The chief task of a student is to learn. (what) 5. Universities, academies, specialized and polytechnical institutes provide higher education. (what institutions) 6. Specialization usually begins in the third or fourth year. (when) 7. All students receive diplomas. (what) 8. There are political, sporting, foreign languages and drama societies. (what kind of) 9. They are fond of visiting museums and art galleries. (what ... of) 10. Some students work in summer to earn money and get experience. (why)

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does the word "student" mean?
2. What is the chief task of a student?
3. What institutions provide higher education?
4. What are the first and second years devoted to?
5. When does specialization begin?
6. What do students take at the end of each term?
7. What do students receive after graduating?
8. What do student councils and various societies arrange?
9. What societies and clubs are there?
10. What do some students do in summer?

6 Перескажите текст "Students' Life".

Topic 4

National System of Education

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

Preschool education – дошкольное образование.

Secondary education – среднее образование.

Vocational education – профессионально-техническое образование.

Higher education – высшее образование.

Postgraduate education – последипломное образование (аспирантура).

Establishment – учреждение.

Primary school – начальная школа.

Basic school – базовая школа.

Secondary school – средняя школа.

Knowledge evaluation system – система оценки знаний.

Certificate of basic or secondary education – аттестат о базовом или среднем образовании.

Qualified labour training – подготовка квалифицированных специалистов рабочих специальностей.

Extra-mural programs – программы заочного обучения.

To offer – предлагать.

To be engaged in – быть вовлечённым в.

To confer the degree of certified specialist – присуждать звание дипломированного специалиста.

Defense of a degree work – защита научной работы (диплома).

Completed secondary education – законченное среднее образование.

Entrance examinations – вступительные экзамены.

Compulsory subjects – обязательные предметы.

To be admitted – быть зачисленным (в вуз).

To get scholarship – получать стипендию.

To pay tuition fees – платить за обучение.

To graduate with honours – закончить вуз с отличием.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

National system of education includes Preschool education, General secondary education / Special secondary education / Vocational education, Higher education, Postgraduate education.

Preschool establishments in Belarus are day nurseries, kindergartens, pre-primary schools, children's institutions of family type, sanatorium type, with profound aesthetic and physical development, for children with specific features of physical and psychic development, etc.

The system of general secondary education involves: primary, basic and secondary school. Most children start going to school at 6. At primary school they learn to write, read, count; get fundamental knowledge of nature, society and man; learn principles of personal hygiene and healthy life style. Basic and secondary school provides general subjects, physical training and labour education. There is a 10-grade knowledge evaluation system. The languages of instruction are Russian and Belarusian.

There are about 2,800 general secondary schools, gymnasiums, lyceums in Belarus. Free general secondary, special secondary and vocational education is guaranteed by the state. After final examinations school leavers get certificates of basic or secondary education.

Vocational education establishments are involved in qualified labour training. They are more than 240 vocational schools, colleges, and vocational lyceums with more than 300 specialities.

Belarus' system of higher education comprises 57 state and private universities, academies, institutes, and higher colleges. These institutions offer day, night and extra-mural programs. Universities and academies offer graduate and post-graduate programs and are engaged in fundamental research.

Belarusian higher educational institutions traditionally confer the degree of Certified Specialist. It usually requires five years of training, success in final state examinations, and defense of a degree work (diploma). There are also other degrees – Master, Candidate of Sciences and Doctor of Sciences.

Applicants are to have completed secondary education. Most entrance examinations are held in the form of centralized testing (CT). The compulsory subjects are Belarusian or Russian and special subjects are foreign languages, history of Belarus, geography, physics, mathematics and some others. The applicants who score highest are admitted to free studies and get monthly scholarship. Students who passed the exams but failed the competition pay tuition fees. The course of study lasts five years. The academic year begins on the 1st of September and has 2 semesters (terms). After the course of study students take a state profile exam and/or defend a diploma. Students who graduate with honours are awarded a so-called “red certificate”.

3 Составьте предложения, соединения по смыслу выражения (например, 1 – а).

1. National system of education includes.
2. At primary school children learn.
3. There is a 10-grade.
4. The languages of instruction in Belarus are.
5. After final examinations school leavers.
6. Vocational education establishments are.
 - a) Russian and Belarusian.
 - b) involved in qualified labour training.
 - c) to write, read, count, get fundamental knowledge of nature, society and man.
 - d) get certificates of basic or secondary education.
 - e) preschool, general secondary, special secondary, vocational, higher and postgraduate education.
 - f) knowledge evaluation system in Belarus.

4 Закончите предложения.

1. Belarus' system of higher education
2. The institutions offer
3. Belarusian higher educational institutions
4. Applicants are to have
5. Most entrance examinations
6. The applicants who

score highest 7. The course of study 8. After the course of study students 9. Students who graduate with honours

5 Расскажите о системе образования в Беларуси.

Topic 5

The System of Education in the United Kingdom

1 Прочтите и запомните перевод слов и словосочетаний из текста.

Local education authorities – местные образовательные власти.

Compulsory education – обязательное образование.

Nurseries – ясли.

Kindergarten – детский сад.

Middle school – промежуточная школа, средние классы средней школы (где обучаются дети в возрасте от 9 до 13 лет).

Secondary school – средняя школа.

Independent (private) school – независимая (частная) школа.

Public school – привилегированное частное учебное заведение (в Англии).

Preparatory school – подготовительная школа.

Academic education – теоретическая, научная подготовка.

Practical bias – практическая направленность (уклон).

Boarding school – пансион, закрытое учебное заведение.

Fee-charging – платный.

Advanced curricula – учебные программы повышенной сложности.

Standards for entries – требования к поступлению (зачислению).

To award a degree – присваивать учёную степень.

Full-time students – студенты дневного отделения.

Admission – зачисление.

Trial pattern – испытательный принцип, образец.

To require – требовать(ся).

Tutorial – консультация, встреча с руководителем (в колледже или университете).

To supervise – руководить (научной работой).

To keep up with – держаться наравне с кем-л., не отставать.

To be in charge of – быть ответственным за.

To obtain awards – получать компенсацию.

Income – доход.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

Compulsory education in Great Britain begins at 5 and ends at 16. Education is provided by state and private schools.

Great Britain has schools for young children (nurseries, kindergartens, play groups); primary schools (infant and junior departments); middle schools; secondary schools (grammar, technical, secondary modern, special); independent (private) schools; public schools, preparatory schools.

At nursery schools children spend their time in some sort of play and educational activity. Primary schools take children from 5 to 11. Middle schools are a compromise between primary and secondary education. Secondary schools take children from 11. And education is compulsory up to 16.

Grammar schools provide academic education and prepare pupils for higher education. Secondary modern schools provide education with practical bias up to 16. The level of education is low. Boarding schools are fee-charging. Children are instructed on the advanced curricula and go home only for the holidays. Public schools are very expensive. They accept pupils at about 12 or 13. Their standards for entries are very high. They are Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester.

The principal examinations at about 16 lead to the General Certificate of Secondary Education.

The post-school institutions of higher education are about 50 universities in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, London, Essex, Aberdeen, etc.) and about 30 polytechnics.

The university is like a federation of colleges. It arranges courses, lectures, exams; and awards the degrees. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge each have over 10000 full-time students. Admission is based on the old trial patterns.

University degree courses extend for 3 or 4 years, in medicine 5 or 6 years are required. They award Bachelor's, Master's and Doctor's degrees. Teaching combines lectures, practical classes (in scientific subjects) and small group teaching in seminars or tutorials.

At Oxford, a Tutor is a member of staff (professor) who supervises students' work individually. The tutor can help with general problems (choice of courses, difficulty in keeping up with their fellow students) and practical problems (family matters, finding accommodation).

Most adequately qualified British students can obtain awards from public funds to attend full-time at a university. The amount of these awards depends on the income of the student and his parents.

3 Закончите следующие предложения.

1. Compulsory education in Great Britain begins at 2. At nursery schools children spend their time 3. Primary schools take children 4. Secondary schools take 5. Grammar schools provide 6. Secondary modern schools 7. Boarding schools are 8. Public schools are

4 Вставьте пропущенные слова.

obtain awards; teaching; a federation of colleges; extend Tutor; full-time; institutions of higher education; combines

1. The post-school are about 50 universities in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and about 30 polytechnics. 2. The university is like 3. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge each have over 10000 students. 4. University degree courses for 3 or 4 years. 5. Teaching lectures, practical classes and small group in seminars or tutorials. 6. At Oxford, a is a member of staff (professor) who supervises students' work individually. 7. Most adequately qualified British students can from public funds to attend full-time at a university.

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. At what age does the compulsory education in Great Britain begin? 2. What types of schools are there in Great Britain? 3. What is the difference between grammar schools and secondary modern schools? 4. Are there any fee-charging schools in the UK? 5. What are the post-school institutions of higher education? 6. What are the most famous universities of Great Britain? 7. How long do University degree courses generally last? 8. Who is a Tutor?

6 Расскажите о системе образования в Великобритании.

TOPIC 6

Belarus

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

Sovereign – суверенный, независимый.	Beaver – бобр.
State emblem – государственный герб.	Lynx – рысь.
Anthem – гимн.	Muiriad – мириады, несметное число.
Cis – СНГ.	Grove – роща.
To border on – граничить с.	Temperate – умеренный (о климате).
To stretch – простираться, тянуться.	Fertilizers – удобрения.
Census – перепись.	Dairy products – молочные продукты.
To be noted for – примечательный (чем-то).	Timber processing – деревообработка.
Depth – глубина.	Consumption – потребление.
Transparent – прозрачный.	Flax – лён.
Scenery – пейзаж.	Breeding – разведение.
Aurochs – зубр (зубры).	Unique – уникальный.
Elk – лось.	Heritage – наследство, наследие.
Deer – олень (олени).	Point of view – точка зрения.
Wild boar – кабан.	

2 Прочтите и переведите текст “Belarus”.

The official name of the country is the Republic of Belarus. It is a sovereign independent state with its own government, constitution, state emblem, flag and anthem. Belarus is a member-state of the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) and the UN (United Nations).

Belarus is situated nearly in the centre of Europe. It borders on Poland, Lithuania and Latvia, Russia and the Ukraine. Belarus stretches for 560 kilometres from south to north and for 650 kilometres from east to west. Its total area is about 207.6 thousand square kilometres. It is much larger than many countries.

The population is about 10 mln people. 68% of the population live in towns and cities. The territory of Belarus is divided into 6 regions: Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, and Mogilev. The capital is Minsk with its population of more than 1840 thousand people.

The highest point of Belarus is Mount Dzerzhinskaya (350 metres high). There are more than 3,000 rivers in Belarus. The Dnieper, Neman, Western Dvina, Pripyat, Berezina, Sozh and Viliya are the longest. Belarus is a lake-country. There are about 10,800 lakes here. The largest is Lake Naroch. The lakes are noted for their great depth, transparent water and beautiful scenery.

A third of Belarus is under forest. The largest forests are called pushchas. The Belovezhskaya Pushcha is famous for its aurochs. Fauna is rich and diverse there: one can see elks and deer, wild boars and wolves, bears and foxes, beavers and lynxes and myriads of birds. Forests, pinewoods, oak groves, birch groves are the charm, wealth and pride of the country.

The climate of Belarus is temperate and mild.

As for Belarusian industry, it produces trucks and tractors, refrigerators, TV sets, fertilizers, meat and dairy products. They make its chief exports. Timber processing, furniture making, match and papermaking, textile and clothing manufacture, food processing are the main industries for local consumption. Belarus' agriculture grows flax, grain and potatoes. Cattle and pig breeding are also important.

Belarus is a country of well-developed science, education and culture. There is an Academy of Sciences, 57 higher educational establishments, a lot of theatres, museums and art galleries there.

By the way, Belarus is a country of unique history and rich cultural heritage. It is an interesting region from the tourist point of view.

3 Закончите предложения.

- 1) Belarus is a member-state of...: a) the CIS; b) the NATO; c) the UNESCO.
- 2) Its present-day population is...: a) about 260; b) about 10; c) over 1.5 million people.
- 3) The total area is about...: a) 107.8 thousand square kilometres; b) 207.6 thousand square kilometres; c) a hundred square kilometers.
- 4) The territory of Belarus is divided into...: a) 5 regions; b) 6 regions c) 7 regions
- 5) The highest point is Mount Dzerzhinskaya reaching...: a) 978; b) 3210; c) 350 metres above sea level.
- 6) There are...: a) 58 higher educational establishments; b) 57 higher educational establishments; c) 59 higher educational establishments.

4 Найдите эквиваленты предложений в тексте.

1. Это суверенное независимое государство, со своим правительством, конституцией, государственным гербом, флагом и гимном. 2. Беларусь находится почти в центре Европы. 3. Озёра примечательны своей глубиной, прозрачностью вод и красотой пейзажей. 4. Леса, сосновые боры, дубравы, берёзовые рощи являются очарованием, богатством и гордостью Беларуси. 5. Беларусь – страна с уникальной историей и богатым культурным наследием. 6. Она интересна и с туристической точки зрения.

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is Belarus a member of the UNO? 2. What countries does Belarus border on? 3. Is Belarus a large country? 4. What are the longest rivers and largest lakes? 5. What is the capital of Belarus? 6. What is Belovezhskaya Pushcha famous for? 7. What is the climate of Belarus? 8. What are the main industries for local consumption? 9. How many higher educational establishments are there in Belarus?

6 Перескажите текст “Belarus”.

Topic 7

Great Britain

I Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

To be situated – располагаться, находиться.

Total area – общая территория.

To be washed by – омываться чем-либо.

The English Channel – пролив Ла-Манш.

The Strait of Dover – пролив Па-де-Кале.

Mountainous – гористый, возвышенный.

Lowland – низменный.

Peak – горная вершина.

To form a natural border – образовывать естественную границу.

Mild and damp climate – мягкий влажный климат.

Natural resources – полезные ископаемые.

Deposits – залежи.

Densely populated – густонаселенный.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст "Great Britain".

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the U.K.) consists of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It is situated on the British Isles, which lie off the north-west of the European continent. G.B. and Ireland are the largest islands and there are also about 5000 small islands. The total area of the U.K. is about 244,000 km²; it is the 75th place among other countries of the world.

It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north-west, north and south-west. In the west Great Britain is washed by the Irish Sea. The eastern coast of G.B. is separated from France by the English Channel, the narrowest part of which is called the Strait of Dover. It is only 32 km wide.

The island of G.B. is quite distinctly divided into two parts: 'mountainous (North and West) and lowland, sometimes hilly (South and East). The mountains are not very high; the highest peak is Ben-Nevis in Scotland (1343). The Cheviot Hills form a natural border between England Scotland. The Cambrian Mountains occupy the greater part of Wales.

The rivers in G.B. are short. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the busiest and the most important river in England. It is wide and deep and is quite suitable for navigation. England, Ireland and Scotland have a lot of beautiful lakes, the most famous ones are in the Lake District. It is the most popular holiday district in the country.

The fauna and flora of G.B. is similar to that of the Northwest of Europe.

The climate of the British Isles is mild, not very cold in winter and not very hot in summer. The Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the weather. The rivers do not freeze in winter. All parts of the British Isles have a lot of rain in all seasons. In winter thick fog covers many parts of G.B. The mild and damp climate is very good for agriculture, especially for vegetable farming.

The U.K. is not very rich in natural resources; it has some deposits of coal and iron ore, and vast deposits of oil and gas discovered in the North Sea. The U.K. is a highly developed capitalist country. Most of its industries produce iron and steel goods, textiles and chemicals, all of which play an important role in the national economy of the country. G.B. is a densely populated country. In the number of population (about 58 million people) it holds one of the 1st places

among the European countries. There are 4 main nationalities: Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen and Welshmen. The official language is English.

The large industrial cities of the country are London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and others.

3 Заполните пропуски подходящими словами.

consists of; densely populated; mountainous and lowland; in winter; the Gulf Stream.

1. The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: ... and
2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
3. The rivers do not freeze
4. The Atlantic Ocean and ... influence the weather.
5. Great Britain is a ... country. Its population is about 58 million people.

4 Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The ... is the longest river in Great Britain.
a) Severn; b) Thames; c) Mississippi.
2. The Thames is wide and deep and is quite suitable for
a) travelling; b) navigation; c) communication.
3. Lake District is the most popular ... in the country.
a) industrial district; b) financial district; c) holiday district.
4. The climate of the British Isles is generally
a) cold; b) warm; c) mild.
5. The large industrial cities of the country are
a) London, Glasgow, Boston; b) Liverpool, Manchester, New-York; c) London, Glasgow, Manchester.

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland situated?
2. What is the total area of the country?
3. What is the longest river and what is the most important river in England?
4. What is the climate of the British Isles?
5. When do the British Isles have a lot of rain?
6. Is the U.K. rich in natural resources?
7. What do British industries produce?

6 Перескажите текст "Great Britain".

Topic 8

The Political System of Great Britain

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

Constitutional monarchy – конституционная монархия.

Monarch – монарх, правитель.

To be limited – быть ограниченным.

To reign – царствовать, править, господствовать.

To rule – управлять, руководить, господствовать.

Supreme Legislation Authority – высшая законодательная власть.

Parliament – парламент.

Chamber – палата.

The House of Lords – палата лордов.

The House of Commons – палата общин.

Government – правительство.

Majority support – поддержка большинства.

The Prime Minister – премьер-министр.

To appoint – назначать.

Exercise of power – осуществление власти.

To be dissatisfied with – быть недовольным чем-либо.

Vice versa – наоборот.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст

“The Political System of Great Britain”.

The U.K. is a constitutional monarchy or a parliamentary democracy. There is a monarch at the head of the State (at present – Queen Elizabeth II) whose powers are limited by the constitution. In practice, the Queen reigns but doesn't rule. Everything she does is done on the advice of her ministers.

The supreme Legislation Authority in the U.K. belongs to the Queen and Parliament. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons, together with the Queen in her constitutional role. Today the center of parliamentary power is in the Commons.

The Government is formed by the party, which has majority support in the Commons. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister. He is appointed by the Queen. And he is usually the leader

of the party having the majority in the House of Commons. He chooses the number of ministers, including 20 or so in the Cabinet.

The second largest party traditionally forms the official Opposition with its own leader and "shadow cabinet".

At present there are 5 main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party, the Liberal, the Social Democratic, the Communist Party. But actually only the Conservative and the Labour Parties take turns at the exercise of power. The two-party system means that if one is dissatisfied with the Government, one votes for the Opposition, and vice versa.

3 Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

queen; supreme Legislation Authority; chambers; political parties; monarch; constitution.

1. The powers of the ... are limited by the 2. The ... in the U.K. belongs to the Queen and Parliament. 3. The Prime Minister is appointed by the 4. There are 5 main ... in Great Britain. 5. The British Parliament consists of two

4 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are the powers of the monarch limited by? 2. Does the British Parliament consist of three chambers: the House of Lords, the House of Representatives and the House of Commons? 3. Today the center of parliamentary power is in the Commons, isn't it? 4. What party is the Government formed by? 5. Who is the head of the Government? 6. What is the official Opposition? 7. What does the two-party system in Great Britain mean?

5 Перескажите текст "The Political System of Great Britain".

Topic 9

London

1 Прочтите слова и словосочетания и запомните их. Обратите внимание на произношение имён собственных.

Enjoyable – притягательный.
Circumstances – обстоятельства.
Cultural – культурный.
To survive – пережить, перенести.
Damage – ущерб, урон.
Tremendous – жуткий, ужасный.
Destruction – разрушение.
Colourful – красочный, яркий.
Entertainment – развлечение.
To acquaint oneself with – познакомиться с...
Sights – достопримечательности.
Sightseeing tour – экскурсионная поездка.
Wealth – изобилие, богатство.
Luxury – роскошь, пышность.
Factory – фабрика, завод.
Plant – завод, фабрика.
Workshop – мастерская, цех.
Shipyard – верфь, судостроительный завод.

The Plague – Великая чума 1665 г.
The Great Fire – Великий пожар 1666 г.
Hyde Park – Гайд-парк.
Piccadilly Circus – площадь Пиккадилли.
St. Paul's Cathedral – собор св. Павла.
the Tower of London – лондонский Тауэр.
the Houses of Parliament – здания парламента.
Westminster Abbey – Вестминстерское аббатство.
Trafalgar Square – Трафальгарская площадь.
Nelson's Column – памятник адмиралу Нельсону.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

London, the capital of England and the UK, is one of the largest and most enjoyable cities in the world. It is situated on the river Thames. London's population is more than eight million people.

London is more than 20 centuries old. Historical and geographical circumstances have turned London into one of the world's most important commercial and cultural centres and seaports.

London survived the Plague which killed nearly 70,000 people and

the Great Fire which followed. Little damage occurred during World War I, but World War II brought tremendous destruction to the city.

London, Britain's colourful capital, is full of things to see and do, with world famous sights, excellent entertainment and nightlife. One of the best ways to acquaint yourself with the city when you first arrive is to take a sightseeing tour on a double-decker bus.

The City, the oldest part of London, is the commercial and financial centre of the country. Westminster is the political heart of London. The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London, the symbol of wealth and luxury, where the most expensive hotels, restaurants, shops and clubs are situated. It also consists of the fashionable houses of the rich, art galleries, famous museums, theatres, palaces and parks. The East End is a poor district – the industrial part of the city. There are a lot of factories, plants, workshops and shipyards there.

London offers its visitors a great variety of places of interest. It's a dream city to everybody who is interested in the English history and culture.

World's famous places of interest are the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Trafalgar Square, the Tower of London, Hyde Park, Piccadilly Circus, Nelson's Column and so on and so forth.

3 Найдите в тексте соответствующие предложения.

1. Лондону более 2000 лет. 2. Туристам Лондон предлагает большое разнообразие достопримечательностей. 3. Лондон пережил Великую чуму, которая лишила жизни около семидесяти тысяч человек, и последовавший за ней Великий пожар. 4. Один из лучших способов познакомиться с городом – это совершить экскурсию на двухэтажном автобусе. 5. Лондон – один из самых больших и притягательных городов в мире.

4 Завершите предложения:

1. London is the capital of...: a) Scotland; b) England; c) Wales; d) the UK.

2. World War I brought...: a) fame and fortune; b) little damage; c) tremendous destruction; d) disgrace and devastation.

3. Historical and geographical circumstances have turned London

into...: a) an important Saxon settlement; b) the official residence of Julius Caesar; c) one of the world's most important commercial and cultural centres; d) the centre of Protestantism.

4. The City, the oldest part of London, is...: a) the political heart of London; b) the symbol of wealth and luxury; c) the richest part of London; d) the commercial and financial centre of the country.

5. The industrial part of the city is...: a) The City; b) The West end; c) The East End d) Westminster.

5 Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. How old is London? 2. What made London one of the most important sea ports in the world? 3. What is the best way to acquaint yourself with the city? 4. What does London offer its visitors? 5. What are the main parts of London?

6 Расскажите о Лондоне.

Topic 10

About my future speciality

Physical Training and Sports

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

Background – корни, истоки.

Archery – стрельба из лука.

Swimming – плавание.

Canoe-rowing – гребля на каноэ.

Wrestling – борьба.

Department – факультет.

To take up – заниматься.

To go in for – интересоваться, увлекаться.

Track-and-fields – легкая атлетика.

Gymnastics – гимнастика.

Skating – конькобежный спорт.

Skiing – лыжный спорт.

Academic rowing – академическая гребля.

Physician – врач, медик, терапевт.

Biologist – биолог.

Psychologist – психолог.
Coach – тренер.
Strength – сила.
Endurance – выносливость.
Flexibility – гибкость.

2 Прочтите и переведите тест.

Physical training and sports like any social phenomenon have deep historical background. Traditional sports like archery, swimming, canoe-rowing, national wrestling and others have been popular for centuries.

There are several Institutes of Physical Culture, schools for coaches and specialized secondary schools in our country. The Department of Physical Training at Gomel State University trains high-skilled physical training and sport specialists. The students of the department take up various sports. They go in for track-and-fields, gymnastics, skating, skiing, academic rowing and so on. Our students train hard and show good results in sports. Many students of the Department of Physical Training are members of the National Team.

Today the department has research laboratories where physicians, biologists, psychologists carry out their scientific experiments. Dozens of students take part in the work of students' research societies and hobby-groups. They are active in sports and they have a desire to deeply analyze man's potential resources in his eternal competition with time, space, earth gravitation.

After graduating from the Department of Physical Training young specialists work as teachers of physical training, instructors, coaches and referees at various sports societies, clubs and schools. They help people develop strength, endurance and flexibility, to keep healthy, strong and active in life.

3 Согласитесь с утверждениями или опровергните их.

1. Physical training and sports are quite modern phenomena. 2. The Department of Physical Training at Gomel State University trains professional economists. 3. The students of the Department go in for track-and-field, gymnastics, skating, skiing, academic rowing and other sports. 4. After graduating from the Department of Physical Training young people become professional sportsmen.

4 Закончите предложения.

1. The students of the department take up
2. Many students of the Department of Physical Training are members of
3. Dozens of students take an active part in
4. Our students train hard and
5. After graduating from

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are the traditional sports that have been popular for centuries?
2. What sports do students go in for?
3. Are there any members of the National Team at our university?
4. After graduating young specialists work as teachers of physical training, instructors, coaches and referees, don't they?
5. Why did you decide to become a teacher of physical training (an instructor, a coach, a referee, ...)?

6 Подготовьте устное высказывание по одной из тем.

1. The kind of sports you go in for.
2. Your future speciality as you see it.

Organization of sports and recreation activities

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

Recreation – отдых, развлечение.

Exciting – *зд.* Увлекательно, интересно.

Humanity – человечество.

All over the world – во всём мире.

Develop physically – развиваться физически.

Keep in good health – беречь здоровье.

Entertainment – развлечение.

To derive from – происходить из/от.

Artificial – придуманный.

Non-profitable way – неприбыльным способом.

Therapeutic refreshment – отдых с терапевтическим эффектом.

Participant – участник.

Adventure racing – приключенческие гонки.

Backpacking – пеший туризм.

Caving – спелетуризм, путешествия по пещерам.

Hiking – путешествие пешком.

Annually – ежегодно.

To be attracted by – привлекаться ч.-л., интересоваться.

Offering – предложение.

Recreation-related business – бизнес, связанный с организацией отдыха и развлечений.

Are in great demand – имеют большой спрос.

To expect – ожидать.

To meet needs – удовлетворять потребности.

To offer – предлагать.

2 Прочтите и переведите тест.

I am a student of Gomel State University, the Faculty of Physical Training and Sports. I study Organization of sports and recreation activities. I'm going to be a specialist not only in organizing sports and recreation activities but also in tourism. I find it very exciting and important.

Sport is as old as the humanity itself. All over the world people are fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong, develop physically and keep in good health but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating.

And recreation is a form of entertainment derived from physical activities, without artificial rules. Recreation is the use of time in a non-profitable way, in many ways also therapeutic refreshment of one's body or mind. Recreation is active for the participant but in a refreshing manner, usually one which is much different from day to day worries and stresses. The examples of outdoor recreation include adventure racing, backpacking, bicycling, camping, canoeing, caving, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, kayaking, mountaineering, running, sailing, skiing, surfing and even photography.

Tourism is the largest industry in the world. The tourism market is a dynamic sector of the Belarusian economy, too. The Republic of Belarus is visited, annually, by about 100,000 tourists. In Belarus different types of active tourism are developing these days: green tourism and transit tourism, religious and business tourism, military-historical tourism, hunting and fishing, cultural and farm tourism.

Many visitors are specifically attracted by recreational offerings.

Recreation-related business is an important factor in the economy.

That's why specialists in this sphere are in great demand nowadays. A recreation specialist would be expected to meet the recreational needs of our society. Our university offers the course that leads to a degree in sports, recreation and tourism management. We'll be able to work both as instructors in recreation centers and managers in tourism.

3 Прочтите о видах активного отдыха и спорта, определите отличия и расскажите об одном из них:

Backpacking is a form of low-cost, independent international travel. It includes the use of a backpack or other luggage that is easily carried for long distances or long periods of time; the use of public transport; inexpensive lodging such as youth hostels; and an interest in meeting the locals as well as seeing the sights.

Camping is an outdoor recreational activity. The participants (known as campers) leave urban areas, their home region, or civilization and enjoy nature while spending one or several nights outdoors, usually at a campsite. Camping may involve the use of a tent, caravan, cabin, or no shelter at all.

Hiking is an outdoor activity which consists of walking in natural environments, often in mountains. People often hike on hiking trails. It is such a popular activity that there are numerous hiking organizations worldwide.

4 Исправьте утверждения.

1. Sport is a very new activity. 2. Only in some countries people are fond of sports and games. 3. The sports most popular in our country are mountaineering and fencing. 4. Recreation is the use of time in a profitable way. 5. The tourism market is not developing in Belarus. 6. Recreation-related business is an unimportant factor in the economy.

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where do you study? What are you going to be? 2. Are people fond of sports and games all over the world? 3. What sports are popular in our country? 4. What is recreation? 5. What are the examples of outdoor recreation? 6. Is the tourism market a dynamic

sector of the Belarusian economy? 7. What types of active tourism are developing in Belarus? 8. Why are specialists in recreation and tourism in great demand nowadays? 9. Where will you be able to work?

6 Расскажите о своей будущей профессии.

Economics

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

Encourage – поддерживать.

To make a blind choice – сделать необдуманный выбор.

A sudden flash – внезапный (случайный) порыв.

To look for – искать.

To affect – оказывать воздействие, влияние.

To be concerned with – заниматься.

insurance – страхование.

Computer competent – грамотный пользователь.

Wide range – широкий спектр.

Up-to-date – современный, новейший.

To create opportunities – создать возможности.

To make the best of – использовать наилучшим образом.

Abilities – способности.

To achieve ambition – достичь цели.

To regret – сожалеть.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

There are many interesting and useful professions and it is really not an easy task to choose the right one. I began to think about my future profession at school. I didn't make a blind choice and it was not a sudden flash either. I was looking for a career in business economics. So, now I am a student of extra-mural department at Gomel State University named after F. Skorina. I am studying to become an economist.

Economics is the science of making choices which is based upon the facts of our everyday life. Economists study our everyday life and the system which affects it. They try to describe the facts of the

economy in which we live and to explain how the system works. The science of economics is concerned with all our material needs and wants.

To become a good specialist in economics and business one must be good at economics, finance and credit, statistics, history of economic theory, mathematics, as well as economic management, trade business and, of course, marketing, which is a modern philosophy of business. At the University we study macroeconomics and microeconomics, marketing and price formation, international marketing, world economy, economic theory, international economic relations, insurance and other special and general subjects.

It is very important for a specialist in business matters to be computer competent and to speak at least one foreign language. It should better be English as it is the most popular language of international business communication. You'll be able to follow business developments in the world by listening to radio and TV news, by reading newspapers or magazines, or by getting in contact with your business partners abroad. The world of finance is very dynamic and changeable, so it is necessary for us to get up-to-date information.

There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from in the financial world. The University diploma creates opportunities for a wide range of carriers in public and private sector, manufacturing and service industries.

Now I try to make the best of my abilities to achieve my life's ambition. I also hope that I'll never regret my choice and get a well-paid and interesting job afterwards.

3 Закончите предложения.

1. I am a student of
2. Economics is the science of
3. Economists study
4. The science of economics is concerned with
5. To become a good specialist in economics and business one must be good at
6. At the University we study
7. It is very important for a specialist in business matters
8. The world of finance is
9. The University diploma creates opportunities
10. Now I try to make the best of

4 Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Where do you study? What are you going to be? 2. What is economics? What does it study? 3. What is economics concerned with? 4. What special subjects do you study at the University? 5. Is speaking a foreign language an important skill for an economist? Why? 6. What sphere of economics would you like to work at?

5 Прочтите про различные специализации в экономике и расскажите о той, которая будет связана с вашей будущей деятельностью.

Bookkeeping is the recording of financial transactions. Transactions include sales, purchases, income, receipts and payments by an individual or organization. A bookkeeper is a person who records the day-to-day financial transactions of an organization. Bookkeepers are employed in all industries, including firms that provide accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services; federal, state, and local governments, schools.

Specialists in Finance plan and direct an organization's financial goals, objectives, and budgets. Financial specialist usually supervise cash management activities, execute capital-raising strategies to support an organization's maintenance and expansion, oversee the investment of funds and calculate the associated risks. These specialists work at large enterprises, in state and private organizations, banks.

Specialists in **world economy** work for enterprises engaged in foreign trade and organizations working in the field of world economy and international economic relations.

In modern conditions Belarus participates actively in the system of the international division of labour. Many domestic enterprises enter foreign markets. To become a qualified expert in the given area it is necessary to understand the laws of national economies development and be aware of how these laws reveal themselves on the international level and combine them with development laws of the global economy.

6 Расскажите о своей будущей профессии.

Information Technology Software

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

To appeal – привлекать, нравиться.

To provide – предоставлять, обеспечивать.

Procedures – процедуры.

Programming essentials – основы программирования.

Differential equations – дифференциальные уравнения.

Software implementation – реализация программного обеспечения.

To acquire – приобретать, овладевать.

Skills – навыки.

To define requirements – определять требования.

Maintenance – поддержка и техническое обслуживание.

To graduate – заканчивать вуз.

Research – исследование.

2 Составьте словосочетания из данных групп слов.

a) To process, field of, to offer, simulation, to follow, to pay, differential, to make up, statistical, information, software.

b) Attention, one's mind, data, equation, implementation, calculations, opportunities, changes, modelling, knowledge, system.

3 Найдите слова со схожим значением и составьте синонимичные ряды.

To apply, significant, to make, computation, research, velocity, sign, to use, important, data, calculation, investigation, symbol, to study, various, to calculate, installation, to start, in the sphere of, to compute, information, to learn, probation, to begin, speed, in the field of, to produce, different, practical training, setting up.

4 Прочтите и переведите текст.

Computer speciality appeals to me a lot. So I entered the University to study the profession. And only after that I realized how important and interesting it was.

Actually, my future profession will be connected not just with computers, but with using information technology. Our department provides a broad progressive education in computing, particularly in

the analysis, design and management of information systems. As we know, an information system is a collection of hardware, software, people, procedures and data. Computer based information systems have three levels — 1) transaction processing system (диалоговая система обработки запросов), 2) management information system (административная информационная система) and 3) decision support system (информационная модель, система поддержки принятия решений).

We study higher mathematics, mathematical analysis, algebra and geometry, physics, programming essentials, descriptive geometry and engineering graphics, computer organization and functioning, differential equations, program design and programming languages, probability theory and mathematical statistics, computer architecture, software standardization and certification, functional and logical programming; database, knowledgebase and expert systems; computer peripherals, design automation systems, DBMS, systems software, object-oriented programming, computer networks, software design technology, simulation and statistical modelling, operating systems.

The course focuses on the fundamental concepts of information technology, information system, software implementation (programming) and systems analysis. We'll acquire skills needed for defining requirements, design, production, implementation, testing and maintenance of integrated hardware and software microcomputer based systems.

After graduating we become programming engineers. We can work at computing centers, at the Board of Statistics, research laboratories and institutes, industrial enterprises and other organizations. We solve problems connected with the development and application of computing systems.

5 Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What will your future profession be connected with? 2. An information system includes hardware, software implementation, and services, doesn't it? 3. Does your department provide a broad progressive education in computing? 4. What is the aim of the course? 5. What special subjects do you study? 6. Is special attention paid to practical work? 7. Where can you work after graduating?

6 Расскажите о своей будущей профессии.

Computerized systems

1 Прочтите и переведите слова и словосочетания.

To be connected with, to provide, particularly, procedures, transaction processing system, management information system, decision support system, to be computer competent, probability theory, coding theory of algorithms, simulation modeling, software implementation, to be dedicated to, installation and maintenance.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

I like computer speciality. So I entered the University to study the profession.

My future profession will be connected not just with computers, but with using information technology. Our department provides progressive education in computing, particularly in the analysis, design and management of information systems. An information system consists of hardware, software, people, procedures and data. Computer based information systems have three levels – 1) transaction processing system, 2) management information system and 3) decision support system. The most common tool in processing vast amounts of information is a computer, so first of all we should be computer competent.

That is why during the term of studies we are instructed in special and general subjects. We study probability theory, information theory, coding theory of algorithms, simulation modeling, programming and programming languages, computing mathematics, hardware of computerized management systems, software and so on.

The course focuses on the fundamental concepts of information technology, information system, software implementation (programming) and system analysis. There is a unit dedicated to building, modifying and repairing PCs, including installation and maintenance of software, memory, disk drives etc.

After graduating we become engineers on computerized system of information processing. We can work at the computing centers, at the Board Statistics, research laboratories and institutes, industrial enterprises, etc. We solve problems connected with the development and application of computing systems.

3 Составьте словосочетания из слов разных столбцов.

information	analysis
computer	concepts
probability	drives
simulation	modeling
fundamental	competent
software	technology
system	theory
disk	implementation

4 Закончите предложения.

1. Our department provides progressive education in 2. An information system consists of 3. The most common tool in processing amounts of information is 4. During the term of studies we are instructed in 5. The course focuses on 6. There is a unit dedicated to 7. We solve problems connected with 8. After graduating we become 9. We can work at

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What will your future profession be connected with? 2. An information system consists of hardware, software, people, procedures and data, doesn't it? 3. Do you study such subjects as probability theory, information theory, coding theory of algorithms, simulation modeling, programming and hardware of computerized management systems? 4. Does your department provide a broad progressive education in computing? 5. What does the course focus on? 6. What do you become on graduation? 7. Where can you work? 8. What problems do you solve?

6 Расскажите о своей будущей профессии.

Mathematics is my future speciality

1 Прочтите следующие слова и переведите их со словарем.

Science, queen, influence, various, knowledge, data, to apply, to occupy, especially, complicated, to regard, to determine, rule, vocabulary, to consist of, numeral, equation, relationship, to serve, to

divide, pure, to include, to offer, opportunity, to appoint, probation, to graduate, to evoke, enterprise, chemistry, since.

2 Прочтите следующие интернациональные слова и догадайтесь об их значении.

Basis, mathematician, biology, psychology, linguistics, astronomy, mechanics, physics, traditional, sphere, progress, statistical, model, phenomena, to analyze, to process, information, special, abstract, logic, symbol, arithmetic, algebra, analytic, differential, geometry, theory, specialization, practice, probation, centre, industrial.

3 Составьте словосочетания из слов разных столбцов.

pure	attention
exact	changes
sphere of	data
to offer	equation
statistical	science
to follow	mathematics
unknown	symbols
to pay	influence
differential	knowledge
field of	calculations
to consist of	opportunities
to process	number
leading	mathematician

4 Прочтите и переведите текст.

Mathematics is the basis for all exact sciences. Karl Gauss, the famous 18th century mathematician once called mathematics the queen of sciences. Today mathematics is widely used in chemistry, biology, psychology, linguistics and many other fields. Astronomy, mechanics and physics are unthinkable without mathematics. At the same time mathematics follows the changes taking place in various fields of knowledge.

Traditionally mathematics was used for statistical calculation of data. Now it is applied for building up mathematical models of different phenomena in many sciences. Mathematics of today is often occupied with “strange” things. One of the leading mathematicians of

the world Andrei Kolmogorov applied it to analyzing the problems of writing verse. When the first electronic computers were made mathematics became especially important for scientific progress in general. These machines can process information, perform calculations and solve complicated problems at high speeds.

Mathematics may be regarded not only as a body of knowledge. It is a special language, perfect and abstract. The grammar of this language is determined by the rules of logic. Its vocabulary consists of symbols such as numerals for numbers, letters for unknown numbers, and equations for relationship between numbers. These symbols serve to shortcut our thinking.

Mathematics is divided into two sections – pure and applied mathematics. Pure mathematics includes arithmetic, algebra, analytic and differential geometry, calculus. Applied mathematics includes methods of calculation, equations of mathematical physics, programming.

I am a second-year student of the Mathematics Department. Our department offers great opportunities for studies. We study general and special subjects. Special attention is given to analytic geometry, mathematical analysis, differential equations, the theory of groups, probability theory. The students are also taught to work with computers.

In the third year specialization begins. Students are appointed to schools, plants and computer centres for probation. After the University many graduates become teachers of mathematics. They try to do their best to evoke their pupils' interest in mathematics. Those who specialized in applied mathematics work at computer centres, research laboratories and institutes, industrial enterprises. They solve problems connected with the development and application of computing systems.

5 Закончите предложения.

1. Mathematics is called the queen of sciences because ...
2. Nowadays mathematics is applied for ...
3. Mathematics may be regarded ...
4. Its vocabulary consists of ...
5. Mathematics is divided into ...
6. Pure mathematics includes ...
7. When specialization begins students ...
8. The graduates of the Mathematics Department work ...
9. The students who specialized in applied mathematics ...

6 Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Who called mathematics the queen of sciences? Why? 2. What sciences are unthinkable without mathematics? 3. What was mathematics traditionally used for? 4. Why do we say that mathematics is often occupied with strange things? 5. What kind of language is it? 6. The grammar of the mathematical language is determined by the rules of logic, isn't it? 7. What does its vocabulary consist of? 8. How many sections is mathematics divided into? What are they? 9. What are the key subjects at your department? 10. Where do the graduates of the department work?

7 Подготовьте устное высказывание по одной из тем.

1. Mathematics as the queen of sciences.
2. Your future profession.

Biology

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

Inclinations and interests – склонности и интересы.

Social environment – социальная среда.

To be concerned with – заниматься ч.-л.

Distribution – распространение.

Taxonomy – систематика.

Vast – обширный.

Subdivision – подразделение.

To acquire experience – приобретать опыт.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

Choosing a career and getting a job are two of the most important things in a person's life. There are several factors that influence the decision young people make: inclinations and interests, social environment, their parents' profession, material aspects.

I made my choice at school when my favourite subjects were biology and chemistry. Biology is a natural science concerned with the study of life and living organisms, including their structure, function, growth, origin, evolution, distribution, and taxonomy.

Biology is a vast subject containing many subdivisions, topics, and disciplines.

Now I'm a student of Gomel State University, biological faculty. The Faculty of Biology is a center of learning and research, training specialists in various fields of biology. Our curriculum includes fundamental science courses and biological disciplines in various fields of biology. The basic biological disciplines include: zoology, botany, microbiology, evolution theory, biochemistry, molecular biology, genetics, human, animal and plant physiology, human anatomy, cytology. In the first and second year our students have their summer fieldwork courses at the biological stations, where they study the variety of the natural world and acquire their experience in research work.

A wide variety of specific fields in anthropology, zoology, botany, physiology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics and microbiology are offered for students to choose their major area from in the third year and to work on through the fourth and the fifth year.

After graduating from the university students can work as teachers, laboratory assistants, scientists.

3 Закончите предложения.

1. Choosing a career and getting a job 2. There are several factors that influence 3. Biology is a natural science 4 The Faculty of Biology is a center of 5. The basic biological disciplines include 6. In the first and second year our students 7. A wide variety of specific fields in

4 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What factors influence the decision young people make while choosing the profession? 2. What is biology? 3. Is the Faculty of Biology a center of learning and research? 4. What does your curriculum include? 5. Do students have their summer fieldwork courses at the biological stations? 6. What do they do there? 7. What courses are offered for students in the third year? 8. Where can students work after graduating?

5 Расскажите о своей профессии.

Forestry

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

Responsible – ответственный.

To be comprised of – состоять из.

Fungi – грибы; плесень.

Algae – морские водоросли.

To interact – взаимодействовать.

Timber industry – лесобрабатывающая промышленность.

Local authorities – местные власти.

Landowner – землевладелец.

Seedling – саженец.

To prevent – предотвращать, оберегать.

To combat – бороться.

Infestation – инвазия (заражение паразитами).

To measure – измерять.

To be involved in – быть вовлечённым в.

Thinning – прореживание (растений, посевов).

Extracting – извлечение.

Processing – обработка.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

Choosing a career is not an easy task. After school you have to decide on your future profession. And this decision is one of the most important in a person's life. I made up my mind to become a forestry engineer at school and I have never regretted since then.

I'm a student of Gomel State University, biological faculty. And I am studying forestry. My future profession is both useful and responsible. Forests are complex ecosystems, comprised of thousands of organisms, both plants and animals, but also insects, fungi, algae, and bacteria. The way we manage our natural resources is based upon our understanding of how these organisms live and interact with each other. It is also based on our understanding of the non-living components of the forest environment, such as geology, soil, water, fire, and climatology.

Foresters work for the timber industry, government agencies, local authorities, urban parks and private landowners. The duties of forest

engineers include control of growing seedlings for woodland creation or regeneration projects, preventing and combating insect infestation, disease, forest and grassland fires. They are specialists in measuring and modeling the growth of forests. Forest engineers may be involved in wildlife conservation. Forestry also includes the development of better methods for the planting, protecting, thinning, controlled burning, extracting, and processing of timber.

To cut a long story short a professional forest manager should have a vast knowledge of every form of life in a forest from mushrooms to wild animals. A good forest engineers should not only manage but be able to do all the necessary work by themselves.

So as you may see my future career is far from being easy, but there is no doubt that it's very important and interesting.

3 Опровергните утверждения.

1. Choosing a career is a very easy task. 2. Forests are simple ecosystems. 3. Forest engineers are not involved in wildlife conservation. 4. A professional forest manager should have a vast knowledge of geography. 5. The career of a forester is quite easy.

4 Закончите предложения.

1. Forests are complex ecosystems, comprised of 2. The way we manage our natural resources is based upon 3. Foresters work for 4. The duties of forest engineers include 5. Forest engineers may be involved in 6. A professional forest manager should have a vast knowledge of 7. A good forest engineers should not only manage

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are you studying? 2. Forests are complex ecosystems, aren't they? 3. What is our management of natural resources based upon? 4. Where do foresters work? 5. What do the duties of forest engineers include? 6. What does forestry also include? 7. Is your future profession important and interesting?

Psychology

1 Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

A fairly young science – достаточно молодая наука.

Roots – истоки, корни.

To define – определять, давать определение.

Mental – умственный, психический.

Behavior – поведение.

To be devoted to – быть посвящённым.

Practical issues – зд. практические вопросы.

To achieve – достигать.

Marital happiness – счастье в браке.

To overcome – преодолеть, побороть.

Anxiety – беспокойство.

To raise children – воспитывать детей.

To deal with – иметь дело с.

Wide range – широкий спектр.

To explore – исследовать.

Link – связь.

Hereditary – наследственный.

Influence – влияние.

Throughout – в течение.

To conduct experiments – проводить эксперименты.

Perception – восприятие.

To be influenced by – быть под влиянием.

Inner – внутренний.

Treat – лечение.

To cope with – справляться с.

A sudden flash – зд. внезапный порыв.

To be of some help – приносить пользу.

Biological psychologist – биологические психологи.

Developmental psychology – эволюционная психология, психология развития.

General experimental psychology – общая практическая психология

Personality and social psychology – личностная и социальная психология.

Organizational (industrial) psychology – организационная (промышленная) психология.

Clinical psychology – клиническая психология.

2 Прочтите и переведите текст.

I am a student of Gomel State University named after F.Skorina. I am studying to become a psychologist.

What is psychology? Psychology is a fairly young science with roots in many disciplines from psychology to philosophy. A century ago psychology was defined as the science of mental life, later it was redefined as the science of behavior. We will define psychology as the science of mental processes and behavior. But to many people psychology is a mental health profession devoted to such practical issues as how to achieve marital happiness, how to overcome anxiety and depression, and how to raise children.

Psychologists deal with a wide range of problems. Biological psychologists explore the links between biology and behavior, including hereditary influences on behavior; the effects of hormones, drugs on our moods and behavior; and functioning of various components of nervous system. Developmental psychologists study processes that result in physical, mental and social changes throughout the life cycle. General experimental psychologists conduct experiments on sensation and perception; learning, memory and thought; motivation and emotion. Personality and social psychologists study how individuals are influenced by inner factors or by other people. Organizational (industrial) psychologists deal with human behavior in the workplace. Clinical psychologists study and treat psychologically troubled people.

More and more, psychology touches on different parts of our life. Psychologists teach in medical schools, law schools and theological seminaries; they work in hospitals, factories and corporate offices. The main thing is that they help people to cope with various situations of our everyday life.

As for me, I made my choice long ago. I want to become a psychologist. My choice of this occupation did not come as a sudden flash. I understand that psychology helps people in solving different life problems and I want to be of some help.

3 Закончите предложения в соответствии с текстом.

1. Psychology is
2. A century ago psychology was
3. To many people psychology is
4. Psychologists deal with
5. Developmental psychologists study
6. General experimental psychologists conduct
7. Personality and social psychologists study
8. Organizational (industrial) psychologists deal with
9. Clinical psychologists study
10. Psychology helps people

4 Согласитесь с утверждениями психологов или опровергните их.

1. Disorders are caused by disruption of development, such as a trauma or conflict in early childhood.
2. People can change themselves when they change their attitudes.
3. A person's greatest struggle is for approval by both society and their own selves.
4. Unconditional positive regard and simply listening to problems is the best way to fix most problems.
5. Psychotherapy is most effective when coupled with psychiatry and the prescription of medication.

5 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is psychology a young or an ancient science?
2. How do we define psychology nowadays?
3. What is psychology to many people?
4. What problems do psychologists deal with?
5. Where do psychologists work these days?

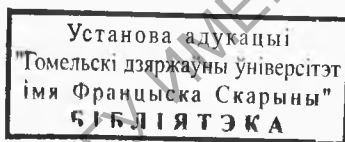
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УСТНАЯ РЕЧЬ**

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