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# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Методическая разработка  
по развитию навыков устной речи

Рекомендовано к изданию кафедрой  
иностраных языков КРСУ

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Составлена для студентов 1, 2 курсов всех специальностей экономического и естественно-технического факультетов КРСУ. Состоит из 12 разделов, в которые включены разговорные темы, тексты и лексико-грамматические упражнения.

Может использоваться как для внеаудиторного чтения, так и для аудиторной работы.

## UNIT ONE

### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It lies on the British Isles. Great Britain and Ireland are the largest islands and there are about five thousand small islands.

The North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel separate Great Britain from the continent.

The mountains in Great Britain are not very high.

There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames, which flows through rich agricultural districts into the North Sea, is the busiest and the most important river in England.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. The Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the weather of the British Isles. The summers are cool and rainy. It is not so hot in England as on the continent. July is the warmest month.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is a large producer of iron and steel products, electronics and machinery, chemicals and textiles. It has a highly developed shipbuilding industry.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources. It imports all of its oil, cotton, rubber, sulphur, four-fifths of its wool, half of its food and iron ore.

Great Britain exports machinery, motor-cars, aircrafts, locomotives, chemicals, woolen and synthetic textiles, radio, TV and navigation equipment.

Great Britain has a lot of industrial cities, such as London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Sheffield, Bristol and many others.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy and the Queen is the head of the state. But in practice it is ruled by the elected government with a Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties.

#### Phrases to remember.

1. separate – отделять, разделять
2. sulphur – сера
3. rubber – резина, каучук
4. chemicals – химические препараты
5. locomotive – паровоз, тепловоз
6. steel – сталь

#### 2. A. Answer these questions using the opening phrases: I think, I believe, I guess; if I'm not mistaken, as far as I remember, as a matter of fact.

1. What parts does Great Britain consist of?
2. What are the main islands of Great Britain?
3. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, isn't it?
4. Which river is the longest?
5. Are the mountains in Great Britain high?
6. What does Great Britain export?

#### B. Make up questions using the answers: general (2), special (2), alternative (2), disjunctive (2).

1. There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long.
2. Great Britain and Ireland are the largest islands and there are about five thousand small islands.
3. The mountains in Great Britain are not very high.
4. The climate of Great Britain is mild.
5. There is much rain and fog in autumn and in winter.
6. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country.

#### 3. Put the following questions into Reported Speech starting with:

*My friend asked, My friend wondered...*

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. What is the climate of Great Britain?
3. Does it import all of its oil, cotton, rubber etc.?
4. How many small islands are there?
5. It often snows in winter in England, doesn't it?
6. Is it as hot in England as on the Continent in summer?

#### 4. Fill in the gaps with the proper words:

*rainy, people, developed, average, month, mineral resource.*

1. Great Britain is a highly \_\_\_\_\_ capitalist country.
2. The summers are cool and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ density of population is very high: about 220 \_\_\_\_\_ per square kilometer.
4. Great Britain is not very rich in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. October is often the rainiest \_\_\_\_\_ of the year.

**5. Put the following sentences in Past (Future) Tenses.**

1. The summers are cool and rainy.
2. Great Britain exports machinery, motor-cars, aircraft etc.
3. The climate of Great Britain is mild.
4. It has a highly developed shipbuilding industry.
5. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

**6. Translate into English.**

1. Великобритания стоит на четвертом месте в мире по плотности населения.
2. В семи городах Великобритании – Лондоне, Глазго, Бирмингеме, Манчестере, Ливерпуле, Лидсе, Ньюкасле и в их пригородах – живет около 40% всего населения страны.
3. Все эти города – большие промышленные центры.
4. Английский народ дал немало известных ученых и путешественников. Имена Ньютона, Фарадея, Дарвина, Кука известны всему миру.
5. Мировой известностью пользуются имена Шекспира, Байрона, Диккенса, Уэллса, Скотта.

**7.A. Read and reproduce the dialogue.**

**The weather forecast**

*Paul and Judy live in Birmingham. It's a large city in the Midlands. They're planning a weekend holiday.*

**Paul:** I know, Judy! Why don't we go to Scotland?

**Judy:** It's a very long way.

**Paul:** Oh, it isn't too far. Anyway, the motorway's very good, so we can get there quickly.

**Judy:** But Scotland's often cold at this time of the year. It may snow!

**Paul:** Well, yes ... it may ... but I don't think it will.

**Judy:** I'm not sure. It is February, and I'm frightened of driving in snow. And we may not be able to find a hotel. They may be closed.

**Paul:** Oh, that's no problem. I can book a hotel by phone.

**Judy:** Well, perhaps it's not a bad idea. We may have beautiful weather.

**Paul:** Oh, we'll enjoy ourselves anyway. Let's watch the weather forecast on television. We may not go to Scotland, we may go to Wales or London. We can decide after the forecast ....

**B. Answer the questions.**

1. Where do Paul and Judy live?
2. Why don't they go to Scotland?
3. He books a hotel by phone, doesn't he?
4. Are they planning a weekend holiday?
5. Which place have they chosen to go?

**8. Make up and act a dialogue using the following words and phrases:**

*have you ever been to ..., the full official name of the country; population; the country's state language; parks, the London Zoo; shops; a lot of theatres; cinemas, climate.*

**9. Act out the following situation.**

A group of Russian students arrives in London on an exchange programme. They decide to make a tour of London the very first Saturday. Only the group leader knows London as it is her/his third visit to the capital of Great Britain. The students know quite a lot about London from books and they are looking forward to seeing everything with their own eyes. But their interests are totally different and it takes them some time to come to an agreement.

**ROLES:**

Student 1.cares for painting;

Student 2.is interested in historical monuments;

Student 3.wants to see what Speakers' Corner really is;

Student 4.prefers just to stroll about London parks.

Each tries to prove his suggestion is the best.

The group leader tries to remain neutral and helps the students to work out a programme acceptable to everyone.

**10. Make up a short summary of text 1 (8–10 sentences).**

**11. Improvise a talk on ...**

1. the climate of Great Britain
2. the government of Great Britain

## Text Two

### 1. Read the text.

#### A LANDOF SONG

In the west of Britain lies one of the most beautiful parts of the British Isles –Wales. The mountains and valleys in Wales are very beautiful. There are many sheep- and cattle-farms in the green valleys. Central and Northern Wales are farming regions, while the valleys of Southern Wales are the industrial part of the country. They are rich in coal, and the mining villages have grown into busy towns around iron, chemical and oil works. Cardiff, the capital of Wales, is also a big port. It exports a lot of coal.

Wales is a very popular place for spending holidays. Every year, thousands of people take their holidays at the seaside on the Northern Wales coast or, if they prefer, enjoy peace in villages far from town life. Some people choose Snowdonia. This is a national park around Snowdon, the highest peak in the Welsh mountains, and it is ideal for walking or hiking holidays.

Wales has been called a Land of Song. The Welsh people are famous for their good voices and it is difficult to find a village where there is not at least one choir. Singers, dancers, musicians and poets come from all over the world to compete for the awards at music festivals in Wales. They often wear their colourful national costumes. At the festival Welsh girls wear their national dress—a tall black hat, a red skirt and a white apron. In summer, the streets of this small country are full of visitors speaking many languages. One of the foreign languages heard will be English, because in Northern Wales many people speak Welsh as their native language. Today only about a quarter of the Welsh population speaks this old language as their first language, but many more who use English can understand Welsh as well. The Welsh people are proud of their national language. They now use and teach their national language in many of their schools.

#### Notes.

1. choir – хор
2. award – присужденная награда
3. apron –фартук

## Text Three

### 1. Read the text.

#### IN THE HIGHLANDS

The Highlands are the hilly or mountainous region of the country; they form the greater part of the north of Scotland.

Many people go to Scotland to visit the beautiful lakes (which are called lochs). When tourists return to their hotels, they are glad to eat high tea. In Scotland and many parts of the north of England high tea takes the place of tea and dinner. It consists of the same dishes as dinner, followed by bread and butter with jam, and some kind of cake and, of course, tea. High tea is taken at about six o'clock in the evening. Some people then have a light supper later.

An interesting place to visit is the west coast. Here tourists go to see loch Lomond, one of the largest and most famous of the Scottish lakes. In the hills and valleys one can often meet black-faced sheep and longhaired highland cattle.

The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. It is a fine old city. The train bringing visitors to Edinburgh runs right into the heart of the city. From the station they can see the splendid view of Princes Street. Half way along Princes Street is a tall monument to Sir Walter Scott, a well-known Scottish writer. A little farther on is the Floral Clock, which is made of growing flowers.

High above Princes Street is the Castle, where Scottish national festivals and music festivals are held. For three weeks every summer the capital of Scotland is full of festival-goers and performers for the Edinburgh Art Festival. There are performances of operas, dancing, music, and plays. Every week the noise of the city's traffic is lost in music as the Scottish pipers march along Princes Street.

#### Notes.

1. piper – волынщик
2. long-haired – длинношерстный
3. cattle – крупный рогатый скот
4. hilly - холмистый

## UNIT TWO

### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

#### KYRGYZSTAN

Kyrgyzstan, officially the Kyrgyz Republic, is known for the Tien-Shan Mountains which stretch for hundreds of kilometers in the north-eastern Central Asia. It borders on China in the southeast, on Kazakhstan in the north, on Uzbekistan in the west, and on Tajikistan in the southwest. The total area is 198,5 thousand square kilometers. Kyrgyzstan is a country of high mountain ranges, the average elevation registers at 2750 meters. The climate is continental with great regional variations.

Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven administrative regions. The capital of the country is Bishkek. Other major cities and towns are Osh, Talas, Naryn, Cholpon-Ata, Karakol etc.

The population of the Kyrgyz Republic is more than five million. The Kyrgyz constitute more than half of the population (52%). Of all the other nationalities, the most predominant are Russians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Tatars, Kazakhs, Germans, Dungans and Uyghurs. About two thirds of the population is rural.

The state language of the country is the Kyrgyz language. The Russian language is the official language of the state.

Kyrgyzstan was the first of the Central Asian republics to acquire the democratic institutions. Governed under the Constitution of 1993, till 2010 the country had a single chamber parliament – Jogorku Kenesh (Supreme Council). The president was the head of the state. In December, 2010 the structure of the government underwent a change: it has become the state with the parliamentary form of the government. The decisive member of the government is the Prime Minister. The president has a limited authority.

The economy of the country is tightly connected with agriculture, tourism, light, food-processing and textile industries.

#### Phrases to remember.

1. to stretch – растягиваться, раскинуться
2. mountain range – горный хребет
3. average – средний
4. elevation – возвышение, возвышенность; высота
5. to constitute – составлять; основывать
6. predominant – преобладающий, доминирующий, преобладающий
7. rural – сельский

8. to undergo a change – претерпеть изменение
9. decisive – решающий, имеющий решающий голос

#### 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the total area of Kyrgyzstan?
2. Why can we regard Kyrgyzstan to be a mountainous country?
3. The climate of the state is rather hot, isn't it?
4. How many regions does the country have?
5. What can you tell about the governmental structure of Kyrgyzstan?

#### 3. Make up questions to the following sentences.

1. The decisive member of the government is the Prime Minister.
2. The Kyrgyz constitute more than half of the population (52%).
3. The economy of the country is tightly connected with agriculture, tourism, light, food-processing and textile industries.
4. The average elevation registers at 2750 meters.
5. About two thirds of the population is rural.

#### 4. Put the following questions into Reported Speech starting with:

*My friend asked... My friend wondered... My friend was interested in ...*

1. Where is Kyrgyzstan situated?
2. What countries does it border on?
3. How many people live in Kyrgyzstan?
4. What are the main branches of the Kyrgyz economy?
5. What does "a single chamber parliament" mean?

#### 5. Find in the text appropriate English phrases for the following.

1. парламентская форма правления
2. легкая промышленность
3. однопалатный парламент
4. ограниченные полномочия
5. сельское хозяйство
6. официальный язык
7. быть тесно связанным
8. глава государства
9. демократические ведомства
10. административное деление

**6. Complete the sentences using the following words and phrases:**  
*Population; to be divided; continental; Constitution; decisive member; stretch.*

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the government is the Prime Minister.
2. The Tien-ShanMountains \_\_\_\_\_ for hundreds of kilometers.
2. Governed under the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1993, till 2010 the country had a single chamber parliament.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the KyrgyzRepublic is more than five million.
3. Kyrgyzstan \_\_\_\_\_ into seven administrative regions.
4. The climate is \_\_\_\_\_ with great regional variations.

**7. Make up dialogues on the basis of the following situations:**

1. *You work at a tourist company. You have met a foreign guest at the airport. On the way to Bishkek you are having a conversation. He is interested in the main peculiarities of Kyrgyzstan.*

**Guest:** I've heard that more than five million people live in your country. Is it true?

**You:** .....

**Guest:** Who rules your country? I guess the President does?

**You:** .....

**Guest:** What kinds of administrative divisions does your country have?

**You:** .....

2. *You and your group-mate are to prepare a report on Kyrgyzstan. You are discussing what aspects should your report cover:*

**You:** What can we write about the geographical position of Kyrgyzstan?

**Group-mate:** .....

**You:** And what about the diversity of population?

**Group-mate:** .....

**You:** And certainly we should provide some information on the economics of our country?

**Group- mate:** .....

**8. Read the dialogue.**

The conversation takes place near the EmpireStateBuilding, in New York.

**Akyl:** Excuse me, are you from Kyrgyzstan?

**Bakyt:** Yes, I am. How did you find it out?

**Akyl:** Oh, when you do not live in your Motherland, you miss it a lot... And if you see someone from your country, you recognize your fellow citizen at once.

**Bakyt:** I see... How long have you been living in New York?

**Akyl:** For 2 years. Oh, you can't imagine the way I miss our mountains... Issyk-Kul... Bishkek, the city where I was born. Our hot summers and mild winters....

**Bakyt:** When were you in Kyrgyzstan last time?

**Akyl:** A year ago. I'm planning to go home in several months.

**Bakyt:** That's great! Good luck!

**Akyl:** Thank you.

**9. Retell the dialogue. Use Reported Speech while retelling.**

**10. Speak on:**

1. The economic situation of Kyrgyzstan.
2. The form of the government.
3. The climate of the country.

**11. Make a short summary of text1 (7–9 sentences).**

**12. Agree or disagree with the statements. Make use of the following replies:**

*Not at all; not in the least; by no means; by all means; certainly etc.*

1. The state and official language of the country is the Kyrgyz language.
2. Kyrgyzstan got its independence in 1993.
3. Kyrgyzstan is a country of lowlands.
4. The total area is 398 thousand square kilometers.
5. There are 9 regions in our country.

**13. Find some additional information on the topic.**

**Text Two**

**1. Read the text.**

**PLACES OF INTEREST IN KYRGYZSTAN**

Every region out of seven regions of Kyrgyzstan has its sights and beautiful places for visiting. For example, in Osh region there are beautiful Suleiman Mountain and Uzgen city with its ancient history; Jalalabad is known for its walnut wood forest Arslanbob and SaymaluuTash Complex; in Talas one can visit the ManasKumbez – the sepulcher of the great national hero Manas, the Burana Tower is the Chui valley's main sightseeing, and Naryn is well-known for Tash Rabat complex.

But the greatest pride of Kyrgyz people is Issyk-Kul. Issyk-Kul is Kyrgyzstan's largest lake, its size is 180 km long by 70 km wide and 668 meters deep at the deepest point. It is the world's second largest mountain lake – and the fifth deepest lake in the world. Although it is surrounded by snow-capped peaks, it never freezes; and its name means “a warm lake” in the Kyrgyz language. The lake has been held in high regard by the Kyrgyz – it is known as the “pearl of the Tien Shan” – and in 2004, the government declared the lake as the “property of the nation”.

Although there are so many different people living in the region, whose lifestyle and traditions sometimes differ a lot, they all have one thing in common: the typical Central Asian hospitality, that can in no way be compared with the way guests are greeted in some western countries: never you will come across a yurt without being invited for a cup of the national drink Kymyz and a snack, never you will be invited into the house of locals without facing a table, completely full of delicacies already before the main dish is served. Nonetheless, gastronomy is only one way where hospitality is shown: the warmth and openness of the people can be felt already when you first get acquainted, and at the second meeting you're very often already considered as a family member!

#### Notes.

1. sepulcher –гробница; склеп
2. property –зд. достояние
3. hospitality – гостеприимство

### Text Three

#### KYRGYZSTAN'S INDUSTRY

Kyrgyzstan's traditional economic base has been agriculture, but its future lies in a number of non-traditional sectors, such as mining, hydroelectric power, and technology. Most valuable industrial components are machine building, textiles, food processing, which are centered in Bishkek, Osh and Jalalabad.

Kyrgyzstan has two significant gold deposits and many smaller ones, substantial coal potential, big deposits of mercury and antimony, small marble quarries and mineral resources used in ceramic industry. The Kyrgyz Republic's plentiful water resources and mountainous terrain enable it to produce and export large quantities of hydroelectric energy.

It exports electric power to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, and generates revenues of US\$ 70–80 million annually from this business. Industrial production is largely based on light manufacturing, agricultural machinery, elec-

tric motors, refrigerators, cement, electric power, mining and metallurgy. The government hopes attract foreign investment in mining and metallurgy, but local business conditions are very challenging to most companies.

Light industry may become a key sector in the future, because of low labor costs, liberal trade, and exchange system. The most important production sites are Bishkek, Osh, and Tokmok. Local tanneries process domestic hides for the leather and fur industries. There are several manufacturers in and around Bishkek producing shoes and bags as well as fur and leather clothing. Nowadays textile industry is one of the most essential components of republic's economy. Sewing enterprises and companies offer a wide range of high-quality production for internal market and export. Clothes of our designers are highly-valued in such countries as Kazakhstan, Russia, Uzbekistan, Turkey, China etc.

Tobacco processing is offering good prospects. There is a joint Kyrgyz-German enterprise “Reemtsma” which is supposed to supply Kyrgyzstan's demands for cigarettes. Food processing contributes about 20% of the total value of industrial output. Such large enterprises as Coca-Cola, Kav&Kev, Kraft Foods, Vimm Bill Dann etc. play a big role in food industry.

#### Notes.

1. substantial – существенный
2. mercury and antimony – ртуть и сурьма
3. terrain – рельеф местности, ландшафт
4. marble quarries – месторождения мрамора
5. tannery – кожевенный завод
6. enterprise – предприятие
7. sewing enterprise – швейное предприятие

### UNIT THREE

#### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

#### KYRGYZ CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Like any other country Kyrgyzstan has its customs and traditions. The patriarchal and feudal character of social relations together with a nomad life was reflected in the way a household was run in its traditional customs and rites. Moving from one place to another, people decorated their homes with items which were both beautiful and practical. The masterpiece of folk creation is the Kyrgyz tent (yurta), which was easy to transport from place to place, either on camel or horse and could be easily assembled and disassembled.

One of the distinguishing features of Kyrgyz people is their hospitality. More often than not the host of the yurta may sacrifice his sheep to the honor of a guest. Family traditions have accumulated the wisdom of many generations. High morals of Kyrgyz people are still manifested in the respect to old people and the readiness to give every possible assistance in fortune and misfortune.

One of the very interesting and ancient traditions of Kyrgyz people is the stealing of a woman by her future husband. This still happens. The tradition is very romantic provided both a boy and a girl love each other and agree beforehand to get married. At every wedding party there are a lot of maiden games, rope-pulling, song competitions and horse-racing.

Many family traditions are closely interwoven with religious and mystic rites. For example, "Djentektoi" is a holiday to celebrate the birth of a child. Some of the customs, such as the naming ceremony and hair cutting are associated with the belief in supernatural forces. Not all ancient traditions are strictly observed nowadays, e.g. only well-to-do families can afford to pay for all the wedding expenses including the payments (Kalym) for the bride, the exchange of clothes between the relatives of the bride and the bridegroom, an expensive dowry for the bride and animal sacrifices.

Nowadays people follow these traditions less and less. Their mode of life looks more a western one. It's up to you whether you follow them or not but you should know and respect them.

#### **Phrases to remember.**

1. rite – обряд
2. patriarchal – патриархальный
3. nomad life – кочевая жизнь
4. to assemble – собрать; disassemble – разобрать
5. to be closely interwoven – быть тесно переплетенным
6. dowry – приданое
7. supernatural forces – сверхъестественные силы

#### **2. Answer the questions using the following opening phrases:**

*I think, I believe, as far as I remember, if I'm not mistaken.*

1. Does Kyrgyzstan have its customs and traditions?
2. What influenced the way a household was run?
3. What is the masterpiece of folk creation?
4. What is one of the distinguishing features of Kyrgyz people?
5. Do you think the stealing of a woman by her future husband is a romantic custom or not?
6. Which traditions are associated with the belief in supernatural forces?
7. Why aren't all ancient traditions strictly observed nowadays?
8. Why do people follow these traditions less and less?

#### **3. Make up questions using the answers.**

1. People decorated their homes with items which were both beautiful and practical.
2. Yes, it was easy to transport it from place to place.
3. They have accumulated the wisdom of many generations.
4. Yes, there are a lot of maiden games, rope-pulling, song competitions and horse-racing.
5. Because only well-to-do families can afford to pay for all expenses.

#### **4. Put the following sentences into the Future Simple and Past Simple Tenses.**

1. Like any other country Kyrgyzstan has its customs and traditions.
2. One of the distinguishing features of Kyrgyz people is their hospitality.
3. One of the very interesting and ancient traditions of Kyrgyz people is the stealing of a woman by her future husband.
4. At every wedding party there are a lot of maiden games, rope-pulling, song competitions and horse-racing.
5. Their mode of life looks more a western one.

#### **5. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Шедевром народного творчества является кыргызская юрта, которую легко было перевозить с места на место, либо на верблюде, либо на лошади.
2. Одной из отличительных черт кыргызского народа является его гостеприимство.
3. Семейные традиции объединили мудрость многих поколений.
4. Многие семейные традиции тесно переплетены с религиозными и мистическими обрядами.
5. Высокая мораль кыргызского народа выражается в уважении к пожилым людям и готовностью оказать любую возможную помощь и в радости и в горе.

#### **6. Make up a dialogue on the following situation and act it out:**

You are talking with a foreign tourist about Kyrgyz traditions.

#### **7. Decide in pairs: You are discussing with your friend which of Kyrgyz traditions are appropriate in our time and which are not.**

#### **8. Agree or disagree with the following.**

1. A modern world doesn't require observing any customs.
2. Customs and traditions make every nation unique.



3. Many family traditions are interwoven with religious and mystic rites.
4. All ancient traditions are observed nowadays.
5. Kyrgyz people are a hospitable nation.

### 9. Give a talk on:

Customs and traditions of Kyrgyz people.

### 10. Compare Kyrgyz and English customs.

#### Text Two

#### 1. Read the text.

#### KYRGYZ FEASTS AND HOLIDAYS

I think any society or country is inconceivable without its feasts and holidays, which accompany every person during his life from birth to death. When we look at feasts and holidays in Kyrgyzstan we notice there is a noticeable number of them. Some of them are connected with religion while others are the reflection of the past of Kyrgyz people when they were nomads and mostly pagans. Here I will tell you about some of them.

#### Nooruz (New Year)

Nooruz is the Muslim New Year's, and the most widely celebrated holiday in Kyrgyzstan. It has been celebrated on March 21st for more than 2,000 years. A lot of preparation goes into this special day. People buy or make new clothes, and bozui (houses) are erected and decorated with juniper to make them as attractive as possible.

In Bishkek, the colossal festivities culminate in a game of ulaktartysh (goat pulling) and in every city and village in the country, smaller but no less lively celebrations take place. It is a great honor to take part in Nooruz, which is held in Muslim countries all over the world.

#### Uilonuutoi (Wedding Feast)

Before marriage, the young couple's parents prepare clothes for them. The bride's mother, sisters-in-law and friends put up a white yurt. The groom and his friends come to take the bride away.

According to the tradition, the bride's mother and sister-in-law sing koshek (a lament over her departure) and say good-bye to each other. Her sisters-in-law accompany the bride to the groom's house, where the wedding party starts.

#### Beshiktoi (Cradle Feast)

This feast celebrates a new child's first day in the cradle, within a week of his or her birth. The beshik is a wooden cradle used to swaddle a child until he or she starts walking. Historically, the Kyrgyz made very simple beshiks,

suitable to their nomadic way of life. Two arcs are made from a bunch of dry willow as thick as a forearm; holes are made in their bases. Sticks matching these holes are attached, and wicker rope is strung between the sticks. A mattress is spread out inside.

#### Jentektoi (Birth Feast)

New parents show their happiness by treating their neighbors, and a mark of respect is to treat people to sarymai (yellow butter). First it is put into the baby's mouth, followed by the oldest person in the house. The sarymai is kept in a slaughtered lamb's, sheep's or calf's stomach for the purpose of this feast. To honor a new baby, guests bring clothes, animals or food.

#### Notes.

1. cradle—колыбель
2. bunch—пучок
3. willow—ива(дерево)
4. stomach—желудок
5. inconceivable—невообразимый

#### Text Three

#### 1. Read the text.

#### TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ENGLISH

Almost every nation has a reputation of some kind. The English are reputed to be cold, reserved, rather haughty people. They are steady, easy-going and fond of sports. There are certain kinds of behavior, manners and customs which are peculiar to England.

The English are naturally polite and are never tired of saying "Thank you" and "I am sorry". They are generally disciplined, you never hear loud talk in the street. They don't rush for seats in buses and trains, but they take their seats in queues at bus stops. English people do not shake hands when meeting one another, they do not show their emotions even in tragic situations. They seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The English are a nation of stay-at-homes. There is no place like home. The Englishman says "My house is my castle" because he doesn't wish his doings to be overlooked by his neighbors. It is true that English people prefer small houses, built for one family. The fire is the focus of the English home. Other nations go out to cafes or cocktail bars. The fireplace is the natural centre of interest in the room. They like to sit round the fire and watch the dancing flames, exchanging the day's experience. In many houses you will still see fireplaces, sometimes with columns on each side and a shelf above it on which there is often a clock or a mirror or photos.

The love of gardens is deep-rooted in British people. The British like growing plants in a window-box outside the kitchen or in the garden near the house. They love flowers very much. Britain is a nation of animal lovers. They have about five million dogs, almost as many cats, three million parrots and other cage birds, aquarium fish - and one million exotic pets such as reptiles. There are dog hair-dressing saloons and dog cemeteries. In Britain pets can send Christmas cards to their friends, birthday cards. Owners can buy for their pets jewelled nylon collars, lambswool coat for a dog, lace-trimmed panties, nightgowns, pyjamas, and so on. There are special animal hotels at the airports. English people believe that they are the only nation on the earth that is really kind to its animals.

#### Notes.

1. haughty – надменный
2. dancing flames – “танцующие” огоньки
3. reptiles – рептилии
4. cemetery – кладбище

## UNIT FOUR

### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

### TELEVISION

Television is one of the greatest achievements of the twentieth century. It is the most popular part of mass media. Television is one of our most important means of communication. It brings moving pictures and sounds, and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. The name “television” comes from Greek word meaning “far”, and a Latin word meaning “to see”, so the word “television” means “to see far”.

Today every family has a TV set. It has changed much since the time of its invention and so has its role. There have been numerous debates concerning advantages and disadvantages of television. When TV first appeared its main purpose was to give official information to people. It was supported by the governments of many countries. Now television plays a big role in every civilized society. Nowadays it gives people possibility to be well informed and enjoy “civilized pleasures”. The programs are various and people have a chance to select what they want to see. Television provides great opportunities for education. There are programs devoted to specialized subjects. With the help of TV it is possible to learn foreign languages, to know a lot of wonderful things concerning the world of flora and fauna.

At the same time there are a lot of arguments against TV. To force their children away from their favorite programs to their homework has eventually become the main problem of the parents of different countries. Moreover, TV is damaging for health. It has bad effect on the eyes, particularly of children.

Today it is very difficult to draw a borderline where the usefulness of television ends and unfavorable side begins. One should decide himself which programs, films, cartoons are really worthy seeing.

#### Phrases to remember.

1. achievement – достижение, успех
2. means – средство; способ, метод; возможность
3. to devote – посвящать
4. particularly – особенно, особым образом; детально, подробно
5. to draw a borderline – проводить грань
6. unfavorable – неблагоприятный, отрицательный

#### 2. Make up questions using the answers.

1. Yes, we can say that television is one of our most important means of communication.
2. The word “television” means “to see far”.
3. Television plays a big role in every civilized society.
4. Its main purpose was to give official information to people.
5. It has changed much since the time of its invention.

#### 3. Answer the following questions.

1. Television is the most popular part of mass media, isn't it?
2. Why did governments of different countries support the development of television?
3. What opportunities does television give people?
4. Why have there been so many debates about television?
5. What are the main disadvantages of television?

#### 4. Put the following questions into Reported Speech starting with:

*My friend asks... My friend wonders...*

1. Do you often watch TV?
2. How much time do you usually spend watching TV?
3. What is your favorite TV program (film, documentary, soap opera)?
4. What are your favorite TV channels?
5. Can you imagine your life without television?

### 5. Put the proper words into the gaps:

*Civilized society, devoted, official information, twentieth, purpose, various, effect, achievements, arguments.*

1. At the same time there are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ against TV. 2. The programs are \_\_\_\_\_ and people have a chance to select what they want to see. 3. Television is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ century. 4. It has bad \_\_\_\_\_ on the eyes. 5. Now television plays a big role in every \_\_\_\_\_. 6. There are programs \_\_\_\_\_ to specialized subjects. 7. When TV first appeared its main \_\_\_\_\_ was to give \_\_\_\_\_ to people.

### 6. Find in the text appropriate English phrases for the following.

1. средство коммуникации
2. многочисленные споры
3. «культурное удовольствие»
4. проблема родителей всего мира
5. вредный для здоровья

### 7. Dialogues.

#### 1. Listen to the dialogue and reproduce it.

- Look here! What do you say to going to the cinema tonight?
- You know, I don't feel like going out tonight. I'd rather stay at home.
- Oh... Is there anything interesting on TV then?
- Let me have a look on TV programs tonight. Channel I is showing a documentary about fishes. Channel II is showing the action film "The President's Plane" with Harrison Ford starring. Channel III is showing the drama film "The Bodyguard" with Whitney Houston starring.
- The last one sounds good!
- Do you think so? I guess it's a bittersweet story about love. If you'd like to watch it, let us do it.
- That's great. It starts at 8 p.m. I have time to go to a shop for a big box of pop-corn!

#### 2. Make up dialogues on the basis of the following situations.

4. You and your friend were going to watch TV. Your favorite TV show was to be shown for which you'd been waiting for a long time. You turn on the TV set and... it doesn't work!
5. You and your friend are talking about modern television. Your friend is convinced that now there's nothing valuable to watch and that TV today is just the waste of time. But you believe that it's not so bad and still has many useful things.

### 8. Speak on.

1. Advantages of television
2. Disadvantages of television

### 9. Agree or disagree with the statements.

1. TV was invented in the eighteenth century.
2. Television helps a person to be well informed about current situation.
3. TV has become a problem for many parents.
4. There is a great choice of TV shows.
5. Television does not have negative influence on the health of people.

### 10. Say what you would do if....

1. They show a film which you'd been dreaming to see for a couple of years. But tomorrow you have an exam on an important subject.
2. Your mother said that she thought you spend too much time in front of a TV set.
3. They show your favorite serial and your brother's football match at the same time.

## Text Two

### 1. Read the text.

#### TV IN OUR LIFE

It is almost impossible to imagine our life without TV. It plays a great and a very important role in the life of a modern man. TV is one of the mass media kinds. Radio and newspapers tell us about different events but TV not only tells but also shows. TV has a lot of channels and everybody can watch the programs he likes. Our television suggests various programs: talk show and game show, news and sporting events, about animals and about foreign countries and so on. Soaps-lovers can watch their favorite films almost every day. TV shows us a lot of films of different countries: detective and melodrama, comedy and thriller.

About three-fourths of the TV stations all over the world are commercial stations. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit. The rest are public stations, which are nonprofit organizations.

Commercial TV stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs because they must attract larger numbers of viewers in order to sell advertising time at high prices. These programs include light dramas called situation comedies (sitcoms); action-packed dramas about life of detectives, police officers, lawyers and doctors; shows featuring comedians, dancers and sing-

ers; movies; quiz shows; soap operas; cartoons. Commercial TV broadcasts all documentaries and talk shows. Documentary is dramatic, but nonfunctional presentation of information. It can be programs about people, animals in faraway places or programs on such issues as alcoholism, drug, and racial prejudice. On talk shows a host interviews politicians, TV and movie stars, athletes, authors. There are also sport programs and brief summaries of local, national and international news. Advertising is an important part of commercial TV. Commercials appear between and during most programs. They urge viewers to buy different kinds of products – from dog food to hair spray, and from cars to insurance policies.

Public television focuses mainly on education and culture. There are programs on wide range of subjects – from physics and literature to cooking and yoga. Public TV also broadcasts plays, ballets, symphonies as well as programs about art and history. Public TV attracts few viewers than commercial TV.

#### Notes.

1. advertising – рекламная деятельность, рекламный бизнес
2. a host – ведущий
3. faraway – далекий, дальний
4. racial prejudice – расовая предвзятость

### Text Three

#### 1. Read the text.

#### TELEVISION'S IMPACTS ON OUR LIFE

Television plays a great role in our life. On one hand television plays a positive role. It brings the world to our living-room. We see people in our country and in other lands, and learn their customs, occupations, opinions and problems. We become well informed by watching documentaries, science programs, and discussions and by learning the most important economic, social and political issues of the day. We see great events which will pass into history. We can see outstanding people. We become more cultured people by learning more of the arts. Television helps us relax after a hard day's work. Television programs gather great audiences. Apart from their entertainment value, they provide useful topics for conversations. But on the other hand television plays the negative role in the life of human beings. We begin to forget how to occupy our spare time. We used to have hobbies, we used to meet our friends, and we used to go outside for our amusements, to the theatres, cinemas and sporting events. We used to read books and listen to music. Little by little television cuts us off from the real world. We get so lazy; we

choose to spend a fine day glued to our sets. Some pupils do their homework in front of the TV set. Others rush their homework so they can watch television. In either case the quality of the work is affected. Some pupils are so attracted by television they do not do their homework at all. Many people do not concentrate on viewing TV – so their time is largely wasted. Many boys and girls watch television on Sunday afternoon, when out-doors activities would do them so much good. Some children have made television their main leisure activity and they are not enriching their personalities by developing hobbies and visiting different clubs. Television may lead to the poor health through lack of sleep and exercise. Eyestrain could be caused by watching TV for a long time. People begin to forget the art of conversation. They sit glued to the television screen instead of visiting their friends, relatives. Many children no longer read books. This will seriously affect their studying in higher forms for reading is the key to all higher study and needs constant practice.

#### Notes.

1. occupation – вид деятельности, профессия
2. amusement – развлечение
3. to enrich – обогащать, расширять
4. lack – нехватка

### UNIT FIVE

#### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

#### A FAMOUS PAINTER

Everyone agrees that Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) was one of the greatest of all painters. His painting “The Last Supper” is probably the most famous painting in the world. But Leonardo would be famous if he had never painted a stroke. He was also a great inventor. He invented the wheelbarrow, the military tank, and roller bearings. He made plans for dozens of weapons and machines. He even experimented with airplane and submarine models.

Besides, Leonardo was great as a scientist and engineer. He was also a poet, a musician, and a sculptor. Perhaps no other person in history has ever learned so much in a lifetime. Certainly no one ever deserved more to be called a genius.

Leonardo was born in the village of Vinci in Italy. As a small boy he lived most of the time with his father's parents. Leonardo was a handsome boy with curly hair and bright blue eyes.

When his father found out that the boy was interested in painting, he sent him to an excellent painter and teacher.

Thus, a great painter left behind only a few paintings, he had many ideas for pictures and made many wonderful pen and ink sketches. But he had so many other interests that he found it hard to sit and paint for hours at a time.

Some of his paintings have been lost because he liked to experiment. He used colors mixed with wax to paint a wonderful mural of a cavalry battle, but the wax melted and the picture was ruined.

“The Last Supper” is on the wall of a chapel in Milan. This picture was famous long before it was finished.

There is such beauty in Leonardo’s paintings that they are as hard to describe as beautiful music. The faces of his people are full of expression. He used light and shade in a new way to make people look very lifelike.

One of Leonardo’s paintings is called “Mona Liza”. It is the picture of a woman with a faint smile on her face. The painting was ordered by the woman’s husband. But Leonardo liked it so much that he kept it for himself. He took it to France with him when he went to spend the last years of his life as a court painter to the king of France. Now it is one of the greatest treasures of the Louvre in Paris.

#### Phrases to remember.

1. wheelbarrow – тачка
2. roller bearing – роликовый подшипник
3. cavalry battle – кавалеристское сражение
4. chapel – часовня
5. curly hair – кудрявые волосы
6. faintsmile – легкая улыбка (на лице)

#### 2. A. Answer the questions.

1. Why did Leonardo da Vinci deserve to be called a genius?
2. Leonardo was born in the village of Vinci in Italy, wasn’t he?
3. Why have his paintings been lost?
4. What colors did he use to paint a cavalry battle?
5. What is the greatest treasure of the Louvre in Paris?

#### B. Make up questions using the answers.

1. He used light and shade in a new way to make people look very lifelike.
2. He experimented with airplane and submarine models.
3. He made many wonderful pen and ink sketches.
4. Leonardo was a beautiful boy with curly hair and bright blue eyes.
5. No one ever deserved more to be called a genius.
6. Leonardo da Vinci was one of the greatest of all painters.

#### 3. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

1. Some of his paintings (to be lost) because he liked to experiment.
2. Leonardo (be born) in the village of Vinci in Italy.
3. Thus, a great painter (leave) behind only a few paintings.
4. As a small boy he (live) most of the time with his father’s parents.
5. He (go) to spend the last years of his life as a court painter.

#### 4. Translate into English.

1. Он был одним из самых величайших художников мира.
2. Когда его отец узнал, что мальчик интересуется живописью, он отправил его к лучшему художнику.
3. Мона Лиза – это картина женщины с легкой улыбкой на лице.
4. Он родился в деревне Винчи в Италии.
5. Когда он был мальчиком, он прожил большую часть своей жизни с родителями его отца.

#### 5. A. Memorize this short dialogue.

- Well, how do you like this painting?
- Immensely. It’s really beyond any criticism. But there is one thing that perhaps I don’t like about it.
- What is it?
- It seems to me that the perspective is done wrongly. The objects in the left middle ground are of the same size as the ones in the distance. Don’t you see this mistake?
- No, I don’t. That’s an optical illusion, I guess. You’re standing too close to the picture. If you stood at least at seven yards away, you wouldn’t notice that.
- Yes, but then they would have to remove the opposite wall.

#### B. Find the English equivalents from the dialogue to the following words.

3. очень сильно
4. перспектива, вид
5. оптический обман
6. слишком близко
7. это не поддается никакой критике

#### 6. A. Translate the dialogue into English and reproduce it.

- Вы любите искусство?
- Yes, I do. I am fond of painting.
- Вы сами рисуете?

- No, I don't. But I visit art exhibitions, read books on art and collect pictures.
- Кто ваш любимый художник?
- Hard to say. I'm fond of Malevich, Dali, Serebryakova and many others.
- У вас хороший вкус.
- Thanks a lot.

**B. Make up a dialogue on the basis of the following situations.**

1. You say that the function of art is to create beauty. In your friend's opinion the function of art is to show the world the way it is.
2. You believe that a real work of art will be understood by just anybody. Your friend believes that art can be understood only by those who have had a special education.

**7. Speak about:**

1. The life of Leonardo da Vinci.
2. One of his paintings.

**8. Make a short summary of text 1 (8–10 sentences).**

**9. A. Say what you would do if ...**

1. you were a painter.
2. somebody spoils the masterpiece of a well-known artist.
3. you saw a man stealing a picture from the Art Gallery.

**B. Comment on the following proverbs.**

1. Art is long, time is fleeting. (Longfellow)
2. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.
3. The devil is not so black as he is painted.

**C. Object to the following statements.**

1. People who cannot paint themselves never take a delight in fine arts.
2. Painting in the modern sense of the word is more ancient than architecture or sculpture.
3. It is certainly better see paintings alone than join a group of visitors led by the guide.

**Text Two**

**1. Read the text.**

**LEVITAN**

Isaac Ilyich Levitan, the Great Russian artist, became the first painter of the Russian scenery, who revealed all its beauty. He is a real poet of the Russian countryside. He continued and developed the traditions of painters of the Russian realistic school – Savrasov, Polenov, Serov. Levitan found a significant meaning and poetry in what would seem the most everyday subjects.

He has a very individual sort of painting, because there is something in his landscapes that reflects our own mood.

He deeply felt what he wished to express and his brush transferred these feelings to the canvas. It is interesting to note that a master of landscape, he never introduced figures into it. Though if you look at the "Autumn Day in Sokolniki" – everything seems to bring out the loneliness of the figure in the center: of the trees losing their leaves, the remote indifferent sky, the path going off into the distance. But the fact is that it was not Levitan who painted the figure. It was Chekhov's brother Nicolai who did it.

His travels over the Volga region influenced Levitan's art; the impression made on him by the Great Russian River was unforgettable. For his life and painting he chose Plyoss – a small beautiful town on the Volga. His paintings "Evening", "Golden Plyoss", "After Rain" reflect his love for nature.

Many people admire his pictures "Deep Waters", "Evening Bells", "Springtime", "The last snow" and, of course, his famous "Golden Autumn". All his paintings are very emotional, lyrical and realistic.

In the closing year of his life Levitan made several journeys abroad to France, Italy and Germany where he painted a number of landscapes, although his best works of the period were devoted to Russia. He was only 40 when he died in 1900.

Levitan's influence on the painters of lyrical landscapes was great. Levitan's feeling for nature, his great love for his native land, his ability to reveal and depict the poetry of the Russian land have won his paintings the love and gratitude of people.

**Notes.**

1. significant – значимый
2. loneliness – одиночество
3. landscape – пейзаж

### Text Three

#### 1. Read the text.

#### MY FAVORITE PAINTER

The lover of the fine arts will never miss a chance to visit or revisit the famous art museums or art galleries. But I cannot say that I visit our art gallery very often but Russian school of painting attracts me very much. I like the pictures of Kramskoy, famous as a landscape painter, Ayvazovsky, as a seascape painter and Renoir as a still-life painter. But as for me I like pictures of Ivan Shishkin best of all. Ivan Shishkin is one of those rare painters whose works are dear to everybody since childhood.

Shishkin is one of Russia's most outstanding, landscape painters. He was born in 1832 in Yelabuga, a small town on the banks of the Kama river. In 1852 Shishkin entered the Moscow art school. After graduating it in 1856 he entered the St. Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts. In 1857 Shishkin was awarded one of the highest academy prizes, the silver medal in drawing. He graduated from the Academy with its highest award, the first gold medal and a three-year scholarship to study abroad. When Shishkin came back to Russia in 1865 he was already famous. He made perfect reproductions of nature. In 1870 he became one of the founders of the society of travelling arts exhibitions. This was a union of painters of the realistic school. Among them were the country's best artists as Repin, Surikov, Kramskoy and many others. Shishkin had a special place among the famous landscape artists of the realistic school. In his best canvases he showed the power and beauty of nature. His famous masterpieces are "The Forest", "A morning in a Pine Wood", "A Mist Forest" and "The Landscape near Dusseldorf."

When we look at the masterpieces, by Shishkin we feel the fresh wind from the fields or the damp breath of the forest, we see the early morning in the forest or something interesting else. Shishkin was called "the hero of the forest", and it's true because Shishkin saw the red hats of mushrooms in grass and the dry branches of trees. He depicted us beauty of common things. The masterpieces are always rich in colors, they are delightful to eye and true to life.

#### Notes.

1. a still-life – натюрморт
2. outstanding – выдающийся
3. scholarship – стипендия
4. masterpiece – шедевр

### UNIT SIX

#### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

#### GREAT INVENTIONS

##### Part I

As the years go forward our life becomes faster and a lot of new things appear. During the centuries people have invented the things to make our life easier. Nowadays we live surrounded by transport, machines, sky-scrapers and other great inventions. We live in flats, can appear in different points of the Earth within a day, can say "hello" to people who live in another point of the world.

Our century is a century of developing information communication. One of the greatest inventions throughout the history of the mankind is a PC, personal computer. Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called programs and carry out them. When Charles Babbage (1792–1871), a professor of mathematics at Cambridge University invented the first calculating machine in 1812 he could hardly have imagined the incredible changes that his device would bring to the world. Today every sphere of our life is deeply attached to essential programs, databases, operations of computer. Despite having some disadvantages as the technological dependence, electronic waste, computer addiction, loss of privacy, the personal computer has become part and parcel of our life.

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global network, which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world and helps us communicate with each other. The history of the Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment designed to help survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation. Information sent via the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. E-mail, e-banking, online shopping, booking tickets, entertainment sites are an incomplete list of the Internet performance capabilities.

Mobile phones or cellular phones are devices that enable communication to all types of telephones while moving over a wide area called the coverage area. In the 1980s Motorola introduced the first hand-held phones based on analogue technology – 1G, First Generation. In the 1990s 2G mobiles introduced digital transmission. 3G phones or smart phones offer a high-speed data transfer capability. New standards are being developed that will open the way to new 4G phones with an emphasis on multimedia, real-time television and radio.

### Phrases to remember.

1. incredible – маловероятный, невероятный
2. to be deeply attached to smb/smith – быть тесно связанным с кем-н/ч-н.
3. electronic waste – электронные отходы
4. addiction – склонность к чему-л., пагубная привычка
5. part and parcel (идиома) – неотъемлемая часть
6. to embrace – охватывать; включать; содержать
7. performance capabilities – рабочие характеристики; возможности
8. coverage area – зона покрытия
9. emphasis – акцент; ударение

### 2. Answer the questions using the following phrases:

*I think, I believe, I guess; If I am not mistaken; as far as I remember; as a matter of fact.*

1. What is the goal of inventing new things?
2. What opportunities does the invention of computer give us?
3. What aspects of life are deeply connected to computers?
4. When was the Internet invented?
5. What was the initial aim of the Internet?
6. What kinds of operations can we perform via the Internet?
7. When did the history of the cellular phones begin?
8. How many mobile phone generations do you know?
9. What is the coverage area?
10. What role does the mobile phone play in your life?

### 3. Make up questions asking your friend.

1. If he/she often uses the Internet.
2. What he/she uses the Internet for?
3. If he/she knows about the disadvantages of working on a computer for too long time.
4. Whether he/she knows about the history of the Internet.
5. If he/she can imagine his/her life without a mobile phone.

### 4. Make up questions using the following answers.

1. Our century is a century of developing informational connection.
2. Charles Babbage initiated the development of computers.
3. Yes, information sent via the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another.
4. Mobile phones or cellular phones are devices that enable communication to all types of telephones.
5. In the 1990s 2G mobiles introduced digital transmission.

### 5. Find in the text appropriate English phrases for the following.

1. развивающиеся информационные связи
2. получать определенные инструкции
3. невероятные перемены
4. потеря неприкосновенности к личной жизни
5. ядерная война
6. самый безопасный и короткий путь
7. покупка товаров в режиме реального времени
8. высокоскоростной
9. военный эксперимент
10. другая точка земли

### 6. Complete the sentences using the following words and phrases:

*an emphasis, appear, great inventions, surrounded, faster, smart phones, our life, to be developed.*

1. 3G phones, or \_\_\_\_\_, offer a high-speed data transfer capability.
2. Today every sphere of \_\_\_\_\_ is deeply attached to computers.
3. New standards \_\_\_\_\_ that will open the way to new 4G phones with \_\_\_\_\_ on multimedia.
4. Nowadays we live \_\_\_\_\_ by transport, machines, sky-scrapers and other \_\_\_\_\_.
5. As the years go forward our life becomes \_\_\_\_\_ and a lot of new things \_\_\_\_\_.

### 7. Make up dialogues on the basis of the following situations.

1. You are the president of some Internet providing company in our country. Your group-mate is a journalist and he/she is taking an interview. (Talk about the necessity of having the Internet at every home, the aims of this company, and the current Internet situation in Kyrgyzstan).
2. Your group-mate thinks that the invention of the mobile phone has changed the world for worse because of growing mobile phone addiction. Contradict him using the list of advantages (easy way of communication, other opportunities of cellular phones; a short message service, taking photos, music etc.).

### 8. Complete the following dialogues using the words and phrases from the text.

**A:** I find my ..... priceless! I'd be lost without it!

**B:** Oh, the same with me.

**A:** Have you heard the news about "Beeline"? It has new offer - .....!

**B:** That's great!

**A:** I'm solving the puzzle. Do you know the name of that mathematician who invented the first calculating machine?

**B:** If I am not mistaken it was .....



### 9. Agree or disagree with the statements.

1. The Internet was invented in 1956.
2. Computers have some disadvantages.
3. There are six generations of the cellular phones.
4. The first calculating machine was invented by Michael Faraday in 1858.
5. Computers have become part and parcel of our life.
6. The 20th century is a century of developing information communication.

### 10. Compare:

1. 2G and 3G mobile phones.
2. Preparation for lessons (writing reports, finding information on something, getting prepared for seminars) with the help of the Internet and without it.
3. E-mail and ordinary postal system.

### 11. Make a short summary of text 1 (7–9 sentences).

#### Text Two

#### 1. Read the text.

### GREAT INVENTIONS

#### Part II

Electricity (18th century). The name came from the Greek word for *amber*. It was noticed by several physicists that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphrey Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Telephone (1876). An Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Electric car (1800s). Electric car is an automobile powered by rechargeable batteries. The first electric cars appeared in Europe during the 1880s. They soon became popular in the United States. The Americans drove more electric than gasoline cars during the late 1800s. By the early 1900s, however, gasoline-powered cars had become more powerful, performed better, needed less refueling, and were cheaper to operate than electric cars. The electric car had almost disappeared by the late 1920s.

Television (1920s). The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by a Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realized for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Computer (20th Century). The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

The World Wide Web, Web or WWW(20th Century) is a network of documents that works in a hypertext environment, i.e. using text that contains links, hyperlinks to other documents. The Web is an open door to the universe of different types of information that help people in various ways.

#### Notes.

8. leisure –досуг
9. to transmit –передавать
10. amber –янтарь
11. available –доступный

#### Text Three

#### 1. Read the text.

### INVENTIONS THAT EASED OUR LIFE

A drawing of an early washing machine appeared in the January 1752 issue of “The Gentlemen’s Magazine”, a British publication. In almost a century, by the mid-1850s steam-driven commercial laundry machinery was on sale in the USA and Great Britain. Since its introduction, washing machine has changed the housewives’ lives by shortening the time of washing for 60%. Throughout its development history, washing machine or Laundromat underwent different improvements. So, a modern washing machine has predefined programs for different laundry types, variable temperatures including cold wash, rotation speed settings and great number of additional functions.

A refrigerator (commonly abbreviated as fridge) is a cooling apparatus. It is a relatively modern invention in kitchen appliances. Practical household refrigerators were introduced in 1915 in the USA and gained wider usage in the mid-20 century as prices fell and safe, non-toxic refrigerants were introduced. Nowadays there are many kinds of refrigerators which have such

up-to-date functions as no-frost system, adjustable shelves etc. Fridges may be free-standing, or built into a kitchen.

The development of high buildings and lifts go together. The first lifts, or “elevators” in American English, consisted of a platform suspended from a rope which passed over a pulley at the top of the building. If the rope broke, the platform fell to the ground. In 1852 Elisha Otis invented the first safety lift. If the rope broke, a brake was applied automatically which locked the platform in place between guide rails. Today Otis Company is the largest supplier of lifts in the world.

A robot is a computer-programmed machine that performs actions, manipulates objects, etc. in a precise and, in many cases, repetitive way. The word *robot* comes from *robota*, meaning compulsory labor in Czech; similarly, robots are helpful in activities which are too dangerous, too boring or too precise for human beings. Nowadays robots are widely used in heavy industry as machine-building; in the space researches – the usage of planetary rovers and space probes; medicine – in holding delicate microsurgery operations; safety providing – mobile robots, vehicles controlled by human operators are used for defusing bombs and handling dangerous materials.

#### Notes.

1. toundergo – подвергаться (чему-л.)
2. refrigerant – охлаждающее вещество, охладитель
3. up-to-date – современный; новейший; соответствующий современным требованиям
4. adjustable – регулируемый, приспособляемый; передвижной,
5. suspended – висящий, подвешенный
6. pulley – блок; ролик
7. rail – ограда, ограждение
8. precise – точный, щепетильный
9. planetary rover – космический исследовательский мобильный аппарат
10. to defuse – снимать взрыватель (с бомбы)

## UNIT SEVEN

### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

#### THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN KYRGYZSTAN

Current education system is a multilevel system.

Compulsory minimum of each curriculum is defined by correspondent state education standard. These curricula are implemented in the network of

education institutions of different types, kinds and forms of property, full time, part time and distant forms of education. Professional curricula are exercised in institutions of primary, secondary and higher professional education.

Pre-school education. Children attend infant schools at the age of 1–3 years old and kindergartens at 3–7. There are state, private, family, rental kindergartens with day-time, part-time and 24-hour stay of children.

School education is compulsory and the most massive among all levels of education. There are 3 stages of school education: primary education or the first stage of basic education (1–4 forms, 6–11 years old); basic secondary education or the second stage of basic education (5–9 forms, 11–15 years old); high school education or complete secondary education (10–11 forms, 15–17 years old). This type of education is conducted in different types of educational institutions.

Secondary Professional education aims to satisfy demands of students in professional training for a certain job. This education is implemented by a network of colleges, correspondence-courses and schools. The term of study at educational institutions of professional education is 4 years on the basis of secondary education and 2 years on the basis of high school.

Higher education is represented by academies, universities, institutes, etc. At present 2 systems of higher education are functioning in Kyrgyzstan: traditional permanent 5-year education system and multileveled system, providing 3 levels of higher education: incomplete higher education, basic higher education (bachelor degree and specialty) and complete higher education (master degree and specialty).

#### Phrases to remember.

1. curriculum – учебная программа (pl. curricula)
2. distant education – дистантное обучение (заочное)
3. to implement – использовать, внедрять
4. rental kindergarten – детский сад взятый в аренду
5. correspondence courses – заочное обучение (курсы)
6. multilevel system – многоуровневая система
7. complete education – полное образование

#### 2. Put the following questions into Reported speech starting with:

*My friend asks ... My friend wonders ....*

1. Is current education a multilevel system?
2. Where are professional curricula implemented?
3. Are there 3 or 4 stages of school education?
4. How many systems of higher education are functioning in Kyrgyzstan?
5. Is higher education represented only by universities?

### 3. Make up questions using the answers.

1. Children attend infant schools at the age of 1–3 years old and kindergartens at 3–7.
2. There are state, private, family, rental kindergartens with day time, part-time and 24-hour stay of children.
3. Yes, this type of education is conducted in different types of educational institutions.
4. No, the term of study at educational institutions of professional education is 4 years, not 5 years.
5. Yes, school education is compulsory.

### 4. Open the brackets and use the verbs in a proper tense.

1. Compulsory minimum of each curriculum ... (to define) by correspondent state educational standard.
2. Higher education... (to represent) by academies, universities, institutes, etc.
3. There ... (to be) 3 stages of school education.
4. At present 2 systems of higher education (to function) in Kyrgyzstan.
5. Professional education (to aim) to satisfy demands of students in professional training for a certain job.

### 5. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Современная образовательная система – это многоуровневая система.
2. Эти программы применяются в ряде образовательных учреждений различного типа, вида и форм собственности.
3. Школьное образование – обязательное и наиболее массовое среди всех уровней образования.
4. Срок обучения в образовательных учреждениях профессионального обучения – 4 года на базе среднего образования и 2 года на базе высшей школы.
5. Этот вид образования введен в различных видах образовательных учреждений.

### 6. Make up a dialogue on the following situation:

You and your former classmate who is studying now in the U.S. are discussing the system of education in Kyrgyzstan. Talk about all levels of education.

Role play the dialogue.

### 7. Read and reproduce the dialogue.

1. How's school going?
2. Just fine. I finally got the grant to go to graduate school.

1. Great! Are you starting your doctorate?
2. That's right. I'm going to do it in biochemistry.
1. Sounds like an interesting field.
2. It is to me.
1. You've got a degree in nuclear physics, haven't you!
2. Just a Master's degree. Actually, biochemistry is a lot better field for me. I've always preferred chemistry to physics.
1. What do you plan to do after you finish?
2. I haven't decided yet, but probably medical research.
1. Well, you've got some years of hard study ahead of you.
2. I know it.

### 8. Give a talk on the topic: The System of Education in Kyrgyzstan.

### 9. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. Education must be free.
2. In order to find a good job you must be well-educated.
3. Higher education is represented only by Universities.
4. School education is not compulsory.
5. At present there are 3 systems of higher education in Kyrgyzstan.

### 10. Say what you would do if you had to choose between a higher education and professional education. Say "why"?

#### Text Two

#### 1. Read the text.

#### THE KYRGYZ RUSSIAN SLAVIC UNIVERSITY

The KyrgyzRussianSlavicUniversity was founded in 1993 on the basis of agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Russia and Kyrgyzstan. The KRSU is known not only in Kyrgyzstan and Russia, but in other countries as well.

The main priorities of the development of the university is providing high standard of education and research. The administration of the university constantly carries out intensive work on attracting highly qualified tutors, improves laboratory equipment, computer technologies, specialized laboratories, centers and studying rooms.

The University cooperates with leading universities of Russia, Europe and Asia. The students take part in projects, scientific grants and gain experience in many foreign countries.

There are 7 faculties: natural-technical sciences, humanities, economic, architectural, medical, law and international relations and a faculty of distant education. There are 48 specialties in the university. There are over 9000 students studying at the university. The students are taught by a great number of doctors of sciences and professors, candidates of sciences and assistants of professors.

The university has 14 buildings, 43 specialized study laboratories, 22 methodological departments. All these provide high level of training of the students.

It has been started the preparation of specialists in such specialties as: "Organization and Safety of Traffic", "Microelectronics and Semiconductor Equipment", "Apparatus and Methods of Controlling Quality and Diagnosis", "Economics and Management in the Electric Systems", "Organization of Transportation and its Management", "Networks and Communication Systems".

The students have the opportunity to study professional English. Modern technologies improve their work and education.

#### Notes.

1. carry out – проводить что-либо
2. priority – приоритет
3. mutual assistance – взаимная помощь

### Text Three

#### I. Read the text.

### EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The system of education in Great Britain is determined by the National Education Act. The English school syllabus is divided into Arts/or Humanities/ and Sciences which determine the division of the secondary school pupils into study groups: a science pupil will study Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Economics, Technical Drawing, Biology, Geography; an Art pupil will do English Language and Literature, History, Foreign Languages, Music, Art, Drama. Besides these subjects they must do some general education subjects like, Home Economics for girls, Technical subjects for girls, General Science. Computers play an important part in education. This Act provides 3 stages of education: primary, secondary and further education. Everybody has the right to school place for a child from age 5 to 16, and a school of college place for him or her from 16 to 18. These places are provided free of charge. Everybody has a duty to make sure that the child goes to school until he or she is 16, that means that education is a compulsory from age 5 to 16/11 years

in whole. In England about 47% of three- and four-year-olds receive education in nursery schools or classes. In addition many children attend informal pre-school play groups organized by parents and voluntary bodies.

All British universities are private institutions. Students have to pay fees and living costs, but every student may obtain a personal grant from local authorities. If the parents do not earn much money, their children will receive a full grant which will cover all the expenses. Students studying for first degrees are known as "undergraduates". New undergraduates in some universities are called "fresher". They have lectures and regular seminars.

After three or four years the students will take their finals. Those who pass examinations successfully are given the Bachelor's degree: Bachelor of Arts for History or Bachelor of Science. The first postgraduate degree is Master of Arts, Master of Science. Doctor of Philosophy is the highest degree.

#### Notes.

1. to determine—определять
2. compulsory—обязательный
3. to provide—обеспечивать
4. to cover the expenses—покрыватьрасходы

## UNIT EIGHT

### Text One

#### 1. Read the text

### TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Certainly, the fastest way of travelling is travelling by plane. But many people make their choice on travelling by train as with a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Travelling by train is definitely slower than by air but it also has its advantages.

Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all passenger cars, and there are sleeping-cars and dining-cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. You can buy first-class, second-class and third-class sleepers in a separate compartment or a reserved seat. There are express, slow and long-distance trains. If you want to go somewhere and get there as quickly as possible you'd better know that express trains only stop at the largest stations while slow trains stop at all stations. You can get to far countries only by a long-distance train.

There are usually two lower and upper berths in a third-class sleeper compartment. Some people like to occupy upper berths because it is more

convenient and exciting to travel. During your way on the train you can read newspapers, books, look out of the window, drink tea, and communicate with your neighbors or sleep. It is very interesting to look out of the window, because you can see the country you are passing through and not only the clouds as when you are flying. You can have something to eat at the stations when a train makes stops.

Though we all seem to agree that the future belongs to air transport, the railroads today still carry a lot of passengers and goods.

#### Phrases to remember.

1. comfortable seat – удобное сиденье
2. berth – спальное место (в ж.-д. вагоне, самолете); койка (на пароходе)
3. to make stops – делать остановки, останавливаться
4. sleeper – спальное место
5. compartment – 1) купе; 2) отделение; 3) отсек; 4) салон (самолета)
6. reserved seat – плацкарта
7. a long-distance train – поезд дальнего следования

#### 2. Answer the questions using the following phrases:

*I think, I believe, I guess, if I am not mistaken, as far as I remember, as a matter of fact; in my opinion; as far as I can judge.*

1. What are the advantages of travelling by train?
2. Why do people keep on choosing travelling by train?
3. Can you describe a modern train?
4. Where can passengers get anything to eat?
5. What are the three types of modern trains?
6. What is the main difference between a slow and a long-distance train?
7. What kind of pastime can passengers have during travelling by train?
8. Why do some people prefer upper berths?
9. What is the main difference between a reserved seat and compartment?

#### 3. Make up questions asking your friend.

1. if he/she has ever travelled by train
2. whether he/she likes to travel by train
3. where one can buy railroad tickets (in Bishkek)
4. whether he/she can describe a modern train
5. which means of transport he/she prefers for travelling
6. what types of trains he/she knows
7. if he/she prefers a separate compartment or a reserved seat

#### 4. Make up questions using the answers.

1. Yes, modern trains have all conveniences.
2. There are express, slow and long-distance trains.
3. There are usually two lower and upper berths in a third-class sleeper compartment.
4. You can get something to eat in a dining-car or at the stations when the train makes stops.
5. Because railroad communications still play a great role in our life.

#### 5. Complete the sentences using the following words and phrases:

*long-distance; upper berths; stations; separate compartment; speed, comfort, pleasure; express, slow; sleeper.*

1. You can buy first-class, second-class and third-class sleepers in a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The third-class \_\_\_\_\_ compartment is much more convenient than reserved seat section.
3. One can buy newspapers, fresh drink or food at the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You can get to far countries only by a \_\_\_\_\_ train.
5. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and long-distance trains are three kinds of trains which carry the passengers nowadays.
6. But many people make their choice on travelling by train as with a train you have \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ combined.

#### 6. Make active sentences passive and vice versa.

1. But many people make their choice on travelling by train.
2. You can buy first-class, second-class and third-class sleepers in a separate compartment.
3. Modern trains are supplied with very comfortable seats in all passenger cars.
4. It is very interesting to look out of the window, because you can see the country you are passing through.
5. The upper berths are occupied by people who think that it is more convenient and exciting to travel there.

#### 7. Translate the sentences.

1. Существуют экспресс (курьерский) поезд, также поезд, следующий с остановками на промежуточных станциях и поезд дальнего следования.
2. Во время вашего путешествия поездом вы можете читать газеты, книги, пить чай, общаться с вашими соседями или просто спать.

3. Во всех вагонах современных поездов очень удобные места, также в поездах есть спальные вагоны и вагоны-рестораны, которые делают даже самую длинную поездку приятной.
4. Хотя все мы, кажется, согласны с тем, что будущее принадлежит воздушному транспорту, но железные дороги сегодня все еще перевозят много пассажиров и товаров.
5. Много людей выбирают путешествие поездом, так как поезд сочетает в себе скорость, удобство и удовольствие.

**8. Make up short dialogues using the following prompts:**

*Compartment (3); upper berth; reserved seat; a long-distance train.*

1. – Good afternoon.  
– Good afternoon. Can I help you?  
– Yes. Give me please two tickets to Moscow.  
– Here you are. Two tickets for ..... – ..... to Moscow.
2. – Hello. My name is Andrew. What is your name?  
– Good evening. My name is Jack. Nice to meet you.  
– Me too. I've never travelled by train. I have to admit—I like it! Our ..... is so comfortable!  
– I agree with you. It's very convenient. By the way, do you mind if I engage the .....?
3. – Ann, have you decided if we are going to travel by ..... or .....?  
– I think by..... Because it's calmer and quieter in .....

**9. Play out the dialogues.**

**10. Speak on.**

1. Advantages of travelling by train
2. Travelling by other means of transport (airplane, car, bicycle)

**11. Respond to the statements.**

1. Travelling plays a great role in our life
2. The railroads still play a great role in transportation of people and goods
3. You can have something to eat at the stations when a train makes stops

**12. Compare.**

1. Travelling by train and hiking
2. A reserved seat and a compartment

3. First-class sleepers and second-class sleepers
4. Slow trains and long-distance trains

**Text Two**

**1. Read the text.**

**TRAVELLING BY AIR AND BY TRAIN**

It is very interesting to travel. You can see other countries, continents; you get acquainted with other people, their traditions and customs. You can travel by car, by train, by air, by sea. If you like to see the nature, enjoy the process of travelling and have a route it will be easier if you travel by car. Travelling by train is usually chosen by people who have enough time to get from one place to another. Travelling by air usually preferred by people who haven't got much time and want to get to another city, country or continent as quickly as possible. Nowadays there are a lot of businessmen who have to communicate with people from other countries. The plane will help you in such a case.

Nowadays we try to use fast means of travelling such as modern high-speed railways and planes. As for trains there are railway stations, for planes there are airports. In every airport there are some formalities without which you cannot come or leave the country. First it is Customs. Every country has its regulations. Then you are given luggage tags and boarding passes. The last is the Passport control. When you decide to travel by air you can buy first and economy class tickets. "First" class is more comfortable than "economy" and it is always more expensive. In spite of first class tickets being very expensive they have some advantages over economy. At first it's more comfortable seats. The dinner is much better than in economy class, and if you have bought a first class ticket you can have 30 kg luggage free of charge. Also you have a private emergency exit for the first class passengers only. You have one more advantage: you can take any drinks free. Although flying by plane is very fast it has some inconveniences. It is difference between the time you are accustomed to and the new time. At first you won't be very well because of it, but don't worry – it won't take you long to get used to it. On the whole to travel by planes is pleasant and convenient.

**Notes.**

1. route – маршрут
2. free of charge – бесплатно
3. inconveniences – неудобства
4. boarding pass – посадочный талон

### Text Three

#### 1. Read the text.

#### HOW CAN WE TRAVEL?

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Many people make their choice on travelling by train as they think that travelling by this means of transport is more interesting than by other ones. If you are going to travel by train you'd better book seats beforehand as many people are fond of travelling by train. There are some reasons why people choose railroad. Train is the cheapest means of travelling. If it is summer outside it will be better think of your trip before the vacation starts. To understand how true this is, you only have to go to a railway station. There you will see hundreds of people hurrying to catch a train. You'll waste a lot of time standing near the booking-office trying to buy a ticket.

If you are early before the train starts you can leave your suit-cases in the compartment and walk up and down the platform. Some people forget when and from which platform and track their train will be off. They can always ask for the track, platform and train numbers at the railroad station information bureau and also get information about next trains and their schedules.

Travelling by air is more comfortable, convenient and, certainly, far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train.

Travelling by ship is also very popular now. It is very pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face and hear the cry of the seagulls.

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

A very popular method of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. Hitch-hiking is a very popular method of travelling among young people. But it is not so popular in our country as abroad.

#### Notes.

1. vacation – отпуск, каникулы
2. track – курс, путь
3. steamer – пароход
4. hitch-hiking – путешествие на попутных машинах бесплатно, передвижение автостопом

### UNIT NINE

#### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

#### SIGHTSEEING OF KYRGYZSTAN

Visitors may have difficulty in finding their way about Kyrgyzstan. Most visitors to Kyrgyzstan buy a plan of Kyrgyzstan to help them.

Issyk-Kul is a convenient place to start sightseeing. Issyk-Kul is the ninth largest lake in the world by volume and the second largest saline lake after the Caspian Sea. Although it is surrounded by snow-capped peaks, it never freezes; hence its name means "a warm lake" in the Kyrgyz language.

The lake became a popular vacation resort with numerous sanatoria, boarding houses and vacation homes along its northern shore.

Sary-Chelek Lake. The name "Sary-Chelek" means "a yellow bucket". There is a legend that a bee keeper attending his hives somewhere on the lake shore was pouring honey into a bucket and was so taken by the colour of the honey that he decided to call the lake "a yellow bucket". There are some people who think that the lake derives its name from the fact that in autumn, when all the leaves of the trees turn colour, the whole basin reminds the visitor of "a yellow bucket".

The Burana Tower. Burana is the site of the Karakhanid city of Balasagun. It was founded in the middle of the 10th century on the site of an older settlement. The minaret, one of the oldest of its kind in Central Asia, was built in the 11th century and was originally 45 meters tall.

Balasagun was so important and celebrated that Genghis Khan's Mongol horde spared the city from destruction when they began to conquer the world in the early 13th century.

The site first attracted the attention of archaeologists in the late 1800s; two important names connected with investigations here are VasiliBartol'd and Alexei Fetisov.

Tash-Rabat complex. Tash-Rabat was constructed in the 15th century, on the ancient trade route from Central Asia to China and was a resting place for merchants, ambassadors, travelers and other wanderers. It is the largest construction built of stone of the Central Asian architecture of that epoch. It is notable not only for its size and building materials, but also for its special layout based on perfect symmetry. Lost among primeval wilderness, far from inhabited localities, the caravanserai looks unbleached, monumental and unassailable.

According to one author, this is probably the best preserved Silk Road site and "no other remains as much of its original atmosphere".

This is a carefully restored stone building that once housed an inn on the Great Silk Road.

**Phrases to remember.**

1. snow-capped – покрытый снегом (о горах)
2. hence – поэтому, следовательно
3. boarding house – пансионат
4. hive – улей
5. to pour – лить
6. horde – орда
7. primeval – первобытный
8. to spare the city from destruction – пощадить город от разорения

**2. Answer the questions.**

1. Why doesn't Issyk-Kul freeze?
2. What is the biggest lake in Kyrgyzstan?
3. When was the Burana Tower founded?
4. Who rested on the ancient trade route from Central Asia to China?
5. What is notable for its special layout based on perfect symmetry?

**3. Put the proper words into the gaps:**

*vacation, to be constructed, the site, according to, "a yellow bucket".*

1. Burana is ... .. of the Karakhanid city of Balasagun.
2. Tash Rabat ... .. in the 15th century.
3. ... .. one author, this is the best preserved Silk Road site.
4. The name "Sary-Chelek" means ... ..
5. The lake became a popular ... resort.

**4. A. Find synonyms to the following words from the text.**

1. caller, guest
2. holiday
3. drifter
4. trader

**B. Find antonyms to the following words from the text.**

1. settler
2. fresh (water)
3. sell
4. a modern trade

**5. Match the words with their definitions.**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. honey      | a. a place where people have come to live and make their homes.             |
| 2. settlement | b. a sweet sticky yellow substance made by bees.                            |
| 3. to pour    | c. a structure made for bees to live in.                                    |
| 4. hive       | d. a person who keeps traveling from place to place with no permanent home. |
| 5. wanderer   | e. to make a liquid or other substance flow from.                           |

**6. A. Read and reproduce the dialogue.**

**Peter:** It's nice to see you, Helen. How are you?

**Helen:** Good morning, Peter. Hope you are well. Haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been all this time?

**Peter:** I've just arrived from Sary-Chelek lake. I spent my holidays at the sea-side. Have you ever been there?

**Helen:** Yes, I was there last year. It's a nice place, isn't it? I hope you enjoyed yourself greatly.

**Peter:** Oh, yes. I had a very nice time. The weather was fine. I lay in the sun and made a lot of friends.

**Helen:** Did you go to the lake alone?

**Peter:** No, together with my cousin Dick. You remember him, don't you?

**Helen:** Sure. Has he finished school yet?

**Peter:** Yes, he is a student at Slavic University. And how are you getting on? I haven't heard from you lately.

**Helen:** I'm quite all right, thank you. Come and see me some day, will you?

**Peter:** It'd be delighted. Good-bye.

**Helen:** See you soon. Bye.

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. Where did Peter spend his holidays?
2. Did he have a good time on the lake?
3. Was he there alone?
4. How is Helen getting on?

**C. Find in the dialogue appropriate phrases for the following.**

1. Я только что приехал из курорта.
2. Сто лет тебя не видела.
3. Где ты пропадал все это время?
4. Последнее время я не получал от тебя никаких известий.



- Заходи ко мне на днях.
- Ты когда-либо бывала на озере Сары-Челек.

**7. Make up a dialogue on the basis of the following situations.**

- You've got a spare ticket for visiting Sary-Cheleklake on Saturday. You phone your friend and invite him (her) to join you. He (she) willingly accepts your invitation.
- You have been on a holiday to Issyk-Kullake. Your friends have been in the mountains. Describe each of these places and compare them.

**8. Agree or disagree with the statements.**

- The minaret was built in the 11th century and was originally 35 meters high.
- Issyk-Kul is the eighth largest lake in the world by volume.
- Burana is the site of the Karakhanid city of Balasagun.
- Tash-Rabat was a resting place for merchants, ambassadors, travelers and other wanderers.
- The name "Sary-Chelek" means "a blue bucket".

**9. Make a short summary of text 1 (8–10 sentences).**

**Text Two**

**1. Read the text.**

**LONDON'S PLACES OF INTEREST**

London is not only the political, economic and cultural centre of the United Kingdom. It is the main tourist attraction of the country. There are a lot of places of interest in London which attract thousands of tourists every year. They usually want to see Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London.

Westminster is now the political centre of London. In the 11th century King Edward the Confessor decided to build a great abbey there. There are many royal tombs in the Abbey, like the tomb of Edward the Confessor himself, and memorials to famous men and women. The most popular ones are those to writers, poets and musicians in the Poet's Corner. William the Conqueror was crowned there, and since then all the coronations have taken place in the Abbey.

During the reign of Edward the Confessor the Palace of Westminster was built, too. It was the royal residence and also the country's main court. The Parliament met here since the 16th till the 19th century. The present Houses of Parliament were built after the fire in the Palace of Westminster in 1834. There are two houses in the Parliament: the House of Lords and the

House of Commons. St. Stephen's Tower of the Houses of Parliament contains the famous Big Ben.

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official London residence. Londoners usually watch the Changing of the Guards in the forecourt of the palace. It lasts about 30 minutes.

St Paul's Cathedral is Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. It was built since 1675 until 1709. It is crowned with a huge dome. Inside the dome there is the famous Whispering Gallery. There are many memorials in the Cathedral, including memorials to Wellington and Nelson.

The Tower of London is associated with many important events in the British history. It has been a fortress, a palace, a prison, a mint. The Tower of London is famous for its prisoners, like Sir Thomas More and Guy Fawkes. The White Tower was built by William the Conqueror to protect the city. The Tower is guarded by «Beefeaters», the Yeomen Guards.

London is noted for its museums and art galleries. Among them are the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate, the Museum of London, the Museum of Moving Images, Madame Tussaud's Museum and many others.

**Notes.**

- tomb—гробница
- conqueror—завоеватель
- fortress—крепость

**Text Three**

**1. Read the text.**

**SIGHTSEEING IN MOSCOW**

So you are going to spend a holiday in Moscow? I am very glad to hear that, and I hope you will have a very enjoyable holiday.

Of course, if you have never been to Moscow before, it will not be very easy for you to find your way about and see all the sights. My advice is to buy a plan of Moscow as soon as you arrive. You will see that the Kremlin is in the very centre of Moscow. From the centre, two main streets, Tverskaya Street and Bolshaya Dmitrovskaya Street, stretch out, the first to the north and the second to the south-west. There are many more streets in the centre, of course, but you must remember these two. Around the centre are the boulevards, forming the first ring of the city. Farther out from the centre is another ring, the Garden Ring, the Sadovoye Koltso. Most of the Moscow sights are inside this second ring.

Naturally you will start sightseeing in the centre, and the Kremlin will be the first place you will visit. You will easily see the Kremlin's red stone walls and towers. The square on the Spassky side of the Kremlin is Red Square. Here, by the Kremlin wall, you see Lenin's Mausoleum.

When you come out of the Mausoleum, turn left, and not far away you will see the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Opposite the Kremlin you see GUM, the State Department Store, and between the Kremlin and GUM is the monument to Minin and Pozharsky. Inside the Kremlin grounds you can visit the splendid halls, several beautiful old churches, the Kremlin Theatre, and the modern Palace of Congresses. Other interesting things in the Kremlin grounds are the Tsar Bell and the Tsar Cannon.

To the west of Red Square is the old Manezh, where art exhibitions are held. Near the exhibition building you will see the big Moskva Hotel. Here-BolshayaDmitrovskaya StreetcutsTeatralnaya, with the Bolshoi and Maly Theatres on the left. If you go alongBolshayaDmitrovskaya Street, you will come to a big shop, the Children's World (Detsky Mir).

That will probably be enough for one day. Perhaps you would like to go to the theatre in the evening? You can see an opera or a ballet at the Bolshoi, plays at the Maly Theatre, the MoscowArtTheatre, the Yermolova or the Vakhtangov Theatre. Or perhaps you prefer a concert? Good concerts can be heard at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. All these theatres and concert halls are in the centre of the city, and you will easily find them on your plan of Moscow.

#### Notes.

1. tomb – гробница
2. mausoleum – мавзолей
3. monument –памятник

## UNIT TEN

### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

### BRITISH MEALS

There are four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is at about 8 o'clock in the morning and consists of porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs – boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people like to drink tea

but others prefer coffee. Instead of porridge they may have fruit juice, or they may prefer biscuits.

The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. Then follows some meat or poultry with potatoes – boiled or fried, carrots and beans. Then a pudding comes. Instead of the pudding they may prefer cheese and biscuits. Last of all coffee – black or white. Englishmen often drink something at lunch. Water is usually on the table. Some prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea. On the table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam. Friends and visitors are often present at tea.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together.

Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables – potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, sweet pudding, fruit salad, ice-cream or cheese and biscuits. Then after a talk they have black or white coffee.

This is the order of meals among English families. But the greater part of the people in the towns, and nearly all country-people have dinner in the middle of the day instead of lunch. They have tea a little later – between 5 and 6 o'clock, and then, in the evening, before going to bed, they have supper.

So the four meals of the day are either breakfast, dinner, tea, supper; or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

#### Phrases to remember.

1. to consist of – состоять из
2. poultry – домашняя птица
3. instead of something – вместо чего-либо
4. to be thirsty – хотеть пить
5. green beans – зеленая фасоль
6. fried – жареный

#### 2. A. Answer the questions.

1. What does breakfast consist of?
2. How many times a day do Englishmen eat?
3. What is the usual time for lunch?
4. Water is usually on the table, isn't it?
5. When do you usually have your breakfast (dinner, tea, supper)?

#### B. Put the following questions into Reported Speech starting with: *My friend asked, my friend wondered...*

1. Does this meal start with soup or fruit juice?
2. What does dinner consist of?

3. Is water usually on the table?
4. The usual time for lunch is 10 o'clock, isn't it?
5. How many meals a day are there in an English home?

**3. Put the verbs into the correct forms.**

1. This meal (start) with soup or fruit juice.
2. Englishmen often (drink) something at lunch.
3. On the table there (to be) tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter.
4. Dinner usually (consist) of soup, fish or meat with vegetables.
5. So the four meals of the day (to be) either breakfast, dinner, tea, supper; or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

**4. Fill in the gaps with the proper words: *instead of, drink, tea, a talk, water.***

1. ... is usually on the table.
2. ... is the third meal of the day.
3. Some people like to ... tea.
4. After ... they have black or white coffee.
5. They have dinner in the middle of the day ... lunch.

**5.A. Make up a dialogue on the basis of the following situations.**

1. You and your friend are at the cafe. At the moment you are looking through the menu and choosing the dishes you would like to try. Your tastes differ.
2. You are at your friend's house. The hostess is treating you to a substantial dinner and the host is pouring wine. You enjoy the meal and compliment the hostess on her cooking. On leaving the house you thank the hostess for a wonderful meal.

**B. Supply the missing words as you speak.**

\*\*\*

- How about a nice cup of tea before you go.
- ... ..
- How do you like it?
- A strong one with ... for me, please?

\*\*\*

C.: Waiter! I'd like the menu, please. C – customer

W.: ... W – waiter

- Thanks ... I'd like some soup.
- Tomato soup?

- ... . I'd like a steak.
- Rare, ... or ...?
- Medium, please.
- I'd like wine.
- Which wine ...?
- A bottle of red wine, please.

**C. Use Reported Speech while retelling.**

**(In the restaurant)**

**Tim:** Waiter! Waiter! Bring us the menu, will you?

**Waiter:** Sorry, what did you say?

**Tim:** Will you please bring us the menu?

**Waiter:** Yes, of course. Here you are.

**Tim:** We'll need a while to choose. Could you come back in a minute?

**Waiter:** All right.

**Tim:** Is there anything to your taste on the menu?

**Sheila:** Yes, all kinds of things.

**Tim:** Would you like anything to start with?

**Sheila:** Yes, I'd like to try the cucumber salad.

**Tim:** So would I. And what about the main course?

**Sheila:** Let's take the veal cutlet. It's the specialty of the house.

**Waiter:** Anything to drink?

**Sheila:** A half of cider, please.

**Tim:** A pint of bitter, please. I hope it is cold.

**Waiter:** Would you like anything else?

**Tim:** No, that'll be all right.

**6. Reply to the waiter.**

12. You are being served, aren't you?
13. Do you have your tea strong, madam?
14. Do you still need the wine list?
15. Will you have strawberries with sugar, madam?
16. Shall I charge the bill to your hotel account, gentlemen?

**7. A. Say what you would do if ...**

1. You found a fly in the soup.
2. The waiter didn't include some part of the course in the bill.
3. You forgot your money at home.

**B. Make up a short summary of text 1 (8–10 sentences).**

**C. Rearrange the plan according to the text.**

1. Lunch
2. Dinner
3. Tea
4. Breakfast

### Text Two

**1. Read the text.**

#### MEALS

British food has a bad reputation in Europe. This is not entirely justified. Traditional home-cooked British food is as good as European cooking. A good example is the traditional British Sunday lunch, consisting of roast beef, roast potatoes and Yorkshire pudding. There is also a large variety of excellent British cheeses; the most famous ones are Stilton and Cheddar. British people eat a lot of meat but they rarely eat raw ham. Although not many people in Britain eat pasta or rice as a first course, they sometimes eat it as a second course. Wine is expensive, so not many people drink it with their meals. Mineral water is not very common, either. The most popular drink with meals in Britain is tea, of course.

The meal for which Britain is most famous is undoubtedly the traditional breakfast, which usually consists of cornflakes with milk and sugar, marmalade on toast and tea or coffee. Traditionally, the British eat a large meal at midday and have “tea” consisting of bread and butter, cakes and tea at about, 5 o’clock. Now a lot of people eat less at midday and have a large evening meal. The British evening meal is earlier than on the continent, usually between 6 o’clock and 7 o’clock.

If you want to “eat out” in a restaurant in Britain, there is an enormous variety of both British and foreign restaurants to choose from. You can find cheap, tasty meals at “fish and chip” shops or in pubs. “Fast food” restaurants, where you can eat hamburgers and chips, are also very popular, particularly with families and young people. Most British towns have Indian and Chinese restaurants (which also offer a take-away service) as well as French, Italian and Greek restaurants.

#### Notes.

1. variety – разнообразие, многообразие
2. Stilton – стильтон (сорт жирного сыра)
3. raw – сырой
4. eat out – питаться вне дома

### Text Three

**1. Read the text.**

#### MEALS IN THE USA

John Smith, Mr Average American, is a family man with two school-age children and a wife who works part-time. Let’s look at his eating habits during a typical week.

Mr Smith has either a small breakfast of juice, toast, and coffee or a big breakfast of ham or bacon and eggs, toast and coffee. On weekends Mrs Smith tries to find time to make him waffles, pancakes, or French toast with both butter and maple syrup.

Mr Smith works in a large office from 9 to 5. At 10.30 every morning he has a doughnut and coffee during the fifteen-minute “coffee break”. He usually takes an hour for lunch at noon or 1.00 p. m. For lunch he goes to a coffee shop and has soup and a ham and cheese or roast beef sandwich with lettuce and tomatoes, and some coffee. Sometimes, he has a hamburger and French fries and a soda.

Mr Smith tries to be home at 6.00 or 6.30 every evening so that he can have dinner with his wife and children. His wife serves not only a full meal of chicken, meat, or fish, a salad, and vegetables but also a dessert of pie or cake. The parents have coffee, and the children drink milk. At about ten o’clock, while watching television, Mr Smith has a snack of either some ice cream or another piece of pie.

Once a week, Mr Smith goes out with his wife to a restaurant for dinner. They usually go to a Chinese, Italian, or Mexican restaurant because they like to try different international cuisine. On Saturday or Sunday afternoon, the whole family eats out at a fast-food place because that is what the children prefer.

Mr Smith is gaining too much weight, and Mrs Smith is very worried about him. She often says to him, “You should go on a diet.” He usually answers, “I know. I’ll start tomorrow – or the day after.”

#### Notes.

1. waffle – вафля
2. pancakes – блины
3. maple syrup – кленовый сироп
4. go on a diet – сесть на диету
5. cuisine – кухня

## UNIT ELEVEN

### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

#### GENERATION GAP

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were.

These days, grown-ups describe children as “difficult”, “rude”, “wild” and “irresponsible”. Only some people say that they will grow up to make our country a better place.

For kids from 8 to 14 a new term “tweens” has recently been coined. They are no longer children nor yet teenagers, just between - tweens. Instead of playing with Barbies and Legos they are interested in love on TV serials. Girls wear provocative make-up. At this very age kids start pairing off. To parents and teachers they can be a nightmare.

But the most painful part of childhood is the period when they begin to emerge from it: adolescence or the awkward age. There is a complete lack of self-confidence during this time. Adolescents are over conscious of their appearance and the impression they make on others. They feel shy, awkward and clumsy. Feelings are intense and hearts are easily broken. Adolescents may rebel violently against parental authority, but this causes them great unhappiness.

Most children don't belong to any clubs and they just start roaming the street after school out of sheer boredom. A lot of them become addicted to drugs and/or alcohol because their life is hollow and they don't think of life-long goals. They have nothing to fill the emptiness of their souls with.

Parents should try to protect their children from possible bad influence and give them clear guidance about right and wrong.

There is no way to predict how today's children will turn out. Keeping faith in kids is necessary. They are not bad. They are optimistic. They expect to have a better life than their parents. And grown-ups, if they are prepared to admit it, could learn a thing or two from their children.

#### Phrases to remember.

1. rude – грубый
2. to coin – создавать
3. provocative – провокационный
4. to pair off – разделяться по парам
5. nightmare – кошмар
6. to roam – бродить
7. sheer boredom – полнейшая скука

#### 2. Answer the questions using the following opening phrases:

*I think, I believe, I guess, if I'm not mistaken, as far as I remember, as a matter of fact.*

1. Why are old people always saying that the young are not what they used to be?
2. These days grown-ups describe children as “difficult”, “rude”, “wild”, “irresponsible”, don't they?
3. What does the term “tweens” mean?
4. What do children do at the age of “tweens”?
5. What is the most painful part of childhood?
6. How do adolescents feel?
7. Why do most children become addicted to drugs and alcohol?
8. What should parents do?
9. Can we predict how today's children will turn out?
10. Should adults keep faith in kids?

#### 3. Make up your own questions using the answers.

1. Only some people say that they will grow up to take our country better.
2. They are interested in love on TV serials.
3. Yes, for parents and teachers they can be a nightmare.
4. No, they have nothing to fill their emptiness of their souls with.

#### 4. Find synonyms in the text to the following words.

1. to create
2. self-assured
3. aim
4. to defend

#### Find antonyms to the following words.

1. polite
2. easy-going
3. responsible
4. worse

#### 5. Put the list of common words into the groups according to the table.

children	grown-ups	impression	teachers
rude	tweens	shy	sheer
make-up	Lego	awkward	optimistic
age	difficult	adolescents	emptiness
love	teenagers	parents	influence
wild	conscious	clumsy	nightmare
Barbie	irresponsible	boredom	

People	Things	Adjectives	Abstract notions

**6. Make up a dialogue on the basis of the following situation:**

*Your mother doesn't want you to go out with your friends to night clubs very often but to pay more attention to your study.*

**7. Play out the dialogue.**

**8. Ask students in pairs to decide.**

What should teenagers and their parents do to understand each other better?

**9. Say what you would do if you had problems with your parents.**

**10. Compare the age of being "teens" and adolescence. What is the difference?**

**11. Give a talk on the topic "Generation Gap".**

**12. Comment on the situation when you want to live apart from your parents. Give your reasons.**

**Text Two**

**1. Read the text.**

**THE PROBLEMS OF GENERATIONS**

The problem that touches everybody now is the problem of generations, in the Russian language we call it the problem of parents and children. When a baby comes to this world he sees people around him. They are much older than he, and all of them are trying to give him their understanding of the world. And the little child, who is also a part of society, can't get so much information.

Youth is a very important period in the life of a human being. It is when a person discovers the world and tries to determine a hidden place in the universe. Young people face a great deal of problems which are very important for them. They do not differ enough from those once their parents had to deal with. At the same time every generation is unique. The adults always say that young are not always what they were. Young people of today don't directly accept the standards of their parents. They cannot accept the values of their "fathers". It is one

of the causes of the generation gap. The adults usually apply old standards to the new way of life. The majority of the young people don't want to live in the past. They have their own ideals. They want to make their own mistakes and not to listen to the forewarnings of their parents. Almost all parents don't understand their children. The next important problem concerns friendship. A person can and should have many friends. But at the same time there can be only one or two true friends. However, the young people always face the problem of getting on with people, especially, their classmates. The problem of love is a key problem for the young as well. There are a lot of different problems with which the youth have to cope themselves.

Today it is fashionable to speak about teenage problems. A few years ago alcohol, fights, killings and other kinds of violence were more problems for adults than for young people.

But now, as official reports admit, violence, AIDS, drugs and alcohol are more and more associated with young people. For many children from poor families violence, drinking problems and all that is associated with poverty becomes more real than reality.

**Notes.**

1. forewarning—предупреждение
2. to concern—касаться
3. get on with smb.—ладить с кем-либо
4. accept values—принимать ценности

**Text Three**

**1. Read the text.**

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN**

Everyone says that youth is probably the best time of our life – that being young means love, friendship and romance, new discoveries and so on. But it is also the most difficult time for making some very important decisions which will have influence on all our life. Our time is not the easiest even for adults, but for teenagers who are to find their own place in the society, is very difficult, that's why parents must help their children solve youth problems and children should be a good and positive example for them showing how it is important to treat other people with respect. I think that all these can really help construct good relationship between parents and children.

But in our modern life there is often a lack of communication between parents and their children. A lack of love and attention to children can make them unhappy too. One can simply open a daily newspaper to find teenagers

committing suicide or various crimes due to stress derived from family issues. These incidents reveal the importance of parents' communication with their children. Love for their children is within every parent, which is frequently revealed through the concern they show. But superfluous control cannot in the best way influence a child. Often children at school or in the street begin to mock at this child. In the result of this pressure the child loses his temper and starts being rude, closed. I think parents should not all the time control their children. Sometimes they need to allow freedom.

As for me, I get on very well with my parents. Whenever I have problems with my friends or with my homework, I know they are always there to listen and give advice. They have taught me a lot. They have got a lot of experience and they are always happy to share their knowledge with me. But sometimes my Mum and Dad seem to think I'm still a kid. When I go out with friends, I always have to be back home by ten o'clock and they call me on my mobile to check where I am. I have to ask permission for almost everything I do. It doesn't seem fair sometimes but I anyway love my parents very much and I think they are the kindest in the whole world.

In conclusion, the ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents. If the relationship between parents and children is based on love, mutual respect, and kindness, the family will be happy.

#### Notes:

1. lack – недостаток
2. to commit suicide – совершать самоубийство
3. to mock – дразнить
4. permission – разрешение

### UNIT TWELVE

#### Text One

#### 1. Read the text.

#### CRIMINAL SITUATION

There are many norms in a society (rules, regulations, samples of people's behavior). There also can be norms of morality, norms of traditions and customs, religious, political, court and property norms. In reality people's behavior is far not so adequate according to these regulations. People violate the rules. It is a deviated behavior of people that doesn't fit general requirements accepted in the society. Usually deviated behavior brings harm to the society and here we deal with crime. Crime is a socially dangerous offence that is prosecuted by law.

Crime, like corruption, exists everywhere but it should be fought and banned from any society. In Kyrgyzstan politics has always been mixed with

business. There is a long list of state officials and civil servants that are in the pay of organized crime. Many people know who the criminals are, but they are simply afraid of saying their names aloud, taking care of their personal safety, life and health of their relatives.

Besides that watching TV every day we can see such awful cases like terrorist acts, bank holdups, shoplifting, kidnapping, arsons, smuggling. All of them are shocking but seem to be far off. But ordinary people in their daily life can also meet different criminal situations. They are: muggings, murders, street violence, pick pockets, robberies, rapes and others.

Nowadays people have a very difficult life, and some of them turn to a crime. Many young people and adults drink alcohol, use drugs and as a result they commit crimes sometimes without understanding what they do; hurting and doing harm not only to innocent people but to their own family and friends. To avoid such people and such criminal situations we should care of ourselves. We should not go out late in the evening, or young girls and women shouldn't walk alone at empty places or wear defiant clothes. If you get on a bus, keep your things and bags. We also should eliminate the reasons for the crime: political imperfection and social problems.

And here a question rises: "Can any society exist without crime?" I think the answer will be "No". Because we'll not be able to remove such natural for human beings feelings and senses, as envy, jealousy, hatred, malice, inequality and arrogance from people's brains: all these negative things that lead to crime.

#### Phrases to remember.

1. to ban – запрещать
2. state official – государственный чиновник
3. deviated behavior – отклоненное от норм поведение
4. civil servant – гражданский (государственный) служащий
5. bank holdup – захват банка
6. arson – поджог
7. rape – изнасилование

#### 2. Make up questions using the answers.

1. Yes, crime exists everywhere.
2. Many people know who the criminals are.
3. We can see such awful cases like terrorist acts, bank holdups, shoplifting, kidnapping, arson, and smuggling.
4. Because many people drink alcohol and use drugs.
5. Unfortunately these laws don't work in our country.

**3. Put the following questions into Reported speech starting with:**

*My friend asks... My friend wonders...*

1. Has politics always been mixed with business?
2. Can we see such awful cases like terrorist acts, bank holdups, and shoplifting every day?
3. Should we go out late in the evening?
4. Does every state have laws that do not allow criminals to enter the politics?
5. Is there a long list of state officials and civil servants that are in the pay of organized crime?

**4. Which of the following words is close in meaning to the word:**

**1. smuggling**

- a. theft
- b. contraband
- c. murder

**2. to ban**

- a. to protect
- b. to issue
- c. to forbid

**5. Match the words with their definitions.**

1. stealing something from a shop— while pretending to be a customer      arson
2. the crime of setting fire to a building on purpose      pickpocket
3. an occasion when a person is attacked and robbed in the street      shoplifting
4. a person who steals things from other people's pockets or bags in public places      mugging

**6. Make up a dialogue using the following words and phrases:**

*commit a crime, know who the criminals are, to be afraid of saying criminals' names aloud, to protect themselves, stay at home, shouldn't stay alone at empty places. Use your own words as well.*

**7. Make up a dialogue on the following situations.**

1. You have watched a TV program about kidnapping in Bishkek. You are discussing this matter with a friend.
2. You are discussing with your friend measures of protection from a crime.

**7. Agree or disagree with the statement:**

*Internet can be a reason of committing crimes.*

**Give your reasons.**

**8. Say what you would do if you were:**

1. robbed
2. kidnapped

**9. Make up a short summary of text 1.**

**Text Two**

**1. Read the text.**

**ELECTRIC CHAIR WINS A STAY OF EXECUTION**

A US court decision has set back a growing campaign to abolish the electric chair as a means of execution in the US. The Supreme Court yesterday rejected an appeal by an Alabama death row inmate who called the method of execution "cruel and unusual punishment".

The rejection relieved pressure on the only other two states which use the electric chair – Georgia and Nebraska – to change their laws to favor other means such as lethal injection.

On Monday, Georgia legislators voted overwhelmingly to phase out execution by the electric chair, largely because of concerns that the Alabama case, if presented to the high court, would declare the method unconstitutional. It remained unclear yesterday whether Georgia's senate and governor, who supports the death penalty, would approve the new bill.

The national debate on the electric chair – and the death penalty – has intensified over the past few years as cases of inmates wrongfully convicted have come to light. The Illinois governor earlier this month put a stop to all executions pending further study, after several high profile cases of inmates, convicted and sentenced to death, who were eventually proved innocent.

Since the US allowed capital punishment to resume in 1976, opponents have fought to ban the use of the electric chair. Several incidents of inmates suffering horrible deaths because the chair malfunctioned, particularly in Florida, have only fuelled the protests. Florida recently switched its method



of execution to lethal injection, preempting a move by the Supreme Court to review its use of the chair.

In forcing states to abolish the electric chair, opponents hope to open up discussion of whether the death penalty should be used at all. The number of states which do not impose the death penalty is still small – 12 – and all the southern states remain in favor of the death penalty.

Texas, for instance, has executed more people than any other state, and this week will put to death Betty Lou Beets, only the second woman to be executed in that state.

Indeed, some of Georgia's legislators, in discussing the switch to lethal injection, used the forum to debate rejecting the death penalty in general. They noted it unfairly targeted minorities, who make up a disproportionate number of death row inmates. The debate comes at a time of growing public interest in the death penalty issue.

Benetton, the Italian clothing company, recently stirred controversy by using several death row inmates in its advertising campaign. And the Hollywood movie, *The Green Mile*, centred its story on the electric chair, showing one gruesome scene of an inmate burned to death in an execution gone awry.

"Just as we have alternatives to the electric chair, so do we have alternatives to the death penalty – life without parole," argues Richard Dieter, executive director of the Death Penalty Information Centre. "The movement of the rest of the world has been away from the death penalty. I think the US will eventually move in that direction."

#### Notes.

1. to set back a growing campaign – отложить растущую кампанию
2. Supreme Court – Верховный суд
3. appeal – апелляция, обращение
4. death row inmate – заключенный, ожидающий смертной казни
5. legislator – законодатель
6. overwhelmingly – в подавляющем числе случаев
7. to phase out – постепенно сокращать

### Text Three

#### 1. Read the text.

### ADDICTION

Do you want to feel more confident? Do you want to relax in when you're in a group of people or a stressful situation? Do you want to forget about your problems for a while?

None of those desires are bad, but the way many people choose to meet those desires can lead to big problems. For example, no one starts out saying, "I want to be a drug addict," or, "I want to spend my life as an alcoholic", but many people become addicted to substances because the substances make them feel a little bit better at first.

Drugs and alcohol may have some good uses, but they become extremely dangerous when they are abused. Substance abuse happens when people use drugs or alcohol in a way that makes problems in their life, harms their bodies, or becomes a habit that requires more and more of the substance to feel satisfied. For example, if drinking alcohol at a party makes you unable to care for your children at night, then you used alcohol to abuse your children. If drinking alcohol gives you a headache the next morning, you used alcohol to abuse your body. If you feel nervous and your hand shakes when you don't have time for a cigarette, you used cigarettes to abuse your body.

If a person not only abuses a substance occasionally, but has a habit of using the substance, and finds it difficult or impossible to stop the habit, the person is addicted.

Addiction is a serious medical problem for several reasons. First, alcohol, cigarettes, and other drugs can cause serious harm to your heart, lungs, liver, brain, and other body systems. Not only that, they can seriously harm unborn babies if the mother uses them while she is pregnant. Second, addicts often feel guilt or shame for their addiction, and this makes them feel less self-confidence and less sociable. Often, these feelings of guilt or shame make them use the drug again so that they will feel happy again or forget their problems. Unfortunately, using the drug again makes them feel guilt or shame again, so they use the drug again, and... It's called a vicious circle: something bad leads to something else bad, and that leads to something else bad, and that leads to something else bad.

#### Notes.

1. addiction – зависимость
2. substance – вещество
3. to abuse – злоупотреблять
4. vicious circle – замкнутый круг

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