

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Учреждение образования
«БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ
ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ
И СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ
ПРОФИЛЬ СТРАНЫ ИЗУЧАЕМОГО
ЯЗЫКА И РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Учебно-методическое пособие

Минск
БГАТУ
2011

УДК 811.111 (075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ я7
А65

*Рекомендовано учебно-методическим советом факультета
«Технический сервис в АПК» БГАТУ.
Протокол № 12 от 21 апреля 2011 г.*

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Английский язык. Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь : учебно-методическое пособие для студентов АМФ, ИТФ и ФТС в АПК / сост. *Е. Л. Фербер*. — Минск : БГАТУ, 2011. — 76 с.
ISBN 978-985-519-417-1.

УДК 811.111 (075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ я7

ISBN 978-985-519-417-1

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1. КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ЦЕЛЬ МОДУЛЯ

Данное учебно-методическое пособие «Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь» включает два основных текста, тематический словарь, грамматический минимум, а также серию упражнений (лексических и грамматических), направленных на усвоение требуемого языкового материала и на овладение навыками устной и письменной речи. Вы ознакомитесь с историей, культурой и национальными традициями Великобритании и Беларуси.

В результате изучения пособия студент должен:

• **знать:**

1 уровень (А):

- 1) лексический материал по теме раздела;
- 2) грамматический материал: а) артикли (определенный, неопределенный, нулевой); б) числительные (порядковые, количественные, даты, дроби).

Максимальная оценка знаний на первом уровне (репродуктивном) — 6 баллов.

2 уровень (В): знать и характеризовать:

- 1) лексический материал по теме раздела;
- 2) правила образования и особенности употребления: а) артиклей (определенного, неопределенного, нулевого); б) числительных (порядковых, количественных, дат, дробей).

Максимальная оценка знаний на втором уровне (продуктивном) — 8 баллов.

3 уровень (С): знать, характеризовать и анализировать:

- 1) лексический материал по теме раздела;
- 2) правила образования и особенности употребления: а) артиклей (определенного, неопределенного, нулевого); б) числительных (порядковых, количественных, дат, дробей), способы перевода в разных функциях.

Максимальная оценка знаний на третьем уровне (творческом) — 10 баллов.

• **уметь:**

1 уровень (А):

- 1) анализировать иноязычный текст (структурные, лексические и стилистические особенности) согласно требованиям 1 уровня;
- 2) читать, переводить, понимать тексты по теме раздела;

- 3) вести общение социокультурного и профессионального характера на английском языке по предложенной модели, используя диалогическую речь и монологическую речь;
- 4) понимать иноязычную речь в объеме программной тематики;
- 5) использовать английский язык в качестве инструмента профессиональной деятельности: перевод на русский язык, реферирование профессионально ориентированных текстов.

Максимальная оценка знаний на первом уровне (репродуктивном) — 6 баллов.

2 уровень (B):

- 1) анализировать иноязычный текст (его структурные, лексические и стилистические особенности) с позиций требований к знаниям 2-го уровня;
- 2) читать, переводить, понимать на слух тексты по профилю обучения;
- 3) вести общение профессионального и социокультурного характера на английском языке в различных стандартных ситуациях, пользуясь правилами речевого этикета, сочетая диалогические и монологические формы речи;
- 4) понимать аутентичную иноязычную речь в объеме программной тематики;
- 5) использовать английский язык в качестве инструмента профессиональной деятельности: перевод на русский язык, реферирование профессионально ориентированных текстов.

Максимальная оценка знаний на втором уровне (продуктивном) — 8 баллов.

3 уровень (C):

- 1) анализировать иноязычный текст (структурные, лексические и стилистические особенности) согласно требованиям 3 уровня;
- 2) читать, переводить, понимать тексты по профилю обучения;
- 3) вести общение профессионального и социокультурного характера на английском языке в различных нестандартных ситуациях, пользуясь правилами речевого этикета, сочетая диалогическую речь и монологическую речь;
- 4) понимать аутентичную иноязычную речь сверх программной тематики;
- 5) использовать английский язык в качестве инструмента профессиональной деятельности: перевод с английского языка на русский язык и с русского языка на английский язык, реферирование аутентичных профессионально ориентированных и научных текстов.

Максимальная оценка знаний на третьем уровне (творческом) — 10 баллов.

2. НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ МОДУЛЯ

2.1. Словарь минимум по теме «Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь»

ACTIVE VOCABULARY (Text A)

Nouns

accident	происшествие, авария
agreement	согласие, договор, соглашение
announcement	объявление, извещение, соглашение
anthem	гимн
basin	маленькая бухта, бассейн, резервуар, водоем
body (executive body)	власть, орган; (исполнительная власть, исполнительный орган)
branch	отрасль, ветвь
capital	столица
CIS (Commonwealth of Independent states)	СНГ (Содружество независимых государств)
citizenship	гражданство
competitiveness	конкурентоспособность
consequence	последствие, следствие
countryside	сельская местность; сельские жители
court	суд
culture	культура
declaration	заявление, декларация
deposit	залежь, месторождение
development	развитие, рост, расширение
fascist	фашист
fiber	волокно, ткань, нить
fuel	топливо, горючее
government	правительство; управление
head	глава, руководитель
impact	влияние, воздействие

location	положение, размещение
marsh	болото, топь
population	население
production	производство, продукция; производительность
radioactive	радиоактивность
resources	ресурсы, средства, запасы
science	наука; умение
soil (semi-clay soils)	почва, земля (суглинистые почвы)
state	государство; штат
state power	государственная власть
stone coal	каменный уголь
substances	вещества, частицы; элементы
territory	территория
trade	торговля; занятие; ремесло; профессия
welfare	благополучие; социальное обеспечение

Adjectives

agricultural	сельскохозяйственный
ancient	древний
arable	пахотный
chemical	химический
cultural	культурный
desirable	желательный, желанный
difficult	трудный, сложный
executive	исполнительный, административный
heroic	героический
household	домашний
humid	влажный, сырой
independent	независимый, самостоятельный
industrial	промышленный
international	международный, интернациональный
judicial	судебный
legislative	законодательный
local	местный
main	главный, основной
maritime	морской

mild	мягкий, умеренный
official	официальный, служебный
picturesque	живописный
political	политический
qualitative	качественный, квалифицированный
scientific	научный
significant	значимый, важный, многозначительный
sovereign	суверенный, державный, полномочный
temperate	умеренный

Verbs

to adopt	принимать, усваивать
to belong to	принадлежать, относиться к
to border on	граничить с
to call	называть, вызывать, призывать
to cover	покрывать, закрывать, прикрывать
to descend	снижать(ся), опускаться(ся)
to develop	разрабатывать
to export	экспортировать
to form	создавать, образовывать
to head	возглавлять, руководить, направлять
to import	импортировать
to inhabit	жить, проживать, обитать
to kill	убивать
to pollute	загрязнять
to possess	обладать, владеть
to provide	обеспечивать, снабжать
to receive	получать, принимать
to represent	представлять
to restore	восстанавливать, реставрировать
to situate	находиться, располагаться
to specialize	специализировать(ся)
to vary	меняться, изменяться

Adverbs

approximately	приблизительно, почти
---------------	-----------------------

ACTIVE VOCABULARY (Text B)

Nouns

acreage	площадь земли в акрах
bay	бухта, залив
body	орган, главная часть
cliff	утес, скала
court (Supreme Court)	суд (Верховный суд)
climate	климат
coast	морской берег, побережье
custom	обычай, привычка
difference	разница, различие, разногласие
down	безлесная возвышенность
equipment	оборудование
farmland	сельскохозяйственные угодья
feature	особенность, признак
fog	туман
food	продукты питания, пища
hill	холм
isle (island)	остров
judiciary	судебная, законодательная власть
landscape	ландшафт, пейзаж
legislature	законодательная власть
low	закон, правило
machinery	машины, механизмы
mist	мгла, туман
monarchy	монархия
moorland	земли, поросшие вереском; болотистая местность
mountain	гора
party	партия
peculiarity	специфичность, особенность
power (supreme power)	власть; сила, мощь (верховная власть)
plain	равнина
queen	королева

rank	чин, ранг, разряд, ряд, шеренга
region	область, район, регион
relief	помощь, облегчение, пособие
representative	представитель
sand	песок
scenery	пейзаж, декорация, обзор
shipbuilding	кораблестроение
stretch	протяжение, вытягивание
surface	поверхность
vegetation	вегетация, рост, произрастание, растительность
vote	голосование, избирательный голос

Verbs

to associate	соединять(ся), общаться, сообщаться
to consider	полагать, рассматривать, принимать во внимание
to consist of	состоять из, заключаться в
to elect	выбирать, избирать
to engage	быть занятым, быть помолвленным
to include	заключать, включать
to influence	влиять, оказывать влияние
to lead	руководить, управлять
to remain	оставаться, пребывать
to rule	править, управлять
to supply	снабжать, обеспечивать, поставлять
to survive	выжить, остаться в живых, пережить
to wash	омывать

Adjectives

chief	главный, основной
cold	холодный
constitutional	конституционный
famous	знаменитый, известный
farming	сельскохозяйственный, земледельческий
frequent	частый
golden	золотой, золотистый

industrial	промышленный, производственный
major	главный, крупный
mild	мягкий
mountainous	гористый
natural	естественный, природный
old	старый
party (the Labour party)	партия; собрание; вечеринка (Лейбористская партия)
political	политический
powerful	могущественный, сильный, мощный
rural	сельский, аграрный
unpleasant	неприятный
urban	городской
warm	теплый
wonderful	чудесный, замечательный, удивительный

Adverbs

according to	согласно чему-либо, в соответствии с
widely	широко

Geographical Names

England	Англия
Scotland	Шотландия
The English Channel	принятое в Великобритании название пролива Ла-Манш
The Northern Ireland	Северная Ирландия
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
Wales	Уэльс

2.2. Основные тексты

TEXT A

THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The text contains some information about Belarus. Go through the text and say which facts are new to you.

The Republic of Belarus (the short name is Belarus) is an independent sovereign state. The Declaration of state sovereignty adopted on July 27 1990 clearly defines its goal: to make Belarus the neutral state and its territory — a non-nuclear zone.

Belarus is the presidential republic. The state power is formed and realized in three structures: legislative, executive and judicial. The supreme legislative body of the state power is the two chamber Parliament. The President of the Republic of Belarus is the head of the state. The executive body is the Soviet of Ministers headed by the Prime minister. The judicial power is represented by courts. Local government and self government are carried through local deputy Soviets.

Belarus is a member of the United Nations and a number of other international organizations.

The Republic of Belarus is a small, beautiful country with the heroic past and difficult present. It is situated nearly in the center of Europe in the extreme western part of the East-European Plain within the basins of the Dnieper, the Western Dvina and the Upper Neman. It borders on Poland in the west, the Baltic States, Lithuania and Latvia — in the north-west, on Russia in the north and east, on the Ukraine in the south. It has an area of 207,600 square kilometers and a population of about 10 million: 78 % (percent) of Belarusians, 12 % of Russians, 4 % of Poles and 2 % of Ukrainians. 68 % of the population lives in towns and cities. The largest of which are Minsk, Gomel, Vitebsk, Mogilev, Grodno and Brest.

Belarus is a broad plain. The predominant soils are dernovo-podzol semi-clay soils. One third of the republic's territory is covered with forests. The largest of them are called pushchas. The most beautiful are the Belovezhskaya, the Nalibokskaya which have rich flora and fauna. There are about 20,000 rivers in the republic. They flow into the Baltic

Sea or into the Black Sea. The longest rivers are the Dnieper, the Nieman, the Western Dvina, the Pripyat and the Bug. There are about 10,000 lakes in Belarus. The largest of them is the Naroch, the pride of the republic. Belarus is often called “the land of lakes” or “the blue-eyed” Belarus.

Belarus is situated in the Temperate Zone of 200–500 kilometers away from the Baltic Sea. Marshes cover about 13 % of the republic’s territory and have a very important climatic and hydrologic meaning. The climate of Belarus varies from maritime to continental due to a strong influence of the maritime air of the Atlantic. This results in temperate and mild climate.

Belarus is rich in mineral deposits: potash and stone salts and phosphorites, brown and stone coal, iron ore and ores of colored metals, dolomites, bauxite. There are significant fields of peat, fire-resistant clays, sand used for the production of glass, different construction materials, and mineral water springs as well. Belarus is not rich in energy resources, except for peat, which is widely used as household fuel.

During World War II Belarus suffered greatly. The fascists killed every fourth person living there. But Belarus has restored its cities, rebuilt its economy. But on April 26, 1986 a major accident took place at the 4th power unit of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, which is situated 12 km off the southern border of the Republic of Belarus. Approximately 70 % of the radioactive fallout descended on Belarus, making it the worst contaminated of all the affected countries. About 23 % of the territory, where more than 2 million people inhabited 3,668 towns and villages, was polluted with radioactive substances. The largest damage was caused to Gomel and Mogilyov regions. As a result of the Chernobyl disaster more than 260,000 hectares of arable lands have been taken out of agricultural use, 1,685,000 hectares of forests are radioactively polluted. The most important problem in overcoming the Chernobyl consequences is the integrated radiological and socio-economic rehabilitation of the contaminated territories. It requires significant financial resources. The Chernobyl disaster has had a devastating impact on the economy of the republic. But Belarus is successfully overcoming the difficulties.

Due to the advantageous geographical location, developed net of transportation ways connecting Europe and Asia and possession of the

scientific and technical potential with highly qualified personnel, the economy of Belarus achieves the desirable level. Nowadays the republic trades with many countries of the world increasing the quality and competitiveness of its products in international markets. The following branches of industries have received development: automobile, tractor and agricultural machinery production, machine and bearing production, electronics and electrical engineer industry, oil extraction and processing, mining, the production of artificial fibers, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals industry, the production of construction materials, light and food industries. Belarus exports heavy trucks, tractors, (the trade mark “Belarus” is well known all over the world), tires, refrigerators and freezers, TV-sets, computers, bicycles, potassium fertilizers, chemical fibers and strings, knitwear.

Today Belarus is not only an industrial country but also has developed agriculture, which provides qualitative food products. Agriculture specializes in milk and meat production. The main crops cultivated in the republic are grains (wheat, rye, barley), potatoes, flax, herbs and vegetables (cabbage, carrots, beets), fruits (apples, plums, pears).

Belarus is a republic of well-developed science and culture. The state possesses significant scientific and technical potential. There are 55 higher educational establishments of different types of ownership (45 state higher educational establishments), the National Academy of Sciences and about 400 professional schools. Secondary education is compulsory and free of charge.

The official languages in the Republic of Belarus are Belarussian and Russian.

The capital of Belarus is the city of Minsk. It has a population about 1,8 million. Minsk is the main industrial, political and cultural center of the country.

Notes:

- The two chamber Parliament of the Republic of Belarus consists of the Chamber (House) of Representatives of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic.
- The President is elected by the people of the Republic of Belarus for a term of 5 years.

TEXT B

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Before reading the text, answer these questions:

1. What kind of state is the UK?
2. What is a constitutional monarchy?
3. Which members of the British Royal Family are best known for you? Why?

Here is the text where you can find some new facts about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Read the text and be ready to do the tasks below.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles, which are to the north-west of Europe. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland.

The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244,000 square kilometers. Britain is just under 1,000 km long and some 500 km across in the widest part. The population is more than 57 million. Population density is highest in England and lowest in Scotland. About 80 % of the population is urban. The UK is inhabited by the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. The capital of the country is London. Other major cities include Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh (the capital of Scotland), Cardiff (the capital of Welsh) and Belfast (the capital of the Northern Ireland). Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel which is 34 km wide in its narrowest point. The country is also washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

The surface of Great Britain varies greatly. The northern and western parts of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. There are even two big plains there: the Lancashire Plain and Anglesey. This region is often called England's Little California, because it has some of

the finest coast scenery, with dozens of wonderful bays, stretches of golden sand, and fine cliffs. All the rest (south, east and centre) is a vast plain, which is called the Lowlands. In many parts of Lowland Britain there are groups of rather high hills called the downs. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not long. The most important of them are the Severn, the Thames, the Trent. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous parts of the country.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain. It is mild the whole year round. On a typical January day the temperature remains above freezing point with a little change between day and night. A day in January may be as warm as a day in July, and a day in July may be as cold as a day in January. The English weather is also associated with fogs and mists. The third unpleasant feature of the English weather is frequent rains. In the southeastern parts the weather is not so wet as in the west, the sunny days are more frequent. These differences are connected with the peculiarities of the relief: the Atlantic winds cannot affect the south and the east so much because of the mountains in the north and the west.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. The largest industries are: machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, motor vehicles and aerospace, electronic and electrical engineering, steel, mechanical engineering and metal goods, food and drink, and textiles. There are mineral resources in Great Britain: coal, gas, oil and mineral deposits. Britain has the largest energy resources of any country in the European Union. It is a major world producer of oil and natural gas. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding. About 7 % of the population is engaged in farming. It supplies the whole population with food.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centres of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

The United Kingdom is one of the few countries where a constitutional monarchy has survived with its ages-old customs and traditions. 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 Prime Minister is the leader of the Party that has won the election. The British Parliament is the main law-making body consisting of both the elected representatives of the people (the House of Commons) and the House of

Lords. Its members are not elected but have positions because of their rank or titles of honour. The House of Commons is the larger and more powerful of the two parts of the British Parliament. The House of Lords is the smaller and less powerful of the two parts. The British Parliament sits in the House of Parliament in Westminster. The organs of government in the UK are:

- 1) the legislature which consists of the Queen in Parliament and is the supreme power of the state;
- 2) the executive which consists of: a) the Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown; b) government departments; c) local authorities;
- 3) the judiciary.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties.

2.3. Грамматический минимум

Grammar revision

THE ARTICLES

Артикль — это служебное слово (самостоятельно не употребляется), которое в предложении относится к существительному, определяет его и стоит перед существительным или перед словом, которое его определяет: a museum, a famous museum.

В английском языке существуют артикли: неопределенный — **a, an**, определенный — **the** и нулевой — **zero article**.

Наличие артикля перед существительным исключает употребление перед этим же существительным дополнительных определений в виде указательных, притяжательных или неопределенных местоимений.

Между артиклем (определенным и неопределенным) и существительным может стоять определение только в том случае, если оно выражено прилагательным, порядковым числительным или другим существительным.

Например: an ancient town — старинный город, the second book — вторая книга, the British museum — Британский музей.

Способы употребления неопределенного и определенного артиклей

<i>A / AN</i>	<i>THE</i>
Неопределенный артикль The Indefinite Article	Определенный артикль The Definite Article
a (a pen) an (an apple)	[ðe] the lesson the [ði] apple
Употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе	Употребляется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе и множественном числе.

Имя существительное — подлежащее.	<p>1. При первом упоминании предмета: This is a lamp. A girl came into the room.</p> <p>2. После оборота <i>there is / there was / there will be</i>: There is a picture on the wall.</p>	<p>1. Если артикль относится к определенному предмету или группе предметов в описываемой ситуации: Lay the table. Close the books. The beds here are good.</p>
Имя существительное — именная часть составного именного сказуемого	<p>3. С глаголом <i>to be</i> для классификации людей, животных, вещей: He is a student. It is a car.</p> <p>4. После глаголов <i>to look, to seem, to become</i>: Ann seems a happy woman now. He has become a good engineer.</p>	<p>2. При обозначении предмета, о котором уже говорилось ранее: Nick has moved to a new flat. The flat is comfortable.</p> <p>3. Если имя существительное представляет собой уникальный, единственный в своем роде предмет или явление: the sun; the moon; the earth; the world; the south; the north; the east; the west; the Queen; the President; etc.</p>
Имя существительное — дополнение	<p>5. После глаголов <i>to have, to see, to show, to give, to like, to take, etc.</i>: а) в значении «один предмет»: Can you see a bird in the sky? б) в значении «однократное действие»: Let's have a walk I'll take a shower.</p>	<p>4. Если перед существительным стоит: а) порядковое числительное: We live in the 21st century. Но: He speaks English as a first language. He took a second sandwich (еще один, другой). б) прилагательное в превосходной степени: Minsk is the largest city in Belarus.</p>

<p>6. Перед описательным определением: We met on a wonderful spring morning.</p> <p>7. В восклицательных предложениях после слов <i>what, such, quite, rather</i>: What a pity! It was such a difficult exam!</p> <p>8. С существительными, обозначающими время, расстояние, вес в значении числительного <i>one (один)</i>. We have English lessons twice a week.</p> <p>9. В ряде сочетаний и выражений, которые следует запоминать: a lot of; a number of; a few; a little; in a hurry; as a rule; as a result; to do a favour; to make a mistake; to tell a lie; to go for a walk, etc.</p>	<p>5. Перед субстантивированными прилагательными и причастиями (прилагательными и причастиями, имеющими признаки существительного): The old people don't always understand the youth.</p> <p>6. Если имя существительное: а) имеет при себе уточняющее определение: Where is the money mother left for me? б) употребляется с предлогом <i>of</i>: We didn't like the idea of staying with them for another day. в) выражено словами: <i>all, very, same, left, right, wrong, only, very, next, last (последний), next, (следующий), present, following, main, whole</i>: the same word; the last moment; the left side.</p> <p>7. Если имя существительное обозначает целый класс лиц или предметов: <i>the public; the police; the army, etc.</i> Но: __ man/ __ woman: The dog is a friend of __ man.</p> <p>8. Если имя существительное является обстоятельством места: in the park; at the theatre; on the coast; at the seaside;</p>
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		<p>9. Перед названиями национальностей: the Belarusians, the English, the Russians, но: a Russian, a Dutchman.</p> <p>10. В ряде сочетаний и выражений, которые следует запоминать: in the morning (evening, afternoon); in the past (future); the other day; at the moment; by the way; in the original; in the sun (shade, rain); to tell the truth, etc.</p>
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The «Zero» Article («нулевой артикль»)

<p>1. Перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе: I like _ cats.</p>
<p>2. Перед исчисляемыми существительными в общем значении термина: She doesn't eat _ bread.</p>
<p>3. Перед именами собственными: Ann, Smith, London.</p>
<p>4. Перед существительными, которые являются обращениями: _ Children, keep silent!</p>
<p>5. Если перед существительным стоит притяжательное или указательное местоимение: I saw _ his car near _ my house.</p>
<p>6. Если перед существительным стоит другое существительное в притяжательном падеже: My sister's _ husband is an engineer.</p>
<p>7. Если после существительного стоит количественное числительное, обозначающее номер: John lives in _ flat seven.</p>

<p>8. Если перед существительным стоит отрицание (но не "not"!): I have no _ soup on my plate.</p>																								
<p>9. Перед названиями дней недели, месяцев, времен года, праздников и названиями всех выше перечисленных в сочетании с прилагательным next (будущий) и last (прошлый): See you on _ Monday. _ Next week I am leaving for Scotland. I went to England for my holiday _ last year.</p>																								
<p>10. Перед существительными breakfast, brunch, dinner, lunch, supper, tea, если имеется в виду процесс принятия пищи, часто в сочетаниях типа: to have (cook, make, prepare) breakfast, etc. to be at lunch, etc.</p>																								
<p>11. Перед существительными school, church, work, bed, hospital, etc., если имеется в виду не сам объект или место, а деятельность, связанная с ними: I went to _ school at the age of 6. If the patient doesn't get better, he'll have to go to _ hospital.</p>																								
<p>12. В ряде сочетаний и выражений, которые следует запоминать:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>at present</td> <td>in detail</td> <td>at sunrise/sunset</td> </tr> <tr> <td>for ages</td> <td>at night/dawn</td> <td>by chance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>at first sight</td> <td>by mistake</td> <td>by bus/sea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>out of doors</td> <td>from memory</td> <td>to take/win first place</td> </tr> <tr> <td>by heart</td> <td>from beginning to end</td> <td>to tell lies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>on foot</td> <td>for example/instance</td> <td>to take place</td> </tr> <tr> <td>at home/work</td> <td>in cash/by cheque</td> <td>to pay attention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>in/on time</td> <td>at first</td> <td>to shake hands</td> </tr> </table>	at present	in detail	at sunrise/sunset	for ages	at night/dawn	by chance	at first sight	by mistake	by bus/sea	out of doors	from memory	to take/win first place	by heart	from beginning to end	to tell lies	on foot	for example/instance	to take place	at home/work	in cash/by cheque	to pay attention	in/on time	at first	to shake hands
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on foot	for example/instance	to take place																						
at home/work	in cash/by cheque	to pay attention																						
in/on time	at first	to shake hands																						

Articles with proper names (Артикли с именами собственными)

Название	----	THE	Исключения
планеты	Venus, Mars, (the) Earth	the Sun, the Moon, the earth, the Universe, the Milky Way	the planet (of) Venus

Название	-----	THE	Исключения
стороны света		the North, the Southeast	from East to West
континенты, регионы	Africa, Latin America, Central Asia, Europe	the South Pole, the North Pole, the Arctic, the Highlands, the Lowlands	the Middle/ the Far East, the Crimea, the Cauca- sus, the Riviera, the Ruhr, the Low- lands, the Mid- lands, the High- lands, the North American continent
пустыни		the Sahara (Desert)	
горы	вершины: (Mount) Elbrus	горные цепи: the Alps	
острова, полуострова	Sicily, Alaska	группа остро- вов: the British Isles	the Alaska Peninsula
океаны, моря, озера, реки, проливы	Lake Baikal, Loch/Lough Ness	the Baikal, the (River) Nile, the Atlantic (Ocean), the Suez Canal	the Lake Dis- trict
бухты, водопады	Hudson Bay, Niagara Falls	the Bay of Hud- son	
страны		the Republic, the Union, the Kingdom, the States, the Federation, the Emirates,	the Nether- lands, the Philip- pines, the Argen- tine,

Название	-----	THE	Исключения
		the USA, the UK, the Republic of Belarus (в на- звания входят нарицательные существитель- ные)	the Congo, the Gambia, the Vatican
	England, Argentina western Spain	the England of the 18 th century the west of Spain	
города		Minsk (the Minsk of 1945)	the Hague
улицы, площади, парки	Fifth Avenue, Victory Square, Hyde Park	the M6 (авто- страда), the Bronx, the City, the West/the East End (район города), the Botanic Gar- dens	the High Street, the Main Street, the Mall, the Strand, the Great West Road
мосты	Tower Bridge		The Golden Gate Bridge, The Severn Bridge, The Forth Bridge, The Humber Bridge
аэропорты, вокзалы	Gatwick Airport		
компании, авиалинии	Sony; British Airways		

Название	-----	THE	Исключения
театры, музеи, галереи, достопримечательности, морские суда, газеты	Buckingham Palace, London Zoo, Her Majesty's Theatre, Covent Garden, St. Paul's Cathedral (название места, имя в притяжательном падеже)	the British Museum, the White House, the National Library, the Royal Opera House, the Kremlin, the Titanic, the Times	the London Underground, the Eiffel Tower, the Albert Hall, the Tretjakov Gallery, Stonehenge
магазины, рестораны, гостиницы	Harrods, Foyles, Selfridges, Claridge's, MacDonald's	the grocer's, the White Tower, the Studio Café, the Hilton	
банки	Barclays, Lloyd's Bank	the Bank of England	the World Bank, the IMF
университеты	Minsk State Linguistic University	the Belarusian State University, the University of London	the Open University
организации, партии		the United Nations, the Democratic Party	(the British) Parliament, Congress
музыкальные группы, хор, оркестр		the Beatles, the Bach Choir	
праздники	New Year's Day		
исторические события и периоды		the French Revolution, the Ice Age	
имена, фамилии	Mr. Brown, Aunt Jane, Lord Byron, Doctor/Professor/Captain Lee	the Browns, the writer Dickens, the Tom I told you about	a Mr. Brown (какой-то), a Picasso (произведение)

THE NUMERALS

По своему значению числительные делятся на:

- количественные — указывают на количество предметов и употребляются как прилагательные перед существительными без артикля или притяжательного или указательного местоимения: twenty-seven participants, two thousand dollars;
- порядковые — указывают на порядок предметов, при счете, как правило, употребляются с определенным артиклем the: the third sentence, no: a second time, a third party.

Количественные числительные (the Cardinal Numerals)

1 — one	11 — eleven	21 — twenty one
2 — two	12 — twelve	22 — twenty two
3 — three	13 — thirteen	30 — thirty
4 — four	14 — fourteen	40 — forty
5 — five	15 — fifteen	50 — fifty
6 — six	16 — sixteen	60 — sixty
7 — seven	17 — seventeen	70 — seventy
8 — eight	18 — eighteen	80 — eighty
9 — nine	19 — nineteen	90 — ninety
10 — ten	20 — twenty	100 — a (one) hundred
		0°C — zero degrees Celsius
102 — a (one) hundred and two	1,000 — a thousand	100,000 — a (one) hundred thousand
200 — two hundred	2,000 — two thousand	560,127 — five hundred and sixty thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven
		2,035,349 — two million, thirty-five thousand, three hundred and forty-nine
		1,000,000 — a (one) million
		5,000,000 — five million

Порядковые числительные (the Ordinal Numerals)

Перед порядковыми числительными всегда ставится определенный артикль!		
the 1 st — first	the 11 th — eleventh	the 21 st — twenty-first
the 2 nd — second	the 12 th — twelfth	the 30 th — thirtieth
the 3 ^d — third	the 13 th — thirteenth	the 40 th — fortieth

the 4 th — fourth	the 14 th — fourteenth	the 50 th — fiftieth
the 5 th — fifth	the 15 th — fifteenth	the 60 th — sixtieth
the 6 th — sixth	the 16 th — sixteenth	the 70 th — seventieth
the 7 th — seventh	the 17 th — seventeenth	the 80 th — eightieth
the 8 th — eighth	the 18 th — eighteenth	the 90 th — ninetieth
the 9 th — ninth	the 19 th — nineteenth	the 100 th — the (one) hundredth
the 10 th — tenth	the 20 th — twentieth	

Дроби (Fractions)

Простые Common	<u>Numerator</u> — Числитель <u>Denominator</u> — Знаменатель	1/2 — a one half 1/3 — one third 2/5 — two fifth 23/7 — two and three sevenths
Десятичные Decimals		0.3 — nought (zero) point three 2.35 — two point three five (thirty five) 32.305 — three two (thirty two) point three zero (nought) five
		1/5 ton — a (one) fifth of a ton 2/3 mile — two-thirds of a mile 1/2 hour — half an hour 1/4 hour — a quarter of an hour 1 1/2 hours — one and a half hours / one (an) hour and a half 2 3/4 tons — two and three fourths tons / two tons and three fourths 3 1/4 miles — three and a quarter miles / three miles and a quarter 265/444 — two hundred and sixty five over four hundred and forty-four 0.25 kilometre — nought point two five of a kilometre 12.92 tons — twelve point nine two tons
Проценты Per cent		0.2 % = 0.2 per cent = 0.2 p.c. — nought point two per cent / nought point two of one per cent 1/2 % = 1/2 per cent = 1/2 p.c. — a half per cent / a half of one per cent; 2 % = 2 per cent = 2 p.c. — two per cent 2.5 % — two point five per cent 2 1/2 % — two and a half per cent 50 % — fifty per cent

Notes:

Обратите внимание на согласование дробных числительных с глаголом-сказуемым:

Two thirds of the report **was** devoted to the recent innovation.

Three quarters of the workers **are** to upgrade their professional qualifications.

50 per cent of the machinery **has** to be replaced.

20 per cent of our employees **have** a Bachelor's degree.

Употребление числительных

1. Подлежащее	Put the books in order. Two are lying under the table. Two went there. The first was my friend.
2. Часть сказуемого	They were five. She was the first to do it.
3. Дополнение	How many papers has he written? — He has written five. Of the two books I read, I liked the second better.
4. Определение	We have seen three scientific films. This is my seventh paper.
<i>Перевод: числительными</i>	

Usage peculiarities of the numerals (Особенности использования числительных)

Даты	47 B. C. (Before Christ) — 47 forty seven B. C. (до нашей эры) 100 A. D. (Anno Domini) — one hundred A. D. (нашей эры) 1800 — eighteen hundred / eighteen oh oh 1905 — nineteen oh [ou] five / nineteen hundred and five 1983 — nineteen eighty-three / nineteen hundred and eighty-three 2000 — the year two thousand / twenty hundred 2005 — two thousand and five / twenty oh five / twenty hundred and five the 1960s — the (nineteen) sixties — шестидесятые годы
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	Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными: 16 th January, 2008 (Br.); January 16 th , 2008 (Am.) = the sixteenth of January, twenty oh eight; January the sixteenth, twenty oh eight 10 октября 1984 — on the tenth of October nineteen eighty-four (on October the tenth) in 1963 — in nineteen sixty-three
Время дня	9.00 — It is nine o'clock. It's nine a. m. — ante meridiem, i. e. before midday (до полудня) 10.00 — It is ten o'clock. It's ten p. m. — post meridiem, i. e. after midday (после полудня) 7.30 — half past (after)* seven/seven fifteen 7.15 — a quarter past (after)* seven/fifteen 7.45 — a quarter to (of)* eight/seven forty-five 8.20 — twenty (minutes) past (after)* eight/eight twenty 8.55 — five (minutes) to (of)* nine/eight fifty five 22.00 — twenty two hours
Математические символы	Addition. Сложение 3 + 4 = 7 — Three plus four is seven. Subtraction. Вычитание 10 – 7 = 3 — Ten minus seven is three. Division. Деление 30: 3 = 10 — Thirty divided by three is ten. Multiplication. Умножение 5 × 3 = 15 — Five times three is fifteen.
Тел. номера	56 43 92 — five, six, four, three, nine, two

*American English.

Примечания:

• Числительные *dozen, hundred, thousand, million, billion* употребляются в единственном числе: *three hundred metres, twenty-five billion dollars, several dozen people*.

Форма множественного числа этих числительных встречается в выражениях с предлогом *of*: *dozens of books, millions of people, many thousands of miles*.

• После существительного используется не порядковое, а количественное числительное. Исключения составляют числительные

после собственных имен царей, королей и т. п.: *Book Three — книга третья; no: Elizabeth the Second — Елизавета Вторая*.

• В английском языке в отличие от русского количественные числительные используются для обозначения:

- номеров домов, квартир, комнат: *Oxford Street 52*;
- номеров трамваев, троллейбусов, автобусов, маршрутов самолетов: *Bus 7, Flight Number 67*;
- размеров обуви и предметов одежды: *size forty shoes*;
- номеров упражнений, страниц, параграфов, глав, томов книг: *lesson 2, page 30*.

На письме они обозначаются цифрами, стоящими после определяемого слова. Определяемое существительное в этом случае употребляется без артикля: *World War II (World War Two = the Second World War)*. Но: *She is a size 12 in clothes*.

2.4. Задания для самоконтроля

1. Когда и в каких случаях употребляется определенный артикль?

2. Когда и в каких случаях употребляется неопределенный артикль?

3. Когда и в каких выражениях и сочетаниях артикль не употребляется?

4. Когда и какие артикли употребляются с именами собственными?

5. Как делятся числительные по своему значению?

6. На что указывают: а) количественные числительные; б) порядковые числительные?

7. Для чего используются количественные числительные в английском языке?

8 Вставьте артикли, где необходимо:

1) ... largest undersea tunnel in the world is under the English Channel.

2) This town of our ... days differs greatly from this place of the days of ... Shakespeare.

3) Because he was from ... European Union, he needn't get ... visa to visit Britain.

4) In ... ordinary English town there is usually ... High Street, which is ... principle street of many towns.

9. Назовите следующие цифры (по-английски):

1) 4500

2) 1/5

3) 20 %

4) 10 September

10. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The company is going to employ a few ... people.

a) dozen

b) dozen of

c) doze

2. I just need to borrow some ... of pounds.

a) hundred

b) hundreds

c) hundredth

3. Mr. Govard retired when he was over ...

a) seventy

b) seventies

c) seventeen

4. The document should also be signed by ... person.

a) the third

b) a third

c) third

11. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей:

1. Every (четвертый) year of 366 days is called a leap year.

2. The President's wife is called (Первая Леди).

3. The number of Ministers has been reduced to (две трети).

4. (Сотни) people greeted the Queen heartily.

3. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ

3.1. Учебно-методические материалы к тексту А

LANGUAGE STUDY

Методические рекомендации

В английском языке наиболее распространенными способами расширения и обогащения словарного состава являются: 1) *словопроизводство* — образование новых слов путем прибавления к корню приставок и суффиксов и 2) *конверсия* — от существующего слова без изменения его звуковой или графической формы образуется новое слово, относящееся к другой части речи. Вопрос о том, какой частью речи является такое слово, разрешается на основании его формальных и синтаксических признаков. Такое совпадение форм особенно часто встречается у существительных и глаголов.

(A) Exercise 1. Translate the following phrases formed by the models:

$N + N$ (чего?), $N + N$ (какой?)
 $\uparrow \quad \downarrow$ $\uparrow \quad \downarrow$

Two chamber Parliament, stone salts, water springs, energy resources, household fuel, power unit, power plant, transportation ways, machine production, oil extraction, food industry, trade mark, milk production.

(A) Exercise 2. a) Group the words in columns according to their suffixes and prefixes.

b) Name the parts of speech in each column.

Population, beautiful, various, educational, rebuild, continental, production, independent, organization, radioactively, overcome, international, sovereignty, clearly, legislative, nearly, western, predominant, longest, climatic, significant, difficulty, advantageous, possession, highly, competitiveness, artificial, establishment, widely, restore, arable, rehabilitation, successfully, ownership, secondary, specialize.

(A) Exercise 3. Complete the chart with the different parts of speech. The missing words are from the text A. Mind “conversion”.

VERB		NOUN	
head	возглавлять	head	глава, руководитель
border	—	border	граница
flow	—	flow	течение, поток
power	снабжать энергией	power	—
present	представлять, являть собой	present	—
center	помещать(ся) в центре, концентрировать(ся)	center	—
cover	—	cover	покрывало, обложка
process	—	process	технологический процесс
influence	влиять, оказывать влияние	influence	—
result	—	result	результат, исход
crop	сеять, засеивать; убирать урожай	crop	—
cause	—	cause	причина
damage	повреждать, наносить ущерб, убыток	damage	—

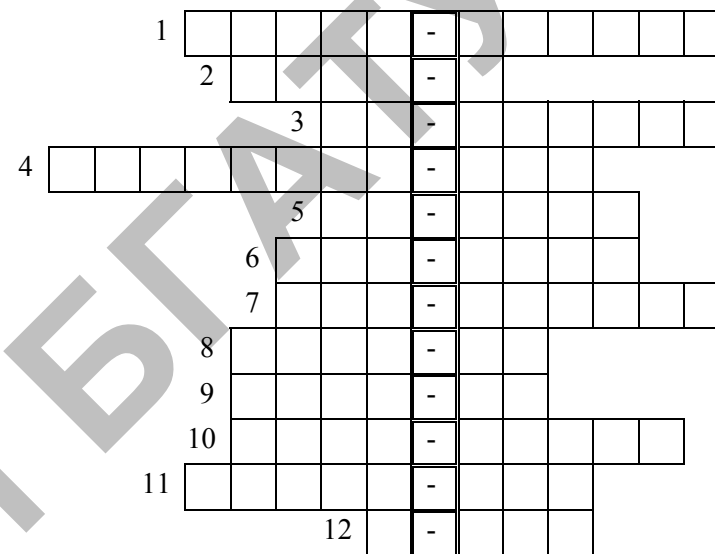
(A) Exercise 4. a) Define the topic each line of the words and phrases belongs to.

- 1) branches, markets, production, export, scientific and technical potential, highly developed;
- 2) independent, presidential, state power, executive, two chamber, judicial;
- 3) affected countries, pollute, damage, radioactive substances, rehabilitation of contaminated territories, disaster;
- 4) the centre of Europe, plain, in the north, border on, an area, is situated.

2. For over 300 million people English is ... the language.
 a. home c. native
 b. mother d. natural
3. Is it possible ... between a hobby and an interest?
 a. differ c. vary
 b. distinguish d. make out
4. Pollution is a great ... of the modern world.
 a. disaster c. accident
 b. explosion d. event
5. Belarus is a place of wise harmony of the ... and soul.
 a. structure c. body
 b. bodyguard d. organ
6. The Belarusians always lived on the ... between paganism and Christianity.
 a. edge c. boundary
 b. limit d. line
7. Belarus has its ... emblem, flag and anthem.
 a. power c. state
 b. official d. government
8. World War II ... affected the country's life.
 a. important c. earnestly
 b. seriously d. thoughtfully
9. The potassium fertilizer extracted in the Soligorsk mines is a major strategic ... of Belarus.
 a. product c. material
 b. commodity d. goods
10. Further ... of the Republic's industry will depend on how fast its technology is updated.
 a. luck c. convenience
 b. happiness d. progress

(C) Exercise 11. Впишите по горизонтали подходящие синонимы к данным словам, и вы найдете зашифрованное послание в вертикальной заштрихованной колонке.

1. sovereign; 2. energy; 3. attractive; 4. very important; 5. ruin;
 6. difficulty; 7. property; 8. alter; 9. force; 10. wood; 11. pollute;
 12. harm.



TEXT STUDY

(A) Exercise 1. Match the columns. Complete the chart with the additional information from the text.

1. state power	a. potash and stone salts and phosphorites, brown and stone coal, iron ore and ores of colored metals, dolomites, bauxite, peat, fire-resistant clays, different construction materials ...
2. borders	continental, mild, temperate ...
3. landscape	automobile, tractor and agricultural machinery production, electronics and electrical engineer industry, oil extraction and processing, mining, the production of artificial fibers, the production of construction materials, light and food industries ...
4. climate	... socio-economic rehabilitation of the contaminated territories
5. mineral deposits	the National Academy of Sciences, 55 higher educational establishments, theatres, cinemas, museums, circuses ...

6. consequences of the Chernobyl tragedy	President, executive, judicial ...
7. industry	milk and ... production
8. agriculture	..., forests, marshes, hills
9. science, culture	Poland in the west, ... in the north-west, Russia in the north and east, the Ukraine in the south

(A) Exercise 2. Choose the correct completion of the following statements:

1. The Republic of Belarus...
 - a. is a fully self-governing state.
 - b. depends upon other countries for a territory.
 - c. is dependent in foreign affairs.
2. Due to its geographical position our land...
 - a. has never been involved in any military conflicts.
 - b. has always been very attractive for many foreign countries.
 - c. hasn't the tragic past.
3. Most people in the country live in...
 - a. the urban areas.
 - b. the countryside.
 - c. agrotowns.
4. Belarus is self-sufficient in...
 - a. gold and silver.
 - b. peat and wood.
 - c. oil and gas.
5. The Chernobyl nuclear power station explosion may be considered...
 - a. as a tragedy that caused insignificant budgetary costs.
 - b. as a minor accident that didn't turn the affected territories into zones of crisis.
 - c. the biggest disaster of the 20th century.
6. In Belarus a powerful base for production of ... exists.
 - a. ships and liners
 - b. airplanes and helicopters
 - c. computers and electronic devices

(B) Exercise 3. Make sure you can answer the questions below.

1. What kind of state is Belarus?

2. What are the colours of our national flag?
3. Is it situated in the very heart of Europe? What countries does it border on?
4. Belarus is a small country, isn't it?
5. How many regions is Belarus made of?
6. What is the climate of Belarus modified by?
7. Does the Republic mine any mineral deposits?
8. What branches hold the leading position in the country's economy?
9. Can Belarus be proud of its science and culture as well?

(B) Exercise 4. a) Which of the following statements do you agree with? Correct the false ones. Try to be original. Begin with:

- I'm afraid that's wrong;
 That's not quite so;
 On the contrary;
 I don't think so;
 According to the text...;
 As far as I remember...;
 As far as I know....

1. The Republic of Belarus is a presidential republic.
2. The goods produced in the republic enjoy a high reputation in many countries.
3. Belarus suffered greatly during its long history.
4. Belarus is a landlocked country.
5. Forests and woodlands are the least important ecosystems for wildlife, which is widely represented.
6. The Republic of Belarus is rich in its own energy resources.
7. The Belarusians constitute fifty eight % of the population.
8. The climate of the republic is moderately continental.
9. The landscape of Belarus is boring.
10. The after-effects of the explosion at the Chernobyl atomic power station are tragic for Belarus.

b) Order the right sentences (10) from exercise 4 according to the gist of the text.

(B) Exercise 5. Divide the text into logical parts. Find key sentences in each part.

(C) Exercise 6. Check your memory. Don't look at the text. What do these numbers refer to?

55; 3,688; 78 %; 1,800,000; 20,000; 200–300; 26.04.1986; 12 %; 4th; 27.07.1990.

DISCUSSION

(A) Exercise 1. Speak about the country you live in. Use exercise 4(b) for help.

(B) Exercise 2. You are getting ready to make an advertising leaflet about Belarus. What facts will be mentioned in it?

(C) Exercise 3. What sort of problem occurred in Belarus with deficiency of its own hydrocarbon raw materials? How this deficiency should be compensated?

(C) Exercise 4. Think about the future of our country. What are your predictions for the next ten years? What do you think will happen in Belarus?

3.2. Учебно-методические материалы к тексту В

TEXT BASED ASSIGNMENTS (TEXT B)

LANGUAGE STUDY

(A) Exercise 1. Which part of speech are these words? Say how the words are formed. Mind the word building. Translate the words into Russian.

1) northern, widest, population, density, greatly, mountainous, wonderful, golden, typical, unpleasant, southeastern, sunny, difference, peculiarity, highly, equipment, producer, shipbuilding, expensive, election, legislature, judiciary, representative, honour;

2) north-west, southeastern, ages-old, law-making

(B) Exercise 2. Pick out of the text the key words for the following topics:

- territory, population;
- surface;
- economy;
- constitutional monarchy

(B) Exercise 3. Which words go together?

e. g. narrowest warm waters point
 ↑ ↑
 ↓ ↓

- 1) occupy, coast, territory, scenery;
- 2) machinery, population, density, equipment;
- 3) energy, government, departments, resources;
- 4) unpleasant, transport, equipment, feature;
- 5) ages-old, constitutional, customs, monarchy.

(B) Exercise 4. Match the word in A and its antonym in B. Some words in B are odd.

A. frequent; include; freeze; wet; expensive; urban; survive; separate; fine;

B. die; cheap; exclude; ugly; melt; equipment; connect; rural; dry; seldom; density.

(B) Exercise 5. Find words in the text that mean the following:

Stay alive; get smth by using effort or skill; live in; connect things in our mind; living in a town or city; not costing anything; one of the main masses of land in the world; the process of voting for people; thick mist; give smb a job.

(B) Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

1. He has a first-class knowledge of British ----- . 2. The plant supplies the country with necessary electronic ----- . 3. ----- is second nature. 4. Neither the President nor his ----- are going to attend the National Assembly. 5. 50 % of the ----- has to be replaced. 6. Many people are registered to vote in next month's ----- . 7. The ----- is providing care for the sick, the aged, and the poor. 8. China is one of the fastest ----- countries in the world. 9. In addition to two large islands Great Britain ----- over five hundred small islands. 10. The British Isles lie off the north-west ----- of Europe.

machinery; developing; coast; equipment; election; law; custom; government; includes; representatives

(B) Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary:

1. The sun rises --- the east and sets --- the west. 2. Some people like to live --- the mountains, but most people live --- the plains. 3. The mission of our company is to supply the plant --- a quality product. 4. On the western coast Great Britain is washed --- the Atlantic Ocean and --- the Irish Sea. 5. London consists --- many parts and they are all very different --- each other. 6. A great proportion of the population is engaged --- industry. 7. The cool wind that blows --- the sea greatly influence --- the weather. 8. This question is not connected --- our problem. 9. Everest is the highest mountain --- the world. 10. The energy consumed --- Britain comes --- coal, oil, natural gas and nuclear power.

(C) Exercise 8. Paraphrase the words and word combinations given in bold type. Use the active vocabulary.

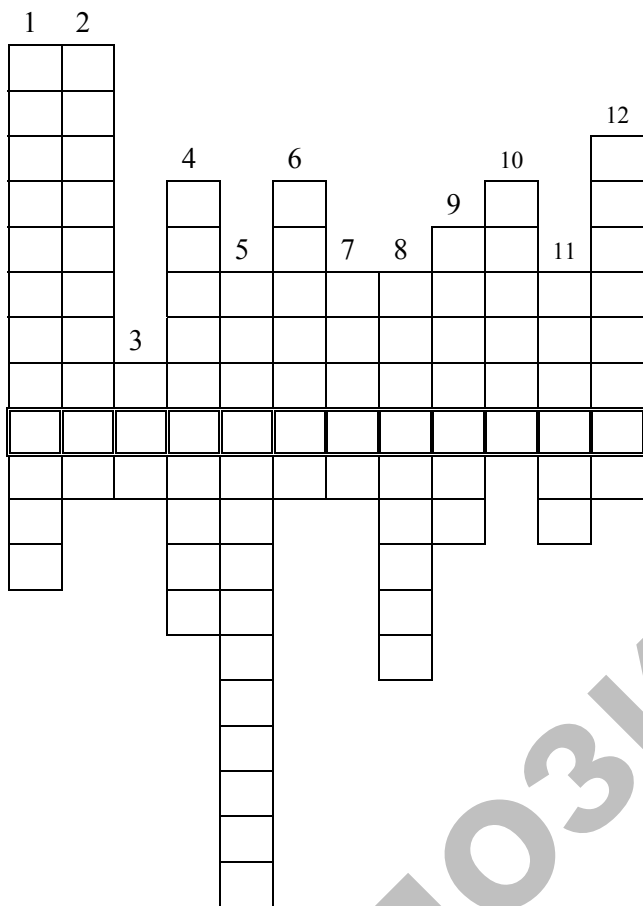
1. I don't like **humid** weather. 2. Most of London's places of interest **are placed** in the north of the river Thames. 3. If a country has no mineral **deposits** it has to rely on imports. 4. The House of Lords cannot seriously **affect** the process of law-making in Parliament. 5. Water **becomes ice** at the temperature of 0 degrees C. 6. **The number of people** living in this country is increasing by 2 % **each year**. 7. The House of Commons **consists of** more than 600 **chosen by vote** members. 8. He **could not improve** his business this year. 9. Britain's **major** branches of economy **consist of** iron and steel. 10. Fourteen bridges **link** the two sides of the river Thames.

(C) Exercise 9. Give the English equivalents and match columns A and B.

A	B
1. Being a constitutional monarch...	...as a member of the Parliament.
2. There are many general expressions in English, which show...	...современное оборудование.
3. Мистер Браун был избран на выборах...	...у нее мало природных ресурсов.
4. Правительство определилось с...	...один остров.
5. Our workshop has...	...включая шесть карт Великобритании.
6. Everybody is equal...	...королева не принимает никаких важных политических решений.
7. It is an extremely poor country:облачно, дождливо и туманно весь день.
8. England, Scotland and Wales...	...перед законом.
9. This atlas contains fifty maps,on the date of the next general election.
10. It will remain...	...важность погоды и жизни людей.

(C) Exercise 10. Впишите по вертикали подходящие синонимы к данным словам, и вы найдете зашифрованное послание в горизонтальной отмеченной колонке.

1. educated; 2. people; 3. humid; 4. variation; 5. official; 6. live;
7. beach; 8. power; 9. contain; 10. habit; 11. participate; 12. lovely.



TEXT STUDY

(A) Exercise 1. Each of these sentences refers to one of the paragraphs of the text. Say where these 4 sentences will fit.

1. The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: mountainous and lowland.
2. Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy.
3. The main fields of British economy are: machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy, electronics, etc.
4. In addition to two large islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small islands.

(A) Exercise 2. Answer "yes" or "no" questions.

1. Is Great Britain situated on the continent?
2. Is Great Britain one of the most densely populated countries in the world?
3. Does the surface of the country vary little?
4. Are there few beautiful lakes in the mountainous parts of the country?
5. It is often foggy and rainy on the British Isles, isn't it?
6. Can the Atlantic winds affect the south and the east of the greatest island?
7. Is Great Britain rich in mineral deposits?
8. Being a constitutional monarch, the Queen does not make any major political decisions, does she?
9. Is the House of Lords the larger and more powerful of the two parts of the British Parliament?

(B) Exercise 3. Match the beginnings and the endings of the sentences. Develop the idea given in the text.

1. The official name of the country is...	...to become self-sufficient in this energy source.
2. The UK consists of...	...you never know what it will be like in some hours.
3. The country is washed by...	...the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

4. The weather in Britain is so changeable that...	...the Parliament with two Chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
5. The discovery of oil in the North Sea has enabled Britain...	...four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland.
6. Great Britain is...	...the English Channel, the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
7. The Queen reigns, but...	...highly industrialized country.
8. Laws are made by...	...she doesn't rule.

(A) Exercise 4. How much have you learnt about Great Britain? Check yourself. Match the questions and answers to them.

1. What is the full formal title of the country?
2. How many parts does Great Britain consist of? What are their names?
3. How large is the country?
4. What is its population?
5. What is Great Britain surrounded by?
6. What is the climate of the British Isles modified by?
7. Why is Great Britain famous all over the world for its weather?
8. What are the most important industrial centres of Great Britain?
9. What kind of state is a constitutional monarchy?
10. Who is the head of state in Great Britain?

- a) The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean, The North Sea, the Irish Sea and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate.
- b) Officially the head of the state is the Queen (or the King). However, the power of the Queen is not absolute. She acts only on the advice of the ministers and Parliament.
- c) The country occupies about 244,000 square kilometers.
- d) the Queen.
- e) It comprises four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland.
- f) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- g) more than 57 million.
- h) The British climate has a bad reputation. It is mild and humid. The weather is changeable. There are often fogs and mists.
- i) Great Britain lies on islands and is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, the North Sea, and the English Channel.

g) London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

(B) Exercise 5. Which of the following statements do you agree with? Correct the false ones. Try to be original. Begin with:

I'm afraid that's wrong;
That's not quite so;
On the contrary;
I don't think so;
According to the text...;
As far as I remember...;
As far as I know....

1. Great Britain is surrounded by water on all sides and is separated from Europe by the North Sea and the English Channel.
2. Great Britain has a very good position as it lies on the crossways of the sea routs from Europe to different parts of the world.
3. The British Isles are washed by the North Sea, the Pacific Ocean and the English Channel.
4. On the British Isles very few people live on a huge territory.
5. The UK is a multinational state.
6. Thanks to the Gulf Stream the climate of Great Britain is mild.
7. The British love to complain about the weather.
8. The UK is famous for its up-to-date industry.
9. A constitutional monarch is one who can rule without the support of the parliament.
10. The House of Commons is the main law-making body consisting of the elected representatives of the people.

(B) Exercise 6. Order the right sentences (10) from exercise 4 according to the gist of the text.

(B) Exercise 7. Divide the text into logical parts. Find key sentences in each part. Entitle the parts.

DISCUSSION

(A) Exercise 1. What sort of problem(s) occurs (occur) in a country with a large population living on a small land area?

(B) Exercise 2. In Britain, they look to the Queen not only as their head of the state, but also as the symbol of their nation's unity.

(B) Exercise 3. When people talk about the Parliament they often talk about the House of Commons. Why?

(C) Exercise 4. Imagine that you are a teacher giving a lesson on geography. Speak about Great Britain and its parts, the climate, industry and political system.

(C) Exercise 5. Compare the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Belarus. What do Belarus and Great Britain have in common? What is different about them?

a) Make a chart like the one below.

Things in common	Different things
1. beautiful lakes...	1. mountains in Great Britain....

b) Speak about the two countries. Use your chart for help if you need.

(C) Exercise 6. Do you agree with the proverbs?

1. Every country has its customs.
2. So many countries, so many customs.
3. When at Rome, do as Romans do.
4. There's no place like home.
5. Every bird likes its own nest.

3.3. Grammar revision

THE ARTICLES

(A) Exercise 1. Look at the following pairs of sentences. For each pair fill one blank with "a", "an" and the other with "the".

1. Is there ... bookshop in Kedyshko Street?
I bought this at ... bookshop in Kedyshko Street.
2. London is easily ... biggest city in Britain.
Manchester is ... big city in the north of England.
3. Agatha Christie was ... well-known writer of detective stories.
Agatha Christie was ... writer who invented Hercule Poirot.
4. The police are looking for ... young man aged about 23.
... young man the police are looking for is about 23.
5. I learn to drive ... car when I was eighteen.
Dad, can I borrow ... car tonight?
6. My uncle used to be ... dentist before he retired.
Author Brown is ... dentist who lives next door to my parents.

(A) Exercise 2. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. We took ... trip around London on top of ... double-decker and saw ... most of the famous sights.

a. the, the, —	c. a, the, the
b. the, a, the	d. a, a, —
2. Being at ... home I usually go to ... bed early.

a. the, —	c. —, —
b. —, the	d. —, a
3. Helen is a very good pianist. She plays ... piano very well.

a. the	c. a
b. an	d. —
4. Do you know what you will have achieved by ... year 2020?

a. the	c. a
b. an	d. —
5. A person with a good education usually gets ... better job.

a. —	c. the
b. a	d. an
6. Interference with nature often brings ... disaster.

a. a	c. an
b. the	d. —

1. Here is (тысяча долларов) I owe you.
2. (Компьютер) has already changed our lives dramatically.
3. Of (семь) Wonders of the World, I've only visited the Pyramids.
4. The aim to do some physical activity (три раза в неделю) is to keep good health.
5. (Резиденция Премьер-министра) is in Downing Street 10, close to the Whitehall.
6. (Банк Ллойда) is one of the oldest banks in Great Britain.
7. The President's wife is called (Первая Леди).
8. Belarus declared its independence at the end of (двадцатого века).
9. The number of Ministers has been reduced to (две трети).
10. (Сотни) people greeted the Queen heartily.
11. In the middle of (шестидесятых годов) many European countries experienced an economic boom.

THE NUMERALS

(B) Exercise 1. Choose one of the given answers.

1. The total population of Minsk is about two
 - a. millions people
 - b. million people
 - c. million of people
 - d. millions of people
2. ... annual international conference was held on
 - a. The fourth; the 2nd of February
 - b. Fourth; 2 February
 - c. A fourth; February the 2nd
 - d. The fourth's; February 2
3. Belarus fought successfully in the
 - a. World War Second
 - b. World War Secondh
 - c. World War Two
 - d. World War Twoth
4. More than ... ago the Romans founded a small settlement on the River Thames. They called it Londinum.
 - a. two thousand years
 - b. two thousand of years
 - c. two thousands years
 - d. two of thousand years
5. The English language is now spoken by over ... worldwide.
 - a. two billion people
 - b. two billion peoples
 - c. two billions people
 - d. two billion of people
6. Trafalgar Square was built early in the ... to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar.
 - a. 19th century
 - b. 19 century
 - c. the 19 century
 - d. the 19th century

7. Columbus crossed the Atlantic in
 - a. the seventy days
 - b. seventy days
 - c. seventy day
 - d. seventies days
8. This castle was built at the times of
 - a. the Henry Fifth
 - b. Henry Fifth
 - c. Henry the Fifth
 - d. the Henry Fifth
9. The hotel is only a ... drive from the airport.
 - a. two-hours'
 - b. two-hour
 - c. two hour's
 - d. two hours
10. My friends are renting a ... house somewhere in Scotland.
 - a. hundredth-year-old
 - b. hundred-year-old
 - c. hundred-years-old
 - d. hundreds-years-old
11. This is a ... book. Why don't you open ... page five?
 - a. fifty pages'
 - b. fifty page
 - c. fifty pages, the
 - d. fifty page, the

(B) Exercise 2. Write these numbers in English.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1) 567 | 7) 9 May |
| 2) 6,5 | 8) -3° Centigrade |
| 3) 3,267 | 9) (In) 2007 |
| 4) 8,93 | 10) 3,000,000,000 |
| 5) 2,359,000 | 11) 1/3 |
| 6) 58 % | 12) 2/5 |

(B) Exercise 3. Answer the questions. Write the numbers in full.

1. How many minutes are there in two hours?
2. How many kilometers are there in a mile?
3. What is your normal temperature?
4. How much do you weigh?
5. How many cents are there in \$2.5?
6. How many days are there in a year?
7. When were you born?
8. What is your telephone number?
9. What is the number of your flat?
10. What is the approximate population of Belarus?

(B) Exercise 4. There are 5 mistakes in the text. Find them.

The Channel Tunnel is not just one tunnel. It consists of the three tunnels, each thirty miles long. It is the two longest tunnels in the world. It cost ten billions pounds to build.

(C) Exercise 5. Translate into English. Write the numbers in full.

1. Подождите полчаса, пожалуйста.
2. 3668 белорусских городов и деревень были загрязнены радиоактивными веществами.
3. Беларусь занимает территорию в 207 600 км².
4. На митинге присутствовало 2 тысячи студентов.
5. Тысячи студентов заканчивают высшие учебные заведения Беларуси ежегодно.
6. Одна четверть равна 25 %.
7. Один дюйм (inch) равен двум с половиной сантиметрам.
8. Эти дома были построены в 90-е гг. XIX в.
9. Декларация о государственной независимости Республики Беларусь была принята 27 июля 1990 года.
10. Континенты занимают 30 % поверхности земли.

**4. ЗАДАНИЯ ПО УПРАВЛЯЕМОЙ
САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЕ
И РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ИХ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ**

Методические рекомендации

Студенту необходимо вспомнить изученный теоретический материал о начальном техническом переводе, грамматических особенностях технического английского языка, переводе технических терминов, последовательности работы при переводе, а также методике составления реферата и аннотации, образцы клиширования рефератов и аннотаций на иностранном языке, образцы реферата и аннотации на иностранном языке.

Предлагаются задания для УСРС 3 уровней сложности:

- уровень А — максимальная оценка 6;
- уровень В — максимальная оценка 8;
- уровень С — максимальная оценка 10.

Уровень сложности заданий определяется количеством знаков на перевод, степенью сложности текста.

Каждый уровень УСРС по модулю содержит 3 задания:

1. Translate the highlighted paragraph. Use the dictionary. (Переведите выделенный фрагмент текста, используйте словарь.)
2. Make up a plan of the text. Find and write down the key words to each point of the plan. (Составьте план текста, найдите и выпишите ключевые слова к каждому пункту плана.)
3. Make up a summary of the text. (Составьте реферат текста.)

Образцы УСРС по модулю

«Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь»

Уровень А

POLESYE IN SOUTHERN AMERICA

Task 1. Translate the highlighted paragraph. Use the dictionary.

The production association "Gomselmash" will supply foders, harvesting complexes "Palesse FS80" to Argentina.

All the machines will be at the disposal of "Gomselmash" branch established in San Francisco of Argentine province Cordoba. The service centre employees will carry out an assembly, a checkout, and pre-

sales preparation of this equipment. Afterwards the machines will be supplied to the buyers.

According to the Head of Sales Department to far abroad Igor Korotkevich, the association pays special attention to the issues of development of the Argentine branch. The tests of the updated machines can be carried out in January-March in Argentina.

Now the production association "Gomselmash" has 12 branches, representative offices, dealer, and technical centers in the countries of far abroad. Two trading houses and more than 60 dealer centers represent the interests of the Belarusian enterprises in Russian regions, and three dealer centers in Ukraine.

Task 2. Make up a plan of the text. Find and write down the keywords to each point of the plan.

Task 3. Make up a summary of the text.

Уровень В

EFROSINYA POLOTSKAYA

Task 1. Translate the highlighted paragraph. Use the dictionary.

Efrosinya Polotskaya was born in Polotsk in the family of Izyaslavovichy in 1100. She was the granddaughter of the famous Vseslav Charodey. She was a highly educated person of that period. She was well aware of both Christian and pagan beliefs. At the age of 12 she refused to marry and entered the Convent as the rest of the members of the family were sent to the Byzantine Empire. First she was a nun and later Mother Superior of the Convent.

She did a lot of charitable work. She founded the Spas-Efrosinya church in Polotsk. On her request in 1161 a famous jeweler Laser Bogsha created a Cross to symbolize Christianity in Belarus and the unity of the nation. Efrosinya Polotskaya raised her voice against intestine strife which could destroy the state. The Cross was decorated with gold, silver and precious stones. There were icons of saints, the founders of the Christianity, Efrosinya and her parents on it. It became a national sacred thing. In 1173 Efrosinya decided to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Some months later she got seriously ill and died. She was buried in Jerusalem. Twelve years later the body was transported to Kiev and then returned to Polotsk to be reburied in Spass-Efrosinya church which she had founded.

Now Efrosinya Polotskaya is considered to be the protectress of Belarus. Paying tribute to her great service to the Motherland, the Belarusians restored the Cross of Efrosinya Polotskaya and placed it in the Spass-Efrosinya church in 1998. It has become one of the sacred things in Belarus.

Task 2. Make up a plan of the text. Find and write down the keywords to each point of the plan.

Task 3. Make up a summary of the text.

Уровень С

Farmland

Task 1. Translate the highlighted paragraph. Use the dictionary.

For centuries the land in Britain had been farmed in open fields, divided into strips, which the farmers and peasants rented from the Lord of the manor. The cattle grazed on the commons. The Industrial Revolution changed everything. The big landowners got an opportunity to get rid of this strip farming, so that more efficient methods of farming might be used. Parliament passed the so-called Enclosure Acts by which the landowners could force the peasants to give up their strips of land, in exchange for a few shillings. Gradually the common land was enclosed too, the woods were cut down and the large fields of crops took their place. These new farms grew more corn than the strips had done, and the landowners made their fortunes. But poor peasants, finding that the few shillings paid to them for their land did not last long, began to leave the villages, and a great movement from country to towns started. As a result English industry and manufacturing began to grow rapidly and agriculture was losing its share in national economy. But even nowadays, when only about 10 per cent of population are classified as "rural", agriculture did not lose its significance.

The grass land occupies about two thirds of the total land used for agricultural purpose. Due to the peculiarities of British climate, the grass remains green all the year round. This grass is food for cattle and sheep is the basis for dairy farming (milk products and meat).

Task 2. Make up a plan of the text. Find and write down the keywords to each point of the plan.

Task 3. Make up a summary of the text.

5. ПРИМЕРЫ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ МОДУЛЯ

5.1. Образец итогового лексико-грамматического теста по модулю «Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь»

Методические рекомендации для написания итогового лексико-грамматического теста по модулю

Для написания итогового лексико-грамматического теста по модулю необходимо:

1. Повторить теоретический грамматический материал по модулю из раздела «Научно-теоретическое содержание модуля».
2. Повторить словарь-минимум лексических единиц и речевых моделей по теме «Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь» (тексты А, В).
3. Выполнять задания в том порядке, в каком они даны в тесте.

Exercise 1. Choose the best form in each sentence.

1. The total population of Minsk is over two ... (hundreds millions people, hundred million people).
2. "The Independent" is one of ... (the, —) UK's most popular newspapers.
3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated to ... (the north-west, the north-east) of Europe.
4. Secondary education in Britain is ... (compulsory, voluntary).
5. The head of the Soviet of Ministers of the Republic is the ... (Prime Minister, Government).

Exercise 2. Choose the best form in each sentence.

1. The survey showed that up to ... (90 of per cents, 90 per cent, 90 of per cent) of UK employers use part-time and temporary workers.
2. Joseph Conrad, ... (a, the, —) famous English novelist, couldn't speak English until he was 47.
3. The United Kingdom is ... (a constitutional monarchy, a parliamentary republic, an absolute monarchy).

4. The British Parliament consists of two ... (chambers, buildings, palaces): the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

5. Nowadays the Republic of Belarus has become a ... (sovereign, soviet, executive) independent state.

Exercise 3. Complete these sentences with the right variant.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and ... (a, —, the, an) Northern Ireland is the official name of the British Kingdom, including England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

2. The fourth annual international conference was held on ... (the second of May, two of May, second of May, the two of May).

3. Belarus declared its ... (independence, comunity, parliament, low) at the end of the twentieth century.

4. The House of Commons is the real governing ... (body, state, unit, center) of the United Kingdom.

5. In the middle of Trafalgar Square we can see Nelson's Column with the ... (statue, project, building, place).

**5.2. Задания для рубежного контроля по модулю
«Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль
страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь»**

**Методические рекомендации для рубежного контроля
по уровням сложности**

(А) Студенты должны знать словарь-минимум лексических единиц и речевых моделей по теме «**Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь**»; уметь осуществлять перевод отдельных предложений по теме с английского языка на русский язык; уметь отвечать на общие вопросы по теме; уметь сделать устное сообщение по любой из ситуаций уровня А (6–8 развернутых предложений).

(В) Студенты должны знать словарь-минимум лексических единиц и речевых моделей по теме «**Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь**»; уметь осуществлять перевод отдельных словосочетаний и простых предложений по теме с русского языка на английский язык; уметь отвечать на вопросы по теме; уметь вести беседу по любой из ситуаций уровня В (8–10 развернутых предложений).

(С) Студенты должны знать словарь-минимум лексических единиц и речевых моделей по теме «**Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь**»; уметь осуществлять перевод предложений по теме с русского языка на английский язык; уметь отвечать на вопросы по теме (высказать свою точку зрения); вести беседу по одной из ситуаций уровня С (10–15 развернутых предложений).

**Перечень ситуаций для рубежного контроля
по уровням сложности**

Уровень А

1. Speak about the geographical position of Belarus. Use the following words: is situated; borders on; an area; a population; a broad plain; is covered with.

2. Speak about the geographical position of Great Britain. Use the following words: is situated; occupies; urban; is separated from; is washed by; a surface.

3. Give a brief summary of Belarus (geographical position, political system, climate and weather).

4. Give a brief summary of Great Britain (geographical position, political system, climate and weather).

Уровень В

5. You are a travel agent. Tourists enjoy your trips to Great Britain. Do your best to sell a trip to Great Britain.

6. Your friend asks you to help him write a survey about Belarus. What information would you use?

7. Prepare a presentation on your country. Speak about its geographical position, the parts it is made of, its landscape and climate, history and present.

8. You are a travel agent. Advertise your country to the tourists.

9. You are preparing to be a tour guide of your country. Incorporate as many details as possible to attract tourists to Belarus.

10. Create a booklet providing information for tourists about Great Britain

11. Make an oral presentation on your country. Describe its landscape, climate, economy, political system, etc.

Уровень С

12. What do you think will happen in your country in ten years? What are your prediction for the next ten years?

13. Great Britain is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, isn't it? In what parts of Great Britain do most (few) people live? Why?

14. You take part in the students' conference. The subjects of your report is "Economy of the Republic of Belarus". Give examples that some branches of our industry and agriculture have already achieved high levels. Our people can be proud of many Belarussian brands.

6. ОТВЕТЫ К ТЕСТОВЫМ ЗАДАНИЯМ

6.1. Ответы к заданиям для самоконтроля

1. *Определенный артикль употребляется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе и множественном числе в случаях:*

- 1) если артикль относится к определенному предмету или группе предметов в описываемой ситуации;
- 2) при обозначении предмета, о котором уже говорилось ранее;
- 3) если имя существительное представляет собой уникальный, единственный в своем роде предмет или явление;
- 4) если перед существительным стоит:
 - а) порядковое числительное;
 - б) прилагательное в превосходной степени;
- 5) перед субстантивированными прилагательными и причастиями (прилагательными и причастиями, имеющими признаки существительного);
- 6) если имя существительное:
 - а) имеет при себе уточняющее определение;
 - б) употребляется с предлогом;
 - в) выражено словами: all, very, same, left, right, wrong, only, very, last (последний), next (следующий), present, following, main, whole: the same word; the last moment; the left side;
- 7) если имя существительное обозначает целый класс лиц или предметов: the public; the police; the army, etc;
- 8) если имя существительное является обстоятельством места;
- 9) перед названиями национальностей;
- 10) в ряде сочетаний и выражений, которые следует запоминать.

2. *Неопределенный артикль употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе:*

- 1) при первом упоминании предмета;
- 2) после оборота there is / there was / there will be;
- 3) с глаголом to be для классификации людей, животных, вещей;
- 4) после глаголов to look, to seem, to become;
- 5) после глаголов to have, to see, to show, to give, to like, to take, etc. :
 - а) в значении «один предмет»;
 - б) в значении «однократное действие»;
- 6) перед описательным определением;

7) в восклицательных предложениях после слов what, such, quite, rather;

8) с существительными, обозначающими время, расстояние, вес в значении числительного one (один);

9) в ряде сочетаний и выражений, которые следует запоминать: a lot of; a number of; a few/a little; in a hurry; as a rule; as a result; to do a favour; to make a mistake; to tell a lie; to go for a walk, etc.

3. *Артикль не употребляется:*

- 1) перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе;
- 2) перед исчисляемыми существительными в общем значении термина;
- 3) перед именами собственными;
- 4) перед существительными, которые являются обращениями;
- 5) если перед существительным стоит притяжательное или указательное местоимение;
- 6) если перед существительным стоит другое существительное в притяжательном падеже;
- 7) если после существительного стоит количественное числительное, обозначающее номер;
- 8) если перед существительным стоит отрицание (но не not!);
- 9) перед названиями дней недели, месяцев, времен года, праздников и названиями всех выше перечисленных в сочетании с прилагательным next (будущий) и last (прошлый);
- 10) перед существительными breakfast, brunch, dinner, lunch, supper, tea, если имеется в виду процесс принятия пищи;
- 11) перед существительными school, church, work, bed, hospital, etc., если имеется в виду не сам объект или место, а деятельность, связанная с ними;
- 12) в ряде сочетаний и выражений, которые следует запоминать.

4. *См. таблицу «Артикли с именами собственными» (с. 22).*

5. *По своему значению числительные делятся на количественные и порядковые.*

6. *Количественные* — указывают на количество предметов и употребляются как прилагательные перед существительными без артикля или притяжательного или указательного местоимения; *порядковые* — указывают на порядок предметов, при счете, как правило, употребляются с определенным артиклем the.

7. В английском языке в отличие от русского количественные числительные используются для обозначения:

- номеров домов, квартир, комнат;
- номеров трамваев, троллейбусов, автобусов, маршрутов самолетов;
- размеров обуви и предметов одежды;
- номеров упражнений, страниц, параграфов, глав, томов книг.

На письме они обозначаются цифрами, стоящими после определяемого слова. Определяемое существительное в этом случае употребляется без артикля: *World War II (World War Two = the Second World War)*.

8. 1) the;
2) —; —;
3) the; a;
4) an; the; the.
9. 1) four thousand five hundred;
2) a one five;
3) twenty per cent
4) the tenth of September; (September the tenth).
10. 1) a
2) b
3) a
4) b
11. 1. four
2. the First Lady
3. two thirds
4. hundreds of

6.2. Ответы к итоговому лексико-грамматическому тесту по модулю «Социокультурный и социально-политический профиль страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь»

Exercise 1.

1. hundred million people
2. the
3. the north-west
4. compulsory
5. Prime Minister

Exercise 2.

1. 90 per cent
2. the
3. a constitutional monarchy
4. chambers
5. sovereign

Exercise 3.

1. —
2. the second of May
3. independence
4. body
5. statue

7. ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Дополнительные тексты

Чтение как вид речевой деятельности — очень важный источник информации. Чтение литературы на иностранном языке — это дополнительный ключ к знаниям, новой информации по своей специальности.

Читать можно разными способами. Выбор вида чтения зависит от установки читающего. Если стоит цель извлечь информацию с максимальной степенью полноты, понять и осмыслить ее, а затем использовать полученные сведения, то читающий будет использовать для этого углубленное, «изучающее» чтение. Во время такого чтения на иностранном языке допускается работа со словарями и грамматическими справочниками.

Если читающий ставит перед собой цель быстро ознакомиться с содержанием какого-либо материала и принять получаемую информацию к сведению, то он использует ознакомительное или просмотровое чтение. Как правило, читающий работает без словаря. Если же встречается незнакомое слово, можно попытаться понять его по контексту, продолжая читать, чтобы понять все предложение. Не совсем понятное отдельное предложение не должно приводить читающего в замешательство. Он должен продолжать читать текст до конца.

Предлагаемые ниже тексты с разработанными к ним упражнениями, способствуют формированию навыков чтения разными способами, в зависимости от поставленной цели.

ПОИСКОВОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ (searching reading)

I. Read statements 1–6 and the text below them. Set up a correspondence between the statements and the contents of the text marking the statements “true” or “false”.

1. Buckingham Palace has always been the administrative headquarters of the British King or Queen.
2. Queen Victoria was the first British monarch to live there.
3. Queen Elizabeth II (Elizabeth the 2nd) and her husband live in the State Rooms in the palace.
4. Members of the public are allowed to go on a tour of the State Rooms.
5. Buckingham Palace contains the Royal Collection of invaluable pieces of fine art.

6. It is one of the few working royal palaces remaining in the world today.

Buckingham Palace serves as both the office and London residence of Her Majesty The Queen. Located in the City of Westminster, the palace is a setting for state occasions and royal hospitality, and a major tourist attraction.

Originally it was a large townhouse built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703. Its first royal resident was King George III who acquired it in 1762 as a private residence known as ‘The Queen’s House’. It was not until 1837, when Victoria became Queen, that it became the official royal palace of the British sovereign.

775 rooms comprise the castle’s assets. The ‘room’ best known around the world is the balcony where the Royal family gathers on celebratory and solemn occasions to be seen by their subjects. The State Rooms are the official reception rooms in the palace, rather than the rooms that The Queen and her husband live in. Despite being in use for many official events and receptions held by The Queen, the State Rooms are open to visitors every day.

Although Buckingham Palace is furnished and decorated with priceless works of art that form part of the Royal Collection, one of the major art collections in the world today, it is not an art gallery and nor is it a museum.

Buckingham Palace is one of the world’s most famous buildings and more than 50 000 people visit the palace each year as guests to banquets, lunches, dinners, receptions and royal gardens parties.

II. Read statements 1–6 and the text below them. Set up a correspondence between the statements and the contents of the text marking the statements “true” or “false”.

1. England was a part of the Roman Empire.
2. The wall went from one side of England to the other.
3. Building the wall helped to stop the soldiers from thinking about home.
4. Hadrian’s Wall is one of the greatest monuments to the power and limitations of the Roman Empire.
5. None of the wall has remained to the present day.
6. There is a large collection of Roman objects at Chesters House.

In 122 AD, the Roman Empire stretched across Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. In Britain, it reached to the far north of England.

However, many Scottish tribes resisted the Romans. So, in that year, Emperor Hadrian decided to build a huge wall across the island to keep them out, to improve economic stability and provide peaceful conditions in Britain, and to mark physically the frontier of the Empire. The wall ran all the way across England, from what is now Carlisle in the west to Newcastle in the east — 73 miles in total.

Many people mistakenly believe that the wall was built by slaves. But by today's standards we could say that the wall was a kind of occupational therapy for Roman legionaries. Men from all over the Empire who had voluntarily joined the army probably needed such an exercise to keep them fit and busy in what was, at that time, a lonely outpost at the farthest edge of the civilised world. To stop them missing home too much, it was important to give them something to do, and building a ten-foot-thick wall certainly did that. Local people also benefited, since the soldiers and craftsmen working on the wall needed to buy supplies wherever they were. It took six years to build the wall that became a very clear symbol of the strength of the Romans.

The Romans built forts along the wall to allow traffic to pass north and south through their gates. Some of these buildings have survived. The best example is the fort at Chesters House on the River Tyne. The soldiers living here did not just come from Rome. They also came from modern-day Germany and areas of central Europe, which at the time the wall was built were under Roman control. Visitors to the fort today can see a small number of everyday objects in the museum and get an idea of what life was like on the edge of the Roman world.

Today, a significant portion of Hadrian's Wall still exists. It is the most popular tourist attraction in Northern England, where it is often known simply as the Roman Wall.

ОЗНАКОМИТЕЛЬНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ (reading for general information)

(B) 1. Read the text. Fill in the gaps with one of the text fragments (a–e) below.

If you look from a helicopter at any English town, you will see that the residential areas consist almost entirely of rows of small boxes, each with its own little patch of green. (1) ----- . The principle, however, will be clear: the English all want to live in their own private houses with their own private gardens.

What you cannot see from your helicopter, you will learn as soon as you try to visit an English home. (2) ----- . Some humorists claim this is the result of “a conspiracy to mislead foreigners”, pointing out that our streets are never straight, every time a street bends, it is given a different name, there are at least 60 confusing synonyms for ‘street’, and the numbering of the houses is hopelessly illogical.

The house numbers are at least as well camouflaged as the street names. (3) ----- . One taxi-driver explained: “An Englishman's home is his castle, right? We can't actually have massive walls around it, but we can make it difficult to get to.”

The Englishman's home is much more than just his castle; it is also his identity and his prime obsession. (4) ----- . The mania for home improvements is widespread. Research shows that only 2 % of English males and 12 % of females have never done any Do-It-Yourself.

Working on home improvements is an opportunity to exercise our creative talents. (5) ----- . Although it may sometimes be an economic necessity, we see the arrangement, furnishing and decorating of our homes as an expression of our unique personal taste.

- a. You may have its address and a map, but you will have great difficulty in finding the house you are looking for.
- b. Or at least that's how we like to think of it.
- c. They are either hidden, or even not there at all.
- d. In better-off areas, these boxes will be further apart, and the green patches attached to them will be larger.
- e. This is why a house is not something you just passively ‘have’, it is something you constantly “work on”.

(C) 2. Read the text. Fill in the gaps with one of the text fragments below.

Stonehenge

No place has generated so much speculation and theories as the standing stones of Stonehenge. After driving for miles through the rolling hills and plains of the English countryside the sight of this unusual structure makes people gasp. (1) ----- . For over 5 000 years it has stood silent vigil over the earth. It has been excavated, x-rayed, measured, and surveyed. Yet despite all that has been learned about its age and construction, (2) ----- .

Stonehenge is surely Britain's greatest national icon, symbolizing mystery, power and endurance. Its original purpose is unclear to us, but some have speculated that it was a temple made for the worship of ancient earth gods. It has been called an astronomical observatory for marking significant events on the prehistoric calendar. (3) -----
While we can't say with any degree of certainty what it was for, we can say that it wasn't constructed for any casual purpose. (4) -----

This ancient monument of huge stones solitarily standing on the Salisbury Plain has captured imaginations for centuries. (5) -----
Even today the question of who built Stonehenge is largely unanswered. The best guess seems to be that the Stonehenge site was begun by the people of the late Neolithic period as investigations over the last 100 years have revealed that it was built in several stages from 2800–1800 BC.

(6) -----
Many of the original stones have fallen or been removed by previous generations for home construction or road repair. There has been serious damage to some of the smaller blue stones resulting from close visitor contact (prohibited since 1978) and the prehistoric carvings on the larger stones show signs of significant wear. All the same, Stonehenge today is an awe-inspiring sight, and no travel itinerary around Britain should omit it.

I. Fill in gaps 1–3 with one of the text fragments (a–d). One fragment is odd.

- a. Its purpose still remains one of the great mysteries of the world.
- b. Speculations on the reason it was built range from human sacrifice to astronomy.
- c. Others claim that it was a sacred site for the burial of high-ranking citizens from the societies of long ago.
- d. A walk around it only provokes more strange feelings.

II. Fill in gaps 4–6 with one of the text fragments (a–d). One fragment is odd.

- a. Only something very important to the ancients would have been worth the effort and investment that it took to construct Stonehenge.
- b. The stones we see today represent Stonehenge in ruin.
- c. Theories about who built it have included the Druids, Greeks, Phoenicians, and Atlanteans.
- d. In 1986 the site and its surroundings were added to the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites.

ИЗУЧАЮЩЕЕ ЧТЕНИЕ
(careful reading)

(A) Read the text and do the tasks below.

There is something about the English Channel that has always fascinated the human race and it has always played a special role in British history. The sea itself has always been important to mankind but the Channel often created a barrier between Great Britain and the Continent. This barrier has existed for more than 12 000 years and the desire to break it has occupied the minds of many people for almost two hundred years.

The construction of the tunnel is perhaps the most incredible engineering project of the 20th century. In fact its completion was called a "technical triumph".

However, the first proposal to build a Channel Tunnel appeared in 1802, when a French engineer presented his project for two tunnels to cross it. Historians say Napoleon was interested in that plan. But Napoleon was more interested in fighting the British than in linking the two countries, and shortly afterwards a new war between England and France began. There were many other plans to build a tunnel but unfortunately all of them failed. It was not until after the last war that Britain and France began seriously considering the project. On the 12th February, 1986 Mrs. Thatcher and President Mitterand signed the Franco-British Treaty which allowed the construction and the operation of the Channel Tunnel. The tunnel was completed eight years later.

It is now very quick and easy to cross the Channel. You don't have to book a ticket. The Channel Tunnel trains operate twenty-four hours a day, every day of the year. You can now cross the Channel in thirty-five minutes. At last the great barrier has been broken.

Choose the right answers to the questions below:

1. What has always been important to all people?
 - a) The English Channel
 - b) The sea
 - c) The tunnel
 - d) Travelling
2. What did Europeans want to do for many years?
 - a) To create a barrier between Great Britain and the Continent.
 - b) To sign a contract on the construction of the tunnel.
 - c) To connect Great Britain and the Continent by train service.
 - d) To make a technical triumph of the century.

3. When did the Channel Tunnel begin to function?
 - a) In 1986
 - b) In 1996
 - c) In 1994
 - d) In 1999
4. Who proposed the first plan to build a tunnel under the Channel?
 - a) Napoleon
 - b) Mrs. Thatcher
 - c) President Mitterand
 - d) A French engineer
5. When did the construction of the tunnel become possible?
 - a) After the treaty had been signed
 - b) After the engineering project had been presented
 - c) After many other plans had been discussed
 - d) After many people had agreed to finance it
6. Why is it easy to cross the Channel at present?
 - a) The tickets are cheap.
 - b) The tickets are sold everywhere.
 - c) The trains go day and night.
 - d) The trains are very comfortable.
7. Choose the best text heading:
 - a) International Agreement
 - b) Engineering Projects
 - c) The Channel Tunnel
 - d) Britain's Triumph

RELAX

Read for pleasure.

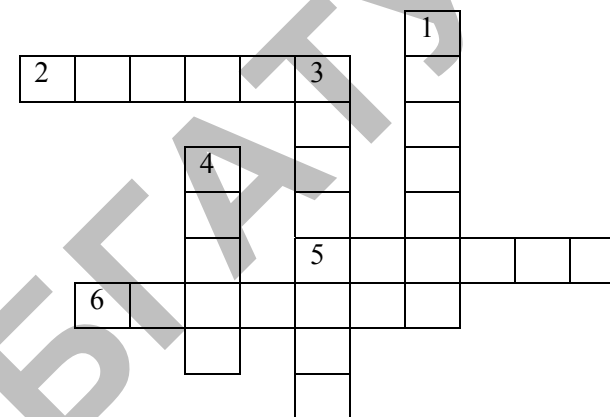
I. Названия каких двух рек Великобритании скрыты в этих предложениях?

Tom went out with a massage.
We have to pay such a great rent for our house.

II. Do you know the geography of Great Britain? Do a crossword.

Across: 2. One of the largest rivers in England. 5. The capital of Great Britain. 6. One of the two largest islands of the British Isles.

Down: 1. The largest part of Great Britain. 3. The part of Great Britain which is in the North. 4. The part which lies in the south-west.



III. Solve a charade (шарада).

My first syllable is a large domestic animal.

My second is a motorcar.

My whole is an old English town.

IV. JOKE.

☺ Once an Englishman was asked about the difference between the English, Scottish and Irish.

“You see,” was the reply, “in leaving a train, an Irish walks off without looking to see whether he has left anything behind; an Englishman looks back to see whether he has left anything; and a Scotsman looks to see whether anybody else has left anything”.

V. Quiz.

1. Who said:
“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet...”?
2. Which London streets have names denoting the kind of goods that used to be sold there?
3. What streets in London are associated with: a) the medical world; b) the world of finance?
4. What is the meaning and the origin of the following phrases: a) Swan of Avon; b) Wizard of the North?
5. Name the central characters in detective stories by: a) Conan Doyle; b) G. K. Chesterton; c) Agatha Christie?
6. What do the following abbreviations stand for:
a) U. K.; b) P. M.; c) M. P.; d) VIP; e) P. S.; f) B. C.; g) A. C.; h) IQ.

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Учебное издание

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ И СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ
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И РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Учебно-методическое пособие

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Подписано в печать 27.09.2011. Формат 60×84¹/₁₆.

Бумага офсетная. Ризография.

Усл. печ. л. 4,42. Уч.-изд. л. 3,45. Тираж 110 экз. Заказ 616.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение: учреждение образования
«Белорусский государственный аграрный технический университет».

ЛИ № 02330/0552984 от 14.04.2010.

ЛП № 02330/0552743 от 02.02.2010.

Пр. Независимости. 99-2, 220023, Минск.