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КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

SIMPLE ENGLISH FOR SECURITY SPECIALISTS AND BACHELORS

Учебное пособие (Часть 1)

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Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 1 курса направлений специалитета и бакалавриата факультета безопасности ТУСУР очной формы обучения. Пособие составлено в соответствии с целями и задачами дисциплины «Английский язык» и содержит темы страноведческого и общеобразовательного характера, рекомендуемые программой обучения иностранным языкам в техническом вузе. Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов с уровнем владения английским языком А1-А2 и рассчитано на 34 часа аудиторных занятий и 20 часов самостоятельной работы.

Часть 1 содержит три блока. Каждый блок включает в себя пять уроков. Первые четыре урока каждого блока состоят из следующих разделов: **Vocabulary, Reading, Grammar**. После каждого урока даётся список дополнительных слов и выражений по изучаемой теме, который может быть использован в качестве лексического справочника или рекомендован студентам к заучиванию.

Пятый урок каждого блока **Revision** предназначен для повторения изученного лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствования навыков устной и письменной речи и подготовки к успешному выполнению тестов. Он состоит из **Vocabulary, Reading, Speaking, Writing, Grammar**.

На усмотрение преподавателя отдельные упражнения могут быть использованы в качестве домашнего задания с целью систематизации знаний и закрепления умений и навыков, полученных в ходе аудиторных занятий.

Учебное пособие «Simple English for Security Specialists and Bachelors» размещено в электронном виде на образовательном портале ТУСУР.

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1A THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

large	большой, крупный
be – was/were – been	быть, являться
be situated	находиться
population	население
official language	официальный язык
state	государство; государственный
diverse	разнообразный
produce	производить
oil and natural gas	нефть и природный газ
mineral and forest reserves	запасы полезных ископаемых и леса
republic	республика
choose – chose – chosen	выбирать
direct elections	прямые выборы
consist of	состоять из
federal subject	федеральный субъект
scientific	научный
coat of arms	герб
double-headed eagle	двуглавый орёл
banner	знамя
be proud of	гордиться чем-либо

2 Complete the table. Translate the words.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
choice	choice / choosy	1
diversity	2	diversify
double	3	double
4	elective	elect
federation	5	federate
nature	6	–
7	populous	populate
pride	8	–
science/scientist	9	–
situation	10	situate
12	state	–

3 Fill in the squares with the right vowels.

- 1 b
- 2 l r g
- 3 b n n r
- 4 p r d c
- 5 r p b l c
- 6 s c n t f c
- 7 b p r d f
- 8 c t f r m s
- 9 m n r l r s r v s
- 10 f f c l l n g g
- 11 d b l - h d d g l
- 12 l n d n t r l g s

4 Write the English equivalents instead of the Russian words and phrases.

- 1 What is the (*население*) of the state?
- 2 A (*лес*) is a large area of a land with trees.
- 3 One of the synonyms of a (*знамя*) is a flag.
- 4 An (*орёл*) is a large and strong bird.
- 5 A man with a large family needs a (*большой*) house.
- 6 People use (*природный газ*) for lighting and heating.
- 7 The wild life in Russia is very (*разнообразный*).
- 8 A (*герб*) is the sign of a family, university, city, or country.
- 9 (*Прямые выборы*) are elections in which people vote directly.
- 10 Russian is the (*официальный язык*) and the government does its business in Russian.
- 11 A (*республика*) is a country with no king or queen.
- 12 The happiness of a country (*состоит = состоять + окончание -s*) in the freedom of its people.

READING

5 Read and translate the information about the state we live in.

The Russian Federation



The Russian Federation is the **largest** country in the world. It is **situated** in Europe and Asia. Russia has a **population** of about 150 million people. A lot of people live in cities. The **official language** of the **state** is Russian.

The Russian Federation is a very large and **diverse** country. It has a lot of birds and animals, mountains and rivers. Russia

produces a lot of energy from **oil and natural gas**. It also has the largest **mineral and forest reserves** in the world.

The Russian Federation is a federal constitutional **republic**. It has a president and a parliament. People **choose** the president in **direct elections**. Russia **consists of** 85 **federal subjects**.

The capital city of the Russian Federation is Moscow. It is one of the most beautiful and cultural, educational and **scientific** cities of the world. Russia has its state symbols. The Russian **coat of arms** is the **double-headed eagle**. The flag of Russia is a white-blue-red **banner**.

The Russian Federation is **proud of** its history and architecture, music and ballet, literature and philosophy. Russia is a very sports state. Moscow was the capital city of the 1980 Summer Olympic Games. Sochi was the capital city of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games.

6 Are the statements TRUE or FALSE?

- 1 The United States of America is larger than the Russian Federation.
- 2 In the state, most people live in small towns.
- 3 Russia has diverse environments and landforms.
- 4 The country is rich in natural resources.
- 5 The Russian Federation is a federal constitutional republic.
- 6 The state consists of 85 federal subjects.
- 7 Moscow is not the biggest city in the country.
- 8 The national symbols are the white-blue-red banner and the double-headed eagle.
- 9 The state has no historical events.
- 10 Sports are not popular in the Russian Federation.

7 Choose the correct words in each group of sentences.

mineral and forest reserves / mountains / oil

- 1 Russia has a lot of _____ and rivers, birds and animals.
- 2 Our state produces a lot of energy from natural gas and _____.
- 3 The country also has the largest _____ in the world.

Cheburashka / matryoshka doll

- 4 The _____ is a recognizable symbol of Russia.
- 5 _____ was the mascot of the Russian national Olympic team in 1980.

birch / camomile

- 6 The _____ is the national tree.
- 7 The _____ is the national flower.

brown bear / bullfinch / hare

- 8 A _____ is a winter bird.
- 9 The _____ is an animal symbol and a national personification of Russia.
- 10 The leopard, the polar bear and the _____ are the three mascots for the 2014 Winter Olympics.

8 Match the 10 common names from the box and the 10 lines about Russia.

seas	rivers	sports	cuisine
history	literature	biggest cities	
natural resources	bordering countries	science and exploration	

- 1 _____: Belarus, China, Finland, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine
- 2 _____: Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Nizhny Novgorod
- 3 _____: the Volga, the Yenisei, the Lena, the Ob, the Amur
- 4 _____: the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Laptev Sea, the East Siberian Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk
- 5 _____: oil, natural gas, coal, ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals
- 6 _____: shashlyk, pelmeni, blini, okroshka, kvass
- 7 _____: Vladimir the Great, Dmitry Donskoy, Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Vladimir Lenin
- 8 _____: Mikhail Lomonosov, Dmitry Mendeleev, Mikhail Kalashnikov, Sergey Korolyov, Yuri Gagarin
- 9 _____: Alexander Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Anna Akhmatova, Maxim Gorky, Mikhail Sholokhov
- 10 _____: Evgeni Plushenko, Vladislav Tretiak, Lev Yashin, Larisa Latynina, Maria Sharapova

GRAMMAR

Numbers: cardinal and ordinal

<i>Numbers 1-19</i>		<i>Numbers 20-100</i>	
1 one	11 eleven	20 twenty	30 thirty
2 two	12 twelve	21 twenty-one	40 <u>forty</u>
3 three	13 thirteen	22 twenty-two	50 <u>fifty</u>
4 four	14 fourteen	23 twenty-three	60 sixty
5 five	15 <u>fifteen</u>	24 twenty-four	70 seventy
6 six	16 sixteen	25 twenty-five	80 <u>eighty</u>
7 seven	17 seventeen	26 twenty-six	90 ninety
8 eight	18 <u>eighteen</u>	27 twenty-seven	100 one hundred
9 nine	19 nineteen	28 twenty-eight	
10 ten		29 twenty-nine	

1,000 = a thousand 1,000,000 = a million

Hundred, thousand and **million** have **no -s** after a number in the plural.

*200 students = two **hundred** students*

*6,000 kilometres = six **thousand** kilometres*

*3,000,000 people = three **million** people*

We use and to separate* **hundred, thousand, million** from numbers smaller* than a hundred.

*250 books = two **hundred and fifty** books*

**separate* – отделять *smaller* – меньше

9 Write the numbers and read them aloud.

Example: two 2
5 five

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1 one | 13 3 |
| 2 six | 14 4 |
| 3 ten | 15 8 |
| 4 eleven | 16 13 |
| 5 twelve | 17 15 |
| 6 twenty | 18 18 |
| 7 sixty-eight | 19 32 |
| 8 seventy-five | 20 47 |
| 9 ninety-six | 21 59 |
| 10 four hundred | 22 120 |
| 11 two thousand and fifteen | 23 381 |
| 12 five million | 24 1,000 |

10 Do the sums. Write the answer in two ways.

Example: How much is 5 and 15? 20 twenty

A (1-19)

- 1 How much is 3 and 9?
- 2 How much is 12 and 7?
- 3 How much is 4 and 14?
- 4 How much is 13 and 1?

B (20-99)

- 5 How much is 26 and 7?
- 6 How much is 35 and 63?
- 7 How much is 30 and 13?
- 8 How much is 15 and 50?

C (100-1000+)

- 9 How much is 83 and 64?
- 10 How much is 122 and 298?
- 11 How much is 344 and 579?
- 12 How much is 431 and 675?

Ordinal numbers							
1st	first	11th	eleventh	20th	twentieth	30th	thirtieth
2nd	second	12th	twelfth	21st	twenty-first	40th	fortieth
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth	22nd	twenty-second	50th	fiftieth
4th	fourth	14th	fourteenth	23rd	twenty-third	60th	sixtieth
5th	fifth	15th	fifteenth	24th	twenty-fourth	70th	seventieth
6th	sixth	16th	sixteenth	25th	twenty-fifth	80th	eightieth
7th	seventh	17th	seventeenth	26th	twenty-sixth	90th	ninetieth
8th	eighth	18th	eighteenth	27th	twenty-seventh	100th	one hundredth
9th	ninth	19th	nineteenth	28th	twenty-eighth		
10th	tenth			29th	twenty-ninth		

Dates	
<p>We use numbers in dates.</p> <p>You write:</p> <p><i>20 December(,) 1999</i></p> <p><i>31 May(,) 2003</i></p> <p><i>5 January(,) 2014</i></p>	<p>You say (in <u>British English</u>):</p> <p><i>the twentieth of December, nineteen ninety-nine</i></p> <p><i>the thirty-first of May, two thousand (and) three</i></p> <p><i>the fifth of January, two thousand (and) fourteen/</i> <i>twenty fourteen</i></p>

- **Look at the numbers in the table. How do you usually form an ordinal number from a cardinal one? What ordinal numbers are different?**

11 Write the dates in English. What are these days? Do you know their names in English? Match the dates on the left to the names on the right.

Example: 1 January (the first of January) is New Year's Day.

0) 1 января	<i>the first of January</i>	a) New Year's Day
1) 7 января		b) Spring and Labour Day
2) 14 января		c) Defender of the Fatherland Day
3) 25 января		d) Russia Day
4) 14 февраля		e) International Children's Day
5) 23 февраля		f) Knowledge Day
6) 8 марта		g) Unity Day
7) 12 апреля		h) Tatiana Day
8) 1 мая		i) Ivan Kupala Day
9) 9 мая		j) Cosmonautics Day
10) 1 июня		k) Old New Year
11) 12 июня		l) International Women's Day
12) 7 июля		m) Victory Day
13) 1 сентября		n) (Orthodox) Christmas Day
14) 4 ноября		o) Valentine's Day

12 Write the following in two ways:

*Example: The year of the foundation of the first university in Siberia.
1878 / eighteen seventy-eight*

- 1 Your date of birth.
- 2 Your friend's date of birth.
- 3 The size of your future monthly salary.
- 4 Today's date.
- 5 This year (the current year).
- 6 The number of months in a year.
- 7 The number of days in September.
- 8 The number of days in a weekend.
- 9 New Year's Eve.
- 10 New Year's Day.
- 11 Radio Day (in Russia).
- 12 The year of the foundation of Tomsk.
- 13 The population of your home town and your country. (about ...)
- 14 The population of the capital of Russia. (over ...)
- 15 The year of the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi.
- 16 The year of the FIFA World Cup in Russia.



More words and phrases in 1A

- 1 *area* – участок, пространство; площадь
- 2 *coal* – (каменный) уголь
- 3 *cuisine* – кухня (*национальная и т.п.*)
- 4 *current* – текущий, нынешний
- 5 *environment* – (окружающая) среда
- 6 *ferrous and non-ferrous metals* – чёрные и цветные металлы
- 7 *freedom* – свобода
- 8 *government* – правительство
- 9 *heating* – отопление
- 10 *lighting* – освещение
- 11 *mascot* – талисман
- 12 *mountain* – гора
- 13 *number* – число; количество
- 14 *ore* – руда
- 15 *recognizable* – легко узнаваемый
- 16 *salary* – заработная плата; оклад
- 17 *science* – наука
- 18 *symbol* – символ
- 19 *team* – команда
- 20 *vote* – голосовать

1B TOMSK

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

be located	находиться, располагаться
bank	берег
govern	управлять
be founded	быть основанным
decree	указ
at the beginning of	в начале
become – became - become	становиться
factory	завод, фабрика
link	соединять
different	другой, различный, разный
commercial and passenger port	коммерческий и пассажирский порт
serve	служить; обслуживать
higher education institution	высшее образовательное учреждение
research institute	научно-исследовательский институт
special economic zone	особая экономическая зона
resident	постоянный житель
rich in	богатый чем-либо
monument	памятник
wooden and stone architecture	деревянная и каменная архитектура
wood carving	резьба по дереву

2 Can you guess what words are here?

- 1 b _ _ k
- 2 l _ _ k
- 3 p _ _ t
- 4 s _ _ _ e
- 5 b _ _ _ _ e
- 6 d _ _ _ _ e
- 7 g _ _ _ _ n
- 8 f _ _ _ _ _ y
- 9 r _ _ _ _ _ _ t
- 10 m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ t
- 11 d _ _ _ _ _ _ _ t
- 12 a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ e

3 Make 10 expressions from the words. Use each word only once. There are no extra words.

and	and	architecture	at
be	be	beginning	carving
commercial	economic	education	founded
higher	in	institute	institution
located	of	passenger	port
research	rich	special	stone
the	wood	wooden	zone

4 Choose A, B or C to complete the sentences.

- The English language is _____ in vocabulary.
A research **B** resident **C** rich
- We met at the _____ of 2000. (*meet – met – met*)
A beginning **B** commercial **C** education
- In Russia, several political parties _____ the country.
A eagle **B** gas **C** govern
- The canal _____ two towns.
A large **B** links **C** special
- I went to three _____ lecture rooms to find the professor.
A architecture **B** decree **C** different (*go – went – gone*)
- The main university building is on the west _____ of the river.
A banner **B** bank **C** institution
- They built the statue as a _____ to all the soldiers who died.
A monument **B** passenger **C** wooden (*build – built – built*)
- Both universities are _____ in Tomsk.
A factory **B** located **C** serve
- A _____ is an area of a city next to water where ships arrive and leave from.
A population **B** port **C** produce
- He wants to _____ an engineer when he graduates from the university.
A become **B** economic **C** wood carving

READING

5 Read and translate the information about the city of Tomsk.

Tomsk



Tomsk is a Russian city. It is the administrative centre of Tomsk Region (Oblast). Tomsk is one of the largest and oldest cities in Siberia. It **is located** on the **bank** of the Tom River in West Siberia. About 600,000 people live in the city. A mayor and a 33-member Duma **govern** Tomsk.

Tomsk **was founded** under a **decree** from Tsar Boris Godunov in 1604. The first university in Siberia was Tomsk State University. It was founded in 1878. **At the beginning of** World War II Tomsk **became** the new home for a lot of **factories**.

Tomsk is a small railway centre. Trains **link** Tomsk to **different** towns, cities and countries. There is a **commercial and passenger port** on the Tom River. The international airport **serves** the city. Tomsk also has marshrutkas (fixed-route taxis) and buses, trolleybuses and trams.

Tomsk is an educational, scientific and innovative centre. There are nine **higher education institutions**, fifteen **research institutes**, a **special economic zone** and six business incubators in Tomsk. Every eighth **resident** of the city is a student. The informal name of Tomsk is Siberian Athens.

In Tomsk there are some cinemas and theatres, concert halls and night clubs, museums and churches. The city is **rich in monuments** of **wooden and stone architecture**. Tomsk has a lot of examples of **wood carving**.

6 Complete the statements. Use only the numbers from the information above.

- 1 Every _____ resident of the city is a student.
- 2 There is _____ special economic zone in Tomsk.
- 3 There are _____ business incubators in Tomsk.
- 4 There are _____ higher education institutions in Tomsk.
- 5 There are _____ research institutes in Tomsk.
- 6 The Duma of the city consists of _____ members.
- 7 _____ is the year of the foundation of Tomsk.
- 8 _____ is the year of the foundation of the first university in Siberia.
- 9 _____ people live in Tomsk.
- 10 Tomsk is _____ years old.

7 Match the paragraphs with the headings A – E.

- A General Information
- B Culture
- C Education and Science
- D History
- E Transport

8 Match the names of the monuments and famous buildings to the pictures.

- a The Drama Theatre
- b The Kinomir Cinema
- c The Big Concert Hall
- d The Memorial of Glory
- e Tomsk State University
- f The Fire Lookout Tower
- g The Monument to Slippers
- h The monument to the First Teacher of Mine
- i The monument to the Wooden Rouble
- j The monument to the Students of Tomsk
- k The Monument to a Child in the Cabbage
- l The Tomsk City Administration Building



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



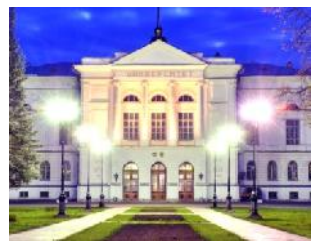
5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____



11 _____



12 _____

GRAMMAR

Plurals; Countable & uncountable nouns

Nouns usually add **-s** in the plural: *birds, shops, taxis, miles*.

If the noun ends in **-s, -ss, -sh, or -ch**, it adds **-es**: *buses, classes, wishes, matches*.

If the noun ends in **a consonant + -y**, the **-y** changes to **-i + -es**: *city – cities*.

But if the noun ends in **a vowel + -y**, the **-y** doesn't change: *boy – boys*.

Some nouns are irregular:

person – people child – children man – men woman – women

9 Write the plurals of these nouns.

Example: key – **keys**

- | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 state | 6 republic | 11 language |
| 2 person | 7 bus | 12 day |
| 3 river | 8 car | 13 country |
| 4 man | 9 watch | 14 child |
| 5 town | 10 party | 15 woman |

10 Put in a singular noun or a plural noun. Choose the nouns from the list.

child population engineer person day city
party ~~sport~~ river man ~~game~~ holiday

Example: Football is a **game**.

Ice hockey and biathlon are popular winter **sports**.

- 1 What's your job? – I'm an _____.
- 2 Tomsk has a _____ of about 600 thousand people.
- 3 The Ushayka is a _____ in Tomsk. It divides Tomsk into northern and southern parts.
- 4 Tomsk is one of the largest and oldest _____ in Siberia.
- 5 The president is quite popular. The _____ like him.
- 6 There are four major political _____ in Russia.
- 7 New Year's Day and Defender of the Fatherland Day are winter _____.
- 8 In Russia, _____ normally start school at the age of seven.
- 9 A week has seven _____.
- 10 Pilots are usually _____.



11 Give English equivalents of the following plural nouns. Mind the spelling and pronunciation of the plurals.

Example: карандаши **pencils**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 родители | 12 моря |
| 2 дети | 13 реки |
| 3 люди | 14 адреса |
| 4 мужчины | 15 церкви |
| 5 женщины | 16 праздники |
| 6 братья | 17 месяцы |
| 7 партии | 18 поезда |
| 8 государства | 19 автобусы |
| 9 страны | 20 такси (<i>мн.</i>) |
| 10 города (<i>2 variants</i>) | 21 часы (<i>3 variants</i>) |
| 11 деревни | 22 словари |

Countable nouns have **plurals**, and **can** be used with **a/an**.

an idea – ideas a flag – flags a president – presidents

Uncountable nouns have **no plurals**, and **cannot** normally be used with **a/an**:

oil, gas, energy, culture, weather, water, etc.

Some nouns are **both countable and uncountable**.

*I like **coffee**.*

*I would like **a (cup of) coffee**.*

*She never eats **cheese**.*

*I like soft French **cheeses**. (=kinds of cheese)*

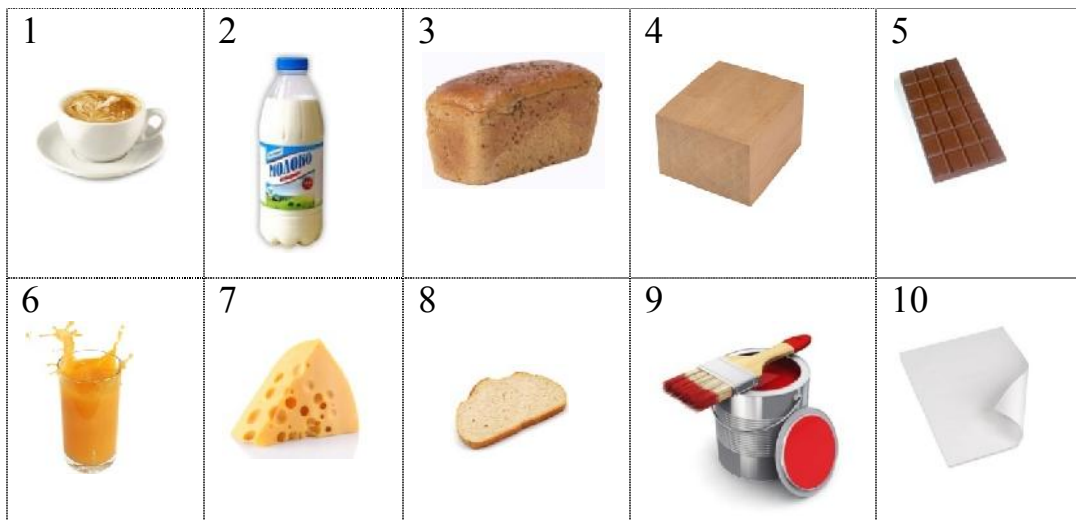
12 Which is right? Complete the sentences.

Example: Do you want a chicken/ chicken or fish? **chicken is right**

- 1 Would you like glass/ a glass of water?
- 2 She has got long hair/ hairs.
- 3 Three black coffees/ coffee, please.
- 4 It's fine weather/ a fine weather today.
- 5 A sugar/ Sugar is bad for our health.
- 6 Oil/ An oil usually does not mix with water.
- 7 Swiss watch/ watches are very expensive.
- 8 Could I have two tea/ teas and a cup of coffee, please?
- 9 I don't like a tea/ tea without milk.
- 10 Moneys/ Money isn't everything.
- 11 Maria Sharapova has got green eye/ eyes.
- 12 Rock music / A rock music is quite popular in Russia.
- 13 Many people in Russia live in city/ cities.
- 14 I like Russian literature/ a Russian literature.
- 15 The Russian Federation is one of the largest producers of an oil/ oil.

13 What are the things in the pictures? Write a ... of ... for each picture. Use the words in the boxes.

Example: a cup of coffee



bottle	glass
piece	cup
can	loaf
slice	sheet
bar	piece

wood	coffee
paint	juice
bread	milk
chocolate	paper
bread	cheese

14 Some of these sentences are right but most are wrong. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

Example: I'm going to buy some flowers.

OK

I like classical and rock musics.

I like classical and rock music.

- 1 I don't know these two mens.
- 2 I do not like such weathers.
- 3 I would like a glass of mineral water.
- 4 Denis is married and has two childs.
- 5 Would you like a chocolate?
- 6 Knowledge is power.
- 7 The city centre is usually full of tourist.
- 8 Do you know many persons in Tomsk?
- 9 How many universitys are there in Tomsk?
- 10 About 600 thousand peoples live in the city.
- 11 Tomsk has fine wooden and stone architectures.
- 12 There are nine higher education institution and fifteen research institute in Tomsk.
- 13 The coat of arm of Tomsk City is a silver horse in a green field.
- 14 There are some factorys in Tomsk.
- 15 Tomsk is famous for its beautiful wooden house.

More words in 1B

- 1 *arrive* – прибывать (*in/at* – в)
- 2 *building* – здание, строение; корпус (*вуза*); строительство (*процесс*)
- 3 *child* – ребёнок (*pl children*)
- 4 *church* – церковь
- 5 *cinema* – кинотеатр
- 6 *concert hall* – концертный зал
- 7 *die* – умирать
- 8 *every* – каждый
- 9 *fire* – огонь; пожар
- 10 *general* – общий
- 11 *leave* – уезжать; покидать
- 12 *main* – главный
- 13 *mayor* – мэр
- 14 *member* – член (*организации, объединения и т.п.*)
- 15 *next to* – возле, около, рядом с
- 16 *rouble* – рубль (*US ruble*)
- 17 *several* – несколько
- 18 *soldier* – военнослужащий, военный; солдат
- 19 *statue* – статуя
- 20 *theatre* – театр (*US theater*)

1C HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

higher education	высшее образование
have a right to	иметь право на что-либо
free education	бесплатное обучение
secondary general school	средняя общеобразовательная школа
graduate from	заканчивать высшее учебное заведение
initial vocational school	профессиональный колледж/лицей
continue	продолжать
have an opportunity	иметь возможность
enter a university	поступить в университет
subject	предмет, дисциплина
speciality	специальность
pass an entrance examination	сдать вступительный экзамен
monthly scholarship	ежемесячная стипендия
fail in an examination	не выдержать (не сдать) экзамен
pay (– paid – paid) for	платить за
academic year	учебный год
credit test	зачёт
good and excellent grades	оценки «хорошо» и «отлично»
get a degree	получать степень
studies	учебные занятия

2 Match the words from the two columns to make 10 phrases.

pay
credit
pass an
monthly
secondary
have
fail in
initial
good and
enter a

for
a right
scholarship
an examination
vocational school
test
university
general school
excellent grades
entrance examination

3 Match the words and their definitions.

A

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 degree | a classes |
| 2 scholarship | b discipline |
| 3 graduate | c academic title |
| 4 studies | d financial help to a student |
| 5 subject | e to have a university degree |

B

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6 education | f final stage of learning |
| 7 examination | g very good; of high quality |
| 8 excellent | h a testing of knowledge or ability |
| 9 higher education | i higher education institution |
| 10 university | j systematic training and instruction |

4 There are two words for each pair of sentences. Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 You must _____ your study of English. | <i>academic</i> |
| 2 The _____ year in the Russian Federation is usually from September to June. | <i>continue</i> |
| 3 Pam is getting a _____. | <i>degree</i> |
| 4 Is education _____ and compulsory in your country? | <i>free</i> |
| 5 All parents want a good standard of _____ for their children. | <i>education</i> |
| 6 Steve never studies, but he always gets _____ grades. | <i>good</i> |
| 7 Tomorrow I am going to have an _____ in mathematics. | <i>examination</i> |
| 8 The chances are a hundred to one that you will _____ from the University. | <i>graduate</i> |
| 9 It is difficult to _____ a university. | |
| 10 Does Mark have an _____ to enter a higher education institution? | <i>enter</i>
<i>opportunity</i> |
| 11 Choose your _____ carefully. | |
| 12 Students of our faculty _____ entrance examinations in the Russian language, mathematics, information science, physics, and social science. | <i>pass</i>
<i>speciality</i> |

READING

5 Read and translate the information about the higher education in Russia.

Higher Education in the Russian Federation



In the Russian Federation every person **has a right to free education**. Young people finish a **secondary general school** or **graduate from an initial vocational school**. They often **continue** to get their education. Young men and women **have an opportunity to enter a university**.

Higher education institutions teach all **subjects**: law and economics, engineering and medicine, social sciences and many others. Young people choose any higher education institution and any **speciality** in any city in Russia. There are many higher education institutions all over the country.

If young men and women **pass entrance examinations** well, they have an opportunity to study free. They even get a **monthly scholarship**. If young people **fail in entrance examinations**, but they want to study at the higher education institution, they have to **pay for it**.

Every **academic year** consists of two terms (semesters). At the end of every term students pass **credit tests** and examinations to continue their **higher education**. If students do it on time and have only **good and excellent grades**, they get a monthly scholarship for the next term.

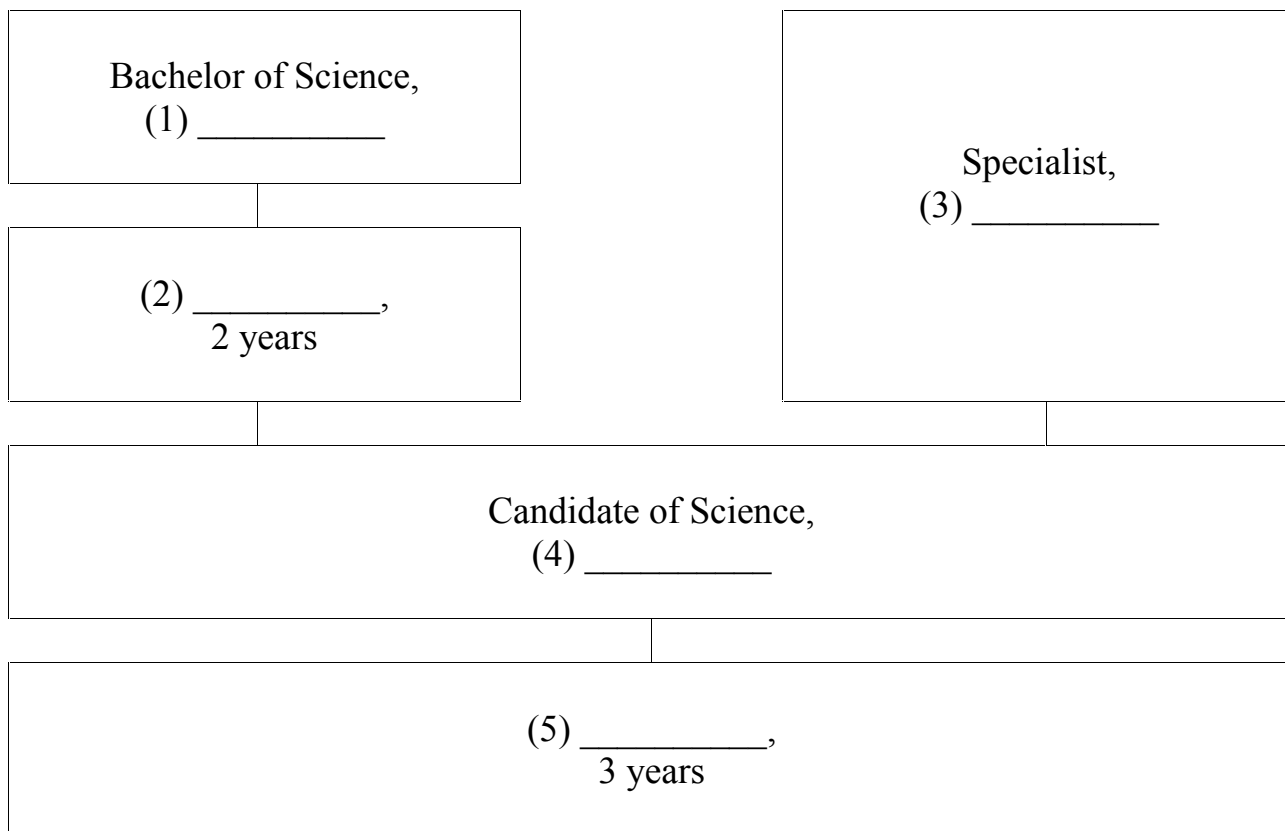
After four years of study people **get a Bachelor of Science degree**. They continue their **studies** to get a Master of Science degree (two years). Specialists study at a higher education institution during five or six years. After that young people (both Masters of Science and specialists) often become Candidates of Science (three years), and then it takes three years to get a Doctor of Science degree.

6 Use a word/phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- 1 In Russia every person has a right to without charge education.
- 2 After a secondary general school people enter a university.
- 3 Higher education institutions teach all disciplines.
- 4 Every person passes entrance tests to study at a higher education institution.
- 5 Good students have a chance to study free.
- 6 Some people don't succeed in entrance examinations.
- 7 Bachelors of Science go on their education to get a Master of Science degree.
- 8 It takes three years to receive a Doctor of Science degree.

7 Use the information about the higher education in Russia to complete the table.

Russian System of Higher Education



8 Match the information about the six most prominent universities in Tomsk.

International Name	Russian Name	Founded
National Research Tomsk State University	СибГМУ	1878
National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University	НИ ТГУ	1888
Siberian State Medical University	ТГАСУ	1896
Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics	ТГПИУ	1902
Tomsk State Pedagogical University	НИ ТПИУ	1931
Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building	ТУСУР	1962

GRAMMAR

Some and any, no; much, many, a lot (of) / lots (of)

We use **some** in positive sentences with **uncountable nouns** and **plural countable nouns**.

*I need **some** money.*

*Every morning I read a newspaper and write **some** letters.*

We also use **some** in requests* and offers* (they are questions in form).

*'Can I have **some** tea?' 'Sure. And would you like **some** cake?'*

We use **any** in negative sentences and in most questions with **uncountable nouns** and **plural countable nouns**.

*I don't have **any** cash on me.*

*Do you know **any** good jokes?*

In negative sentences we also use **no**. **No** = **not** + **any** or **not** + **a/an**.

*They have got **no** money. (= They have **not** got **any** money.)*

*I've got **no** brothers. (= I haven't got **any** brothers.)*

*There is **no** bedroom in the flat. (= There isn't a bedroom in the flat.)*

**request – просьба offer – предложение*

9 Put in **some**, **any** or **no**.

Example: 'Would you like some chocolate?' 'Yes, please.'

- 1 Are you Russian? I have _____ good friends in Moscow.
- 2 She has got _____ interesting ideas.
- 3 I have _____ problems with English. I am very good at it.
- 4 How about _____ oranges?
- 5 I cannot pay – I have _____ money.
- 6 'Have you got _____ supermarkets here?' 'Yes, we have got _____.'
- 7 He has _____ brothers or sisters. He is an only child.
- 8 Is there _____ oil in Tomsk Region?
- 9 There is _____ metro in Tomsk.
- 10 Tomsk has not got _____ IKEA stores.
- 11 There are _____ students in Lecture Room 311.
- 12 I'm afraid there are _____ technical dictionaries in our library.
- 13 We have _____ interesting educational programmes for adults.
- 14 We do not have _____ dropouts this year.
- 15 Do you know _____ private universities in Russia?

10 Complete the sentences with *some, any* or *no* and a word from the box.

languages ears cities tea sea sugar money
universities books programmes novels

Example: There are **no cars** in the car park.

- 1 I need _____ from the library for my homework.
- 2 Do you ever read _____?
- 3 He has _____, no job and no place to live.
- 4 Can I have _____ in my tea, please?
- 5 Do you speak _____ foreign _____?
- 6 Would you like _____?
- 7 There are _____ private _____ in Russia.
Moscow University of Finance and Law is one of them.
- 8 Are there _____ postgraduate _____ in Russian universities?
- 9 There are _____ university _____ in Russia.
- 10 There is _____ near Tomsk.



We use *somebody/someone*, *anybody/anyone* and *nobody/no one* for people, *something, anything* and *nothing* for things, and *somewhere/anywhere/nowhere* for places. We use them:

- in a similar way to *some, any* and *no*
- with a singular verb

Nobody/no one/nothing/nowhere = *not* + *anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere*

Something is wrong. (positive)

Will someone please answer the phone? (request)

There isn't anything on the table. OR *There is nothing on the table.* (negative)

Has anyone got a mobile? (question)

11 Complete the sentences. Use *someone/anything/nowhere* etc.

Example: Jason lives **somewhere** near Cardiff.

- 1 'What's in that box?' '_____. It's empty.'
- 2 I can't find my keys _____.
- 3 Be quiet! Do not say _____.
- 4 I think _____ is wrong with the computer.
- 5 I'm going to ask _____ to help me. The task is very difficult.
- 6 Has _____ got a dictionary?
- 7 There isn't _____ in the classroom.
- 8 _____ studies French in our group. Everybody studies English.
- 9 The university library is free. It does not cost _____ to borrow books from it.
- 10 Do you know _____ about Saint Petersburg State University?

We use **much** with **uncountable** nouns and **many** with **plural countable** nouns.

Much and **many** are most common in **questions** and **negatives**. We also use them in positive sentences *in a formal style*.

In informal styles, we use **a lot of** or **lots of**. We use **a lot of** and **lots of** with all types of nouns (uncountables, plurals) and in all types of sentences (positive, negative, questions).

How **much** money do you need?

'Are there **many** opera houses in London?' 'Not **many**, but **a lot of** theatres.'

'Have you got **a lot of** friends in Russia?' 'Yes, I've got **lots of** friends in Moscow.'

I drink **a lot of** tea.

12 Complete the questions with *How much ... ?* or *How many ... ?*, then answer them.

*Example: **How much** does a taxi cost? – (It costs) 250 roubles.*

- 1 _____ English books do you have?
- 2 _____ water do you drink every day?
- 3 _____ languages do you speak?
- 4 _____ free time do you have a day?
- 5 _____ do you know about computers?
- 6 _____ is a university student's monthly scholarship in Tomsk?
- 7 _____ night clubs are there in Tomsk?
- 8 _____ is a cup of coffee in a Tomsk café?
- 9 _____ players are there in a football team?
- 10 _____ months does a year have?

13 Put in *much, many* or *a lot (of) (lots of)*.

*Example: We haven't got **many/a lot of** friends.*

- 1 'Have you got any money?' 'I've got some but not _____.'
- 2 Do you drink _____ coffee?
- 3 We haven't got _____ petrol.
- 4 We usually have _____ snow in Siberia in winter.
- 5 He doesn't travel _____.
- 6 Do _____ students study at Lomonosov Moscow State University?
- 7 Are there _____ national research universities in Russia?
- 8 'How _____ higher education institutions are there in Russia?' 'There are _____.'
- 9 _____ young people in Tomsk are university students.
- 10 I do not know _____ Tomsk poets.



More words in 1C

- 1 *(the) next* – следующий
- 2 *ability* – способность; умение
- 3 *bachelor* – бакалавр (*учёная степень*)
- 4 *borrow* – занимать, одалживать (*брать на время*)
- 5 *compulsory* – обязательный; принудительный
- 6 *dropout* – выбывший (*из учебного заведения до завершения образования*)
- 7 *final* – завершающий, заключительный
- 8 *help* – помощь; помогать
- 9 *law* – право, юриспруденция; закон
- 10 *learn* – учить (что-л.); учиться
- 11 *master* – магистр (*учёная степень*)
- 12 *on time* – вовремя
- 13 *only* – единственный
- 14 *prominent* – выдающийся, знаменитый, известный
- 15 *stage* – ступень, стадия, этап
- 16 *succeed* – добиваться успеха, преуспевать (*in – в*)
- 17 *take* – брать; занимать, требовать (*определённого времени*)
- 18 *teach* – учить, обучать
- 19 *term* – семестр (*US semester*)
- 20 *title* – титул, звание; заглавие, название

1D TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY OF CONTROL SYSTEMS AND RADIOELECTRONICS

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

leading engineering university	ведущий инженерный университет
experienced and qualified	опытный и квалифицированный
cooperate with	сотрудничать с
foreign	иностранный, зарубежный
development	развитие
knowledge and skills	знания и умения
be in demand	пользоваться спросом
modern society	современное общество
establish	основывать, создавать
win (– won – won) a competition	выигрывать соревнование
nowadays	теперь, в наше время
full-time education format	очная форма обучения
evening education format	вечерняя форма обучения
extramural education format	заочная форма обучения
native	родной
dynamic and exciting life	динамичная и захватывающая жизнь
various festivals and contests	различные праздники и конкурсы
sporting event	спортивное мероприятие
celebrate	праздновать
wave a flag	развевать флаг

2 Here the letters are according to the ABC. What words are here?

- 1 a e v w
- 2 e e n t v
- 3 a d d e m n
- 4 a f m o r t
- 5 g i n o p r s t
- 6 a a d n o s w y
- 7 a b c e e e l r t
- 8 a c e e o o p r t
- 9 a c d e i n o t u
- 10 a a e l m r r t u x
- 11 e i i n r s t u v y
- 12 e e e g g i i n r n n

3 Complete the tables.

Synonyms	
contest	1
progress	2
found	3
party	4
banner	5
information	6
important	7
talent	8
people	9
diverse	10

Antonyms	
static	11
morning	12
boring	13
inexperienced	14
native	15
death	16
old	17
foreign	18
unqualified	19
lose	20

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct word. Write the extra word.

development / foreign / native

- 1 It is from another country. It is _____.
- 2 It is the place where you are from. It is a _____ town / city / country.

dynamic / knowledge / life

- 3 It is a lot of information. It is _____.
- 4 It is the time between a person's birth and their death. It is _____.

celebrate / skills / win

- 5 People get a prize in a game or competition. They _____.
- 6 People show that a day or an event is important. They _____.

competition / contest / exciting

- 7 It is a competition or an election. It is a _____.
- 8 People test their strength, knowledge and skill. It is a _____.

experienced / qualified / wave

- 9 People pass exams or courses. They are _____.
- 10 People have skill and knowledge. They are _____.

flag / various / university

- 11 It is a symbol of a country. It is a _____.
- 12 It is a place where students study to get a degree. It is a _____.

cooperate / establish / society

- 13 People start a company or an organization. They _____ it.
- 14 People work together with someone to achieve the same aim. They _____.

READING

5 Read and translate the information about the university you study at.

Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics



Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics is one of the **leading engineering universities** in the Russian Federation. TUSUR has **experienced and qualified** professionals, professors and doctors of science.

The university **cooperates with** more than 20 **foreign** universities in education, research, and **development**. Students get **knowledge and skills** that **are in demand** in **modern society**. TUSUR is very proud of its graduates.

TUSUR is a young university. The university first opened its doors in 1962. In 2004 a student business incubator was **established** at TUSUR. In May 2006 the university **won the competition** in the national 'Education' project.

Nowadays 13 thousand students study at 13 faculties. There are three **education formats** at the university: **full-time, evening and extramural**. The Faculty of Distant Education gives the students an opportunity to study at the university and work in their **native** cities and towns.

TUSUR students have a very **dynamic and exciting life**. At the university there are a lot of clubs. A student can try dancing, sports, music or poetry. The university organizes **various festivals and contests**: KVN, the beauty contest 'Miss TUSUR', photo contests and **sporting events**. Every year TUSUR students **celebrate** Radio Day (on 7 May). The students of the university go across the city, sing songs, **wave flags** and hold balloons.

6 Answer the questions about TUSUR.

- 1 What is the full name of the university you study at?
- 2 Who are teachers of the university?
- 3 Do foreign universities cooperate with TUSUR?
- 4 Is TUSUR an old university?
- 5 When was TUSUR founded?
- 6 When was a student business incubator established?
- 7 How many students are there at TUSUR?
- 8 How can students get higher education at TUSUR?
- 9 What do TUSUR students do in their free time?
- 10 Do TUSUR students celebrate any special day?

7 Match the numbers with words and expressions. Find more information in the text.

three
seventh
13
20
13,000
1962
2004
2006

business incubator
'Education' project
education formats
faculties
foreign universities
foundation
Radio Day
students

8 Match the names of TUSUR faculties and their Russian equivalents.

Faculty of Radio Engineering

Факультет инновационных технологий



Faculty of Radio Design

Юридический факультет



Faculty of Computer Systems

Радиотехнический факультет



Faculty of Control Systems

Радиоконструкторский факультет



Faculty of Electronic Engineering

Факультет электронной техники



Faculty of Innovation Technologies

Факультет систем управления



Faculty of Economics

Факультет вычислительных систем



Faculty of Human Sciences

Гуманитарный факультет



Faculty of Law

Факультет безопасности



Faculty of Security

Экономический факультет



Faculty of Distance Learning

Заочный и вечерний факультет



Faculty of Extramural and Evening Education

Факультет дистанционного обучения



Faculty of Advanced Training

Факультет повышения квалификации



GRAMMAR

Articles: *a/an, the* and no article

We use ***a*** before a **consonant** (*p, l, s* etc.) and ***an*** before a **vowel** (*a, i, o* etc.). But it depends* on the **pronunciation** of the following word, not the spelling.

a film *an* umbrella *an* interesting film *a* useful idea

*depend (on) – зависеть (от)

9 Write *a* or *an*.

Example: a language

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | ___ republic | 6 | ___ European country |
| 2 | ___ event | 7 | ___ old book |
| 3 | ___ animal | 8 | ___ new airport |
| 4 | ___ hour | 9 | ___ university student |
| 5 | ___ country | 10 | ___ economic problem |

We use ***a/an*** ... when we say what a person or a thing is.

A/an = ‘one’. With **plural nouns** we use **no article**.

Sam is a nice person. They are nice people.

A rose is a flower. Roses are flowers.

We also use ***a/an*** ... for jobs etc.

She is a doctor. They are doctors.

Are you a student? Are you students?

A/an also means ‘any example of something’. In the plural we use **no article** or ***some***.

A dog has four legs. Dogs have four legs.

I'd like a cup of tea. I'd like some sweets.

We **don't** normally use ***a/an*** with **uncountable nouns**. (NOT a rain)

10 What are these things and people? Make sentences with the words from the boxes. Use *a/an* where necessary.

Example: *A pigeon is a bird.*

mineral water	English
Nina	pigeon
engineer	biathlon
cats	Tomsk
undergraduate	volleyball
Ford and BMW	TUSUR

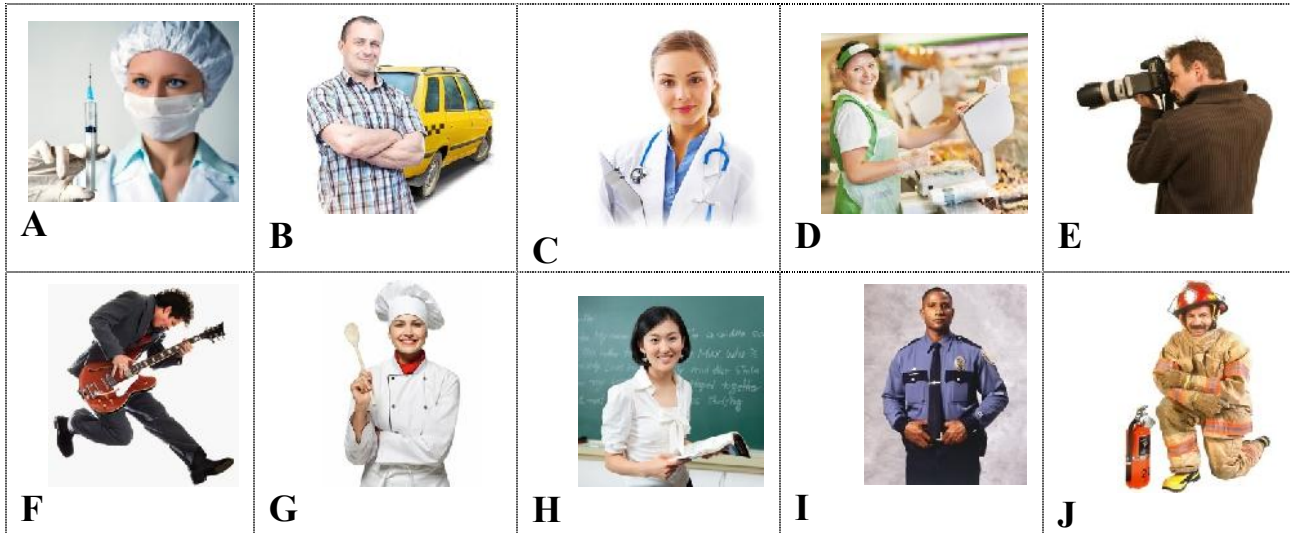
international language	bird
university	cars
student	city
drink	game
beautiful girl	sport
animals	job



11 What are their jobs? Make sentences with the words from the box.

doctor teacher photographer musician police officer
fire fighter ~~nurse~~ shop assistant cook taxi driver

Example: A is a nurse.



We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean.

*I live far from **the centre**. (= the centre of my town)*

Compare:

*I have **a leather jacket**. **The jacket** is very expensive.*

*There is **a kitchen** in the flat. **The kitchen** is quite small.*

We normally use **no article** with **proper nouns** (people's names, days and months, names of places such as countries, cities/ towns, streets, squares, universities, etc.).

*A lot of tourists visit **Trafalgar Square** in **London**.*

But we use **the** +:

- names with 'kingdom', 'states', 'federation':

the United Kingdom (the UK), the United States of America (the USA), the Russian Federation

- names of rivers, seas, oceans:

the Tom (River), the North Sea, the Pacific (Ocean)

12 Put in a/an, the or – (no article).

*Example: 'Where's Alex?' 'He is in **the** kitchen.'*

- Please turn off ____ light. I think I'll go to bed.
- It is ____ fine weather: the sky is blue and the sun is bright.
- Open ____ window, please. It is very hot in here.
- I have got ____ car. ____ car is ____ black Toyota.

- 5 ____ Faculty of ____ Information Security is one of the 13 faculties of ____ TUSUR.
- 6 ____ Tomsk State University of ____ Control Systems and Radioelectronics is ____ engineering university in ____ Russia.
- 7 ____ main building of ____ university is located in ____ Lenin Prospect.
- 8 There is ____ sports centre at TUSUR. ____ centre includes a gym with modern fitness machines and a dancing aerobics class.
- 9 ____ students of ____ university celebrate Radio Day every year.
- 10 She lives in ____ centre of ____ Manchester.



13 Correct one mistake in each sentence.

Example: His girlfriend lives in ~~the~~ Oxford Street. *in Oxford Street*

- 1 I like the classical music. I often go to the opera.
- 2 There is the fountain in Novosobornaya Square, opposite the main building of TUSUR.
- 3 TUSUR has big library.
- 4 Buildings of TUSUR are situated in different streets.
- 5 Tomsk is small railway centre.
- 6 The Drama Theatre is located in the Lenin Square.
- 7 President is the leader of a country.
- 8 Russian Federation is the largest country in the world.
- 9 Texas is a large state in the south of USA.
- 10 London is a capital of Great Britain.



* We also use **the**:

- with names of hotels, cinemas, theatres, museums, restaurants:
the Ritz, the Odeon (cinema), the Globe (Theatre), the British Museum
- with musical instruments:
play the piano, play the guitar

BUT *play football* } **no article** with sports and games
play basketball }
play volleyball }

* In some common expressions, we use **no article**, often *after a preposition*:

(go) *to/* (be) *at/* (come back) *from school, university, college, work*
 (be) *at home; go home* (go) *by car/ bus/ plane/ train*
 (go) *to bed* (be/ go) *on holiday*
have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner
at night (BUT *in the morning/ afternoon/ evening*)

More words in 1D

- 1 *achieve* – добиваться, достигать
- 2 *across* – сквозь, через
- 3 *aim* – цель (синонимы *goal, purpose*)
- 4 *balloon* – воздушный шар
- 5 *beauty* – красота
- 6 *between* – между
- 7 *boring* – скучный
- 8 *event* – событие; мероприятие
- 9 *foundation* – основание (*города, компании, организации*)
- 10 *graduate* – выпускник
- 11 *gym* – спортзал
- 12 *hold* – держать; проводить, организовывать
- 13 *important* – важный
- 14 *lose* – терять
- 15 *open* – открывать; открываться
- 16 *shopping mall* – молл, крупный торговый центр
- 17 *strength* – сила
- 18 *together* – вместе
- 19 *try* – пробовать; пытаться
- 20 *undergraduate* – студент (вуза)

1E REVISION

VOCABULARY & READING

1 Write the English equivalent instead of the Russian word and phrase in brackets.

- 1 Tomsk is located on the (*берег*) of the Tom River in West Siberia.
- 2 Every year TUSUR students (*праздновать*) Radio Day.
- 3 In May 2006 the university won the (*соревнование*) in the national 'Education' project.
- 4 Tomsk was founded under a (*указ*) from Tsar Boris Godunov in 1604.
- 5 The Russian Federation is a federal constitutional (*республика*).
- 6 The Faculty of Distant Education gives the students an opportunity to study at the university and work in their (*родные*) cities and towns.
- 7 The (*население*) of the Russian Federation is about 150 million people.
- 8 Every eighth (*постоянный житель*) of Tomsk is a student.
- 9 Young people choose any higher education institution and any (*специальность*) in any city of Russia.
- 10 The flag of the Russian Federation is a white-blue-red (*знамя*).
- 11 Bachelors of Science continue their (*учебные занятия*) to get a Master of Science degree.
- 12 Higher education institutions teach all (*предметы, дисциплины*): law and economics, engineering and medicine, social sciences and many others.

2 There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct them. Translate the sentences.

- 1 The Russian Federation produces a lot of energy from oil and *scientific* gas.
- 2 In Russia people choose the president of the state in direct *reserves*.
- 3 The *diverse* language of the state is Russian.
- 4 There is a commercial and passenger *decree* on the Tom River.
- 5 There are nine *natural* education institutions, fifteen research institutes, a special economic zone and six business incubators in Tomsk.
- 6 Tomsk has a lot of examples of wood *bank*.
- 7 In the country every person has a right to *monthly* education.
- 8 Young people have an opportunity to enter any *subject* of the Russian Federation.
- 9 If students have only good and *academic* grades, they have a monthly scholarship for the next term.
- 10 TUSUR is one of the leading engineering *events* in the Russian Federation.
- 11 At TUSUR, there are three *exciting* formats: full-time, evening and extramural.
- 12 TUSUR organizes various *flags* and contests.

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition. Translate the sentences.

- 1 The Russian coat _____ arms is a double-headed eagle.
- 2 TUSUR cooperates _____ more than 20 foreign universities in education, research and development.
- 3 If young people fail _____ entrance examinations, but they want to study at the university, they have to pay for it.
- 4 Tomsk is rich _____ monuments of wooden and stone architecture.
- 5 The Russian Federation consists _____ 85 federal subjects (territorial units).
- 6 TUSUR students get knowledge and skills that are _____ demand in the modern society.
- 7 The Russian Federation is proud _____ its history and architecture, music and ballet, literature and philosophy.
- 8 _____ the beginning _____ World War II Tomsk became the new home for a lot of factories.

SPEAKING

4 Read and translate the following topics. Discuss them in small groups.

- 1 The Russian Federation is a rich country.
- 2 Tomsk is a student city.
- 3 Getting higher education is important.
- 4 TUSUR is young but one of the leading engineering universities in Russia.

WRITING

5 Write an essay (10-15 sentences) about the faculty you study at. Use the prompts if necessary.

- 1 study / TUSUR
- 2 my faculty
- 3 young but big
- 4 found / 2014
- 5 600 students
- 6 means of information security
- 7 competitions and contests
- 8 grants and scholarships
- 9 4 – 5 – 6 years
- 10 graduate / work

GRAMMAR

6 Write these in English words:

- | | | А | |
|---|---------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 крупных города | 7 | 28 детей |
| 2 | 3 иностранных языка | 8 | 55 коробок |
| 3 | 7 театров (UK) | 9 | 846 человек |
| 4 | 11 мужчин | 10 | 18 794 километра |
| 5 | 12 женщин | 11 | 109 тысяч рублей (UK) |
| 6 | 13 факультетов | 12 | 14 миллионов лет |

- | | | В | |
|---|--------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | первый университет | 8 | четвёртое июля |
| 2 | второй автобус | 9 | девятое июня |
| 3 | третий курс | 10 | одиннадцатое ноября |
| 4 | двенадцатый месяц | 11 | тридцатое августа |
| 5 | пятнадцатый этаж | 12 | семнадцатое марта |
| 6 | двадцатый студент | 13 | двадцать пятое февраля |
| 7 | сорок восьмой день | 14 | двадцать шестое декабря |

7 Correct one mistake in each sentence. Comment on the mistakes.

- 1 We have some free times.
- 2 Are there some cars in the car park?
- 3 There is any money in my wallet.
- 4 There is some lift in the building.
- 5 I have mineral waters in my bag.
- 6 I know somewhere interesting places.
- 7 There is not nobody in the lecture room.
- 8 Do you know some interesting facts about Tomsk?
- 9 I do not want to get no one's help.
- 10 We do not have good weathers here very often.

8 Put *much*, *many*, *a lot (of)*, or *lots (of)* in their proper places in the sentences below.

- 1 I do not have interest in politics.
- 2 John meets interesting people at work.
- 3 I have homework for tomorrow.
- 4 You do not need money to buy a new notebook.
- 5 They have problems in their business.
- 6 Do you have friends in Saint Petersburg?
- 7 There are historic places in Moscow.
- 8 Is there snow in Tomsk in winter?
- 9 Are there shopping malls in Tomsk?
- 10 Do you work?
- 11 Linda usually walks.

9 Choose the correct variant.

- 1 _____ Russian Federation is a member of the Council of Europe.
a) a b) the c) –
- 2 _____ Red Square is _____ heart of _____ Moscow.
a) a b) the c) –
- 3 The Savoy Hotel Moscow is in _____ Rozhdestvenka Street.
a) a b) the c) –
- 4 _____ lot of Russian people go on holiday to _____ Black Sea.
a) a b) the c) –
- 5 _____ Volga is the longest river in _____ Europe.
a) an b) the c) –
- 6 _____ Tomsk is _____ old Siberian city.
a) a b) an c) –
- 7 Is there _____ university in your town?
a) a b) the c) an
- 8 There are _____ some useful books on the subject in _____ university library.
a) an b) the c) –
- 9 I often go to _____ Kinomax cinema with my friends.
a) a b) the c) –
- 10 I have _____ PC and _____ notebook.
a) a b) the c) –
- 11 I go to _____ university at 8 in _____ morning and get home in _____ evening.
a) a b) the c) –

10 Put in the English equivalents of the nouns or phrases in brackets. Use *a/an* or *the* where necessary.

- 1 It's 9 p.m. It's time to (*идти домой*).
- 2 Lisa and her sister are (*продавцы*).
- 3 I usually go (*в университет*) (*на машине*).
- 4 'Where is Kate?' 'She is (*в университете*).'
- 5 (*Учебный год*) consists of two terms.
- 6 There are a lot of universities all over (*страна*).
- 7 Postgraduates in Russia study three years to get (*учёная степень кандидата наук*).
- 8 Moscow is (*столица*) of (*Российская Федерация*).
- 9 (*Большой театр*) is a historic theatre in Moscow, Russia.
- 10 Tomsk is located on (*река Томь*).
- 11 There is (*кинотеатр*) in the shopping mall. The name of (*кинотеатр*) is (*«Гудвин»*).

2A THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

lie – lay – lain	лежать; находиться
make up	составлять
square kilometre	квадратный километр
important global city	всемирно важный город
financial centre	финансовый центр
mountainous	гористый
all the rest	всё остальное
vast plain	обширная равнина
highly developed industrial country	высокоразвитая промышленная страна
a producer and an exporter	производитель и экспортёр
iron and steel products	изделия из железа и стали
machinery and electronics	машинное оборудование и электроника
chemicals and textile	химические продукты и текстиль
aircraft and navigation equipment	авиация и навигационное оборудование
constitutional monarchy	конституционная монархия
parliamentary government	парламентарное правительство
have no real power	не обладать действительной властью
chamber	палата
major	важный; крупный
traditions and customs	традиции и обычаи

2 Complete the tables.

Synonyms	
aeroplane(s)	1
state	2
economic	3
possess	4
extremely	5
be situated	6
direction-finding	7
goods	8
cloth	9
large	10

Antonyms	
unconstitutional	11
undeveloped	12
importer	13
local	14
agricultural	15
minor	16
republic	17
flat (<i>adj</i>)	18
mountain	19
unreal	20

3 Fill in the squares with vowels.

- 1 c h m b r
- 2 m k p
- 3 c h m c l s
- 4 m c h n r
- 5 l c t r n c s
- 6 f n n c l c n t r
- 7 s q r k l m t r
- 8 h v n r l p w r
- 9 n v g t n q p m n t
- 10 m p r t n t g l b l c t
- 11 p r l m n t r g v r n m n t
- 12 r n n d s t l p r d c t s

4 Choose the correct word or phrase *in italics* in each sentence.

- 1 The UK has a strong *city* / *government*.
- 2 London is the capital *city* / *government* of England.
- 3 The Russian Federation plays a *major* / *producer* role in the peace process.
- 4 Australia is one of the main *major* / *producers* of wool.
- 5 Japan is a major *exporter* / *navigation* of cars.
- 6 In the past, *exporter* / *navigation* depended on knowledge of the positions of the stars. (*depend* – *depended* - *depended*)
- 7 The river *lies* / *real* 30 km to the south.
- 8 What is the *lie* / *real* reason George is absent?
- 9 Usually students have some *constitutional* / *financial* difficulties.
- 10 Freedom of speech is a *constitutional* / *financial* right.
- 11 *All the rest* / *Traditions and customs* vary in different countries.
- 12 Bill and Paul and *all the rest* / *traditions and customs* are late for English.

READING

5 Read and translate the information about the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



The United Kingdom, or the UK, **lies** on *the British Isles*. It consists of four parts: *England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland*. England, Wales and Scotland also **make up** Great Britain. The territory of the UK is about 244,000 **square kilometres**. The population is more than 63 million. The capital of the country is London. It is an **important global city and financial centre**.

The northwest part of the country is **mountainous**. People call it *the Highlands*. **All the rest** is a **vast plain**. It is *the Lowlands*. The most important rivers are *the Severn, the Thames and the Trent*.

Great Britain is a **highly developed industrial country**. It is one of the world's largest **producers and exporters** of **iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile, aircraft and navigation equipment**.

The UK is a **constitutional monarchy** with a **parliamentary government**. Today, the monarch **has no real power**. The Prime Minister is the head of the government. The British Parliament consists of two **chambers**: *the House of Lords* and *the House of Commons*. It sits in the Houses of Parliament in *Westminster*. The **major** political parties in the United Kingdom are *the Conservative, the Labour, the Liberal parties, and the Scottish National party*.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural **traditions and customs**. The most famous educational centres are the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Notes

the British Isles – Британские острова

England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland – Англия, Уэльс, Шотландия и Северная Ирландия

the Highlands – Северо-Шотландское нагорье (Хайленд)

the Lowlands – Среднешотландская Низменность (Лоуленд)

the Severn, the Thames and the Trent – реки Северн, Темза, Трент

the House of Lords – Палата лордов

the House of Commons – Палата общин

Westminster – Вестминстер (район, где находится Вестминстерское аббатство)

the Conservative party – Консервативная партия

the Labour party – Лейбористская партия

the Liberal party – Либеральная партия

the Scottish National party – Национальная партия Шотландии

6 Complete the sentences with the numbers from the text above.

- 1 _____ countries make up the United Kingdom.
- 2 Great Britain consists of _____ countries.
- 3 The UK is about _____ square kilometers.
- 4 More than _____ million people live in the UK.
- 5 There are _____ most important rivers in the kingdom.
- 6 The British Parliament consists of _____ chambers.
- 7 There are _____ major political parties in the state.
- 8 There are _____ most famous educational centres in the country.

7 Are the statements TRUE or FALSE?

- 1 The United Kingdom is an island country.
- 2 The UK is the largest country in the world.
- 3 The Thames is the only river in the state.
- 4 The surface of the British Isles varies very much.
- 5 The country has nothing to produce.
- 6 The UK is a highly developed industrial country.
- 7 The UK is a constitutional monarchy.
- 8 There is only one political party in the state.
- 9 The UK is not an old country.
- 10 The state is not rich in universities.









8 Complete the table about the four countries of the UK.

Capitals: Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, London

Area, thousand km²: 14; 21; 79; 130: Northern Ireland is the smallest.

Population, million: 2; 3; 5; 53: Northern Ireland is the least populated.

National flower: the daffodil, the flax, the red rose, the thistle

Flag				
Country				
Capital				
Area				
Population				
National flower				

GRAMMAR

The verb *be*: present simple (positive, negative, questions)

		<i>Positive</i>		<i>Negative</i>		
singular	I	am	(I'm)	I	am not (I'm not)	
	he	} is	(he's)	he	} is not (he isn't)	
	she		(she's)	she		(she isn't)
	it		(it's)	it		(it isn't)
plural	we	} are	(we're)	we	(we aren't)	
	you		(you're)	you	(you aren't)	
	they		(they're)	they	(they aren't)	
<i>Question</i>			<i>Short answers</i>			
singular	am	I?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .		
	is	he?	Yes, { he } is .	No, { he } isn't .		
		she? it?				
plural	are	we?	Yes, { we } are .	No, { we } aren't .		
		you? they?				

We use the verb *be* to say something about a person, thing, or state*, to show a quality, job, nationality, relationship* etc.

I'm Mark. 'How old are you?' 'I am eighteen (years old).'

She is my cousin. I'm hungry. The man (=he) is rich.*

The desk (=it) is brown. The room (=it) is not big. The dog (=it) isn't afraid.*

'Are Peter and Mary (=they) doctors?' 'No, they aren't.'

We use short forms in everyday speech and informal writing. We do not usually use them in formal writing.

*state – состояние relationship – зд. родство

hungry – голодный; *be hungry* – хотеть есть *afraid* – напуганный; *be afraid* – бояться

- Look at the information in the table. What forms does the verb *be* have in the singular? What form does it have in the plural?

9 Complete the sentences with *am*, *is* or *are*.

Example: The weather is nice today.

- 1 I _____ from Russia.
- 2 We _____ not tired.
- 3 My brother and I _____ university students.

- 4 _____ you at home?
- 5 She _____ not 30 years old.
- 6 The man _____ a computer scientist.
- 7 I _____ here as a tourist.
- 8 George and Helen _____ in London now.
- 9 You and your sister _____ English, aren't you?
- 10 The British Museum _____ open every day.
- 11 Football _____ the most popular sport in the UK.
- 12 The English _____ a nation native to England.



10 Put in *am (not)*, *is (not)* or *are (not)*. Use the short forms where possible.

Example: The UK ***is*** a country in Europe.

- 1 I _____ Ivan and I _____ Russian.
- 2 Andrew _____ my brother. We _____ twins.
- 3 '_____ you a lawyer?' 'Yes, I _____.'
- 4 People from the UK _____ the British.
- 5 '_____ the British Isles in the Pacific Ocean?' 'No, they _____. They _____ in the Atlantic.'
- 6 I _____ British. I live in Cardiff, Wales.
- 7 _____ Oxford in the United Kingdom?
- 8 The capital of England _____ Manchester.
- 9 '_____ you American?' 'No, I _____. I _____ English.'
- 10 The birch _____ the national tree of England.
- 11 Tea _____ a very popular drink in Britain.
- 12 Liverpool and Glasgow _____ in the USA.

11 Write true sentences.

Example: I ***am not (I'm not)*** from Scotland. I ***am (I'm)*** from Russia.

- 1 I _____ 20 years old.
- 2 I _____ from Tomsk.
- 3 I _____ married.
- 4 I _____ 175 centimetres tall.
- 5 The Amazon River _____ in the UK.
- 6 The Welsh _____ people from Washington.
- 7 Prince William _____ Duke of Cambridge.
- 8 Oxford and Cambridge Universities _____ in Britain.
- 9 David Cameron _____ the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
- 10 The oak _____ the national tree of England.
- 11 Bacon _____ a very popular food in UK homes and cafés.
- 12 Cambridge _____ in Massachusetts, USA.



12 Write short answers to the following questions.

Example: Are you married? No, I'm not.

- 1 Is it night now?
- 2 Are you Italian?
- 3 Is it 2015 now?
- 4 Are you a student?
- 5 Are you thirsty?
- 6 Are you hungry?
- 7 Are you afraid of exams?
- 8 Are the Thames and the Severn in the UK?
- 9 Is Birmingham a university city?
- 10 Is the UK monarch the head of the British Parliament?
- 11 Is England a European country?
- 12 Is Sting an English musician?
- 13 Are Keira Knightley and Kate Winslet American actresses?
- 14 Is Chelsea a famous English ice hockey club?
- 15 Is rugby a popular sport in the UK?



13 Make questions with these words, then answer the questions.

Example: (you / at home) Are you at home? No, I'm not. I am (I'm) at university.

- 1 (what / your name)
- 2 (how old / you)
- 3 (where / you / from)
- 4 (what / your hometown)
- 5 (you / married)
- 6 (what / your job)
- 7 (you / good at mathematics)
- 8 (what / your favourite colour)
- 9 (you / cold)
- 10 (your parents / in Tomsk)
- 11 (what nationality / Emma Watson)
- 12 (Margaret Thatcher / alive)
- 13 (Jude Law / actor)
- 14 (what holiday / on 25 December in the UK)
- 15 (what / the national flower of England)



More words and phrases in 2A

- 1 *alive* – живой
- 2 *be absent* – отсутствовать
- 3 *be good at* – иметь способности к (чему-л.)
- 4 *be late* – опаздывать (*for* – на)
- 5 *be thirsty* – испытывать жажду; хотеть пить
- 6 *call* – называть; звонить, говорить по телефону
- 7 *difficulty* – трудность; затруднение
- 8 *duke* – герцог
- 9 *famous* – знаменитый, известный (*for* – чем-л.)
- 10 *freedom of speech* – свобода слова
- 11 *head* – голова; глава
- 12 *importer* – импортёр
- 13 *island country* – островное государство
- 14 *minor* – незначительный, несущественный; меньший
- 15 *possess* – иметь, обладать
- 16 *scientist* – учёный
- 17 *surface* – (земная) поверхность
- 18 *tired* – усталый, уставший
- 19 *vary* – отличаться, различаться
- 20 *wool* – шерсть; шерстяная пряжа

2B HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UK

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

reputation worldwide	всемирная репутация, репутация по всему миру
provide	обеспечивать; предоставлять
quality	качество
age	возраст
study for a degree	получать степень (высшее образование)
academic degree	академическая степень
award	присуждать
typical	типичный, обычный
last	продолжаться
offer	предлагать
undergraduate	студент, получающий степень бакалавра
complete	заканчивать, завершать
postgraduate	студент, получающий степень магистра или доктора
at least	по крайней мере
include	включать
research	научное исследование
century	век, столетие
pay fee	зд. оплачивать обучение
living costs	стоимость проживания
obtain a personal grant	получать персональную стипендию

2 Match the words and their definitions.

A

1 award	a a detailed study of a subject
2 grant	b money for a special purpose
3 research	c to officially give someone a prize or money
4 undergraduate	d a student who is studying for a higher degree
5 postgraduate	e a student who is studying for their first degree

B

6 fee	f to provide something
7 offer	h in all parts of the world
8 worldwide	i money for professional advice or services
9 reputation	j what people think about someone or something
10 living costs	g money that a student needs to live in a hall of residence

3 Can you guess what words and phrases are here?

- 1 c e n r t u y
- 2 c d e i l n u
- 3 a i l q t u y
- 4 a c i l p t y
- 5 a a d e g o p r s t t u
- 6 a a d d e e g n r r t u u
- 7 a d d e e e f g o r r s t u y
- 8 a a c c d d e e e e i g m r

4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 At what _____ do people enter a higher education institution in the UK?
A academic B age C at least
- 2 You should wait for the examination results _____ an hour.
A at least B award C century
- 3 _____ the sentences with one of the phrases.
A complete B degree C fee
- 4 How long does the examination _____?
A grant B include C last
- 5 These textbooks are impossible to _____.
A living costs B obtain C offer
- 6 Her uncle has a _____ interest in her education.
A offer B pay C personal
- 7 These booklets _____ useful information about TUSUR.
A postgraduate B provide C quality
- 8 All over the world students ask for a good _____ of education.
A provide B quality C reputation
- 9 Both universities have a good _____.
A reputation B research C study
- 10 They are doing some interesting _____ on hacking.
A research B study C typical

READING

5 Read and translate the information about higher education in the UK.

Higher Education in the UK



The UK has a **reputation worldwide** for **providing** high **quality** higher education. Students usually enter university from **age** 18, and **study for an academic degree**. There are 160 universities and colleges in the UK. They **award** a lot of degrees. The **typical** first degree is a bachelor's degree. It usually **lasts** for three years. Usually this is a *Bachelor of Arts (BA)* or *Bachelor of Science (BSc)* degree.

Some universities **offer** a *vocational foundation degree*. It usually lasts two years. During the first degree students are **undergraduates**.

After students complete an undergraduate degree, they have an opportunity to take a postgraduate degree. This is a master's degree, such as the *Master of Arts (MA)*, *Master of Science (MSc)* or *Master of Business Administration (MBA)*, or a *doctorate*, such as the *Doctor of Philosophy degree (PhD or DPhil)*. Master's degrees take **at least** a year of full-time postgraduate study and **include** an element of **research**. *Doctoral degrees* usually take three years full-time. They include programmes of *original research*.

England has the two oldest universities in the English-speaking world, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge with history of over eight **centuries**. The UK universities are among the top higher education institutions in the world.

The higher education in the UK is not free. Students **pay fees and living costs**, but they often **obtain a personal grant** from the state.

Notes

Bachelor of Arts (BA) – бакалавр искусств (степень бакалавра по одной из гуманитарных наук в университетах)

Bachelor of Science (BSc) – бакалавр естественных или точных наук

vocational foundation degree – базовая профессиональная степень

Master of Arts (MA) – магистр искусств, магистр гуманитарных наук

Master of Science (MSc) – магистр естественных или точных наук

Master of Business Administration (MBA) – магистр делового администрирования

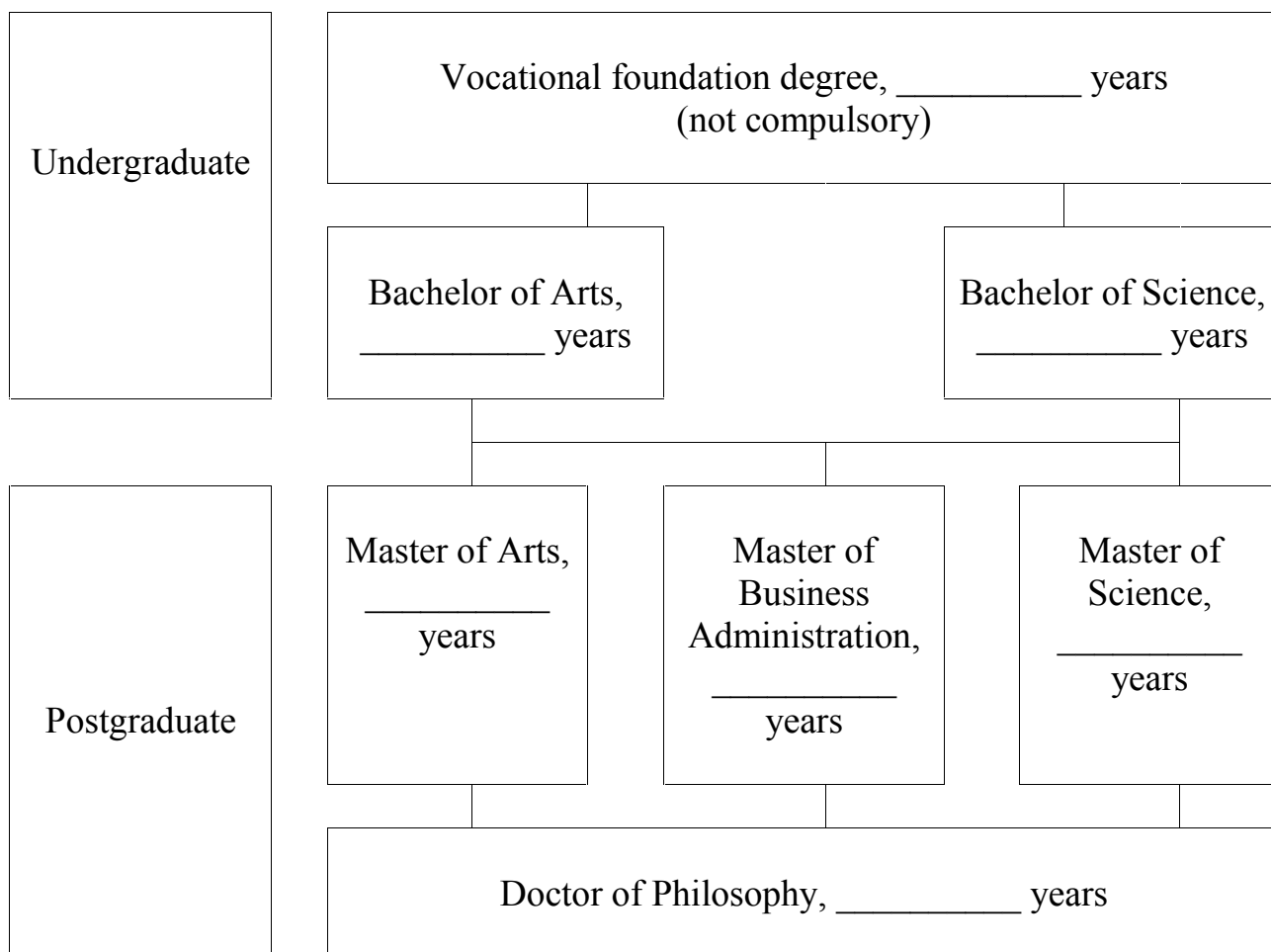
doctorate, doctoral degree – докторская степень

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD, DPhil) – доктор наук (общая для всех областей докторская степень)

original research – оригинальное, подлинное исследование (исследовательская работа)

6 Complete the table.

The System of Higher Education in the UK



7 Correct the mistakes about higher education in the United Kingdom.

- 1 The higher education is free.
- 2 There are 320 universities and colleges in the UK.
- 3 Students usually enter university from age 24.
- 4 Doctorates usually take three years extramural.
- 5 Universities award only Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees.

8 Fill in the gaps.

- 1 The UK provides high quality _____ education.
- 2 During the _____ degree students are undergraduates.
- 3 Doctorates include _____ of original research.
- 4 The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are over _____ centuries old.
- 5 The UK has two oldest _____ in the English-speaking world.

GRAMMAR

**Personal pronouns: subject and object (*I – me*);
Demonstrative pronouns: *this/that/these/those***

Personal pronouns		
	<i>subject</i>	<i>object</i>
singular	I he she it	me him her it
plural	we you they	us you them

We use **personal pronouns** in place of nouns and noun phrases.

*Mike is eighteen. **He** is a university student.*

*My sister is thirty-two. **She** is an accountant.*

We use **I, he, she, it, we, you, they** as subjects before verbs.

I like physics. We are from Tomsk in Russia.

We use **me, him, her, it, us, you, them** as objects after verbs, after prepositions and after *be*.

They know us. Talk to her. 'Who's that?' 'It's me.' (NOT normally '~~It is I.~~')

We use the pronoun **you** to talk about one person or more than one person (it is singular or plural). It is usually clear* from the context.

We also use **you** to talk about people in general, not someone specific:

*Too much coffee is bad for **you**.*

**clear – ясный, понятный*

9 Change the nouns and noun phrases for subject personal pronouns.

Example: Mary – she

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 university 2 students 3 Paul and I 4 young man 5 car 6 my mother and father 7 educational programme 8 Elizabeth II | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 you and Max 10 dog 11 year 12 William and Kate 13 teacher 14 my fellow student and I 15 faculties 16 girl |
|---|--|

10 Rewrite the sentences with a) subject personal pronouns, b) object personal pronouns. Use them in place of the nouns and noun phrases *in italics*.

A Example: *The typical first degree* is a bachelor's degree.

It is a bachelor's degree.

- 1 *Mary* is a third-year student.
- 2 *Anastasia and I* are from the same group at university.
- 3 *You and your friend* are welcome to our company.
- 4 *Master's degrees* in the UK take at least a year full-time.
- 5 *The University of Cambridge* has more than 18,000 students.
- 6 *Sir Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the World Wide Web*, is an Oxford graduate.
- 7 *Oxford and Cambridge Universities* are the two oldest universities in the English-speaking world.



B Example: Do you know *Mr Stevens*? Do you know *him*?

- 1 I do not like *examinations*.
- 2 Do not forget about *Lena and me*.
- 3 **I want to come with *you and Alexander*.**
- 4 **People around the world know *Queen Elizabeth II*.**
- 5 Tell *William* the homework for tomorrow.
- 6 **After students complete *an undergraduate degree*, they have an opportunity to take a postgraduate degree.**
- 7 About 20,000 people apply for undergraduate study at *the University of Oxford* every year.



11 Use the correct pronoun.

Example: I know Pete, and he knows *me*.

- 1 I never read English books. I do not like _____.
- 2 My brothers Victor and Paul are programmers. _____ live in London.
- 3 Andrew never does his homework. Please talk to _____.
- 4 I think _____ is a good actress.
- 5 Kate Middleton (Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge) is quite popular in Britain. Many people like _____.
- 6 The University of Oxford is located in England. _____ is over 800 years old.
- 7 26 British Prime Ministers studied at Oxford University. David Cameron is one of _____.
- 8 Doctoral degrees usually take three years full-time. _____ include programmes of original research.
- 9 Michael is studying for a bachelor's degree at Cambridge. _____ is in his first year.
- 10 The Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science are typical first degrees in the UK. _____ normally last for three years.



Demonstrative pronouns

We use **this** and **these** to talk about people and things that are near to us in distance or time.

This door is very heavy.

You can use any one of **these** computers.

Ian is in Germany all **this** week.

I know **these** people.

We use **that** and **those** to talk about people and things that are not near to us.

Can I have **that** juice, please?

I need to buy **those** coursebooks.

We use **this is...** to introduce* people.

This is my friend Alice.

We also use **this is ... and is that ...?** on the telephone.

'Hello, is **that** Mr Black?' 'No, **this** is Mr White.'

*introduce – представлять, знакомить

12 Complete the sentences with **this/these, that/those, it/they**.

Example: Higher education is very popular **these** days.

- 1 'Are _____ books John's?' 'Yes, _____ are.'
- 2 Hello, _____ is Anna Smith.
- 3 'Bill, _____ is Suzan.' 'Hello, Suzan – nice to meet you.'
- 4 Come and look at _____ photos.
- 5 'How much is _____ laptop?' '_____ is 48,000 roubles.'
- 6 Is _____ your teacher over there?
- 7 'Hello, is _____ Mr Ivanov?' '_____ 's right.'
- 8 _____ exercise is very easy.
- 9 Take _____ textbooks into the classroom, please.
- 10 _____ building over there is a University of London hall of residence.
- 11 Look at _____ professors. _____ are very famous in the city.
- 12 'I would like to visit Cambridge in England.' 'Oh, _____ is a great city.'



13 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

- 1 Это новый компьютер. Он довольно дорогой.
- 2 Павел и Андрей переводчики. Они сейчас в Лондоне.
- 3 Факультет безопасности в том корпусе.
- 4 Этот курс очень интересный.
- 5 «Алло! Это миссис Стоун?» «Нет, это миссис Смит.»
- 6 Те учебники старые, а эти новые.
- 7 На этой неделе (*this week*) они в Ливерпуле. Позвони им на следующей неделе (*next week*).
- 8 Она первокурсница, а он второкурсник.
- 9 Расскажите нам о Томске. Нам нравится этот город.
- 10 «Ты хочешь есть (*be hungry*)?» «Нет, я хочу только пить (*be thirsty*).»

More words in 2B

- 1 *among* – среди
- 2 *booklet* – брошюра, буклет, проспект
- 3 *both* – оба, обе
- 4 *college* – университетский колледж; *US* университет
- 5 *detailed* – подробный, детальный
- 6 *duchess* – герцогиня
- 7 *during* – в течение, во время
- 8 *fellow student* – сокурсник, однокурсник
- 9 *hacking* – хакерство
- 10 *hall of residence* – студенческое общежитие (*US* dormitory)
- 11 *impossible* – невозможный
- 12 *level* – уровень
- 13 *over* – более, свыше
- 14 *part* – часть
- 15 *price* – цена (синоним *cost*)
- 16 *result* – результат; итог
- 17 *service* – услуга; обслуживание
- 18 *uncle* – дядя
- 19 *useful* – полезный
- 20 *wait* – ждать (*for* – чего-л., кого-л.)

2C THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

simply	просто
only	только
others	другие
capitalist economy	капиталистическая экономика
gold, coal, and uranium deposits	месторождения золота, угля и урана
top	ведущий, основной
corn and wheat	кукуруза и пшеница
sugar and tobacco	сахар и табак
federal republic	федеративная республика
executive branch	исполнительная власть
legislative branch	законодательная власть
judicial branch	судебная власть
federal court	федеральный суд
each	каждый
the highest law	высший, верховный закон
be home to	быть домом для
ethnic group	этническая группа
value	ценность
have a large influence on	оказывать значительное влияние на
especially	особенно

2 Complete the table. Translate the words.

Noun		Adjective		Verb
capitalism	1			capitalize
2		economical		economize
execution	3			execute
4		gold / golden		gild
5		group		group
6		influential		influence
judge	7			judge
8		lawful		–
legislation	9			legislate
10		home		–
top	11			top
12		valuable		value

3 Fill in the squares with consonant letters.

- 1 i u e e
- 2 e e i a y
- 3 e i o u
- 4 e e a o u
- 5 o a e a
- 6 e e a e u i
- 7 o a a u a i u
- 8 a i a i e o o y
- 9 e i a i e a
- 10 u a a o a o

4 Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

court	especially	home	others
deposit	group	law	simply
each	high	only	wheat

- 1 _____ of them wants to try.
- 2 She is _____ seventeen years old.
- 3 He is not at _____ at the moment.
- 4 Kate likes the country, _____ in spring.
- 5 The _____ doesn't allow you to do this.
- 6 You can take them to _____ if they don't pay.
- 7 In the USA, there is a valuable new _____ of coal.
- 8 You only know about this book, but there are _____.
- 9 Usually Mike goes camping with a small _____ of friends.
- 10 _____ is an important crop for millions of people all over the world.
- 11 She is a daughter of the president, and she enjoys _____ status among her friends.
- 12 A lot of people miss out on this opportunity _____ because they don't know about it.

READING

5 Read and translate the information about the United States of America.

The United States of America



The United States of America is a large country in North America. People often call it the “USA”, the “US”, the “United States”, “America”, or **simply** “the States”. It is the fourth biggest country in the world. **Only** Russia, Canada and China are bigger. The USA consists of 50 states, *the District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.)*, and 5 territories.

The capital of the country is Washington, D.C. The largest city is New York. Other major US cities include Los Angeles, Chicago, Las Vegas, and **others**.

The United States has a **capitalist economy**. The country has rich mineral resources, with many **gold, coal, and uranium deposits**. America produces cars, airplanes, and electronics. It is also one of the **top** producers of **corn and wheat, sugar and tobacco**.

The US is a **federal republic**. The head of state and government is the President of the United States of America. There are three branches of the federal government. They are the **executive branch** (the President and his administration), the **legislative branch** (*the United States Congress*), and the **judicial branch** (*the Supreme Court of the United States and federal courts*). The USA has two major political parties, *the Republican Party* and *the Democratic Party*.

Each state has its own constitution and government, but the United States Constitution is the **highest law** of the country.

The United States **is home to** many cultures and **ethnic groups**, traditions, and **values**. American culture **has a large influence on** most of the world, **especially** the Western world.

Notes

Washington, D.C. (the District of Columbia) – Вашингтон, округ Колумбия

the United States Congress – Конгресс США

the Supreme Court of the United States – Верховный Суд США

the Republican Party – Республиканская политическая партия

the Democratic party – Демократическая политическая партия

6 Answer the questions.

- 1 How do people call the United States of America?
- 2 How many states does the USA consist of?
- 3 What is the capital of the country?

- 4 What are other major cities in the USA?
- 5 What does the USA produce?
- 6 What are the three branches of the government according to the US Constitution?
- 7 What are the main political parties in the USA?
- 8 What is the highest law of the country?
- 9 What do you know about the American culture and traditions?
- 10 Who is the US President now?

7 Match the paragraphs and their names.

- a Riches
- b Culture
- c Politics
- d Major cities
- e The highest law
- f General information

8 Each of the fifty states has a nickname. Write the names of the states.



- 1 M _____ is *The Bread and Butter State* and *The Wheat State*.
- 2 M _____ is in the valley of the Great Lakes. It is *The Great Lake State*.
- 3 K _____ is in the central part of the USA. It is *The Central State*.
- 4 V _____ is in the Green Mountains. It is *The Great Mountain State*.
- 5 The water of the rivers of N _____ is dark. It is *The Blackwater State*.
- 6 The territory of A _____ is the largest in the USA. It is *The Great Land*.
- 7 The Great Salt Lake is on the territory of U _____. It is *The Salt Lake State*.
- 8 The northern part of N ____ H _____ is in the White Mountains. It is *The White Mountain State*.

GRAMMAR

Possessive adjectives: *my/your*, etc.; Possessive pronouns: *mine/yours*, etc.

Personal pronouns		Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
	<i>subject</i>	<i>object</i>	
singular	I	me	mine
	he	him	his
	she	her	hers
	it	it	–
plural	we	us	ours
	you	you	yours
	they	them	theirs

We use pronouns to talk about possession* and belonging*. There are two types: possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns.

We use **possessive adjectives** before a noun.

We use **possessive pronouns** in place of a noun (without a noun).

*Is that **your** copybook? **Mine** is the same colour.*

*'Is this laptop **his** or **hers**?' 'It's **his**.'*

We use **Whose ...?** to ask about which person owns* something.

*'**Whose (money)** is this?' 'It is **mine**.'*

! *its* = possessive adjective *it's* = it is

*Cambridge is famous for **its** university.*

*I like Cambridge. **It's** a beautiful city. (= **It is** a nice city.)*

**possession – владение, обладание belonging – принадлежность
own – владеть; иметь, обладать*

- **Look at the information in the table. How do you usually form a possessive pronoun from a possessive adjective? What possessive pronoun is different?**

9 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjective (*my/your* etc.).

Example: Each state has its own constitution and government.

- 1 I have a friend in the States. _____ friend lives in Washington, D.C.
- 2 We study at TUSUR. _____ university is one of the leading engineering universities in Russia.
- 3 You are students and _____ aim is to receive higher education.
- 4 Do you live in New York City? What is _____ address?
- 5 The USA is a large country. _____ area is about ten million square kilometres.

- 6 The President of the United States is the head of state and the head of government. _____ residence is the White House.
- 7 The people from the US are Americans. _____ national language is English.
- 8 Hillary Clinton is an American politician. _____ husband was the 42nd President of the United States.
- 9 Barack Obama is a Democrat. _____ party (the Democratic Party) is one of the two major political parties in the USA.
- 10 Natalie Portman is a famous American actress, but _____ homeland is Israel.
- 11 The state of Indiana is famous for _____ basketball passion.



10 Rewrite the sentences with the possessive pronoun.

Example: It's our university. It's ours.

- 1 They're *his* keys.
- 2 It's *her* assessment record book.
- 3 That's *your* computer.
- 4 This is *my* money.
- 5 They are *her* letters.
- 6 Those are *their* suitcases.
- 7 They are *my* photos.
- 8 These are *our* documents.
- 9 They are *your* coursebooks.
- 10 It is *his* passport.
- 11 They are *her* glasses.

11 Choose the right word.

Example: This is an interesting book. Is it ~~your~~/ yours? yours is right

- 1 Are those your/ yours things?
- 2 Is this wallet your/ yours?
- 3 'Whose mobile phone is this?' 'It's your/ yours. My/ Mine is in my handbag.'
- 4 Our/ ours parents are on holiday in Miami all this week.
- 5 The idea is not my/ mine. It's her/ hers.
- 6 Can we use your car? Our/ ours is in the repair shop.
- 7 Which children are their/ theirs?
- 8 Americans love their/ theirs country.
- 9 The largest city in the United States is the city of New York. It's / Its total area is over 1,200 km².
- 10 'Where is Chicago?' 'Its/ It's in the US.'
- 11 Los Angeles is a big city in the state of California. Its/ It's nickname is *City of Angels*.

12 Put in the correct pronoun (I/ me/ my/ mine etc.).

Example: The USA is a country in North America. **Its** capital is Washington, D.C.

- 1 _____ have English lessons at university. Our lessons are twice a week.
- 2 ‘Is this your essay?’ ‘Yes, it is _____.’
- 3 Please give _____ some more time. We are not ready yet.
- 4 Tell _____ about the meeting. I want to know all the details.
- 5 Jane wants to study languages at university. She likes _____ very much.
- 6 Brad Pitt is an American actor and producer.
_____ wife is also a famous actress.
- 7 Oprah Winfrey is famous for _____ talk show
The Oprah Winfrey Show on American television.
- 8 Las Vegas is famous for _____ casinos.
- 9 New Yorkers love _____ city.
- 10 *The New York Times* is an American daily newspaper. _____ is well known around the world.
- 11 _____ call 911 for an ambulance in the United States.
- 12 Hollywood is located in Los Angeles, California. _____ actors and actresses are popular all around the world.
- 13 McDonald’s is the world’s largest chain of hamburger fast food restaurants. _____ serves around 68 million customers daily in 119 countries.
- 14 The City of Chicago has many nicknames. _____ include the *Windy City* and the *Second City*.



13 Translate the sentences from Russian into English. Use possessive adjectives and pronouns.

- 1 Её брат любит (*be fond of*) спортивные машины. Эта Феррари (*Ferrari*) его.
- 2 «Это Ваш тест?» «Да, он мой.»
- 3 Эти деньги Ваши.
- 4 Русский – мой родной язык.
- 5 Наш город очень красивый.
- 6 «Где ваш дом?» «Наш – вон там, на (*in*) улице Полины Осипенко.»
- 7 Они из Америки. США – их родина.
- 8 Барак Обама (*Barack Obama*) – 44-й президент США. Его родной город – Гонолулу, штат Гавайи (*Honolulu, Hawaii*).
- 9 Он из Санта-Барбары (*Santa Barbara*). Это небольшой город в штате Калифорния, его население около 90 тысяч человек.
- 10 Мерил Стрип (*Meryl Streep*) – американская актриса. Её муж – скульптор. Его зовут Дон (*Don*).



More words in 2C

- 1 *according to* – согласно; по; в зависимости от
- 2 *administration* – администрация
- 3 *allow* – позволять, разрешать
- 4 *assessment record book* – зачётная книжка
- 5 *branch* – отрасль, подразделение; ветвь
- 6 *chain* – сеть
- 7 *customer* – клиент
- 8 *daily* – ежедневный; ежедневно
- 9 *dark* – тёмный
- 10 *divide* – разделять, делить
- 11 *enjoy* – любить (что-л.); наслаждаться; пользоваться (*правами и т.п.*)
- 12 *lake* – озеро
- 13 *only* – только
- 14 *politician* – политик
- 15 *repair(s)* – ремонт; починка
- 16 *riches* – богатства, сокровища
- 17 *salt* – соль
- 18 *valley* – долина
- 19 *valuable* – ценный; дорогостоящий
- 20 *windy* – ветреный

2D HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

public	государственный
private	частный
course in	курс лекций (обучения) по
arts	искусства
humanities	гуманитарные науки
social and physical sciences	общественные и физические науки
most	большинство
cheap	дешёвый
than	чем
low-cost education	недорогое образование
grant a degree	присуждать учёную степень
like	как, подобно
such as	такой как
earn a credit	получить «кредит», зачёт
unit of study	зачётная единица трудоёмкости
term = semester (US)	семестр
week	неделя
tuition	обучение; плата за обучение
out of pocket	из собственного кармана
loan	заём, ссуда

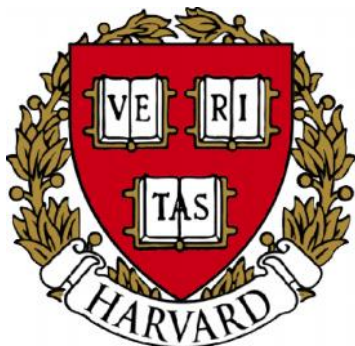
2 Can you guess what words and phrases are here?

- 1 t _ _ m
- 2 t _ _ n
- 3 c _ _ _ p
- 4 g _ _ _ t
- 5 c _ _ _ _ e
- 6 p _ _ _ _ c
- 7 s _ _ _ _ _ e
- 8 t _ _ _ _ _ n
- 9 s _ _ _ _ _ _ r
- 10 o _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ t
- 11 u _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ y
- 12 l _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ n

READING

5 Read and translate the information about the higher education in the USA.

Higher Education in the USA



The United States has many **public** and **private** institutions of higher education. There are public universities, private universities, *liberal arts colleges*, and *community colleges* in the USA.

Liberal arts institutions offer **courses in the arts, humanities, languages, and social and physical sciences**. **Most** liberal arts institutions are private. Private colleges and universities are usually smaller **than** public institutions.

Community colleges are often two-year colleges. They are **cheaper** than other institutions. Graduates get an *associate's degree* such as an *Associate of Arts (A.A.)*.

State colleges and universities provide a **low-cost education** to residents of the US. People also call them “public universities”. These universities are very large. Universities are research-oriented education institutions. They provide both undergraduate and postgraduate programs.

In most undergraduate programs you obtain a **bachelor's degree in four academic years**. Postgraduate programs usually last two years. They **grant a master's degree (like** the Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.S.) or Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.)) or a doctorate **such as** the Ph.D.

In the United States, students usually **earn credits** for courses they take. A *credit* is a **unit of study**. The US academic year usually is from September to May and consists of two academic **terms (semesters)** of 16-18 **weeks**.

Harvard University and the other seven Universities of *the Ivy League*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Stanford University are among the top higher education institutions in the world.

Students do not pay all **tuition out of pocket**. They often get scholarships, student **loans**, or grants.

Notes

liberal arts college – колледж гуманитарных наук (в США)

community college – местный, «общинный» колледж

associate's degree – степень ассоциата

Associate of Arts (A.A.) – ассоциат искусств, ассоциат гуманитарных наук

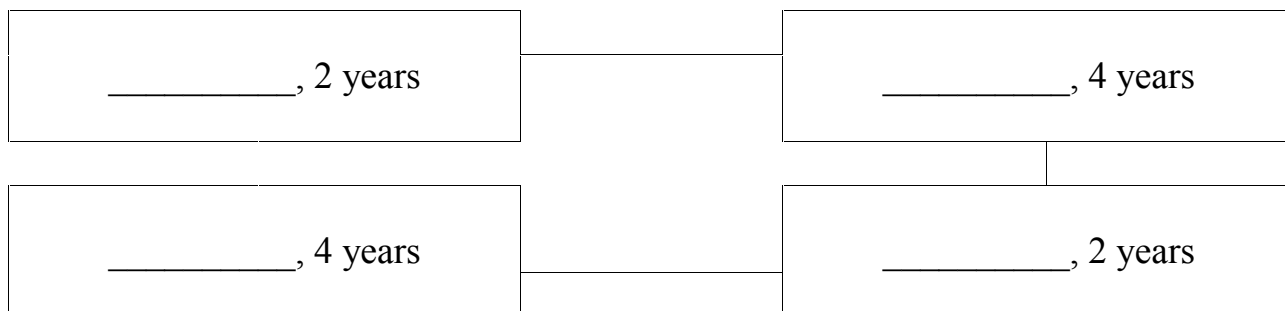
credit – «кредит» (= зачётная единица в ВУЗе)

the Ivy League – Лига плюща (ассоциация восьми частных американских университетов, расположенных в семи штатах на северо-востоке США, отличающихся высоким качеством образования)

6 Write a word or phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- 1 Public universities are very big.
- 2 Graduate programmes usually continue two years.
- 3 Students usually earn credits for programmes they take.
- 4 Students often receive student loans, scholarships, or grants.
- 5 People name state colleges and universities “public universities”.
- 6 In the USA, a student gets a bachelor’s degree in four academic years.
- 7 Private colleges and universities are normally smaller than public ones.
- 8 There are a lot of public and personal higher education institutions in the USA.
- 9 Community colleges are less expensive than other higher education institutions.
- 10 Colleges and universities in the USA offer courses in the arts, languages, literature, history, philosophy, social and physical sciences.

7 Complete the scheme about the higher education system in the USA.



8 Complete the sentences.

- 1 About _____ students study at higher education institutions in the USA. 8
- 2 Over _____ foreign students attend higher education institutions in the USA. 30
- 3 A student of a private university in the USA pays for tuition about \$_____ per year. 4,300
- 4 A student of a public university in the USA pays for tuition about \$_____ per year. 41,000
- 5 There are over _____ higher education institutions in the country. 500,000
- 6 About _____ percent of the adult population in the USA have a bachelor’s degree. 18,000,000
- 7 The Ivy League consists of _____ private American universities. 28,000
- 8 The Ivy League universities are situated in _____ states of the USA. 7

GRAMMAR

Possessive 's; Prepositions of time

We use possessive 's to show that something belongs* to someone or something.

*Is that **Olivia's** bag? Show me **James's** (OR **James'**) car.*

*I like **Ann and Andrew's** flat.*

We use 's after a singular noun and ' after a plural noun.

*My **parents'** home is in LA.*

We use 's with irregular plural nouns (e.g. *children, men, people, women*).

*'Cosmopolitan' is an international **women's** magazine.*

We normally use possessive 's for *people*. For *things, places* etc. we generally use an *of*-phrase.

*The address **of the main building of TUSUR** is 40 Lenin Prospect.*

*Washington, D.C. is the capital **of the USA**.*

*belong – принадлежать

9 Rewrite these a) with 's, b) with *of the*.

*Example: his father + his job **his father's job**
the room + its window **the window of the room***

A

- 1 my friends + their home
- 2 his sister + her children
- 3 her children + their teacher
- 4 women + their clothes
- 5 the student + her name
- 6 John + his faculty
- 7 the teacher + his office
- 8 the professor + her lecture

B

- 1 the street + its name
- 2 the problem + its cause
- 3 the town + its centre
- 4 the faculty + its dean
- 5 the report + its title
- 6 the tests + their results
- 7 Harvard University + its graduates
- 8 MIT + its president

10 Some of the following sentences have a mistake. Correct the sentences where necessary.

*Example: What is the name of this town? **OK**
The name of her boyfriend is Mark. **Her boyfriend's name***

- 1 Write your name at the top of the page.
- 2 The mobile number of my groupmate is 89095238677.
- 3 When is the birthday of your boss?
- 4 The film's beginning is very interesting.
- 5 This is the daughter of Victor and Ann, Maria.

- 6 George Clooney's wife is a lawyer.
- 7 Concord, California is Tom Hanks' hometown.
- 8 The residence of the MIT president is Gray House in 77 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA.
- 9 The Faculty of Arts and Sciences is the largest of the seven faculties of Harvard University.
- 10 Stanford University is one of the world's leading teaching and research universities.



We use at + clock time :	<i>at 9 o'clock, at 8.20, at noon/ midday (=12.00), at midnight (=00.00)</i>	
We use on + a day or date :	<i>on Friday(s), on your birthday, on 25 January(,) 1995</i>	
We use in + a long period of time (a month/ season/ year/ century):	<i>in April, in winter, in 2001, in the 20th century</i>	
We also use at , on and in in the following phrases:		
<i>at night</i>	<i>on Monday morning</i>	<i>in the morning</i>
<i>at the weekend/ at weekends</i>	<i>on Tuesday afternoon</i>	<i>in the afternoon</i>
<i>at the moment</i>	<i>on Friday evening</i>	<i>in the evening</i>
<i>at the end of ...</i>		
<i>at the New Year</i> (with public holidays)		
We <u>do not</u> use at/ on/ in before:		
<i>this ... (this week/ this evening etc.)</i>	<i>last ... (last July/ last year etc.)</i>	
<i>next ... (next week/ next month etc.)</i>	<i>every ... (every day/ every Sunday etc.)</i>	

11 Complete the sentences. Use **at**, **on**, **in** or no preposition.

Example: We usually sleep **at** night.

- 1 I'm afraid he's not here _____ the moment.
- 2 _____ summer she usually works as a shop assistant.
- 3 I want to see you in my office _____ this Wednesday.
- 4 The new day starts _____ midnight.
- 5 I am leaving Dallas _____ next Thursday.
- 6 They usually stay up _____ 1 a.m.
- 7 Are you doing anything _____ Friday night?
- 8 The working week begins _____ Monday.
- 9 Classes at university usually start _____ the morning.
- 10 The first class begins _____ 8.50.
- 11 The academic year in Russia starts _____ 1 September.
- 12 The summer examinations are _____ June.
- 13 Students do not go to university _____ Christmas.
- 14 Harvard College (the 'original' Harvard) was founded _____ 1636.



Other common prepositions of time include **during**, **before**, **after**, and **until**.

They work **during** the night and sleep by day.

Let's meet at our house **before** the show.

Go back to university **after** lunch.

Can you wait **until** tomorrow?

We use **from ... to ...** to give information about a period of time.

The museum is open **from** Monday **to** Saturday.

12 Put in **during/ before/ after/ until/ from ... to ...**.

Example: She's interested in the period **from** the early 1940s **to** now.

- 1 Emma is usually at home _____ the day.
- 2 Always wash your hands _____ meals.
- 3 Let's wait _____ the rain stops.
- 4 _____ the summer season, all the hotels are full.
- 5 Some people believe in life _____ death.
- 6 I think I will stay here _____ the end of the week.
- 7 He's usually in his office _____ around 9.00 _____ 6.00.
- 8 John has an exam the day _____ tomorrow.
- 9 The academic year in the US lasts _____ September _____ May.
- 10 In Russia the winter examinations are normally _____ the New Year.



13 Complete the sentences in your own way. Use a noun phrase with a preposition of time.

Example: Peter usually has a party **on his birthday**.

- 1 I usually phone my parents/ my friend _____.
- 2 I usually go to a night club _____.
- 3 I always feel tired _____.
- 4 I was born _____.
- 5 I often do my homework _____.
- 6 I leave home for university _____.
- 7 I normally get home after university _____.
- 8 I usually go to bed _____.
- 9 Goodbye! See you _____.
- 10 Knowledge Day is _____.
- 11 She has got French lessons _____.
- 12 Our summer examinations are _____.
- 13 We have no university classes _____.
- 14 Radio Day is _____.
- 15 He is meeting his colleague in San Francisco _____.

More words in phrases in 2D

- 1 *activity* – деятельность; мероприятие; действие, занятие
- 2 *attend* – посещать
- 3 *be born* – родиться
- 4 *be interested in* – интересоваться чем-либо
- 5 *both ... and ...* – и ..., и ...; как ..., так и ...
- 6 *cause* – причина
- 7 *close* – закрывать; закрываться
- 8 *clothes* – *pl* одежда
- 9 *dean* – декан
- 10 *expensive* – дорогой, дорогостоящий
- 11 *feel* – чувствовать себя (+ *прил.* – как-либо)
- 12 *lawyer* – юрист; адвокат
- 13 *linguistics* – лингвистика, языкознание
- 14 *meal* – приём пищи; еда
- 15 *normally* – обычно, в норме (синонимы *usually*, *typically*)
- 16 *painting* – живопись
- 17 *per year* – в год, за год
- 18 *percent* – процент
- 19 *stay up* – не ложиться спать
- 20 *tired* – усталый, уставший

2E REVISION

VOCABULARY & READING

1 Write the English equivalents instead of the Russian words and phrases in brackets.

- 1 London is an (*всемирно важный город*) and (*финансовый центр*).
- 2 Great Britain is a (*высокоразвитая промышленная страна*).
- 3 The northwest part of the country is (*гористая*). (*Всё остальное*) is a (*обширная равнина*).
- 4 The UK is a (*конституционная монархия*) with a (*парламентарное правительство*).
- 5 The (*типичная, обычная*) first degree in the UK is a bachelor's degree.
- 6 People often call the United States of America (*просто*) "the States".
- 7 Major US cities include Washington, D.C., New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Las Vegas, and (*другие*).
- 8 The three branches of the federal government in the USA are the (*исполнительная власть*), the (*законодательная власть*), and the (*судебная власть*).
- 9 The United States Constitution is the highest (*закон*) of the country.
- 10 (*Большинство*) liberal arts institutions in the USA are (*частные*).
- 11 Community colleges are cheaper (*чем*) other institutions in the USA.
- 12 The US students do not pay all (*обучение, плата за обучение*) out of pocket.

2 Correct *one mistake* in each sentence.

- 1 The territory of the UK is about 244,000 *wheat* kilometres.
- 2 The *terms* political parties in the United Kingdom are the Conservative, the Labour, the Liberal parties, and the Scottish National party.
- 3 Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and *square*.
- 4 The UK has a reputation worldwide for providing high *obtain* higher education.
- 5 After students in the UK *quality* an undergraduate degree, they have an opportunity to take a postgraduate degree.
- 6 In the UK, students pay fees and living costs, but they often *major* a personal grant from the state.
- 7 The United States has a capitalist *loans*.
- 8 The country has rich mineral resources, with many gold, coal, and uranium *economy*.
- 9 America is also one of the top producers of corn and *earn*, sugar and tobacco.
- 10 In the United States, students usually *deposits* credits for courses they take.
- 11 The US academic year consists of two academic *customs* of 16-18 weeks.
- 12 In the USA, students often get scholarships, student *complete*, or grants.

3 Fill in the gaps with one of the words: *as, at, for, in, no, of, on, to, to, up*. Translate the sentences.

- 1 England, Wales, and Scotland make _____ Great Britain.
- 2 Today, the monarch in the UK has _____ real power.
- 3 In the UK, students study _____ an academic degree.
- 4 Master's degrees take _____ least a year of full-time postgraduate study.
- 5 The United States is home _____ many cultures and ethnic groups, traditions, and values.
- 6 American popular culture has a large influence _____ most of the world.
- 7 Liberal arts institutions in the USA offer courses _____ the arts, humanities, languages, and social and physical sciences.
- 8 State colleges and universities provide a low-cost education _____ residents of the US.
- 9 The USA universities grant a doctorate such _____ the Ph.D.
- 10 In the United States, a credit is a unit _____ study.

SPEAKING

4 Read and translate the following topics. Discuss them in small groups.

- 1 The royal family in the UK.
- 2 The large influence of the US culture on most of the world.
- 3 Getting higher education in the UK and the USA.
- 4 The UK and the USA universities.

WRITING

5 Write an essay (10-15 sentences) about one of the most prestigious universities in the world. Use the prompts if necessary.

University of Oxford	University	Harvard University
Oxford, England, UK	Location	Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.
“The Lord is my Light”.	Motto in English	Truth.
1096	Established	1636
38	Colleges	13
over 4,000	Academic staff	over 2,000
over 20,000	Students	over 20,000
Nobel laureates, British prime ministers, foreign heads of state	Alumni	Nobel laureates, U.S. presidents, billionaires, foreign heads of state

GRAMMAR

6 Complete Bruce's story about himself and his family. Use *am, is or are*.



My name _____ Bruce Wilson. I _____ on the right in the picture. I _____ 18 years old and I _____ in my first year at the University of Glasgow. I want to become an engineer. My birthday _____ on the first of January. I _____ from Glasgow, Scotland. My phone number _____ 0141-278-7221. I live at 70 Jamaica Street. My post code _____ G1 4QD.

I have a sister. Her name _____ Olivia. She _____ on the left in the picture. Olivia _____ 21. She _____ a student too. My mother's name _____ Christine. She _____ a doctor. My father's name _____ Lennox. He _____ a lawyer. We _____ all fond of each other in our family.

I also have a lot of friends at university. My best friends _____ Leslie and Alan. They _____ my fellow students. We like spending time together.

7 Ask and answer questions about Bruce and his family. Use *am, is or are*, possessive adjectives (*my, your* etc.) and possessive 's.

8 Match the questions and their answers. Complete them with *am/'m not, is/isn't or are/aren't*.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 _____ you university students? | a Yes, I _____. |
| 2 _____ you in a TUSUR building? | b Yes, he _____. |
| 3 _____ the UK a European state? | c Yes, she _____. |
| 4 _____ Stanford and Harvard in Great Britain? | d Yes, it _____. |
| 5 _____ Prince Harry Prince William's brother? | e Yes, we _____. |
| 6 _____ Serena Williams a Chinese tennis player? | f Yes, they _____. |
| 7 _____ you engineers? | g No, I _____. |
| 8 _____ the USA in South America? | h No, he _____. |
| 9 _____ Oxford and Cambridge over 800 years old? | i No, she _____. |
| 10 _____ your teacher in the classroom? | j No, it _____. |
| 11 _____ Christopher Nolan a Russian film director? | k No, we _____. |
| 12 _____ you a robot? | l No, they _____. |

9 Change the words and phrases in bold for personal pronouns (*I, me* etc.) or possessive adjectives (*my, your* etc.).

A

Linda wants to buy a new car. **Linda** has an old car. **Her old car** is a white Honda. Linda wants to buy a new red Honda. **Linda** has saved \$18,000. **Linda's** new red Honda will cost **Linda** a lot of money. But that's okay, because Linda makes a lot of money.

B

Victoria and Jack are in Spain now. **Victoria and Jack** are on holiday. **Victoria and Jack** are staying in a hotel. **The hotel** is very comfortable. And the beaches are fantastic. **The beaches** are big and clean. The sea is warm.

Victoria and Jack have met **Victoria and Jack's** friends there. So Victoria and Jack are spending a lot of time with **their friends**.

10 Correct one word in each sentence.

- 1 My sister name is Sarah.
- 2 James's grandparent's names are Lucy and Philip.
- 3 I hate parties but my friends love they.
- 4 I love my brother but I don't see her very often.
- 5 I don't have a black pen. Can I borrow your?
- 6 Translate this notes from English into Russian.
- 7 Can I use your mobile phone? My is at home.
- 8 Those book is my favourite.
- 9 Wales is not in Asia. It is not a European country.
- 10 62% of Oxfords current graduate students come from outside the UK.
- 11 Prince William wife's name is Catherine.
- 12 Sophie's and Martin's children are Harvard students.

11 Look at these time expressions. Do we use them with *at, on, in* or no preposition? Make four lists.

Monday, 3 o'clock, last Wednesday, Sunday, 1st September, the afternoon, May, next Thursday, 2013, the morning, night, Monday morning, this morning, summer, every summer, my birthday, the weekend, 8.50, tomorrow morning, June, Friday night, 1604, 4th July, the spring, weekends, Christmas, Valentine's Day, yesterday afternoon.

12 Translate the time expressions into English.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 в течение месяца | 6 в 10.40 |
| 2 до завтра | 7 на следующей неделе |
| 3 перед Новым годом | 8 в прошлом году |
| 4 после занятий | 9 девятого мая |
| 5 с пяти до восьми вечера | 10 в полдень |

3A COMPUTERS

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

electronic device	электронное устройство
store	хранить
do calculations	делать расчёты, вычисления
follow instructions	следовать инструкциям
software	программное обеспечение, софт
powerful	мощный
useful	полезный
traffic lights	светофор
security system	система безопасности
hardware	аппаратное обеспечение, железо
memory	память
data	данные
require	требовать
following	следующий
peripheral device	периферийное устройство
additional equipment	дополнительное оборудование
connect	соединять
loudspeaker	громкоговоритель
headset	наушники
game controller	игровой контроллер

2 Can you guess what words and phrases are here?

- 1 a a d t
- 2 e o r s t
- 3 c d e e i v
- 4 e f l s u u
- 5 a d e e h s t
- 6 a a d e h r r w
- 7 e f l o p r u w
- 8 a e f o r s t w
- 9 a e g m c e l l n o o r r t
- 10 c e i r s t u y e m s s t y
- 11 f l l o o w c i i n n o r s s t t u
- 12 a a d d i i l o n t e e i m n p q t u

3 Complete the table. Translate the words.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
addition	1	add
2	calculating	calculate
connection	connective	3
electron/electronics	4	–
5	equipped	equip
follower	6	7
8	instructive	instruct
9	memorable	memorize
power	10	power
requirement	required	11
12	secure	secure
13	systematic	systematize
use	14	use

4 Use the words or phrases *in italics* to complete the sentences.

memory / follow

- 1 John has a photographic _____.
- 2 Students _____ their teacher into the lecture room.

requires / traffic lights

- 3 To get to the university turn left at the _____.
- 4 Studying at a university _____ a lot of hard work.

do calculations / electronic device

- 5 An e-reader is a small _____ for reading books.
- 6 At home I usually _____ to see what I can buy.

data / store

- 7 People _____ all the data on disks and USB flash drives.
- 8 _____ are information in the form of text, numbers, or symbols.

connect / peripheral device

- 9 You connect a _____ to a computer.
- 10 _____ up the printer to your computer.

hardware / software

- 11 _____ is programmes.
- 12 _____ is the physical and electronic parts of a computer.

READING

5 Read and translate the information about computers.

Computers



A modern computer is an **electronic device**. People use computers to find, organize, and **store** words, numbers, and pictures. People also use computers to **do calculations** and to control other devices. Modern computers do calculations very quickly but they do not really ‘think’. They only **follow the instructions** in their **software**.

Computers are now very **powerful** devices. They do billions of calculations every second. Most people have a personal computer in their home or at work. Computers are **useful** for a lot of different jobs. They control washing machines, **traffic lights**, and **security systems**.

There are different kinds of computers. We often use desktop computers, laptops, notebooks, tablet computers and in-car computers.

A computer is only useful if it has *both* **hardware** and software. The computer consists of physical and electronic parts. It is hardware. Software is the computer programs and **data** that control what a computer does. The software uses the hardware, when the user gives it instructions.

All computers **require** the **following** hardware components: a *motherboard*, a *central processing unit*, **memory** (a *hard disk drive*, *random access memory*, *read-only memory* disks), and different *input/output devices* (a keyboard, a mouse, a touchpad, a display screen).

Peripheral devices are pieces of **additional equipment**. We **connect** them to a computer. They are printers and scanners, microphones and **loudspeakers**, **headsets** and card readers, webcams and **game controllers**.

Notes

both ... and ... – и ..., и ...

motherboard – материнская плата

central processing unit (CPU) – центральный процессор

hard disk drive (= hard disk, hard drive) – жёсткий диск

random access memory (RAM) – оперативная память, оперативное запоминающее устройство (ОЗУ)

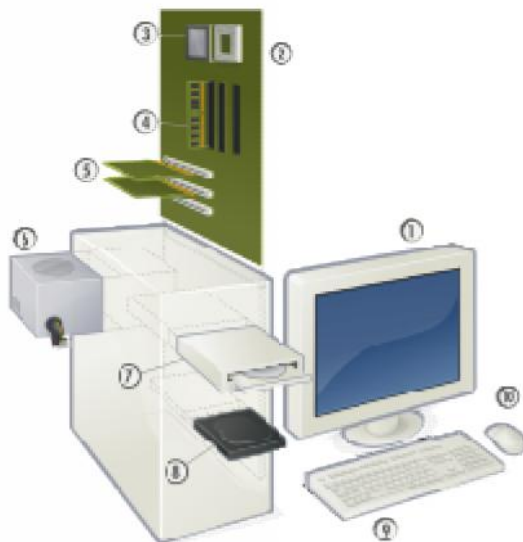
read-only memory (ROM) – постоянное запоминающее устройство (ПЗУ)

input/output devices – устройства ввода/вывода информации

6 Answer the questions about computers.

- 1 Why do people use computers?
- 2 Do computers need instructions?
- 3 Why do people think that computers are powerful?
- 4 Are computers useful? Why?
- 5 What five kinds of computers are in the text?
- 6 What kinds of computers do you use?
- 7 What is hardware?
- 8 What is software?
- 9 What hardware components do you know?
- 10 What peripheral devices are in the text?

7 Match the names of the hardware of a personal computer to the picture.



- central processing unit
- expansion cards
- hard disk drive
- keyboard
- monitor
- motherboard
- mouse
- optical disc drive
- power supply
- random access memory

8 Choose the correct peripheral device.

- 1 A *printer / scanner* transfers images or text into a computer.
- 2 A *printer / scanner* reproduces text and/or picture, usually on paper.
- 3 A *loudspeaker / microphone* changes sound into an electrical signal.
- 4 A *loudspeaker / microphone* is a device that people use to create the sound.
- 5 A *card reader / headset* reads information that is on a card.
- 6 A *card reader / headset* is headphones with a microphone.
- 7 A *game controller / webcam* is a device that people use to play video games.
- 8 A *game controller / webcam* is a video camera that people connect to a computer; it lets people see each other over the Internet.

GRAMMAR

Present simple 1 (positive); Adverbs of frequency

We use the present simple:

- to talk about general **facts** that are **always true**, or facts that are **true for a long time**

*The Earth **goes** around the sun. I **work** in a bank. I really **love** my job.*

- to talk about **regular events** or **habits**

We often use *always, usually, often, sometimes, never* and other **adverbs of frequency** for regular events and habits. These adverbs usually come before the main verb (but after *be*). *Sometimes* and *usually* can also come at the beginning of a sentence.

*I usually **get** to university by bus. I **am** usually late for my classes.*

*Usually I **get** to university by bus.*

- for **fixed schedules*** or **timetables***

*I **have** my driving test next week. The train **arrives*** at 20.12.*

**schedule* – график, план *timetable* – расписание *arrive* – прибывать, приезжать (*in/at* – в)

In positive sentences we use the base form of the verb, and add -s for the third person singular (*he/she/it*).

I You We They	start	at 8 a.m.
He She It	starts	

Spelling of the third person singular

- Most verbs add -s in the third person singular.

work – works spend – spends live – lives

Do and **go** add -es.

do – does go – goes

Have is irregular.

*have – **has** (NOT ~~haves~~)*

- If the verb ends in -s, -sh, or -ch, we add -es.

pass – passes wash – washes watch – watches

- If the verb ends in a consonant + -y, the y changes to **i** + -es.

study – studies try – tries

If the verb ends in a vowel + -y, the y does not change.

play – plays

9 Write the following verbs in the third person singular.

Example: I speak – she speaks

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 I give – he _____ | 8 I begin – he _____ |
| 2 We stay – she _____ | 9 They have – she _____ |
| 3 You finish – it _____ | 10 You go – he _____ |
| 4 We buy – he _____ | 11 We use – it _____ |
| 5 They pass – it _____ | 12 I do – she _____ |
| 6 You take – she _____ | 13 You teach – he _____ |
| 7 We fly – it _____ | 14 They carry – she _____ |

10 Write sentences from these words. Put the verb in the right form.

Example: (often / Nina / her laptop / use) Nina often uses her laptop.

- (I / on my computer / in the afternoon / work / never)
- (sometimes / he / films / on his laptop / watch)
- (use / we / free software / usually / on our computer)
- (I / my webcam / use / sometimes / for video calls on the Internet)
- (often / children / computer games / at home / play)
- (sometimes / she / finish / late / work)
- (his homework / Max / do / in the evening / never)
- (speak / often / on Skype / I / to my British friends)
- (sometimes / freeze / my computer)
- (always / she / go / in the morning / to university)
- (you / arrive late / never / at meetings)
- (things / often / for his computer / Victor / buy / in that shop)
- (to university / take / Lisa / usually / her tablet computer)
- (we / get updates / always / automatically / for our computer and our programmes)



11 Write sentences about yourself. Use adverbs of frequency.

Example: (read English books in the evening) I never read English books in the evening. / I sometimes read English books in the evening.

0%	50%	100%
never	often	always
		usually

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 (get up before 7 a.m.) | 8 (miss classes on Saturday) |
| 2 (go to university by bus) | 9 (use a tablet computer in class) |
| 3 (ask people for help) | 10 (play computer games in my free time) |
| 4 (arrive late at classes) | 11 (repair my computer myself) |
| 5 (do my homework for every class) | 12 (work on a PC) |
| 6 (have lunch at the university canteen) | 13 (use the Internet on my friend's laptop) |
| 7 (go to bed after midnight) | |

12 Complete the sentences about the pictures. Use these verbs in the right form:

connect like plug in store ~~have~~ have have use control do
cool carry represent



Example:

She has a PC at work.



1

He _____ his new tablet.



7

Students often _____ laptops in the library.



2

He always _____ his netbook with him.



8

Modern computers _____ billions of calculations every second.



3

Computers _____ information in binary code (0s and 1s).



9

Every computer _____ an operating system.



4

The motherboard _____ all components of the computer system.



10

The CPU _____ the other parts of the computer system.



5

A fan _____ the CPU.



11

The hard drive _____ data and programmes.



6

The keyboard _____ at the back of the computer.



12

Many mice _____ two buttons and a scroll wheel.

More words in 3A

- 1 *carry* – нести, носить
- 2 *cool* – охлаждать
- 3 *e-reader* – электронная книга (= *устройство для чтения книг в электронном формате*)
- 4 *expansion card* – плата расширения
- 5 *freeze* – зависать
- 6 *keyboard* – клавиатура
- 7 *laptop* – портативный ПК (*более широкий термин, применяемый как к ноутбукам, так и к нетбукам и смартбукам*)
- 8 *miss* – зд. пропускать
- 9 *mouse* – мышь (*pl mice*)
- 10 *notebook* – ноутбук, портативный ПК
- 11 *operating system* – операционная система
- 12 *plug in* – включать(ся) в сеть
- 13 *power supply* – блок питания
- 14 *represent* – представлять; отображать
- 15 *scroll wheel* – колёсико прокрутки
- 16 *tablet, tablet computer* – планшетный компьютер
- 17 *touchpad* – сенсорная панель
- 18 *update* – обновление
- 19 *USB flash drive* – карта памяти, флеш-карта
- 20 *washing machine* – стиральная машина

3B PHONES

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

communicate with	общаться с
landline phone	стационарный телефон
mobile phone	сотовый телефон
hard-wired	проводной
wireless	беспроводной
refer to	относиться к
fixed location	фиксированный адрес
upgrade	модернизация, обновление
convenient	удобный
portable	портативный, переносной
provide options	предоставлять опции
source of entertainment	источник развлечения
various apps	различные приложения
available	доступный; имеющийся в распоряжении
make a call	позвонить по телефону
take the call	ответить на телефонный звонок
enough	достаточно
general computing capabilities	общие компьютерные возможности
support services	поддерживать услуги
Internet access	доступ к сети «Интернет»

2 Complete the tables.

Synonyms	
entrance	1
opportunity	2
talk to	3
comfortable	4
sufficiently	5
place	6
supply	7
relate to	8
origin	9
improvement	10

Antonyms	
unavailable	1
landline phone	2
inconvenient	3
boredom	4
movable	5
wireless	6
unique	7
make a call	8
similar	9
hard-wired	10

3 Fill in the squares with vowels.

1 [] n [] [] g h

2 [] p g r [] d []

3 c [] m p [] t [] n g

4 r [] f [] r t []

5 c [] n v [] n [] [] n t

6 v [] r [] [] [] s [] p p s

7 f [] x [] d l [] c [] t [] [] n

8 p r [] v [] d [] [] p t [] [] n s

9 s [] p p [] r t s [] r v [] c [] s

10 s [] [] r c [] [] f [] [] n t [] r t [] [] n m [] n t

4 Use the words or phrases from the box to complete the sentences.

communicate	various	general	service
mobile	apps	capability	access
provides	available	support	portable

- 1 I study at TUSUR for _____ reasons.
- 2 Max doesn't _____ with his fellow students.
- 3 I have got a _____ idea of how it works.
- 4 There are _____ for learning a language.
- 5 The information is _____ on the Internet.
- 6 They provide a free bus _____ for students.
- 7 The equipment is light, _____ and easy to store.
- 8 Do you have Internet _____ at your hall of residence?
- 9 Do you _____ their ideas on the security system?
- 10 Good students have the _____ to pass exams well.
- 11 This book _____ useful information about TUSUR.
- 12 A _____ phone is a telephone with access to a mobile radio system.

READING

5 Read and translate the information about phones.

Phones



A phone is a piece of equipment. People use the device to **communicate with** someone who is in another place. Nowadays people use three important types of phones: the **landline phone**, the **mobile phone** and the smartphone.

A landline phone is **hard-wired** or **wireless**. Landline wireless **refers to** the operation of wireless devices or systems in **fixed locations** such as homes. Landline phones get their electrical power from the *utility mains electricity*. People do not often use landline phones today. There are some **upgrades** in digital technology. People have more **convenient** wireless (mobile) or Internet-based alternatives.

A mobile phone is a telephone that you take everywhere with you. It is a very small **portable** radio telephone. People use this device to communicate with family, friends, and business partners over long distances without wires. Also, it **provides** a lot of **options**. A mobile phone gives the user a **source of entertainment** with the **various apps** that are **available** on it.

A smartphone is a mobile phone but it does more than other mobiles. It **makes calls**, **take the calls** and works as a computer. It is a mobile device small **enough** to be in a user's hand. A smartphone **offers general computing capabilities**. It **supports** a lot of **services** such as *SMS*, *MMS*, email, **Internet access**, Bluetooth, Infrared port, gaming, and photography. This is important for all people, especially students and people in the business world.

Notes

utility mains electricity – сетевое напряжение общественного пользования

SMS = short message service – служба кратких сообщений

MMS = Multimedia Messaging Service – служба мультимедийных сообщений

6 Match the types of phones from the text to the pictures.



7 Are the statements TRUE or FALSE?

- 1 People use phones for communication.
- 2 There is only one type of phones.
- 3 A landline phone can't be wireless.
- 4 The utility mains electricity is important for landline phones.
- 5 A mobile phone is convenient.
- 6 Landline phones are popular today.
- 7 People take their mobile phones with them everywhere.
- 8 Parents use mobile phones to communicate with their children.
- 9 Various apps are not available on a mobile phone.
- 10 'Smartphone' is a synonym of 'landline wireless'.
- 11 Internet access is available on a landline phone.
- 12 A smartphone is important for students and businessmen.

8 Fill in the gaps with five more types of phones and match them to the pictures.

conference phone	IP phone	satellite phone
door phone	payphone	videophone

- 1 A _____ is a public phone.
- 2 A _____ is a telephone with a video display.
- 3 An _____ uses the Internet instead of a phone company.
- 4 A _____ is for two-way communication (street to home).
- 5 A _____ is a type of mobile phone that connects to satellites.
- 6 A _____ lets three or more people in different places communicate with each other.



GRAMMAR

Present simple 2 (negative and questions)

In negative sentences and questions we use <i>do/does</i> + the base form of the verb.				
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Short answers</i>
I You We They	work.	do not work. (don't work.)	Do { I you we they } work?	Yes, { I you } do. No, { we they } don't.
He She It	works.	does not work. (doesn't work.)	Does { he she it } work?	Yes, { he she } does. No, { it } doesn't.

9 Complete the sentences with the negative form of a verb from the box.

download make pay text read use have
have know give watch work take

Example: You **do not have (don't have)** an IP phone.

- 1 I _____ e-books on my smartphone. I use an e-reader for that.
- 2 My home phone _____.
- 3 We _____ telephone calls every day.
- 4 I _____ my mobile phone much.
- 5 They _____ Sandra's mobile number.
- 6 Linda _____ her friends very often.
- 7 I _____ videos on my smartphone.
- 8 James _____ paid apps onto his phone.
He prefers free apps.
- 9 You _____ your mobile number to strangers.
- 10 I _____ usually _____ photos with my phone.
- 11 You _____ more than 3,000 roubles a month for using a landline phone.
- 12 This phone _____ a touchscreen.



10 Make these sentences negative. Use the short forms where possible.

Example: You do the same thing every day.

You do not do (don't do) the same thing every day.

- 1 I have a mobile phone.
- 2 Julia likes my new smartphone.
- 3 They know my phone number.
- 4 I have Internet access on my smartphone.
- 5 My smartphone runs Windows Phone 8.

- 6 We often text each other.
- 7 You take pictures with your mobile phone every day.
- 8 David always carries his mobile to classes.
- 9 Paul listens to music on his mobile phone.
- 10 The house has a fixed telephone line.
- 11 Nowadays people often use rotary-dial telephones*.
- 12 Text messages cost a lot.



*rotary-dial telephone – телефон с дисковым номеронабирателем

11 Write short answers to the following questions.

Example: Do you often use your mobile phone? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

- 1 Do you have a home phone?
- 2 Does your friend own a mobile phone?
- 3 Do all your fellow students know your phone number?
- 4 Does every supermarket sell mobile phones?
- 5 Does your mobile phone hold two SIM cards?
- 6 Do you often use your mobile to message friends?
- 7 Does your phone support Google Play?
- 8 Do you use the alarm clock on your phone?
- 9 Does your mobile have a web browser?
- 10 Does your friend often phone you?
- 11 Do computer stores sell smartphones?
- 12 Does a mobile phone usually have a calculator app?



12 Complete the questions with *do* or *does*. Answer the questions.

Example: What does this word mean?

- 1 What mobile apps _____ you like most?
- 2 How much _____ it cost to phone London?
- 3 How often _____ your friends text you?
- 4 How many text messages _____ you send a day?
- 5 _____ your friend have a smartphone?
- 6 What make of mobile phone _____ you have?
- 7 What _____ you usually use your mobile phone for?
- 8 _____ your parents (friends) call you very often?
- 9 How much _____ a smartphone cost?
- 10 How many makes of mobile phones _____ you know?
- 11 _____ Russia produce smartphones?
- 12 _____ a mobile number in Russia have eleven digits?
- 13 _____ many Tomsk cafes offer Wi-Fi access free of charge?



13 Write questions from the words in brackets + do/does. Put the words in the right order. Answer the questions.

Example: (you / what / in the evening / do / usually)

What do you usually do in the evening?

- 1 (you / social networks / on your phone / check)
- 2 (your mobile phone / you / how often / replace)
- 3 (mobile phones / your parents / own)
- 4 (you / a landline phone / use / how often)
- 5 (what / mobile phone colour / prefer / you)
- 6 (your friend / make of mobile / have / what)
- 7 (their mobile phones / bring / to classes / students)
- 8 (you / what / do)
- 9 (days / you / how many / a week / study)
- 10 (begin / what time / your morning classes)
- 11 (usually / where / go / after university / you)
- 12 (what places / go to / with your friends / you)
- 13 (TUSUR / in international programmes / take part)
- 14 (study / economics / TUSUR students)
- 15 (a free Wi-Fi zone / the main building of TUSUR / cover)



14 Translate these sentences from Russian into English:

- 1 «У Вас телефон с двумя SIM-картами (*a dual SIM phone*)?» «Нет.»
- 2 Когда ты обычно разговариваешь по телефону (*speak on the phone*)?
- 3 «Твой друг всегда слушает музыку на телефоне по дороге в (*on his/her way to*) университет?» «Да.»
- 4 Ты хочешь новый смартфон?
- 5 «Вы учитесь по субботам?» «Да.»
- 6 Сколько стоит этот смартфон?
- 7 Мой коллега не всегда проверяет почту (*check emails*) на телефоне.
- 8 Он не знает номер её сотового.
- 9 У неё нет камеры на телефоне.
- 10 Я обычно не просматриваю интернет (*browse the internet*) на своём телефоне.
- 11 У нас нет занятий по литературе.
- 12 Вы не знаете этот город.



More words in 3B

- 1 *alarm clock* – будильник
- 2 *cost* – стоить, обходиться (*в какую-либо сумму*)
- 3 *cover* – охватывать, покрывать
- 4 *digit* – цифра
- 5 *download* – загружать, скачивать
- 6 *e-book* – электронная книга (= *книга в электронном формате*)
- 7 *home phone* – домашний телефон
- 8 *instead* – вместо (*of* – чего-либо)
- 9 *make* – зд. марка
- 10 *paid* – платный
- 11 *payphone* – таксофон
- 12 *prefer* – предпочитать
- 13 *reason* – причина (*for* – чего-либо)
- 14 *replace* – заменять
- 15 *satellite* – спутник
- 16 *stranger* – незнакомец
- 17 *text* – зд. отправлять СМС-сообщение(-я)
- 18 *touchscreen* – сенсорный экран
- 19 *wire* – провод
- 20 *without* – без

3C TELEVISIONS

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

combine	объединять
tuner	переключатель программ
faraway	далёкий, дальний
screen	экран
light	лёгкий
flat-panel display	плоскопанельный дисплей
receive a broadcast signal	принимать телевизионный сигнал
cable television	кабельное телевидение
satellite television	спутниковое телевидение
digital television	цифровое телевидение
transmission	передача
analogue (US analog) television	аналоговое телевидение
content	содержимое
video game console	игровая приставка (консоль)
outdoor television	наружный телевизор
sports field	поле для занятий спортом
community facilities	сооружения общественного пользования
high-definition television	телевидение высокой чёткости
remain clearly visible	оставаться отчётливо видимым
sunny lighting	солнечное освещение

2 Can you guess what words and phrases are here?

- 1 s _ _ _ _ n
- 2 c _ _ _ _ t
- 3 f _ _ _ _ y
- 4 s _ _ _ s f _ _ _ d
- 5 s _ _ _ y l _ _ _ _ _ g
- 6 o _ _ _ _ r t _ _ _ _ _ n
- 7 s _ _ _ _ _ e t _ _ _ _ _ n
- 8 c _ _ _ _ _ y f _ _ _ _ _ s
- 9 f _ _ t-p _ _ _ l d _ _ _ _ _ y
- 10 v _ _ _ o g _ _ e c _ _ _ _ e
- 11 r _ _ _ _ n c _ _ _ _ y v _ _ _ _ e
- 12 h _ _ _ - d _ _ _ _ _ n t _ _ _ _ _ n

3 Complete the table.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
broadcast	1	broadcast
clearness	2	clear
combination	combined	3
4	definite	define
height	5	heighten
lightness	6	lighten
receiver	receivable	7
remainder/remains	remaining	8
9	–	screen
10	signal	signal
sun	11	sun
12	–	transmit

4 Complete the sentences.

- The students of the Faculty of Security speak English very _____.
A clearly **B** display **C** sunny
- I don't know how she _____ working with studying.
A additional **B** available **C** combines
- A _____ is an object that consists of the controls for a piece of equipment.
A console **B** receive **C** sports field
- _____ is the process of broadcasting something by television.
A Remain **B** Transmission **C** Video game
- You choose the broadcasting station you want to watch with a _____.
A content **B** screen **C** tuner
- This channel is only available on _____.
A cable television **B** satellite **C** visible
- _____ means representing electronic information as a continuously varying signal.
A Analogue **B** Broadcast signal **C** Lighting
- _____ means using an electronic system that changes sounds or images into signals in the form of digits before it stores or sends them.
A Definition **B** Digital **C** Flat-panel

READING

5 Read and translate the information about televisions.

Televisions



A television is a piece of electronic equipment. The device **combines** a **tuner**, a display, and loudspeakers. People use televisions to watch and listen to different programmes. A television shows pictures from a lot of places. The word ‘television’ comes from two words: ‘tele’ (**faraway**) and ‘vision’ (seeing).

Televisions are devices with a **screen**. They are not ‘black and white’. They do not show everything in grey. All modern televisions show colours. Today almost all televisions are **light** and flat. **Flat-panel displays** are the usual kind.

Televisions **receive broadcast signals** and turn them into pictures and sound. **Cable television** and **satellite television** provide a lot of programs. At the beginning of the 21st century **digital television transmission** is more popular than **analogue television**.

Some computers also use a television as a monitor. Televisions can show films from VCD (Video Compact Disc) and DVD (Digital Video Disc) players. Modern flat-panel televisions can also play **content** from a USB (Universal Serial Bus) device. **Video game consoles** connect to most modern televisions.

Outdoor television is for outdoor use: the outdoor sections of cafes, **sports fields**, or other **community facilities**. Most outdoor televisions use **high-definition television** technology. Their screens **remain clearly visible** even in **sunny lighting**.

6 Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- 1 A television is not an electronic device.
- 2 A television consists of three main parts: loudspeakers, a display and a tuner.
- 3 Today televisions are not light. They are very heavy.
- 4 Screens are ‘black and white’. They show everything in grey.
- 5 Televisions turn broadcast signals into pictures and sound.
- 6 People can watch cable or satellite television.
- 7 We don’t watch films from USB devices, VCD and DVD players.
- 8 People use televisions to play video games.
- 9 We watch outdoor television in the street.
- 10 Outdoor television is of bad quality.

7 Match the names of six kinds of television from the text with their definitions.

- 1 _____ is a system of broadcasting television programmes by cable. It is a system of sending television pictures and sound along wires that are under the ground.
- 2 _____ is a system of broadcasting television programmes using satellites in space, and which you need a special piece of equipment to watch.
- 3 _____ is a system of broadcasting television programmes using digital signals. It is replacing analog television in many countries.
- 4 _____ is broadcasting television programmes using analogue signals. It is wireless or is over a cable television network.
- 5 _____ is a new television broadcasting system which uses a higher resolution than a normal television. With it, people watch television in higher quality than old television, giving a more vivid and clear screen.
- 6 _____ is in a place that is outside and not inside a building. It is of high quality and people watch it right in the street.

8 Match the following words and phrases to their Russian equivalents.

Nouns



- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 aerial | a антенна |
| 2 channel | b громкость |
| 3 programme | c канал |
| 4 remote control | d передача на телевидении |
| 5 satellite dish | e пульт дистанционного управления |
| 6 volume | f спутниковая тарелка |

Verbs

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 7 включать | g adjust |
| 8 выключать | h switch |
| 9 прибавлять звук | i tune |
| 10 убавлять звук | j turn down |
| 11 настраивать | k turn on |
| 12 регулировать | l turn off |
| 13 переключать каналы | m turn up |



Programmes



- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 14 cartoon | n документальный фильм |
| 15 documentary | o мультфильм |
| 16 film | p мыльная опера (сериал) |
| 17 game show | q новости |
| 18 news | r телеигра |
| 19 soap opera | s ток-шоу |
| 20 chat show | t фильм / кино |

GRAMMAR

Present continuous (positive, negative and questions)

- We use the present continuous to talk about **activities** which are **in progress at or around the moment of speaking** or about **temporary* states* and events**.
*Chris **is writing** an email. She's **working** a lot in London at the moment.*
*I'm **not drinking** much coffee these days.*
- We also use the present continuous to talk about **plans and arrangements* for the future**.
*We **are moving** to Cambridge in July.*

*temporary – временный state – состояние arrangement – договорённость

We use *am, is, are* + the *-ing* form of the verb.

		<i>Positive</i>		<i>Negative</i>	
singular	I he she it	} am (I'm) } is (he's) } is (she's) } is (it's)	} working.	I he she it	} am not (I'm not) } is not (he isn't) } is not (she isn't) } is not (it isn't)
plural	we you they	} are (we're) } are (you're) } are (they're)	} working.	we you they	} are not (we aren't) } are not (you aren't) } are not (they aren't)
		<i>Question</i>		<i>Short answers</i>	
singular	} Am I } Is { he } Is { she } Is { it	} working?	Yes, I am. Yes, { he } is. Yes, { she } is. Yes, { it } is.	No, I'm not. No, { he } isn't. No, { she } isn't. No, { it } isn't.	
plural	} Are { we } Are { you } Are { they	} working?	Yes, { we } are. Yes, { you } are. Yes, { they } are.	No, { we } aren't. No, { you } aren't. No, { they } aren't.	

Spelling of verb + *-ing*

- Most verbs just add *-ing*.
*do – **doing** go – **going** cry – **crying** play – **playing***
- If the verb ends in *-e*, we take off the *-e* and add *-ing*.
*move – **moving** take – **taking***
- When a one-syllable* verb has one vowel and ends in a consonant, we double the consonant.
*sit – **sitting** run – **running** put – **putting***

*syllable – слог

9 Complete the following **positive** sentences. Use one of these verbs:

live stay move ~~eross~~ come sit have have work watch try

Example: Look! A little girl **is crossing** the road.

- 1 Turn off the music, please. I _____ to work.
- 2 You _____ too much TV these days.
- 3 John _____ in a hall of residence this year.
- 4 I _____ back tomorrow. See you Sunday.
- 5 Jane _____ late this evening.
- 6 We're here on holiday. We _____ at the Tomsk Hotel.
- 7 'Where's Alice?' 'She _____ an English class at university.'
- 8 Mark and Ann _____ to a new flat next month.
- 9 Michael _____ breakfast now. Can you phone again later?
- 10 'Can you show me the president of the company?' 'He _____ next to the window.'



10 Use the phrases to make **negative** sentences in the present continuous about yourself and other people. You can also use one of these time expressions:

now at the moment these days this week this month this year

Example: speak Chinese **My teacher isn't speaking (is not speaking) Chinese at the moment.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 live in a TUSUR hall of residence | 6 listen to music |
| 2 speak English | 7 have a meeting |
| 3 study hard | 8 buy a car |
| 4 have lunch | 9 watch TV |
| 5 drink a lot of coffee | 10 repair a television |



11 What is happening at the moment? Write **true** sentences using the Russian prompts.

Example: (я / читать английскую газету)

I'm not (I am not) reading an English newspaper.

- 1 (мои однокурсники и я / покупать LED*-телевизор)
- 2 (я / смотреть новости по телевизору)
- 3 (мой друг / быть на занятиях)
- 4 (я / просматривать интернет)
- 5 (мои родители / работать)
- 6 (я / сидеть на стуле)
- 7 (снег / идти)
- 8 (я / изучать английский язык)
- 9 (наш преподаватель / стоять)
- 10 (я / пользоваться компьютером)



*LED (light-emitting diode) – светодиод, светоизлучающий диод

12 Give short answers to the following questions.

Example: Are you sleeping? **No, I'm not.**

- 1 Is it raining?
- 2 Are you wearing a watch?
- 3 Are you standing at the moment?
- 4 Are you feeling well?
- 5 Is your friend having an English class?
- 6 Are you having a mathematics class?
- 7 Are you watching much television these days?
- 8 Is the dean of your faculty speaking to you now?
- 9 Are you working on a laptop at the moment?
- 10 Are you watching a TV series this month?
- 11 Is your teacher using the Internet at the moment?
- 12 Are you learning English?
- 13 Is your neighbour doing a test?
- 14 Are your parents having a holiday now?
- 15 Are you studying to become an engineer?
- 16 Are you working today?



13 Write questions from these words. Use a) *is* or *are*, b) *is* or *are* + the *-ing*-form. Put the words in order.

Example: (David / today / working) **Is David working today?**

(what / at the moment / Ann / do) **What is Ann doing at the moment?**

A

- 1 (listening / you / to me)
- 2 (now / you / feeling OK)
- 3 (English / studying / your brother)
- 4 (you / a television / for your new flat / choosing)
- 5 (coming / the bus)
- 6 (why / looking / that woman / at us)
- 7 (going / where / your fellow students)
- 8 (who / Dan / with his report / helping)

B

- 1 (write / your friend / a text message)
- 2 (to your mother / speak / your teacher)
- 3 (watch / you / at the moment / TV)
- 4 (the film / from your USB flash drive / watch / you)
- 5 (do / you / or / your homework / computer games / play)
- 6 (begin / the company / ULTRA HD TVs / to produce)
- 7 (what / do / those students)
- 8 (how much / now / spend / the company / on developing new TV display technology)



More words in 3C

- 1 *along* – вдоль, по
- 2 *broadcast* – вещать, транслировать; *broadcasting* – трансляция
- 3 *channel* – канал (*полоса частот*)
- 4 *common* – распространённый; общий
- 5 *continuously* – постоянно, непрерывно
- 6 *develop* – разрабатывать; развивать
- 7 *early* – ранний; рано
- 8 *even* – даже
- 9 *heavy* – тяжёлый
- 10 *image* – изображение
- 11 *network* – сеть
- 12 *report* – доклад
- 13 *resolution* – разрешение (= *число точек на единицу длины или площади*)
- 14 *show* – показывать
- 15 *space* – космос; пространство
- 16 *stay* – останавливаться, жить; гостить
- 17 *turn* – зд. превращать (*into* – в)
- 18 *use* /ju:s/ – употребление, использование
- 19 *vary* – (из)менять; (из)меняться
- 20 *vivid* – яркий

3D ROBOTS

VOCABULARY

1 Read and learn the words and phrases.

robotics	робототехника
branch of technology	отрасль техники
deal with	иметь дело с; заниматься чем-либо
design and construction	проектирование и сборка
operation and application	приведение в действие и применение
sensory feedback	сенсорная обратная связь
information processing	обработка информации
resemble sb in sth	походить на кого-либо чем-либо
appearance and behaviour	внешность и поведение
perform a job automatically	выполнять работу автоматически
have a shape like	иметь форму, как у
take the place of sb	занять чье-либо место
manufacture	производство; производить
get rid of	избавляться от
take care of elderly people	заботиться о пожилых людях
thought on	мысль о
fear	бояться
science fiction film	научно-фантастический фильм
dangerous rebel	опасный повстанец
threat	угроза

2 Give synonyms of the following words.

1	use (<i>noun</i>)	b	g	h	a	p	p	l	i	c	a	t	i	o	n	j	k
2	manners	c	b	e	h	a	v	i	o	u	r	d	j	k	l	m	s
3	building	g	j	m	q	c	o	n	s	t	r	u	c	t	i	o	n
4	risky	b	c	j	k	l	p	q	d	a	n	g	e	r	o	u	s
5	planning	d	e	s	i	g	n	q	v	w	x	y	z	b	g	h	i
6	be afraid of	w	x	y	z	c	d	j	k	m	s	f	e	a	r	w	x
7	reaction	v	w	f	e	e	d	b	a	c	k	x	y	z	q	j	m
8	knowledge	v	w	x	y	i	n	f	o	r	m	a	t	i	o	n	z
9	produce	m	a	n	u	f	a	c	t	u	r	e	k	v	w	x	y
10	work	y	z	c	d	g	j	o	p	e	r	a	t	i	o	n	z
11	replace (<i>phrase</i>)	v	t	a	k	e	t	h	e	p	l	a	c	e	o	f	w
12	idea	b	c	j	k	t	h	o	u	g	h	t	l	p	q	v	w

3 Fill in the squares with consonants.

- 1 [] e a [] [] i [] []
- 2 [] [] o u [] [] [] o []
- 3 [] e [] [] i [] o []
- 4 [] e [] [] o [] y [] e e [] [] a [] []
- 5 [] a [] e a [] [] a [] e [] i [] e
- 6 [] a [] e [] [] e [] [] a [] e o []
- 7 [] [] a [] [] [] o [] [] e [] [] [] o [] o [] y
- 8 [] [] i e [] [] e [] i [] [] i o [] [] i [] []
- 9 [] a [] e [] a [] e o [] [] e o [] [] e
- 10 i [] [] o [] [] a [] i o [] [] [] o [] e [] [] i [] []

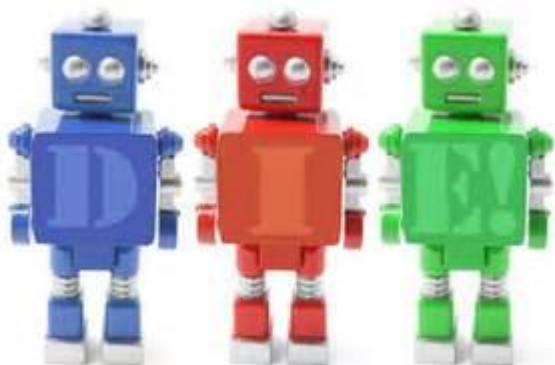
4 Match the words from the box to their definitions.

Behaviour	Fear	Rebel	Shape
Branch	Manufacture	Robotics	Take care of
Construction	Operation	Sensory	Technology

- 1 _____ is the things that a person or animal does.
- 2 _____ is the science of making and using robots.
- 3 _____ is a part of a subject of study or knowledge.
- 4 _____ is the form that something or somebody has.
- 5 _____ means to look after somebody or something.
- 6 _____ means to be afraid of somebody or something.
- 7 _____ is the process of making something from many parts.
- 8 _____ is the way the parts of a machine or system work together.
- 9 _____ is the process of producing things using machines in a factory.
- 10 _____ is somebody who is against the government in their country.
- 11 _____ means using your senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, or touch.
- 12 _____ is knowledge, equipment, and methods that people use in science and industry.

READING

5 Read and translate the information about robots.



Robots

Robotics is a **branch of technology**. It **deals with the design and construction, operation and application** of robots. Robotics also studies computer systems for robot control, **sensory feedback**, and **information processing**. Robots **resemble people in knowledge, appearance and behaviour**.

A robot is a device or a computer program. Computers control robots. Robots **perform jobs automatically**. There are a lot of books, films, and video games with robots in them. Robots have different forms. People still think of robots that **have a shape like** a person – a head, a body, two arms, and two legs.

Nowadays robots **take the place of** people in dangerous situations or **manufacturing** processes. At factories industrial robots do difficult work quickly and without mistakes. Some robots find and **get rid of** bombs. The robots on Mars do their work alone, without commands from *Earth*. There are also robots that help at home, to vacuum or cut grass.

Japan is the leader in the world robotics industry. It is the robotic capital of the world. In Japan and South Korea, ideas of future robots are positive. Robots teach children, serve as assistants, and **take care of elderly people**.

The West has different **thoughts on** robots. Western countries are against, or even **fear** the development of robots. **Science fiction films** and other stories often show them as **dangerous rebels** against people. The West thinks that robots are a '**threat**' to the future of people.

Notes

the West – «Запад» (западноевропейские страны)

Earth – Земля

6 Match the paragraphs and their names.

- a Application of robots
- b Different forms of robots
- c Negative thoughts on robots
- d Positive thoughts on robots
- e Robotics

7 Answer the questions.

- 1 What does robotics deal with?
- 2 What does robotics also study?
- 3 Are robots popular nowadays? Why?
- 4 Do all robots have a head, a body, two arms and two legs?
- 5 Are robots useful? Why?
- 6 How do robots help people?
- 7 How do robots help people at home?
- 8 What is the robotic capital of the world?
- 9 Does the West agree with Japan about robots?
- 10 Are robots a real threat to people?

8 Match the information to the people. Translate it.



Karel Capek



Isaac Asimov



Joseph Engelberger

✓ January 9, 1890 – December 25, 1938. He was a Czech writer of the early 20th century. He used the word ‘robot’ in his play *R.U.R. (Rossum’s Universal Robots)* in 1920.

✓ January 2, 1920 – April 6, 1992. He was a writer and a biochemist with a PhD. He used the word robotics in his science fiction short story ‘*Liar*’ in 1941. In 1942 he created his *Three Laws of Robotics*: 1. A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm. 2. A robot must obey orders given to it by human beings, except where such orders would conflict with the First Law. 3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.

✓ July 26, 1925 – ... He is a physicist, engineer and businessman. He developed the first industrial robot in the United States.

Notes

play – пьеса

short story – рассказ

allow – позволять

come to harm – пострадать

obey – подчиняться

except – кроме

protect – защищать

existence – существование

use – used, *create* – created, *develop* – developed

GRAMMAR

Present simple and present continuous

We use the present **simple** to talk about **facts** and **permanent*** activities or states.

We use the present **continuous** to talk about **activities in progress** and **temporary activities or states**.

*Alice **works** for a computer company.*

*Philip **is working** in Japan at the moment.*

For **repeated actions** not only around the moment of speaking we use the present **simple**.

For **repeated actions** around the moment of speaking we use the present **continuous**.

*I **work** every weekday from nine to five. I **am working** every weekend this month.*

We do *not* use these verbs in the present continuous:

believe, know, like, love, mean*, need, prefer, remember, understand, want.

**permanent – постоянный; долговременный mean – значить, означать; иметь в виду*

9 Put in *am/is/are* or *do/does*.

Example: Excuse me, **do** you speak Japanese?

- 1 I need a new laptop. Mine _____ not working.
- 2 'What _____ you doing?' 'I _____ studying for an exam.'
- 3 How often _____ you use your landline phone?
- 4 Look! The robot _____ moving.
- 5 _____ domestic robots move around?
- 6 'How much is a robotic vacuum cleaner?' 'I _____ not know.'
- 7 'What _____ your brother do?' 'He is a robotics engineer.'
- 8 What _____ you looking at?
- 9 How much _____ it cost to phone Saint Petersburg?
- 10 'Where _____ you come from?' 'The US.'



10 Complete the sentences. Use the base form (*do*) or the *-ing* form (*doing*) of the verb in brackets.

Example: It's late. I'm **going** (*go*) home now.

- 1 What do you usually _____ (*do*) on weekday evenings?
- 2 What time does Andrew _____ (*finish*) classes on Saturday?
- 3 Please be quiet. I'm _____ (*work*).
- 4 I sometimes _____ (*have*) a business meeting at the restaurant.

- 5 'What's Rita _____ (do) now?' 'She's _____ (check) emails.'
- 6 What make of laptop are you _____ (use)?
- 7 They are _____ (try) to reach David on the phone, but the line is busy.
- 8 I am _____ (graduate) next month. I _____ (want) to find a job as a robotics engineer in a big company.
- 9 Does the company _____ (produce) service robots?
- 10 All robots _____ (have) mechanical construction, electrical components and a computer programming code.

11 Complete the pairs of sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Example: 'Who **plays** that guitar?' 'My brother. He likes music.'
 'What's that sound?' 'Somebody **is playing** the guitar next door.'

- 1 I usually (take) notes during lectures.
 'I (take) notes of our interview. I hope you don't mind.' 'No, that's OK.'
- 2 I (play) football with my fellow students on Saturday.
 I like sport. I (play) football at weekends.
- 3 I (not watch) television. I prefer using my computer in my free time.
 I (not watch) much television these days.
- 4 Lisa (do) yoga three times a week.
 She (do) yoga this year.
- 5 My sister (live) with me just now.
 She (live) in Moscow, Russia.
- 6 We (study) robotics this term.
 We (study) at the Faculty of Security.
- 7 This company (make) industrial robots.
 The company (make) a new kind of robots now.
- 8 He (teach) at a London university this year.
 My father (teach) economics at university.
- 9 'What languages (you speak)?' 'Russian and English.'
 'What language (the man speak)?' 'I think it's German.'
- 10 '(You work) for this company?'
 'Yes, but this week I also (work) for another company in the evenings.'



12 Correct the sentences. Comment on the mistakes.

Example: It is ~~snowing~~ a lot in winter. **snows is right**
We do not use the present continuous for general facts that are true all the time.

- 1 I have an English lesson at the moment. Can you call me back later?
- 2 'What does he do now?' 'He browses the Internet on his tablet.'
- 3 How often are you having a holiday?
- 4 Father works late this evening.
- 5 Martin isn't usually driving to university. He's usually walking.

- 6 Christopher is a college professor. He is teaching computer science.
- 7 Jane works for a company that is making mobile robots.
- 8 Most robots are using electric motors.
- 9 The Shadow Robot Company in London is designing and manufacturing robot hands.
- 10 The Shadow Dexterous Hand* is having air muscles.



*Shadow Dexterous Hand – роботизированная рука Shadow Dexterous Hand (*dexterous* – ловкий)

13 Put the verb in the present simple or present continuous.

Example: Excuse me, **do you speak** (you / *speak*) English?

- 1 I _____ (*go*) to the Dean's Office. _____ (you / *come*) with me?
- 2 We _____ (*have*) an exam in information science in January.
- 3 The new term _____ (*start*) in February.
- 4 I _____ (*not understand*). What _____ (you / *mean*)?
- 5 What _____ (you / *do*) tonight?
- 6 She _____ (*not watch*) television very often.
- 7 Turn off the radio, please. I _____ (*not listen*) to it.
- 8 What time _____ (Paul / *finish*) work in the evenings?
- 9 '_____ (your RoboVac* / *work*) OK?' 'Oh yes, fine.'
- 10 He is an engineer. He _____ (*design*) robotic systems.
- 11 '_____ (you / *know*) the manufacturer of this device?'
- 12 'Yes, but I _____ (*not remember*) its name.'
- 13 I _____ (*not like*) desktop computers. I _____ (*prefer*) laptops.



*RoboVac = robotic vacuum cleaner

14 Translate the sentences from Russian into English. Use the present simple or present continuous. Mind the word order.

- 1 Марк хороший футболист (*football player*), но он не часто играет. Он много учится.
- 2 В данный момент я живу с родителями.
- 3 На каком языке говорит эта женщина? Я не понимаю её.
- 4 У тебя есть с собой (*on you*) планшет? Мой не работает.
- 5 У меня сейчас занятие по физике.
- 6 В этом семестре у нас нет экзамена по (*in*) теории вычислительных систем.
- 7 Мой друг в этом семестре изучает информатику в Лондонском университете (*the University of London*).
- 8 Вы помните название изготовителя этого прибора (*device*)?
- 9 Мой дядя работает (*work as*) инженером-робототехником.
- 10 Эта компания разрабатывает робототехнические комплексы?

More words and phrases in 3D

- 1 *against* – против
- 2 *air muscles* – воздушные, пневматические мускулы
- 3 *alone* – без посторонней помощи, в одиночку
- 4 *busy* – занятый
- 5 *call back* – перезванивать
- 6 *computer science* – теория вычислительных систем; информатика
- 7 *domestic robot* – бытовой робот
- 8 *industrial robot* – промышленный робот
- 9 *look after* – заботиться о, присматривать за
- 10 *manufacturer* – производитель
- 11 *planning* – планирование
- 12 *reach* – зд. дозвониться
- 13 *robotic system* – робототехнический комплекс
- 14 *robotics engineer* – инженер-робототехник
- 15 *sense* – чувство; ощущение
- 16 *service robot* – обслуживающий робот
- 17 *sight* – зрение
- 18 *smell* – обоняние; запах
- 19 *vacuum* – чистить пылесосом, пылесосить
- 20 *vacuum cleaner* – пылесос

3E REVISION

VOCABULARY & READING

1 Write the English equivalent instead of the Russian word or phrase in brackets.

- 1 A modern computer is an (*электронное устройство*).
- 2 A computer has (*аппаратное обеспечение*) and (*программное обеспечение*).
- 3 All computers (*требовать*) the (*аппаратное обеспечение*): a motherboard, a central processing unit, (*память*), and different input/output devices.
- 4 Nowadays people use three important types of phones: the (*стационарный телефон*), the mobile phone and the smartphone.
- 5 The smartphone supports a lot of services such as SMS, MMS, email, (*доступ к сети «Интернет»*), Bluetooth, Infrared port, gaming, and photography.
- 6 The smartphone is important for all people, (*особенно*) students and people in the business world.
- 7 The device combines a (*переключатель программ*), a display, and loudspeakers.
- 8 (*Кабельное телевидение*) and (*спутниковое телевидение*) provide a lot of programmes.
- 9 Modern flat-panel televisions can also play (*содержание*) from a USB device.
- 10 (*Робототехника*) also studies computer systems for robot control, (*сенсорная обратная связь*), and (*обработка информации*).
- 11 Robots (*походить на*) people in knowledge, (*внешность*) and (*поведение*).
- 12 The West thinks that robots are a ‘(*угроза*)’ to the future of people.

2 Each of the sentences has a random word in italics. Replace it with the correct word.

- 1 Computers *connect*, organize, and find words, numbers, and pictures.
- 2 Computers are now very *consoles* devices.
- 3 We *dangerous* peripheral devices to a computer.
- 4 A landline phone is hard-wired or *enough*.
- 5 A mobile phone provides a lot of *fear*.
- 6 A smartphone is a mobile device small *options* to be in a user’s hand.
- 7 Televisions are devices with a *perform*.
- 8 Video game *powerful* connect to most modern televisions.
- 9 The screens of outdoor televisions remain clearly *screen* in sunny lighting.
- 10 Robots *store* jobs automatically.
- 11 Western societies are against, or even *visible* the development of robots.
- 12 Science fiction films often show robots as *wireless* rebels against people.

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

- 1 People use the phone to communicate ... family, friends, and business partners over long distances without wires.
- 2 Landline wireless refers ... the operation of wireless devices or systems in fixed locations such as homes.
- 3 A mobile phone gives the user a source ... entertainment with the various apps that are available on it.
- 4 Robotics is a branch ... technology.
- 5 Robotics deals ... the design and construction, operation and application of robots.
- 6 Robots resemble people ... knowledge, appearance and behaviour.
- 7 Nowadays robots take the place ... people in dangerous situations.
- 8 Some robots find and get rid ... bombs.
- 9 Robots teach children, serve as assistants, and take care ... elderly people.
- 10 The West has different thoughts ... robots.

SPEAKING

4 Read and translate the following topics. Discuss them in small groups.

- 1 It is impossible to imagine our life without computers.
- 2 Phones have a great future.
- 3 Nowadays televisions are useless devices.
- 4 Robots are a real 'threat' to people.

WRITING

5 Write an essay (10-15 sentences) about an electronic device that is not in this unit. Use the questions if necessary.

- What electronic device is it?
- Is it old-fashioned or modern?
- Is it small or big?
- What does this electronic device do?
- Do people take it everywhere?
- Who uses it? (children, teenagers, students, working people, elderly people)
- Is it a source of entertainment or a useful device?
- How often do people use it? (every day, once a week, twice a month, three times a year)
- Where do people use it?
- Why do people use it?

GRAMMAR

6 Complete the sentences with the English equivalents of the verbs in brackets. Put them in the right form (*do* or *does* etc.).

- 1 The physics class (*начинаться*) at 10.40.
- 2 Our last class usually (*заканчиваться*) at 6.20 p.m.
- 3 I never (*пропускать*) my information science classes.
- 4 The bus (*отправляться*) at twelve o'clock on Monday.
- 5 She often (*ходить*) shopping at weekends.
- 6 Michael and Peter (*работать*) as computer programmers.
- 7 The monitor (*показывать*) pictures to the user.
- 8 The computer (*хранить*) data on a hard disk, optical drive, or RAM.
- 9 My laptop (*иметь*) a built-in microphone.
- 10 I never (*пользоваться*) a Mac*, only a PC.
- 11 We usually (*распечатывать*) our documents on a laser printer.

* *Mac* (т.е. (Apple) Macintosh) TM – компьютер «Макинтош» (фирмы Apple)

7 How often do these things happen (*always* / *usually* / *often* / *sometimes* / *never*)? Divide the items into five columns, then make up positive sentences with them. Use the adverbs of frequency.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 (I / watch television in the morning) | 9 (my teacher / phone me) |
| 2 (I / go to the cinema at the weekend) | 10 (I / use a landline phone) |
| 3 (an exam / begin at 9 a.m.) | 11 (my friend / text me) |
| 4 (I / fall sleep in class) | 12 (an old computer / freeze) |
| 5 (I / have no classes on a working day) | 13 (I / forget the password to my email account) |
| 6 (my teachers / forget my name) | 14 (I / go to a computer store) |
| 7 (I / lose money) | 15 (I / lose my USB flash drive) |
| 8 (my friend / change his/her mobile number) | |

8 Ask and answer questions with the phrases below. Use the present simple.

- 1 sleep until 11 a.m.
- 2 speak English
- 3 meet your friends
- 4 buy a new computer
- 5 use a tablet computer
- 6 use free software
- 7 replace your mobile phone
- 8 know your teacher's mobile number
- 9 send text messages
- 10 know what a RoboVac is
- 11 have a domestic robot
- 12 want to become an engineer

9 Put yes/no-questions to these statements (*Are you working?*). Give positive and negative short answers to each question. (*Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.*).

- 1 It is snowing.
- 2 My sister is leaving on Saturday.
- 3 I am working with those people.
- 4 Peter and I are doing a laboratory research.
- 5 The student is studying hard.
- 6 I am using a laptop a lot these days.
- 7 We are studying English this year.
- 8 My friends are having a computer science class at the moment.
- 9 Natalie is working on a new project.
- 10 The company is developing a new robotic system now.

10 Choose five phrases to make negative statements about yourself. Use the present continuous.

- 1 study hard this term
- 2 wear a watch
- 3 use a tablet at the moment
- 4 feel well today
- 5 do my English homework now
- 6 speak on the phone
- 7 finish my lunch
- 8 work on a PC
- 9 text my friend
- 10 browse the Internet on my mobile

11 Complete the texts with the verbs from the lists in the present simple or present continuous.

teach have (2) drive leave

It is 7.30 a.m. Tracy Clark is in her kitchen at home. She (1) _____ breakfast. She (2) _____ breakfast at this time every morning. She (3) _____ home at 8.30 a.m. every day and (4) _____ to work. Tracy is a physics teacher. She (5) _____ at the University of Wales.

get spend come love teach

It is 10.00 a.m. now and Tracy is at university. At the moment she (6) _____ her class of twelve students. All the students in her class (7) _____ from Wales. Tracy (8) _____ a lot of time teaching physics. She (9) _____ home in the evening. She (10) _____ her job.