

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь  
Учреждение образования «Витебский государственный  
университет имени П.М. Машерова»  
Кафедра мировых языков

**А.Н. Береснева**  
**А.О. Дубинкина**

# **CITY LIFE**

*Методические рекомендации*

*Витебск*  
*ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова*  
*2018*

УДК 811.111(075.8)  
ББК 81.432.1я73  
Б48

Печатается по решению научно-методического совета учреждения образования «Витебский государственный университет имени П.М. Машерова». Протокол № 6 от 27.06.2018 г.

Авторы: старший преподаватель кафедры мировых языков ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова **А.Н. Береснева**; преподаватель кафедры мировых языков ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова **А.О. Дубинкина**

Рецензент:  
доцент кафедры мировых языков ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова,  
кандидат филологических наук *О.И. Воробьева*

**Береснева, А.Н.**

**Б48** City Life : методические рекомендации / А.Н. Береснева, А.О. Дубинкина. – Витебск : ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова, 2018. – 52 с.

Методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов 2 курса филологического факультета специальности «Русский язык и литература. Иностранный язык (английский)» и направлены на формирование языковых навыков и речевых умений по теме «Жизнь в городе и деревне».

УДК 811.111(075.8)  
ББК 81.432.1я73

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## CONTENTS

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ .....</b>                               | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>UNIT I. City Life vs Country Life .....</b>         | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>UNIT II. Commuting. Public Transportation .....</b> | <b>21</b> |
| <b>UNIT III. Motoring .....</b>                        | <b>28</b> |
| <b>UNIT IV. Urbanisation .....</b>                     | <b>33</b> |
| <b>UNIT V. World's Most Visited Cities .....</b>       | <b>35</b> |
| <b>Revision and Consolidation .....</b>                | <b>51</b> |

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное издание предназначено для студентов 2 курса филологического факультета специальности «Русский язык и литература. Иностранный язык (английский)» и может быть использовано на занятиях по практическому курсу иностранного языка при работе над темой «Жизнь в городе и деревне».

Целью данного учебного издания является оказание реальной помощи указанной выше категории студентов в освоении материала, выработке навыков и умений практического владения английским языком и в организации самостоятельного изучения тематики, предусмотренной программой.

Методические рекомендации составлены в соответствии с программными требованиями и состоят из 5 частей: “City Life vs Country Life”, “Commuting. Public Transportation”, “Motoring”, “Urbanisation”, “World’s Most Visited Cities”, предполагающих тематическую лексику, тренировочные лексико-грамматические упражнения, и тексты для чтения и обсуждения их проблематики.

Главным критериями лексики для активного усвоения явились необходимость развития языковой компетенции по заявленным темам и частотность ее употребления в современном английском языке.

При составлении данных методических рекомендаций были использованы материалы современных английских изданий, изданий ведущих белорусских вузов.

Методически грамотное изложение материала позволит использовать данное учебное издание как для аудиторной работы под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

## UNIT I. City Life vs Country Life

### *A. Country Life*

#### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

|                |                     |              |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| valley         | cattle              | hen-house    | sunrise             |
| rake           | flock               | path         | agriculture         |
| waterfall      | haystack            | firewood     | rooster             |
| harvest / crop | hayloft             | barn / shed  | bank                |
| spade          | cowshed             | surroundings | picturesque         |
| meadow         | orchard             | wheat        | to grow             |
| suburb         | scenery / landscape | view         | to pick / to gather |
| waste land     | stall               | sunset       | to stroll           |

#### **Ex. 1. Guess the word according to the definition.**

- water, especially from a river or stream, dropping from a higher to a lower point, sometimes from a great height;
- uncultivated land;
- a space at the top of a building under the roof used for storing things or dry grass and usually entered by a ladder;
- a house for horses;
- when you are describing the place where you are at the moment;
- collect bring together and take in from scattered places or sources; pick something up;
- a garden tool with a long handle for collecting leaves;
- an elongate lowland of the earth's surface usually between ranges of hills or mountains;
- undergo natural development by increasing in size and changing physically;
- the process or period of gathering in crops;
- a piece of grassland, especially one used for hay;
- a cereal which is the most important kind grown in temperate countries, the grain of which is ground to make flour for bread, pasta, pastry, etc.;
- an outlying district of a city, especially a residential one;
- a number of domestic animals, especially sheep, goats, or geese, that are kept together;
- a piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees.

**Ex. 2. Match the beginning and the end of the proverbs and find the correct translation. Comment on the meaning of the proverbs.**

|                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| People who live in glass houses | but you can't make him drink.  |
| You can lead a horse to water   | then in city of use to anyone. |
| The grass is always greener     | should not throw stones.       |
| That in village not was born    | than second at Rome.           |
| Better be first in a village    | on the other side of the hill. |

В чужом глазу соринку видим, в своем бревно не замечаем.

Что в деревне не родится, то в городе пригодится.

Вы не можете силой заставить принять свою помощь.

Лучше быть первым в деревне, чем вторым в городе.

Хорошо там, где нас нет.

♪ **Ex. 3. 1) Listen to the text and insert suitable adjectives** (*sweet, thick, summer, long, green, huge, juicy, useful, dusty, bright, melodious, crystal, deep*).

**2) Give the comparatives and the superlatives of these adjectives:**

### *Countryside*

Every summer I spend a few ... (*pleasant*) weeks in the ... (*attractive*) countryside. This picturesque, ... land is located far away from the noisy, ... city.

Many people like spending their ... holidays in the countryside. Life in the village is different from life in the city. Country air is less contaminated. There are ... lakes and ... meadows with grazing cattle. There are a lot of things you can do while staying in the countryside. You can take a stroll in the ... forest and listen to some ... bird's singing; you can go fishing or swim in the lake. You can simply sit by the ... river watching ... sunset.

Everyone who lives in the village has their own farm. Some people rear hens, pigs or goats. Everyone has their own vegetable garden where they grow ... vegetables, ... fruit and ... berries. In the nearby forest they go to pick mushrooms. In summer people stock up with firewood to stoke the stoves ... winter nights.

**Ex. 4. Try to translate into English.**



*Домик в деревне. А что еще надо?  
Солнышко чтобы светило в окне,  
Ветки сирени цветущей в ограде,  
Маслом пейзаж на сосновой стене.*



*Домик в деревне. А что еще надо?  
Встретить вечерний закат у реки.  
Сердцу усталому в жизни награда  
Запах травы, листопад вдалеке.*

**Ex. 5. Work in pairs. Make up sentences on the pattern (give positive and negative variants by describing the image).**

There is a harvesting machine near the hayloft.  
There are no milkmaids in front of the cowshed.  
There is a colorful rooster on the can.  
There are no hungry geese in the pond.



**Ex. 6. Insert the question words: how, when, where, how long, what, who, why.**

1. \_\_\_ don't we go fishing this afternoon? – Because ...
2. \_\_\_ did you go on your last holiday? – To Greece.

3. \_\_\_ did you go there? – Last June.
4. \_\_\_ in Greece did you go? – To Crete.
5. \_\_\_ did you go with? – I went with some friends.
6. \_\_\_ did you go there? – We went by plane.
7. \_\_\_ did you stay in Crete? – At a hotel.
8. \_\_\_ was the hotel like? – It was very cosy.
9. \_\_\_ did you stay there? – For two weeks.
10. \_\_\_ was the weather like? – It was hot.

**Ex. 7. Read, translate and compose the text based on underlined phrases.**

### *Summer in the village*

Every season of the year has its advantages. Spring **awakening trees** and flowers, autumn with its **contrasting colors** and coolness, winter with its sleeping beauty – all these are worth loving and admiring. But most of all I like summer. Summer for me is a time of adventures, explores and joyful activities.

Usually most of the summer time I spend in the village which **is situated** far from the city. You can get there either by car or by train. My granny has a big house in the village, **surrounded by the garden**, where she grows different vegetables and fruit. Sometimes I have to help my granny with households. I **water the flowers and dig** the weeds when she asks me. I cannot say that I am fond of gardening but when apples, strawberries and peas get ready, it's **a great pleasure to eat** them.

There are a lot of activities in the village. There is **a river bank** where I like to spend time together with my friends. **On the river** we have opportunities to row a boat and to swim when the weather is hot. We also like to go fishing. It is a very **picturesque place** so I often come there with my album and **draw the nature**.

My friends and I like to play in the forest. Last summer we built a house under the huge oak, **using planks** and branches. We brought chairs and a little table here. In the evenings we like to make fire near it and eat bread with sausages. We play hide and seek and tag in the forest. Besides, there are a lot of berries. We gather mushrooms too. It's a great fun to have a competition while **gathering**. A person who finds more mushrooms is the winner.

**On the sunny meadow** there are many flowers of different colors. They are much more beautiful than garden ones. My granny loves chamomiles and my mother's favorites are cornflowers. As for me, I can't say what kind of flowers I prefer. All of them are so wonderful and **smell fantastic**.

When I want to feel high speed and wind in my face I ride my bicycle. A hilly terrain makes this activity very exciting. We like to organize small races. There are practically no cars on the streets so riding a bicycle is safe and our parents needn't worry about us.



When we have some old bread, we go to the farm. There are a lot of animals: horses, cows, goats. I like sheep most of all. They run very funny when they are afraid of me. I **feed** them with bread and grass. Also there are cocks with hens, geese and turkeys.

In the village there are a lot of things which I don't pay attention to or even can't see, feel and hear in the city. Beautiful **sunsets, birdsongs and a rainbow** after the rain are among them. At night the sky is full of bright stars. Unfortunately, summer is very short. And at the end of August I have to return home. But I **keep the memories about it all year** and **look forward to coming back**.

**Ex. 8. Complete the sentences.**

1. \_\_\_ all these are worth loving and admiring.
2. \_\_\_ it's a great pleasure to eat them.
3. \_\_\_ makes bicycle riding very exciting.
4. I feed \_\_\_ with bread and grass.
5. I keep the memories about \_\_\_ after the rain and \_\_\_ at night.
6. In the evenings we like \_\_\_.
7. It's a great fun to have a competition \_\_\_.
8. My granny loves \_\_\_ and my mother's \_\_\_.
9. On the river we have opportunities \_\_\_.
10. Summer for me is \_\_\_.

**Ex. 9. Insert the prepositions.**

1. Every season \_\_\_ the year has its advantages.
2. Summer \_\_\_ me is a time \_\_\_ adventures.
3. You can get \_\_\_ the village either \_\_\_ car or \_\_\_ train.
4. My granny has a big house \_\_\_ the village, surrounded \_\_\_ the garden.
5. Sometimes I have to help my granny \_\_\_ households.
6. Last summer we built a house \_\_\_ the huge oak.
7. There are practically no cars \_\_\_ the streets so riding a bicycle is safe and our parents needn't worry \_\_\_ us.
8. When I come \_\_\_ the farm sometimes animals are afraid \_\_\_ me.
9. \_\_\_ the end \_\_\_ August I have to return home.
10. But I keep the memories \_\_\_ it all year and look \_\_\_ \_\_\_ coming back.

***B. City Life***

**TOPICAL VOCABULARY**

|                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| cab                                | cul-de-sac                          |
| taxi rank                          | junction                            |
| double-decker                      | one-way street                      |
| the Underground / the Tube (BrE) / | five-ten, etc minutes' walk / drive |

the Subway (AmE)  
 to get on / off  
 hold-up / congestion  
 traffic  
 traffic lights  
 traffic jam  
 traffic warden  
 traffic island  
 crossroads  
 roundabout  
 flyover

fare  
 ticket  
 day / season / monthly / weekly ticket  
 rush hour  
 pedestrian / zebra / pelican crossing  
 footbridge  
 pavement  
 kerb  
 lamp-post (street-lamp)  
 overcrowded  
 destination

**Ex. 1. Guess the word according to the definition.**

- a line or lines of very slow-moving traffic, caused by roadwork, an accident, or heavy congestion;
- a special place in the road in the UK, with a set of lights at the opposite side of the road and a device that people can press to make the red light show and the traffic stop, allowing them to cross;
- a car in which you pay the driver to take you somewhere;
- a place on a road, especially one where there is a lot of traffic, across which wide, black and white lines are painted, and at which vehicles must stop to allow people to walk across the road;
- someone whose job is to check for cars that are parked illegally;
- something, especially a bus, that has two floors or levels;
- a period of the day when the demands especially of traffic or business are at a peak;
- a set of automatically operated coloured lights, typically red, amber, and green, for controlling traffic at road junctions, pedestrian crossing;
- an electric passenger railway operated in tunnels beneath the earth;
- the money that you pay for a journey in a vehicle such as a bus or train;
- a delay especially one caused by traffic;
- a special place in a road where traffic must stop to allow people to walk across.

**Ex. 2. 1) Read the text and make the list of advantages or disadvantages of living in a big city.**

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. ...     | 1. ...        |

## *Living in the big city*

City dwellers live under constant threat. The crime rate in most big cities is very high. Houses are burgled, people are afraid of going out at night. All this, of course, exists in small towns, but not in such awful extend.

In a big city streets are crowded. It takes ages to get to work. Besides traffic jams, you feel uncomfortable in transport full of people.

Any city has a great number of problems. For example, constant noise which influences a nervous system. The state of air and water may cause health problems.

City-dwellers have to lead an unnatural way of live, sometimes very stressful. They lose touch with nature. Such simple things as sunshine and fresh air are a premium. Tall buildings block the sun. Traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere.

But in spite of that it's wrong to say that living in a city is bad. If you are an active person, always looking for opportunities and something new, you should be a city-dweller. City-life is fast, but very exciting. Good schools, universities and other educational centers are situated in cities. You won't find all the needed information in the Internet, but you can find the right places and people in a city.

A lot of goods of all range can be bought in a city, not in a town or a village. If your aim is to make a career, and not just be a calm gardener or something of that kind, you must go to the city. If you are social and like to meet new people, you can easily do it in a city. City never sleeps, at night you can relax and spend a great time in dozens (or even hundreds) of cafes, restaurants and nightclubs.

What's more important – advantages or disadvantages of living in a big city – it's for you to decide. As well as it's for you to decide, where to live – in a city or in the village.

### **Ex. 2. 2) Give the synonyms.**

Habitants (citizens), permanent, violence, terrible, full of people, hold-up, bustle, to effect, nervous, to shield, exhaust, facilities, to be situated, on a wide variety of, pros and cons (pluses and minuses).

### **Ex. 3. Fill in the table with the words from the box.**

|                            |                       |                   |                   |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Road</i>                | <i>pavement</i>       | <i>kerb</i>       | <i>island</i>     | <i>traffic lights</i> |
| <i>pedestrian crossing</i> | <i>crossroads</i>     | <i>roundabout</i> | <i>footbridge</i> |                       |
| <i>flyover</i>             | <i>one-way street</i> | <i>cul-de-sac</i> | <i>junction</i>   |                       |

|                                 |                                    |                                      |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| For the use<br>of vehicles only | For the use<br>of pedestrians only | For both vehicles<br>and pedestrians |
|                                 |                                    |                                      |

**Ex. 4. Examine the following words and choose the words from the above list to complete the following sentences.**

*Advertisement, bridge, building site, bus stop, café, department store, kerb, lamp-post, litter bin, multi-storey car park, newspaper vendor, park, parking meter, pavement, pedestrian crossing, pedestrian precinct, pillar box, public conveniences, road sign, subway, taxi rank, telephone box, tower block, traffic island, traffic lights.*

1. The new \_\_\_ for the latest breakfast cereal could be seen all over the town.
2. The car had to stop because the \_\_\_ were red.
3. Have you got any coins for the \_\_\_ ? Enough to stay here for an hour, anyway.
4. Don't throw your rubbish on the floor! Use the \_\_\_ .
5. Harrods is a very famous \_\_\_ in London.
6. The safest way to cross a busy road is to use the \_\_\_ .
7. Is there a \_\_\_ around here somewhere? I need to post this letter.
8. If you need to go to the toilet, the \_\_\_ are outside the market.
9. He got stuck on the \_\_\_ half-way across the road.
10. In some towns, pedestrians can use a \_\_\_ to go under a busy road.

**Ex. 5. Who says this? Match each person with one of the comments.**

*Hitch-hiker, commuter, conductor, steward, passenger, passer-by, driver, pedestrian, traffic warden, rambler.*

1. I love wandering through the countryside along deserted footpaths.
2. I'll bring you your drink in just a minute, madam.
3. I've been waiting all morning at this roundabout for someone to stop.
4. I was just walking down the street opposite the bank when I saw it happen.
5. I've spent the last half an hour looking for a spot. It's hopeless.
6. I'll ring the bell for you, love, when it's time to get off.
7. The sign clearly says two hours only and you've been here all day.
8. It's just impossible getting across the road here. We need a subway.
9. Do you think you could go a little more slowly, I'm a bit nervous.
10. This train is late every morning. It has been for years.

**Ex. 6. 1) Name the pictures in English.**



**2) Answer the questions.**

What lights the street? Who regulates the traffic at the crossroads? What is repaired in the car? What part of the road is safe for a pedestrian? Who is hitchhiker? What do we call a «zebra»? Who was at the train station today? Who has a house in the village? What country is famous for double-decker buses? What is usually yellow? Who in your family likes to visit art galleries? What is missing in the village, but there are in the city parks?

**3) What kind of interrogative sentences is this?**

**4) Make your own alternative questions (with the conjunction or) and translate them.**

**C. Lifestyles**

**Ex. 1. 1) Match the title with the picture.**

*Peaceful neighbourhood, traffic congestion, convenient public transport, fantastic scenery, large shopping centre*

**2) Use the prompts to describe the pictures (A-E) to your partner.**

Clear lake, busy motorway, cosy house, bus stop, high mountains, fresh air, a lot of cars, a variety of expensive shops, exhaust fumes, not a soul, well-dressed passengers in a queue, shoppers, wait to get on bus, modern escalators, air pollution, pretty garden.



♪ Ex. 2. Listen and say where each person lives. What reasons do they give for liking where they live? (UpStream. Pre-Intermediate. Unit 2a. Lifestyles. p. 16 ex. 3)

Bill – Anne – John and Mary

Ex. 3. Look at the title of the article and the introduction. What is the article about?

*A CITY SLICKER or A COUNTRY LOVER?*

**A sleepy village surrounded by woods and rivers might suit some people, but others prefer the bright lights and fast pace of the big city. 'Down Town' spoke to Stephen and Marianna to get both sides of the story.**

“Hi! My name is Stephen and I live in a tiny flat in Brixton, south-west London. I chose to live here because there is never a dull moment in a city like London. I'm an art student and the hustle and bustle of so many people in one area is the inspiration for a lot of my painting, Another advantage of city life is having everything you need so close at hand. Living beside the Tube station means I don't need a car to get around, which saves me money. Also, there are shopping centres, art galleries and museums everywhere.

Of course, London, like any large city, has its problems, too. Londoners don't chat on the Tube or the bus and there is much less community spirit than in the country, where my parents live. In fact, they don't understand how I can put up with the constant noise and pollution, and traffic congestion. However, I see that as a small price to pay. I'm in my element here in the heart of this fine city. As a famous poet once said, 'He who is tired of London is tired of life.'

---

'Hello - or G'day', as we say down under. My name is Marianna and I live in New South Wales, Australia, on a huge ranch called The Rain River Land.

It's a beautiful area with fantastic scenery, I live here with my husband Joe and our two children, Patrick, 11, and Abby, 8.

We have lived on this ranch for several years and love our healthy lifestyle. We have 70,000 hectares of land, so the children have lots of space to run around and enjoy the peace and quiet. The air is clean and fresh and we produce a lot of our own food so we are sure that what we eat is fresh. There's lots of hard work to do running a ranch, but we don't mind.

Of course, there are some negative aspects to life out here. There are often droughts in Australia, and sometimes we can't grow any crops for months. We feel isolated sometimes, too, especially since the nearest neighbours are almost 100km away. Another problem is that many things are not as easily available as in the city. There are no local facilities such as schools, supermarkets and shops, and if we are ill we have to call the flying doctor. Although life here can be difficult, we wouldn't change it for the world."

**Ex. 4. Give the words and word combinations that mean the same.**

Near, to talk, encouragement, to accept smth, permanent, comfortable in skin, a picturesque place, right way of life, to keep the house, to feel separately (lonely), conveniences.

**Ex. 5. Read the article and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Stephen is a professional painter.
2. Stephen thinks using public transport is cheaper than travelling by car.
3. Stephen's parents don't like the noise of London.
4. Stephen is tired of living in London.
5. Marianna and her family have lived on the ranch for most of their lives.
6. Life on a ranch has some disadvantages.
7. Marianna doesn't have any neighbours close by.
8. Marianna wishes her life was different.

**Ex. 6. Read the text "A CITY SLICKER or A COUNTRY LOVER?" again and get the gist.**

**Ex. 7. Read the text carefully and discuss where you would prefer to live and why?**

*HUSTLE AND BUSTLE OF CITY LIFE AND  
CALMNESS OF COUNTRYSIDE*

**People** are always wondering whether the country or the city is the ideal place to live. If there is one preference-which I take leave to make a conclusion-then it is the country rather than the city that provides people with optimal living

**conditions.** There widespread **testimonies** for it and the primary ones are listed as follows.

The foremost reason for dwelling in the countryside is the soothing and comfortable life provided by the pastoral view. Hardly anyone could resist the clean atmosphere, the friendly **neighbours**, the closeness to nature and the gentle pace of living. Those who have enjoyed the first cock crow in the morning, the twittering of **birds** in the **trees** and the breathtaking sight of the rising sun would go into rapture at only mere mention of the idyllic life. Relaxed suburban **dwellers** are able to hold a more positive attitude for life and achieve more accomplishment.

Another subtle explanation rests on the fact that country **habitants** are fortunate enough to enjoy the cosy and pleasant ambience of the family without exhausting social life. How satisfactory and refreshing it must be to have dinner together with your loved ones in the spacious and pastoral surroundings after a frustrating day! Furthermore, nothing can be compared with the joy of watching heartwarming TV **programs**, playing convivial **games** and sleeping in the tranquil and relaxing atmosphere.

It would be far more difficult to acquire such pleasure for those **urbanites**. Consecutive and excessive **recreations** not only thrift money but also deteriorate people's health, which is the last thing one would like to encounter. Still, it will be a mistake to argue that nothing beneficial combines with city life since several accompanying **merits** also come along with it. Living in the metropolis means having more **accesses** to various people involved in multiple attractive **cultures**. Living in the metropolis also provides plentiful **opportunities**, both in career and **studies**.

Nevertheless, the fact that city life makes it more convenient to get a job does not prevent us from concluding that country life is more enjoyable as well as healthful.

**Ex. 8.** As you know the noun is a word expressing substance in the widest sense of the word. **English countable nouns have two numbers: the singular and the plural. Let's recall and explain the rules for forming the plural of the English nouns. Work with highlighted words.**

**Ex. 9.** Find the English equivalents to the Russian word combinations in the text.

*часто встречающиеся доказательства, идеальное место для жизни, оптимальные условия, пасторальный вид, чистая (расслабляющая, спокойная) атмосфера, дружелюбные соседи, близость с природой, щебет птиц, прийти в восторг, расслабленные пригородные жители, без изнурительной общественной жизни, окрестности, разрушать здоровье, мегаполис.*



**Ex. 10. Give possible combinations of the following words.**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. the foremost       | a) life              |
| 2. soothing           | b) games             |
| 3. breathtaking sight | c) explanation       |
| 4. ambience           | d) reason            |
| 5. gentle             | e) day               |
| 6. subtle             | f) opportunities     |
| 7. frustrating        | g) TV programs       |
| 8. heartwarming       | h) pace of living    |
| 9. convivial          | i) of the rising sun |
| 10. plentiful         | j) of the family     |

**Ex. 11. Do you agree or not? Give your own reasons and examples with the use of *if* or *when*. Recall the grammar.**

1. If you go to the country, you won't be able to go to the theatre.
2. If you spend your holidays in the country, you will be able to enjoy the beauty of nature.
3. When you stay in the country, you will be able to watch wildlife.
4. When you return to the city, you will be able to visit museums and picture galleries.
5. If you live in the city, you will be able to have a lot of fun in city parks.
6. If you prefer to stay in the city, you won't be able to take long walks in the forest.

**Ex. 12. What is the main idea of each paragraph? Retell the text based on your theses.**

**Ex. 13. Render the text Russian into English using the phrases: *fundamentally, in the first place, it is almost impossible, it is necessary, suppose, of course, and therefore, fortunately, quite easily, it should also be said, do not think, unreliable, respectively, despite, advantageously.***

***Это ли ни счастье?***

Жизнь в собственном загородном доме кардинально отличается от жизни в городской квартире. В первую очередь – это возможность быть ближе к природе, жить в экологически чистом жилье и дышать свежим воздухом.

Все больше людей привлекает загородное жилье. Это обусловлено тем, что ритм современной жизни требует полноценного отдыха. В городе, с его бесконечной суетой и смогом, отдохнуть практически невозможно. И еще один огромный плюс загородной жизни – независимость от соседей

и коммунальных проблем. Но при всех положительных моментах жизни за городом необходимо трезво оценивать все плюсы и минусы переезда.

Предположим, у вас уже построен дом. Нужно оценить, насколько он соответствует всем вашим требованиям. Безусловно, он должен быть теплым и комфортным для проживания. В условиях наших суровых зим это очень важный фактор. А значит, потребуется наладить отопление так, чтобы дом во время вашего отсутствия не остывал. К счастью, современные технологии позволяют устроить систему отопления достаточно легко.

Следует также сказать, что жизнь в собственном доме – это большой труд. Не стоит думать, что дом не требует трудовых затрат. Зимой вам придется чистить тропинки и крышу от снега. Летом, даже если нет посадок, необходимо ухаживать за участком: удалять сорняки, стричь траву, ухаживать за деревьями.

Важно продумать как вы и ваша семья будете добираться на работу. Автобусное сообщение ненадежно. А это значит, что наличие автомобиля обязательно. Соответственно, проезд к вашему участку должен быть доступен круглый год.

Но, несмотря на все трудности, решение переехать в загородный дом выигрывает. Только представьте – вечером после работы или учебы вы сидите в кресле у камина или в гамаке, пьете свежий ягодный компот и наблюдаете за птицами. Это ли ни счастье для современного городского жителя?!

**Ex. 14. Read the text and do the exercises that follow.**

### *City and Country: Professions.*

According to the statistics more and more people nowadays live in cities and towns. Villages do not seem to be very popular. It is easy to explain.

Life in the city is much easier than in the country. Cities have developed transport systems, quick access to medical aid, education, information, sports, shopping malls. In the city people live in apartments with central heating, gas, electricity and other modern conveniences. In many villages residents still use coal and wood to warm their houses. Sometimes they have to bring water from the well. Villagers grow vegetables, fruit and berries in the gardens and work on their plots even at weekends. Some parts of the countryside don't have access to the Internet and cell phones.

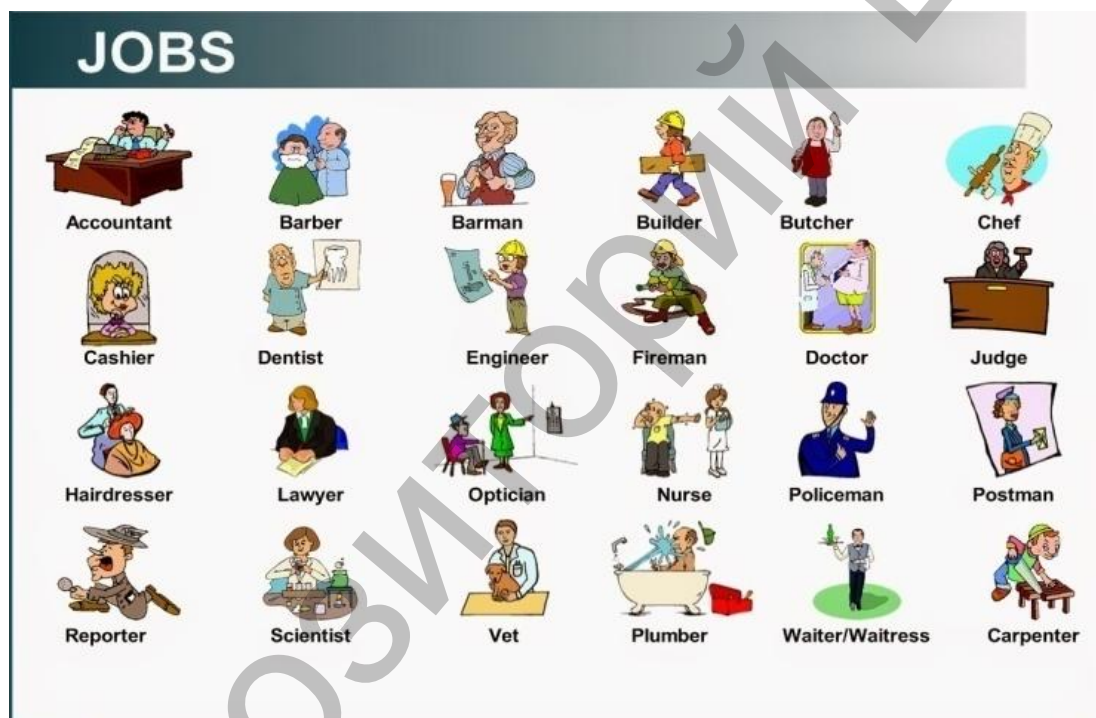
Also there is more entertainment in the city than in the country. In cities there are also possibilities for cultural development: theatres, cinemas, art galleries. In the city people have more chances to be employed, as the number of jobs is greater than in a village. You can work as a barber, judge, barman, reporter, waitress, clown, computer operator and etc.

**Ex. 15. Guess the professions.**

Who works in a field? Who works with computers? Who helps sick animals? Who helps children to learn? Who takes pictures of famous people? Who makes new cars? Who flies in a spaceship? Who helps doctors? Who flies in airplanes? Who can play tricks? Who cuts hair? Who helps customers find products?

*A farmer, a nurse, a pilot, a hairdresser / a barber, a programmer, a clown, an astronaut, a shop assistant, a vet, an engineer, a teacher, a photographer.*

**Ex. 16. 1) Examine the picture. Divide the professions into two groups (suitable for a city and a country) and complete the list of professions you know.**



**Ex. 17. Test yourself.**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| A director          | a person who treats people from different diseases.   |
| A doctor            | a person who repairs water-pipes and leaking taps.    |
| A chef              | a person who knows the laws and works in the court.   |
| A musician          | a person who control the company.                     |
| A photographer      | a person who cooks meals in restaurants.              |
| An interpreter      | a person who takes pictures professionally.           |
| A lawyer            | a person who composes music.                          |
| A computer operator | a person who knows how computer programs work.        |
| A baker             | a person who serves food.                             |
| A firefighter       | a person who knows foreign languages and helps people |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
|              | understand them.  |
| A plumber    | a person who is a film (theatre) star.  |
| A waiter     | a person whose occupation it is to go to the scene of an unwanted fire and extinguish it. |
| A tour guide | a person who paints pictures.   |
| An artist    | a person who knows each route and can give you advice where to spend your vocations.      |
| An actor     | a person who makes or sells bread.  |

**Ex. 18. Read and translate comic stories about police officers. Give your opinion on the English humor.**

The lights were red, so the old man stopped his car and waited for them to change to green. While he was waiting, a police car came up behind him, hit his car hard in the back and stopped.

There were two policemen in the police car, and they were very surprised and glad when the old man got out of his car and walked towards them without any trouble after such an accident. He was over 70 years old.

The old man came to the door of the police car, smiled kindly, and said, 'Tell me, young man, how do you stop this car when the lights are red and I am not here?'

Mrs Andrews had a young cat, and it was the cat's first winter. One evening it was outside when it began to snow heavily. Mrs Andrews looked everywhere and shouted its name, but she didn't find it, so she telephoned the police and said, 'I have lost a small black cat. Has anybody found one?' 'No, madam,' said the policeman at the other end. 'But cats are really very strong animals. They sometimes live for days in the snow, and when it melts or somebody finds them. They are quite all right.'

Mrs Andrews felt happier when she heard this. 'And', she said. 'our cat is very clever. She almost talks.'

The policeman was getting rather tired. 'Well then,' he said, 'why don't you put your telephone down? Perhaps she is trying to telephone you now.'

## UNIT II. Commuting. Public Transportation.

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

Could you tell me the way to ... ? / Can you tell me how to get to (reach) ... ? - Скажите, как добраться до ... ?  
How long does it take to get from ... to? - Сколько времени требуется для того, чтобы добраться от ... до?  
It's a long way. - Это далеко.  
Across the street. - Напротив.  
Cross the street. - Перейдите улицу.  
Go straight ahead (on). - Идите прямо.  
Keep going. - Продолжайте идти.  
Go past the post office. - Идите мимо почты.  
Go along (up, down) the street. - Идите вдоль (вверх, вниз) по улице.  
Turn to the left / right. / Turn left / right. - Поверните налево/направо.  
Take the third turning on the right. - Поверните на третьем повороте направо.  
It's on / at the corner. - Это на углу.  
Any bus will take you there. - Любой автобус идёт туда.  
Am I on the right road? - Я на правильном пути?  
Without changing. - Без пересадки.  
Get on /off. - Садитесь (в автобус) / Выходите (из автобуса).  
I'm in a hurry. - Я спешу.  
I'm lost. - Я заблудился.  
Is there an underground station near here? - Есть ли поблизости станция метро?

### Prepositions with forms of transport

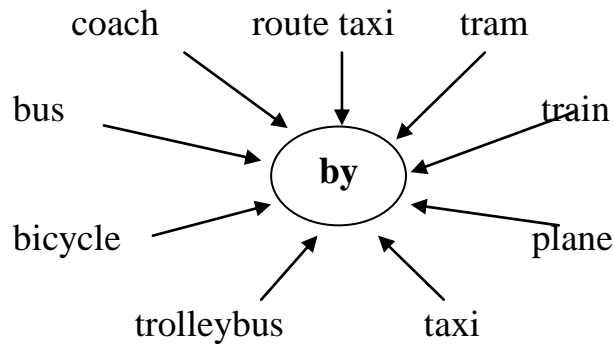
1. When you talk about the type of vehicle or transport you use to travel somewhere, using verbs that indicate movement, such as “go”, “went”, “arrive”, “travel”, the preposition “by” is used.

But when you refer to **specific vehicle** or a **specific detail** about the form of transport, the prepositions “in” or “on” may be used.

*She had come **by car** with her husband and her four children.*

*I went **in Divya's** car.*

*They went **on the 9 o'clock** train.*



**WARNING:** If you want to say you walk somewhere, you say you go “**on foot**”. You do not say ‘*by foot*’.

Phrases like “**ride a horse**”, “**ride a bike**” are used without prepositions.

2. You use “**in**”, “**into**”, and “**out of**” when you are talking about cars, vans, lorries, taxis, and ambulances.

*Mr Ward happened to be getting **into his** lorry.*

3. You use “**on**”, “**onto**”, and “**off**” when you are talking about other forms of transport, such as buses, coaches, trains, ships, and planes.

*Why don't you come **on the** train with me to New York?*

*Mr Bixby stepped **off the** train and walked quickly to the exit.*

*We jumped **out of the** bus and ran into the nearest shop.*

### Ex. 1. Insert the necessary prepositions.

1. I followed them \_\_\_ my car. 2. The carpets had to be collected \_\_\_ the van.  
 3. More people now go \_\_\_ their cars than \_\_\_ trams. 4. I am afraid of travelling \_\_\_ ferry.  
 5. He has a yacht. He often travels \_\_\_ yacht. 6. He jumped back \_\_\_ the old bus, now nearly empty.  
 7. In ancient times people rode \_\_\_ horses. 8. To avoid pollution we should go \_\_\_ bicycles more.  
 9. They always arrive \_\_\_ the President’s helicopter. 10. If you want to travel on long distances you can go \_\_\_ plane.  
 11. She was carried \_\_\_ the ambulance. 12. We’ve decided to cross the lake \_\_\_ my home-made raft.  
 13. The boys went \_\_\_ boat. 14. Yesterday I sat \_\_\_ the last carriage of the Warsaw train.  
 15. We missed the bus, so we had to come \_\_\_ foot. 16. They looked at me in open-mouthed wonder because I arrived \_\_\_ my elder brother’s Harley Davidson.

### Ex. 2. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Лиза обычно добирается на работу на трамвае. 2. Я видел Дженни сегодня утром в автобусе. 3. Как ты добрался сюда? – На поезде. 4. Я не люблю ходить пешком, поэтому еду на такси. 5. Он выпрыгнул из маршрутки прямо на светофоре! 6. Чтобы добраться до ближайшей химчистки, вам нужно сесть в троллейбус № 10. 7. Поверните налево и

идите пешком до аптеки. 8. Дети любят кататься на велосипеде. 9. Это займет 10 минут, чтобы добраться до торгового центра. 10. Летом у бабушки в деревне я катаюсь на пони. 11. Мы прибыли на фестиваль на своей собственной машине. 12. Добираясь на метро, вы никогда не попадете в пробку. 13. Посетив достопримечательности Лондона, мы долго вспоминали поездку на двухэтажном автобусе. 14. Они прибыли на 6-часовом поезде. 15. Он запрыгнул в грузовик на углу. 16. Невеста с подружками проехала вдоль по проспекту на белом лимузине.

**Ex. 3. 1) Define these public places.**

|                     |                                |                   |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| amusement park      | dry cleaner's, laundry         | notary            |
| petrol station      | library                        | estate office     |
| railway station     | drugstore, chemistry, pharmacy | employment office |
| firefighter station | funeral service, parlor        | post office       |

**2) Guess place names.**

1. If you want to see monkeys, lions, tigers and bears, you would go to the \_\_\_ .
2. A place where famous paintings and sculptures are kept and displayed to the public is called an \_\_\_ .
3. The building where you can go and watch the latest blockbuster film is called a \_\_\_ .
4. A place where you can go to see many different kinds of fish swimming is called an \_\_\_ .
5. If you want to watch a basketball game or a soccer match, you would go to a \_\_\_ .
6. A place which serves drinks such as beer and whiskey and where people go to relax and meet friends is called a \_\_\_ .
7. The place, where rock musicians and orchestras play is called a \_\_\_ .
8. The place to go if you want to ride on a roller coaster or drive bumper cars is called an \_\_\_ .
9. A place where you can arrange loans, keep your money in an account which receives interest is called a \_\_\_ .
10. A place where you can buy stamps, post letters and pay some bills is called a \_\_\_ .
11. A place where you go to book holidays and buy train tickets is called a \_\_\_ .
12. If you need to arrange a burial, you would go to a \_\_\_ .
13. Dirty clothes which can't be washed at home are taken to a \_\_\_ .
14. If you don't have a job but are looking for one, you might go to an \_\_\_ .
15. If you want to hire a lawyer or draw up a will, you would go to a \_\_\_ .
16. If you want to sell your house, buy a new one, or rent a place to live for a while, you would go to a \_\_\_ .

*Asking the Way*

**Ex. 4. Read and translate the following dialogues. Choose one dialogue for acting out.**

1.

- Excuse me, can you tell me where Prater Street is, please?
- Take the second on the left and then ask again.
- Is it far?

- No, it's only about five minutes' walk.
- Many thanks.
- That's OK.

2.

- Excuse me but I'm trying to find Richmond Park.
- Take the third turning on the right and go straight on.
- Should I take a bus?
- No, you can walk it in under five minutes.
- Thank you very much indeed.
- That's quite all right.

3.

- Excuse me... I want to get to St Mary's Church. At what stop do I get off?
- St Mary's Church? Just a minute. Go farther. Four stops more. Or ... wait a moment. You may get off at the next stop and take another route bus. It'll be probably quicker.
- Oh, thank you. I'll go by this bus, just not to change.
- Yes, it surely is more convenient.

4.

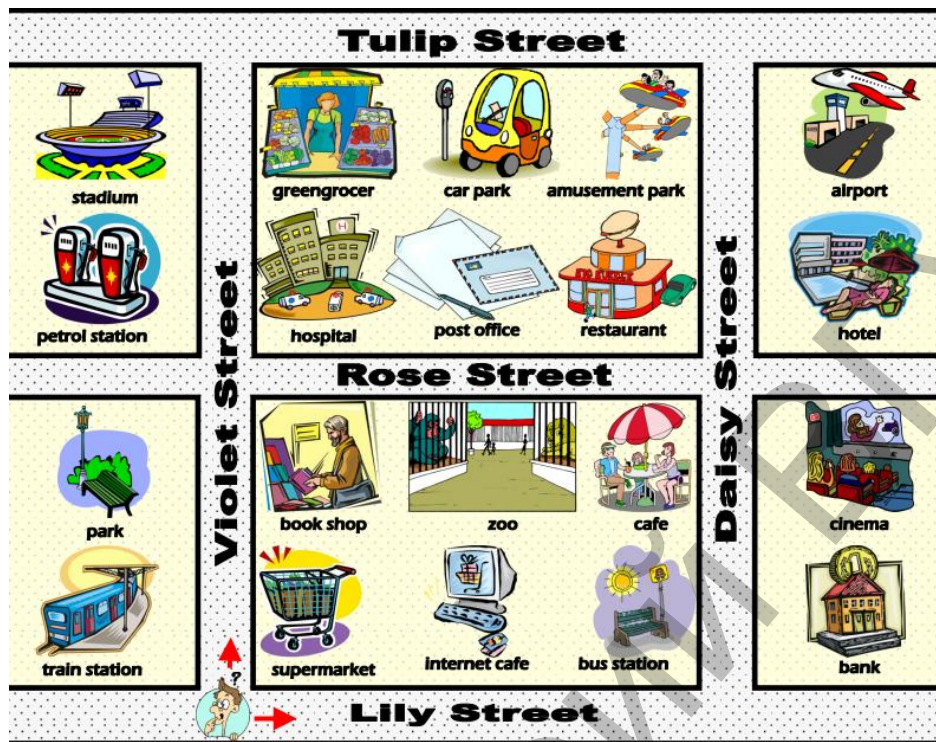
- Could you tell me the way to the Bridewell Museum?
- Go back the way you came, cross at zebra and walk west along Moon Street.
- OK, along Noon Street...
- Not Noon but Moon Street! Keep going and you'll come to a roundabout.
- Will it take me long to get there?
- No, it's no distance at all. You'll find the Bridewell Museum on your left.
- Thanks a lot.
- That's OK.

5.

- Excuse me. Would you tell me where I can buy postcards with a view of this town?
- First right, second left. You can't miss a small bookshop with a stand of postcards in front of it.
- Is it too far to walk?
- No, it's only half a kilometer.
- Thank you very much.
- It's a pleasure.



Ex. 5. Make up your own dialogues by analogy using the street plan.



*Directions. Asking for Information*

♪ Ex. 1. Listen to Allie talking to the hotel receptionist. Order the directions 1-5. (New English Files. Pre-Intermediate. Unit 4. Lost in San Francisco. p. 48 ex. 4.12.)

- It's the third street on the left.
- Go straight ahead, down Sutter Street.
- Go out of the hotel and turn left.
- Union Square will be right in front of you.
- Turn left at Stockton.

♪ Ex. 2. Listen and complete the phrases. Where does Allie want to go? How is she going to get there? (New English Files. Pre-Intermediate. Unit 4. Lost in San Francisco. p. 48 ex. 4.13.)

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| - Can you recommend a good museum? | - Well, SFMOMA is fantastic.   |
| - Sorry? Where did you say?        | - SFMOMA. The San Francisco ___ .                                      |
| - Where is it?                     | - On ___ .   |
| - How far is it from Union Square? | - Not far. It's just a ___ .   |
| - Can I walk from there?           | - Sure. It'll ___ you ___ minutes.                                     |
| - Can you show me on the map?      | - Yes, Union Square is here, and the museum is here. From Union Square |

- you \_\_ Geary to the \_\_ and \_\_ . Go down Third and you'll see SFMOMA on the \_\_ .
- What time does it open?
  - Thanks very much.
  - It opens at \_\_ .
  - Have a good day. I'm sure you'll \_\_ !

**Ex. 3. 1) Before reading the article about “Extreme Commuting” answer the following questions.**

How do you normally get to the place where you work or study?

How long does it take you?

Do you know any people who travel for more than an hour each way every day?

Do you know what extreme commuting is? Would you do it?

**2) Read an article about “Extreme Commuting”. What are the pros and cons for Nick Thorner?**

**3) Explain the highlighted word combinations.**

Job recruiters say that it is getting more and more difficult today to convince candidates to relocate, instead people are increasingly open to “extreme commuting” as an alternative to relocation. *Extreme commuting* is the term used to describe a daily journey to work by car or train that takes more than 90 minutes each way, or a plane journey to work and back each week. Family ties are the leading reason for resistance to *relocating*, according to half the recruiters surveyed, while lifestyle preferences (25%) and housing market costs (10%) are also contributing factors.

Nick Thorner works in publishing in the UK. He commutes every day to get from his home in south-east London to his office in Oxford, and then back again. “My journey to work and back usually *eats up about 6 hours* of my day. The morning trip involves getting up *at the crack of dawn*. Going home is marginally more tiring because I have to contend with rush-hour traffic. If I leave the office by 5.15 p.m. I'll normally struggle through my front door by around 8.30 p.m. I'll then have an hour to eat, read a story to my daughter, and iron clothes for next day before I go to bed.

I do it because my wife and daughter are quite settled where we are and they'd prefer not to move. For my part, I enjoy my job so feel it's worth the commute. The long journey does have its advantages, too. It gives me some *precious “me time”* when I can listen to music or radio programmes that my family don't like listening to at home.”

♪ **Ex. 4. 1) Listen to Nick on a typical morning and answer the questions.**  
(New English Files. Advanced. Unit 6A. A moving experience. p. 86 ex. 6.2)

1. What time does he leave home?
2. What four different ways does he travel?
3. What time does he get to work?

**2) Now listen and complete some of Nick's sentences.**

1. It's \_\_, I'm in bed and \_\_ .
2. 10 minutes later \_\_ I'm trying to eat a bowl of cereal because \_\_ .
3. I'll \_\_ home very \_\_ .
4. It's now \_\_ and I'm about to get on my bike to cycle to \_\_.
5. My bus \_\_ at 6.40.
6. It's due to arrive \_\_ at 8.20, but it \_\_.
7. I need to be on time today – I \_\_ at 9 o'clock.

## UNIT III. Motoring

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| to accelerate                             | to reverse   |
| to brake                                  | to skid      |
| to change gear                            | to speed     |
| to exceed the speed                       | to steer     |
| to have a flat tyre (BrE) /<br>tire (AmE) | to swerve    |
| to overtake                               | to slow down |
|   | to drive     |

**Ex. 1. Role-play the dialogue paying attention to the words in context.**

#### *Back-Seat Driving*

**Carol:** You shouldn't have put your brakes on when the highway's so slippery.

**Jeff:** I put the brakes on because you grabbed the steering wheel.

**Carol:** I grabbed the steering wheel because you started to weave from side to side.

**Jeff:** I started to weave after you grabbed the emergency brake.

**Carol:** I grabbed the handbrake after you shouted "My God!"

**Jeff:** I shouted "My God!" after you jerked my foot off the accelerator.

**Carol:** I jerked your foot off the accelerator because you didn't want to listen to me.

**Jeff:** I didn't want to listen to you because you told me I should be driving an ass on a rope instead of a car.

**Carol:** I suggested you should be driving an ass and not a car because you were driving like a madman.

**Jeff:** I drove like a madman to get away from the Fiat driver you bawled out as we passed.

**Carol:** I bawled him out because he was looking at me and pointing his finger at his forehead.

**Jeff:** He was pointing his finger at his forehead because you had put your right hand out of the window as if we were going to make a right turn.

**Carol:** I put my hand out to show you the tree we were going to smash into if you kept driving like a fool.

**Jeff:** But in the end we smashed into a different one.

**Carol:** But of course. You'll do anything just to contradict me.

**Ex. 2. Find in the dialogue the English equivalents to expressions.**

*руль, ручной тормоз, тормозить, столкнуть ногу с акселератора, врезаться в дерево, скользкое шоссе, выхватить, вилять из стороны в сторону, поворот направо, покрутить пальцем у виска.*

**Ex. 3. Cover the words and find them in the pictures. Match the English and the Russian equivalents. What is not shown in the picture?**

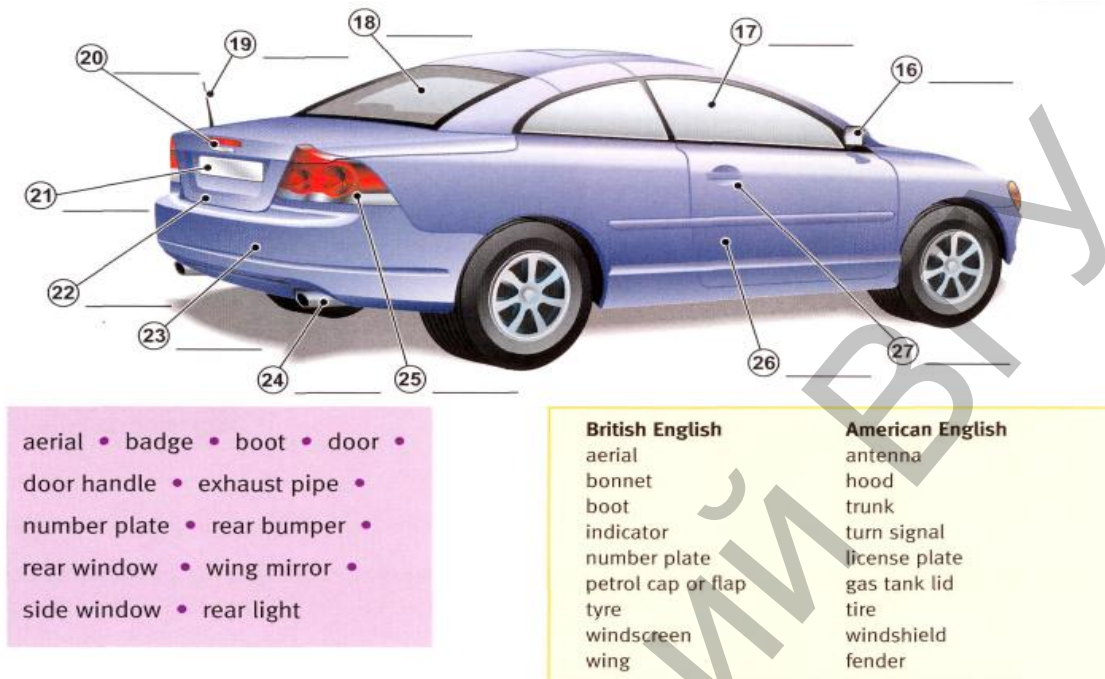


- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Speedometer (speedo)            | Воздуховод                  |
| 2. Horn                            | Приборная панель            |
| 3. Gear-shift (gear-stick)         | Бардачок                    |
| 4. Hand-brake (emergency brake)    | Ремень безопасности         |
| 5. Front / back seat               | Руль                        |
| 6. Dashboard                       | Спидометр                   |
| 7. Glove compartment (glove box)   | Сигнал (клаксон)            |
| 8. Steering wheel                  | Рычаг переключения передач  |
| 9. Seat belt (safety belt)         | Зажигание                   |
| 10. Ignition                       | Подголовник                 |
| 11. Windscreen wiper               | Ручной тормоз               |
| 12. Indicator switch (turn signal) | Переднее / заднее сидение   |
| 13. Air vent                       | Дворники (стеклоочиститель) |
| 14. Headrest                       | Крыша, откидная крыша (люк) |
| 15. Roof, sunroof                  | Переключатель поворотов     |

**Ex. 4. Insert the necessary words.**

1. Passing motorists sounded their \_\_. 2. This is the screenshot from the taxi-cab \_\_ camera. 3. Turn \_\_ left. 4. Take plastic glasses and paper towels out of \_\_. 5. I'm not letting you unfasten your \_\_. 6. I found two hairs on the \_\_ though. 7. Honey, how to solve the \_\_? 8. The raised seating and the vast \_\_ give the driver a panoramic view of the road. 9. Only a fool would leave his car unlocked, with the keys in the \_\_, and then be surprised when the vehicle was stolen. 10. In left hand drive vehicles, the \_\_ is usually located on the left of the steering wheel.

**Ex. 5. Look at the picture. Match the pictures with the parts of the car. Compare the British and the American variants.**



**Ex. 6. Focus on words used with driving.**

**1) Match the two sentence halves to complete the definitions of the words and expressions in bold.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) If you <i>give somebody a lift</i> ,          | 1 you speed up and go past them.                                 |
| b) If you <i>get stuck</i> in a traffic jam,     | 2 you take them somewhere in your car.                           |
| c) <i>The rush hour</i> is the period of the day | 3 when most people are going to or from work.                    |
| d) If you <i>run out of petrol</i> ,             | 4 it stops working and you can't use it.                         |
| e) If you <i>overtake</i> somebody,              | 5 you can't drive because there is too much traffic.             |
| f) If your car <i>breaks down</i> ,              | 6 you have no more petrol left and the car slows down and stops. |

**2) Complete the questions with the words in the box.**

|      |      |      |      |            |        |
|------|------|------|------|------------|--------|
| down | hour | jams | lift | overtaking | petrol |
|------|------|------|------|------------|--------|

- Do you drive fast and enjoy \_\_\_ other cars?
- Has your car ever broken \_\_\_?
- When was the last time you ran out of \_\_\_?
- Do you always go to work/school in the rush \_\_\_?
- Are there a lot of traffic \_\_\_ in your city?
- Have you ever given a \_\_\_ to a hitch-hiker?

**Ex. 7. Trevor Andrews is an examiner for people who take driving tests. He is describing his experiences with two learners in the two texts that follow. Read them and then answer the questions.**

### *A Driving Test*

The trouble is that you're not supposed to talk to the drivers except to avoid an accident. Take Mrs Bland, a nice lady, but ... We drove down to the traffic lights all right, and I said, "Turn right, please, towards Market Street". She turned left, and then realised she had gone in the wrong direction. A coach just behind us braked sharply, and the driver swore at us when he overtook us. "I always have problems with left and right", Mrs Bland said, as we came up to the roundabout. But I managed to steer her to a quiet road, so she could reverse round a corner. "I must keep at the same distance from the kerb all the way round, my driving instructor said," she told me. As we reached the corner, she said, "Oh, dear, we've gone too far". She wrenched the steering wheel and we mounted the pavement, just as a man came out of his front gate. There was an awful crash and I shut my eyes but we had only driven through his fence. After I had listened to his complaints, I told her I would drive her home. "Have I failed?" she said. She was very angry. In the end, I parked outside her house and she was still arguing. There's my husband,' she said. "You must explain what happened." So I did. He was quite reasonable, but when I turned round, I saw a traffic warden writing out a parking ticket. "Don't you see the *No Parking* sign?" he said. And you are a driving examiner!"

1. Why do you think the coach behind braked sharply?
2. Why do you think Trevor was worried by what Mrs Bland said as they approached the roundabout?
3. Why did he choose a quiet road for the first practical test?
4. Why did the car mount the pavement?
5. How did Trevor get a parking ticket?

Mr Hogg was much worse, though. He had his own Jaguar, with 'L plates' on it. We took the same route. I didn't want to go to Market Street because it was getting near the rush hour and Mr Hogg looked as if he would be impatient in a traffic jam. But when he accelerated past a minibus just as we were approaching a fork in the road I began to worry. "Left or right," he said, swerving past a cyclist. "Left", I said, watching the cyclist in the mirror as he fell off his bike. We roared over a zebra crossing and two pedestrians jumped back onto the pavement just in time. "Slow down", I said, "you're exceeding the speed limit." "Really?" he said, as we passed a lorry going into a bend. "I thought it was 70 on the main road out of town." "No, that's on the motorway," I said weakly. In no time, we were out of town. I could see a motel ahead and a lorry parked in a lay-by. Suddenly, the car swerved violently and we skidded to a halt as he put on the brakes. "There was a strange noise", he said.

“Perhaps we’ve got a flat tyre”. He was right but when we had changed the wheel, the car wouldn’t start. “You’ve run out of petrol”, I said, looking at the gauge. “How silly!” he said. “I asked my wife to fill up before I took my test. “We stood at the side of the road, trying to flag down passing motorists. They didn’t stop. They thought we were hitch-hikers, hoping to get a lift. In the end, I came back by bus and said I would tell the nearest garage. It was better than coming back with him, though.

1. Why did Mr Hogg’s car have ‘L plates’ on it?
2. Why did Trevor prefer not to go towards Market Street?
3. Why was Mr Hogg wrong to accelerate past the minibus?
4. Why did the pedestrians jump back onto the pavement?
5. What is the speed limit on the motorway?
6. What do you think a motel is? And what is a lay-by?
7. Why did the car skid to a halt?
8. What do you do if you have a flat tyre?
9. Why wouldn’t the car start after they had changed the wheel?
10. Why did they try to flag down motorists, and why didn’t the motorists stop?

**Ex. 8. Match the road signs with their explanations.**



Two way street  
 Don't turn right  
 A pedestrian crossing  
 Turn left  
 Roundabout  
 No parking

On (at) the corner of  
 Go straight on or turn right  
 Go straight on only  
 No U-turn  
 Crossroads  
 Go straight on or turn left.

Cross the street  
 Turn right only  
 Dangerous bend  
 Take the first turning on the right  
 Don't turn left  
 Traffic lights



## UNIT IV. Urbanisation

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| urbanisation   | area        |
| population     | rapid       |
| establishments | significant |
| trade          | rural       |
| crafts         | to search   |
| unemployment   | to tend     |
| generation     | to develop  |

**Ex. 1. Read the text attentively and do the following exercises.**

#### *Urbanisation*

Urbanisation is the process of increasing the role of cities and urban culture, the increase in the number of urban population. The prerequisites for urbanisation are the development of trade, crafts, science and industrial growth in cities, the development of their cultural and political functions, the mechanization of agriculture, unemployment in rural areas. Urbanisation is characterized by inflow of rural population into cities.

Of course, lots of young people tend to move to cities in search of better life. On the contrary, many adults consider such a lifestyle quite dangerous for their children. Who is right? Is the life in the city really as harmful as it may seem?

We must admit that city life is rather unsafe as there is a lot of crime and violence. What is more, transport and industry are the main reasons for all kinds of pollution therefore city dwellers often have more problems with their health. Last of all, young people living in cities are likely to acquire such bad habits as smoking, drinking alcohol or even taking drugs.

But the varieties of cultural establishments are very important for modern generation and their further education. I mean libraries, theaters, museums, art galleries, concert halls, large bookstores, colleges, universities and other city institutions. That's why most young people, especially students, try to stay in the city. However, when they become older and wiser, they understand that nothing can be better than fresh country air in the morning. There are thick forests, crystal clear lakes, mountain rivers and other natural wonders.

Rapid urbanisation, the concentration of the urban population in large cities, the sprawl of cities into wider geographical areas and the rapid growth of mega-cities are among the most significant transformations of human settlements nowadays.

The world is rapidly urbanising and cities are increasingly becoming the centers of economic and social development. A City is not just a pile of steel and

concrete. It is a living thing. Economy is its vitality, environment its basis, culture its spirit, and service its crucial point. It is the symbol of human civilization and social progress.

So, the fast-going urbanisation has put more and more significant pressure on the demand of precious resources on the Earth. Many challenges, such as surging population, unbalanced development, deteriorating environment, financial crisis, climate change, energy and food safety, have posed threats to people's dream of beautiful urban life. To make a city radiant with lasting glamour is a permanent theme and beautiful dream that we all pursue.

**Ex. 2. Find the English equivalents for these Russian word combinations.**

городская культура, увеличение количества населения, развитие торговли и ремесел, механизация сельского хозяйства и безработица, в поисках лучшей жизни, небезопасный, употребление алкоголя и наркотиков, современное поколение, городские учреждения, густые леса, природные чудеса, быстрый рост мегаполисов, быстрые темпы урбанизации, куча стали и цемента, ценные ресурсы, нахлынувшее население, ухудшение окружающей среды.

**Ex. 3. Insert missing letters and translate the following words.**

P\_p\_l\_tion, u\_ba\_i\_ati\_n, u\_em\_lo\_men\_, l\_fest\_le, \_arm\_ul, vi\_l\_n\_e, s\_tt\_em\_nts, de\_elo\_me\_t, gl\_m\_\_r.

**Ex. 4. Mark the statements True or False.**

1. Urbanisation is the process of increasing the role of cities and urban culture.
2. The prerequisites for urbanisation are the development of education.
3. We must admit that city life is safe.
4. The varieties of cultural establishments are very important for modern generation and their further education.
5. Rapid urbanisation, the concentration of the urban population in large cities and the rapid growth of mega-cities are among the most significant transformations of human settlements nowadays.
6. The fast-going urbanisation doesn't influence precious resources on the Earth.

## UNIT V. World's Most Visited Cities

### A. The World's Friendliest City

**Ex. 1. Read the introduction to the article. In pairs, answer the questions.**

What are the three tests?

Do you think they are good ones?

Which city do you think will be the friendliest / most unfriendly?

*Big cities often have a reputation for being rude, unfriendly places for tourists. Journalist Tim Moore went to four cities, London, Rome, Paris, and New York, to find out if this is true. He went dressed as a foreign tourist and did three tests to see which city had the friendliest and most polite inhabitants. The three tests were:*

#### **The photo test**

Tim asked people in the street to take his photo {not just one photo, but several - with his hat, without his hat, etc.}. Did he find someone to do it?

#### **The shopping test**

Tim bought something in a shop and gave the shop assistant too much money. Did the shop assistant give back the extra money?

#### **The accident test**

Tim pretended to fall over in the street.

Did anybody come and help him?

|                          | <b>New York</b>  | <b>Paris</b>   | <b>Rome</b>   |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| <b>The photo test</b>    | I asked an office worker who was eating his sandwiches to take a photo of me. 'Of course I'll take your picture. Again? Sure! Again? No problem. Have a nice day!' | I asked some gardeners to take some photos of me in front of the Eiffel Tower. They couldn't stop laughing when they saw my hat. | I asked a very chic woman in sunglasses. She took a photo of me with my hat on, then without my hat. Then with my sunglasses. Then she asked me to take a photo of her! |
| <b>The shopping test</b> | I bought an I love New York T-shirt and drinks from two different people, I gave them too much money but they all gave me the extra money back.                    | I bought some fruit in a greengrocer's and gave the man a lot of coins. He carefully took the exact amount.                      | I bought a copy of The Times from a newspaper seller near the railway station. It saves three euros. I gave the man four and he didn't give me any change.              |
| <b>The accident test</b> | I fell over in Central Park. I didn't have to wait more than thirty seconds. 'Oh dear,' a man said. 'Is this your camera? I think it's broken.'                    | I fell over in the Champs Elyses. A minute passed before someone said, 'Are you OK?' And he was Scottish!                        | When I fell over about eight people immediately hurried to help me.   |

**Ex. 2. Read about what happened in New York, Paris, and Rome. Answer the questions with NY, P, or R.**

1. Which city do you think was the friendliest in the photo test?
2. In which city did he take a photo too?
3. In the shopping test, where didn't he get the right change?
4. Where did he buy a souvenir?
5. In the accident test, where did he wait longest for help?
6. In which city were people most helpful?

**♪ Ex. 3. Now listen to Tim Moore talking about what happened in London. Answer the questions. (New English Files. Pre-Intermediate. Section 4D. The world's friendliest city. p. 47 ex. 4.10)**

|                          | <b>London</b>   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>The photo test</b>    | Who did he ask first?<br>What did the man say?<br>Who did he ask next? What happened? |
| <b>The shopping test</b> | What did he buy? Where?<br>How much was it?<br>Did he get the right change?           |
| <b>The accident test</b> | Where did he do the accident test?<br>Did anyone help him?<br>What did the man say?   |

**♪ Ex. 4. 1) Listen to Justin and Cinda who are English but live and work in New York. While listening choose the best option. (New Headway. Intermediate. Unit 6 "I just love it!" p. 52 ex. 2 (T 6.7))**

1. How long have Justin and Cinda been in New York?
  - a) two years
  - b) three years
  - c) three month.
2. Where are they from?
  - a) New York
  - b) Manchester
  - c) London.
3. New Yorkers have a reputation for being ... .
  - a) unfriendly and rude
  - b) friendly and talkative
  - c) rude and cruel.
4. People eat out or get food delivered. What does it show?
  - a) People are lazy.
  - b) New Yorkers can't cook well.
  - c) Everything's done for speed.
5. Who are the rudest people Cinda has ever met in New York?
  - a) taxi drivers
  - b) fellow-workers
  - c) customers.
6. What is their attitude towards the subway?
 

It's a) safe b) unsafe c) clean d) dirty e) getting better f) getting worse.
7. What conclusion does Cinda come to?

- a) She'll be happy in this amazing place forever.
- b) She'll be exhausted in a few years and ready for a quieter life.
- c) She is going to bring the whole family to New York.

2) **What do they say about these things?**

- people
- work / holidays
- shops
- places
- getting around
- food

**B. A day trip to London**

**Ex. 1. Read the text to get acquainted with LONDON.**

Part I

It's hard to imagine a journey more guaranteed to please than a day trip to London with all the excitement and variety that one of the world's greatest capital cities has to offer.

There's just so much to see in London that it is well worth planning your day carefully before you set off. Once you arrive you could do worse than act like a proper tourist and take one of the many open-top bus rides which cover the obvious attractions and help you to get your bearings.

If you'd rather make your own way around, hop off the bus as you wish.

The tour departs from **Piccadilly Circus**.

It is difficult to say what is the real centre of London, but many people would choose Piccadilly Circus. This is because it is not only central but also the heart of London's entertainment world. Within a few hundred yards of it we find most of London's best known theatres and cinemas, the most famous restaurants and the most luxurious night-clubs.

In the middle of Piccadilly Circus there is a statue said to be of Eros, the god of love. Few people know that it really represents the Angel of Christian Charity. On Cup Final night and New Year's Eve it is boarded up to prevent over-enthusiastic revellers from climbing onto it.

It is particularly in the evening that Piccadilly Circus is thronged with people going to the theatre or the cinema, or perhaps to a restaurant. Many others have come for an evening stroll. The crowd is a motley one, for it is composed of people of many nationalities. The atmosphere is distinctly cosmopolitan, and one hears around one a great variety of languages. It has been said that if you listen carefully, you may even hear English!

It is out of the question to tour London without catching a glimpse of Nelson standing high over his **Trafalgar Square**, anything from 167–185 feet high (ideas vary, ask the students who try to climb it on rag nights). What is certain, however, is that the column was built during the early part of the 19th century to commemorate Nelson's victory in 1805, and there is no doubt that this national hero still draws the crowds. Crowds of tourists as well as those famous

pigeons still flock there in all seasons, and at Christmas time a vast tree stands there surrounded every evening by scores of carol singers.

You don't have to search for history in London, there is history around virtually every corner. The most obvious landmarks are the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament.

*The Tower of London* is an open history book of England. It has been a fortress, palace, home of the Crown Jewels and national treasures, arsenal, mint, prison, observatory and tourist attraction. The Tower of London was started by William the Conqueror who invaded Britain in 1066. He built the White Tower to impress and frighten the English. The Tower of London brings to the visitor's mind a vision of imprisonment, torture and violent death at the hands of a masked executioner with an axe. Many prisoners laid their heads on the chopping block. Among the victims were noblemen, politicians, traitors and two of Henry VIII's wives.

The men who guard the Tower – and the Crown Jewels – are Beefeaters. They can tell you everything about its history. Their clothes are the uniform of royal guards of the year 1500.

The ravens with their clipped wings are another famous sight. Legend has it that without them the Tower will fall and the Kingdom with it. Kings and queens have come and gone but the Tower of London has survived them all.

Happier ghosts haunt the aisles of the superb Gothic *Westminster Abbey*, where a succession of English monarchs from William I have been crowned and many are buried, in magnificent tombs recently restored to their original colours. But it's not only the crowned heads that are worthily remembered here. Prominent poets and writers are elaborately commemorated in the Abbey's "Poets' Corner". Over a thousand monuments are crowded into the building to give a breathtaking view of English monumental sculpture. However, it is perhaps the simple grave of the Unknown Warrior; which is the most poignant. His tomb symbolizes the sacrifice of more than a million British who lost their lives in World War I.

## **Ex. 2. Answer the questions.**

1. What is meant by the word 'Circus' in Piccadilly Circus?
2. When we go for a stroll, are we in a hurry?
3. What is meant by the expression "to get your bearings"?
4. What is "a rag night"?
5. If a group of people or things is a motley one, are they all different or of the same kind? What can be motley?
6. What is the meaning of the word "poignant"? What can be poignant?

**Ex. 3. Say in other words.**

- a) easy to notice or understand;
- b) to start to go somewhere;
- c) very expensive, beautiful and comfortable;
- d) something that is easy to recognize;
- e) someone who is having fun, singing, dancing, etc. in a noisy way;
- f) a place where coins are officially made;
- g) to do something to show that you remember and respect someone important or an important event in the past;
- h) the spirit of a dead person that some people think they can see in a place;
- i) a grave, especially a large one above ground.

**Ex. 4. Find synonyms in the text.**

|                       |                            |          |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| to be made up of;     | sad, pathetic;             | view;    |
| to go for a walk;     | correct, usual, customary; | get off. |
| practically, nearly;  | first-rate, marvelous;     |          |
| to attack, to occupy; | to be crowded with;        |          |

**Ex. 5. Supply prepositions or postpositions where necessary.**

- to search ... history;
- to depart ... ;
- to be thronged ... people;
- to be composed ... ;
- to be surrounded ... carol singers;
- to be started ... William the Conqueror;
- to bring ... the visitor's mind;
- to draw ... the crowds;
- to cover ... the obvious attractions;
- within a few hundred yards ... something.

**Ex. 6. Without looking back at the text try to supply the missing word that completes these expressions.**

- to be ... in magnificent tombs;
- you could do ...\_than;
- make your ... around;
- to catch a ... of something;
- from every ... of life;
- to be ... remembered.

**Ex. 7. Complete the sentences using the words from the text. To help you the first letter of each word is given.**

1. The streets were t\_\_ with Christmas shoppers.
2. The hotel suite looked very l\_\_ in the brochure.
3. What a beautiful s\_\_ these roses make!
4. London has s\_\_s of museums – many absolutely free.
5. I only caught ag\_\_ of the thief, so I can't really describe him.
6. His friends were a m\_\_ crew.
7. Famous s\_\_s like St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament will always be popular visitor a\_\_s and a 'must' on your itinerary.

**Ex. 8. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the best way to see London?
2. Why is Piccadilly Circus called the centre of London?
3. What is there in the middle of the Circus?
4. Why are there so many people in the Circus in the evening?
5. What makes Trafalgar Square so popular with tourists?
6. Why is the Tower of London called an open history book?
7. What legend is associated with the Tower of London?
8. What people are commemorated in Westminster Abbey?

**Ex. 9. Read the text to find more information about LONDON's sights.**

#### Part II

The Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey face each other across Parliament Square, where statues of Sir Winston Churchill, Abraham Lincoln and several other statesmen stand.

Every day when people in the UK and overseas switch on their radio to listen to BBC radio news, they can hear one of the most famous sounds in London. The bells of ***Big Ben*** ring loud and clear. Many people think that Big Ben is the clock or the whole tower next to the Houses of Parliament. In fact, it is the largest of the five bells at the top of the tower.

No visit to London would be complete without a look at ***St. Paul's Cathedral***, which was built after the Great Fire of 1666. It stands in the heart of the City. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren. It took him thirty-five years to finish St. Paul's. Wren designed St. Paul's to give a feeling of space and light. You can climb 627 steps to the dome, which houses the famous Whispering Gallery. If you whisper close to the wall on one side of the dome, you can be heard on the other side.

St. Paul's was the burial place of Wren, who died at the age of 91, having changed London's skyline with some 50 exquisite churches.



To make sure you make the most of London, go to **Buckingham Palace**, the London home of the kings and queens of Britain and watch the Changing of the Guard, one of the most popular tourist sights. First the band marches through the Gates of the Palace. The job of the police is to keep the tourists from following the guards! The guardsmen wear their traditional uniform: a tweed coat and a black helmet. The helmet is called "bearskin" and it's made of fur.

If you want to look deep into the essence of things, be sure to visit at least one of London's museums and galleries.

**The British Museum** is an incomparably rich treasure-chest, brimming with things of world historical importance. It was founded in 1753 and, since then, has grown to include every conceivable kind of artifact from all over the world.

**The Victoria and Albert Museum** is equally impressive, with an outstanding collection of fine and applied arts housed in a grand building opened in 1909 by Edward VII. Just next door, and especially popular with children, is the Natural History Museum. Within this vast and elegant building, unsuspecting visitors may come face to face with anything from huge dinosaurs to working displays of their own insides!

London is equally rich in art galleries, from **the National Gallery** in Trafalgar Square, which houses one of the world's finest collections of European art, to the smaller galleries, such as **the Wallace Collection**, with its unrivalled representation of eighteenth-century French art. **The Tate Gallery** houses the national collection of British painting and modern sculpture. Mention must be made too of the **National Portrait Gallery** with its fine collection of portraits spanning six centuries.

If you'd rather see a bit of London greenery, you can enjoy the delights of London's parks, green islands of peace and quiet in the middle of the noisy sea.

The best-known parks are, of course, the central ones: St. James's Park, Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and Kensington Gardens. **Hyde Park** has the Serpentine, a little lake, where, if one feels inclined, one may take a swim or go for a row, and Speakers' Corner where one get up and say anything (or almost anything!) one pleases. **Kensington Gardens** has the Round Pond where "dry land sailors" of all ages sail every kind of model yacht. **St. James's Park** boasts a truly elegant lake on which lives a great variety of wild duck.

As evening falls, shops and museums close, but restaurants, cinemas and theatres open. So it's time to hop on the first sightseeing bus at the nearest but stop and it will bring you to Piccadilly Circus, your starting point. You won't, be able to leave London captivated by the West End magic, for there's a feeling of gaiety and well-being that you might find infectious. London's entertainment scene is colourful and diverse. All tastes are catered for in theatre, music and dance. Whether classical music, Shakespearean theatre, raucous comedy or discos are your preference, London has something for everyone.

There is so much to see in this, the largest city in Europe that is sure to exhaust you before you exhaust its possibilities.

Late at night you leave London determined to visit this fascinating city again and again.

**Ex. 10. Say in other words.**

- a) a political and government figure, especially one who is respected as being wise, honorable and fair;
- b) close to;
- c) to be very full of smth;
- d) an object that was made in the past and is historically important;
- e) smth that makes you feel very happy or satisfied;
- f) extremely beautiful and very delicately made;
- g) to start smth, such as an organization, city etc;
- h) to attract someone very much.

**Ex. 11. Supply prepositions or postpositions where necessary.**

- to march ... the gates;
- to brim ... things;
- to be popular ... children;
- to come face ... face ... smth;
- to house ... smth;
- to keep smb ... doing smth;
- to go ... a row.

**Ex. 12. Without looking back at the text try to supply the missing word that completes these expressions.**

- a) to hop \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ a bus;
- b) to make the \_\_\_\_ of smth;
- c) to look deep into the \_\_\_\_ of things;
- d) mention must be \_\_\_\_ of smth;
- e) as evening \_\_\_\_;
- f) in the \_\_\_\_ of the City.

**Ex. 13. Complete the sentences using the words from the text. To help you the first letter of each word is given.**

1. The warm sunny weather always gives me a sense of w\_\_ - b\_\_.
2. Primrose Hills has one of the best views of London's s\_\_.
3. Richmond b\_\_ elegant mansions which are open to the public.
4. Highlights of the tour will include many w\_\_ - f\_\_ sights around the Tower of London where you can marvel at its historical and bloody past and admire the precious c\_\_ of the Crown Jewels.
5. The v\_\_ plains stretch for hundreds of miles.
6. Piccadilly Circus at night is a c\_\_ sight.

**Ex. 14. Answer the questions.**

1. What is one of the most famous sounds in London?
2. What is Big Ben?
3. What is St Paul's Cathedral famous for?
4. Where does the most famous display of royal pageantry take place?
5. Do you agree with this statement that London is packed with fine museums and galleries?
6. Why do you think the British museum is still free to enter?
7. Where are London's best-known parks situated?
8. Why do you think the parks are sometimes called London's lungs?
9. What do people use the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens for?
10. Do you think that nightlife is wide ranging in London?

***C. Some glimpses of Minsk***

**Ex. 1. Read the text and plan a walking tour of Minsk.**

Minsk is an unavoidable stopover for tourists on their way from Warsaw to Moscow. Visitors are sure to discover more than they ever expected. The centres of government and law, culture and education, business and finance are all here. Whether you are interested in arts, shopping, architecture, history or sightseeing the capital is bound to offer enough to fill up your days.

Today Minsk is the capital of a sovereign state, a cosmopolitan city, where people of different ethnic backgrounds and religious beliefs reside, a city on the move. It sprawls over vast distances along the Svisloch River in the rolling hills of central Belarus. It has gradually taken over its own satellite villages.

Minsk was first described in the Story of Bygone Years, an early chronicle, as a fortress of the Polotsk Principality associated with a feudal battle on the Nemiga River in 1067.

The streets of Minsk tell the visitor their story of growth and change. Historically, the Upper Town, a vast area of old Minsk with its centre in Cathedral Square, was the city's most important section. The main construction took place in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Later the City Hall, St Bernard monastery, St Basil convent, the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century Catholic Church, as well as other public and residential buildings were put up there.

The city steadily increased in importance, first as a provincial centre and later as an industrial centre. According to the census of 1897 Minsk, had 91, 500 inhabitants, which made it a sizeable town of the Russian Empire. In 1919 it became the capital of the newly proclaimed Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. About two million people reside in Minsk today.

Explore the streets and lanes of the old town and plunge into the atmosphere of bygone days. Visit the old Trinity Suburb (Troetskoye

Predmestie), for instance. In the 1980's it was reconstructed and modernized to make a single architectural ensemble; it is a quiet and isolated neighbourhood where the old picture-postcard houses seem to whisper their secrets across the cobbled way. The complex of curio shops and restaurants attracts visitors for respite either from a day of work hectic sightseeing.

Minsk is a city that demands a great deal of walking. It is even possible to get away from the crowds – turn off many a busy thoroughfare and you will find yourself in a park or a leafy courtyard. Minsk is dotted with parks, including Gorki Park, Yanka Kupala Park, Cheluskintsy Park, Victory Park, Alexandrovski Garden, the Central Botanical Gardens and the water-and-park Svisloch reserve. They are playgrounds and tributes to nature. The parks provide an escape from the city's maze of streets and buildings. The profile of concrete buildings softens against a horizon interspersed with lush green. Take some time to enjoy them. Indulge yourself in just sitting back and watching people go by, and children play. In the Botanical Gardens you can stroll from a rainforest to a formal French park, explore an alpine rock garden, or learn about plants of the Far East – all in one afternoon.

A well-planned city, Minsk has developed its own sense of architectural continuity, balancing the monolithic buildings of business with the living needs of its people. The present-day city is almost entirely of new construction; most of the principal buildings in the centre are in the architectural style of the early Soviet period – the Government House, the Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Academy of Sciences and others.

The Holy Spirit Cathedral, the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, all survive as relics of the past. St Symon and St Alena Church, or the "red church" was ordered to be built by a noble family upon the premature death of their two children. The towers house three bells named for the church founder, his father and his dead son: Edward, Michael and Simon.

The major Minsk theatres and museums were instrumental in turning the city into a cultural mecca of Belarus: the Belarus State Theatre of Opera and Ballet (or the Belarus Bolshoi), the Yanka Kupala National Drama Theatre, The Gorky Drama Theatre, the National Art Gallery, the State Museum of History, the Museum of the Great Patriotic War, among others.

No other city in Belarus rivals the number of activities Minsk offers for sheer entertainment. A keen theatre-goer can choose from musical and drama venues. The active type will find numerous sports facilities: soccer, tennis and ice-hockey grounds are built to welcome international events. Minsk City Festival is one of the events that make the capital worth a visit. The parade, performances by professional and amateur musicians, folk dancing, the noise, the cheerful crowd, the kaleidoscope of colour and expression – everything contributes to its success. Minsk's dwellers and visitors alike revel in its many surprises.

Minsk's charm is not easy to describe. How can one define its essence when its two million inhabitants and numerous visitors will give you as many answers? When snow blankets the city, when flowers redolent of spring-time scent the air, when summer dawn sheds a rosy light on the numerous streams and creeks, when the autumn haze lends the city a mysterious air – the city never fails to impress the visitor. At work or at play, the inhabitants ultimately do create the city's character, but its physical presence – bustling streets, concrete texture, park oases, the skyline over the Svisloch – sets the pace for the city-dwellers.

**Ex. 2. Insert prepositions if necessary.**

1. battle ... the Nemiga River;
2. according ... the census;
3. bring the city back ... life;
4. increased ... importance;
5. plunge ... the atmosphere ... the bygone days;
6. indulge yourself ... just plain sitting back;
7. tribute ... nature;
8. contribute ... the success

**Ex. 3. Find in the text the nouns that are described by the following adjectives**

|               |              |          |
|---------------|--------------|----------|
| unavoidable   | cosmopolitan | isolated |
| architectural | sizeable     | bustling |
| religious     | bygone       | hectic   |
| provincial    | ethnic       | lush     |
| vast          | feudal       | keen     |
| rolling       | residential  |          |

**Ex. 4. Find the synonyms.**

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. reside              | a) huge, massive  |
| 2. on the move         | b) labyrinth      |
| 3. sprawl              | c) enjoy, delight |
| 4. vast                | d) spread out     |
| 5. sizeable            | e) live           |
| 6. antique stall       | f) curio shop     |
| 7. take breath or rest | g) covered with   |
| 8. avenue              | h) broad, endless |
| 9. dotted with         | i) respite        |
| 10. maze               | j) smell          |
| 11. revel              | k) in motion      |
| 12. redolent           | l) thoroughfare   |

**Ex. 5. Match the sight with the description. Define the ones that left.**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Gorki Park with its Ferris Wheel                        | a) It is a kind of museum of plants from different corners of the globe, which belongs to the largest in Europe both on its area (153 hectares), and on its collections (more than 9 thousand titles).   |
| The Holy Spirit Cathedral                               | b) This old picturesque part of Minsk located on the bank of the Svisloch River in the city center. Its cozy little streets and houses, with tile roofs and delicate colors, have become a symbol of Minsk.  |
| The Trinity Suburb                                      | c) This place isn't your typical flower garden. It's home to three peculiar sculptures including 'Girl With An Umbrella', 'Minsk Lady' and 'Smoking Man'. There are some quirky superstitions associated with these beautiful sculptures.  |
| The Island of Tears or the Island of Courage and Sorrow | d) This memorial complex is the embodiment of mothers' tears of fallen soldiers-internationalists, who gave their lives in the name of world politics.   |
| The Museum of the Great Patriotic War                   | e) According to the local legend an angel visited a girl in a dream and ordered her to build a cathedral. When she awoke, she drew a beautiful red brick cathedral... After the children's death, their father, Edward Vaynilovich, built the cathedral in their honour.                     |
| The City Hall   | f) It is one of the most modern and information-rich in Europe, boasting access to eight million editions and resource items. Without leaving the building, visitors can enjoy access to information daily used by students and professors from Britain's Oxford and Cambridge universities. |
| St Symon and St Alena Church                            | g) Its history is directly connected with the Magdeburg right that was granted to the city in 1499, at various times there was the court, a police station, a guardroom, an archive, a musical school and the theatre.   |
| Minsk City's Gates                                      | h) The most valuable relic is the wonder-working icon of Mother of God found in 1500.  |
| Mikhaylovski Public Garden                              |  |
| The National Library of Belarus                         |  |
| The Botanical Garden                                    |  |

**Ex. 6. Render interesting facts about Minsk.**

1. В 1067 было первое упоминание о городе. Происхождение названия можно узнать из легенд, одна из них гласит, что Минск основал богатырь по имени Менеск у берегов Свислочи.
2. Минск старше Москвы.
3. За всё время существования Минска, он сгорал дотла 18 раз.

4. Минский ботанический сад по площади занимает 3-е место в Европе после Королевского ботанического сада Кью в Лондоне и парка в Мадриде. Площадь Ботанического сада – 96 гектаров.
5. 72766 м<sup>2</sup> – размер площади, отданной под посадку цветов в Минске, что примерно соответствует размеру 10 футбольных полей.
6. В Минске растет 844 000 деревьев и каждое четвертое из них липа.
7. Самый старый фонтан в Минске был открыт в 1874 году. Фонтан «Мальчика с лебедем» расположен в Александровском сквере в центре столицы.
8. В среднем за год в столице отмечается 67 дней с туманами. Таким образом, в Минске туманных дней больше, чем в Лондоне – там их всего 45. 75% минских туманов приходится на холодную половину года, причем самый туманный месяц – ноябрь.
9. При прокладке линии Минского метрополитена впервые в Беларуси обнаружены останки слона лесного. 15 сентября 2006 года при проведении земляных работ на пересечении проспекта Независимости и улицы Руссиянова с глубины примерно 8 метров была поднята кость длиной более метра и диаметром около 30 сантиметров, принадлежащая ископаемому животному.
10. Пищаловский замок – это одна из основных староминских достопримечательностей. Это тюрьма, одна из самых надежных в Европе. Начиная с момента, когда замок принял первого узника в 1825 году, из его стен смог сбежать только один заключенный – Дзержинский. И то благодаря данной охране взятке.
11. Кто мог подумать, что с 1939 до 1946 года Минск был джазовой столицей СССР. С 1946 года джаз запретили в Советском Союзе.
12. Через Свислочь, протекающую через Минск, пролегает 54 моста.
13. В университете им. М.Танка в Минске установлен маятник Фуко. В мире их всего около 20.

**Ex. 7. Share your impressions of the contemporary Minsk. Prove that it is indeed the city in which the past and the present exist side by side.**

***D. Ashkhabad***

**Ex. 1. Read the text and talk on the following points (A. Phonetics, B. Grammar, C. Word-formation)**

**A. Transcribe the following words.**

Devotion, climate, temperature, earthquake, facility, architecture, grandeur, neutrality, ethnography, luxurious, gigantic, ancient, jewelry, antiquity, civilization.

**B. 1. Find the sentences with the Passive Voice and translate them.**

**2. Find the adjectives in the superlative degree of comparison.**

**C. 1. Make up compounds and translate them/**

a) foot, cross, earth, light, white, back, man, land

b) quake, scape, ground, marbled, made, hill, house, road

**2. Find the adjectives derived from these nouns in the text:** sorrow, architecture, sculpture, giant, luxury, interest, fame, archeology.

**3. Find the nouns derived from these verbs in the text:** appear, improve, concentrate, compose, rotate, collect, create.

Ashkhabad (Ashgabat) is the capital and the largest city of Turkmenistan, which name literally means "city of love" or "city of devotion".

It is located in the south-west part of the country, in the extensive oasis, which lies at the foothills of Kopet-Dagh, on the very edge of the hot Karakum Desert. The climate here is very harsh: Ashgabat is known as one of the hottest cities on Earth, with summer temperatures exceeding 46 degrees Celsius.

The city was built in 1881 on the cross-roads of caravan ways. During the sorrowful day on 6 October 1948, Ashkhabad was swept from the earth by the terrible earthquake, which took away lives of, at least, 110 thousand inhabitants. The city was restored practically from "zero level". While rebuilding the city a lot of attention was paid to the appearance and improvement of the territory's landscaping. Today its facilities include 6 theaters, 5 state museums, 20 universities, research and design institutes, other than several sport facilities including the Ashkhabad Olympic Complex.

Ashkhabad is worth separate attention and stands out with its architecture and grandeur, as any capital is supposed to be. Few years ago, Ashkhabad was listed in the Guinness World Records Book several times. First, as the city with the world's highest concentration of white marble buildings. Indeed, the number of such buildings in Ashkhabad is 543! Second, for the world's tallest flagpole (133 meters) set in the city. Third, for the largest Ferris wheel. Fourth, for the largest fountain complex "Oguzkhan and Sons" with the fountain total area of 15 hectares! And finally, the biggest architectural monument to a star ("The Oguzkhan Star" on Turkmen television tower) is also included in the Guinness Book of Records.

The Monument of Neutrality (former Arch of Neutrality), is one of the brightest symbols of modern Turkmenistan. The 95-m structure like a giant lighthouse dominating over white-marbled Ashkhabad. The structure rests on three pylons forming a trivet – a Turkmen hearth stand, symbolizing the strength of the state. At the height of 21.5 m there is a café-bar greeting an excellent panorama of the city. A transparent elevator lifts the visitors even higher – at the height of 50 m to reach an upper sky deck. The structure is crowned with a 12-m sculptural composition – a golden statue of the first president of Turkmenistan Saparmurat Niyazov, raising the arms to the sky on the background of a waving



flag. This gigantic structure was slowly rotating around its axis, making a complete rotation for a period of 24 hours.

The Capital Carpet Museum is considered to be the largest in the world. Hundreds of best carpet models of all times, the oldest of which relates to XVII century are assembled here. Here you can see the largest carpet in the world, which is almost 400 square meters and weights more than a ton.

The exposure of National Museum of History and Ethnography with luxurious collection of ancient exhibits, assembled from the entire territory of Turkmenistan, including excavation samples of old Nissa is worth visiting. The museum's collection contains dozens of man-made monuments of traditional craft creativity and a folk art of the 17th - 19th centuries. Weaving, embroidery, ceramics, carpet making, jewelry - here is far from complete list of artifacts kept in the museum. In total there are more than 2, 500 exhibits.

Numerous interesting places are also situated around the capital. Scientists consider that the oases of foothills were the place of forming not only the civilization of antiquity, and that the desert sands hide unique monuments of history and culture. Anau fortress, Nissa, the ruins of antique Mitridatkert fortress, the hunting residence of Persian royal family Firuza are worth your attention. The famous Bakharden cave with an enormous underground Kol-Ata lake without any exaggerations, is one of the most famous and attended touristic places of Turkmenistan. According to archeological data, the cave has been visited by people for more than 2000 years.

**Ex. 2. Comment on figures:** 1881, 46, 20, 1948, 543, 133, 95, 2.500, 400.

**Ex. 3. Find the words in the text that mean the same.**

to be situated, magnificence (brilliance), to sweep off lives, to be notable for (to outstand), observation wheel, glassy lift, to get to the top floor, to exhibit, display, huge.

**Ex. 4. Give possible combinations of the following words. Make up your sentences with these word combinations.**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. sorrowful  | a) climate    |
| 2. terrible   | b) facilities |
| 3. sport      | c) attention  |
| 4. marble     | d) tower      |
| 5. separate   | e) oasis      |
| 6. excellent  | f) day        |
| 7. television | g) rotation   |
| 8. man-made   | h) earthquake |
| 9. extensive  | i) monuments  |
| 10. harsh     | j) buildings  |
| 11. complete  | k) panorama   |

**Ex. 5. Insert the prepositions.**

1. Ashkhabad was swept \_\_ the earth \_\_ the terrible earthquake, which took away lives \_\_ 110 thousand inhabitants.
2. The structure is crowned \_\_ a golden statue of the first president of Turkmenistan, raising the arms \_\_ the sky \_\_ the background of a waving flag.
3. The exposure \_\_ National Museum of History and Ethnography \_\_ luxurious collection \_\_ ancient exhibits is worth visiting.
4. Ashkhabad is located \_\_ the south-west part of the country, \_\_ the extensive oasis, which lies \_\_ the foothills of Kopet-Dagh, \_\_ the very edge of the hot Karakum Desert.
5. Ashkhabat stands \_\_ \_\_ its architecture and grandeur and it was listed \_\_ the Guinness World Records Book several times.
6. According to archeological data, the Bakharden cave has been visited \_\_ people \_\_ more than 2000 years.

**Ex. 6. Mark the statements True, False or It was not mentioned.**

1. Ashkhabat was listed in the Guinness World Records Book seven times.
2. Ashkhabat is known as one of the hottest cities in Central Asia.
3. In 1919 Ashkhabat was renamed “Poltoratsk” and the original name (in the form of “Ashkhabad”) was restored in 1927.
4. The structure rests on three pylons forming a trivet, symbolizing the wealth of the city.
5. The gigantic structure of the Monument of Neutrality makes a complete rotation for a period of 24 hours.
6. The oldest carpet relates to VIII century.
7. The largest carpet in the world is almost 400 square meters and weights three ton.
8. Bathing in the water of the famous underground lake of Bakharden cave has a beneficial effect on the body and improves blood circulation.

**Ex. 7. Write a leaflet or a small brochure to attract foreign tourists to your native town.**

## Revision and Consolidation

### Ex. 1. Insert missing letters. Explain what do the words mean?

Po\_l\_tio\_, v\_ol\_nce, t\_raf\_c w\_rde\_, \_ri\_er, bi\_y\_le, u\_\_er\_\_oun\_,  
d\_ugs\_o\_e, pas\_\_g\_r, a\_v\_r\_i\_m\_n\_, u\_ban\_\_ati\_\_, pi\_t\_res\_ue.

### Ex. 2. Give the definition.

Fare -

Motorway -

Brake -

Urbanization -

The capital -

Farm house -

### Ex. 3. Insert necessary information (several words) in order to show the difference.

|                              | CITY | COUNTRY |
|------------------------------|------|---------|
| 1. transport                 |      |         |
| 2. air                       |      |         |
| 3. job                       |      |         |
| 4. clothes (shoes)           |      |         |
| 5. accommodation             |      |         |
| 6. shops                     |      |         |
| 7. places to see or to visit |      |         |
| 8. problems                  |      |         |
| 9. education                 |      |         |
| 10. professions              |      |         |

### Ex. 4. Can you describe your country? Work in groups and make the presentation. Don't forget to mention:

- 1) the continent
- 2) the capital
- 3) the largest cities
- 4) the population
- 5) the official language
- 6) weather and nature
- 7) famous people
- 8) extraordinary facts
- 9) places of interest
- 10) traditions

**Ex. 5. Choose the right variant.**

1. A taxi, sometimes called a ... is the most comfortable way to travel.  
*tube, subway, cab, fare, conductor*
2. Quicker than the bus is the underground, called the ... in London.  
*rush hour, tube, lift, coach, cab*
3. What is to hit someone with your car and drive over him \ her?  
*to run over, to wait for, to get off, to cross the street, to fight*
4. What is a fork in the road?  
*вилка на пути, походная одноразовая посуда, развилка дороги, расчистить путь*
5. Give the English equivalent for the word “дворники (стеклоочистители)”.  
*window washers, windscreen wipers, vanish, safety belt*
6. The street where all traffic must go in the same direction is a ... .  
*one-direction way, zebra crossing, by-pass, traffic lights, one-way street*
7. The ... is the time when most people are going to work or going home.  
*traffic jam, busy time, crazy period, rush hour, parking meter*
8. Match the person with the comment: I've been waiting all morning at this round about for someone to stop.  
*driver, hitch-hiker, conductor, pedestrian, traffic warden*
9. The safest way to cross a busy road is to use the ... .  
*pedestrian crossing, traffic lights, litter bin, traffic island, subway*
10. We usually ... to make a car slow down or stop.  
*brake, accelerate, park, break the speed, reverse*
11. A road which goes underneath another road or a railway line is ... .  
*underpass, junction, lane, roundabout, slip road*
12. Find the word which is not for the use of vehicles only.  
*one-way street, road, roundabout, footbridge, cul-de-sac*
13. When a car does a ..., it turns round in a half circle then drives back the way it came.  
*O-turn, I-turn, O-circle, C-circle, U-turn*
14. What public transport did the city develop?  
*metro, carriages, carts, steamer, airplane*
15. What is used for transportation in the villages?  
*horses, metro, carriages, steamer, trolleybuses*
16. Nowadays the Tower of London is a ...  
*fortress, prison, royal palace, museum*
17. The Trinity Suburb of Minsk is located on the bank of ... .  
*the Dvina River, the Svisloch River, the Neva River, the Ob River*
18. Ashkhabad is the capital and the largest city of Turkmenistan, which name literally means ... .  
*city of carpets, city of happiness, city of love, city of independence*