

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ
БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АЭРОКОСМИЧЕСКИЙ
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РАЗВИТИЕ НАВЫКОВ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ВУЗА (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)

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Методические указания состоят из четырех четко структурированных модулей, посвященных следующим темам: СГАУ, С.П.Королёв, Россия и Великобритания. Каждый модуль включает 5 разделов: введение, чтение, грамматика, говорение и письмо.

Предназначены для студентов 1 курса 1-7 факультетов дневной формы обучения.

Module 1. SSAU

Lead-In

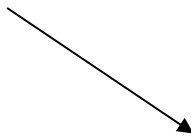
1. What factors did you consider while choosing a University? Put them in the order of importance. Explain your choice. Expand the list.

#	Factors
	geographical position
	military department
	wide range of specializations
	family tradition
	high level of education
	sports facilities
	scientific facilities

Reading

1. Match the faculties with their names. Make sure you know the Russian equivalents.

Faculty № 1
Faculty № 2
Faculty № 3
Faculty № 4
Faculty № 5
Faculty № 6
Faculty № 7



Faculty of Air Transport Engineers
Faculty of Radio Engineering
Faculty of Aircraft Engine Design
Faculty of Information Technologies
Faculty of Aircraft Construction
Faculty of Economics and Management
Faculty of Industrial Engineering

2. Match the phrases with their Russian equivalents.

1. post-graduate courses
2. engineering

3. distance learning
4. scientific research
5. full-time tuition
6. student hostel
7. catering facility

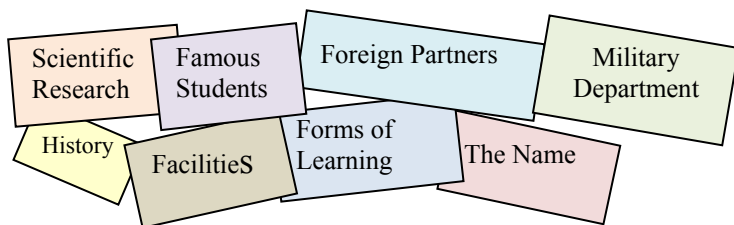
a) научные исследования
b) общественное питание

c) дневная форма обучения
d) аспирантура
e) проектирование и строительство
f) тренировочный аэродром
g) заочная форма обучения

8. aircraft fleet
9. training airfield
10. military department

- h) военная кафедра
- i) студенческое общежитие
- j) самолетный парк

3. Read the text about Samara State Aerospace University and give the heading to each paragraph. Choose from the list. There is an extra one you don't need to use.



Samara State Aerospace University (SSAU)



A) Samara State Aerospace University is a **leading** higher education

institution in Russia. It trains engineers for aviation, space-rocket construction, radio electronics and other branches of engineering. The university was first established as the Kuibyshev Institute of Aviation. It was in 1942, those extremely hard war times when our country needed qualified specialists in the field of aircraft **construction** and engine **designing**. It had only two departments at that time. The University developed dynamically using **educational** technologies, which are based on the fundamental and applied scientific research.

B) In 1966 the Kuibyshev Institute of Aviation was named after Sergey Korolyov, the **outstanding** scientist and designer of space rocket systems, the founder of cosmonautics. In 1992 the Institute became Samara State Aerospace University.

Years

Write 1990 – Say nineteen ninety

Write 2000 – Say the year two thousand

Write 2010 – Say twenty ten

C) The University has both full-time **tuition** and evening classes. People who work can attend distance learning courses. Graduates who have a BSc (Bachelor of Science) may want to continue education and go to post-graduate courses to get a degree of MSc (Master of Science) or a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy).

B) In 1966 the Kuibyshev Institute of Aviation was named after Sergey Korolyov, the **outstanding** scientist and designer of space rocket systems, the founder of **cosmonautics**. In 1992 the Institute became Samara State Aerospace University.

C) The University has both full-time **tuition** and evening classes. People who work can attend distance learning courses. Graduates who have a BSc (Bachelor of Science) may want to continue education and go to post-graduate courses to get a degree of MSc (Master of Science) or a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy).

D) At present **teaching** and research in SSAU is organized by 7 Faculties. I am a student of....About 11 thousand students are trained at the University. Its teaching staff **includes** more than 8 hundred people. The University **consists of** 5 educational institutes, 51 departments, a media-centre, 27 laboratories, 5 research institutes, a library stocked with over 1 million books and electronic resources, a **training** airfield with a unique aircraft fleet, 2 sports complexes with a swimming pool, a yacht club, a public museum of aviation and cosmonautics, a center of aircraft engine history, a health and fitness center, a catering facility, a print facility, 7 student hostels and the hotel on the **campus**. The University **premises** occupy 144,4 thousands square meters.

Numbers

Write 57 – Say fifty-seven

Write 157 – Say one hundred and fifty-seven

Write 144.4 – say one hundred and forty-four point four

Write 5.43 – Say five point four three

Write 0.25 – Say point two five

E) The University is a large scientific center of theoretical research and development. Now the students are trained in 36 specializations. The University's strong scientific traditions and **excellent** facilities make it a leading **organization** for both state and regional scientific programs.

F) Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation considered the military department of the SSAU **one of the best**.

G) In 1990 the University began to develop cooperation with a number of universities in Great Britain, Germany, France, the USA, Italy and others.

4. Match the words with their definitions. State their part of speech.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) a department ____ | a) a person who starts an organization |
| 2) to establish ____ | b) a part of an organization |
| 3) a founder ____ | c) to make, to organize |
| 4) unique ____ | d) having a practical purpose or use |
| 5) research ____ | e) a group of people working for some company |
| 6) staff ____ | f) land and building of an organization |
| 7) a facility ____ | g) only one, exclusive |
| 8) dynamically ____ | h) a detailed study of a subject |
| 9) premises ____ | i) a person who finished a university |
| 10) cooperation ____ | j) building, equipment, services |
| 11) applied ____ | k) working together |
| 12) a graduate ____ | l) fast |

Parts of Speech

Noun – thing/person

(what/who)

Verb – action (to do what)

Adjective – attribute (what kind)

Adverb – manner (how)

5. In the text, find 8 pairs of synonyms among the words **in bold**.

1. **Leading** = one of the best

6. a) In the text, find the derivatives (having the same root) of the following words. Define the part of speech.

- a) science (n) → scientist (n) → ...
- b) design
- c) special
- d) develop
- e) educate
- f) found
- g) region

b) Fill in the gaps with the words given in the exercise above.

c) Translate the following text into Russian.

Research at the University of Oxford

Students and teachers of the University cooperate with professionals, and make significant contributions to science – (1) _____ (**region**), nationally and internationally – through the fruits of their research.

Research and (2) _____ (**develop**) activity at Oxford consists of four (3) _____ (**educate**) institutes, more than 70 departments and colleges; the academic staff (teaching and research) consists of 1632 (4) _____ (**special**).

In the year of 2008 Oxford had the largest number of (5) _____ (**science**) research works in a total of 48 fields.

Oxford's research grants and contracts for 2007/8 was £285.3 million, which was spent on (6) _____ (**design**) cars, constructing air and space craft, (7) _____ (**develop**) new electronic devices.

(edited from <http://www.ox.ac.uk>)

You should remember the following words and phrases!

a higher education institution	высшее учебное заведение
a campus	студенческий городок
engineering	проектирование и строительство
designing	проектирование
a military department	военная кафедра
scientific research	научные исследования
full-time tuition	дневная форма обучения
distance learning	заочное обучение
a graduate	выпускник университета
post-graduate courses	аспирантура
to get a degree	получить учёную степень
Bachelor	бакалавр
Master	магистр
PhD	кандидат наук
teaching staff	преподавательский состав
a training airfield	тренировочный аэродром
an aircraft fleet	авиапарк
a hostel	общежитие
excellent facilities	превосходные условия
to develop cooperation	развивать сотрудничество

Grammar

Word order is very important in English, it is fixed.

In a declarative sentence, the subject comes in front of the predicate. The object and the adverbial (when there is one) come after it:

SSAU trains engineers nowadays.

1. In the text (p.3-4), underline subjects and predicates.
2. Put the words in the right order to make full sentences.

- a) part/students/in/take/scientific/active/research/an;
- b) began/in/SSAU/with/cooperating/the USA/in 1990/universities;
- c) branches/a degree/of/graduates/many/in/get/engineering;
- d) practice/the/airfield/can/students/the/have/training/at;
- e) learning/a/education/popular/is/distance/form/of.

Question types:

General (Yes/No) Question

Auxiliary verb Subject Predicate ...?

Do you study at SSAU?

Alternative Question

Auxiliary verb Subject Predicate ... OR ... ?

Do you study at SSAU or at Oxford?

Special Question

Question Word (Phrase) Auxiliary verb Subject Predicate ... ?

Where do you study?

BUT a special question to the subject

Who

What predicate (3rd person singular) ... ?

Which of...

Who studies at SSAU?

Tag Question

Subject Predicate (positive) ..., auxiliary verb (negative)+ subject (pronoun)?

OR

Subject Predicate (negative) ..., auxiliary verb (positive)+ subject (pronoun)?

You study at SSAU, don't you?

You don't study at Oxford, do you?

3. Put all possible questions to the following sentences.

- a) Students live in hostels with excellent facilities.

- b) A team of designers created a new engine.
- c) Graduates carry out scientific research to get a PhD.
- d) The department of foreign languages will cooperate with the military department in the future.
- e) The university has bought a new helicopter for its aircraft fleet.
- f) There are many sport facilities on the campus.
- g) Catering facility is important for students of full-time tuition.

Tenses in Active Voice

Tense	Form in Active Voice	Signal Words	Usage
Present Simple	V1, Vs -,? do(does)	always, often, usually, every..., sometimes, regularly, as a rule, seldom, never	1) permanent situations or states; 2) repeated/habitual actions.
Present Continuous	am/is/are +Ving	now, at the moment, at present Look! Listen!	1) temporary situations; 2) actions happening at or around the moment of speaking.
Present Perfect	have/has+V3	ever, never, just, already, yet, recently, lately, since, for, today, this + noun, so far	1) recently completed actions; 2) actions which happened at an unstated past time and are connected with the present.
Present Perfect Continuous	have/has +been+Ving	How long, for, since	1) actions started in the past and continuing up to the present; 2) past actions of certain duration having visible results or effects in the present.
Past Simple	V2(ed) -/? did	Yesterday, the day before yesterday, last + noun, 2 days ago, in 1999, just now, then, when	Action which happened at a definite past time. This action is not connected with the present.
Past Continuous	was/were + Ving	At this time yesterday, all day long / from 5 till 6 / the whole evening yesterday, when, while	Past action in progress interrupted by another action. The longer action is in the Past Continuous, the shorter action is in the Past Simple.

Past Perfect	had + V3	for, since, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time,...	Past action which occurred before another action or before a stated past time.
Past Perfect Continuous	had + been + Ving	for, since	Action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past.
Future Simple	shall/will + V1	tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tonight, next + noun, soon, in a week	1) decisions taken at the moment of speaking (on-the-spot decisions); 2) hopes, fears, threats, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, requests, comments... with: expect, hope, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably.
Future Continuous	shall/will + be + Ving	at this time tomorrow	Actions in progress at a stated future time;
Future Perfect	shall/will + have + V3	by the time tomorrow, until	1. actions which will be finished before a stated future time.
Future Perfect Continuous	shall/will + have + been + Ving	by...for	Duration of an action up to a certain time in the future.

4. Put the verb into the correct form.

a) Usually we _____ (to have) classes on the campus, but today we _____ (to go) to the training airfield.

b) I _____ (not to come) to the lecture yesterday. I _____ (not to feel) very well. I hope my friends _____ (to give) me the notes later.

c) Specialists from our Research Institute _____ (just to finish) the experiment. They _____ (to work) on it for a month.

d) My telephone _____ (to ring) while I _____ (to play) basketball in the sports center. It _____ (to be) my friend Julie who told me I _____ (to get) an excellent mark for my presentation.

e) I want to go to this concert tomorrow. I think that I _____ (to finish) writing my course paper.

f. SSAU _____ (to cooperate) with Oxford Polytechnic for 10 years by the end of this semester.

g. I _____ (not to read) the book on history of aviation yet, so I _____ (do) it all day tomorrow.

h. – What is that noise? What _____ (to happen)?

- I _____ (not to know). Maybe the machine _____ (to break down).

j. Do you know who _____ (to invent) this kind of engine?

k. I _____ (to buy) this book last week, but I _____ (to read) it yet.

l. Annie asked me how to use this machine, She _____ (never to use) it before, so she _____ (to know) what to do.

5. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying special attention to the verb form.

a) Только квалифицированные специалисты работают в научно-исследовательских институтах нашей страны.

b) Мой брат уже получил степень магистра в университете Канады. Я надеюсь, что через 2 года он будет кандидатом наук.

c) Иностранные партнеры нашего университета включают Технический Университет в Мюнхене, Университет Брэдли в США, и другие. В настоящее время СГАУ развивает сотрудничество с некоторыми ВУЗами Китая.

d) Три года назад в студ.городке руководство университета построило общежитие с превосходными условиями для молодых ученых.

e) Авиапарк университета – это прекрасная база для научных исследований и разработок.

f) Многие выпускники СГАУ в настоящее время работают в конструкторских бюро в России и за рубежом.

Module 2. S.P. Korolev

Reading

1. Match the terms with their Russian equivalents. Make use of a dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) space exploration | a) крылатая ракета |
| 2) rocket weapon | b) планер |
| 3) glider | c) ракета-носитель |
| 4) jet propulsion | d) освоение космоса |
| 5) cruise missile | e) совершающий космические полеты |
| 6) manned spacecraft | f) искусственный спутник |
| 7) space booster | g) ракетное оружие |
| 8) space-faring | h) межпланетная зондирующая ракета |
| 9) artificial satellite | i) реактивное движение |
| 10) interplanetary probe | j) пилотируемый космический аппарат |

2. a) You are going to read the text about S.P. Korolev. Brainstorm what information it will contain.

I think the text can be about his family...

b) Read the text to see if your guesses are correct.



Sergei Pavlovich Korolev (1907-1966) is the founder of the Soviet space program. Korolev, like many of his colleagues, went through Stalin's prisons and later participated in the search for rocket technology in occupied Germany. His energy, intelligence, belief in the prospects of space flight, managerial abilities and skills in decision-making made him the head of the first Soviet rocket development center. He deserves the most credits for turning rocket weapons into an instrument of space exploration and making the Soviet Union the world's first space-faring nation.

Sergei Korolev was born on January 12, 1907, in the city of Zhitomir in present day Ukraine, in the family of a Russian language teacher.

In 1922 Sergei Korolev passed qualifying exams at the Odessa professional construction school. At the time, Sergei was already interested in aviation. In 1924, Korolev was transferred to the Kiev Polytechnic Institute, where he joined a group of glider enthusiasts.

Two years later Korolev moved to Moscow's Bauman High Technical School, the best engineering college in Russia.

Korolev graduated from the university in 1929 and in 1931 he joined the Central Aero and Hydrodynamics Institute. In July 1932, Korolev was appointed chief of Jet Propulsion Research Group. In 1933, the group was reorganized into the Jet Propulsion Research Institute, where Korolev worked as Deputy Chief of the institute. The development of cruise missiles and of a manned rocket-powered glider was led by Korolev.

At the peak of his career, Korolev led the development of the world's first ballistic missile, which are known today as R-7. They became a base for a long-lasting family of space boosters, carrying Russian cosmonauts into orbit for decades in the future.

In the following years, several generations of ballistic missiles, artificial science, military and communications satellites, interplanetary probes and manned space vehicles were being developed. The Soyuz spacecraft which turned 40 years in operation in 2006, was created and launched under his guidance. Korolev died at the height of his career on January 14, 1966.

Due to secret nature of the Soviet space industry, Korolev's contribution to the space program was publically recognized by the Soviet authorities only after his death.

Dates

Write 15 October – Say "the fifteenth of October" or "October the fifteenth"

Write on 14 January, 1966 – Say on the fourteenth of January in nineteen ninety-six

3. Say whether these sentences are true or false.

Phrases of agreement

- Exactly so.
- I agree.
- That is true
- You are right
- That is correct

Phrases of disagreement

- I don't think so.
- I disagree.
- That is false.
- I think you are wrong.

- a) Korolev headed the first German rocket development centre.
- b) Korolev joined a group of glider enthusiasts in 1922.
- c) Korolev graduated from SSAU in 1924.
- d) Cruise missiles and manned rocket-powered gliders were developed under Korolev's guidance.
- e) Today's space boosters are based on R-7.
- f) Korolev died when he was 80 years old.
- g) People didn't know about Korolev's contribution to the Soviet space science when he was alive.

4. Match the words with their definitions. State their part of speech.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| 1) Deputy Chief (n) | ↘ | a) a group of people with official power |
| 2) to recognize | | b) man-made |
| 3) authorities | | c) the second leader of the company |
| 4) to appoint | | d) help and advice |
| 5) artificial | | e) to know |
| 6) guidance | | f) continuing for a long period of time |
| 7) long-lasting | | g) to choose someone for a job |

5. a) Match the following words to make noun-noun collocations.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) rocket | a) enthusiast |
| 2) space | b) missile |
| 3) glider | c) weapon |
| 4) engineering | d) exploration |
| 5) cruise | e) college |

b) Give the Russian equivalents of the phrases above.

NB! When you see the noun-noun collocations, you should know that the main noun is the last one, and all the rest are its attributes.

* **jet propulsion research group**

group – группа

research group – группа для исследования

jet propulsion research group – группа для исследования реактивного движения

6. a) Read the text and substitute the underlined words and phrases with their synonyms from the box below.

operated	appointed	managerial abilities	to participate
graduate from	space vehicle	due to	deserved the credits

Valentina Tereshkova is the first woman to fly in space in 1963.

She didn't (1) finish a university, because she had to help her mother support the family. She was a textile worker when she was selected (2) to take part in the Soviet Union cosmonaut program in 1962. She was the first cosmonaut who was not a pilot. She was (3) chosen mainly (4) because of her experience with parachute jumping. She had made more than a hundred jumps.

After 18 months of training, Tereshkova's Vostok 6 spacecraft was launched. On June 16, 1963 she went into orbit and in about 80 hours (more than three days) completed 48 orbits before returning to Earth. She parachuted from her (5) spacecraft as it fell to Earth. That is how the Vostok spacecraft (6) worked.

Her colleagues said that she (7) earned respect because of her enthusiasm and ambition, besides, she had great (8) organizational skills.

Tereshkova never flew in space again. She served in the Soviet parliament for a while.

(edited from <http://www.astronautix.com>)

b) Translate the text into Russian.

You should remember the following words and phrases!

to participate	принимать участие
managerial abilities	организаторские способности
decision-making	принятие решений
to deserve the credits	заслужить уважение
a weapon	оружие
space exploration	освоение космоса
to appoint	назначать
jet propulsion	реактивное движение
Deputy Chief	заместитель директора
cruise missile	крылатая ракета
manned vehicle	пилотируемое транспортное средство
to launch	запускать
space booster	ракета-носитель
artificial Earth satellites	искусственный спутник Земли
an interplanetary probe	межпланетная зондирующая ракета
authorities	власти
guidance	руководство
to operate	работать, управлять
to make contribution	сделать вклад
publically recognized	признанный

Grammar

Active voice – The subject performs the action

- The group of engineers launched the spacecraft.

Passive Voice – The subject receives the action

- The spacecraft was launched by the group of engineers.

Passive Voice is used when it is more important to stress the thing done rather than the doer, or when the doer is unknown. If the doer of the action or the instrument is mentioned, it is preceded by BY or WITH respectively.

Tense	Form in Active Voice	Form in Passive Voice
Present Simple	V1, Vs /-,? do(does)	am/is/are +V3
Present Continuous	am/is/are +Ving	am/is/are +being+V3
Present Perfect	have/has+V3	have/has+been+V3
Present Perfect Cont.	have/has +been+Ving	-
Past Simple	V2(ed) /-/? did	was/were + V3
Past Continuous	was/were + Ving	was/were + being + V3
Past Perfect	had + V3	had + been + V3
Past Perfect Cont.	had + been +Ving	-
Future Simple	shall/will + V1	shall/will + been + V3
Future Continuous	shall/will + be + Ving	-
Future Perfect	shall/will + have + V3	shall/will + have + been + V3
Future Perfect Cont.	shall/will + have + been + Ving	-

1. In the text (p. 3), underline all the predicates. Define the Voice.

2. Transform the Active Voice into Passive and vice versa.

a) Authorities have appointed Mr. Simon Deputy Chief of the space exploration program.

b) SSAU is publically recognized as the leading technical university in Russia.

c) I'm sure that our new manager will make a great contribution to the success of our organization.

d) The first artificial earth satellite was launched in 1957.

e) The team of engineers is testing the weapon at the moment.

f) The surface of the Moon has been explored by the interplanetary probes.

- g) A new project will be presented by this research group.
- h) In 1926 Korolev transferred his documents to the engineering college in Moscow.
- i) Rocket weapons are being controlled by the leaders of the European Union.
- j) Every year enthusiasts organize a research club in the laboratory.

3. Read the following text and put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Active or Passive Voice.

“One small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind”

In July 20, 1969 Neil Armstrong (1)_____ (to say) "one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind". This was the day that men from the Earth first (2)_____ (to land) on the Moon. It was the culmination of years of research and development.

Neil Armstrong was born August 5, 1930 on a farm in Wapakoneta, Ohio. Neil (3)_____ (to work) at the local airport. After starting flying lessons at the age of 15, he (4)_____ (to give) a pilots license on his 16th birthday, before he had earned a driver's license.

Armstrong (5)_____ (to send) to Naval Air Station in Florida in 1949 before he (6)_____ (to graduate) from the university. He then (7) _____ (to flow) 78 combat mission in Korea, earning three medals, including the Korean Service Medal. Armstrong, being an engineer by training, (8)_____ (to criticize) by some of the non-engineering pilots, that his flying technique was too mechanical.

Then in September of 1963 he (9)_____ (to select) as the first American civilian to fly in space. Later Armstrong (10)_____ (to appoint) Command Pilot of the Apollo 11, which (11)_____ (to touch) down on the surface of the Moon on July 20, 1969. The American flag (12)_____ (to plant) on the surface by Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin.

The astronauts (13)_____ (to return) to the Earth on July 24, 1969. Armstrong and Aldrin (14)_____ (to award) the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

(edited from <http://space.about.com>)

4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

- a) Ежегодно сотни исследовательских групп создаются властями для освоения космоса.

b) Первый пилотируемый космический аппарат был запущен 12 апреля 1961 года.

c) Этот молодой конструктор будет назначен заместителем руководителя группы по исследованию реактивного движения.

d) Проект по созданию нового ракетного оружия будет завершен к концу этого года.

e) Огромный вклад в развитие ракетно-космических технологий был сделан советскими космонавтами Юрием Гагариным и Владимиром Комаровым.

f) Русские были признаны первой нацией в мире, совершающей космические полеты.

g) Благодаря энтузиазму и организаторским способностям С.П. Королева крылатые ракеты, пилотируемые космические аппараты, ракеты-носители, искусственные спутники земли и межпланетные зондирующие ракеты были сконструированы и произведены в Советском Союзе.

h) Термин «пилотируемый» значит, что транспортное средство управляется человеком.

Module 3. Russia

Lead-In

1. *We have asked some foreigners what ideas of Russia they have (the answers are from a real Internet forum). Say which of them you agree/disagree/find common / surprising/shocking. Make your comments.*

‘People there are very good-looking, all of them are blond. Have a look at Putin, for example!’ (China)

‘Russians love drinking vodka! P.S. Don’t worry about stereotypes, most people think that in Brazil there is only samba. I HATE samba!’ (Brazil)

‘My teacher once said that in Russia it is not a crime if husband would kill his wife. I don’t believe it, though.’ (Great Britain)

‘Cold - yeah that would be the first thing that comes to mind.’ (Trinidad and Tobago)

‘The streets are not safe from gangs and armed men.’ (Egypt)

‘hmm Stalin? :) sorry joke...I think you are good at teams sports like volleyball or basketball... football of course too.’ (Poland)

‘Russians always eat rye bread with herring.’ (Netherlands)

‘I hate Russian fashion, because there is lots of fur! Haven’t you heard of Green Peace, guys??’ (United States)

‘Russian children dream of leaving the country as soon as they are 18.’ (Germany)

‘People from Russia are very hospitable. If they invite you, you can be sure of a big welcome!’ (Italy)

Reading

1. a) *Match the following geographic features with their Russian equivalents.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. continent | a) океан |
| 2. country | b) река |
| 3. city | с) КОНТИНЕНТ |
| 4. ocean | d) озеро |
| 5. sea | e) страна |
| 6. river | f) пустыня |
| 7. lake | g) город |
| 8. steppe [step] | h) гора |
| 9. plain | i) море |
| 10. forest | j) равнина |
| 11. desert [ˈdezət] | к) лес |
| 12. mountain | l) степь |
| 13. island [ˈaɪlənd] | m) канал |
| 14. peninsula [pəˈnɪnsjəɪlə] | n) остров |
| 15. canal [kəˈnæl] | o) полуостров |
| 16. tundra [ˈtʌndrə] | р) тундра |
| 17. taiga [ˈtaɪgə] | q) тайга |

2. Read the text about Russia. Complete the table.

<u>Location</u>	
<u>Total area</u>	
<u>Lowland/Highland</u>	
<u>Water Resources</u>	
<u>Natural Resources</u>	
<u>Population</u>	
<u>Political System</u>	
<u>Capital</u>	
<u>Colours of the flag</u>	



The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of

Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The current population of Russia is 142 million of people.

The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia and Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two Great Plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisey and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into Pacific Ocean. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it. Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of the State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. The executive power belongs to the Government and the judicial – to the System of Courts.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing now, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

3. Match the following words with their definitions. Define the part of speech.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) surface | a) beautiful natural environment |
| 2) to occupy | b) to divide into parts |
| 3) scenery | c) top part of something |
| 4) vegetation | d) liquid used as a fuel |
| 5) to separate | e) to use a place or period of time |
| 6) lowland | f) plants |
| 7) oil | g) black substance, burnt to get heat |
| 8) coal | h) flat land, same level as sea |

4. a) Match adjectives with nouns to make meaningful collocations.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) total | a) resources |
| 2) vast | b) economy |
| 3) natural | c) area |
| 4) mineral | d) climate |
| 5) parliamentary | e) territory |
| 6) executive | f) country |
| 7) complicated | g) gas |
| 8) national | h) power |
| 9) leading | i) republic |
| 10) temperate | j) population |
| 11) current | k) situation |

b) Fill in the gaps with the collocations above.

Canada occupies most North America. It is the world's second largest country by (1)_____ after Russia. The (2)_____ of Canada provides a wide variety of climates throughout the country. For example, Coastal British Columbia enjoys a (3)_____, while Prairie provinces experience a continental one. Canada is a (4)_____. Its strong democratic traditions have made it one of the (5)_____ in the world though it had a (6)_____ with the British Monarchy during World War II. The (7)_____ is directed by the Cabinet of ministers.

The (8)_____ is 32 million people, including English (21%), French (15.8%), Scottish (15.2%), Irish (13.9%), German (10.2%), Italian (5%), Chinese (3.9%), Ukrainian (3.6%), etc. Canada's two official languages are English and French. Canada is one of the world's wealthiest nations. Agricultural products play an important part in the

(9)_____. Canada is also a global source of many
 (10)_____, such as gold, nickel, aluminium, and
 (11)_____.

5. a) Fill in the gaps with the following prepositions.

in(2) in by(2) on into to

a) Japan is a country of over three thousand islands washed (1)_____ the Pacific Ocean.

b) Japan doesn't border (2)_____ any countries because it is an island.

c) Japan is rich (3)_____ gold, magnesium, and silver, though it is dependent on foreign sources for many of the minerals.

d) The Shinano River is the longest river in Japan flowing (4)_____ the Sea of Japan at Niigata City.

e) Most of the population is concentrated (5)_____ Tokyo because of education and job opportunities.

f) Japan is an island, but it belongs (6)_____ the continent of Asia.

g) The legislative power is exercised (7)_____ the Diet of Japan.

b) Put all possible questions to the sentences above.

You should remember the following words and phrases!

to occupy	занимать
to cover	покрывать
a surface	поверхность
scenery	пейзаж
vegetation	растительность
highland	высокогорье
lowland	низменность
temperate	умеренный
oil	нефть
coal	уголь
iron ore	железная руда
natural gas	природный газ
copper	медь
mineral resources	природные ископаемые
legislative	законодательный
executive	исполнительный

judicial	судебный
to border	граничить
to flow into	впадать (о реке)
to exercise	исполнять, осуществлять

Grammar

- We use the **comparative** degree to compare one person with another. We often use THAN after a comparative.
- We use the **superlative** degree to compare one person or thing with more than one of the same group. We often use OF or IN after a superlative.

Regular Comparative and Superlative Forms			
adjectives	positive	comparative	superlative
of one syllable add – (e)r/-(e)st to form their comparative and superlative forms	cold big safe	colder than bigger than safer than	the coldest (of/in) the biggest (of/in) the safest (of/in)
of two syllables ending in –ly,-y,-w also add –er/-est	busy shallow	busier than shallower than	the busiest (of/in) the shallowest (of/in)
of two or more syllables take more/most	famous incredible	more famous than more incredible than	the most famous (of/in) the most incredible (of/in)

Certain adjectives form their comparative and superlative in both ways, either by adding – er/-est to the positive form or by taking more/most. Some of these are: clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, narrow, pleasant, polite, shallow, simple, stupid, quiet.

There are several exceptions

positive	comparative	superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
many/much	more	the most
many/much	more	the most

1. In the text (pp. 4-5), underline all the adjectives. Define the degree of comparison.

2. Open the brackets with the suitable degree of comparison.

a) Greenland is (large) island in the world.

b) Travelling by plane is (fast) than travelling by train.

c) Boracay Island in the Philippines has (good) beaches I have ever seen.

d) Jamaica is (sunny) than Norway.

e) Fjordland in New Zealand is (wet) place in the world.

f) Rain in the wet season is (heavy) than during the rest of the year.

g) Easter Island is (interesting) island I have ever visited.

h) A holiday in Thailand is (exciting) than a holiday in Spain.

i) Santa Cruz is the second (large) island in the Galapagos.

j) The Galapagos are one of (expensive) places in the world to visit.

3. Fill in the gaps with the adjectives from the box below. Choose the right degree of comparison.

short	temperate	tall(2)	low
popular	long	small	deep
	hot	large	

1. The USA has a (1)_____ history compared to other world nations.

2. The (2)_____ state is Rhode Island with an area of just 1,545 square miles (4,002 sq km). By contrast the (3)_____ state by area is Alaska with 663,268 square miles (1,717,854 sq km).

3. Alaska has the (4)_____ coastline in the United States at 6,640 miles (10,686 km).

4. Bristlecone pine trees, the world's (5)_____ living things, are found in the western United States in California.

5. The west coast has a (6)_____ climate than the interior because the ocean is near, whereas places like Arizona and Nevada are very hot and dry.

6. Although English is the (7)_____ language used in the U.S. and is the language used in government, the country has no official language.

7. The (8) _____ mountain in the world is located in the United States. Mauna Kea, located in Hawaii, is over 32,000 feet (10,000 meters) high, (9) _____ than Mount Everest (29,028 feet or 8,848 meters).

8. The (10) _____ temperature ever recorded in the United States was at Prospect Creek, Alaska on January 23, 1971. The temperature was -80°F (-62°C).

9. The (11) _____ temperature recorded in the United States (and in North America) was in Death Valley, California on July 10, 1913. The temperature measured 134°F (56°C).

10. The (12) _____ lake in the U.S. is Crater Lake (1,932 feet or 589 m) located in Oregon.

4. Read the fact files of Russia and Chile and write sentences comparing these two countries.

Official name: Russian Federation
Size: 6,562,115 square miles
Population: 141,960,000
Capital: Moscow
Official language: Russian.
Currency: Russian ruble
Religion: Russian Orthodox Christians 70.2%, Muslims 6%, Protestants 1%, Roman Catholics 1%
Literacy: 98%
Climate: Winters can be freezing, while spring is often slushy and muddy. July and August are the warmest months.

Official name: Republic of Chile
Size: 292,258 square miles
Population: 15,980,912
Capital: Santiago
Official Language: Spanish
Currency: Chilean peso
Religion: Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 10 %, Jewish less than 1%
Literacy: 96.2%
Climate: Desert in the north; mild in the central region; cool and damp in the south

Module 4. Great Britain

Lead-In

1. a) How much do you know about Great Britain?
Say whether these statements are true or false.

- Great Britain is the largest island in Europe.
- London is the capital of England, but not the capital of the United Kingdom.
- Ben Nevis is the longest river in the UK.
- The climate is mild and the temperature in summer is never more than 25 degrees.
- British policemen are called Bobbies.
- Electricity in England is 240 Volts.
- There are more chickens than humans in England.
- Oxbridge is the oldest university in Britain.
- The most popular topics for discussions for Britons are weather and sport.



Reading

1. Match the terms with their Russian equivalents. Make use of a dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Prime Minister | a) Палата Общин |
| 2. British Parliament | b) премьер министр |
| 3. Patron Saint | c) лейбористская (рабочая) партия |
| 4. The House of Lords | d) Британский парламент |
| 5. The House of Commons | e) партия либералов |
| 6. Head of the State | f) святой покровитель |
| 7. The Labour Party | g) партия консерваторов |
| 8. The Conservative Party | h) Палата Лордов |
| 9. The Liberal Party | i) глава государства |

2. a) You are going to read the text about Great Britain. Complete the table.

<u>Location</u>	
<u>Total area</u>	
<u>Main parts</u>	
<u>Water Resources</u>	
<u>Industry</u>	
<u>Population</u>	
<u>Political System</u>	
<u>Language</u>	
<u>Capital(s)</u>	
<u>The flag</u>	

Great Britain



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies most of the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. London is the capital of England, Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff— of Wales and Belfast — of Northern Ireland. The UK is a small country with an area of some 244,100 square kilometres. It occupies only 0.2 per cent of the world's land surface. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north-west, north and south-west and separated from Europe by the

North Sea in the east and by the English Channel in the south. The Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of the Channel. The North Sea and the English Channel are often called "the narrow seas"; they are not deep but are frequently rough.

In the west the Irish Sea and the North Channel separate the UK from Ireland. The seas around Britain provide exceptionally good fishing grounds. The country has many bays favourable for shipping. In their shelter are Britain's main ports such as London, Liverpool, Glasgow and others.

One will not find very high mountains or large plains in Great Britain. Everything occupies very little place. Nature, it seems, has carefully adapted things to the size of the island itself. The highest mountain is Ben

Nevis in Scotland, 4,406 feet high. The longest river is the Severn in England.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people.

The official language of the United Kingdom is English. But in western Scotland some people still speak Gaelic and in northern and central parts of Wales people often speak Welsh.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft, and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, Head of the State is Queen. In practice, the country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

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

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The big red cross is the cross of Saint George, the patron saint of England. The white cross is the cross of Saint Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

3. a) Match the following words to make adjective-noun collocations.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1) navigational | a) grounds |
| 2) political | b) monarchy |
| 3) fishing | c) language |
| 4) constitutional | d) equipment |
| 5) official | e) party |
| 6) elected | f) government |
| 7) favourable | g) sea |
| 8) rough | h) industry |
| 9) shipbuilding | i) conditions |

b) Give the Russian equivalents of the phrases above.

4. Match the words with their definitions. State their part of speech.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1) shelter (n) | a) a town by the sea or by a river which has a harbour |
| 2) port | b) protection from bad weather, danger or attack |

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 3) bay | c) a rule, usually made by a government |
| 4) machinery | d) a group of people who form (part of) a parliament |
| 5) law | e) a written mark (x), a long vertical line with a shorter horizontal line across it |
| 6) chamber | f) a part of the coast where the land curves in so that the sea is surrounded by land on three sides |
| 7) cross | g) hardware equipment |
| 8) shipping | h) often |
| 9) frequently | i) moving, transporting |

5. a) Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the box below.

rainfall	deposits	total area	migrants	forest fires
producer	golf	alcohol	agricultural exports	

Almost 5 million people born overseas live in Australia. More (1)_____ move to Sydney than any other Australian city.

Australia's agriculture sector is very important to its economy. Sales of beef, wheat, (2)_____ and wool account for more than one half of Australia's (3)_____.

Australia's main natural hazards are cyclones (hurricanes), drought and (4)_____. The biggest killer of all has been heatwaves.

Australia has the lowest precipitation of any of the world's continents. 70 percent of Australia gets less than 500 mm (20 inches) of (5)_____ per year.

Australia is the world's smallest continent and the world's sixth largest country. Australia covers (6)_____ of 7,686,900 square kilometres.

Australia has long been known as the lucky country. This is not surprising when you learn it is the world's largest iron ore exporter and (7)_____ of bauxite and alumina. Australia also has the world's largest (8)_____ of silver, zinc, zircon and easily extracted uranium (over 40% of world resources). It also has about 10 percent of the world's gold resources.

Australians are crazy about sport. The most popular participation sports are aerobics, (9)_____ and tennis.

b) Translate the text into Russian.

<i>You should remember the following words and phrases!</i>	
rough	суровый (о климате), бурный (о море)
bay	бухта, залив
favourable	благоприятный
shipping	грузоперевозка
machinery	машинное оборудование, станки
shipbuilding	судостроение
chamber	палата
elect	избирать
shelter	приют, кров
the English Channel	Ла Манш
plain	равнина
navigation equipment	навигационное оборудование
wool	шерсть
constitutional monarchy	конституционная монархия
overseas	за границей
drought	засуха
heatwave	тепловая волна
precipitation	осадки
natural hazard	стихийное бедствие
wheat	пшеница

Grammar

English modal verbs are special verbs that are used to show possibility, ability, permission, and so forth. English Modal Verbs show us the **attitude** of the speaker to what is being said. They are special because they behave differently from other verbs in English:

1. English modal verbs are used together with the base form of another verb.
2. English modal verbs have only one form. You don't add "-ing", "-ed" or "-s" to them.
3. To form questions use the modal verb itself, but change the order.

4. To form negative sentences use the modal verb itself and add "not" or "n't" to it.

Modal Verb	Usage	Example
can	ability	I can run.
	possibility	Miracles can happen.
	permission	You can go now.
	informal request	Can you come for a minute?
could	past form of 'can'	I could run fast when I was 5.
	polite request	Could you move your bag, please?
	possibility	It could be that he missed the train.
may	permission (formal)	May I speak?
	possibility	It may rain tomorrow.
might	past form of 'may'	He said he might change his mind.
	possibility	It might rain tomorrow.
must	necessary, important to do	You must obey the law.
	logical/likely to happen	They left so early, they must be home by now.
mustn't	you are not allowed to do it	You mustn't smoke in here.
shall	questions and suggestions for "I" and "we"	Let's continue, shall we?
should	the right thing to do	She should call the police.
	advice	You should stop thinking about it.
	what is likely or expected to happen	We should be back by midnight.
will	future action or states (not plans)	Prices will go up next summer.
	promises and intentions	It's alright, I'll pick it up.
would	past form of "will"	He told me he would come.
	for polite requests, offers and invitations	Would you please sit down?
	to say what you want to do or have	I would like a piece of cake.
ought to	the right thing to do	You ought to apologize.

1. Fill in the gaps with the suitable modal verb. Explain your choice.
Translate the sentences into Russian.

- a) You _____ go to Great Britain if you want to learn more about England and the English.
- b) If you want to go from England to France, you _____ catch a plane or drive along the tunnel under the English Channel.
- c) If you ever visit London, you _____ for sure take a ride on the London Eye which is the tallest observation wheel in Europe.
- d) The weather in England _____ not be always favourable for walking trips even in summer.
- e) Next time I go to Great Britain, I _____ definitely go to Wales famous for its beautiful scenery.
- f) I _____ like to see all the popular sight in London including the Trafalgar Square, the Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London.
- g) In London Zoo you _____ feed the animals.
- h) You _____ be polite with local people.
- i) Let's go to Oxford next weekend, _____ we?
- j) During my trip to London in 2008 I _____ understand English people well because my English was quite good.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences using modal verbs.

a) It is impossible to sneeze with your eyes open.

b) It is necessary to wear long-sleeved clothes in a Buddhist temple.

c) Elizabeth I recommended people to wash themselves once every three month whether they need it or not.

d) A cockroach is able to live several weeks with its head cut off.

e) It's against the law to burp or sneeze in a church in Nebraska, USA.

f) Admiral Nelson was never able to find medicine for his sea-sickness.

g) Some worms intend to eat themselves if they can't find any food.

h) It is likely that honey is the only food that does not spoil.

i) It is possible that the average man laughs ten times a day.

3. *Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying special attention to modal verbs.*

a) Специалистам необходимо иметь современное навигационное оборудование, чтобы контролировать грузоперевозки.

b) При засухе животные Африки могут найти приют в оазисах.

c) Если море беспокойное, суда обязаны оставаться в порту.

d) В следующем году в этом регионе ожидается минимальное количество осадков.

e) Основная масса переселенцев хотела бы жить на побережье, поскольку там они смогли бы найти работу в судостроительной отрасли промышленности.

f) При конституционной монархии Королева не может управлять страной.

g) Этот кандидат очень популярен у местного населения, должно быть, он станет следующим премьер-министром.

h) Давайте закупим станки для нашего завода за границей.

i) Вам следует выбирать отель на берегу Ла Манша, если вы хотите насладиться свежим морским воздухом.

j) Практически каждый английский ребенок умеет играть в футбол, так как этот вид спорта - самый популярный в Великобритании.

Учебное издание

**РАЗВИТИЕ НАВЫКОВ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ВУЗА
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)**

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