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УСТНЫЕ ТЕМЫ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ



Справочник
школьника

учени _____ класса _____
_____ школы _____

About myself (О себе)

Let me introduce myself. My name is Olga. My surname is Belova. I was born in Saint Petersburg on the 22nd of December, 1993. So, I am the Rooster according to the Chinese horoscope. I am a pupil of the 7th form.

As for my appearance, I am rather tall and slim. My hair is long, curly and light-brown. My eyes are blue with long eyelashes. I think I am a good-looking girl.

I live in a 16-storeyed block of flats on the 5th floor. I live with my mum, dad and my elder brother Oleg. We also have a pet. His name is Barsik. He is a fat and lazy cat. Our flat is big. We have three rooms, a kitchen, a hall, a toilet, a bathroom and a balcony.

My mum is 42 years old. She is an economist. Her name is Irina Nikolaevna. My dad is a businessman. He is 43 years old. His name is Boris Ivanovich. My elder brother Oleg is 20 years old. He is a student.

Of course, I go to school! My school is not far from my house. It takes me 20—25 minutes to get there by bus or trolleybus. When the weather is good, I like to go to my school on foot. We learn many subjects at school, but my favourites are History, Literature and English.

I have a lot of friends. My best friend is Natasha. She is also 12 years old and she goes to the same school with me. We are friends since we were 3 years old. She is tall and graceful. Her eyes are brown and her hair is black and straight.

My hobby is playing the piano. I also like to read interesting books, especially historical novels and science fiction. Two times a week Natasha and I go to play lawn tennis. We like this kind of sport very much.

I really don't like noisy arguments and quarrels. I try to avoid them.

Words and phrases

Let me introduce myself [ˈletmiː,ɪntrəˈdjuːsmɑːself] — разрешите представиться
surname [ˈsɜːneɪm] — фамилия
22nd = twenty second [ˈtwentiˈsekənd] — двадцать второе (порядковое числительное)

Chinese horoscope — Китайский гороскоп
 the Rooster [dʒəˈruːstə] — Петух (знак года рождения
 по Китайскому гороскопу)

7th = seventh — седьмой (порядковое числительное)

form [fɔːm] — класс (школьный)

appearance [əˈpiərəns] — внешность

rather tall and slim — довольно высокий и стройный

hair is long, curly and light-brown — волосы длинные,
 кудрявые и русые

long eyelashes — длинные ресницы

good-looking girl — симпатичная девушка (девочка)

16-storeyed block of flats — 16-этажный многоквартир-
 ный дом

elder brother — старший брат

fat and lazy cat — толстый и ленивый кот

kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] — кухня

bathroom [ˈbɑːθruːm] — ванная комната

toilet [ˈtɔɪlɪt] — туалет

hall [hɔːl] — коридор

balcony [ˈbælkəni] — балкон

economist [iˈkɒnəmist] — экономист

businessman [ˈbɪznɪsmən] — бизнесмен

student [ˈstjuːdənt] — студент

of course [əvˈkɔːs] — конечно

not far from — не далеко

It takes me 20—25 minutes to get there by bus or
 trolleybus — я трачу 20—25 минут, чтобы доехать
 туда на автобусе или троллейбусе

to go to school on foot — ходить в школу пешком

learn many subjects — изучаем много предметов

favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] — любимый

goes to the same school with me — ходит в одну школу
 со мной

tall and graceful — высокий и грациозный

hair is black and straight — волосы тёмные и прямые

playing the piano — игра на пианино

also — также

historical novel — исторический роман

science fiction [ˈsaɪənsˈfɪkʃn] — научная фантастика

two times a week — два раза в неделю

to play lawn tennis — играть в теннис

noisy arguments and quarrels — шумные споры и ссоры

try to avoid them — стараюсь избегать их

My Family (Моя семья)

My name is Olga. My surname is Belova. I am twelve. I go to school. I am a pupil of the 7th form of a secondary school. I live in Saint Petersburg in a block of flats with my family.

Now I would like to tell you about my family. My family consists of my mother, my father, my granny. We also have one more member of our family — our pet. It is a cat. His name is Barsik.

My mother's name is Natalia Ivanovna. She is 40. She is a tall and slim woman. Her hair is fair, shoulder-length and straight. Her eyes are blue with long eyelashes. She is an economist. She works a lot, but she also finds time to go to the concerts. She helps me with all my problems. She is my real friend.

My father's name is Maxim Victorovich. He is 45. He is a tall and handsome man. His hair is black and close-cropped. His eyes are blue. He is a businessman. My dad works 12 hours a day but he

spends the weekends only with us. We go to the theatres and museums together. When the weather is nice, we go to the country-side to enjoy fresh air and beautiful nature. My dad likes fishing; he also likes to gather mushrooms and berries in autumn forests.

My brother's name is Roman. He is 20. He is a student. He doesn't spend much time with me, because he studies and works at the same time. He likes to go in for sports. He is fond of lawn tennis, basketball and swimming. He takes after our dad in everything.

My grandmother's name is Vera Petrovna. She is a pensioner. She is 70. She runs our house. She keeps it clean and tidy. She cooks dinners and suppers for us. She bakes tasty cakes, pies, pancakes. She knits warm wool socks and sweaters for our big family. My granny is not very old, good-looking woman. She is not tall. Her hair is wavy and short. Her eyes are blue.

Our cat Barsik is our fluffy friend. We love him very much. We all take care about him. We comb his fur every day, feed him, play with him.

In summer our grandmother goes to our country-house. She has a kitchen-garden there. She

plants different vegetables there: carrots, potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes.

Our family is fond of sports. We have a «mini-gym» in our flat. There are an exercise bike, a special bench, a bar-bell and dumb-bells.

In the evening we all like to sit around the table in our cosy kitchen to discuss the events of the day.

Words and phrases

surname ['sə:neɪm] — фамилия
 block of flats — многоквартирный дом
 I would like to tell you about... — мне бы хотелось рассказать вам о...
 to consist of... — состоять из...
 member ['membə] — член
 pet [pet] — любимое домашнее животное
 tall [tɔ:l] — высокий
 slim [slɪm] — стройный
 fair [feə] — светлый
 shoulder-length ['ʃəuldə,leŋθ] — длина до плеч
 straight [streɪt] — прямой
 eyelash ['aɪləʃ] — ресница
 to find time — находить время
 to help [help] — помогать
 real [riəl] — истинный
 handsome ['hænsəm] — красивый (о мужской красоте)

close-cropped ['kləʊs'krɒpt] — коротко стриженные
 businessman ['biznɪsmən] — деловой человек, бизнесмен
 to spend — проводить (время)
 theatre ['θiətə] — театр
 museum [mju:'ziəm] — музей
 together [tə'geðə] — вместе
 weather ['weðə] — погода
 country-side — деревня
 to enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] — наслаждаться
 fishing ['fɪʃɪŋ] — рыбалка
 to gather ['gæðə] — собирать
 mushroom ['mʌʃru:m] — гриб
 berry ['berɪ] — ягода
 forest ['fɒrɪst] — лес
 at the same time — одновременно
 lawn [lɔ:n] tennis — теннис
 to take after — походить на кого-либо
 pensioner ['penʃənə] — пенсионер
 to run our house — следить за порядком в доме
 tidy ['taɪdɪ] — опрятный
 to bake [beɪk] — печь (выпекать)
 tasty ['teɪstɪ] — вкусный
 cake [keɪk] — торт
 pie [paɪ] — пирог
 pancake ['pæŋkeɪk] — блин
 to knit [nɪt] — вязать
 warm [wɔ:m] — тёплый

sock — носок
 sweater ['swetə] — свитер
 wavy ['weɪvɪ] — волнистый
 fluffy ['flʌfɪ] — пушистый
 to take care [kæə] about... — заботиться о...
 to comb [kəʊm] — расчёсывать
 fur [fɜ:] — шерсть
 to feed [fi:d] — кормить
 to play [pleɪ] — играть
 country-house — загородный дом
 kitchen-garden ['kɪtʃɪn'gɑ:dn] — огород
 to plant [plɑ:nt] — сажать
 vegetable ['vedʒ(ɪ)təbl] — овощ
 there ['ðeə] — там
 carrot ['kærət] — морковь
 potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] — картофель
 cucumber ['kju:kəmbə] — огурец
 tomato [tə'mɑ:təʊ] — помидор
 exercise bike — велотренажёр
 bench [bentʃ] — скамья
 bar-bell ['bɑ:bel] — штанга
 dumb-bell ['dʌmbel] — гантель
 cosy ['kəʊzɪ] — уютный

My Flat (Моя квартира)

My name is Olga. My surname is Belova. I am twelve. I am a pupil of the 7th form of a secondary school. I live in Saint Petersburg with my family in a 16-storeyed block of flats in Solnechnaya Street.

Let me tell you about our flat. It is big and cosy. There are four rooms in it, a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet, a balcony. We all have our own rooms and our favourite living room for watching TV, meeting friends, celebrating birthdays and holidays.

My room is small but comfortable. I have a bed and wardrobe in it. I also have a desk to study at. There are many bookshelves in my room. There are different books in them: textbooks, science fiction, detective stories, journey stories, historical novels, novels about love. I love reading, and reading is my hobby. I don't have a TV-set in my room: we have two TV-sets in our flat — in the living room and in the kitchen.

My parents' room is rather big. We can call it a bedroom, because my mum and dad only sleep there or read books in silence. There are a large bed, a wardrobe and a big mirror in it.

My brother's room is a «secret room» for our family. He doesn't let us do anything in his room. He doesn't even let our granny clean his room. There are all necessary things for him there: a computer, some musical equipment, an electrical guitar, a lot of CDs, wires and a great many other small and strange things.

My grandmother's room is a «special world» in our flat. There are old-fashioned furniture, antique pictures, vases, photos in this room. It looks like a museum. Her room is always light, clean and warm.

In our living room there are a wall unit, a TV-set, a comfortable sofa with two armchairs, a round table with 6 wooden chairs. Women in our family like flowers, that's why there are always flowers in a beautiful vase in the middle of the round wooden table.

There are beautiful curtains in all our rooms. All window-sills are full of flowers which our granny plants and grows.

Of course, we have all modern conveniences in our flat: cold and hot running water, gas, electricity, central heating and a vacuum cleaner.

In the kitchen we spend evenings, talking to each other, discussing problems, sharing ideas and plans for the future.

I like our flat. I always feel calm and relaxed in it.

Words and phrases

16-storeyed block of flats — 16-этажный дом

big — большой

cosy ['kəʊzi] — уютный

kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] — кухня

bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m] — ванная комната

toilet ['tɔɪlɪt] — туалет

balcony ['bælkəni] — балкон

own [əʊn] — собственный

favourite ['feɪvərɪt] — любимый

living room — гостиная

to celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] — праздновать, торжественно отмечать

birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] — день рождения

small — маленький

comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] — удобный

wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb] — платяной шкаф

desk — письменный стол
 bookshelf ['bukʃelf] — книжная полка
 textbook — учебник
 science fiction ['saɪəns'fɪkʃn] — научная фантастика
 detective story [drɪ'tektɪv'stɔ:ri] — детективный рассказ
 journey story [dʒə:ni'stɔ:ri] — рассказ о путешествиях
 novel — роман
 hobby ['hɒbi] — излюбленное занятие, увлечение
 parent ['peərənt] — родитель
 rather ['rɑ:ðə] big — довольно большой
 to call [kɔ:l] — звонить по телефону
 silence ['saɪləns] — тишина
 mirror ['mɪrə] — зеркало
 doesn't let — не позволяет
 anything ['eniθɪŋ] — что-либо
 necessary ['nesɪsəri] — необходимый
 equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] — оборудование
 guitar [gr'tɑ:] — гитара
 lot — множество
 wire ['waɪə] — провод
 old-fashioned [,əʊld'fæʃənd] — старомодный
 furniture ['fɜ:nɪʃə] — мебель
 antique [æn'tɪ:k] — антикварный
 vase ['vɑ:z] — ваза
 museum [mju:'ziəm] — музей
 always ['ɔ:lwəz] — всегда
 light [laɪt] — светлый
 clean [kli:n] — чистый, прибранный

warm [wɔ:m] — тёплый
 wall unit — мебельная стенка
 sofa ['səʊfə] — диван
 armchair ['ɑ:mtʃeə] — кресло
 wooden [wudn] — деревянный
 chair [tʃeə] — стул
 curtain ['kɜ:tn] — занавеска
 window-sill — подоконник
 to plant [plɑ:nt] — сажать
 to grow [grəʊ] — выращивать
 modern [mɒdn] — современный
 convenience [kən'vi:njəns] — удобство
 running water — водопровод
 heating ['hi:tɪŋ] — отопление
 vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm 'kli:nə] — пылесос
 to share ['ʃeə] — делиться
 future ['fju:tʃə] — будущее

My Friend (Моя подруга)

My name is Olga. My surname is Belova. I am twelve. I am a pupil of the 7th form of a secondary school. I live in Saint Petersburg in a block of flats with my family. I have many friends but my best friend is Natasha.

Natasha is also twelve years old. She goes to the same school with me. We are friends since we were 3 years old. It is better to say that we are friends since a kindergarten (nursery-school). We like to visit each other. We spend much time together. We have common interests.

Natasha is a tall girl. Her hair is long, dark and straight. She likes to wear it in a tail. Her eyes are brown with long eyelashes. Her eyebrows are also dark. Her figure is graceful and slim. The way she walks attracts attention of people. She looks really pretty.

We both like to play lawn tennis and basketball. We like to go to the theatre or to the concerts of our favourite pop-stars or pop-groups.

My friend lives in a 5-storeyed block of flats on the third floor. She lives with her family: her mother, father, brother, grandmother and grandfather. Her mother is a teacher. Her father is an engineer. Natasha's brother is a schoolboy. He is a pupil of the third form. Her grandmother and grandfather are pensioners.

Natasha has a pet. It's a dog. His name is Jack. He is a hound. He is a very clever dog. They went to special courses of dog training and now Jack can protect his masters and his house from strangers.

I like to go to Natasha's place. It's always very warm and calm at her place. I am happy to have such a friend as Natasha!

Words and phrases

the same school — одна и та же школа
 friends since we were 3 years old — дружим с 3-х лет
 it is better to say — лучше сказать (точнее сказать)
 kindergarten ['kində,ɡɑ:tn] — детский сад
 each other — друг друга
 to spend much time together [spend mʌtʃ taɪm tə'geðə] —
 проводить много времени вместе
 common interests ['kɒmən 'ɪntɪsts] — общие интересы
 straight [streɪt] — прямой
 to wear it in a tail [teɪl] — завязывать волосы в хвост

eye [aɪ] — глаз
 brown [braʊn] — карий
 long eyelashes [ˈaɪləʃɪz] — длинные ресницы
 eyebrow [ˈaɪbraʊ] — бровь
 figure [ˈfɪɡə] — фигура
 the way she walks — её походка
 to attract — привлекать
 attention [əˈtenʃn] — внимание
 really [ˈri:əli] — действительно
 pretty [ˈprɪti] — красивый, привлекательный
 theatre [ˈθi:ətə] — театр
 hound [haʊnd] — гончая
 to protect — защищать
 master — хозяин
 stranger — незнакомец
 I like to go to her place — мне нравится ходить к ней в гости

My Pet (Мой домашний любимец)

I have a pet. It's a cat. Her name is Pussy. Our Pussy is rather old. She is about 10 years old. My parents took her from our friends' house when I was a little girl. So, Pussy and I grew up together.

Now, let me describe my lovely pet. She is very fluffy. Her eyes are sometimes gray and sometimes yellow. The colour of her fur is black and white with a red funny spot on her tail.

My Pussy is a fat cat, because she is lazy and doesn't like to play and jump a lot. In summer she moves into our country-house and spends there three months.

She catches mice and little birds. I think Pussy remembers that she is a hunter by nature. All the members of our family like to play with Pussy.

Our Pussy can cure us. She curls up on our knees and starts to purr. At that moment all problems and diseases go away. Pussy is a real doctor.

My friends always bring Pussy different special pet-toys (for example, toy-mice, balls, ribbons, etc.) and play with her.

Pussy likes guests. She meets them in the corridor, purrs and waits for a present or some tasty food.

I like my pet. I even know a rhyme about Pussy:

Pussy-Cat, Pussy-Cat,
Can you catch the big fat rat?
If you catch that bad fat rat,
I'll give you some ham for that.

Words and phrases

cat — кошка

rather [ˈrɑːðə] old — довольно старый

took her from our friends' house — взяли её у наших друзей

grew [gruː] up together — выросли вместе

to describe [dɪsˈkraɪb] — описать, описывать

fluffy [ˈflʌfi] — пушистый

fur [fɜː] — шерсть

funny [ˈfʌni] — забавный, смешной

spot — пятно

tail — хвост

mice [maɪs] — мыши (множ. число); mouse [maʊs] — мышь (ед. число)

to cure [kjʊə] — лечить

to curl up [ˈkɜːlˈʌp] — сворачиваться клубком

knees [niːz] — колени

to purr [pəː] — мурлыкать

disease [dɪˈziːz] — болезнь

special [ˈspeʃl] — специальный, особенный

ribbon [ˈrɪbən] — ленточка

guests [gests] — гости

waits for [ˈweɪts ˈfɔː] — ждёт

rhyme [raɪm] — стихотворение

to catch [kætʃ] — поймать, схватить

fat [fæt] — жирный, толстый

rat [ræt] — крыса

ham [hæm] — ветчина

My School (Моя школа)

My name is Olga. My surname is Belova. I am 12. I am a pupil of the 7th form of a secondary school.

Now I would like to tell you about my school. My school number is 135. It is not very big but comfortable. Pupils from six to seventeen years old study in our school.

Lessons in our school start at 9.00 a.m. and last till about 3 p.m. The school has four floors, 46 classrooms, a large, light and beautiful hall, a canteen where we can have breakfasts and dinners, a gym with modern sports equipment and a cloak-room.

Our classrooms are furnished very well. We have all necessary things there. Let's take any classroom. In front of the blackboard there are desks and chairs. In the back part of the classroom and on the left and right there are bookcases and bookshelves. There are curtains on the windows. The window-

sills are full of flowers in flower pots. We water them regularly.

The hall is a place where we hold meetings and concerts. There is a large stage in it. Opposite the stage there are rows of armchairs. Behind the armchairs rows there is sound and musical equipment.

The gym is large, light and comfortable. It is very convenient to hold PE lessons here. We have a lot of mats in our gym. There are also exercise bikes, multigyms, benches and other sports equipment.

We can do lots of exercises there. But when it is winter, we go skiing to the park which is near our school.

So, we try to keep our beautiful school clean and tidy.

Words and phrases

pupil [pju:pl] — ученик

lesson [lesn] — урок

a. m. (ante meridiem, *лат.*) — до полудня

p. m. (post meridiem, *лат.*) — после полудня

floor [flɔ:] — этаж

to last [lɑ:st] — продолжаться, длиться

hall — (концертный) зал

canteen [kæn'ti:n] — столовая

breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] — завтрак
 dinner [ˈdɪnə] — обед
 gym [dʒɪm] — спортивный зал
 modern [mɒdn] — современный
 equipment [ɪˈkwɪpmənt] — оборудование
 cloak-room [ˈkləʊkrʊm] — гардероб
 are furnished [ˈfə:nɪʃt] — обставлены мебелью, мебели-
 рованы
 necessary [ˈnesɪsəri] — необходимый
 in front [frʌnt] of — спереди, впереди
 back [bæk] — задний
 left — левый
 right [raɪt] — правый
 blackboard [ˈblækbo:d] — классная доска
 desk — парта
 chair [tʃeə] — стул
 bookcase [ˈbʊkkeɪs] — книжный шкаф
 bookshelf [ˈbʊkʃelf] — книжная полка
 curtain [ˈkɜ:tɪn] — занавеска
 window-sill [ˈwɪndəʊ,sɪl] — подоконник
 full — полный
 flower pot — цветочный горшок
 regularly [ˈregjʊləli] — регулярно
 to water — поливать
 to hold — проводить
 meeting — собрание
 opposite — напротив
 stage [steɪdʒ] — сцена

row [rəʊ] — ряд
 armchair [ˈɑ:mʃeə] — кресло
 behind [biˈhaɪnd] — позади
 sound [saʊnd] — звуковой
 musical [ˈmju:zɪkəl] — музыкальный
 convenient [kənˈvi:njənt] — удобный
 PE lesson — урок физической культуры
 mats — маты
 exercise bike — велотренажёр
 multigym — многофункциональный тренажёр
 bench [bentʃ] — скамья
 to go skiing — кататься на лыжах
 near [nɪə] — вблизи, возле, около

The English Language (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)

English is the most widespread language on the Earth. All over the world many people use English as an international language.

People use it for social purposes, business, education. There are also certain «international» professions, such as airline pilots and air-traffic controllers, which require knowledge of English.

Approximately 400 million people speak English as a mother tongue. It has become the world language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. It is the language of computers technology. Half of the world's scientific journals are in English.

The English language is the language of great literature. William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, Oscar Wilde and George Bernard Show wrote their books in English.

It is supposed that the English language is rather easy to learn because it doesn't have such a diffi-

cult grammar as modern Russian, German or Greek. But there are many exceptions to every rule in English. English has the largest vocabulary in the world: there are about 500 000 words and 300 000 technical terms in it.

There are two versions of the English language: British and Americal English. They have a few minor differences in grammar, spelling, vocabulary and pronunciation. But American and British speakers understand each other without much difficulty.

So it is very important to learn English. It is not easy but you should be ready to make efforts and be patient.

Words and phrases

widespread — (широко)распространённый
 the Earth [ðɪ'əθ] — Земля (планета)
 all over the world — во всём мире
 international — международный
 to use [ju:s] — использовать, применять
 social purpose ['səʊʃəl 'rɜ:pəs] — социальная цель
 business ['biznis] — бизнес
 education [ˌedju:'keɪʃn] — обучение
 certain ['sɜ:tn] — конкретный, определённый
 airline pilot ['eəlaɪn 'paɪlət] — лётчик, пилот

air-traffic controller — авиадиспетчер
 to require [rɪ'kwaɪə] — требовать
 approximately [ə'prɒksɪmɪtli] — приблизительно
 mother tongue ['mʌðə tʌŋ] — родной язык
 science ['saɪəns] — наука
 computer technology [tek'nɒlədʒɪ] — компьютерная
 технология
 scientific journal ['dʒə:nəl] — научный журнал
 great literature — великая литература
 it is supposed [sə'pəʊzd] — считается
 difficult grammar — сложная грамматика
 German ['dʒə:mən] — немецкий язык
 Greek [gri:k] — греческий язык
 exception [ɪk'sepʃn] — исключение
 rule [ru:l] — правило
 vocabulary [və'kæbjʊləri] — словарь
 technical term ['teknɪkəl tɜ:m] — технический термин
 version ['vɜ:ʃn] — разновидность
 spelling — правописание
 pronunciation [prə'naɪnsɪ'eɪʃn] — произношение
 you should [ʃud] be ready to make efforts — вам сле-
 дует быть готовыми приложить усилия
 to be patient ['peɪʃnt] — быть терпеливыми

The United States of America (Соединённые Штаты Америки)

America is named after the Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci. He made several voyages to the New World. But Christopher Columbus was the first person who reached America in October 1492.

There are 50 states in the USA (including Hawaii) and the population is over 200 million. The national symbol of America is the bald eagle. The Capital of the USA is Washington. The American flag has thirteen red and white stripes for 13 original states of the Union. There are also 50 white stars on the US flag as a symbol of the number of states. On the 4th of July 1776 The Declaration of Independence was signed — this date is the beginning of the history of the USA. Thirteen British colonies in America became independent from Great Britain. The first president of the USA was George Washington.

The USA is washed by two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The territory of

the USA lies in a few climatic zones. The climate is different in different regions. There are a lot of long rivers, deep lakes, wide valleys and deserts in this country.

Most of the people live in towns and cities. The main cities are Washington, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Dallas, San Francisco, Boston.

The USA is a country with highly developed industry and agriculture. It is rich in gas, oil, coal and other natural resources.

Words and phrases

the United States of America [ði ju:'naɪtɪd'steɪts əv ə'merɪkə] — Соединённые Штаты Америки

Christopher Columbus ['krɪstəfə kə'lʌmbəs] — Христофор Колумб

to reach [ri:tʃ] — достигать

state — штат

population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn] — население

bald eagle [ˌbɔːld 'i:gl] — белоголовый орлан

Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] — Вашингтон

stripe — полоса

the Declaration of Independence — Декларация независимости

to sign [saɪn] — подписывать

to wash [wɒʃ] — омывать

the Atlantic Ocean [ði æt'læntɪk 'əʊʃən] — Атлантический океан

the Pacific Ocean [ðə pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃən] — Тихий океан

climatic zone ['klaɪmætɪk 'zəʊn] — климатическая зона

highly developed ['haɪli dr'veləpt] — высокоразвитый

industry ['ɪndəstri] — промышленность

agriculture ['ægrɪ,kʌltʃə] — сельское хозяйство

rich — богатый

gas — газ

oil — нефть

coal [kəʊl] — уголь

natural resources ['nætʃrəl rɪ'sɔ:sɪz] — природные ресурсы

The USA Political System (Политическая система США)

The USA is a presidential republic.

The legislative branch of the US is the Congress. The Congress represents all American states. The Congress consists of two parts: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each state has two senators. They are elected every 6 years. There are 100 senators in the Senate: 2 senators from every 50 states. A senator must be at least 30 years old. He (she) must be a citizen of the USA for at least 9 years.

The members of the House of Representatives are elected for two years. A representative must be at least 25 years old, a citizen of the USA for at least 7 years. He (she) must live in the state. Every state of the USA has at least one representative in the House of Representatives.

The executive branch consists of the President, the Vice-President and the President's Cabinet.

The Congress makes laws. The executive branch puts the laws into effect.

The President of the USA must be at least 35 years old; he must be a natural citizen of the USA. He must have lived in the USA for at least 14 years. A President is elected every four years and cannot work more than two terms.

The judicial branch of the USA is the system of courts in the USA. Its job to enforce laws. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.

The judicial branch works together with the legislative and executive branches to protect the Constitution and the rights of people.

Words and phrases

presidential republic — президентская республика

legislative branch ['ledʒɪslətɪv 'brɑ:nʃ] — законодательная власть

the Congress [də 'kɒŋɡres] — Конгресс

the House of Representatives — палата представителей

the Senate [də 'senɪt] — Сенат

to elect [ɪ'lekt] — избирать

at least [li:st] — по меньшей мере

citizen ['sɪtɪzən] — гражданин

representative [,reprɪ'zentətɪv] — представитель

executive branch [ɪg'zekjʊtɪv 'brɑ:nʃ] — исполнительная власть

to make — создавать, разрабатывать

law [lɔ:] — закон

term [tɜ:m] — срок

judicial branch [dʒu:'dʃəl 'brɑ:ntʃ] — судебная власть

to enforce [ɪn'fɔ:s] — проводить в жизнь

the Supreme Court [ðə sju:'prɪ:m'kɔ:t] — Верховный суд

Washington is the Capital of the USA (Вашингтон — столица США)

The USA is a federal union which consists of fifty states and one independent district — the District of Columbia (DC). This district is the territory of the national capital of the USA — Washington. The District of Columbia has its own laws and regulations.

The place for the capital was chosen by the first American President George Washington. In 1790 George Washington laid the corner-stone there. The place was called the District of Columbia in honour of Columbus, the person who discovered America. The capital got its name — Washington — after the name of its founder.

Washington is the heart of America. It is the place where the federal government works and where the President lives. The population of Washington is about 11 million people.

There are a lot of places of interest in Washington, for example: the Capitol — the birthplace

of the city, the Washington monument which is 555 feet tall (160 m), the White House where the President of the USA lives.

The Americans are proud of their beautiful capital.

Words and phrases

independent district — независимый округ
 the District of Columbia [ðə 'distrikt ,əv kə'ləmbiə] — округ Колумбия
 capital ['kæpitl] — столица
 Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] — Вашингтон
 own law [əun'lə:] — собственный закон
 regulation [,regju'leɪʃn] — инструкция, постановление
 was chosen ['wɒz'tʃəuzn] — было выбрано
 first [fə:st] — первый
 laid the corner-stone — заложил город
 was called ['wɒz'kɔld] — было названо
 in honour ['ɪn'ɒnə] — в честь
 to discover [dis'klʌvə] — открывать
 founder ['faundə] — основатель
 heart [hɑ:t] — сердце
 federal government ['fedərəl'gʌvnmənt] — федеральное правительство
 population [,pɒpjuleɪʃn] — население
 place of interest — достопримечательность
 the Capitol [ðə'kæpitl] — Капитолий

birthplace ['bɜ:θ'pleɪs] — место основания
 Washington monument ['mɒnjumənt] — памятник Вашингтону
 to be proud ['praʊd] — гордиться
 beautiful ['bjʊ:tɪfəl] — красивый, прекрасный

**The United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
(Соединённое Королевство
Великобритании и Северной Ирландии)**

The British Isles lying to the north-west of Europe include two large islands — Great Britain and Ireland and some five thousand small islands.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland occupies the Island of Great Britain, the northern part of the Island of Ireland and a number of small islands.

When we talk about Britain, we usually use the words «The United Kingdom» or «The UK» (for short). The UK consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Now let's talk about each part of the UK.

England

England is bigger than the other parts (or countries) of the UK. The agriculture and industry are highly developed in England. Wool is the

most important export of England. The main branches of industry in England are: coal-mining, shipbuilding and light industry. England is a country of forests and plains. England is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Irish Sea in the east. England is separated from France by the English Channel. The main rivers in England are the Thames and the Severn. The population of England is 46 million people. London is the capital of England.

Wales

The population of Wales is only about 2 million people. In Wales people speak English and Welsh. Welsh is very different from English.

The national emblem of Wales is leek.

There are many high mountains in Wales. Mount Snowdon is the highest. There are also long, sandy beaches and high cliffs. There you can see picturesque rivers, water falls and lakes.

The climate of Wales is mild and rainy.

The biggest town in Wales is Cardiff. Cardiff is the capital of Wales. It is also an important port.

Many Welshmen are miners.

The Welsh are fond of music and they usually sing very well. They are also fond of football, rugby.

Scotland

The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. The second large city after Edinburgh is Glasgow. Scotland is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.

The most picturesque part of Scotland is Highlands. It is the region of mountains and rivers, small towns and villages.

Scotland has a separate educational, legal system and local administration.

The population of Scotland is about 5 million people.

The national emblem of Scotland is thistle. Many Scottish names begin with «Mac». «Mac» is the old Scottish word for «son of», so «MacDonald» really means «Donald's son».

The Scottish are wearing kilts. These kilts have different colours. Kilts show the family's colours. For example, MacDonald's kilt is red and green.

Scottish music always uses bagpipes.

The sport of golf originated in Scotland.

Although Scotland has its own language — Gaelic, most Scottish people speak English.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is the north-west part of the Island of Ireland. Its capital is Belfast. The second

part of the Island of Ireland is the Irish Republic which is separated from the Northern Ireland. Its capital is Dublin. The Irish Republic is not the part of the UK.

The climate of Northern Ireland is typically oceanic with mild winters and rainy summers.

Northern Ireland is an agricultural region with small farming units. Its population is about 1.5 million people.

Words and phrases

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[ðɪ ju:'naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm əv'greɪt 'brɪtən ənd 'nɔ:ðən 'aɪələnd] — Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

the British Isles [ðə 'brɪtɪʃ 'aɪlz] — Британские острова

Europe [ˈjuərəp] — Европа

Ireland [ˈaɪələnd] — Ирландия

to occupy [ˈɒkjupaɪ] — занимать

island [ˈaɪlənd] — остров

for short — сокращённо

let's talk [tɔ:k] — давайте поговорим

agriculture [ˈægrɪ,kʌltʃə] — сельское хозяйство

industry [ˈɪndəstri] — промышленность

highly developed [ˈhaɪli dɪ'veləpt] — высокоразвитый

wool [wʊl] — шерсть

most important — наиболее важный
 main branch ['meɪn 'brɑ:ntʃ] — основное направление
 coal-mining ['kəʊl 'maɪnɪŋ] — добыча угля
 shipbuilding ['ʃɪp,bɪldɪŋ] — судостроение
 light industry ['laɪt 'ɪndəstri] — лёгкая промышленность
 forest — лес
 plain [pleɪn] — равнина
 is washed by — омывается
 the Atlantic Ocean — Атлантический океан
 the Irish Sea ['aɪrɪʃ 'si:] — Ирландское море
 to separate — отделять
 population [ˌpɒpju 'leɪʃn] — население
 capital ['kæpɪtl] — столица
 Wales [weɪlz] — Уэльс
 Welsh [welʃ] — валлийский, уэльский
 leek [li:k] — лук-порей
 mount [maʊnt] — гора
 beach — пляж
 cliff — утёс, отвесная скала
 picturesque [ˌpɪktʃə'resk] — живописный
 river — река
 waterfall — водопад
 lake — озеро
 climate ['klaɪmɪt] — климат
 mild [maɪld] — мягкий
 rainy ['reɪni] — дождливый
 Welshmen — валлийцы
 miner ['maɪnə] — шахтёр

to be fond of — увлекаться чем-либо
 rugby ['rʌɡbi] — регби
 Scotland ['skɒtlənd] — Шотландия
 Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə] — Эдинбург
 separate ['seprɪt] — отдельный
 legal ['li:gl] — законный
 local ['ləʊkəl] — местный
 Scottish — шотландский
 son of — сын кого-либо (Donald's son — сын Дональда)
 kilt [kɪlt] — шотландская юбка, килт
 bagpipes ['bæɡpaɪps] — волынка
 Gaelic ['geɪlɪk] — гэльский язык
 the Irish Republic [ði 'aɪrɪʃ rɪ'pʌblɪk] — Ирландская
 Республика
 Dublin ['dʌblɪn] — Дублин

The UK Political System (Политическая система Соединённого Королевства)

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is a monarchy. The Queen is the head of the state.

The Parliament consists of three elements — the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The members of the House of Lords are called peers. There is no election for the House of Lords. The House of Lords is less important than the House of Commons.

There are 650 members of the House of Commons, they are chosen by election. They are elected for a maximum of five years. The members of the House of Commons belong to different political parties.

The main political parties are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal Party. The party which has the largest number of members in the Parliament is called the Government.

The second largest party is called the Official Opposition.

The Government sits on the right of the Speaker's chair; the Opposition sits on the left.

The Prime Minister is the head of the Government. The Prime Minister chooses from the Lords and the Commons 60 men to form the Ministry. 20 men from the Ministry form the Cabinet. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible for directing the national policy of the UK.

The UK flag is Union Jack formed by union of crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patric.

Words and phrases

political system [pə'litikəl 'sɪstɪm] — политическая система

Great Britain ['greɪt 'brɪtən] — Великобритания

the United Kingdom [ði ju:'naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm] — Соединённое Королевство

Northern Ireland ['nɔ:ðən 'aɪələnd] — Северная Ирландия

monarchy ['mɒnəki] — монархия

state ['steɪt] — государство

the Queen [ðə 'kwɪ:n] — королева

the Parliament [ðə 'pɑ:ləmənt] — парламент

to consist of — состоять из
 monarch ['mɒnək] — монарх
 the House of Lords — палата лордов
 the House of Commons — палата общин
 election [ɪ'lekʃn] — выборы
 650 members = six hundred and fifty members — 650 членов
 they are chosen by election — они выбираются голосованием
 they are elected for a maximum of five years — выбираются не более чем на 5 лет
 maximum ['mæksɪmə] — максимум
 to belong — принадлежать, относиться
 main [meɪn] — основной
 the Conservative Party [ðə ,kən'sə:vətɪv 'pɑ:tɪ] — Партия консерваторов (Консервативная партия)
 the Labour Party [ðə 'leɪbə 'pɑ:tɪ] — Рабочая партия
 the Liberal Party [ðə 'lɪbərəl 'pɑ:tɪ] — Либеральная партия
 to be called — называться
 the Government [ðə 'gʌvnmənt] — правительство
 the Prime Minister [ðə 'praɪm 'mɪnɪstə] — премьер-министр
 the Official Opposition — официальная оппозиция
 head — глава
 to be responsible for — отвечать за
 directing [dɪ'rekʃn] — ведение
 national policy ['næʃnəl 'pɒləsi] — национальная политика

union of crosses — объединение крестов
 St. George = Saint George [snt 'dʒɔ:dʒ] — святой Георгий
 St. Andrew = Saint Andrew [snt 'ændru:] — святой Андрей
 St. Patric = Saint Patric [snt 'pætrɪk] — святой Патрик

London **(ЛОНДОН)**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural center. London is an ancient city. It is more than twenty centuries old. The population of London, including suburbs, is more than nine million people. London is one of the biggest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. It is situated on the banks of the river Thames.

London includes several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City is the financial and business center. There are a lot of banks and offices there. It is an ancient part of London.

One of the greatest English churches — St. Paul's Cathedral — is here. It was designed and built by an outstanding English architect Christopher Wren in 1710. St. Paul's Cathedral is the second large church in Europe. Admiral Nelson is buried here.

Westminster is the administrative center of London. The Houses of Parliament are situated here. It is the seat of the British Government. The building is very beautiful with its two towers and a big clock called Big Ben. Westminster Abbey where kings and queens are crowned is opposite. It was built in the 11th century. It was destroyed and rebuilt several times. Many famous people are buried here: Newton, Darwin, Dickens and Kipling.

The West End is the part of London where the rich people live. Fine houses, wide streets, wonderful parks are situated here. There are the best cinemas, theatres, concert halls, famous shops, comfortable hotels, restaurants, museums in this part of the city. The most beautiful park of London — Hyde Park — is in this district too.

The East End includes the port, the docks and the great industrial areas.

Words and phrases

capital ['kæpɪtl] — столица

economic [i:kə'nomɪk] — экономический

ancient ['eɪnʃənt] — древний

population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn] — население

suburb ['sʌbə:b] — пригород
 Europe ['juərəp] — Европа
 is situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] — расположен
 bank [bæŋk] — 1) берег; 2) банк
 the Thames [ðə'temz] — Темза
 church [tʃə:tʃ] — церковь
 outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ] — выдающийся
 architect ['ɑ:kɪtekt] — архитектор
 to bury ['berɪ] — хоронить
 tower ['tauə] — башня
 the Westminster Abbey — Вестминстерское аббатство
 to crown [kraʊn] — короновать
 to destroy [dɪs'trɔɪ] — уничтожать, разрушать
 to rebuild ['ri:'bɪld] — восстанавливать
 theatre ['θiətə] — театр
 shop — магазин
 restaurant ['restərɒŋ] — ресторан
 museum [mju:'ziəm] — музей
 district ['dɪstrɪkt] — район
 area ['eəriə] — зона

The Places of Interest in London (Достопримечательности Лондона)

London is famous for its outstanding places of interest. There are many architectural, art and historic monuments in London. They are the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, the Buckingham Palace, the National Gallery and others.

The London underground is the oldest one in the world. It was opened in 1863.

The Tower of London

The Tower of London is a very old building. It is more than 900 years old. English kings and queens lived in it many years ago, but now it is a museum. It was also a fortress, a royal palace and later a prison. The black ravens inside of the Tower is a famous sign. The legend says that without them the Tower will fall and the monarchy in Britain will fall too.

The Houses of Parliament. Big Ben

Big Ben is the name of a huge clock in one of the tall towers of the Houses of Parliament. The

Houses of Parliament is the largest building in the richest Gothic style completed in 1857. It stands on the bank of the river Thames and is 940 ft in length.

The Clock Tower, overlooking Westminster Bridge, is 316 ft high. People can get inside the Tower and see how Big Ben works. There is no lift and there are three hundred and forty (340) steps up to Big Ben. The faces of the clock are very large. The minute hands are 14 ft long, the hour hands are 9 ft, the figures are 2 ft long.

The Buckingham Palace

The Buckingham Palace is the home of the Queen in London. She lives and works there. She holds official meetings and ceremonies there. When the flag is flying on the top of the Palace — people know that the Queen is in London, at home.

The National Gallery

The National Gallery has a collection of Italian, Dutch, German and French painters. The National Gallery is rich in paintings by Italian masters such as Raphael and Veronese. It has works by all European schools of art such as works by Rembrandt, Rubens and El Greco. The Gallery is open 7 days a week and admission is free.

Words and phrases

- outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ] — выдающийся
 architectural [ˌɑ:kɪ'tektʃərəl] — архитектурный
 the Buckingham [də'blɪkɪŋəm] Palace — Букингемский дворец
 the National [də'næʃnəl] Gallery — Национальная галерея
 underground [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] — метро
 tower ['taʊə] — башня
 the Tower of London — лондонский Тауэр
 fortress ['fɔ:trɪs] — крепость
 royal palace ['rɔ:əl 'rælis] — королевский дворец
 prison ['prɪzn] — тюрьма
 raven ['reɪvən] — ворон
 inside [ɪn'saɪd] — внутри
 sign [saɪn] — знак, символ
 monarchy ['mɒnəki] — монархия
 huge [hju:dʒ] — огромный
 the Houses of Parliament — здания парламента
 Gothic ['gɒθɪk] — готический
 ft = feet — фут (30,48 см)
 length [leŋθ] — длина
 step — ступенька
 face of the clock — циферблат часов
 minute hand — минутная стрелка
 hour ['aʊə] hand — часовая стрелка
 figure ['fɪgə] — цифра
 admission [əd'mɪʃn] — вход, посещение

The Russian Federation (Российская Федерация)

The Russian Federation is one of the largest countries in the world. Its territory lies in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.

Russia is washed by three oceans and twelve seas. The oceans are: the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean. The seas are: the White Sea, the Barents Sea, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea and others.

Russia borders on many countries, such as Mongolia, China, Finland, Norway and others.

Russian landscape is different: from forests to deserts, from high mountains to deep valleys. The main mountains are: the Urals, the Caucasus and the Altai. The longest rivers in Russia are: the Volga, the Ob, the Lena. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal.

The Russian Federation is rich in natural resources such as oil, gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. The capital of Russia is Moscow. The population of Moscow is about 10 million people.

The Russian Federation is a presidential republic. It is one of the leading powers in the world.

Words and phrases

- the Russian Federation [ðə 'rʌʃn ,fedə'reiʃn] — Российская Федерация
 to lie [laɪ] — лежать, находиться
 eastern ['i:stən] — восточный
 Europe ['juəgəp] — Европа
 northern ['nɔ:ðən] — северный
 Asia ['eɪʃə] — Азия
 is washed — омывается
 ocean ['əʊʃən] — океан
 sea [si:] — море
 the Arctic Ocean [ðɪ 'ɑ:ktɪk 'əʊʃən] — Северный Ледовитый океан
 the Atlantic Ocean [ðɪ ət'læntɪk 'əʊʃən] — Атлантический океан
 the Pacific Ocean [ðə pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃən] — Тихий океан
 the White Sea [ðə 'waɪt 'si:] — Белое море
 the Barents Sea [ðə 'bærənts 'si:] — Баренцево море
 the Black Sea [ðə 'blæk 'si:] — Чёрное море
 the Baltic Sea [ðə 'bɔ:ltɪk 'si:] — Балтийское море
 and others — и другие

- to border [ˈbɔːdə] on — граничить с
 Mongolia [mɒŋˈɡəʊliə] — Монголия
 China [ˈtʃaɪnə] — Китай
 Finland [ˈfɪnlənd] — Финляндия
 Norway [ˈnɔːweɪ] — Норвегия
 desert [ˈdezət] — пустыня
 forest [ˈfɒrɪst] — лес
 mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn] — гора
 valley [ˈvæli] — долина
 main [meɪn] — главный
 the Urals [ðiː ˈjuərəlz] — Уральские горы
 the Caucasus [ðə ˈkɔːkəsəs] — Кавказские горы
 the Altai [ðiː ɑːlˈtaɪ] — Алтайские горы
 natural resources [ˈnætʃrəl riːsɔːsɪz] — природные богатства
 oil [ɔɪl] — нефть
 gas [gæs] — газ
 coal [kəʊl] — уголь
 gold [gəʊld] — золото
 capital [ˈkæpɪtl] — столица
 population — население
 presidential republic — президентская республика
 one of the leading powers — одна из ведущих держав

The Russian Federation Political System (Политическая система Российской Федерации)

Under the Constitution our country is a presidential republic. The head of the state is the President. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked by the President.

The legislative branch is the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers: the Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation; the Lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. Every law must be approved by both Chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The executive branch belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister forms the Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional courts.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers.

The flag of the Russian Federation is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The national emblem is a double-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. All these symbols are official.

Words and phrases

presidential republic [ˌpreziˈdenʃəl rɪˈpʌblɪk] — президентская республика

head of the state — глава государства

federal government [ˈfedərəl ˈɡʌvnmənt] — федеральное правительство

to consist of — состоять из

legislative [ˈledʒɪslətɪv] branch — законодательная власть

executive [ɪgˈzekjʊtɪv] branch — исполнительная власть

judicial [dʒuːˈdɪʃəl] branch — судебная власть

is checked by the President — контролируется Президентом

the Federal Assembly — Федеральное Собрание

the State Duma — Государственная Дума

is headed by the Speaker — возглавляется спикером

law [lɔː] — закон

to approve [əˈpruːv] — одобрять, утверждать

to sign [ˈsaɪn] — подписывать

may veto the bill — может наложить вето на законопроект

Prime Minister [ˈpraɪmˈmɪnɪstə] — премьер-министр

the Constitutional Court — Конституционный суд

the Supreme Court [kɔːt] — Верховный суд

regional court — региональный суд

Commander-in-Chief — главнокомандующий

armed forces [ˈɑːmd ˈfɔːsɪz] — вооружённые силы

to make treaties — заключать договоры

to enforce laws — проводить законы в жизнь

to appoint ministers — назначать министров

stripe [straɪp] — полоса

double-headed eagle [ˈdʌbl ˈhedɪd ˈiːgl] — двуглавый орёл

most ancient symbol — древнейший символ

Moscow (Москва)

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its economic, political and cultural center. Its population is about 10 million people. Its area is about 900 thousand square kilometers.

The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in the 12th century. At that time it was a small settlement. By the 15th century Moscow had grown into a big city.

In the 16th century, under Ivan the Terrible, Moscow became the capital of the state of Moscow. In the 18th century Peter I moved the capital to St. Petersburg.

During the war of 1812 almost the whole Moscow was destroyed by fire, but in the middle of the 19th century the city was completely rebuilt.

At present Moscow is the seat of the Russian government. The President of the Russian Federation lives and works here.

Moscow is an industrial center. Engineering, chemical and light industries are developed here.

There are a lot of the sights in Moscow: historical buildings, museums, theatres, art galleries and others. For example: the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Pushkin Museum, the State Tretyakov Gallery.

The oldest part of Moscow is the Kremlin. It is the heart of the city. The word «Kremlin» means «fortress». It is the special place with its own buildings, museums and its old history.

Red Square is known by all people. It's the main part of Moscow which attracts tourists and people who live in Moscow.

Moscow is the city of science and learning. There are 80 higher educational institutions in the city.

Words and phrases

capital ['kæpɪtl] — столица

economic [ˌɪkə'nɒmɪk] — экономический

political [pə'litɪkəl] — политический

cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] — культурный

thousand ['θaʊzənd] — тысяча

square kilometer — квадратный километр

- to found [ˈfaʊnd] — основывать
 Prince Yuri Dolgoruky — князь Юрий Долгорукий
 century [ˈsentʃəri] — век
 settlement [ˈsetlmənt] — поселение
 had grown — выросла
 under Ivan the Terrible [ˈaɪvən ˈdɛ ˈterɪbl̩] — при Иване
 Грозном
 was destroyed by fire — была сожжена
 was completely rebuilt — была полностью отстроена
 заново
 Moscow is the seat — в Москве находится
 government [ˈɡʌvnmənt] — правительство
 industrial [ɪnˈdʌstriəl] — промышленный
 engineering [ˌen(d)ʒɪˈniəriŋ] — машиностроение
 chemical [ˈkemɪkəl] industry — химическая промышлен-
 ность
 light [laɪt] industry — лёгкая промышленность
 to develop [dɪˈveləp] — развиваться
 sights [ˈsaɪts] — достопримечательности
 Red Square — Красная площадь
 higher educational institution — высшее учебное заве-
 дение (вуз)

Saint Petersburg (Санкт-Петербург)

St. Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities in Russia. It is the second largest city after Moscow. It is situated on the river Neva and on the coast of the Gulf of Finland.

St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703 and from 1712 up to 1918 it was the capital of Russia. During the Great Patriotic War the blockade of the city lasted for 900 days and nights.

There are a lot of places of interest in St. Petersburg. The Peter-and-Paul Fortress, for example. It is the birthplace of the city. In the 18th and 19th centuries the fortress served as a political prison. In 1922 it was opened as a historical and architectural museum.

Palace Square is the central square of St. Petersburg. It is famous for its architectural ensemble. We can see the Winter Palace, the former residence of the Russian tsars. Now it is the State Hermitage. This Palace was built by Rastrelly.

In the square we can also see the building of the former General Staff built by Rossi. The Alexander Pillar is in the center of the square. It was built by Montferrand.

Walking along the Neva embankment we can see a monument to the city's founder Peter I called «The Bronze Horseman». This monument was created by the sculptor Falconet.

The largest Cathedral of St. Petersburg is St. Isaac's Cathedral. It was designed by Montferrand. This cathedral was under construction for 40 years (1818—1858).

The main street of the city is Nevsky Prospect. It begins at the Admiralty and ends at the Alexander Nevsky Monastery. You can find all kinds of shops, hotels, cafes, restaurants, cinemas and theatres in this prospect.

The pride of St. Petersburg is its underground. It is not less beautiful than the Moscow underground which is known as the best in the world.

Words and phrases

St. Petersburg [snt 'pi:tezbə:g] — Санкт-Петербург
 the second largest — второй по величине
 the Gulf of Finland [də 'gʌlf əv 'fɪnlənd] — Финский залив

Peter the Great — Пётр Великий
 Peter I (Peter the First) — Пётр Первый
 the Great Patriotic War [wɔ:] — Великая Отечественная война
 blockade — блокада
 to last — длиться
 the Peter-and-Paul Fortress [də 'pi:tər ənd 'pɔ:l 'fɔ:trɪs] — Петропавловская крепость
 birthplace ['bɜ:θpleɪs] — место основания
 political prison [pə'litikəl 'prɪzn] — политическая тюрьма
 architectural [ˌɑ:kɪ'tektʃərəl] — архитектурный
 museum [mju:'ziəm] — музей
 Palace Square ['pælis 'skweə] — Дворцовая площадь
 the Winter Palace — Зимний дворец
 former residence — бывшая резиденция
 tsar [zɑ:] — царь
 century ['sentʃuri] — век
 the State Hermitage [də 'steɪt 'hɜ:mɪtədʒ] — Государственный Эрмитаж
 the General Staff — Генеральный штаб
 the Alexander Pillar — Александровская колонна
 «The Bronze Horseman» — Медный всадник
 St. Isaac's Cathedral [snt 'aɪzəks kə'θi:drəl] — Исаакиевский собор
 was under construction — строился
 main street — главная улица
 the Admiralty [dɪ 'ædmərəltɪ] — Адмиралтейство

the Alexander Nevsky Monastery [dɪ ,æliɡ'zɑ:ndə 'nevski
 'mɒnəstri] — Александро-Невская лавра
 hotel [həu'tel] — гостиница
 café ['kæfeɪ] — кафе
 restaurant ['restərɔ:ŋ] — ресторан
 theatre ['θiətə] — театр
 pride [praɪd] — гордость
 underground ['ʌndəgraʊnd] — метро
 not less beautiful — не менее красивый
 the best — лучший
 is known — известно

The Olympic Games (Олимпийские игры)

In 774 BC the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of mount Olympus to honour the Greek's God Zeus. Contests in running, jumping, discus throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities. But the winners came to mount Olympus every four years.

The Greeks calculated time in four year cycles called «Olympiads».

In 394 AD the Olympic Games were abolished.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. The French Baron Pierre de Coubertin renewed the Olympic Games. In 1896 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was set up. Over 150 countries are represented in the IOC at present.

The Olympic flag has five coloured interlaced rings (they represent five parts of the world) on the white background. The motto of the Olympic

Games is «Citius, Altius, Fortius» («Faster, Higher, Stronger»).

Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. In 1980 Moscow hosted the 22nd Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games cannot take place in countries at war. Summer and Winter Olympic Games are held separately, in different countries. Since 1936 the opening ceremony has been celebrated by lighting a flame which is called «Olympic Flame».

Words and phrases

BC ['bi: 'si:] = Before Christ ['kraɪst] — до нашей эры
 to hold [həʊld] — проводить, устраивать
 at the foot of mount — у подножия горы
 to honour ['ɒnə] the Greek's God Zeus ['zju:s] — в честь греческого бога Зевса
 contest — соревнование
 running — бег
 jumping — прыжки
 discus throwing ['dɪskəs 'θrəʊɪŋ] — метание диска
 boxing — бокс
 horse and chariot racing — состязания на колесницах
 individual city — отдельный город
 winner — победитель
 to calculate ['kælkjuleɪt] — подсчитывать

AD (anno Domini, *лат.*) — нашей эры
 to abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] — запрещать
 modern Olympic Games — современные Олимпийские игры
 Athens ['æθɪnz] — Афины
 the French Baron Pierre de Coubertin — французский барон Пьер де Кубертен
 to renew [rɪ'nju:] — возобновлять
 to set up — создавать, учреждать
 to represent [ˌreprɪ'zent] — представлять
 five coloured interlaced rings — пять цветных переплетённых колец
 background — фон
 motto ['mɒtəʊ] — девиз
 faster ['fɑstə] — быстрее
 higher ['haɪə] — выше
 stronger ['strɒŋə] — сильнее
 to join ['dʒɔɪn] — присоединяться
 Olympic movement — олимпийское движение
 to host [həʊst] — принимать у себя
 cannot take place — не могут проводиться
 in countries at war — в странах, находящихся в состоянии войны
 are held separately — проводятся отдельно
 in different countries — в разных странах
 the opening ceremony ['seɪmənɪ] — церемония открытия
 has been celebrated — празднуется

Protection of Environment (Защита окружающей среды)

With the development of our civilization we have become dangerous to our planet. What can we do to keep our fragile planet for the future generations? Some scientists think that we are already at the point of no return. The others are more optimistic. They think that people should solve our ecological problems together.

We can name four main environmental problems. They are air pollution, water pollution, protection of animals, waste materials. Let's talk about every problem in brief.

Air pollution

Polluted air is a common problem. Air becomes polluted in many ways. Cars, trucks, buses, airplanes are the worst polluters. They send partly burnt gases into the air. Air can also be polluted by smoke and gas from factories.

Every year world industry pollutes the air with about 1000 million tons of dust and poisons. Fo-

rests are cut down and burnt in fire. As a result, the oxygen balance isn't normal. Pollution of the air is hurting our lungs.

Water pollution

We cannot live without water. But nowadays water is very polluted because people dump waste into lakes, rivers and other water bodies. Harmful waste gets into soil and then into water. Polluted water can spread many diseases.

Protection of animals

Many animals and birds on the Earth are disappearing nowadays. Many of them are in danger. For example, people have hunted and killed many tigers in India and a lot of elephants in Africa. Why? People hunt animals just for fun or for their skin. The result is very sad. Have animals got a future?

Waste materials

People do not know what to do with waste materials, so they pour them into water, bury them into soil, shoot them into the air. Every day people throw away a lot of garbage. Sometimes the garbage is burnt. It is very bad.

What should we all do to save our planet?

Of course we should keep our water clear and clean. Factories should use devices to reduce

smoke, dust and harmful gases. We should invent more efficient engines to reduce air pollution. People must save wild animals. We must take care of nature. We must solve waste materials problem. Scientists try to use natural energy: wind energy, solar energy, wave energy (from the sea).

We all will survive only if we understand that protection of environment is our common problem and we should solve it together.

Words and phrases

- protection [prə'tekʃn] — защита
 development [di'veləpmənt] — развитие
 civilization [ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃn] — цивилизация
 dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] — опасны
 to keep [ki:p] — сохранить
 fragile ['frædʒaɪl] — хрупкий
 future generation ['fju:tʃə ,dʒenə'reɪʃn] — будущее поколение
 point of no return [ɪ'tə:n] — точка, откуда невозможно вернуться
 to solve [sɒlv] — решать, разрешать
 pollution [pə'lu:ʃn] — загрязнение
 waste materials ['weɪst mə'tɪəriəls] — отходы
 in brief [ɪn'brɪ:f] — вкратце
 partly burnt ['pa:tlɪ'bɜ:nt] — частично сожжённые

- ton [tʌn] — тонна
 dust [dʌst] — пыль
 poison ['pɔɪzn] — ядовитое вещество
 hurting our lungs ['hætɪŋ 'aʊə 'lʌŋs] — вредит нашим лёгким
 to dump [dʌmp] — сбрасывать
 to spread [sprɛd] — распространять
 disease [di'zi:z] — болезнь
 to disappear [ˌdɪsə'piə] — исчезать
 to hunt — охотиться
 to kill — убивать
 for fun — для развлечения
 skin — шкура
 to pour [pɔ:] — лить
 to bury ['berɪ] — закапывать, захоранивать
 to shoot [ʃu:t] — выбрасывать, выстреливать
 garbage ['gɑ:bɪdʒ] — мусор
 device [di'vaɪs] — устройство
 to reduce [rɪ'dju:s] — уменьшать
 harmful ['hɑ:mfəl] — вредный
 efficient — эффективный
 engine ['endʒɪn] — двигатель
 to save wild animals — сохранять диких животных
 to take care of nature — заботиться о природе

Holidays in English-speaking Countries (Праздники в англоязычных странах)

The population of the USA is made up of different nationalities. All nationalities brought with them their native traditions and celebrations. Each of the American states celebrates its own holidays. But there are several holidays which are celebrated all over the country in every state. They are legal and official:

- New Year's Day (January 1),
- Martin Luther King's Day (third Monday in January),
- Washington's Day (third Monday in February),
- Memorial Day (last Monday in May),
- Independence Day (July 4),
- Labor Day (first Monday in September),
- Columbus Day (second Monday in October),
- Veteran's Day (November 11),
- Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November),
- Christmas Day (December 25).

But there are many holidays in the USA which are not legal and official. They are: St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Mother's Day and Halloween (the last day of October).

Thanksgiving Day and Independence Day are called the most American holidays. The fourth of July is the day of signing the Declaration of Independence. Thanksgiving Day is a day for families to come together and to eat turkey and pumpkin pie.

In Great Britain official holidays when all banks and post-offices are closed are called bank holidays. These holidays are:

- New Year's Day,
- Good Friday,
- Easter Monday,
- May Day Bank Holiday,
- Spring Bank Holiday,
- August Bank Holiday,
- Christmas Day,
- Boxing Day.

Christmas Day is the most popular of bank holidays. It is celebrated on December 25. On this day people go to churches, open their Christmas presents and eat Christmas dinner.

New Year's Day is on January 1. Easter Monday is the day after Easter Day.

British people celebrate many holidays, which are not bank holidays but which are famous all over the world. For example, St. Valentine's Day. St. Valentine is the patron of people in love. This holiday is celebrated on the 14th of February. People send Valentine cards and presents to their husbands, wives, boyfriends and girlfriends. But you must never write your name on it.

April Fool's Day in Great Britain is a day for jokes and tricks.

So people in English-speaking countries like holidays and celebrate them with great pleasure.

Words and phrases

to make up — составлять

nationality [ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti] — национальность

brought [brɒt] with [wɪθ] them [ðem] — принесли с собой

native [ˈneɪtɪv] — родной

Independence Day [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns ˈdeɪ] — День независимости

Labor Day [ˈleɪbə ˈdeɪ] — День трудящихся

Thanksgiving Day [ˈθæŋks ˈɡɪvɪŋ ˈdeɪ] — День благодарения

the Declaration of Independence — Декларация независимости

to sign [ˈsaɪn] — подписывать

to come together — собираться вместе

turkey [ˈtɜːki] — индейка

pumpkin pie [ˈpʌmpkɪn ˈpaɪ] — тыквенный пирог

Easter [ˈiːstə] — Пасха

all over the world — во всём мире

patron — покровитель, заступник

people in love — влюблённые люди

Valentine card [ˈvæləntaɪn ˈkɑːd] — «валентинка»

husband [ˈhʌzbənd] — муж

wife [ˈwaɪf] — жена

boyfriend [ˈbɔɪˈfrend] — друг

girlfriend [ˈgɜːlˈfrend] — подруга

you must never write your name — Вы никогда не должны указывать своё имя

joke [ˈdʒəʊk] — шутка

trick [trɪk] — розыгрыш

pleasure [ˈpleʒə] — удовольствие

Schools in Great Britain (ШКОЛЫ В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ)

Children in Great Britain start school when they are five years old and finish school when they are sixteen years old or older.

Many children in Britain go to the nursery school when they are three years old, but these schools are not compulsory.

Compulsory education begins at the age of five, when children go to the primary school. Primary education lasts for six years. Children attend the infant school from five to seven and then they go to the junior school until they are eleven. Then pupils go to the secondary school.

Children study 10 subjects: English, mathematics, science, geography, history, art, music, physical education and a foreign language. Most secondary schools teach French, some schools teach Spanish, German, Italian, Russian. The first three subjects are called «core» subjects. Pupils take exams in the core subjects at the age of 7, 11 and 14.

After five years of secondary education, pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examination. Most pupils take examinations in all the subjects.

Compulsory education ends at sixteen. Pupils can stay at the secondary school for a further two years. Other pupils leave the secondary school at sixteen and go to colleges.

Higher education begins at eighteen and lasts for three or four years. Students go to universities or polytechnics to get a higher education. There are about 80 universities in Britain now.

Some parents choose to send their children to private schools where they pay for their education.

State education is free. More than 90 % of Britain's children go to state schools.

Words and phrases

compulsory [kəm'pʌlsrɪ] — обязательный

core [kɔ:] — основной

subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] — предмет

free [fri:] — бесплатный

further ['fɜ:ðə] — дальнейший

infant ['ɪnfənt] — подготовительный

- junior [ˈdʒuːnjə] — младший
 nursery [ˈnɜːsri] — детский сад
 physical education [ˈfɪzɪkl ˌedʒuːˈkeɪʃn] — физическая
 подготовка
 primary [ˈpraɪməri] — начальный
 secondary [ˈsekəndəri] — средний
 to stay [steɪ] — оставаться
 until [ənˈtɪl] — до
 to attend [əˈtend] — посещать
 mathematics [ˌmæθɪˈmætiks] — математика
 science [ˈsaɪəns] — естественные науки
 geography [dʒɪˈɒɡrəfi] — география
 history [ˈhɪstəri] — история
 art [ɑːt] — искусство
 music [ˈmjuzɪk] — музыка
 foreign [ˈfɔːrɪn] — иностранный
 language [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] — язык
 private [ˈpraɪvɪt] — частный
 to choose [tʃuːz] — выбирать

Abraham Lincoln (Авраам Линкольн)

Two great names are connected with the history of the United States of America: George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a poor farmer. He was born in 1809 and his childhood was spent in hard work. He helped his father on their small farm. But in 1816, when Abraham was only 7 years old, his father lost his farm and his family moved to another part of the country. There Abraham worked as a farm labourer, a shop-assistant, as a clerk in the post office.

Abraham loved his mother very much but in 1818 she died. His father married again and the second wife was a good mother to him. The family was poor and young Abraham could not get many books. His favourite ones were «The Life of George Washington» and «Robinson Crusoe» by Daniel Defoe. He went to school «by littles» — a little now and a little then, not more than a year

in all. But Abraham worked hard and later became a lawyer.

In 1847 he was elected a member of the US Congress. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the USA.

During the civil war between the North and the South, Lincoln was named Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army and in 1865 the war was won.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the USA for the second time. But his enemies couldn't let Lincoln continue his good work for the freedom of slaves. On April 14, 1865 the President and his wife visited a theatre in Washington. During the performance Lincoln was shot by an actor who didn't approve his policy. He died on April 15.

Words and phrases

the United States of America [ði ju:'naɪtɪd 'steɪts əv ə'merɪkə] — Соединённые Штаты Америки

son [sʌn] — сын

poor [puə] — бедный

farmer ['fɑ:mə] — фермер

childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd] — детство

to lose [lu:z] — терять, лишаться

to move [mu:v] — переезжать

labourer ['leɪbərə] — рабочий

shop-assistant — продавец

clerk [kla:k] — служащий

post office — почта

married again — снова женился

second wife ['sekənd 'waɪf] — вторая жена

lawyer ['lɔ:jə] — адвокат, юрист

to elect — избирать, выбирать

civil war ['sɪvl 'wɔ:] — гражданская война

Commander-in-Chief [kə,mɑ:ndrɪn 'tʃɪf] — главно-командующий

was won — была выиграна

enemy ['enɪmɪ] — враг

continue [kən'tɪnju:] — продолжить

performance [prə'fɔ:məns] — представление

to be shot — быть убитым (выстрелом)

to approve ['əpru:v] — одобрять

policy ['pɒləsɪ] — политика

Hobbies (Увлечения)

A hobby is a favourite pastime of a person. There are four kinds of hobbies: doing something, making things, collecting things, learning things.

If your hobby is doing something, it can be any activity: gardening, travelling, playing various games, playing musical instruments and so on.

If your hobby is making things, you can be fond of drawing, painting, composing music or novels.

Collecting things is a very popular kind of hobby. You can collect almost everything: toys, stamps, postcards, coins, records. Some collections are very valuable and cost a lot. A person can keep his collection, he can sell it or present it as a gift to a museum, library or gallery to let other people see unique things.

If you have a hobby, you have a great opportunity to learn a lot about new things. Learning new things is a very important and useful aspect of a

hobby. A person who has a hobby can tell you a lot about every item of his collection.

A hobby helps people to relax, to forget their problems and to get a real pleasure.

Words and phrases

favourite pastime [ˈfeɪvərɪt ˈpɑːstaim] — любимое время-
провождение

doing something — заниматься чем-либо

making things — создавать что-либо

collecting things — коллекционировать что-либо

learning things — изучать что-либо

activity [ækˈtɪvɪti] — деятельность

gardening [ˈgɑːdnɪŋ] — садоводство

travelling [ˈtrævlɪŋ] — путешествия

to play — играть, забавляться

game — игра

musical instrument — музыкальный инструмент

can be fond of — можешь быть увлечён чем-то

drawing [ˈdrɔːɪŋ] — черчение

painting — живопись

novel — роман

toy — игрушка

stamp [stæmp] — марка

postcard [ˈpəʊstkaːd] — почтовая открытка

coin [kɔɪn] — монета

record [ˈrekɔːd] — музыкальная запись

valuable [ˈvæljuəbl] — ценный
 to cost — стоить
 to sell — продать
 to present — подарить
 gift — дар
 unique [juːˈni:k] — уникальный
 thing — вещь
 museum [mjuːˈziəm] — музей
 library [ˈlaɪbrəri] — библиотека
 opportunity [ˌɒpəˈtju:niti] — возможность
 useful [ˈju:sful] — полезный
 item [ˈaɪtəm] — часть, элемент
 to relax [rɪˈlæks] — расслабиться
 to forget [fəˈget] — забыть
 pleasure [ˈplezə] — удовольствие

Sports (Спорт)

Millions of people all over the world go in for sports. It is interesting and good for health. Sports help people to keep fit, to be healthy, to look attractive.

The British like sports very much. Cricket, football, rugby, lawn tennis, squash, table tennis, badminton, canoeing and snooker were invented in Britain.

The first rules for boxing, golf, hockey and horse-racing came from Britain. Cricket match can last five days and end in a draw.

Football began as a contest between two villages without serious rules. Golf was probably invented in Holland but people in Scotland played it for 400 years. At first it was played with wooden balls.

There are a lot of sports and games which are popular both among youngsters and grownups. Sports are included in all educational programmes

in schools and universities. Sport is a part of everyday life in Britain.

The Americans pay much attention to physical fitness. They go in for swimming, skating, bowling, archery, etc. But there are five major American sports: hockey, volleyball, baseball, football and basketball. Basketball and volleyball were invented in America.

Every high school in America offers its students many sports. Many colleges and universities are famous for their sports clubs.

Some unusual kinds of sports were invented in America. They are: windsurfing, skateboarding, triathlon (swimming + bicycle racing + long distance running).

People in Russia are sport-lovers too. Many sports are popular in Russia: hockey, football, weightlifting, lawn tennis, table tennis, basketball, volleyball, figure-skating, swimming, shooting. Most Russian children grow with outdoor winter sports such as skiing and skating.

In all parts of Russia fishing is a very popular activity. All water sports are widespread: swimming, diving, sailing, water skiing. In all schools there is a gym and a sports ground.

Physical education is a compulsory subject on the curriculum of all schools and universities. You can hardly find a person (grownup or young) who does not support his or her favourite sports club, or team, or athlete — they are enthusiastic spectators.

A great attention is paid in our country to organized sports. There are different sporting societies and clubs participating in high-level national and international competitions. Russian sportsmen have excellent sports facilities — palaces of sports, stadiums, sports grounds, swimming-pools, tennis courts, etc. It's no wonder that they often become champions and prizewinners at the world and European championships and also at the Olympic Games.

Words and phrases

- all over the world — во всём мире
 to go in for sports — заниматься спортом
 health [helθ] — здоровье
 to keep fit — быть в хорошей физической форме
 to be healthy — быть здоровым
 to look — выглядеть
 attractive — привлекательный

cricket [ˈkrɪkɪt] — крикет
 football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] — футбол
 rugby [ˈrʌɡbɪ] — регби
 squash [ˈskwɒʃ] — сквош
 table tennis — настольный теннис
 canoeing [kəˈnu:ɪŋ] — гонки на байдарках
 snooker [ˈsnu:kə] — снукер (игра на бильярде)
 to invent — изобретать
 to last — длиться, продолжаться
 to end in a draw [drɔ:] — закончиться вничью
 wooden [ˈwʊdn] — деревянный
 youngsters [ˈjʌŋstəz] — молодёжь
 grownups [ˈgrəʊnʌps] — старшее поколение (взрослые)
 to pay attention — уделять внимание
 bowling [ˈbɔʊlɪŋ] — боулинг
 archery [ˈɑ:tʃəri] — стрельба из лука
 major [ˈmeɪdʒə] — основной
 to offer [ˈɔ:fə] — предлагать
 unusual [ʌnˈju:ʒuəl] — необычный
 weightlifting [ˈweɪt,lɪftɪŋ] — поднятие тяжестей
 figure-skating [ˈfɪɡə,skeɪtɪŋ] — фигурное катание
 widespread [ˈwaɪdspred] — (широко)распространённый
 diving — прыжки в воду
 sailing — парусный спорт
 water skiing — водные лыжи
 to win — выигрывать
 physical education [ˈfɪzɪkəl ,edjuːˈkeɪʃn] — физическое воспитание

compulsory — обязательный
 curriculum [kəˈrɪkjʊləm] — расписание, учебный план
 to support [səˈpɔ:t] — поддерживать, болеть за
 spectator [spekˈteɪtə] — зритель
 organized sports — организованный спорт
 sporting societies and clubs — спортивные общества и клубы
 to participate [pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt] — принимать участие
 high-level national and international competitions — национальные и международные соревнования высокого уровня
 facilities [fəˈsɪlɪtɪz] — сооружение
 no wonder [ˌnəʊˈwʌndə] — неудивительно
 prizewinner [ˈpraɪz,wɪnə] — призёр

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