**Департамент образования города Москвы**

**Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение**

**среднего профессионального образования**

**Колледж связи № 54**

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| УтверждЕН  на заседании методического совета  «\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_ г., протокол №\_\_\_  Председатель методического совета  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_И.А.Павлюк  (подпись) |

**Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств**

**по учебной дисциплине**

«Иностранный язык (английский)»

основной профессиональной образовательной программы

по специальности СПО

210723 «Сети связи и системы коммутации»

(базовая подготовка)

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Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности СПО210723 «Сети связи и системы коммутации» (базовая подготовка) программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**Разработчик(и):**

ГБОУ СПО Колледж связи №54 преподаватель Т.А.Гаврилова

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5. Приложения. Задания для оценки освоения дисциплины

1. **Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств**

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО210723 «Сети связи и системы коммутации» (базовая подготовка) следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональную компетенцию, и общими компетенциями:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности

- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас

Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является 4 семестр-зачет, 6 семестр- дифференцированный зачет.

**2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке**

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций:

Таблица 1.1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Результаты обучения**  **(освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)** | **Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения** |
| *1* | *2* |
| **Умения:** |  |
| общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы | Практические занятия , домашняя работа (составление монологов и диалогов по темам) |
| переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности | Практические занятия, домашняя и аудиторная работа (перевод со словарем) профессионально-ориентированных текстов |
| самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас | Практические занятия, домашняя работа |
| **Знания:** |  |
| лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности | Практические занятия, тесты |

**3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:**

**3.1. Формы и методы оценивания**

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине 210723 «Сети связи и системы коммутации» (базовая подготовка), направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

**3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины**

3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний

1. Перескажите текст по изученной теме.

5 предложений- оценка «3»

10 предложений- оценка «4»

15 предложений- оценка «5»

1. Составьте вопросы и ответьте на них в паре с одногруппником в виде диалога.

5 вопросов- оценка «3»

10 вопросов- оценка «4»

15 вопросов- оценка «5»

1. Самостоятельная работа

Составьте реферат по теме.

1.Моя будущая профессия.

2.Соединенное королевство: интересные факты.

3. США: мой взгляд на страну.

**4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине**

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания. Контроль и оценка осуществляются с использованием следующих форм и методов: тесты.

I. ПАСПОРТ

**Назначение:**

КОМ предназначен для контроля и оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» по специальности СПО210723 «Сети связи и системы коммутации» (базовая подготовка)

**Умения**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

**Знания**

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

Тестовые задания по английскому языку

1.Выберите правильную форму глагола: We thought you … it.

A) To know. B) Know. C) Knew. D) Known

2. Выберите правильную форму глагола: I believed her … a good friend.

A) To be. B) Was. C) Were. D) Be.

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола: Did you hear her …?

A) Cries. B) Cried. C) To cry. D) Cry.

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола: We expected the scientist … at 5 o’clock.

A) Came. B) Come. C) Coming. D) To come.

5. Выберите правильную форму глагола: We watched the sun … .

A) Rise. B) Rose. C) To rise. D) Rises.

6. Выберите правильную форму глагола: He made me … my mind.

A) Changed. B) Change. C) To change. D) Is changed.

7. Выберите правильную форму глагола: I expected him … tomorrow.

A) To come. B) Will come. C) Come. D) Comes.

8. Выберите правильную форму глагола: She would like us … her.

A) Meet. B) To meet. C) Meeting. D) Met.

9. Выберите правильную форму глагола: The bad weather made us … our plans.

A) To change. B) Changed. C) Changing. D) Changes.

10. Выберите правильную форму глагола: She doesn’t like us … so late.

A) Coming. B) Came. C) To come. D) Come.

11. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: .… Tim go to school by taxi?

A) Do. B) Did. C) Does. D) Is.

12. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: I seldom … at discos.

A) To dance. B) Is dancing. C) Dances. D) Dance.

13.Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: He always comes home late, … he?

A) Isn’t. B) Aren’t. C) Don’t. D) Doesn’t.

14 . Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: Do you … the piano or the guitar?

A) Play. B) Plays. C) Is playing. D) Played.

15. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: She … always late for her work.

A) Are. B) To be. C) Been. D) Is.

16. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: My sister … rock music.

A) Likes. B) Liked. C) Like. D) Liking.

17. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: He has tea for breakfast, … he?

A) Doesn’t. B) Didn’t. C) Don’t. D) Isn’t.

18. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: I … very well.

A) Swim. B) Swims. C) Swum. D) Swam. E) Swimming.

19. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: My favourite subject … French.

A) Are. B) Be. C) Been. D) Is.

20. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Present Indefinite: How often does she … her friends?

A) Meeting. B) Meets. C) Meeted. D) Meet.

21. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: We … to the lecture yesterday.

A) Don’t go. B) Shan’t go. C) Didn’t go. D) Didn’t went.

22. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: … they at the cinema a week ago?

A) Were. B) Was. C) Be. D) To be.

23. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: Did you … yesterday’s concert?

A) Like. B) Likes. C) Liked. D) Liken.

24. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: How many rooms … there in their old flat?

A) Was. B) Will be. C) Be. D) Were.

25. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: Who … to the bank last Friday?

A) Goes. B) Go. C) Went. D) Was going.

26. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: These students … to study German a year ago.

A) Begin. B) Begins. C) Began. D) Begun.

27. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: … you sleep well yesterday?

A) Do. B) Did. C) Are. D) Does.

28. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: They … fly to Washington last year.

A) Didn’t. B) Don’t. C) Shan’t. D) Won’t.

29. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: He … in Paris in 1989.

A) Is living. B) Lives. C) Lived. D) Live.

30. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Indefinite: We … to the radio programme last night.

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**Колледж связи № 54**

**Темы рефератов**

по дисциплине*«Иностранный язык (английский)»*

1. Моя будущая профессия.
2. Соединенное королевство: интересные факты.
3. США: мой взгляд на страну.

**Критерии оценки:**

* оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если выполнены все требования по оформлению и содержанию (см. указания по выполнению самостоятельных работ)
* оценка «хорошо», если есть 1-2 недочета по выполнению требований по оформлению и содержанию;
* оценка «удовлетворительно», если есть 3-4 недочета по выполнению требований по оформлению и содержанию;
* оценка «неудовлетворительно»,

если есть больше 5 недочетов по выполнению требований по оформлению и содержанию

Составитель \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Т.А.Гаврилова

(подпись)

« 25 » июня 2013 г.

**Департамент образования города Москвы**

**Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение**

**среднего профессионального образования**

**Колледж связи № 54**

**Комплект текстов**

**для составления монологических высказываний**

по дисциплине*«Иностранный язык (английский)»*

**Критерии оценки:**

* оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если студент устно составил и пересказал без ошибок 15 или более предложений ;
* оценка «хорошо», если студент устно составил и пересказал 10-15 предложений с 1-2 лексическими или грамматическими ошибками;
* оценка «удовлетворительно», если студент устно составил и пересказал 5-10 предложений с 3-5 лексическими или грамматическими ошибками;
* оценка «неудовлетворительно», если студент устно составил и пересказал менее 5 предложений с более чем 6 лексическими или грамматическими ошибками

Составитель \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Т.А.Гаврилова

(подпись)

«25» июня 2013 г.

**Раздел 1**

**1-1 Summer Holidays**

The beach is a traditional summer destination for thousands of people. Everyone wants to go to the beach! Sun, surf, and sand are a magnetic lure for millions of visitors. The wealth of things to do includes sunbathing, jogging, boating, fishing and surfing. Ever presented breezes keep the temperature comfortable and the water warn.

Beach cities are the centres for easygoing life styles. The newest trends in youth culture often originate there. For example, the roller-skating craze started on the Venice boardwalk.

Though sea, sun and sand are the same, people try to go to a different place every year, because fauna, and flora, and the air are different.

Spending holidays on the beach is a great rest though many people combine sunbathing with visiting museums and places of interest.

**Questions:**

1. What is traditional destination for summer holidays?   
2. Why do people want to go to the beach?   
3. What can people do at the beach?   
4. What makes temperature?   
5. What often originates in the beach cities?   
6. Why do people go to a different places?   
**Vocabulary:**

beach — пляж   
surf — прибой   
sunbathing — прием солнечных ванн   
jogging — медленный бег, прогулки   
boating — лодочные прогулки   
breeze — бриз, легкий ветерок   
holidays — каникулы, отпуск

**1-3 My Favourite English Writer**

It's said that none of the British writers of our age enjoyed such popularity all over the world as Agatha Christie did. Her works were translated into many languages, and scores of films were made using them as the script.

The name of Agatha Christie is a synonym for high-class detective story, as well as Pele is a symbol of football, and Marilyn Monroe is an embodiment of femininity. According to Agatha Christie herself, she began to write just to imitate her sister whose stories had already been published in magazines.

And suddenly Agatha Christie became famous as if by miracle. Having lost her father at an early age, the prospective writer didn't receive even fairly good education. During the First World War she was a nurse, then she studied pharmacology. Twenty years later she worked in a military hospital at the beginning of the Second World War.

The favourite personages of the "queen of detective story" are the detective Hercules Poirot and the sedate Miss Marple who carry out investigations in noisy London and delusive quiet countryside. The composition of her stories is very simple: a comparatively closed space with a limited number of characters, who are often plane or train passengers, tourists, hotel guests or residents of a cosy old village.

Everyone is suspected! Murders in the books of Agatha Christie are committed in most unsuitable places: in the vicar's garden or in an old abbey; corpses are found in someone's libraries being murdered with the help of tropical fishes, a poker, candelabra, a dagger or poison. Once Agatha Christie wrote: "Some ten years will pass after my death, and nobody will even remember me...". The writer was mistaken.

Agatha Christie's novels are very popular now. People of all continents read and reread "The Oriental Express", "Ten Little Negroes", "The Bertram Hotel", "The Corpse in the library" and other of her novels time and again, enjoy films made by her works, and one can hardly find a country where people do not know her name.

**Questions:**

1. Why did Agatha Christie begin to write?   
2. The prospective writer didn't receive education, did she?  
3. What are the favourite personages of Agatha Christie?   
4. Is the composition of Agatha Christie stories simple?   
5. Name the best of her published works.

**Vocabulary:**

scores of films — десятки фильмов   
embodiment — воплощение femininity — женственность   
prospective — будущий investigation — расследование   
delusive — обманчивый vicar — аптекарь   
corpse — труп poker -- кочерга   
candelabra — канделябр

**1-5 Foreign Languages in Our Life**

Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing. Nowadays it's especially important to know foreign languages.

Some people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying foreign languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider.

I study English. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Over 300 million people speak it is as a mother tongue.

The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations.

English language is a wonderful language. It's the language of the great literature. It's the language of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens and others. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It's the language of computers technology.

The great German poet Goethe once said, «He, who knows no foreign language, doesn't know his own one ». That's why in order to understand oneself and environment one has to learn foreign languages.

I think, that to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

**Questions:**

1 .Is it an easy thing to learn a foreign language?  
2. Why do people learn foreign languages?  
3. Do you know any foreign language?  
4. Where do the native speakers of English live?  
5. What can you say about the English language?

**Vocabulary:**

author — автор   
outlook — кругозор   
official — официальный   
mother tongue — родной язык   
effort — усилие

**Раздел 2**

**2-1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The larger island is Great Britain, which consists of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. The smaller island is Ireland and there are about five thousand small islands.

The country’s shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea. The English channel separates Great Britain from the continent.

The total area of the U.K. is 244.000 square kilometers with a population of 56 million. It is one of the most populated countries in the world. The average density of population is very high: about 220 people per square kilometer. The greater part of the population is urban. About 80 percent of people live in numerous towns and cities. More then seven million people live in London area. Very often the inhabitants of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are called English.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. There are many mountains in Scotland, Wales and northwest of England but they are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain. The northern part of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands. Scotland is also famous for its beautiful lakes, which are called Lochs.

The mountains in G.B. are not very high. There are many rivers in G.B., but they are not very long. The Themes is the deepest, the longest and the most important river in England.

The climate of G.B. is mild. It is not very cold in winter and hot in summer. The average temperature in January is about 5C above zero. February is the coldest month in the year. The summers are cool and rainy. July is the warmest month. There is much rain and fog in autumn and winter. October is the rainiest month in the year.

**2-3 The History of London**

More than two thousand years ago the early Britons established a settlement on the north bank of the Thames. The site had many advantages. It was defended on two sides by rivers. It lay in the center of the most fertile region. The old Britons gave the town its name, Lyndin, the Romans made it the center of their colony, the Germanic invaders tied to burn and destroy it, the victorious Normans made it the capital of the country. So the physical layout of contemporary London is the end product of complex historical events and growth forces.

The fort of Londinium, founded by the Romans in the 1st century AD, and the administrative center established at Westminster 1000 years later served as the nuclei for following development in Central London.  
At the time of the Roman occupation of Britain in the 1st century AD, London was already a town of considerable importance, in the 2th century King Alfred made London the capital of his kingdom. After William the Conqueror established himself in England, he began construction of the Tower of London, intending it as a citadel to overawe the populace. Many Normans settled in London and erected imposing edifices.

Throughout the Middle Ages the development of London was slow and was repeatedly arrested by wars, epidemics and commercial crises. The opening by Queen Elizabeth 1 of the Royal Exchange in 1566 marked the growth of the city expanded it might become too powerful. Queen Elizabeth 1 issued a proclamation prohibiting the construction of any new building within a radius of 4,8 km outside the city gates.

In 1665, during the Great Plague, nearly 70,000 Londoners died of to the disease with a period of a year. The epidemic was followed by the Great Fire of 1666, which destroyed most of the walled section of the city. Because the Rebuilding Act of 1667 stipulated that only stone and brick be used, the new buildings that rose from the ruins bore little resemblance to the quaint wooden dwellings of old London.

During the 19th century many suburbs were incorporated into Greater London, all the bridges in the city were rebuilt in stone, and the streets were furnished first with gas, and later with electric, illumination.

During World War 1 London was the object of frequent raids by German airplanes and zeppelins. The city was heavily bombed during World War 2. About 10,000 persons wee killed. Among the celebrated buildings either damaged or destroyed were the Tower of London, the British Museum, Houses of Parliament, St. Paul’s Cathedral, Buckingham palace, many railway stations also were severely damaged.  
After the war, by the end of the 1950s most of the war damage in London was repaired. As a result of the reconstruction the skyline of the city began changing. Tall buildings were built, such as The London StockExchange, the General Post Office. Homes, shops, schools and a cultural center were built, and important landmarks were preserved.  
Considerable controversy followed the demolition of several historical or architecturally interesting areas sacrificed for the construction of high-rise office and apartment buildings.

**2-5 English customs and traditions**

If you want to know more about the history of life of different countries you must study there traditions. English people carefully keep up their traditions. Many of them are connected with the capital of Great Britain - London. One well known traditional ceremony is  “The Ceremony of the keys” which takes place nightly at the famous London Tower. At 9.53 p.m. the Chief Warder takes the keys to  the Bloody Tower, where the present guard is waiting for them. "Halt! Who goes there?" - the guards ask. “The Keys”, is the reply. “Whose keys?” Asks the guard. The Chief Warder answers: "Queen Elisabeth's keys". "Advance, Queen Elisabeth's keys. All's well. " - tis the final answer before the warder marches from one Tower to another, locking the gates.  At 10 sharp the Chief Warder proceeds to the Queen's house to return the keys from the Tower.

English traditions are commonly celebrated on holidays: Christmas, Easter, Halloween, Guy Fawkes Night, St. Valentines Day, etc. Christmas is more important for the than any other holiday. People travel from all parts of the country to be with their families on the 25th of December. English people decorate Christmas trees with flashing lights, wrapping paper and glass balls. They decorate their houses with holly and mistletoe. Special foods are also enjoyed like baked puddings and the traditional Christmas Turkey.Children wait for the presents from Santa Claus, a mythical man, who lives in the North pole and makes toys for children. On Christmas he visits the homes of good children and leaves them presents in their socks. Children put their socks at the foot of the bed or a fireplace. Another colourful holiday is Halloween. It has been celebrated for hundreds of years. On this day children dress in funny ghostly costumes and knock at their neighbour's doors. After shouting "Trick or treat" they get gifts of sweets or money. But more than 2000 years ago it wasn't a merry holiday. It was the time when the Lord of Dead gathered the souls of dead and presented them to Druid Heaven on October 31. At that time people believed that all the evil forces appeared in the darkness on that day. To frighten them people made fires. So nowadays Englishmen take turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, cut holes in them and place candles inside. There is one more holiday, which has a great significance especially for young lovers, St. Valentine's Day. It is celebrated on the 14th of February. Valentine's Day is sweethearts' day when people in love express their affections for each other. The message is - "Will you be my Valentine?" Valentines used to be for young lovers, but nowadays grandparents, cousins and friends of any age express their affection through a small gift or a card. The customs of celebrating St. Valentine's Day dates back to the festivals called Lupercalia. There were games for girls to find their sweetheart for the coming year. It was a pagan custom, but it survived when Christianity came. In the 7-th century it got the name St. Valentine's Day. St. Valentine's had has a long and romantic history. The Romans carried it to England as a pagan festival, combined with the Christian religion, it formed a good tradition. Nowadays Valentine's Day is celebrated in many countries. Mostly the gifts of cards and flowers are presented on that day. These are the most exciting holidays in England, I think. As we can see they make the life of people richer and happier, make them feel proud of their country, its history and culture.

## 2-7 «OPERATING SYSTEMS»

When computers were first introduced in the 1940's and 50's, every program written had to provide instruc­tions that told the computer how to use devices such as the printer, how to store information on a disk, as well as how to perform several other tasks not necessarily related to the program. The additional program instruc­tions for working with hardware devices were very com­plex, and time-consuming. Programmers soon realized it would be smarter to develop one program that could control the computer's hardware, which others programs could have used when they needed it. With that, the first operating system was born.

Today, operating systems control and manage the use of hardware devices such as the printer or mouse. They also provide disk management by letting you store infor­mation in files. The operating system also lets you run programs such as the basic word processor. Lastly, the operating system provides several of its own commands that help you to use the computer.

**DOS** is the most commonly used PC operating system. DOS is an abbreviation for disk operating system. DOS was developed by a company named Microsoft. MS-DOS is an abbreviation for «Microsoft DOS». When IBM first released the IBM PC in 1981, IBM licensed DOS from Microsoft for use on the PC and called it PC-DOS. From the users perspective, PC-DOS and MS-DOS are the same, each providing the same capabilities and commands.

The version of DOS release in 1981 was 1.0. Over the past decade, DOS has undergone several changes. Each time the DOS developers release a new version, they in­crease the version number.

**Windows NT** (new technology) is an operating system developed by Microsoft. NT is an enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows 3.0, 3.1 programs. NT re­quires a 386 processor or greater and 8 Mb of RAM. For the best NT performance, you have to use a 486 proces­sor with about 16 Mb or higher. Unlike the Windows, which runs on top of DOS, Windows NT is an operating system itself. However, NT is DOS compatible. The ad­vantage of using NT over Windows is that NT makes bet­ter use of the PC's memory management capabilities.

**OS/2** is a PC operating system created by IBM. Like NT, OS/2 is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse. Also like NT, OS/2 performs best when you are using a powerful system. Many IBM-based PCs are shipped with OS/2 preinstalled.

**UNIX** is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system. Traditionally, UNIX was run on a larger mini computers to which users accessed the systems using terminals and not PC's. UNIX allowed each user to simultaneously run the programs they desired. Unlike NT and OS/2, UNIX is not DOS compatible. Most users would not purchase UNIX for their own use.

**Windows 95 & 98 (Windows 2000)** are the most popular user-oriented operating systems with a friendly interface and multitasking capabilities. The usage of Windows 95 and its enhanced version Windows 98 is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly. Windows 95 and 98 are DOS compatible, so all programs written for DOS may work under the new operating system.

Windows 95 requires 486 processor with 16 megabytes of RAM or Pentium 75-90 with 40 megabytes of free hard disk space.

***Vocabulary:***

**complex** — сложный

**to consume** — потреблять

**consumer** — потребитель

**to realize** — понять, осознать

**smart** — умный

**decade** — декада, десятилетие

**version** — версия

**to enhance** — увеличивать, расширять

**top** — верх, вершина

**on top of DOS —** «сверху», на основе ДОС

**are shipped** — поставляются

**compatible** — совместимый

**with a click of a mouse** — одним щелчком кнопки мыши

**access** — доступ

**to allow** — позволять

**multiple users** — многочисленные пользователи

**simultaneously** — одновременно

**to desire** — желать

**to ship** — поставлять, доставлять

**2-9 Places to visit in London**

London draws people from all over the world. Some come on business, while others come to study, work or on holiday. London is naturally a very English city and it is very cosmopolitan, containing goods, food and entertainment, as well as people, from many countries of the world.

London spreads its influence over much of the southern areas of England, giving work to millions of people who live not only in the inner city areas but in surrounding districts.

There is much in London which fascinates visitors and inspires the affection of Londoners: the splendor of the royal palaces and the Houses of Parliament, the dignity of St. Paul's Cathedral and as well as many monuments and beautiful parks.

London shows examples of buildings that express all the different periods of its history.

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the Sovereign. The daily ceremony of the Changing of the Guards takes place in its courtyard. The palace was built in 1703 by the Duke of Buckingham.

Piccadilly Circus has become an important meeting point – for locals as well as sightseers. At its heart is a bronze fountain topped by a figure of a winded archer, known as Eros, the pagan god of love.

This area is now famous for its theatres, clubs and shops.

Whitehall is a street in central London running from Trafalgar Square to the Houses of Parliament and containing many important buildings and government offices, such as the Treasury and Admiralty. In the centre of the roadway stands the Cenotaph, the memorial to the fallen of both world wars. The Prime Minister's residence at No. 10 Downing Street is directly connected to Whitehall.

London is always full of life. The streets are crowded with traffic. High 'double-decker' buses rise above the smaller cars and vans.

The city of London today is the financial powerhouse of the country and one of the chief commercial centers of the western world.

The city has its own Lord Major, its own Government and its own police force. Here the medieval buildings stand side by side with modern glass high-rise offices.

The parks of London provide a welcome contrast to the great built-up areas. St.James's Park, Green Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens are linked together. They form 313 hectares of open parkland in the heart of London.

|  |
| --- |
| **2- 11Climate in Great Britain**  The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate.  There are 3 things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current — the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer.  So, the British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.  It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say «It's raining cats and dogs».  Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.    **Questions:**  1.Does the Gulf Stream flow from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England? 2. What kind of climate does Great Britain have? 3. Why does the United Kingdom have an insular climate? 4. What are three main features that determine the climate of Great Britain? 5. Why are the English ports ice-free? 6. Are the English rivers frozen during winter? 7. Is it very hot in Britain in summer? 8. What reputation does the weather of the United Kingdom have? 9. Does it rain very often? 10, What happens when there is a heavy fog in Great Britain? |
|  |

**2- 13 Developing of Telecommunications**

I would like to tell you about telecommunications and their developing.

We can not deny the role of telecommunications in our life. The Internet, phones, telegraph, cell phones, radio, television are all the means of communication or telecommunication. Nowadays we live in information era, when information is the key and engine of progress. Our society needs perfect means of information exchange that is why all types of telecommunication are under the permanent developing.

Currently hundreds of millions of people use wireless communication means. Cell phone is no longer a symbol of prestige but a tool, which lets to use working time more effectively. Considering that the main service of a mobile connection operator is providing high quality connection, much attention in the telecommunication market is paid to the spectrum of services that cell network subscriber may receive.

Today we can easily connect to the Internet using our cell phone or to take a picture or to take a short movie, using our video cell phone.

Late in the nineteenth century, communication facilities were augmented by a new invention — telephone. In the USA its use expanded slowly and by 1900 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company controlled 855,000 telephones.

After 1900, telephone installations extended much more rapidly in all the wealthier countries. The number of telephones in use in the world grew at almost 100 per cent per decade. But long-distance telephone services gradually developed and began to compete with telegraphic business. A greater contribution to long-range communication came with the development of wireless technology.

Before the outbreak of the First World War wireless telegraphy was established as a means of regular communication with ships at sea and provided a valuable supplement to existing telegraph lines. In the next few years the telephone systems of all the chief countries were connected with each other by radio. Far more immediate was the influence that radio had through broadcasting and by television, which followed it at an interval of about twenty-five years.

Telephones are as much a part of infrastructure of our society as roads or electricity, and competition will make them cheaper. Losses from lower prices will be countered by higher usage. Most important of all, by cutting out the need to install costly cables and microwave transmitters, the new telephones could be a boon to the remote and poor regions of the earth. Even today, half the world's population lives more than two hours away from a telephone.

Satellite phones are not going to deliver all their benefits at once.

Lots of other new communication services — on-line film libraries, personal computers that can send video-clips and sound-bites as easily as they can be used for writing letters, terrestrial mobile-telephone systems cheap enough to replace old sets — are already technically possible.

**Questions:**

1. What means of telecommunication do you know?  
2. Why do we try to develop all types of telecommunication?  
3. Can we connect to the Internet using our cell phone today?  
4. What was invented late in the nineteenth century?  
5. What technology made a great contribution to a long-range communication?  
6. Was there wireless telegraphy as a means of regular communication before the outbreak of the First World War?  
7. What new telecommunication services do you know?

Vocabulary:   
telecommunication — телекоммуникация, дальняя связь; телефон, телеграф, радио  
to develop — развивать, совершенствовать  
to deny — отрицать, отказываться от .  
cell phone — мобильный телефон  
exchange — обмен

**2- 15 -1 Big Ben**

Big Ben is one of London's best-known landmarks, and looks most spectacular at night when the clock faces are illuminated. You even know when parliament is in session, because a light shines above the clock face.

The four dials of the clock are 23 feet square, the minute hand is 14 feet long and the figures are 2 feet high. Minutely regulated with a stack of coins placed on the huge pendulum, Big Ben is an excellent timekeeper, which has rarely stopped.

The name Big Ben actually refers not to the clock-tower itself, but to the thirteen ton bell hung within. The bell was named after the first commissioner of works, Sir Benjamin Hall.

This bell came originally from the old Palace of Westminster, it was given to the Dean of St. Paul's by William III. Before returning to Westminster to hang in its present home, it was refashioned in Whitechapel in 1858. The BBC first broadcast the chimes on the 31st December 1923 - there is a microphone in the turret connected to Broadcasting House.

During the second world war in 1941, an incendiary bomb destroyed the Commons chamber of the Houses of Parliament, but the clock tower remained intact and Big Ben continued to keep time and strike away the hours, its unique sound was broadcast to the nation and around the world, a welcome reassurance of hope to all who heard it.

There are even cells within the clock tower where Members of Parliament can be imprisoned for a breach of parliamentary privilege, though this is rare; the last recorded case was in 1880.

The tower is not open to the general public, but those with a "special interest" may arrange a visit to the top of the Clock Tower through their local.

**Раздел 3**

**3-1 The United States of America**

The USA is the most powerful and highly developed country of the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The USA is separated from Canada in the north by the 49th parallel and the Great Lakes, and from Mexico in the south by a line following the Rio Grande River and continuing across the highlands to the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometres.

The continental part of the USA consists of the highland regions and two lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachia mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west.

Between the Cordillera and the Appalachian Mountains are the central lowlands which are called the prairie, and eastern lowlands called the Mississippi valley.   
The principal rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the longest river in the world (7,330 km) and the Hudson river. The climate of the USA differs greatly from one part of the country to another. The coldest climate is in the northern part, where there is heavy snow in winter and the temperature may go down to 40 degrees below zero. The south has a subtropical climate, with temperature as high as 49 degrees in summer.

The population of the United States of America is about 250 million people, who are called Americans. Most of the people live in towns and the population of the countryside is becoming smaller and smaller.

For many decades the USA has been the place where lots of people sought refuge from persecution for political or religious beliefs. That's why in America there are representatives of practically all racial and national groups. There are about 25 million Negroes in the country and a little over half a million Indians.

The capital of the USA is Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia. Washington is a beautiful administrative city with practically no industry. The USA is a highly developed industrial state. Its agriculture is also highly mechanized. There are coal-mines in the Cordillera Mountains, in the Kansas City region. Iron is mined near the Great Lakes. The USA has rich oil-fields in California, Texas and some other regions. It occupies one of the first places among the countries of the world for production of coal, iron and oil.

The USA has a highly developed motor-ear industry. It would be no exaggeration to say that cars have become the symbol of American way of life. The vehicles produced at such companies as Ford and the General Motors are known world-wide. The motor-car industry is concentrated in and around Detroit. Ship-building is developed along the Atlantic coast and in San Francisco. The textile industry is to be found in the north-east and in the south of the country.

The USA has a highly developed railway system. It also has the best network of roads in the world. They are called highways.

The USA is a federal country of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The political life of the country has always been dominated by the two major parties: the Democratic party and the Republican party. At an election time they contest presidency and the majority of seats in the Congress. The Congress is the highest legislative body of the country. It consists of two chambers — the House of Representatives and the Senate. The President, elected by the whole nation for four years, is head of the state and the Government.

**Questions:**

1. What kind of state is the USA?   
2. Where is it situated?   
3. What is the USA washed by in the east and in the west?   
4. What is the USA separated from Canada by?   
5. What is the total area of the country?   
6. What are the principal rivers of the USA?   
7. What is the population of the country?   
8. Where do most people live?   
9. What did many people seek in the USA?   
10. Why are there representatives of all racial and national groups in America?   
11. Where is the capital of the country situated?   
12. Is the agriculture in America highly mechanized?   
13. What raw materials is America rich in?   
14. What has become the symbol of American way of life?   
15. Where is the motor-car industry situated?   
16. Where is the textile industry to be found?   
17. Has the USA a highly developed railway system?   
18. How many states are there in the USA?   
19. By what party has the political life in America been dominated?   
20. What do the two parties contest at an election time?   
21. What is the highest legislative body of the country?   
**Vocabulary:**

powerful — мощный   
western — западный   
eastern — восточный   
highland regions — возвышенность   
lowland regions — низменность   
prairie — прерии   
to seek (sought, sought) refuge — искать убежище   
persecution — преследование   
political and religious beliefs — политические и религиозные убеждения   
rich oil fields — богатые месторождения нефти   
California — Калифорния   
It would be no exaggeration, o say — не будет преувеличением сказать, что   
symbol — символ   
textile — текстильная промышленность   
network of roads — сеть дорог   
to contest presidency — оспаривать, претендовать на пост президента   
the majority of seats in the Congress — большинство мест в конгрессе   
the highest legislative body — высший законодательный орган   
chamber — палата

**3-3 New York**

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest seaport. It is the business centre of the United States. New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river. In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, say, Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers.

There are five districts in the city: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the central and the oldest part of the city. It is the district of business and finance. It is here in Wall Street that many business offices, banks and the world famous New York stock exchange are situated. The New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries.

The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometres. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people. Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities. They settled here during the immigration in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

A traveller who visits New York for the first time wonders at the modern architecture. The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence. This statue and a few 18th and 19th century churches, hospitals, newspaper offices and other buildings are the only examples of "old" architecture in New York. Wherever your eyes travel, everywhere you can see sky-scrapers.

New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses. The mouth of the Hudson river makes an excellent harbour for numerous passengers and cargo ships from all over the world. Speaking about New York one can't but mention the outstanding role, the city plays, in the cultural life of the country.

New York has many museums and art galleries which have collected works of art of many peoples and of all times. Many of them are on constant display in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of Art. Most of the theatres and cinemas are in or near Broadway, the longest street and the biggest shopping district in New York. The Metropolitan and Modern Arts Museums attract many visitors.

**Questions:**

1. What is the largest city in the USA?  
   2. Where is New York situated?  
   3. When was the city founded?  
   4. How many districts are there in New York?  
   5. What is the central and the oldest part of New York?  
   6. In which district are many offices situated?  
   7. What is the population of New York?  
   8. People of how many nationalities live in the city?  
   9. What does a traveler who comes to New York for the first time wonder at?  
   10. How and when did the Statue of Liberty appear in New York?  
   11. Which industries are situated in New York?  
   12. What is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river?  
   13. What are the names of art museums situated in New York?  
   14. In what street are most of the theatres and cinemas situated?

**3-5 Holidays in the USA**

Probably the most widely celebrated holidays in the United States of America are Thanksgiving, Independence Day and Christmas.

Thanksgiving Day is marked on the fourth Thursday of November. On this day Americans thank their God for his blessings. Families gather together for a traditional dinner which includes roast turkey and pumpkin pie.

Independence Day is marked on the 4th of July as the birthday of the United States as a free and independent nation. Generally, picnics, parades and firework displays are held all over the country on this day.

Christmas is the most important religious holiday for Christians. Gift-giving is very common at Christmas. American children look forward to Christmas morning, when they find gifts brought by Santa Claus.

Other important holidays are Easter, Labour Day and Memorial Day. Labour Day is observed on the 1st Monday of September to honour the working people. Memorial Day, on the 4th Monday of May, is a day when the dead of all wars are remembered.

**3-7 Education**

Education is not mentioned in the Constitution, nor is there any federal department of education, so the matter is left to individual states. Education is free and compulsory in all states, however, from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18).

At 6 years of age children go to elementary school, or first grade (the second year is "grade 2" etc.). At elementary school the emphasis is placed on the basic skills (speaking, reading, writing, and arithmetic), though the general principle throughout the American school system is that children should be helped to develop their own interests.

Children move on to high school in the ninth grade, where they continue until the twelfth grade. There are two basic types of high school: one with a more academic curriculum, preparing students for admission to college, and the other offering primarily vocational education (training in a skill or trade).

The local school board decides which courses are compulsory There is great freedom of choice, however, and an important figure in high schools is the guidance counsellor, who advises the students on what courses to take on the basis of their career choices and the frequent tests defining abilities and propensities.

In order to receive the high school diploma necessary in most states to get into college, students must accumulate a minimum number of credits, which are awarded for the successful completion of each one- or half-year course. Students hoping to be admitted to the more famous universities require far more than the minimum number of credits and must also have good grades (the mark given on the basis of course work and a written examination).

Extracurricular activity (such as playing for one of the schools sports teams) is also very important in the American school system and is taken into consideration by colleges and employers.

**Департамент образования города Москвы**

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**среднего профессионального образования**

**Колледж связи № 54**

**Комплект текстов**

**для составления диалогов (вопросов и ответов по теме)**

по дисциплине*«Иностранный язык (английский)»*

**Критерии оценки:**

* оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если студент устно составил и ответил без ошибок на 15 или более вопросов ;
* оценка «хорошо», если студент устно составил и ответил на 10-15 вопросов с 1-2 лексическими или грамматическими ошибками;
* оценка «удовлетворительно», если студент устно составил и ответил на 5-10 вопросов с 3-5 лексическими или грамматическими ошибками;
* оценка «неудовлетворительно», если студент устно составил и ответил на менее 5 вопросов с более чем 6 лексическими или грамматическими ошибками

Составитель \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Т.А.Гаврилова

(подпись)

«25» июня 2013 г.

**Раздел 1**

**1-2 My Future Profession**

Finishing school is the beginning of the independent life for millions of school leavers. Many roads are opened before them: vocational and technical schools, institutes and universities. But it is not an easy thing to choose a profession out of more than 2,000 existing in the world. Some pupils follow the advice of their parents, others can't decide even after leaving school.

As for me, I made my choice long ago. I want to become a teacher of the Ukrainian language and literature. My choice of this occupation didn't come as a sudden flash. During all school years literature was my favourite subject. I've read a lot of books by Ukrainian and foreign writers. I understand that reading books helps people in self education and in solving different life problems.

I would like to teach my pupils to enjoy reading, to encourage them to learn our national language and literature, which is the source of national culture. It is known that teaching is a very specific and difficult job. It shouldn't be taken easily. The teacher is a person who is learning as well as teaching all his life.

Most jobs can be done within the usual office hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., but teacher's work is never done and evenings are usually spent in marking exercise-books and preparing for the next lesson.

Teachers do not only teach their subjects. They develop their pupils' intellect, form their views and characters, their attitudes to life and to other people. It's a great responsibility and the teacher must be a model of competence himself.

It's not as easy as it may seem at first. But I think that love for children combined with the knowledge I'll get at the University would be quite enough to succeed in my work.

I'm applying to the philological department and I am sure my dream will come true sooner or later.

**Vocabulary:**

1. What roads are opened before school leavers?   
2. Is it an easy thing to choose a profession out of more than 2,000 existing in the world?   
3. What does reading books help in?   
4. Why is teaching a very specific and difficult job?   
5. What would be enough to succeed in your work?   
  
Vocabulary:   
independent — независимый   
school leaver — выпускник   
to exist — существовать  
to follow the advice — следовать совету   
to make a choice — делать выбор   
sudden flash — неожиданная вспышка   
source — источник   
office hours — "присутственные часы"

**1-4 The Weather in England**

The English say «Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather\*. It happens because the weather changes more often than in other countries. British winters are mild and springs are cool because of the winds that blow from the Atlantic Ocean. They blow 2 days out of every 3.

In spring sunshine and showers follow each other so often during the day that an umbrella or a raincoat is absolutely necessary in England. The weather changes so frequently that it is difficult to forecast. It is not unusual for people to complain that the weathermen were wrong.

The weather in spring is generally mild but sometimes the days are really fresh. Spring is the season when nature awakens from its long winter sleep: the temperature grows, the sky becomes blue, and the sun grows warmer. Everything is full of new life again. The days grow longer and warmer; the ground gets covered with green grass.

Summer is the hottest season in England. The sunrays become hot, the days are long, and the nights are short and warm. It's time for holidays, when people go to the seaside for sunbathing and swimming. It usually gets hot in July. The summer nights are short, but they are wonderful.

As for autumn it isn't so nice. It's a season of winds and beautiful sunsets. The leaves turn yellow and reddish and fall to the ground and the birds migrate to warm countries. In autumn the days become shorter. A spell of sunny weather in September is called Indian summer or «Golden Autumn». In England September and October are warm and dry, but November is the foggiest month. Late autumn is generally an unpleasant season. Everything begins to take a different colour. The trees look bare. The flowers have faded away. The sky is overcast with low clouds. Everything looks gloomy.

In winter in England they can hardly forecast their weather. Sometimes it rains and sometimes it snows. In England it isn't so cold in winter as in our country and they don't get so much snow as we get here in Ukraine. The rivers in England never freeze, that's why children there go skating very seldom. When there are 8 degrees of frost in England everyone complains of hazards.

**Questions:**

1. What do the English say about their weather?  
2. What winters and springs do the English have?  
3. Are umbrella and raincoat absolutely unnecessary things in England?  
4. What is the hottest season in England?  
5. What people do in summer?  
6. What happens in autumn?  
7. What weather do the English have in winter?  
8. Is it as cold in England as in our country?

**1-6 Mass Media**

Mass media are one of the most characteristic features of modern civilization. People are united into one global community with the help of mass media. People can learn about what is happening in the world very fast using mass media. The mass media include newspapers, magazines, radio and television.

The earliest kind of mass media was newspaper. The first newspaper was Roman handwritten newssheet called «Acta Diurna» started in 59 B.C. Magazines appeared in 1700's. They developed from newspapers and booksellers' catalogs. Radio and TV appeared only in 20th century.

The most exciting and entertaining kind of mass media is television. It brings moving pictures and sounds directly to people's homes. So one can see events in faraway places just sitting in his or her chair.

Radio is widespread for its portability. It means that radios can easily be carried around. People like listening to the radio on the beach or picnic, while driving a car or just walking down the street. The main kind of radio entertainment is music.

Newspapers can present and comment on the news in much detail in comparison to radio and TV newscasts. Newspapers can cover much more events and news.

Magazines do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events. They provide more profound analysis of events of preceeding week. Magazines are designed to be kept for a longer time so they have cover and binding and are printed on better paper.

**Questions:**

1. What kinds of mass media do you know?  
2. What was the earliest kind of mass media?  
3. Why is the television so exciting?  
4. What is the reason for widespread use of radios?  
5. What advantages do newspapers have over the other kinds of mass media?  
6. What is the difference between a newspaper and a magazine?

Vocabulary:   
feature — черта mass media — средства массовой информации  
handwritten — написанный от руки newssheet — листовка  
bookseller — книготорговец entertaining — развлекательный  
portability — портативность newcast — обзор новостей  
to focus — сосредоточиваться profound — глубокий  
cover — обложка binding — переплет

**Раздел 2**

**2-2The British Parliament**

The British Parliament is the oldest in the world. It originated in the 12th century as Witenagemot, the body of wise counselors whom the King needed to consult pursuing his policy.

**1.** The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the Queen as its head.

**2.** The House of Commons plays the major role in law-making.

**3.**  It consists of Members of Parliament (called MPs for short).

**4.** Each of them represents an area in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

MPs are elected either at a general election or at a by-election following the death or retirement.

**5.**Parliamentary elections are held every 5 years and it is the Prime Minister who decides on the exact day of the election.

**6.** The minimum voting age is 18.

And the voting is taken by secret ballot. The election campaign lasts about 3 weeks,

**7.** The British parliamentary system depends on political parties.

**8.** The party which wins the majority of seats forms the government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister.

**9.** The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs from his party to become the cabinet of ministers.

**10.**Each minister is responsible for a particular area in the government.

The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and "shadow cabinet". The leader of the opposition is a recognized post in the House of Commons. The parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government and they only meet together on symbolic occasions, such as coronation of a new monarch or the opening of the parliament. In reality, the House of Commons is the one of three which has true power.

**11.** The House of Commons is made up of six hundred and fifty elected members, it is presided over by the speaker, a member acceptable to the whole house.

MPs sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The first 2 rows of seats are occupied by the leading members of both parties (called "front benches") The back benches belong to the rank-and-life MPs.

**12.** Each session of the House of Commons lasts for 160-175 days.

**13.**  The House of Lords has more than 1000 members, although only about 250 take an active part in the work in the house.

**14.** Members of this Upper House are not elected, they sit there because of their rank, the chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor.

And he sits on a special seat, called "Woolsack" The members of the House of Lords debate the bill after it has been passed by the House of Commons.

**15.** Some changes may be recommended and the agreement between the two houses is reached by negotiations.

**2-4 Conan Doyle**

Many years ago a young doctor began to write stories about a man who was a detective. Readers liked his stories because they were very interesting and the doctor decided to become a writer. The doctor was Conan Doyle and he wrote about Sherlock Holmes.

Conan Doyle wrote his first story about Sherlock Holmes in 1887. In this story the detective meets his friend Dr. Watson. Holmes and Watson lived at 221 В Baker Street in London.

Many discussions take place about where 221 В was. There is no house there now. But a large company has its office near the place. This company answers twenty or so letters which still come every week to Sherlock Holmes, 221В Baker Street.

Most come from the United States and many people ask if Mr. Holmes can help them with some problem.

The company answers saying that, «Mr. Sherlock Holmes is no longer working as a detective».

There is a pub in London called Sherlock Holmes. One of the rooms in the pub is Sherlock Holmes' room. It has many things the room in Conan Doyle's stories had — Holmes' hat, some letters written to Sherlock Holmes, chairs and tables like those described in the stories. Besides, there are some pictures of Holmes and Conan Doyle, of actors who played Holmes and Watson in films, on television and radio.

In 1961 lovers of Sherlock Holmes formed the Sherlock Holmes Society. They meet three or four times a year to talk about Sherlock Holmes. The members of the Society know the stories about Sherlock Holmes very well, and they discuss these stories at their meetings.

**Questions:**

1. Why did readers like Conan Doyle's stories?  
2. When did Conan Doyle first write about Sherlock Holmes?  
3. What did lovers of Sherlock Holmes form?  
4. What do the lovers of Sherlock Holmes do at their meetings?

Vocabulary:   
discussions — обсуждения   
to take place — происходить

**2-6 Computer**

When Charles Babbage, a professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University, invented the first calculating machine in 1812, he couldn’t imagine the situation we find ourselves in today. Nearly everything we do in the world is helped, or even controlled by computers, the complicated descendants of his simple machine. Computers are used more and more often in the world today, for the simple reason that they are far more efficient than human beings. They have much better memories and they can store much information. No man alive can do 500000 sums in one second, but a computer can. In fact, computers can do many of the things we do, but faster and better. They can predict weather, and ever play chess, write poetry or compose music.

**The use of computers** Just as television has extended human sight across the barriers of time and distance, so the computers extend the power of the human mind across the existing barriers.

**Computers in medicine** Computers are one of great importance in modern hospital. The chief use of computers is the storing and sorting the medical knowledge, which has been enquired in the last 50 years. No doctor can possible keep up with all discoveries. The only solution of the problem is store medical knowledge in a computer. Today there are medical computer centers were all existing knowledge of symptoms of various diseases and of their treatment is stored. Doctors feed data on symptoms in the computer and get the necessary information on correct diagnostics and treatment.

**Computers that can learn** Ordinary computer can remember only the data stored in the hard disk. Now scientists have designed machines that are capable of learning from experience and remembering what they have learned. Such a machine is capable of recognizing objects without human help or control. Of course, they made many mistakes.

There is another similar machine, which can look at letter alphabet simple words, and they “say” thought a loudes speaker what it has seen. The machine has as certain learning power.

**Computers at school** Information science with the ideas and message of processing and storing information is of great importance today. That’s why computer technology must be told in secondary school. The new subject “basic information science” and “computing machine” was introduced for the siner forms at schools. The pupils teach computers to anlestigate school problems. Contact with the machine increases the interest in learning, makes them more serious about studying new subject. School computers are used for not only studying information science, but also examinations purposes. Young people who finish the school must be trained to operate computers.

**2-8 Scotland**

Scotland is a country in the United Kingdom to the north of England. Its symbol is the thistle, and its patron is St. Andrew. The country is divided into Highlands and Lowlands. Most of the industry is concentrated in the Lowlands, in the Clyde Valley. Glasgow is its largest and busiest town, and Edinburgh is its capital.

Glasgow and Edinburgh are two great centres of Scotland. There are only 45 miles between them; and, although it only takes an hour to get from Glasgow to Edinburgh, the cities are very different.

Glasgow is the heart of industry. It is a centre of business and trade. It is very busy, prosperous, and is typically industrial in appearance.

Edinburgh is rather cold but attractive. Edinburgh is known as the Athens of the North. When you walk around the city, every step is a step in history. Practically every building has a tale to tell.

The two most interesting parts of the city are the Old Town and the New Town. The Old Town lies between the Castle and Holyrood Palace. The Castle, in fact, is older than the city. No one can exactly say when the first settlers arrived at the huge rock that stands high above Edinburgh. Later they built a castle here. It looks beautiful in all weather but at night, when lights are shining on it, it looks just like a castle in a fairytale. It is not surprising that the Castle attracts a lot of tourists.

The Edinburgh military tattoo takes place every August and September. For 90 minutes, five or six nights a week, 600 people perform in the square in front of the Castle.

One of the most modest, and yet one of the best known monuments in Edinburgh, is a monument to a dog called Bobby. The dog belonged to John Gray. When John Gray died, Bobby lived near his grave for twenty-six years. Later Bobby was buried near his master and his statue in Old Town has become a symbol of devotion. Old Town is a striking contrast to New Town with its white and beautiful streets. Princes Street is the most beautiful street of New Town. It is Edinburgh's popular shopping centre.

Princess Street lies between New Town and Old Town. The modern part is on the lower side, and the older part is on the upper side. The old and the new look at each other across the valley, under Scotland's blue sky.

**2- 10 British Art, Theatre, Music**

There was little pictorial art in England until the great miniaturists of the Tudor epoch. There were portraits on a large scale, but they were in the main, of foreign origin, notably Dutch like Holbein. Then came Hogarth, the first great native painter born at the end of the 17th century, famous for both engravings and oil paintings, he was followed by Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792) famous for his portraits.

If Hogarth was the artist of the towns, Gainsborough, contemporary of Reynolds, was the painter of the countryside, frequently the background to his portraits. In a similar tradition was Stubbs, as famous for his portraits of horses as of people.

Among the other portraitists of the 18th century were Romney, and Rae-burn. Constable (1776-1837) finally gave landscape painting its importance. Among his near-contemporaries, though a little younger, were William Blake, poet, visionary and painter, and Turner, renowned above all for his naval scenes.

The modern period in British art may be said to date from the year 1910, when the first Post-Impressionist Exhibition was held in London.

The first decade of the century had been dominated by two romanticists, Frank Brangwyn and Augustus John and by the sculptor Jacob Epstein who became a protagonist of modernity. The two painters may, to some extent, have been influenced by Gauguin, Epstein was essentially an expressionist.

Such modern painters as Peter Blake, Allan Jones and some others seek an image of immediate popular appeal (hence the term "pop-art" sometimes applied to this school).

**2- 12 The Houses of Parliament (Westminster)**

The Houses of Parliament in London, also known as the Palace of Westminster, is the place where members of Parliament (M.P.s) gather to make laws. The Palace of Westminster stands on the riverside near Westminster Abbey. Tourists always go to see them. Those who visit the Houses of Parliament may sit in the Strangers' Gallery looking down into the House of Commons and listen to the debates. The members of each House meet in sessions which begin at the end of October and last for about one hundred and sixty days. The sittings usually begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and end in the late afternoon; but if Parliament is discussing an important question, sittings may go on till late at night. When Parliament is in session, a flag can be seen over the building, and when the House of Commons is still sitting after dark, there is a light over the face of Big Ben. The members of the House of Commons sit on two sides of the hall. The Speaker is the chairperson at all the debates in the House of Commons, and their duty is to keep order. The Speaker is elected by all the members of the House of Commons. He belongs to one of the political parties in Parliament, but whenever votes are equal, he votes with the government. The chairperson of the House of Lords is Lord Chancellor. He sits on the Woolsack, a large bag of wool covered with red cloth. If shows that wool made England rich.

**2- 14 Museums and art galleries of London**

London is very rich in museums and art galleries. If you are fond of painting you'll go to the Tate Gallery. A rich sugar manufacturer Henry Tate founded it in 1897. There are about 300 oils and 19000 watercolours and drawings. There are many works by the English painter William Turner there. Most of his paintings are connected with the sea theme. There are a lot of paintings by the 16th century English artists and paintings by foreign artists of the 19 - 20th centuries. The Tate Gallery also includes paintings by impressionists and modern artists such as Pablo Picasso. Also present are sculptures, such as those by Henry Moor, a famous British sculptor. The National Gallery is one of the most important picture galleries in the world. The Tate Gallery is the most necessary compliment to the National Gallery, as it contains contemporary works by English and French masters. The British Museum is the largest and richest of its kind in the world. It comprises the national museum of archaeology and ethnography and the national library. The present building was built in 1852. By law a copy of every book, periodical and newspaper, published in Britain must be presented in the British museum. It contains books and manuscripts as well as Greek, Roman, British and Oriental antiques. It has a department of Ethnography. This collection is so vast that only a very small percentage of it is on show to the public. There's also a department of prints and drawings. There are also departments devoted to maps, coins, medals and philately. Visitors to the British museum can see a fascinating array of clocks and watches. Cultural life of London would be impossible without the Royal Albert Hall, the Royal Festival Hall, the National Theatre, and a great number of museums: the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Geological Museum, the Museum of Mankind, Natural Hstory museum and others.

**Раздел 3**

**3-2 Washington**

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA -George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America. On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

**Questions:**

1. What city is the capital of the USA?  
2. Where is Washington situated?  
3. To which state does the city of Washington belong?  
4. In whose honour is the district of Columbia named?  
5. Who was the first President of the USA?  
6. Who chose the place for the District?  
7. Is Washington the largest city in the USA?  
8. What is the population of Washington?  
9. What industries are situated in the city?   
10. What do 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with?  
11. Why are there no sky-scrapers in Washington?  
12. Where is the President's residence?  
13. When was the White House built?  
14. In whose memory was the Jefferson Memorial built?  
15. Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence?  
16. Which document gave freedom to Negro slaves in America?

17. Who was buried at the Arlington National Cemetery?

**3-4 Shopping**

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a selfservice shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

**Questions:**

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?   
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?   
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?   
4. What departments is a department store composed of?   
5. Where are the things for sale?   
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?   
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?   
8. What methods of shopping are there?   
**Vocabulary:**

supermarket — супермаркет   
store — магазин, отдел   
various — разнообразие   
under one roof — под одной крышей   
to be composed of... — состоять (из чего-то)   
ready-weighed and packed — в расфасованном и упакованном виде   
fabrics — ткани   
escalator — эскалатор   
customer — покупатель

**3-6 Music in Our Life**

I love music, I think people can not live without it. The first thing I do in the morning I switch on my tape — recorder.

We can hear music everywhere: in the streets, in the shops, on TV, over the radio, in the cars, in the parks, everywhere. I think it's really doesn't matter what kind of music you prefer: rock, pop, classical, jazz. A lot of people are fond of music. They buy tapes, go to the concerts, visit Concert Halls and Opera Theatres.

I enjoy listening music because it reflects my moods and emotions. Very often when I'm blue, I play my favourite merry songs and feel much better.

Sometimes I attend music halls and the concerts, when popular groups and singers are there. I like watching music programs on TV. I like to know more and more about popular talented groups and singers I like.

One wall of my room is covered with posters of "Bon Jovi", "Scorpions", "Roxette", Russian singers Agutin, Sjutkin, Linda and others. Some people go to musics schools, they play different musical instruments, sing in the chorus, try to compose music.

Unfortunately there are so many ungifted singers on the stages, that it makes me sad. To have a good producer doesn't mean to have good ears and voice. I think that only talented people can claim to be singers.

**Questions:**

1. Do you like music?   
2. What kind of music do you like?   
3. Are there many people fond of music?   
4. Does music help you?   
5. What are your favourite singers?   
6. Did you go to the musical school?   
**Vocabulary:**

to switch on — включать   
tape-recorder — магнитофон   
to reflect — отражать   
mood — настроение   
to attend — посещать   
to cover — покрывать   
poster — плакат   
to compose — сочинять   
ungifted — бездарный   
stage — сцена