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**Сборник тем для обязательного изучения
по английскому языку**

Методические рекомендации

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Данный сборник тем имеет своей целью помочь студенту в изучении иностранного языка без помощи преподавателя в пределах, предусмотренных Госстандартом РФ. Он предназначен для студентов неязыковых факультетов высших учебных заведений.

В данном сборнике приводятся основные лексические темы, которые имеют наиболее существенное значение для практического овладения иностранным языком.

Сборник включает в себя основные лексические темы в соответствии с программой неязыковых факультетов высших учебных заведений.

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КАК С НАИМЕНЬШИМИ ЗАТРАТАМИ ОВЛАДЕТЬ ТЕМАМИ

1. Прочтите текст одного предложения вслух, пользуясь транскрипцией.
2. Незнакомые слова произносите по 5-10 раз, чтобы их произношение не вызывало трудностей.
3. Выделите логические и устойчивые фразы, выражения и повторите их вслух по 6-10 раз, до тех пор, пока Вы не станете легко проговаривать их.
4. Для лучшего запоминания слов, выражений и свободного овладения текстом запишите (начитайте сами) на магнитофон несколько тем. Вы должны быть уверены, что правильно произносите слова.
5. Для лучшего запоминания текст на магнитофон начитывайте следующим образом:
 - 5.1. прочтите все предложение;
 - 5.2. прочтите знакомые слова и выражения, повторяя их по несколько раз с интервалами, чтобы вы вслед за записью могли вслух или про себя повторить записанное. При этом обязательно одновременно озвучивайте и значение слов на русском языке;
Если слова сложные или их несколько, то повторите вместе и английский, и русский текст;
 - 5.3. повторите все английское предложение по 2-3 раза, с интервалами для проговаривания.

Family

My name is Kiril Pavlov. I was born in Pskov. We live in a small flat on the second floor. I go to school. I am in the ninth form. I like English very much. I like reading and music. I play the piano and compose my own songs. I don't often go out in the evenings during the week because I have too much homework, but on Saturdays I usually go out with my friends. We often go to the park or to the cinema. I don't like to watch television. I like fresh air and exercise! In summer I often go cycling. I play tennis and go swimming. I like tennis. It's very good for arms and legs. Tennis is fun.

My mother is a housewife. She is warm-hearted, generous, optimistic. My mother is very attractive. She has got long dark hair and green eyes. She isn't very tall. She paints and draws very well.

My father is a bus driver. My father's name is Nick. He's got a good sense of humor. He's tall and he's got fair hair and blue eyes. He's in his forties. He's very handsome. He likes photography and his hobby is woodcraft. In summer he goes fishing. It's very relaxing.

I've got one brother. His name is Petya. He's seventeen. He is a student. He is kind and friendly. He is very musical. He plays the guitar very well. He is quite tall and likes to play basketball. My brother looks very like my mother. I look more like my father. I've got my father's eyes, but I've got my mother's personality.

My father's mother and father, my grandparents, live in the village. I like to go to the village. My other grandmother is a pensioner. She helps mum to keep the house in order. She likes to cook. She is a very tidy person and cleans the house every day. She is a very practical person. She often sews and knits in the evenings. In spring she likes to do some gardening.

I've got one cousin-brother. His name is Paul. He is my uncle's son. He is 27, but he isn't married yet. Paul is a bachelor.

My brother and I have got a lot of friends. But our best friend's name is Andrew. He lives next door to us. His parents died and Andrew is an orphan. We spend much time together.

Working day

Volodya is not an early riser. It is quite a problem for him to get up in the morning because he usually keeps late hours. But the alarm-clock rings at 7 o'clock and there is nothing to be done as to start a new working day. Volodya goes into the bathroom, takes a shower, shaves himself

and cleans his teeth. Then he does his bed, dresses himself and goes to the kitchen to have breakfast.

After his morning meal Volodya leaves the house. It takes him 10 minutes to get to the university on foot. His classes are usually over at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Usually he has dinner at home.

As a rule Volodya has no spare time on his week-days. He spends much time to do his homework. Sometimes he has to go to the library.

Eight o'clock is supper time in his family. They all get together in the kitchen to have their evening meal and to discuss different problems. After that Volodya watches TV or listens to the music. And every evening he does his best to find time for his computer. Very often he goes to bed late. So by the end of the week Volodya gets tired and needs a good rest.

Studies at the University

The Tomsk State Teachers' Training University is situated in Komsomolskiy Avenue. The University is one of the largest specialized higher educational establishments of this kind in Siberia. It was founded in 1902 and since that time it has been playing the leading role in training qualified teachers of different specialties.

There are two departments at the University: a day-time department and a correspondence (extra-mural) department. The period of studies at the university lasts 5 years. The academic year begins on the first of September and ends in June. It is divided into two terms. At the end of each term students take credit tests and exams. After examinations the students have holidays. During the term students have to attend lectures, seminars, to do practical works and to carry out laboratory tests.

The students of the University have all the necessary facilities to study well. The University houses several college buildings, four hostels, two sports halls and a stadium. There are libraries, reading-rooms, laboratories and studies too.

During the course of studies the students of all faculties are to spend some weeks on teaching practice. They do their teaching practice at schools and sports clubs.

The correspondence department holds classes only two times a year in winter and summer. Every year extra-mural students receive from 30 to 40 days' leave on full pay to prepare for their exams.

The diplomas by the extra-mural department have the same value as the diplomas of all other institutes or universities.

Russia

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Russia covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Russia borders on many countries China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Byelorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.

The population of Russia is 145,5 million people. Moscow is the capital and the biggest city with a population of about 9 million people.

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

Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is Europe's biggest river. The world's deepest lake (1600 meters) is Lake Baikal.

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

The Russian Federation is a Presidential Republic. The President is elected for four years and is the head of state. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative power is represented by the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation, the Lower Chamber is the State Duma. The executive power belongs to the government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three-colored banner with three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one – the sky and the red one – liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle, the most ancient symbol of Russia.

Moscow

Moscow, the northern most giant city of the world situated on the Russian Plateau, is the capital of Russia.

Moscow was first mentioned in the chronicles of 1147. It was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky.

The Kremlin is the heart of Moscow. It houses the highest state bodies of the country, the Russian parliament and the Government.

The Kremlin stands on the left bank of the river Moskva, on the highest of seven Moscow hills. It is encircled by a red wall with 20 towers. The main Kremlin Tower, the Spassky notable for its clock, has become a symbol of Russia.

Red Square situated near the Kremlin is the main Square of our capital. In the centre of Red Square there is the Lenin Mausoleum. Many heroes of the Revolution, as well as Party and state leaders are buried behind the Mausoleum, near the Kremlin wall.

An ancient monument of Red Square - Pokrovsky Cathedral is better known as the St. Basil's. It was built by architects Postnik and Barma to commemorate Russia's conquest of the Kazan kingdom in 1552.

The biggest state department store is also situated in Red Square. There is a fountain right in the middle of the shop.

Moscow today is a modern city with tall buildings and wide streets. It is the city of giant modern plants manufacturing programme-controlled machines, computers, motor vehicles, instruments, clocks, refrigerators, radio and TV sets and complex electronic equipments. More than 1 mln people are employed in the city's industry.

Tomsk

Tomsk is an old Siberian town situated on the right bank of the river Tom, in West Siberia.

Tomsk was founded in 1604. Before the Revolution Tomsk was a merchant town and a place of exile. Many outstanding people, such as Korolenko, Sverdlov, Chekhov visited Tomsk in the past and saw its wooden houses, dirty narrow streets and a lot of churches.

At the beginning of the 18-th century Tomsk became an administrative and commercial centre of Siberia. In 1888 Tomsk University, the first in Siberia, was opened and Tomsk became a centre of education and culture of Siberia. It was often called «Siberian Athens».

Many prominent people made a great contribution to turning Tomsk into an educational and cultural centre. One of them is Pyotr Ivanovich Makushin. In 1871, on the basis of his own library he opened a private library. For 30 years it remained the only private public library in the town. In 1884, after numerous requests, Makushin was allowed to open a free (of charge) library. It was the first library of this kind not only in Tomsk, but in Siberia as well.

Now Tomsk is known as a great educational, scientific, cultural and industrial centre.

As an educational centre Tomsk is famous for its six universities, plenty of technical secondary schools, some research institutes, many secondary schools, gymnasiums and lyceums. So we may say that Tomsk is a town of students.

Tomsk is known as a great cultural centre of Siberia. There are several theatres, concert halls, museums in Tomsk. Tomsk is proud of its old wooden houses with the so-called «wooden laces». Many memorials of wooden architecture are protected by the state.

Tomsk is known as an industrial centre. It is famous for its gas and oil, chemical, metal-working, wood-and food-industries.

The population of the town is more than 500000 people.

The well-known emblem of Tomsk is a silver horse on the green background with a golden crown above it. It was made in 1804.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles: two large islands – Great Britain and Ireland and about 5 thousand smaller ones. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometers.

There are four countries in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. They are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast respectively.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The Strait of Dover lies between England and France, it is the narrowest part of the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish sea.

The mountains of Great Britain are low. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest peak.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very deep. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.

The UK is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. The population of the country is more than 56 million.

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

London

London is the capital of Great Britain and a huge port. It is a very old city. It is two thousand years old. London is situated upon both banks of the Thames.

London has four parts: The City of London, Westminster, the West End, the East End.

The City is the oldest part of London, it is the financial centre of it. Here you can find many offices, firms and banks.

The Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. There are many places of interest here. They are: the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben – the biggest clock bell in Britain, Westminster Abbey - where many kings and queens of England were crowned and buried, Buckingham Palace – the official London residence of the Queen.

The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London, a symbol of wealth and luxury. It is famous for its rich shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas museums. Trafalgar Square with a statue of Lord Nelson is situated in the centre of the West End. The fine building facing Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery. Piccadilly Circus is the centre of night life and shopping in the West End. Here the statue of Eros, the god of love, is situated.

The East End of London is the district for the working people. There are a lot of factories, workshops and docks there.

Anton Makarenko, Teacher and Educator

Anton Semyonovich Makarenko (1888-1939) was born into a worker's family in Belopolye, a small town in the Kharkov Region. His parents had never been to school themselves, and therefore wanted very much to see their son well educated. Anton studied first at a village school. At the end of 1904 he finished the programme of the six-year school. Then he took a one-year course in pedagogy and was appointed in 1905 a teacher of the lowest grade to a railway school. He was seventeen, but his educational talent was already evident by that time. In 1917 Makarenko graduated from the Poltava Teachers' Institute with the gold medal. He was appointed director of the residential school (colony) for war orphans. It was named after Maxim Gorky.

In the Gorky Colony, and later the Dzerzhinsky Commune, Makarenko developed a system of education and upbringing, and formulated the main principles of his method. He set himself the task of bringing up harmoniously developed individuals of integrity, with definite traits of character and behaviour, and with a cultural background worthy of an advanced, progressive society. For Makarenko the corner-stone of pedagogical theory and practice was children's education and upbringing in an atmosphere of communal work. He trusted the reforming force of the collective. The activities of the Gorky Colony and the Dzerzhinsky Commune were based on these principles.

Makarenko as a teacher is inseparable from Makarenko as a writer. His name is widely known to millions for his serious works devoted to the problems of the upbringing of the child and family relationships. His works were published almost in all languages of the USSR and in many other world languages in Europe, Asia and America. «The Road to Life» has become one of the favourite books of millions of readers. His other works «Learning to Live» and «The Book for Parents» are also regarded as part of the world's cultural treasury. They reveal progressive, innovatory principles of education, unprecedented in world pedagogics.

My future profession

Choosing a career is not an easy task. Millions of ways are opened to school-leavers. I must say, that leaving school is a major event in every young person's life. It is a time of new opportunities and freedom but it is also time to accept new responsibilities. You have to make the most important decision in your life. All your future life depends

on it. With your job you'll establish yourself in life. It is wonderful if you have special vocation to a subject and if you have arrived at the decision long ago. But the majority of young people haven't still come to any conclusion - where to enter to.

You can go to technical schools, colleges, institutes and universities. Anyway you have to study hard in order to become a good specialist. The main thing is to make up the right decision and to find out your real vocation. Only if work suits you, it gives genuine satisfaction.

I can't say that I have made up my mind to become an English language teacher at once. While making the decision I hesitated a lot. My father is an experienced teacher and I can see all advantages and disadvantages of this career clearly. Although teaching is a very important profession that involves immense responsibility it is lowpaid. But still there are far more advantages in it. The job gives enormous satisfaction. I believe that education is vital for the progress of the society. And the success of educating and upbringing of children greatly depends on the teacher. But it was not only my father who helped me to choose. I had another example to follow. English has become my favourite subject at school since the time when our teacher of English came in the classroom and gave her first lesson. We all soon realized that we wanted to be like her in everything.

She was so intelligent, generous, sympathetic and kind-hearted. She saw personality in each of us. Thanks to her we learned much about the country Great Britain, its people, customs and traditions. She taught us to love English literature. Her lessons were always very interesting and no one was ever bored. And it was quite natural that I also made up my mind to become a teacher. When I grew older I began to doubt if I'd be able to work in this field. I began realizing that it is an incredible responsibility. A real teacher should develop each child not only academically, but also aesthetically. It is a teacher's obligation to mould child's personality, to foster high moral qualities, to make him a real citizen. This is called «hidden curriculum».

A good teacher will do his best to bring up honest and considerate, patient and sympathetic, self-confident and independent pupils.

Each child is unique and has special talents and capabilities. That is why a good teacher educates each pupil, taking into account his or her special talents and interests. He will help children to develop their critical thinking skills, their abilities to observe, to work independently and cooperatively. A good teacher tries to make friendly, stimulating and creative atmosphere in class. Teachers encourage

children to develop self-discipline, high self-esteem and at the same time respect for others.

That is why teaching is a very valuable profession that demands from a teacher complete dedication, love of the subject and lots of enthusiasm.

I feel that I am ready to devote my life to this profession.

Фразеология

В данном разделе Вам встретятся пословицы и устойчивые выражения, которые вы должны правильно перевести с английского языка на русский.

Определение пословицы в *The advanced Learner's Dictionary of current English*, звучит так: «краткое популярное высказывание, содержащее совет или предостережение». Ключевое слово здесь, конечно, - «популярный». Мы предлагаем, в соответствии с точным смыслом слова «популярный», считать пословицами те высказывания, которые пользуются общенародной популярностью.

Одним из ярких стилистических средств речи являются фразеологические обороты или фразеологизмы (от греческого *phrasis* – оборот речи, *logos* - учение). Удачно употреблённый фразеологический оборот или пословица оживляет речь, делает её более эмоциональной, яркой и точной.

Ознакомьтесь для примера с некоторыми пословицами и устойчивыми выражениями.

Пословицы:

All's well that ends well. – Всё хорошо, что хорошо кончается.

Diamond cuts diamond. – Нашла коса на камень. (букв. Алмаз режет алмаз.)

To live is to learn. - Век живи, век учись.

Dog does not eat dog. – Ворон ворону глаз не выклюет. (букв. Собака собаку не съест)

All roads lead to Rome. - Все дороги ведут в Рим.

Every Jack must have his Jill. – На каждого Ивана найдётся своя Марья (букв. У каждого Джека должна быть своя Джил).

An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. – Око за око, зуб за зуб.

Life is not a bed of roses. - Жизнь прожить – не поле перейти.

Those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. - Не судите, да не судимы будете (букв. Те, кто живут в стеклянных домах, не должны кидать камни).

Фразеологические обороты:

to have a good command of a language - хорошо знать предмет

to work by fits and starts - работать урывками

to do one's best - сделать всё от себя зависящее

it takes him - ему требуется

to go in for (smth.) - заниматься (чем-нибудь)

as free as a bird - свободная как птица

as a rule - как правило

as free as the wind - свободный как ветер

it goes without saying - само собой разумеется

to cut a long story short - короче говоря

never mind – ничего, пожалуйста

to my mind – по моему мнению

in this way – таким образом

all the same – все равно

to come true – сбываться, осуществляться

to learn by heart – учить наизусть

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