

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Казанский государственный
энергетический университет

Ж.И. АЙТУГАНОВА

Утверждено
учебным управлением КГЭУ
в качестве учебного пособия
для студентов

США.
СБОРНИК ТЕКСТОВ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ
И РЕФЕРИРОВАНИЯ

2-е издание, исправленное

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
по курсу

«Иностранный язык»

Казань 2010

ББК 81.2
УДК Ш143.21
А36

Айтуганова Ж.И.

США. Сборник текстов для чтения и реферирования: Учеб. пособие для студентов. – 2-е изд., испр. - Казань: Казан. гос. энерг. ун-т, 2010.

Основной целью пособия является развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, повышение уровня коммуникативной компетенции.

Пособие предназначено для студентов, интересующихся вопросами страноведения. (Курс для продолжающих изучать английский язык после общеобразовательных учебных заведений).

Рецензенты

Д-р пед. наук, проф. каф. истории педагогики и этнопедагогики ТГГПУ
Р.А. Фахрутдинова
Канд. филол. наук, доц. каф. иностр. яз. КГЭУ
Г. Р. Муллахметова

Рекомендовано секцией РИС Института экономики и социальных технологий
Председатель секции Н.М. Мухарямов

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для различных специальностей. Пособие рассчитано на студентов, продолжающих изучать английский язык на базе знаний, приобретенных в средней школе. Оно может быть полезно всем, кто интересуется вопросами страноведения.

Цель пособия – развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, работы со словарем, реферирование и пересказ текстов. Пособие составлено по тематическому принципу и включает разделы: «Общие сведения о США и основные города», «Политическое устройство», «Образование», «Выдающиеся личности».

Раздел дополнительного чтения содержит материал о спорте, американской кухне, прессе, информацию об основных праздниках, перечень президентов страны, таблицу штатов.

Познавательный характер текстов, тренировочные упражнения делают пособие удачным дополнением к любым учебникам для изучения английского языка.

UNIT 1**THE USA****FACTFILE**

Official name of the country: The United States of America (US or USA).

Type of the state: Federal republic.

Area: 9,372,614 square km.

Comparative area:

1. About three – tenths the size of Russia.
2. About one – third the size of Africa.
3. About one half the size of South America (or slightly larger than Brazil).
4. Slightly smaller than China.
5. About two and one – half times the size of Western Europe.

Administrative divisions:

50 states and 1 district.

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 July (1776).

Executive branch: President, vice president, Cabinet.

Legislative branch: Bicameral Congress which consists of an upper house of Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives.



Judicial branch: Federal District Courts, Courts of Appeal and Supreme Court.

Political Parties: Two major national parties – Republican (its symbol is elephant) and Democratic (its symbol is donkey), other minor groups and parties.

Elections: Presidential elections are held every four years, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even – numbered (leap) year; all members of the House of Representatives are reelected every two years, one third of the Senate is reelected every two years, one third of the Senate is reelected every two years.

Flag: Stars and Stripes; Stars are for the 50 states of the United States; Stripes are for the 13 colonies (the first 13 states) which declared independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776.

Population: 281,421,906.

Native people: Native Americans (0,70 %).

Largest cities: New York (over 18 million people), Chicago, Los Angeles.

Capital: Washington, DC (District of Columbia) 567,094.

Largest state: Alaska (1,530,700 sq km).

Smallest state: Rhode Island (3,100 sq km).

Longest river: The Mississippi (3,950 km).

Highest point: Mount McKinley, Alaska (6,198 m).

Climate: Mostly temperate, but varies from tropical (Hawaii) to arctic (Alaska); arid to semiarid in the west with occasional warm, dry chinook wind.

Natural resources: Coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, crude oil, natural gas, timber.

Environmental problems:

1. Need for pollution control measures improving air and water quality.
2. Acid rain.
3. Agricultural fertilizer and pesticide pollution.
4. Management of sparse natural water resources in the west.
5. Desertification.
6. Tsunamis, volcanoes, and earthquake activity around Pacific Basin.
7. Continuous permafrost in northern Alaska which is a major impediment to development.

Independence: 4 July 1776 (from Great Britain).

Constitution: 17 September 1787, effective 4 June 1789.

Currency: Dollar 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 1000 notes.

TEXT A

NEW ENGLAND

Ex. 1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What parts may the text be divided into?
2. What are the main ideas of each part?

Over 350 years ago the first settlers arrived from Europe. The first settlers landed on the East Coast. They began clearing the forests and ploughing the soil.

Settlers moved westward, ever seeking better land and greater opportunities. In this way the frontier moved across the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The eastern part of the United States was covered with a great forest – one of the largest and densest in the world. The Appalachian highlands also acted as a barrier to slow the westward movement of settlers. But once across the highlands, a great fertile land of prairies and plains invited rapid settlement.

The Northeast is where American manufacturing began. The first factories were in New England. They produced cotton cloth. Power and raw materials are the basic ingredients of industry. Both are available in the Northeastern States. Coal, natural gas, oil, and of course, water power have long kept the Northeast well supplied with power.

But some of the Northeast's greatest industries depend on raw materials that must be imported. Almost all of the cotton, wool, silk, iron, copper, lead, zinc, rubber, and leather that flow into the Northeast's mills and factories are shipped into this region.

Fishing has been important in the Northeast. Many towns on the New England coast began as a fishing community. Boston, Portland, New Bedford, and Gloucester all were early fishing centers.

The Northeast is usually thought of as an industrial workshop of the United States.

Ex. 2. Найдите предложения со следующими словами и выражениями в тексте, переведите их на русский язык:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The first Settlers. | 6. Supplied with power. |
| 2. Ploughing the soil. | 7. Fishing community. |
| 3. Densest. | 8. Industrial workshop. |
| 4. A great fertile land. | 9. Available. |
| 5. Power and raw materials. | |

Ex. 3. Найдите в тексте предложения, подтверждающие данную информацию:

1. The way the frontier moved across the United States.
2. The effect of the forest and the Appalachian highlands on the westward movement of settlers.
3. The materials which are shipped into the Northeast.
4. Natural resources of this region.
5. The towns on the New England coast which began as a fishing community.

Ex. 4. Скажите какая информация из текста была для вас новой.**TEXT B****THE USA**

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific

Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-boarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 282 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part is continental. The south has a subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is the world's leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, armaments, furniture and paper.

Though mainly European and African in origin, Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including Chinese and native Americans.

The largest cities are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Washington and others.

The United States is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of central (federal) government is Washington, DC. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

Names

1. The United States of America - Соединенные Штаты Америки.
2. Russia – Россия.
3. Canada – Канада.
4. China – Китай.
5. North America - Северная Америка.
6. The Pacific Ocean - Тихий океан.
7. The Atlantic Ocean- Атлантический океан.
8. Alaska – Аляска.
9. Hawaii – Гавайи.
10. Mexico – Мексика.
11. District of Columbia - округ Колумбия.
12. Washington – Вашингтон.
13. The Rocky Mountains - Скалистые горы.
14. The Cordillera – Кордильеры.
15. The Sierra Nevada - Сьерра-Невада.
16. Mount McKinley - гора Мак-Кинли.
17. The Mississippi – Миссисипи.
18. The Missouri – Миссури.
19. The Rio Grande - Рио-Гранде.
20. The Columbia – Колумбия.
21. The Great Lakes - Великие озера (5 озер: Мичиган, Онтарио, Гурон, Верхнее озеро и Эри).
22. The Gulf of Mexico - Мексиканский залив.
23. Florida – Флорида.
24. Los Angeles - Лос-Анджелес.
25. Chicago – Чикаго.
26. Philadelphia – Филадельфия.
27. Detroit – Детройт.
28. San-Francisco - Сан-Франциско.
29. The Congress – Конгресс.
30. The Senate – Сенат.
31. The House of Representatives - Палата представителей.
32. The Republican and the Democratic parties - Республиканская и Демократическая партии.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To occupy – занимать. 2. Southern – южный. 3. To stretch - тянуться, простираться. 4. To include – включать. 5. Total area - общая площадь. 6. To border on - граничить с. 7. Sea-border - морская граница. 8. Subtropical – субтропический. 9. Typhoon – тайфун. 10. Coast – побережье. 11. Coal - каменный уголь. 12. Highly developed – высококоразвитый. 13. Copper – медь 14. Oil – нефть. 15. Manufacturing – промышленный. 16. Aircraft - самолеты, самолетостроение. 17. Iron ore - железная руда. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Textile – текстиль. 19. Federal – федеральный. 20. Lowlands - низменность, долина, низина. 21. To be located - находиться, быть расположенным. 22. To vary - меняться, варьировать. 23. Arctic – арктический. 24. Continental – континентальный. 25. Armament – вооружение. 26. Origin – происхождение. 27. Chinese - китайский; китаец. 28. According to - в соответствии с, согласно. 29. Powers – полномочия. 30. Branch – ветвь. 31. The executive – исполнительная власть. 32. The legislative – законодательная власть. 33. The judicial - судебная власть. |
|---|--|

Ex. 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What's the total area of the country?
3. What countries does the USA border on?
4. How many states does the USA consist of?
5. What is the capital of the country?
6. Can you name any other cities in the USA?
7. What is the population of the United States?
8. What mountains in the USA do you know?
9. What are the largest rivers?
10. What can you say about the climate of the country?

11. What does the USA produce?
12. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches. What are they?
13. How many chambers does the Congress of the USA consist?
14. What are the main political parties in the USA?
15. Who is the US president now?

Ex. 2. Составьте план текста.

Ex. 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений:

1. Четвертая по величине страна в мире.
2. Общая площадь страны.
3. Имеет морскую границу.
4. Самое большое и самое глубокое озеро.
5. Высоко развитая промышленная страна.
6. Железная руда и уголь.
7. Согласно конституции США.
8. Исполнительная, законодательная и судебная власть.
9. Конгресс состоит из Сената и Палаты Представителей.

Ex. 4. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму:

1. The USA has a sea-border with Russia.
2. The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia.
3. We can see lowlands and mountains.
4. The climate of the country varies greatly.
5. The coldest regions are in the north.
6. The climate of Alaska is arctic.
7. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Ex. 5. Составьте предложения из следующих слов и выражений:

1. South; the; the USA; in; on; Mexico; borders; in; the north; and; Canada.
2. Columbia; 50 states; District; of; the USA; is; made up; and; the.
3. Alaska; McKinley; is; in; the; peak; highest; Mount; which; located.
4. Country; a; is; industrial; USA; the; developed; highly.
5. Government; the; Washington, D.C.; is; the; central; seat; of.

Ex. 6. Расскажите, что вы знаете о США (географическом положении, климате, промышленности страны и т.д.)

TEXT C

WASHINGTON, DC

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. The population of the city is 591, 833. It is situated in the District of Columbia and is like no other city of the USA. It's the world's largest one -industry city. And that industry is government. The White house, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court, are all in Washington.

Washington was named after the first US President George Washington. He selected the place for the capital and Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer, designed the city.

Washington was first settled in 1790 and since 1800 it has been the Federal capital.

Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. In the very center of it rises the huge dome of the Capitol – a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. The 535 members of the Congress meet here to discuss the nation's affairs. It's easy to get lost in this huge building, full of paintings and statues.

Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress, the largest library in the States. It contains more than 13 million books, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US presidents.

The White House is the official residence of the US President. He works in the Oval Office.

One can hardly find a park, a square or an open area in Washington without a monument or a memorial. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument.

There are some important museums in Washington where you can see kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of Presidents' wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, the largest blue diamond in the world, etc.

There are 5 universities in Washington.

There are no skyscrapers in Washington, because they would hide city's many monuments from view. No building in the city may be more than 40 metres tall.

Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital.

Names

1. Washington – Вашингтон.
2. The District of Columbia - округ Колумбия.
3. The White House – Белый Дом (резиденция президента США).
4. The Capitol – Капитолий (здание конгресса США).
5. The Congress – Конгресс.
6. The Supreme court – Верховный суд.
7. Pierre L' Enfant – Пьер Ланфан.
8. The Library of Congress – Библиотека конгресса.
9. Oval Office – Овальный кабинет (рабочий кабинет президента США).
10. The Lincoln Memorial - памятник Линкольну.
11. The Washington Monument – обелиск в честь Джорджа Вашингтона.
12. The Declaration of Independence – Декларация независимости (принята 4 июля 1776 года вторым континентальным конгрессом в период войны за независимость Северной Америки (1775 - 1783); провозглашала отделение колоний от метрополий самостоятельного государства – США).

Vocabulary

1. To design – проектировать, создавать.
2. To settle – поселять, заселять.
3. Huge – огромный, колоссальный.
4. Dome – купол.
5. Circle – круг.
6. Pillar – столб, колонна.
7. Affair – дело.
8. To get lost – заблудиться.
9. To contain – содержать.
10. Manuscript – рукопись.
11. Personal – личные бумаги.
12. Official residence – официальная резиденция.
13. Impressive – производящий впечатления, впечатляющий.
14. Original – оригинал.
15. Diamond – алмаз, бриллиант.
16. Skyscraper – небоскреб.

Ex. 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Where is Washington situated?
2. Is Washington a typical American city?
3. It's the world's largest one-industry city, isn't it? What kind of industry is it?
4. What important government buildings are situated in Washington?
5. Where does the US president live and work?
6. Who selected the place for the capital of the USA?
7. Is there a monument to George Washington in the city?
8. Who designed the capital of the USA?
9. When was Washington first settled?
10. What places of interest in Washington do you know?
11. How many universities are there in Washington?
12. Why aren't there any skyscrapers in Washington?

Ex. 2. Переведите следующие выражения:

1. Расположен в округе Колумбия.
2. Не похож ни на один город США.
3. Президент живет и работает в Белом доме.
4. Верховный суд.
5. Вашингтон был назван в честь первого президента.
6. Французский инженер спроектировал город.
7. Вашингтон был впервые заселен в 1790.
8. Огромный купол Капитолия.
9. Самая большая библиотека в Штатах.
10. Самый впечатляющий - это памятник Линкольну.
11. Оригинал Декларации независимости.
12. В Вашингтоне нет небоскребов.

Ex. 3. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму:

1. Washington is situated in the District of Columbia.
2. The US President lives and works in the White House.
3. Washington was named after the first US President George Washington.
4. The Library of Congress contains more than 13 million books.

5. Washington was first settled in 1790.

Ex. 4. Составьте предложения из следующих слов и выражений:

1. The United States; beautiful; one of; unusual; is; the most; and; in; cities; Washington.
2. Oval; works; in; the; he; office.
3. The; US President; is; the; White; House; residence; official; of.
4. No; there; skyscrapers; are; Washington; in.
5. Washington; every day; visit; thousands; tourists; of.

Ex. 5 Определите, какие утверждения верны (Т), а какие нет (F). Исправьте неверные:

1. Washington the capital of the United States of America is situated in Virginia.
2. Washington is the world's largest one-industry city.
3. Washington was named after Abraham Lincoln.
4. George Washington the first US President designed the city.
5. There are 10 universities in Washington.
6. There are many skyscrapers in Washington.

Ex. 6. Перескажите текст.

TEXT D

NEW YORK – GATEWAY TO THE USA

Most foreign visitors come to New York first and here they meet the USA. New York has always been the gateway to the USA, but it is more than just a door; it is also a window through which the life of the whole nation may be observed.

New York, the nation's largest city (population about 18 million people) and richest port, is a national leader in business, finance, manufacturing, communications, service industries, fashion and the arts.

As you walk about New York, you will get much additional information about the history, economic geography, literature, art and music of the country as a whole.

The New York Bay at the mouth of the Hudson River was first seen by an Italian navigator, Giovanni de Verrazano in 1525 and later, in 1609, it was explored by Captain Henry Hudson, who discovered the Hudson River and Manhattan Island. In 1626 two ship-loads of Dutch colonists arrived and under the

leadership of Peter Minuet set up their first settlement, named New Amsterdam. In 1864 the colony was captured by the British first under Duke of York.

The first view of the city is a sight that can never be forgotten – you pass by Liberty Island with the bronze Statue of Liberty, presented to the United States by France in 1886 (to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence). The statue is 152 feet (about 50 metres) high and stands on a pedestal of almost the same height. Its torch towers about 200 feet (60 metres) above the harbors and can be seen at night for many miles. A new American Museum of Immigration is opened at the base of the statue.

To the traveller arriving by air, narrow Manhattan Island looks very small, too small to hold so much power in national and world affairs. New York is the financial centre of the country where “money-making” is the main law of life. New York is the symbol of capitalism and its Wall Street on Manhattan Island has become a nick-name for American monopolies and finance.

Ex. 1. Выпишите из текста предложения, в которых используются числительные и подчеркните их.

Ex. 2. Перепишите вопрос и ответьте на него письменно на английском языке, используя текст.

"Who presented the Statue of Liberty to the Americans and what is its base?"

Ex. 3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the population of New York?
2. Why do we call New York – the gateway to the USA?
3. What is the main law of life in New York?
4. Is New York the financial center of the country?
5. What part of New York is the heart of America’s business and culture?
6. What can you say about Harlem?
7. New York is a big modern city with a heavy traffic, isn’t it?
8. There is no getting away from advertisements, is there?
9. What is the cheapest and fastest way to travel in New York?

Ex. 4. Расскажите о Нью-Йорке по плану:

1. New York as the gateway to the USA.
2. New York as a financial center of the country.
3. New York as a city of contrasts.

Ex. 5. Прочитайте и воспроизведите диалоги по ролям

1.

- New York, this is where the visitors to the USA first get acquainted with the American way of life.

- Yes. New York has always been the gateway to the USA. And it is here that the life of the whole nation may be observed.

- What impresses a visitor first of all in New York?

- I think, advertisements. You'll see and hear advertisements everywhere: in newspapers, on the walls, over TV and in the cinemas. There is no getting away from them.

- And then, it seems to me, sky – scrapers and a heavy traffic. By the way, what is the highest building in New York?

- It's the 102 – story Empire State building.

2.

- New York is the financial center of the country where “money – making” is the main law of life. It's the symbol of capitalism.

- Yes, you are right. Wall Street has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world. It's the heart of the American business.

- But you see, one should remember that in New York not only big businessmen but millions of toilers (труженики) live. And besides, 49 per cent or almost one out of every two New York City families live in deprivation (лишения).

- I've heard of Harlem, a district in New York where the Black live in terrible conditions.

- But there is not one Harlem but three: Spanish, Italian and the Black. The shabby houses in Harlem contrast with rich houses of districts where the most prosperous people live.

Ex. 6. Заполните пропуски:

1. New York ... always ... the gateway to the USA.

2. New York is a national leader in business, ..., ..., communication, ... and the arts.

3. The first is a sight that can never be

4. A new American Museum is opened at the base of

5. New York is the financial centre of the country where ... is the main ...

Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

TEXT E

BOSTON – THE “ATHENS OF AMERICA”

The capital of Massachusetts is Boston. It is the New England's largest city. Its population is over 600,000. Boston was named after a town in England. It became the centre of American culture and intellect. The Boston Public Latin School, founded in 1635, and Harvard College, founded the following year in nearby Cambridge, were the first American Schools.

Boston was an important commercial center because of its busy harbor, a leader in opposing British rule. After the war of Independence, Boston experienced a long period of prosperity. Because of the cultivated tastes of wealthy Bostonians, the city became known as the “Athens of America”. “Boston Culture” is a word in American English to denote superior culture, such as is the thought prevailing in Boston. “Bostonese” is a method of speech and manners supposed to be specially affected by the residents of the city.

A 19-th century flood of immigrants, largely Irish at first, converted Boston into an industrial centre. Although the area declined during the first half of the 20-th century, primarily because of industries moving to the South, Boston remained a national cultural centre and is still the financial and trading centre of New England, a leading US port, and an important market for fish seafood and wool. The electronics industry is a significant factor in reviving Boston's economic life since World War 2.

Boston is called “Trimount (oun) City” due to its location on three hills. The new Boston city Hall, which opened in 1696, is one of the best examples of modern public architecture in the nation.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, is a part of “Yankeeland”, as New England is called. When the Americans first defeated the British at Concord, twenty-two miles away from Boston (April 19, 1885), they began to call themselves “Yankees” and took pride in their names. Now “Yankee” is often used by people abroad as a name for Americans in general. But in the USA it is still restricted to New Englanders and those of the northern six states, - Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Ex. 1. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Важный коммерческий центр. | 8. Остаться национальным культурным центром. |
| 2. Деловая гавань. | 9. Электронная ромышленность. |
| 3. Война за Независимость. | 10. Образец современной архитектуры. |
| 4. Жители города. | 11. Гордиться. |
| 5. Волна иммигрантов. | 12. Ограничивать. |
| 6. Превращать. | 13. Побеждать. |
| 7. Означать. | |

Ex. 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Take pride. | 1. Гавань. |
| 2. Significant factor. | 2. Ограничивать. |
| 3. Harbor. | 3. Означать. |
| 4. Wealthy. | 4. Гордиться. |
| 5. Denote. | 5. Многозначительный фактор. |
| 6. Convert. | 6. Побеждать. |
| 7. Restrict. | 7. Богатство. |
| 8. Defeat. | 8. Превращать. |

Ex. 3. Выпишите из текста все использованные прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степенях.

Ex. 4. Перепишите вопрос и ответьте на него письменно на английском языке, используя текст. “What is “Bostonese”?”

Ex. 5. Заполните пропуски:

1. The capital ... is Boston.
2. is a word in American English to denote
3. A 19th century floods of immigrants ... Boston onto an industrial centre.
4. is a significant factor in a ... Boston’s economic life since World War II.
5. Boston is a part of

Ex. 6. Задайте вопросы к тексту.

Ex. 7. Расскажите, что вы знаете о Бостоне.

TEXT F

CHICAGO

Chicago is one of the largest cities in the USA. Its population is about three and a half million. It is the second largest city in the United States (New York is the first). It is a centre of industry for the middle part of the country, the largest city of Illinois, the most important Great Lakes port.

The city is first in the nation in manufacturing of machinery and electronics parts. Called the “Great Central Market of the USA”, Chicago is the railroad and grain centre of the nation. Chicago has a vast commerce by many railroads and by the lake, and exports wheat, meat and manufactured goods. A large rail center, Chicago is called the “Cross-Roads of the continent”.

Chicago is also an important centre of culture and science. It is the seat of the University of Chicago and of several other institutions, and has important libraries and art collections. Chicago was the site of the first nuclear chain reaction (1942) and is still a leader in nuclear research. Owing to its position, Chicago has been the meeting place of many political conventions. From six to seven million tourists come to Chicago every year, and another million and a half who come to business and political gatherings.

In its rapid growth, Chicago survived the great fire of 1871, the gang wars of 1920's and early 1930's political machinations of its “bosses”. The city was a place of different nationalities. Called the “City of the Big Shoulders”, Chicago has long become the center of American working class movement. In the 1880's Chicago was already a scene of bitter labour wars, and the big strike of Chicago workers of 1886 led to the establishment of May Day as the holiday of workers of the whole world.

When you arrive in Chicago, you may find it hard to believe that it was in the 19th century a muddy onion swamp. But in 1871 this place had become a city of 300,000, the largest centre of the American Midwest. One of the contributions to the modern architecture was made by the city's engineers and architects who rebuilt the city from the ground up after the great fire. In the last decades of the 19th century the shy-scraper was born. It was ten stories high, much taller than any building ever before constructed. One of the construction engineers was William Le Barron Jenny. That was the first “sky-scraper”, a term now so commonly used in the world.

Ex. 1. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Самый важный порт. | 8. Политические махинации. |
| 2. Производство машиностроения и электроники. | 9. Движение рабочего класса. |
| 3. Экспортировать пшеницу, мясо. | 10. Забастовка рабочих. |
| 4. Важный культурный и научный центр. | 11. Привести к установлению. |
| 5. Лидер в исследовании атомной энергии. | 12. Вклад в современную архитектуру. |
| 6. Благодаря своему положению. | 13. Небоскреб. |
| 7. Выжить в большом пожаре. | 14. Разные национальности. |
| | 15. Грязное луковое болото. |
| | 16. Разные национальности. |

Ex. 2. Составьте вопросы к предложениям, ответами на которые являются следующие слова:

1. Chicago.
2. Three and half million.
3. Wheat, meat, manufactured goods.
4. Yes, it is.
5. Yes, it has been.
6. The great fire of 1871.
7. A muddy onion swamp.

Ex. 3. Выпишите из текста и переведите предложения, где используются порядковые числительные. Подчеркните их.

Ex. 4. Перепишите вопрос и ответьте на него письменно на английском языке, используя текст. “Why is Chicago called the “Cross Roads of the Continents”?”

Ex. 5. Составьте план текста и расскажите, что вы знаете о Чикаго.

TEXT G

FLORIDA

Florida, southernmost of the continental states, was named by the Spanish adventurer Ponce de Leon in 1512 from the fact that he discovered it on Easter

Sunday (the Pascua Florida, or feast of flowers of the Roman Catholic Church), or from the fact that the whole region, which he saw, was covered with flowers.

It is said, that Florida is a place which has no history at all. Real Florida started only with Miami, Miami (not to be mixed up with Miami Beach) is a surprisingly Spanish city. It is nearly a quarter Hispanic. It is possible to walk around Miami for many blocks and hear no word of English. Most public signs are bilingual (written in English and Spanish).

The Beach-Miami Beach is a small strip of America linked to Miami by a few roadway bridges over Biscayne Bay. It is a phenomenon entirely of its own. It is a solar industry. No other industry is permitted. The Beach consists entirely of some 400 hotels.

In 1964 Disney Productions bought a piece of central Florida and began transforming it into one of the world's most magnetic tourist attractions. Opened in October 1971, "Disney World" drew some 12.000.000 visitors in 1972. Never before in its long history Florida has been a success.

Among the fastest-growing states in the nation, Florida has increased its population from 2,8 million in 1950 to about 7 million today. Since World War II, Cape Canaveral, near Cocoa Beach on the Atlantic Coast, has developed into one of the nation's most important space research centres. The US Apollo spaceship was launched from here.

Florida nicknames are: the "Alligator State" (because numerous alligators are found in its various swamps); the "Everglade State" (because vast numbers of everglades are in the greater part of the state); the "Flower State" or the "Land of Flowers"; the "Orange State" because it has great numbers of orange groves, in which it competes with California.

Ex. 1. Переведите следующие выражения на русский язык:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Continental states. | 8. Began transforming. |
| 2. Covered with flowers. | 9. Magnetic tourist attractions. |
| 3. It is said. | 10. Important space research centre. |
| 4. Most public signs are bilingual. | 11. Spaceship was launched. |
| 5. A small strip. | 12. Florida nicknames. |
| 6. Solar industry. | 13. Orange groves. |
| 7. No other industry is permitted. | 14. Began transforming. |

Ex. 2. Заполните пропуски.

1. Florida ... a place which has no history at all.
2. It is nearly
3. It is a ... entirely of its own.
4. In 1964 bought a piece of ... Florida.
5. Florida ... are the "alligator state".
6. The US Apollo ... was launched from here.

Ex. 3. Выпишите из текста и переведите предложения, где используются существительные в роли определения. Подчеркните их.

Ex. 4. Перепишите вопрос и ответьте на него письменно на английском языке, используя текст “What industries are developed in Florida?”

Ex. 5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Who named Florida?
2. Florida is the place which has no history at all, isn't it?
3. What city is Miami?
4. What kinds of industry are permitted in Miami?
5. Why did Disney Productions buy a piece of central Florida?
6. What is the population in Florida?
7. What are Florida nicknames? What do they mean?

Ex. 6. Расскажите, что вы знаете о Флориде.

TEXT H

HAWAII

Famous American author, Mark Twain, once called Hawaii “the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean.”

In the fifth or sixth century, daring Polynesian voyagers sailed to Hawaii across thousands of miles of the Pacific in their double canoes. They are believed to have been the island's first inhabitants. British Captain James Cook accidentally rediscovered Hawaii in 1778, and traders and priests and ministers soon followed.

Today, about 900,000 people inhabit the island chain's land area of 16,7 thousand square kilometers. By origin, they are most closely related to the countries of Asia and the Pacific – chiefly Japan, the Philippines, China and Korea. Only about one – sixth of the inhabitants originated in Europe or America. In 1900 the Hawaiian former kingdom was annexed by the USA, and in 1959 it became its fiftieth state.

About 3,5 thousand kilometers separate Hawaii from California, its closest sister state.

The twenty islands of Hawaii lie upon the Pacific, from southeast to northwest. They belong to the hot climate, but the climate is rather less hot because of the ocean currents that pass their shores, and because of the winds that blow across the land from the northeast. On the larger islands, volcanic mountains from which lava flows, rise up out of the sea. Along the gently sloping land areas to the southeast, there are beaches of yellow, white and black sands.

The largest island, Hawaii, lies at the southeastern end of the chain and is almost twice as large as all other islands combined. Five volcanoes gave the island its form. Of the two active volcanoes, Mauna Loa is the world's largest. It towers above the scenic Hawaiian National Park, which stretches from the mountain peak across the sea to the neighboring Maui. Hot – climate plants, sandy desert, waterfalls, craters, and caves make the park a tourist attraction.

The best known of all the islands is the third largest, Oahu. Oahu, a diamond – shaped plot of earth, is the center of Hawaiian life. Honolulu, capital and largest city, spreads out at the foot of the volcanic mountain range. It is home for more than half of all Hawaiians. Close to it lies Pearl Harbor, where the United States Pacific Fleet is based. Waikiki Beach extends along the shore from Honolulu to Diamond Head, a dead volcano.

The rich volcanic soil of the islands has been made to flourish through scientific agriculture and man – made waterways.

The first official ties between Hawaii and the United States were through trade in sugar. Pineapple, the second most important crop, is grown on five islands.

Ex. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие названия:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Polynesian. | 7. Mauna Loa. |
| 2. the Philippines. | 8. Maui. |
| 3. Japan. | 9. Oahu. |
| 4. China. | 10. Honolulu. |
| 5. Korea. | 11. Pearl Harbor. |
| 6. Polynesian. | |

Ex. 2. Найдите в тексте предложения, которые дают информацию о следующем:

1. The discovery of Hawaii.
2. The origin of its population.
3. The climate of the islands.
4. The volcanoes of the islands.

5. The islands of Oahu.

Ex. 3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How did Mark Twain call Hawaii?
2. Who are believed to be the first inhabitants of Hawaii?
3. What is the population of Hawaii?
4. When did Hawaii become the fiftieth state of the United States?
5. How far is it from Hawaii to California?
6. How many islands are there in Hawaii?
7. What is the climate of Hawaii?
8. Which is the largest island of Hawaii?
9. Which is the best known of all the islands?
10. What city is the capital of Hawaii?

Ex. 4. Переведите следующие слова и выражения на русский язык:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Anchored. | 12. Stretches from the mountain peak. |
| 2. Above the scenic. | 13. Sandy desert. |
| 3. Accidentally. | 14. Craters. |
| 4. Priests. | 15. Waterfalls. |
| 5. Annexed. | 16. Caves. |
| 6. Gently sloping land. | 17. A diamond shaped plot |
| 7. Belong to. | 18. Volcanic mountain range |
| 8. Chiefly. | 19. A dead volcano |
| 9. Volcanic mountains. | 20. Man-made waterways |
| 10. Beaches of white and black sands. | 21. Pineapple. |
| 11. Combine. | |

Ex. 5. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму:

1. Today, about 900.000 people inhabit the island chain's land area of 16,7 thousand square kilometers.
2. In 1900 the Hawaiian former Kingdom was annexed by the USA.
3. The largest island, Hawaii, lies at the southeastern end of the chain.
4. Five volcanoes gave the island its form.
5. The best known of all the islands is the third largest, Oahu.

Ex. 6. Скажите, какие факты, полученные из текста, были для вас новыми.

UNIT 2

TEXT A

US GOVERNMENT

By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one and the judicial one.

The executive power in the United States is vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for a term of 4 years by electors of each state. The Presidential election is held every fourth year in November. The President of USA must be a native-born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years and at least 35 years old.

The President is to carry out the programmes of the Government, to recommend much of the legislation to the Congress. He is to appoint Federal Judges, ambassadors to other countries and heads of various government departments, called secretaries.

The legislative power belongs to the Congress of the United States consisting of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members from each state elected for a term of 6 years, one third being elected every two years. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on the number of people in each particular state.

In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must pass both the Houses and must be signed by the President.

An important role in the American legislation is played by so-called "lobbyists". They are often more influential than congressmen themselves.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the United States and the head of the judicial branch of power. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of Associate Justices.

The United States is divided into 11 judicial circuits, each one being served with a Federal Court of Appeals. There are about 90 district courts in different parts of the United States. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts.

Each state has a constitution similar to the Constitution of the entire nation and all the power in each state is divided into executive, legislative and judicial. The head of each state is the governor of the state.

Each state has each own system of courts similar to that of the Federal courts.

Ex. 1. Составьте выражения с данными словами:

- power (осуществлять, быть облеченным, исполнительная, законодательная, судебная, отрасли, экономическая и т.д.).
- to elect (на срок, президента, сенатора, представителя, депутата и т.д.).
- to appoint (государственного секретаря, посла, председателя суда, помощников судьи, прокурора, судью и т.д.).
- to try (уголовное дело, гражданское дело и т.д.).

Ex. 2. Прочитайте предложения и выразите свое отношение, используя следующие выражения:

Quite so...
 Right you are...
 I quite agree with you here...
 or:
 I am afraid not...
 I don't agree with you...
 I am afraid you are wrong...
 Excuse me but...
 On the contrary...
 Not only... Not quite so...

1. The government of the USA is composed of three branches.
2. The executive power in the United States is vested in the Congress.
3. The US President must be 40 years old.
4. The President of the USA carries out the programmes of the Government.
5. The President of the USA appoints secretaries of the Government.
6. The Congress of the United States heads the legislative power.
7. The Congress of the United States is the highest executive and the President is the highest legislative power in the USA.
8. In order to become a law bills and resolutions must: be signed by the President.
9. The Supreme Court is the head of the judicial branch of power in America.
10. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of the Associate Justices.

11. There are 11 judicial circuits in the United States.
12. West of the criminal and civil cases are tried by district courts in the USA.
13. Each state in the USA has a constitution similar to the Constitution of the entire nation.

Ex. 3. Прочитайте предложения, закончите их согласно тексту:

1. By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of...
2. The executive power in the USA is vested in the President of the USA who...
3. The President of the United States is to carry out..., to appoint..., to recommend...
4. ... must be a native-born citizen, resident in the country for ..., and at least... years old.
5. The legislative power in the USA belongs to ... consisting of
6. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on
7. The Senate is composed of ... elected for a term of 6 years, one third being elected every two years.
8. In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must
9. Lobbyists, i.e. ..., play an important role in the American legislation.
10. The highest judicial organ in the United States is ... consisting of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of Associate Justices.
11. The lowest courts in the Federal court system are ... which try most of the criminal and civil cases.
12. The head of each state is

Ex. 4. Измените предложения, используя страдательный залог:

Model: A federal Court of Appeals serves each judicial circuit.

St. : Each judicial circuit is served by a Federal Court of Appeals.

1. The executive, legislative and judicial branches of power compose the government of the USA.
2. A Federal Court of Appeals serve each judicial circuit.
3. Two members from each state elected for a term of six years compose the Senate.
4. So – called “Lobbyists” play an important role in the American legislation.
5. The district courts try most of the criminal and civil cases.

6. Electors from each state elect the President of the United States for a term of 4 years.
7. The President recommends much of the legislation to the Congress.
8. The President appoints Federal Judges, ambassadors to other countries.
9. During the election campaign Reagan and his party spent much money in order to become the President of the USA.

Ex. 5. Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на местоимение “one“:

1. The government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one, and the judicial one.
2. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system.
3. The constitutional system of each particular state is on which is similar to that of the entire nation.
4. One can say that the lobbyists in the American legislation are very often more influential than the congressmen.
5. Each voter in the US is in front of the choice between the candidates of two opposite parties: the republican one and the democratic one, whose political platforms are practically alike.
6. One should say that politics in the USA as in many other countries is “a commercial enterprise as any other one”.
7. In some countries the more money one can pay, the better lawyer one can have.
8. The USA is divided into 50 states; each one has its own constitution.

Ex. 6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What branches is the government of the USA composed of?
2. Who does the highest executive power in the United States belong to?
3. What kind of person must the President of the USA be?
4. What are some of the functions of the President?
5. Who is the legislative power vested in?
6. How many chambers does the Congress consist of?
7. How many members are there in the Senate? In the House of Representatives?
8. What must all bills and resolutions pass in order to become a law?
9. What can you say about lobbyists ?
10. What is the head of the judicial branch of power in the United States?
11. Who does the Supreme Court of the United States ?
12. Where are most of the criminal and civil cases tried ?
13. What kind of government does each state in the USA have ?

Ex. 7. Расскажите о:

1. The executive branch of power in the USA.
2. The Congress of the USA.
3. The judiciary in the USA.

Ex. 8. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова, переведите их:

Political, practical, standards, basic, to form, to interpreter, historian, conservative, privileged class, position, preamble, pressure, satisfaction, guarantee, limit, individual, elementary, control, oligarchy, regulate, petition.

Ex. 9. Прочитайте и переведите слова, используя словарь:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Language. | 11. To enumerate. |
| 2. Regulations. | 12. To violate. |
| 3. Custom. | 13. Enterprise. |
| 4. Though. | 14. Wealthy. |
| 5. Essentially. | 15. At the expense of. |
| 6. Advantage. | 16. Unemployment. |
| 7. Advantageous. | 17. Poverty. |
| 8. Wide – spread. | 18. Income. |
| 9. Significantly. | 19. To profit. |
| 10. Bourgeois. | |

Ex. 10. Прочитайте и переведите наречия; приведите соответствующие прилагательные:

Practically, regularly, essentially, collectively, properly, widely, significantly, relatively, personally, carefully.

Ex. 11. Прочитайте, переведите выражения. Запомните их:

In American political language; the set of rules, laws, regulations and customs; Supreme Court decisions; to be aimed at preserving the advantageous position; to regard as an essentially conservative document; wide – spread dissatisfaction; guarantees of basic freedoms and individual rights; to consolidate the gains of the Revolution; to be advantageous for the capitalist class; the elementary bourgeois – democratic freedoms; to violate the rights daily; freedom

of enterprise; to expand personal freedoms; on the contrary; in practice; freedom of the wealthy; at the expense of the working people; to face unemployment and poverty; to need a guaranteed income; a guaranteed health care.

TEXT B

US CONSTITUTION

The form of the US government is based on the Constitution of 1787, adopted after the War of Independence. A “constitution” in American political language means the set of rules, laws, regulations and customs which together provide the political norms or standards regulating the work of the government. The document known as the Constitution of the United States, though a basic document, is only a part of the body of rules and customs which form the whole of the American Constitution. Supreme Court decisions, interpreting parts of the US Constitution, laws, regulations, customs are part of the basic law (the so-called live constitution). Most historians regard the US Constitution as an essentially conservative document.

The US Constitution consists of the Preamble, seven articles and twenty six amendments, the first ten of them called collectively the Bill of Rights and adopted under the popular pressure in 1791. When the Constitution was first proposed in 1787, there was wide-spread dissatisfaction because it didn’t contain guarantees of certain basic freedom and individual rights. The Constitution consolidated those gains of the Revolution that were advantageous for the capitalist class. Significantly, nothing was said about the elementary bourgeois-democratic freedoms. In December, 1791, the Congress adopted ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. The Bill enumerated what the government controlled by the oligarchy was not going to be allowed to do. It was, of course, an important democratic gain for the people at that time. But nowadays some of these ten amendments are relatively unimportant.

The Bill of Rights is sometimes violated by the judicial and law enforcement practice.

Americans feel that of all the freedoms proclaimed in the Constitution only one freedom – freedom of enterprise is in fact guaranteed.

If there is no freedom to work, no guaranteed labour, you face unemployment and poverty. The main freedoms after all a man needs are a life of security, a guaranteed health care.

Notes

1. “Live constitution” – “живая конституция”;
2. What the government controlled by the oligarchy was not going to be allowed to do. ... что правительству, которое контролировалось олигархией, не разрешалось делать.

Ex. 1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастия настоящего времени:

1. A “constitution” meaning in American political language the set of rules, laws, regulations and customs provides the practical norms and standards regulating the work of the government.
2. The US Constitution consisting of the Preamble, seven articles and twenty six amendments was adopted in 1787.
3. Being made up by the privileged class the US Constitution didn’t contain at first bourgeois-democratic freedoms.
4. Having been proposed first in 1787 the Constitution faced wide-spread dissatisfaction because it did not contain guarantees of certain basic freedoms and individual rights.
5. Having no guaranteed labor, guaranteed income and health care the working man is guaranteed inequality.
6. Being aimed at preserving the advantageous position of the ruling class the US Constitution of 1787 said nothing about the elementary democratic freedoms when it was first proposed.

Ex. 2. Измените следующие выражения, употребляя причастия прошедшего времени:

Model: to base the government on the Constitution of 1787.

St: the government based on the Constitution of 1787.

1. To regard the US Constitution as an essentially conservative document.
2. To make this document for the ruling class.
3. To aim the Constitution at preserving the advantageous position of the moneyed class.
4. To call the first ten amendments as the Bill of Rights.
5. To propose the Constitution in 1787.
6. To control the government.
7. To violate to Bill of Rights.

Ex. 3. Измените следующие предложения, используя страдательный залог:

Model: In December 1791, the Congress adopted ten amendments to the Constitution.

St: Ten amendments to the Constitution were adopted by the Congress in December 1791.

1. They said nothing about the Elementary bourgeois – democratic freedoms in the Constitution of 1787.
2. The Constitution of 1787 bases the form of the US government.
3. The judicial and law – enforcement practice violate the Bill of Rights very often.
4. They proposed the Constitution in 1787.
5. Most historians regard the US Constitution as an essentially conservative document.
6. The privileged class made the Constitution for themselves.
7. The ruling class aimed their constitution at preserving their interests.

Ex. 4. Переведите следующие выражения:

1. Свод законов, правил, постановлений и обычаев;
2. Считать конституцию США, по существу, консервативным документом;
3. Документ, принятый в 1787 году и дополненный поправками;
4. Принять конституцию (закон);
5. Широко распространенное недовольство;
6. Элементарные буржуазно – демократические свободы;
7. Нарушать Биль о правах;
8. Свобода предпринимательства;
9. Сталкиваться с безработицей и бедностью;
10. Гарантированный заработок;
11. Гарантированная охрана здоровья.

Ex. 5. Прочитайте предложения. Выразите свое согласие или не согласие, используя следующие фразы:

It's right ...

Quite so ...

I quite agree with it ...

I don't agree with it ...

Excuse me but ...

On the contrary...

I am afraid it is not quite so ...

1. The form of the US government is based on the Constitution of 1787, adopted after the War of Independence.
2. The Bill of Rights is often violated in the USA.
3. The US Constitution is regarded as a democratic document by most historians.
4. The privileged class made the Constitution for the working people in 1787.
5. A life of security, health care, income are not guaranteed for all the people in America by the Constitution of the USA.
6. The US Constitution was adopted in 1787 and then was added by amendments.
7. The US Constitution consists of the Preamble, seven articles and twenty – six amendments.
8. The people in America were not satisfied with the Constitution of 1787 because it didn't guarantee certain basic freedoms and individual rights.

Ex. 6. Прочитайте предложения, закончите их согласно тексту:

1. A “constitution” in American political language means ... which provide the political norms regulating the work of the government.
2. Lobbyists in the USA are very often more ... than the congressmen themselves.
3. The US Constitution consists of
4. When the Constitution was first proposed in 1787, it didn't contain guarantees of certain basic freedoms and individual rights, so there was
5. The Bill of Rights is often ... by the judicial and law – enforcement practice.
6. You ... if there is no guaranteed labor.
7. A man needs the main freedoms that is guaranteed

Ex. 7. Перескажите текст, используя следующие ключевые слова:

1. The set of rules, laws, regulations and customs.
2. To be aimed at preserving the advantageous positions.
3. To contain guarantees of certain basic freedoms.
4. Ten amendments.

5. To violate the Bill of Rights.
6. Guaranteed income, labour and health care; to face unemployment and poverty.

Ex. 8. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does a “constitution” in American political language mean?
2. What is the US Constitution aimed at? Why?
3. What does the US Constitution consist of?
4. Why was there wide – spread dissatisfaction among the people when the Constitution was first proposed in 1787?
5. What did this dissatisfaction among the people lead to (result in)?
6. Was the adoption of the Bill of Rights an important democratic gain at that time?
7. What are the main freedoms a man needs?

Ex. 9. Расскажите о:

1. US Constitution.
2. The Bill of Rights.

UNIT 3

TEXT A

EDUCATION IN THE USA

The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries. There are state public schools, private elementary schools and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each state has its own system of public schools.

Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). At the age sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools or high schools, as they call them. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences and, besides, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and general history.

Beside giving general education some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who to enter colleges or universities. After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education.

The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, Natural sciences, Modern languages, History or Physical education. After the first two years student can select subjects according to his professional interest.

The National Government gives no direct financial aid to the institutions education. Students must pay a tuition fee. This creates a financial hardship for some people. Many of the students have to work to pay their expenses.

Ex. 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries, doesn't it?
2. What types of schools are there in USA?
3. What schools are free?
4. When does elementary education begin at?
5. When do children leave the elementary school?
6. Where may they continue their education?
7. What does the program of studies in the elementary school include?
8. What financial hardship do some students face?

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

Extract 1

There are some distinctive characteristics of American education from elementary school though the university:

1. It is decentralized, i.e. its direction falls under the powers and responsibilities of the States and in is not governed at the federal level.
2. It is pluralistic and diverse, i.e. it is both publicly and privately governed, financed and administrated. Ai though the majority of elementary and secondary schools in the United State are public almost half of the institutions of higher education (IHE) are private. They are called colleges or universities.

Public colleges and universities are governed by state or local government authorities and receive their primary financial support from them. Independent

IHEs often referred to as private colleges and universities are governed by their own governing boards and receive little or no direct financial support from government sources.

Pre-reading task

1. What do you already know about higher education in the USA?
2. You read text about higher education in the UK. How do you think it is similar to the higher education in the USA? Are there any differences as compared with educational system in our country?
3. Fill in the columns with as much information as you can.

What I know about higher education in the USA	What I think I know, but I'm not sure of

4. What do you want to know from the text?

Write questions about higher education in the USA like these:

- How are the institutions of higher education (IHE) governed?
- Are they private?
- How are they called? etc.

Ask about the following points:

governing, financial support. Types of IHEs: colleges and universities, programs, degrees.

Vocabulary

1. To be decentralized - являться децентрализованным.
2. To fall under the powers and responsibilities - подпадать под власть и ответственность.
3. To be pluralistic and diverse - быть плюративным и разнообразным.
4. To be (not) governed at the federal level - (не) управлять на федеральном уровне.
5. To be both publicly and privately governed and financed - управлять и финансироваться как из бюджета, так и частным образом.
6. To be governed by state or local government authorities - управлять государственными или местными органами управления.

7. To be governed by ones own governing boards - осуществлять самоуправление.

8. To receive financial support from - получить финансовую поддержку от.

Extract 2

There are three types of IHEs in the US:

The two-year college usually called a community, junior or technical college. There are approximately 1,220 colleges of this type in America. They offer the following programs:

a) Transfer programs. Students may complete the first two years of a liberal or professional program, such as medicine, business, law or engineering and then transfer to a four-year college or university to complete a baccalaureats degree.

b) Bevepoiment program. Many two-year college students are employed full-time or part-time. They include those who are interested in occupation studies. Many of them have been away from the college for years and require basic skills renewal and a transition to accustom them to college level work. Noncredit programs are offered to accommodate students with these needs.

c) Occupational/technician programs. About 60 per cent of two-year college credit students are enrolled in these programs which help them to find employment, update their work skills and facilitate career changes.

The college grant certificates, diplomas or associate degrees depending upon the content, focus and length of the program.

The four-year college is the nucleus from which all institutions of higher learning have developed in the United States. The primary role of the four-year college is to offer programs of general undergraduate education. These programs include studies in humanities the social sciences, the physical and natural sciences.

The University is made up of a group of schools which include an undergraduate liberal arts college, graduate schools and professional programs. Such as agriculture, business administration, engineering and teaching are offered at both undergraduate (post-secondary education leading to the bachelors degrees) and graduate (post-bachelors degree) levels. Other professions such as medicine and law are studied only at the graduate level. In addition to the bachelors degree universities also offer the doctorate.

Vocabulary

1. The two-year college/junior/technical/community - колледж с двухгодичным, неполным курсом обучения.

2. Transfer programs – перемещающие программы, (позволяющие после двух лет обучения продолжать образование в 4-х годичном колледже или университете).

3. Development program - развивающие программы для работающих студентов, предполагающие восстановление утерянных навыков.

4. Non-credit programs – программы, исключаящие систему оценок (кредитов), призваны способствовать оптимальной адаптации студентов.

5. Occupational/technician – профессиональные программы, предполагающие содействие в поиске работы и продвижению карьеры.

6. College credit students – студенты, аттестованные по предметам программы колледжа.

7. Associate degrees - документы, свидетельствующие о достижениях в процессе обучения (грамоты, дипломы о прохождении курсов, стажировок, семинаров и т.д.).

8. The four-year college - 4-х годичный колледж, дающий высшее образование (соответствует отечественному высшему образованию).

9. Humanities – предметы гуманитарного цикла.

10. Physical and natural sciences – предметы естественно-научного цикла.

11. Undergraduate liberal arts college – общее высшее образование (как составляющая университетского образования, докторантурой и ординатурой наряду с аспирантурой).

12. Undergraduate level – обучение в вузе.

13. Graduate level/post-graduate course – послевузовское образование, обучение в аспирантуре и докторантуре.

14. Post-bachelors degree – степени, соответствующие диплому кандидата или доктора наук.

15. Baccalaureates degree/ bachelors-degree - степень бакалавра, соответствует диплому о высшем образовании.

16. The doctorate – докторантура.

17. To complete a baccalaureates degree – получить степень бакалавра.

18. To be employed full time or part time – работать полный или неполный рабочий день.

19. To require basic skills renewal – требовать (ощущать необходимость) обновления основы навыков.

20. To accustom to college level work – привыкнуть (приспособиться) к уровню обучения в колледже.

21. To up-date work skills – модернизировать навыки.

22. To facilitate career changes – способствовать продвижению в карьере.

23. To offer programs of general undergraduate education – предлагать программы вузовского образования.

Extract 3

College and university education in the US is more accessible today than it was in the 1950s. Until that time a college education was the prerogative of the elite. After World War II congress passed the Bill which subsidized the higher education of returning veterans and provided financial assistance to any qualified student who wanted a college degree. Grants, loans and other financial aid are today provided by the federal and state governments as well as by independent agencies. The majority of American students entering college make application to receive some form of financial assistance.

As a result of this increased accessibility, the profile of college and university has undergone a radical change over the past 30 years. It includes the economically disadvantaged as well as the affluent; women now outnumber men; with the constant growth in the number of foreign students many campuses, especially those of large universities have now added an international component to their student profiles.

Some years ago the traditional age of U.S. undergraduate students was from 18 to 22. Now many students do not enter college directly from secondary schools but wait year or two; others pause in the middle of their college experience to join the work force for a few years and then return to complete their education. There is an increasing number of students who begin their college studies after the age of 25. So the median student age is now 29.

The academic year ranges from 32 to 36 weeks in length. It usually begins in late August or early September and ends in early or late May. Some colleges and universities divide the academic year into two periods of about 15 to 18 weeks each, called semesters. Others divide the year into periods of 12 weeks each, called quarters. Students must be present during the three quarters from September to May, the fourth quarter is the summer session. Some IHEs divide the year into three equal trimesters. At most colleges and universities there is a two – or three-week spring holiday in March or April.

The way a course is taught is often the result of the preference of the instructor. However, the course content, the academic level of the students and the number of students enrolled in the class also determine the method by which the material is presented. The lecture method, in which an instructor relates the material to a silent but note-making group of students, is used less and less

frequently. It has developed into the lecture-discussion style in which the instructor pauses frequently in his or her presentation of the course material so that the students can comment or ask their questions. Often teachers present the majority or the topics in the form of discussion in a class period and the actual lecturing is reduced to a minimum.

The seminar method is used extensively at the graduate level and frequently in undergraduate courses. American teachers believe that its success is questionable in classes of more than twelve to fifteen students.

Independent study is based on a one-to-one teacher-student method in which the student, in consultation with the teacher, takes on the investigation of an academic subject for a limited number or credit hours. Independent study usually involves more reading and research that would be required in an ordinary class course.

Practical training refers to all instruction on supervision given to a student outside the college or university. It includes pre-employment experiences in various fields.

The student's rate of advancement is measured in course units or credits. For example, for the undergraduate student the normal program is about 15 to 17 units a semester. For the graduate student it is 9 to 12. In most colleges and universities the student's academic work is graded with letters. The A is considered superior; B – above average; C – average; D – below average; F – failure. The undergraduate student is expected to maintain a “C” average or better to remain in good academic standing. Graduate students are expected to maintain a “B” average.

Many schools also make use of a pass-fail or pass-no credit system. The student who completes a course satisfactory receives a grade of “pass”. The student who does not do so receives a grade “fail” or “no credit”.

Academic achievement is measured by grade points. System of rating is widely used for the purpose.

Vocabulary

1. To pass the bill – принять бил.
2. The median student age – средний возраст студента.
3. Quarter – четверть (период обучения).
4. Trimester – триместр (период обучения равный 1/3 года).
5. Note-making – делающий записи.
6. Lecture-discussion style – лекционно-дискуссионный стиль преподавания, предполагающий активное участие студентов в процессе обучения.

7. Independent study – самостоятельное обучение.
8. One-to-one teacher-student method – метод обучения, предполагающий взаимодействие преподавателя и студента в виде индивидуальных консультаций.
9. Supervision – руководство.
10. Pre-employment experiences – производственная практика.
11. Course units, credits – условные единицы измерения успеваемости студентов.
12. A pass-fail/pass-no credit system – зачетная система обучения: “pass” – зачет; “fail” или “no credit” – незачет.
13. To be accessible – быть доступным.
14. To provide financial assistance – обеспечить финансовой помощью.
15. To make application to receive some form of financial assistance – сделать заявление для получения финансовой поддержки.
16. To enter college – поступить в колледж.
17. To maintain a “B” average – показывать успеваемость выше среднего.
18. To complete a course satisfactory – закончить курс по предмету удовлетворительно.

Ex. 1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения на русский язык:

1. Attendance is compulsory.
2. Institution of higher learning.
3. To continue the general education program.
4. Academic rank.
5. To graduate from secondary school.
6. Part-time student.
7. Educational discrimination.
8. The prestige universities.
9. Admission examination.

Ex. 2. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

1. The length of the school year varies among the states.
2. The elementary school is followed by four years of secondary school, or high school.
3. The state colleges and universities charge a fee for tuition or registration.
4. Some state universities require a certain scholastic average.

5. Private colleges and universities have rigid scholastic requirements for entrance, including an examination.

6. Many colleges require all freshmen (first-year students) and sophomores (second-year students) to take one or two full-year courses in the social sciences, the sciences and mathematics and the fine arts.

7. The executive head of a college or a university is usually called the president.

Ex. 3. Переведите следующие выражения на английский язык:

1. Начальная школа.
2. Средняя школа.
3. Детский сад.
4. Система образования.
5. Программа обучения.
6. Бесплатное обучение.
7. Плата за обучение.
8. Вступительный экзамен.
9. Разделение учащихся по способностям.
10. Децентрализация образования.
11. Государственная школа.
12. Частная школа.
13. Фонд пожертвований.

Ex. 4. Составьте предложения со следующими словами и выражениями:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Elementary school. | 8. Curriculum. |
| 2. Nursery school. | 9. Freshman. |
| 3. The length of school year. | 10. Sophomore. |
| 4. Major subjects. | 11. The decentralization of school control. |
| 5. To fail a course. | 12. First grade. |
| 6. Certificate of graduation. | 13. The highest academic degree; |
| 7. To obtain a degree. | 14. Major subjects. |

Ex. 5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Is public education in the USA centralized?
2. Is there a unified system of education in the USA?
3. At what age do children begin to attend school in the USA?
4. What is an elementary school in the USA?

5. What is a high school in the USA?
6. Do private colleges and universities require an admission examination?
7. What is the duration of a school year in the USA?
8. What is the classification of the first, second, third and fourth – year students in the USA?

Ex. 6. Расскажите, что вы знаете об образовании в США (начальном, среднем, высшем). Пользуйтесь таблицей при составлении рассказа о школьном образовании.

U.S. SCHOOL SYSTEM

Name of school	Grade	Age of students	Subjects	
Nursery		3 - 4	Games, songs, creative playing	
Kindergarten	K	5 - 6	Games, drawing, crafts, beginning reading and writing	
Elementary	1	6 – 7	Reading, writing, spelling, adding, drawing, music	
	2	7 – 8		
	3	8 – 9		
	4	9 – 10		English, subtraction, spelling, drawing, music.
	5	10 – 11		English, social studies, multiplication, music
	6	11 - 12		English, social studies, division English, social studies, fractions English, social studies, decimals, science
Junior High or Middle School	7	12 – 13	English, social studies (history), math, science, foreign language, home economics	
	8	13 - 14	English, social studies (history), math, science, foreign language, home economics	
High School Freshman or Ninth grader	9	14- 15	Core Courses: English, algebra, social studies (history), biology, foreign language Electives: Music, art, typing, bookkeeping, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama	
Sophomore or Tenth grader	10	15 - 16	Core Course: English, geometry, social studies (history), chemistry, foreign language Electives: Music, art, typing, economics, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama	

Продолжение табл.

Name of school	Grade	Age of students	Subjects
Junior or Eleventh grader	11	16 - 17	Core Course: English, trigonometry, social studies (history), physics, foreign language Electives: Music, art, typing, economics, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama
Senior or Twelfth grader	12	17 - 18	Core Course: English, calculus, social studies (history), foreign language Electives: Music, art, typing, economics, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama

COLLEGES

College	Age	Degree	Length of time
Junior college	18 - 20		Two – year degree
College	18 – 22 (23)	BA, BS	4 – 5 .years
Graduate school	22-24 (25)	MA, MS	2- 3 years + thesis
		PhD	3 years + dissertation
Medical school		MD, DDS	4 years + residency
Law school		JD	3 years

BA = Bachelor of Arts

PhD = Doctorate (professor)

BS = Bachelor of Science

MD = Doctor

MA = Master of Arts

DDS = Dentist

MS = Master of Science

JD = Lawyer

New words

Core course – основной курс.

Electives – предметы по выбору.

UNIT 4**TEXT A****EXPLORATION OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT**

Ex. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова:

1. John Cabot.
2. Newfoundland.
3. Francis Drake.
4. Virginia.
5. Humphrey Gilbert.
6. Chesapeake Bay.
7. Walter Raleigh.
8. Jamestown.

Ex. 2. Прочитайте текст и найдите в каждом абзаце предложение, отражающее основной смысл. Выпишите.

The English had visited America at different times. But they had never stayed very long. John Cabot came to Newfoundland in 1498. In 1577 Sir Francis Drake sailed along the western coast of America on his voyage around the world. In 1583 a few men with Sir Humphrey Gilbert tried to settle in Newfoundland, but they found it too cold. Soon after Gilbert's visit, Sir Walter Raleigh, another Englishman, thought of sending ships to the New World. The first people came over in 1585. They named the land Virginia. A second company came a little later. Neither was successful.

In the year 1606, some English people decided they did not like the way their king James the First, was treating them. They formed a group, which they called the London Company, and made plans to sail for America. King James gave the company a charter, or the right to build a colony in the new land. The London Company sent three ships to America. For weeks the little boats were tossed about like corks upon the ocean. Then in April, 1607, the people saw the green shores of Chesapeake Bay. The ships sailed up the river, which the colonists named the James in honour of their king. About thirty miles up the James, the party landed. A fort and a few log houses were built, and the settlement was named Jamestown.

Life was very hard in the little colony. Nearly all of the men had come from the rich or well – to – do families in England. They had never had to work. These people believed the stories of the riches which, they had been told, lay everywhere in the New World. The Indians gave them some corn, but the colonists never had enough food. Many people died. But in 1610 ships and food came from England, and Jamestown was saved.

The colonists learned to grow tobacco. And soon ships filled with tobacco sailed for England and returned with things that the colony needed.

Twenty Negroes were brought to Jamestown in 1619 and sold to the tobacco planters. This was the beginning of slavery in America.

Ex. 3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Who visited America at different times?
2. When did the first English settlers come to America and how did they call the land?
3. When was a little English colony in America settled?
4. What was built in Jamestown?
5. What kind of people were the first settlers?
6. What stories did that people believe?
7. Who helped the colonists?
8. What crop did the first settlers learn to grow?
9. When were the first Negroes brought to America?
10. When was slavery introduced in the USA?

Ex. 4. Подберите подходящие по смыслу слова:

1. ... had visited America at different times.
2. In 1583 a few men tried ... in Newfoundland.
3. They named the land ...
4. King James gave the company a ...
5. The colonists learned to grow...

Ex. 5. Выпишите из текста предложения в страдательном залоге.

Ex. 6. Скажите, какие факты из текста были для вас новыми.

TEXT B**AMERIGO VESPUCCI (1451 or 1454 – 1512)****Ex. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова:**

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Florence. | 7. Venezuela. |
| 2. La Plata River. | 8. Asia. |
| 3. Spain. | 9. South America. |
| 4. Europe. | 10. Africa. |
| 5. Portugal. | 11. Brazil. |
| 6. New World. | 12. German. |

Ex. 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Amerigo Vespucci, a native of Florence and a navigator, was first employed by Spain and later by Portugal to make explorations. In 1499 he skirted the coast of Venezuela and northeastern South America. During the next four years he made several voyages to Brazil, and explored its coasts as far south as the mouth of the La Plata River. On returning to Europe he wrote a good description of what he had seen. This was published in 1504, and constituted the first printed account of the mainland of the New World. Up to that time Europe, Asia, and Africa were known as the three parts of the world, and one distinguished geographer believed there was an unknown southern continent which constituted the fourth part.

It now seemed clear that Amerigo Vespucci proved the existence of the fourth part. In consequence of this belief a German professor, who printed a little treatise on geography a few years later, suggested that the fourth part should be called America, after Amerigo Vespucci. According to this suggestion the name America was at first applied to Brazil, later to South America, and later still to the whole of the New World.

Ex. 3. Найдите в тексте предложения со следующими словами и выражениями и переведите их на русский язык:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A native of. | 9. To be published. |
| 2. A navigator. | 10. To constitute. |
| 3. To be employed. | 11. The first printed account of. |
| 4. To make explorations. | 12. The mainland of. |
| 5. To skirt the coast of. | 13. To prove the existence of. |
| 6. To make several voyages. | 14. In consequence of. |
| 7. To explore. | 15. To be applied to. |
| 8. To write a good description. | |

Ex. 4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What city was Amerigo Vespucci a native on?
2. When did he skirt the coast of Venezuela and northeastern South America?
3. What other voyages did Amerigo Vespucci make?
4. What did Amerigo Vespucci do on returning to Europe?
5. When was his description of the New World?
6. What constituted the first printed account of the mainland of the New World?
7. Which three parts of the world were known up to that time?
8. Was the existence of the fourth part of the world proved?
9. Whom was America called after?
10. What country was the name America at first applied to?

Ex. 5. Заполните пропуски:

1. Amerigo Vespucci made several ... to Brazil.
2. He wrote a good ... of what he had seen.
3. Vespucci proved the ... of the fourth part.
4. A German professor printed a little ... on geography a few years later.

Ex. 6. Перескажите текст.**TEXT C****CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (1451 – 1506)****Ex. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова:**

1. Learned.
2. The Canary Islands.
3. Require.
4. The Bahamas Islands.
5. Enthusiastic.
6. Haiti.
7. Censure.
8. Cuba.

Ex. 2. Прочитайте текст, разделите его на смысловые части и выберите предложения, отражающие основное содержание каждой части.

Christopher Columbus, as well as some learned men of his time, had decided that the eastern coast of Asia could be reached by sailing westward across the Atlantic. Columbus thought, also, that Asia was no farther from Europe on the west than we know now America to be. He thought the East Indies were directly west from the Canary Islands. In these far – away lands men thought they should find honour, wealth, and fame.

Such an enterprise would require the equipment of vessels at much expense. Money and influence were essential. Columbus had neither. He sent his brother to England and France. Then went to Spain again. Finally, after seven years of waiting, Columbus found success. Isabella, Queen of Spain, agreed to aid him in carrying out his plans. Three small vessels, only one of which had a deck, were fitted out. The largest of these, the **Santa Maria**, was commanded by Columbus. The others were **Nina** and the **Pinta**. Before sunrise, August 3, 1492, this little fleet, with one hundred and twenty men and provisions for a year, sailed out of the port Palos.

At last, after a voyage of ten weeks, land was discovered on October 12, 1492. Columbus has discovered one of the Bahamas Islands which he called San Salvador. He coasted along the shores of Cuba and Haiti.

He did not find the cities of Asia as he had expected, but he had no doubt that he was in the East Indies, and therefore called the natives Indians.

When Columbus returned to Spain with the news of his discovery the people were enthusiastic with delight. Men were now eager to go where they expected to get all kinds of wealth. Four voyages were made in all, but when adventures reached the land of their hopes and found no silks, no spices, no precious stones, no gold, they reproached Columbus. The Court of Spain, also, finding no return for the great expense of fitting out these expeditions, censured him. His enemies increased, and his last days were spent in disappointment and neglect. Heart – broken, he died ignorant of the greatness of his own discovery.

Ex. 3. Найдите предложения со следующими словами и выражениями в тексте, переведите их на русский язык:

1. Small vessels;
2. To have a deck;
3. To be fitted out;
4. A little fleet;
5. One hundred and twenty men;
6. Provisions for a year;

7. To sail out;
8. A voyage of ten weeks;
9. To discover land;
10. To call;
11. To coast along;
12. To have no doubt;
13. To be eager;
14. Adventurers;
15. To be ignorant of;
16. Disappointment;
17. Neglect.

Ex. 4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. In what way did Columbus decide to reach the eastern coast of Asia?
2. Where did Columbus think Asia was?
3. Where did he think the East Indies were?
4. What was essential for Columbus' enterprise?
5. How many years did he wait for carrying out his plans?
6. How many vessels were fitted out for the expedition?
7. Why did Columbus call the natives Indians?
8. Why were adventures disappointed when they reached the land of their hopes?
9. Did Columbus spend his last days in fame or neglect?
10. Did Columbus realize that he had discovered a new continent?

Ex. 5. Передайте основное содержание прочитанного.

TEXT D

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington, the first president of United States, was born on a plantation in Virginia, on February 22, 1732. At the death of his father, George, who was then only eleven years old, was left along with his brothers and sisters in the care of his mother. He went to a little country school, where he learned to read and to do sums in arithmetic. He was a good student and a great favourite with his playmates.

Lawrence Washington, George's eldest brother, had married a Miss Fairfax, whose father lived in Virginia and was a relative of Lord Fairfax, a rich land owner of the colony. When George was fourteen years of age, Lawrence took him to visit Lord Fairfax. This old man of sixty took a liking to George, and they became great friends. Lord Fairfax had been told that people were settling on his land, a hundred miles or so west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Washington was then sixteen, and had some knowledge of surveying; so Fairfax employed him to go over the mountains and measure the land and establish the boundary lines. Washington did his work so well that the Governor of Virginia afterward employed him as public surveyor for the colony.

A little later the French tried to establish themselves west of the Allegheny Mountains, and they began to build forts along the rivers. The Governor of Virginia gave Washington, who was then twenty-one years old, the military title of major and sent him to order the French to leave this territory. The entire distance there and back was about a thousand miles. Washington, accompanied by one white man and several friendly Indians as guides, had to pass through thick forests and across mountains and broad rivers full of floating ice. Many of the Indians in the region that Washington and his men passed through had allied themselves with the French to fight against the English. Washington was a strong, brave man, and he made his way safely to the French headquarters. He informed the French commander of the object of his visit, but the French refused to leave. When the answer was brought back to the Governor of Virginia, Washington was made colonel and sent out with an army of one hundred and fifty men to drive the French from the territory near the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. At first the English were defeated. But this war, called the French and Indian War, lasted several years and resulted in the English getting possession of the land from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River.

A few years later the American colonies had a war with England. The war was begun by the colonists, chiefly because of certain grievances about taxes, and was brought on by the acts of George III, Mr. Grenville, and Lord North. It lasted eight years and resulted in the independence of the colonies.

Shortly after the war ended the people of all the colonies formed a new nation, preserving the colonies, however, as independent states for certain of government. By common consent they selected George Washington to be the first president, recognizing him as pre-eminent among his fellow-countrymen, as well as relying on his hand to guide them in their new venture in government.

The verdict of his fellow-countrymen has been approved by the judgement of history. He was, indeed, as Henry Lee said of him at the time of his death, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Ex. 1. Запомните следующие слова и выражения:

1. In the care of – на попечении.
2. Playmate – друг детства.
3. Liking – расположение.
4. Surveyor – землемер.
5. Colonel – полковник.
6. Grievance – обида, жалоба.
7. Consent – согласие, разрешение.
8. Approve – одобрять.
9. Venture – рискованное предприятие.
10. Judgment – приговор, суждение, мнение.

Ex. 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When was George Washington born?
2. Where was he born?
3. What can you say about Lord Fairfax?
4. Who took a liking to G. Washington?
5. What knowledge did Washington have when he was 16?
6. What was his occupation then?
7. Why did the American colonies have a war with England?
8. It resulted in the independence of the colonies, didn't it?
9. What happened after the war ended?
10. What words stress that George Washington was a great man?

Ex. 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений:

1. Остаться на попечении матери.
2. Богатый землевладелец.
3. Измерять землю и устанавливать разграничительные линии.
4. Обладать знаниями о разметке территории.
5. Получить военное звание майора.
6. Полковник.
7. Обиды на пологи.
8. Независимость колоний.
9. Решение соотечественников.
10. Одобрено, по мнению историков.

Ex. 4. Составьте предложения, используя данные слова и словосочетания:

1. Knowledge; had; Washington; sixteen; was; and; of surveying; some.
2. Visit; he; his; the object; the French; informed of; commander; of.
3. Were; at first; the English; defeated.
4. Resulted; the independence of; the war; eight years; lasted; and; in; the colonies.
5. The judgment; his; has been; of; history; the verdict; fellow-countrymen; approved; by.

Ex. 5. Подберите соответствующие предлоги:

in the care	in
born	with
do sums	on
a great favorite	of
relying	in
to guide	

Ex. 6. Скажите, какие факты, полученные из текста, оказались для вас новыми

TEXT E

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Ex. 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя словарь.

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States. He was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809. His father was a poor pioneer, who had a small piece of barren land in the backwoods. When Abe was seven years old the family moved to Indiana. Here also the land was uncultivated, and Lincoln's father had to clear the lot where their new home was to be. He cut the trees and made the logs out of which he built a crude dwelling. Winter came on before the cabin was finished, and the Lincoln family was compelled to live through the cold months with only three sides of the cabin enclosed. By the next winter they had built a better house, which they furnished with new furniture hewn from rough logs; and after they had moved into this new home they were more comfortable than they had ever been before. The hardships of pioneer life,

however, were too much for Lincoln's mother, who died soon after they had moved into their new home. To little Abe his mother's death was a great sorrow – a sorrow that he felt as long as he lived. It was also a great loss to him. His loss was in part made up to him from the fact that his father married soon again, and his new mother was a kind woman, who took a great interest in Abe and helped him make the best of limited opportunities. Lincoln went to school at intervals from his eighth year to his fifteenth year. The total amount of schooling which he received was less than a year.

It was necessary for him to earn his living at a very early age. When only eight years old he is said to have cut the fire-wood that was used in their cabin; and from that time on, to have worked in the forest, at first helping to cut logs, and afterwards splitting rails. This work he did for neighbors in order that he might earn money.

Corn and other products of that region were at that time taken to market by flat-boat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. Lincoln was employed by a neighbor to go on one of these voyages, two thousand miles by flat-boat. On the trip he had many wonderful experiences. Once while at New Orleans he saw Negro slaves bought and sold at public auction in the market place. This sight made a profound impression on him, which he never forgot.

When he returned home, the family moved to Illinois. Here again they had to build a log cabin. Soon after their arrival Lincoln became the village postmaster. His duties did not occupy all his time; so he began the study of law. It is said that he walked a distance of twenty miles to borrow law books from a friend. By and by he practiced law. He was by nature sympathetic, earnest, and sincere, as well as honest in his dealings. He was also ambitious and a natural leader, masterful, though unobtrusive. From a very early age he won general confidence and respect. In the practice of law he had great success as an advocate. At twenty-five he was elected to the state legislature. It is said that when he went into office he walked to the capitol, because he was too poor to hire a horse. He was a member of the legislature for eight years. A little later he represented his district in Congress for a term. A short time after that he became a candidate for United States senator against Stephen A. Douglas, by whom he was defeated. During the campaign the candidates held a series of memorable debates, in which they discussed the slavery question.

Lincoln was elected president of the United States in 1860. His election was received throughout the South with general disappointment and dismay, because the people there thought that Lincoln would oppose the holding of slaves by the people of any state. Soon the southern states tried to secede, and the great Civil War was on. It began in 1861, and in 1862 Lincoln issued the Emancipation

Proclamation, by which he set free all the slaves held within any state that was in rebellion against the United States. The war ended in April 1865; and it was Lincoln's efforts more than anyone else's that saved the nation.

About the time the war ended, Lincoln, while attending a theatre, was shot by an assassin. He died the next morning, and his body was laid to rest in Springfield, Illinois. After the burial service the Second Inaugural Address was read over his grave; and as Lord Charnwood says in his biography of Lincoln, what better words than his own could have been chosen to honour one who "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gave him to see the right, had striven on to finish the work he was in."

Ex. 2. Запомните следующие слова и выражения:

1. Barren land – бесплодная земля.
2. Crude – необработанный, грубиян.
3. Cabin – хижина.
4. Compel – вынуждать.
5. Enclose – огораживать.
6. Hewn – рубить.
7. Rough – грубый, шершавый.
8. Loss – потеря.
9. Split rail – раскалывать, расцеплять; перила, ограда.
10. Fire-wood – дрова.
11. Profound – глубокий.
12. Flat-boat – плоскодонка.
13. Postmaster – почтмейстер.
14. Sympathetic – полный сочувствия.
15. Earnest – серьезный, убежденный, горячий, ревностный.
16. Masterful – умеющий управлять, руководить, подчинить себе.
17. Unobtrusive – небестолковый.
18. Confidence – доверие.
19. Dismay – испуг.
20. Secede – отделяться, откалывать.
21. Rebellion – восстание.
22. Assassin – убийца.
23. Malice – злоба.
24. Charity – милосердие.
25. Firmness – стойкость, твердость.
26. Striven (strive) – добиваться, стараться, бороться.

Ex. 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When was Abraham Lincoln born?
2. What was his father?
3. Did Lincoln go to school?
4. What happened with his mother?
5. How did Abraham earn his Living?
6. What experiences did he have during the voyages to market by flat-boat to New Orleans?
7. What was Lincoln in Illinois?
8. Can you characterize Abraham by nature?
9. Lincoln was elected president of the USA in 1860, wasn't he?
10. Did he dye from disease?

Ex. 4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений:

1. Кусок бесплодной земли в конце леса.
2. Невозделанная земля.
3. Обтесать бревна.
4. Грубое жилище.
5. Трудности первооткрывателей.
6. Смерть была большим горем.
7. Зарабатывать на жизнь.
8. Много чудесных впечатлений.
9. Это зрелище произвело глубокое впечатление.
10. Деревенский почтмейстер.
11. Серьезный, полный сочувствия.
12. Был избран в законодательную власть.
13. Памятные дебаты.
14. Разочарование и испуг.

Ex. 5. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова:

1. To little Abe his mother's death was a great
2. The total amount of ... which he received was less than a year.
3. Abraham was ambitious and natural leader, masterful, though
4. Lincoln was a member of the ... for eight years.
5. He was shot by an

Ex. 6. Разделите текст на смысловые части и озаглавьте каждую из них.

Ex. 7. Расскажите, что вы узнали о Линкольне.

UNIT 5

REVISION EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения на русский язык. Составьте с ними предложения:

1. To name smth for (after, in honour of, to honour);
2. To inhabit;
3. To give the place the same name as;
4. Fertile lands of prairies;
5. Power and raw materials;
6. Fishing centers;
7. Year-round green pastures;
8. To be rich in natural resources;
9. Refinery and chemical industry;
10. Aircraft manufacturing;
11. To set up;
12. To discover gold;
13. To be purchased;
14. The temperature may drop (rise);
15. To establish settlements;
16. Deposits of coal;
17. To be protected;
18. To spread over the country.

Ex. 2. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The town had no army, the English occupied the town and renamed it New York.
2. The first settlers landed on the East Coast.
3. Power and raw materials are the basic ingredients of industry.

Ex. 4. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова и выражения:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Farming. | 10. To melt. |
| 2. To lie to the north. | 11. To cultivate. |
| 3. Mainland. | 12. To warm. |
| 4. Peninsula. | 13. To chill. |
| 5. Hunter. | 14. To slope down. |
| 6. Discovery. | 15. Dairy desert. |
| 7. Settlement. | 16. Leather. |
| 8. Possession. | 17. Movie. |
| 9. To be frozen. | 18. Valley. |
| | 19. Rock. |

THE USA QUIZ**Ex. 1. Закончите предложения подходящими по смыслу словосочетаниями:**

1. The USA is...
 - A small country.
 - The largest country in the world.
 - The fourth largest country in the world.

2. The USA's area is...
 - ~ 9,4 mln square km.
 - ~ 7,7 mln square km.
 - ~ 9,9 mln square km.
 - ~ 268 700 mln square km.
 - ~ 244 000 mln square km.

3. Which of this figures refer to...
 - Great Britain.
 - Australia.
 - Canada.
 - New Zealand?

4. The USA's population is...
 - ~ 18,3 million people.
 - ~ 28,9 million people.

- ~ 58,5 million people.
- ~265,6 million people.
- ~ 3,5 million people.

5. Which of this figures refer to...

- Great Britain.
- Australia.
- Canada.
- New Zealand?

6. The longest river in the USA is...

- The Mississippi.
- The Missouri.
- The Columbia.

7. The only of the Great Lakes which lies entirely on the territory of the USA is...

- Lake Superior.
- Lake Michigan.
- Lake Erie.
- Lake Huron.
- Lake Ontario.

8. The largest state in the USA is...

- Alaska.
- Texas.
- Florida.
- Wisconsin.
- California.

9. How many states are there in the USA?

- 50.
- 6.
- 10.

10. Two of the states of the USA are separated from the others. Which of them?

11. The smallest state in the USA is ...

- Hawaii.
- Rhode Island.
- Delaware.

12. The animal the Indians depended on was...

- Antelope.
- Beaver.
- Bison.

Ex. 2. Соедините слова из двух колонок:

eli	cies
pro	land
live	mination
spe	sperity
grass	stock
pea	sert
commu	cier
de	nut
gla	nity

Ex. 3. Заполните пропуски:

A. Which eight states of the USA begin with the letter M?

1. Massachusetts
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

B. Which four states of the USA begin with the word new?

1. New
2. New
3. New
4. New

Ex. 4. Составьте названия городов США из данных сочетаний букв:

AI	PHILA	AU
ANNA	RICH	CHARLE
DELPHIA	WA	TREN
GASTA	STON	HOU
POLIS	SHINGTON	MOND
		TON

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

“If you watch a game, it’s fun.
If you play it, recreation.
If you work at it, it’s golf.”

(Bob Hope)

SPORTS AND RECREATION IN THE U.S.

In the U.S. of today, **football** is the most popular spectator sport.

Baseball is now in second place among the sports people most like to watch, except, that is, in Japan, where it has become the most popular sport. Both baseball and football are American developments of sports played in England. But baseball doesn’t come from cricket, as many people think. Baseball comes from baseball.

What makes football in the U.S. so different from its European cousins, **rugby** and **soccer**, is not just the size, speed and strength of its players. Specific rules state what each player in each position, may and may not do, and when. There are hundreds of possible “plays” (or moves) for teams on offense and defense. Because of this, football has been called “ an open air chess game disguised as warfare”.

“Baseball and football have the reputation of being typically American” team sports. This is ironic because the two most popular participant sports in the world today are indeed American in origin – **basketball** and **volleyball**. The first basketball game was played in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1891. It was invented

at YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) there as a game that would fill the empty period between the football season (autumn) and the baseball season (spring and summer).

Volleyball was also first played in Massachusetts, and also at a YMCA, (this one in Holyoke) in 1895.

During the First and Second World Wars, American soldiers took volleyball with them overseas and helped to make it popular.

Today, of course, both basketball and volleyball are played everywhere by men and women of all ages. They are especially popular at school sports.

There is an enormous amount of live broadcasting at all different types of sports events, professional and amateur, at state, national and international levels. Most of the important games are televised live.

In season, college football games are shown live all day Saturday. On Sundays, there are live television broadcasts of the professional teams.

Hockey (icehockey, that is, the other kind is largely a women's sport in the USA), baseball, football, and basketball are the "four major sports".

There are many other sports and sports activities in America which attract millions of active participants. Among them are golf, swimming, tennis, marathons, track and field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating, squash and badminton, rowing and sailing, weight – lifting, boxing and wrestling.

A survey in 1983, for example, showed that 44 % of all Americans took part in some athletics activity once a day. And 1984 statistics, reveal that swimming, bicycling, fishing, jogging, calisthenics or gymnastics and bowling are Americans' favorite participatory sports.

AMERICAN PRESS

Because of the great size of the USA, local newspapers are more important than national ones. Only the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune and the Wall Street Journal are read over a large part of the country. But there are other newspapers that have a wide interest and influence; they include the Washington Post, the popular Daily News, the Baltimore Sun, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the St Louis Post Dispatch and the San Francisco Examiner. Most US newspapers are controlled by large monopolists.

The US press plays an important part in the business of government; the press conference is an American invention.

In the 20th century newspapers have ranged from tabloids featuring pictures and sensational news to "responsible journals". Their pages are varied and include columns devoted to news, editorials, letters to the editor, business and finance, sports, entertainment, art, music, books, comics, fashions, food, society, television and radio. As the great newspaper chains and news agencies grew, America's press lost its individualistic character; many features are common to newspapers all over the country, which therefore have a uniform appearance.

Although there are no separate Sunday papers as there are in Great Britain, US daily papers do have special Sunday editions. Many of these are remarkable in size: the New York Times Sunday edition regularly has over 200 pages, and has had 946.

The New York Times has the largest circulation of any newspapers in the US, selling more than two million copies each day.

Aside from a few notable exceptions like the New York Times, the St Louis Post-Dispatch, the Washington Post, the press is daily filled with sex and violence. It is a river of morbidity, murder, divorce and gang fights. It's a *mélange* of chintzy gossip columns horoscopes, homemaking hints, advice to the lovelorn, comics, crossword puzzles and insane features like: "Are you happily married? Take the following test..."

Almost every American newspaper carries comic strips, usually at least a page of them.

In contrast to daily newspapers, many magazines in the USA are national and even international. Those with the widest circulation are Time, Reader's Digest, TV Guide, Woman's Day, Better Home and Gardens, Family Circle, the National Geographic Magazine and Ladies' Home Journal.

(from *The USA* by G.D. Tomakhin, abridged)

AMERICAN CHARACTER

American society seems to be much more informal than the British and, in some ways, is characterized by less social distinction. Students do not rise when a teacher enters the room. One does not always address a person by his title, such as "Major" or "General" or "Doctor" in the case of a holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree. The respectful "Sir" is not always used in the northern and western parts of the country.

However, it is best to use a person's title when first meeting him/her, and then allow the person to tell you how he/she wishes to be called.

They use first names when calling each other, slap on the back, joke and are much freer in their speech, which is more slangy than the conventional British English. You will often hear the word “Hi” (a form of greeting among friends) used instead of the usual “Hello”, and “Howdy” instead “How do you do?”

Those who don't easily show these signs of friendship are called “snooty” or “snobbish”. In contrast, people who show such simple signs of friendship, particularly to their own economic and social inferiors are praised as “regular guys”, or as truly democratic”. As a description of character, democratic is generally used to signify that a person of high social or economic status acts in such a way that his or her inferiors are not reminded of their inferiority.

Yet, in spite of all the informality, Americans, even in the way they address each other, show consciousness of social distinction. For example, one is likely to use somewhat more formal language when talking to superiors. While the informal “Hello” is an acceptable greeting from employee to employer, the employee is more apt to say “Hello, Mr. Ferguson”, while the employer may reply “Hello, Jim”. Southerners make a point of saying “Yes, sir”, or “Yes, Ma'am”, or “No, Sir” or “No, Ma'am”, when talking to an older person or a person in a position of authority. While this is good form all over the United States, “Yes, Mr. Weston” or “No, Mrs. Baker” is somewhat more common in a similar situation in the North or West.

Certain other forms of politeness are observed on social occasions. Women may wear hats in church, and often when attending luncheons in public places and other public social functions except those that take place in the evening. Men who do wear hats ordinarily remove them in elevators, churches, restaurants, private homes, business offices – in fact, in most public situations when they wish to show respect.

(from the USA by G.D.Tomakhin, abridged)

AMERICAN MEALS

Americans usually have three meals a day. Breakfast usually comes before eight o'clock in the morning, since most people have to be getting off to work and children have to leave for. Lunch is served between twelve and one o'clock, and dinner, the main meal, is generally between six and eight in the evening.

Breakfast in America may be orange juice, toast and coffee, or juice and cold dry cereal with milk. Lunch in America is usually a small meal- a sandwich, salad or soup.

People who work must either brown - bag it or get it near their work place. School children take sandwiches, fruit and cookies along with them or eat in the school's cafeteria.

Brunch is a combination of breakfast and lunch that many Americans enjoy on Sunday. Scrambled eggs or omelets are often served along with other, regular luncheon dishes. It is usually served about eleven in the morning.

Many fine restaurants have a traditional Sunday brunch where it is served from around 10 a.m. until mid-afternoon.

Dinner is ordinarily planned around a meat course, pork or various fowl such as chicken or turkey. Ground beef is called hamburger and ground pork is sausage. In addition to meat, an American dinner often includes potatoes or rice, and a green or yellow vegetable. Fresh salad is also frequently served. Coffee, tea and milk are generally served with a dessert after dinner, but not always. Sometimes a typical dinner may include an appetiser, such as soup or fruit salad. The word "supper" can be used in place of dinner.

HOLIDAYS IN THE USA

American holidays are strikingly different in origin and show surprising similarities in the manner of their celebration. No matter what the holiday's origin is, they all seem to be the same thing. A holiday has simply become, for most Americans, a day off from work, though some (for example, Thanksgiving and Christmas) retain some individuality.

The major holidays in the USA are:

New Year's Day, January, 1st:

People stay awake until after midnight on December 31st to "watch the Old Year out and the New Year in." Many parties are given on this night. Theatres, night clubs, restaurants are crowded.

When midnight comes, they greet the New Year: people gather in the streets of big cities, they ring bells, blow whistles and automobile horns, some shoot off guns and firecrackers.

Valentine's Day, February 14:

It is not a national holiday. Banks and offices do not close, but it is a happy little festival in honour of St Valentine, patron of sweethearts and lovers. It is widely celebrated among people of all ages by the exchange of "valentines". A "valentine" may mean a special greeting card or a little present. The greeting cards are often coloured red, have red trimmings and pictures of hearts.

Washington's Birthday February 22:

In addition to commemorating the birth of the United States' first President, it is a great day for shoppers. The department stores of Washington, D. C., stated a national tradition of sales marked by unusual bargains.

It is not a national holiday. Many schools, offices and banks close for this day, some stay open. The US Congress observes the birthday of George Washington with speeches and readings from his works.

Easter:

Easter is in memory of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. It falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon between March 22, and April 25. The 40 days before *Easter* are called Lent. Just before Easter, schools and colleges usually close. The students have a week or ten days of spring vacation.

Easter is a church holiday, and many churches have an outdoor sunrise service.

People give each other presents of coloured or even decorated eggs which are the symbol of new life. There is a popular belief that wearing three new things on Easter will bring good luck throughout the year.

Memorial Day, May 30:

It is a national holiday. Schools, bank and offices close for the day. On that day, Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate the cemeteries. They put up the flags on the graves of the army, navy and airmen. They hold memorial services in churches, halls, parks and cemeteries.

In addition to solemn services Memorial Day is often marked by other, more joyful ceremonies: colorful parades, sports competitions.

Independence Day, July 4:

On this day, in 1776, America signed the Declaration of Independence. It is a national public holiday celebrated with fireworks and speeches praising "Americanism, democracy, free enterprise".

Labor Day, the first Monday in September:

It is a holiday of recreation. It marks the end of summer and the beginning of autumn. Vacation time is over. Resorts, camps and beaches close... Parents go to summer camps and take their children back home.

Halloween, October 31:

Halloween is the day or evening before All Saints' Day. Halloween customs date back to a time when people believed in devils, withes and ghosts. They thought that these evil spirits could do all kinds of damage to property. Some

people tried to ward off witches by painting magic signs on their barns. Others tried to scare them away by nailing a piece of iron, such as a horseshoe, over the door.

Now most people do not believe in evil spirits. On this day they just have a nice holiday. Children dress up as ghosts and withes and go out into the streets to beg. They go from house to house and say: “trick or treat!”, meaning “Give me a treat or I’ll play a trick on you”. People give them candy, cookies and apples.

A favorite custom is to make jack-o’-lantern. Children scrape out a pumpkin and cut the outlines of eyes, nose and mouth in its side. They light a candle inside the pumpkin to scare their friends. This custom refers to a man named Jack who still wanders around the earth lighting his way with a pumpkin lantern.

Veterans Day:

The fighting in World War 1 ended on November, 11, 1918. The Germans signed an armistice with the Allies. For many years this holiday was called Armistice Day. Now it is called Veterans Day.

On this day, the radio and television broadcast services held at the National Cemetery in Arlington. High officials come from Washington to attend these services. They place a wreath of flowers at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. All stand in silence for a few minutes at eleven o’clock to honour the memory of the servicemen killed in the two World Wars.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November:

In the USA it is a national holiday. It was first celebrated in 1621 by the Pilgrim Fathers after their first good harvest.

Thanksgiving is a family day, for it is customary for all members of the family to gather at the home of their parents. The family eats a large traditional dinner, usually with turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie.

Christmas Day, December 25:

It is usually a one-day official holiday, but it is preceded and followed by festive parties, and marked by special church, gift-giving and feasting.

Christmas is a family holiday. Schools and colleges close between Christmas and New Year’s Day. People stay at home and spend the time with their families. Everybody tries to come home for Christmas. People send cards or Christmas greetings to family and friends away from home. Every family tries to have a Christmas tree, which is beautifully decorated. Santa Claus comes from the North Pole in his sleigh, dressed in red cap and jacket, entering the house from

chimney. He is a merry and fat individual. He has gifts of whatever kind you may wish for – nothing is too fabulous nor too trivial for him to provide.

BUSINESS GOVERNMENT EDUCATION

Blue-Collar Workers (1)*

Millions of blue-collar workers are employed in factories in the United States. Some of the factories are large: an automobile plant, for example, may cover several square kilometers and employ thousands of people. Others are very small: some garment industry workshops have only twenty or thirty workers. Many factory workers in the United States belong to labor unions. The unions have helped them to obtain wages (2) as high as, or higher than, the salaries of white-collar workers. Labour unions have also obtained health care and vacation benefits (3) for their members.

1. Where are millions of blue-collar workers employed?
2. How large are some automobile plants?
3. What is an example of a small factory?
4. What do many factory workers in the United States belong to?
5. What have the unions helped them to obtain?
6. What else have they usually obtained for their members?

THE BUSINESS OF AMERICA

"The business of America is business," U.S. president Calvin Coolidge (4) once said. When you visit one of the country's large cities, you can see what he meant. In the centre of the city, many large office buildings house (5) banks, corporation headquarters, and government agencies. Every weekday morning thousands of office workers enter these buildings and leave for their homes every evening. Many of these people seem to be travelling all the time in buses and taxicabs between one building and another, or in airplanes between one city and another.

The men and women who do all the office work are called white-collar workers. Secretaries and typists, accountants and computer operators work for many different kinds of companies. There are big banks that do business all over the world and little banks that serve a small town. The big insurance and industrial companies employ thousands of people who work in very tall

buildings, while around the corner an employment agency or another office of the same kind may have only five or six typists and clerks.

1. What did Calvin Coolidge once say?
2. Where can you see what Calvin Coolidge meant by his statement?
3. What is there in the centre of a large U.S. city?
4. What kind of workers are white-collar workers?
5. Where do big banks do business?
6. What areas do little banks serve?

A CAREER IN BUSINESS

Many office workers dream of working their way up to the top (6) from messenger to president of the corporation. The way lies through middle management positions. Middle management includes junior executives (7), who may recommend action to top management or see that the company's policies are being carried out. At the very top are senior executives, who establish the policies for their companies, especially those that involve finances. The top managers of the large corporations have a great deal of power and influence.

It is still possible to start out at the bottom and go all the way to the top. Because the financial operation of business is so important, some accountants become top executives. In companies where technology is important, people with an engineering background (8) can also rise to the top. Nowadays, however, education plays a central role in the selection of men and women for management jobs. Many U.S. universities have courses in business administration. The graduates of these courses often start out in middle management jobs. From there, they can easily get promoted (9) if they show the necessary personality and ability.

1. How can an office worker rise to the top in a company?
2. What may junior executives do?
3. What do senior executives do?
4. What can happen in companies where technology is important?
5. What do many U.S. universities offer?
6. What happens to the graduates who have taken these courses?

ADVERTISING AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertising plays a very important part in modern merchandising (10). The manufacturers tell the public about their new products and the stores tell the public about what products they have at what prices.

Advertisements can be seen in newspapers, magazines, and on television every day of the week. Many more advertisements are sent to customer's homes. This great business of merchandising employs millions of white-collar workers, from clerks in the stores to top executives in the big department stores and the advertising agencies (11). For most clerks the salaries are low, but they are among the highest in the United States for top executives.

1. How does advertising help the public?
2. What do the manufacturers and the stores tell the public?
3. Where and how often do advertisements appear?
4. How do other advertisements reach the public?

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

There are two kinds of banking institutions in the United States. One is called a savings bank (12); the other is called a commercial bank. Savings banks primarily serve the consumer; commercial banks primarily serve businesses. One of the main differences between them is in the kind of loan (13) they can grant. Savings banks can lend money to home buyers and home builders. Commercial banks can lend money for any purpose, such as buying a new car or starting a business.

1. How many kinds of banking institutions are there in the United States?
2. Which institution is primarily for the consumer?
3. Which institution is primarily for businesses?
4. What is one of the main differences between them?
5. What kind of loan can a savings bank grant?
6. What kind of loan can a commercial bank grant?

BUY NOW AND PAY LATER

Credit operates everywhere nowadays. Americans can buy now and pay later if they carry around credit cards that will be accepted at stores, hotels, and restaurants. With a credit card, you only have to sign your name to make a purchase or get a meal. Of course, the bill for the purchase comes at the end of the month, and that is the time when it is finally necessary to pay for all those purchases.

1. Where are credit cards accepted?
2. How do you make a purchase with a credit card?
3. When do you get the bills for your purchases?
4. What do you have to do then?

A SERVICE INDUSTRY

Modern means of transportation (14), communication, advertising, and credit have all combined to create a giant new industry called tourism. It is a service industry. The customer receives such things as a seat on an airplane, a room in a hotel, and a chance to sit on a beach in the sunshine. The customer may be traveling for pleasure, for business, or for many other reasons. Whatever the reason, the traveler needs a means of transportation and places to sleep and eat. To take care of these needs, tourism has created millions of jobs in hotels, restaurants, and transportation companies.

Advertising has played a major role in the growth of tourism. When hotels and governments began to advertise the attractions of different tourist areas, the airlines and other transportation companies advertised low fares to travel there.

Modern means of communication were put to work so that travelers could make reservations right away, from a long distance (15), for a plane seat or a hotel room.

And they could travel now and pay later by using their credit cards. All these different elements have combined to create the constant movement that has become one of the features of modern life.

1. What modern means have combined to create a giant new industry?
2. What does the customer receive when he is travelling for business or for pleasure?

3. What has advertising done for tourism?
4. For what purpose were modern means of communication put to work?
5. How could people travel now and pay later?

GOVERNMENT

There are three levels of government in the United States. At the bottom are local governments of towns and cities, for example. Above them are the governments of the fifty states. And at the top is the federal government, which represents the whole nation. In the present century, government in the United States has become a very large and complex business. This is true not only at the federal level but at the state and local levels too.

1. How many levels of government are there in the United States?
2. What is the lowest (middle) level of government?
3. Which government represents the whole nation?
4. How has government changed in the present century?

LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES

The federal government is divided into three branches. One of them is the legislative, which makes the laws for the country. The second is the judicial branch - the judges and courts that decide cases under the laws (16). The third branch is the executive, which carries out the laws and the policies of the government. The president, the highest official of the country, is responsible for administering the laws and for recommending new ones. The president is also commander-in-chief of the armed forces - the army, navy, and air force. It is the executive branch of the government that has grown to such huge size in recent times. When people talk about the federal "bureaucracy", they mean the executive branch. It consists of very many different bureaus, agencies, and departments. There are so many of them that their list could be continued for several pages.

1. How is the federal government divided?
2. Which branch makes the laws for the country?
3. Which branch decides cases under the laws?
4. What does the executive branch do?
5. What is the president responsible for?

6. What does the executive branch consist of?

LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

The president, the vice-president, and the members of Congress are elected, while the Supreme Court justices (17) are appointed by the president. These men and women at the top of the government are often lawyers. Most of the other government employees - and their number runs into the millions - are hired.

Applicants have to pass examinations to fill vacant government jobs. When they get the jobs, however, they have a great deal of security; it is very difficult to fire a Civil Service (18) employee.

The state governments are small copies of the federal government, with their own legislatures, courts, judges and executive "bureaucracy".

1. Which officials are elected (appointed)?
2. What profession is common among top government officials?
3. What is the number of other government employees?
4. What do applicants have to do?
5. Is it easy or difficult to fire a Civil Service employee?
6. What are the state governments like?

PUBLIC SERVANTS (19)

Government employees serve the public in many ways. They not only make and administer the laws, but they also deliver the mail, clean the streets, control traffic, and carry out many other jobs that are very important in a modern society.

There are also many people who work for institutions that serve the public, such as hospitals and schools. All of these millions of people can say that they are public servants.

1. Who serves the public in many ways?
2. What are some of the things that government employees do?
3. What are some of the institutions that serve the public?

EDUCATION

Education is one of the biggest and most important jobs of government in the United States. However, it is a task that is carried out by local governments rather than the federal government. Help from Washington usually comes in the form of money. There are no national educational standards or regulations, as there are in many other countries. Local areas - states or cities or countries - have kept control over their own school systems. In spite of local control, school systems throughout the country are very similar. A child can transfer from a school in one state to a school in another without encountering any serious difficulty. Different books may be required of different courses (20) may be offered, but the same basic subjects are taught throughout the country.

1. But what governments is education carried out in the United States?
2. Who controls local school systems?
3. Are school systems very different throughout the country?
4. What may be different in schools around the country?
5. What is the same throughout the country?

MORE ABOUT SCHOOLS

The normal school system in the United States consists of six years of elementary school (21) and six years of high school. In many areas high school is divided into three years of junior high school and three years of senior high school.

Each school year is called a grade - the ninth grade, for example, is the last year of junior high school in most areas. In addition, many school systems have a year of kindergarten (22) for children too young for the first grade. Because so many women work nowadays, a lot of communities have also set up day care centers (23) for prekindergarten children. Education is compulsory -that is, it is required by law - everywhere in the country.

1. What does the normal school system in the United States consist of?
2. How is high school divided in many areas?
3. What is each school year called?
4. What is compulsory education?

Vocabulary

1. Blue-collar workers - рабочие (букв. Синие воротнички); ниже white-collar workers – служащие.
2. Wages - заработная плата рабочих; ниже salaries - заработная плата служащих.
3. Health care and vacation benefits - пособия для лечения и отдыха.
4. Calvin Coolidge - Калвин Кулидж (президент США в 1923 - 1929 гг.).
5. To house – вмещать.
6. To work one's way up to the top - прилагая усилия, подниматься к вершине; зд. Делать служебную карьеру.
7. Junior executives - руководители низшего звена; ниже senior (top).
8. Executives - руководители высшего звена.
9. Engineering background - техническое образование.
10. To get promoted - продвигаться по службе.
11. Merchandising (также merchandise) – торговля.
12. Advertising agencies - рекламные агентства.
13. Savings bank - сберегательный банк.
14. Loan- ссуда.
15. Means of transportation - средства сообщения.
16. To make a reservation right away, from a long distance - делать заказ немедленно, с большого расстояния.
17. To decide cases under the laws - решать судебные дела согласно этим законам.
18. The Supreme Court justices - судьи Верховного суда.
19. Civil Service - государственная служба.
20. Public servants (также government employees) - лица, находящиеся на государственной службе.
21. Different courses - различные курсы обучения (предусматривающие разное количество предметов, разный объем знаний по тому или иному предмету и т.п.).
22. Elementary school - начальная школа (включает с I по VI класс); high school - средняя школа (включат с VII по XII класс).
23. Kindergarten - зд. Подготовительный класс.
24. Day care centers - зд. Дошкольные учреждения.

ПРЕЗИДЕНТЫ США

В США было 42 президента. Но высший государственный пост занимали только 41 человек, поскольку Грувер Кливленд избирался в 1885 - 1889 и 1893 - 1897 годах, с перерывом. Государственный департамент постановил считать его президентство дважды. Джордж Буш – 43 президент.

Первым президентом был Дж. Вашингтон (1789-1797). Американцы называют его «отцом нации». Третий президент Томас Джефферсон был автором Декларации Независимости.

Девять президентов США избирались на два срока, а Франклин Делано Рузвельт был президентом полных три срока. В 1944г. его избрали на четвертый срок, но в 1945г. он умер. Пост президента занял Вице-президент Гарри Трумэн.

Самый короткий срок президентства был у Вильяма Генри Гаррисона, который умер через месяц после вступления в должность (4 марта – 4 апреля 1841г.).

Четыре президента были убиты. Первый из них – Абрахам Линкольн. Избранный на второй срок в 1864 году, он был застрелен в 1865 году. Джеймса Гарфилда застрелили через несколько месяцев после избрания (4марта – 19 сентября 1881г.). Вильям Мак-Кинли был убит в 1901г. В Буффало, штат Нью-Йорк. Джон Кеннеди был застрелен в Техасе в 1963г.

Джеймс Беккенен был единственным президентом-холостяком. Роль хозяйки Белого Дома выполняла его племянница.

Три президента – Вашингтон, Грант и Эйзенхауэр – до избрания служили в армии в чине генерала, 26-й президент Теодор Рузвельт до избрания Вице-президентом служил в армии в чине полковника. После убийства Мак Кинли он занял пост президента. Ему было тогда 42 года. Самым молодым избранным президентом был 43-х летний Дж. Кеннеди. Штат Виргиния американцы называют «президентским штатом». Здесь родились восемь президентов.

В США существует конституционная защита против злоупотребления исполнительной властью – импичмент: Палата представителей выносит обвинение президенту, а Сенат расследует его и принимает решение. В 1865г. обвинение было выдвинуто против 17-го президента – Эндрю Джонсона, которого обвинили в нарушении Конституции и превышении власти. Однако Сенат оправдал Джексона. В 1972г. возникло «Уотергейтское

дело», и под угрозой импичмента Ричард Никсон подал в отставку с поста президента.

ШТАТЫ США

Каждый штат имеет свои символы: девиз, флаг, песню, птицу, животное, растение. И у каждого штата есть свое неофициальное, народное название или даже несколько. Они широко употребительны, а одно из них используется вполне официально. Такие названия входят в номерные знаки автомобилей, применяются в художественной литературе, рекламе, встречаются в справочных изданиях.

Ниже приводятся наиболее известные прозвища американских штатов: The Yellowhammer State («штат овсянки» - название птицы) – Алабама, The Last Frontier («последняя граница») – Аляска, The Grand Canyon State («штат Большого Каньона») – Аризона, The Land of Opportunity («страна возможностей») – Арканзас, The Golden State («золотой штат») – Калифорния, The Centennial State («штат столетия») – Колорадо, The Nutmeg State («штат мускатного ореха» - с намеком на коробейников, продававших подделки под орехи) – Коннектикут, The Diamond State («штат-бриллиант») – Делавэр, The Sunshine State («солнечный штат») – Флорида, The Peach State («персиковый штат») – Джорджия, The Aloha State («гостеприимный штат») – Гавайи, The Gem State («драгоценный камень») – Айдахо, The Prairie State («штат прерий») – Иллинойс, The Hoosier State («штат-мужлан») – Индиана, The Hawkeye State («штат соколиного глаза») – Айова, The Sunflower State («подсолнуховый штат») – Канзас, The Bluegrass State («штат голубой травы») – Кентукки, The Pelican State («пеликаний штат») – Луизиана, The Pine Tree State («сосновый штат») – Мэн, The Old Line State («штат старой линии») – Мэриленд, The Bay State («штат у залива») – Массачусетс, The Wolverine State («штат росомах») – Мичиган, The North Star State («штат северной звезды») – Миннесота, The Magnolia State («магнолиевый штат») – Миссисипи, Show-me State (штат «докажи мне», «на слово не верящий», «штат скептиков») – Миссури, The Treasure State («штат сокровищ») – Монтана, The Cornhusker State («кукурузный штат») – Небраска,

THE PRESEDENTS OF USA

PRESIDENT	BIRTHPLACE	DATES OF LIFE	POLITICAL PARTY	OCCUPATION	TERM OF OFFICE
1. Washington, George	Virginia	1732 - 1799	Federalist	Planter, soldier	1789 – 1797
2. Adams, John	Massachusetts	1735 - 1826	Federalist	Lawyer	1797 - 1801
3. Jefferson, Thomas	Virginia	1743 - 1826	Democratic- Republican	Lawyer	1801 - 1809
4. Madison, James	Virginia	1751 - 1836	Democratic- Republican	Planter	1809 - 1817
5. Monroe, James	Virginia	1758 - 1831	Democratic- Republican	Lawyer	1817 - 1825
6. Adams, John Quincy	Massachusetts	1767 - 1848	Democratic- Republican	Lawyer	1825 - 1829
7. Jackson, Andrew	South Carolina	1767 - 1845	Democratic	Lawyer, soldier	1829 - 1837
8. Van Buren, Martin	New York	1782 - 1862	Democratic	Lawyer	1837 - 1841
9. Harrison, William Henry	Virginia	1773 - 1841	Whig	Soldier	1841
10. Tyler, John	Virginia	1790 - 1862	Whig	Lawyer	1841 - 1845
11. Polk, James Knox	North Carolina	1795 - 1849	Democratic	Lawyer	1845 - 1849
12. Taylor, Zachary	Virginia	1784 - 1850	Whig	Soldier	1849 - 1850
13. Fillmore, Milliard	New York	1800 - 1874	Whig	Lawyer	1850 - 1853
14. Pierce, Franklin	New Hampshire	1804 - 1869	Democratic	Lawyer	1853 - 1857
15. Buchanan, James	Pennsylvania	1791 - 1868	Democratic	Lawyer	1857 - 1861
16. Lincoln, Abraham	Kentucky	1809 - 1865	Republican	Lawyer	1861 - 1865
17. Johnson, Andrew	North Carolina	1808 - 1875	Democratic	Legislator	1865 - 1869
18. Grant, Ulysses Simpson	Ohio	1822 - 1885	Republican	Soldier	1869 - 1877
19. Hayes, Rutherford Birchard	Ohio	1822 - 1893	Republican	Lawyer	1877 - 1881
20. Garfield, James Abram	Ohio	1831 - 1881	Republican	Educator, soldier	1881
21. Arthur, Chester Alan	Vermont	1830 - 1886	Republican	Lawyer	1881 - 1885
22. Cleveland, Stephen Grover	New Jersey	1837 - 1908	Democratic	Lawyer	1885 - 1889

Продолжение табл.

23. Harrison, Benjamin	Ohio	1833 - 1901	Republican	Lawyer	1889 - 1893
24. Cleveland, Stephen Grover	New Jersey	1837 - 1908	Democratic	Lawyer	1893 - 1897
25. McKinley, William	Ohio	1843 - 1901	Republican	Lawyer, soldier	1897 - 1901
26. Roosevelt, Theodore	New York	1858 - 1919	Republican	Soldier	1901 - 1909
27. Taft, William Howard	Ohio	1857 - 1930	Republican	lawyer	1909 - 1913
28. Wilson, Woodrow	Virginia	1856 - 1924	Democratic	Educator	1913 - 1921
29. Harding, Warren Gamaliel	Ohio	1865 - 1923	Republican	Newspaper publisher	1921 - 1923
30. Coolidge, Calvin	Vermont	1872 - 1933	Republican	Lawyer	1923 - 1929
31. Hoover, Herbert Clark	Iowa	1874 - 1964	Republican	Mining engineer	1929 - 1933
32. Roosevelt, Franklin Delano	New York	1882 - 1945	Democratic	Lawyer	1933 - 1945
33. Truman, Harry S.	Missouri	1884 - 1972	Democratic	Businessman, legislator	1945 - 1953
34. Eisenhower, Dwight David	Texas	1890 - 1969	Republican	soldier	1953 - 1961
35. Kennedy, John Fitzgerald	Massachusetts	1917 - 1963	Democratic	Legislator	1961 - 1963
36. Johnson, Lyndon Baines	Texas	1908 - 1966	Democratic	Legislator	1963 - 1969
37. Nixon, Richard M.	California	1913 - 1994	Republican	Lawyer	1969 - 1974
38. Ford, Gerald Rudolph	Nebraska	Born 1913	Republican	Lawyer	1974 - 1977
39. Carter, Jimmy (James Earl)	Georgia	Born 1924	Democratic	Businessman	1977 - 1981
40. Reagan, Ronald	California	1911 - 2004	Republican	Actor	1981 - 1988
41. Bush, George	Massachusetts	Born 1924	Republican	Businessman	1989 - 1993
42. Clinton, Bill (William Jefferson)	Arkansas	Born 1946	Democratic	Lawyer	1993 - 2000
43. Bush, George W.	Texas	Born 1946	Republican	Businessman	2000 – 2009
44. Barack Hussein Obama II	Hawaii	Born 1961	Democratic	Advocate	2009 -

The Sagebrush State («полынный штат») – Невада, The Granite State («гранитный штат») – Нью-Гемпшир, The Garden State («садовый штат») – Нью-Джерси, The Land of Enchantment («страна очарования») – Нью-Мексико, The Empire State («Имперский штат») – Нью-Йорк, The Tarheel State («штат чернопятчинов») – Северная Каролина, The Sioux State («штат индейцев сиу») – Северная Дакота, The Buckeye State («штат конского каштана») – Огайо, The Sooner State («штат землзахватчиков») – Оклахома, The Beaver State («бобровый штат») – Орегон, The Keystone State («штат замкового камня» - замковый камень укладывается последним при возведении постройки. Пенсильвания была последней, 13-й колонией, проголосовавшей за независимость североамериканских колоний) – Пенсильвания, Little Rhody («маленький Род») – Род-Айленд, The Palmetto State («штат пальметты») – Южная Каролина, The Coyote State («штат койотов») – Южная Дакота, The Volunteer State («штат добровольцев») – Теннесси, The Lone Star State («штат одинокой звезды») – Техас, The Beehive State («штат-улей») – Юта, The Green Mountain State («штат Зеленых гор») – Вермонт, The Old Dominion («старый доминион») – Виргиния, The Evergreen State («вечнозеленый штат») – Вашингтон, The Badger State («барсучий штат») – Висконсин, The Equality State («штат равноправия») – Вайоминг.

ШТАТЫ США

ШТАТ		СТОЛИЦА	
Alabama	Алабама	Montgomery	Монтгомери
Alaska	Аляска	Juneau	Джуно
Arizona	Аризона	Phoenix	Финикс
Arkansas	Арканзас	Little Rock	Литл-Рок
California	Калифорния	Sacramento	Сакраменто
Colorado	Колорадо	Denver	Денвер
Connecticut	Коннектикут	Hartford	Гартфорд
Delaware	Делавэр	Dover	Довер
Florida	Флорида	Tallahassee	Талахасси
Georgia	Джорджия	Atlanta	Атланта
Hawaii	Гавайи	Honolulu	Гонолулу
Idaho	Айдахо	Boise	Бойсе
Illinois	Иллинойс	Springfield	Спрингфилд
Indiana	Индиана	Indianapolis	Индианаполис
Iowa	Айова	Des Moines	Де Мойн
Kansas	Канзас	Topeka	Топика

Продолжение табл.

ШТАТ		СТОЛИЦА	
Kentucky	Кентукки	Frankfort	Франкфорт
Louisiana	Луизиана	Baton Rouge	Батон-Руж
Maine	Мэн	Augusta	Огюста
Maryland	Мэриленд	Annapolis	Аннаполис
Massachusetts	Массачусетс	Boston	Бостон
Michigan	Мичиган	Lansing	Лансинг
Minnesota	Миннесота	St.Paul	Святой Пол
Mississippi	Миссисипи	Jackson	Джексон
Missouri	Миссури	Jefferson City	Джефферсон Сити
Montana	Монтана	Helena	Хелена
Nebraska	Небраска	Lincoln	Линкольн
Nevada	Невада	Carson city	Карсон Сити
New Hampshire	Нью-Гемпшир	Concord	Конкорд
New Jersey	Нью-Джерси	Trenton	Трентон
New Mexico	Нью-Мексико	Santa Fe	Санта-Фе
New York	Нью-Йорк	Albany	Олбани
North Carolina	Северная Каролина	Raleigh	Роли
North Dakota	Северная Дакота	Bismarck	Бисмарк
Ohio	Огайо	Columbus	Колумбус
Oklahoma	Оклахома	Oklahoma City	Оклахома Сити
Oregon	Орегона	Salem	Сайлем
Pennsylvania	Пенсильвания	Harrisburg	Гаррисберг
Rhode Island	Род-Айленд	Providence	Провиденс
South Carolina	Южная Каролина	Columbia	Колумбия
South Dakota	Южная Дакота	Pierre	Пирр
Tennessee	Теннеси	Nashville	Нашвилл
Texas	Техас	Austin	Остин
Utah	Юта	Salt Lake City	Солт-Лэйк-Сити
Vermont	Вермонт	Montpelier	Монтпеле
Virginia	Виргиния	Richmond	Ричмонд
Washington	Вашингтон	Olympia	Олимпия
West Virginia	Западная Виргиния	Charleston	Чарльстон
Wisconsin	Висконсин	Madison	Мэдисон
Wyoming	Вайоминг	Cheyenne	Шайенн

Штат	Год принятия статуса штата	Прозвище	Самый большой город
State	Year of Statehood	Nickname	Largest City
Delaware	1787	The First State	Wilmington
Pennsylvania	1787	The Keystone State	State Philadelphia
New Jersey	1787	The Garden State	Newark
Georgia	1788	The Empire State of the South	Atlanta
Connecticut	1788	The Constitution State	Hartford
Massachusetts	1788	The Bay State	Boston
Maryland	1788	The Old Line State	Baltimore
South California	1788	The Palmetto State	Columbia
New Hampshire	1788	The Granite State	Manchester
Virginia	1788	The Old Dominion	Norfolk
New York	1788	The Empire State	New York City
North California	1789	The Tar Heel State	Charlotte
Rhode Island	1790	Little Rhody	Providence
Vermont	1791	The Green Mountain State	Burlington
Kentucky	1792	The Bluegrass State	Louisville
Tennessee	1796	The Volunteer State	Memphis
Ohio	1803	The Buckeye State	Cleveland
Louisiana	1812	The Pelican State	New Orleans
Indiana	1816	The Hoosier State	Indianapolis
Mississippi	1817	The Magnolia State	Chicago
Illinois	1818	The Prairie State	Birmingham
Alabama	1819	The Heart of Dixie	Portland
Maine	1820	The Pine Tree State	St.Louis
Missouri	1821	The Show Me State	Little Rock
Arkansas	1836	The Land of Opportunity	Detroit
Michigan	1837	The Wolverine State	Jacksonville
Florida	1845	The Sunshine State	Houston
Texas	1845	The Lone Star State	Houston
Iowa	1846	The Hawkeye State	Des Moines
Wisconsin	1848	The Badger State	Milwaukee

Продолжение табл.

California	1850	The Golden State	Los Angeles
Minnesota	1858	The North Star State	Minneapolis
Oregon	1859	The Beaver State	Portland
Kansas	1861	The Sunflower State	Wichita
West Virginia	1863	The Mountain State	Huntington
Nevada	1864	The Silver State	Las Vegas
Nebraska	1867	The Cornhusker State	Omaha
Colorado	1876	The Centennial State	Denver
North Dakota	1889	The Sioux State	Fargo
South Dakota	1889	The Coyote State	Sioux Falls
Montana	1889	The Treasure State	Billings
Washington	1889	The Evergreen State	Seattle
Idaho	1890	The Gem State	Boise
Wyoming	1890	The Equality State	Cheyenne
Utah	1896	The Beehive State	Salt Lake City
Oklahoma	1907	The Sooner State	Oklahoma City
New Mexico	1912	The Land of Enchantment	Albuquerque
Arizona	1912	The Grand Canyon State	Phoenix
Alaska	1959	The Last Frontier	Anchorage
Hawaii	1959	The Aloha State	Honolulu

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

1. Цветкова И.В., Клепальченко И.А., Мыльцева Н.А. Английский язык для поступающих в ВУЗы и студентов. – М.: Глосса, 1995. – 222с.
2. Полякова Т.Ю., Синявская Е.В., Тынкова О.И., Улановская Э.С. Английский язык для инженеров. – 7-е изд., испр. – М.: Высшая школа, 2006. – 463с.
3. The USA: geography, history, education. Книга для чтения на английском языке. – М.: Лист, 1997. – 192с.
4. Куценко Л.И., Тимофеева Г.И. Английский язык. – 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Высшая школа, 1994. – 373с.
5. 400 тем по английскому языку для абитуриентов, студентов и преподавателей. /Сост. Ю.В. Куриленко. – Москва: ЗАО «БАО – ПРЕСС», 2005. – 608с.
6. American Life and Institutions: D.K. Stevenson. – Washington, DC, U.S. Information Agency, 1993. – 145p.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Unit 1	4
Fact File	4
Text A. “New England”	6
Text B. “USA”	8
Text C. “Washington D.C.”.....	12
Text D. “New York - Gateway to the USA”.....	15
Text E. “Boston – the Athens of America”	18
Text F. “Chicago”	20
Text G. “Florida”	21
Text H. “Hawaii”	23
Unit 2	26
Text A. “US Government”	26
Text B. “US Constitution”	31
Unit 3	35
Text A. Education in the USA.....	35
Unit 4	46
Text A. “Exploration of American continent”	46
Text B. “Amerigo Vespucci”	48
Text C. “Christopher Columbus”	49
Text D. “George Washington”	51
Text E. “Abraham Lincoln”	54
Unit 5	58
Revision exercises.....	58
Supplementary reading.....	63
Библиографический список.....	86

Айтуганова Жанна Илевна

США.
СБОРНИК ТЕКСТОВ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ
И РЕФЕРИРОВАНИЯ

Учебное пособие
по курсу

«Иностранный язык»

2-е издание, исправленное

(Кафедра иностранных языков КГЭУ)

Редактор издательского отдела *О.В. Ханжина*

Компьютерная верстка *О.В. Ханжина*

Изд. лиц. ИД № 03480 от 08.12.00. Подписано в печать

Формат 60x84/16. Гарнитура “Times”. Вид печати РОМ.

Физ. печ. л. 5,5. Усл. печ. л. 5,1. Уч.-изд. л. 5,6.

Тираж 200 экз. Заказ №

Издательский отдел КГЭУ
420066, Казань, Красносельская, 51

Типография КГЭУ
420066, Казань, Красносельская, 51