

ОМСКАЯ ГУМАНИТАРНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ

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**ИНТЕНСИВНЫЙ РАЗГОВОРНЫЙ КУРС
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
В РАМКАХ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ**

Учебное пособие для студентов всех направлений подготовки
высшего образования – бакалавриата

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Учебное пособие содержит аутентичные тексты страноведческого и профессионально направленного характера. Тексты и задания пособия могут быть использованы для развития и совершенствования коммуникативных навыков в ситуациях профессионального и бытового общения при проведении массовых мероприятий.

Предназначено для студентов всех направлений подготовки высшего образования – бакалавриата, студентов направления подготовки высшего образования – бакалавриата «Зарубежная филология: “Английский язык и литература”», волонтеров массовых мероприятий, практических сотрудников, а также для широкого круга читателей.

Печатается по решению
редакционно-издательского совета ОмГА

Ответственность за содержание передаваемых материалов
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ОТ АВТОРОВ

Издание «Интенсивный разговорный курс английского языка в рамках межкультурной коммуникации» представляет собой учебное пособие для развития и совершенствования коммуникативных навыков в ситуациях профессионального и бытового общения при проведении массовых мероприятий. Также оно может быть использовано для подготовки по английскому языку практических сотрудников.

Пособие обеспечит широкие возможности аудиторной и самостоятельной работы, углубление интереса обучающихся к преподаваемой дисциплине и развитие их инструментальной компетенции, то есть коммуникативной, лингвистической и социокультурной. Таким образом, учитываются требования и специфика подготовки волонтеров на различных ступенях высшего профессионального образования, а также объём конкретных задач, стоящих перед сотрудниками и волонтерами в период подготовки и проведения массовых мероприятий. Тексты и задания могут использоваться в группах с базовым уровнем знаний, с углублённым изучением английского языка, а также могут быть полезными и интересными для широкого круга обучающихся.

Издание включает вводно-коррективный курс, шесть глав: «Олимпийские игры», «Город», «Полиция», «Охрана правопорядка во время проведения массовых мероприятий», «Установление личности», «Культурные особенности России и англоязычных стран» и краткий грамматический справочник. Вводно-коррективный курс даёт обучающимся возможность развить навыки правильного фонетического чтения. В каждую главу входят несколько разделов по заявленной теме. Раздел содержит текстовый материал по темам и цикл упражнений лексического и коммуникативного характера.

В раздел входит основной текст, раскрывающий содержание указанной в нём темы. Текстовый этап завершается комплексом лексических и коммуникативных упражнений, которые нацелены на совершенствование навыков понимания английских текстов, расширение словарного запаса и развитие разговорных навыков. Задания и упражнения могут выполняться в полном или сокращённом объёме. Имеется серия диалогов, нацеленных на: 1) имитативное воспроизведение, 2) трансформацию и расширение, 3) свободное ведение беседы по данной теме, что даёт возможность осуществления многоуровневого и дифференцированного подхода в обучении.

Тематика разделов подобрана таким образом, чтобы расширить социокультурный кругозор обучающихся и помочь им адаптироваться и адекватно реагировать на конкретные ситуации, возникающие в сфере их деятельности волонтера, а также способствовать успешному выполнению возложенных на них функциональных задач в иноязычной среде.

Первая глава «Олимпийские игры» содержит четыре раздела: «История Олимпийских игр», «Зимние Олимпийские игры», «Символика Олимпийских игр», «Работа волонтеров на Олимпиаде». Вторая глава «Город» представляет темы разделов: «Сочи», «Аэропорт», «Как пройти, как добраться?», «Гостиница», содержащие вокабуляр и тематические таблицы. Третья глава «Полиция» в разделах «Российская полиция», «ОМОН», «ГИБДД», «Интерпол» даёт информацию об истории и структуре данных полицейских органов, а также их функциях. Четвёртая глава «Охрана правопорядка во время проведения массовых мероприятий», отражая такие темы разделов, как «Типы преступлений», «Терроризм», «Личная безопасность» и «Опрос свидетелей», ставит перед обучающимися коммуникативные задачи и различные ситуативные проблемы, стимулируя их речевую деятельность и развивая речевую толерантность. Пятая глава «Установление личности» содержит разделы: «Типы удостоверений личности», «Внешность», «Поиски потерянного и похищенного имущества». Глава шестая в разделах «Спорт в России», «Спорт в

Британии и США», «Российское гостеприимство» и «Советы иностранцам, посещающим и проживающим в России», информируя о культурных особенностях России и англоязычных стран, способствует повышению культурологического потенциала обучающихся, воспитанию патриотизма и формированию уважительного отношения к духовным и материальным ценностям других стран и народов.

ВВОДНО-КОРРЕКТИВНЫЙ КУРС

Фонетический строй английского языка

Фонетика (от греческого *phone* – звук) как раздел лингвистики изучает звуковой строй языка. Некоторые звуки английского языка сходны со звуками русского языка – b, f, k, m, n, v, z, ряд звуков свойствен лишь английскому языку – ð, θ, t, d, w, ŋ, dʒ, r и т. д.

В английском языке принят латинский алфавит из 26 букв, которые передают 44 звука. В алфавите 6 гласных и 20 согласных букв.

Английский алфавит

	Название буквы	Гласные	Согласные
A	[eɪ]	Aa	
B	[bi:]		Bb
C	[si:]		Cc
D	[di:]		Dd
E	[i:]	Ee	
F	[ef]		Ff
G	[dʒi:]		Gg
H	[eɪtʃ]		Hh
I	[aɪ]	Ii	
J	[dʒeɪ]		Jj
K	[keɪ]		Kk
L	[el]		Ll
M	[em]		Mm
N	[en]		Nn
O	[ou]	Oo	
P	[pi:]		Pp
Q	[kju:]		Qq
R	[ɑ:]		Rr

S	[es]		Ss
T	[ti:]		Tt
U	[ju:]	Uu	
V	[vi:]		Vv
W	['dʌblju:]		Ww
X	[eks]		Xx
Y	[waɪ]	Yy	
Z	[zed, амер. – zi:]		Zz

В английском языке очень большое расхождение между звуковым и буквенным составом слова, поскольку английская орфография не менялась в течение долгого времени, тогда как звуковая форма языка претерпела значительную трансформацию. Расхождение между произношением и написанием слов в английском языке объясняется также и тем, что в нём 44 звука, а латинский алфавит, который используется в языке, имеет лишь 26 букв. Поэтому одна и та же буква в разных положениях может читаться как несколько разных звуков. Для точного обозначения звукового состава слова и дальнейшего облегчения овладения произношением английского языка пользуются так называемой фонетической транскрипцией, т. е. такой системой условных графических обозначений, в которой каждому звуку соответствует один определённый значок.

Отличие фонетического строя английского языка от фонетического строя русского языка

Фонетический строй английского языка во многом отличается от фонетического строя русского языка.

1. В русском языке нет деления гласных на *долгие* и *краткие*. В английском языке имеются долгие и краткие гласные звуки, и замена одного другим может привести к смешению значений слов.

Долгота гласного обозначается в транскрипции двумя вертикально расположенными точками [:].

2. Среди английских гласных звуков, помимо одинаковых по звучанию на своём протяжении (*монофтонгов*), имеются *дифтонги*, т. е. гласные, состоящие из двух элементов, произносимых в пределах одного слога.

3. В произношении английских согласных звуков также имеются свои особенности по сравнению с русским языком. Английские звонкие согласные в конце слова и перед глухими согласными никогда не оглушаются, т. е. не заменяются соответствующими им парными глухими согласными. Оглушение английских звонких согласных в конце слова может привести к смешению значений слова так же, как замена согласного звука глухим перед гласным в русском слове. (Ср.: гость – кость, коза – коса).

4. Английские согласные произносятся твёрдо перед любым гласным. В русском же языке перед некоторыми гласными, например, перед [и] происходит смягчение согласных. (Ср.: звук [т] в словах тын и тишь.)

Понятие о гласных и согласных звуках

Все звуки речи делятся на два больших класса – *гласные* и *согласные*. Для гласных звуков характерно то, что при их произнесении органы речи не смыкаются и не сближаются настолько, чтобы образовать какую-либо преграду для выходящей из лёгких струи воздуха. При произнесении гласных звуков голосовые связки колеблются, они являются звуками музыкального тона. *Дифтонгом* или *двугласным* называют звук, при произнесении которого язык сначала занимает положение для одного гласного, а затем продвигается в направлении положения для другого, причём это продвижение происходит в пределах одного слога. Более сильный, напряжённый элемент дифтонга называется ядром, а слабый, ненапряжённый называется скольжением. Например, ядро дифтонга [aɪ] – гласный звук, похожий на русский звук [а] в слове «чай». Скольжение происходит в направлении звука [ɪ], однако его образование полностью не дос-

тигается, в результате чего слышится лишь начало звука [ɪ]. Следует избегать замены второго элемента дифтонга [aɪ] русским звуком [й].

Для согласных звуков характерно то, что при их произнесении органы речи либо смыкаются, образуя полную преграду, либо сближаются, создавая неполную преграду (щель), и звук образуется струей воздуха при размыкании органов речи (в первом случае) или в результате трения воздуха о стенки преграды (во втором случае).

Гласные звуки являются звуками музыкального тона, а большинство согласных звуков являются звуками шума. Однако есть такие согласные, в которых музыкальный тон преобладает над шумом: [m, n, l, r]. Такие согласные называются *сонантами* или *сонорными*. Остальные согласные, в которых шум преобладает над голосом, называются шумными.

По работе голосовых связок согласные подразделяются на:

1) *звонкие*, при произнесении которых голосовые связки колеблются, например, русские звуки [б, д]; английские звуки [b, d];

2) *глухие*, при произнесении которых голосовые связки не колеблются, например, русские звуки [п, т]; английские звуки [p, t].

Характеристика звуков

Гласные:

[ɪ] – что-то среднее между **ы** и **и**.

[i:] – более долгий и закрытый, чем русский **и**.

[e] – более закрытый, чем русский звук **е**.

[æ] – что-то среднее между **а** и **э**.

[ʌ], [a], [a:] – это все варианты записи звука **а**, последний вариант – долгий и закрытый.

[ɔ], [o] – варианты записи звука **о**. Произносится без округления губ.

[ɔ:] – вариант записи звука **о**, долгий и закрытый.

[u] – вариант записи звука **у**. Произносится без округления губ.

[u:] – вариант записи звука **у**, долгий и закрытый.

[ɛ] – вариант записи звука е, встречается редко.

[ə] – вариант записи неопределённого «слабого» гласного звука, встречающегося в безударных слогах. Что-то между а – э – о.

[ə:] – мягкое о (как в слове «лён»)

Согласные:

[b, v, g, d, z, k, m, n, p, s, t, f] в большей или меньшей степени соответствуют родственным русским звукам.

При произнесении [p, b] губы сначала смыкаются, а затем мгновенно размыкаются, и воздух выходит через ротовую полость.

При произнесении [f, v] нижняя губа слегка прижимается к верхним зубам, и в щель между ними проходит струя выдыхаемого воздуха. Английский глухой звук [f] произносится более энергично, чем соответствующий русский согласный [ф]. Звонкий звук [v] на конце слова не оглушается.

При произнесении звуков [t, d] кончик языка поднят и прижат к альвеолам, образуя полную преграду. Струя воздуха с шумом (взрывом) разрывает эту преграду. Перед гласными глухой согласный звук [t] произносится с придыханием.

[ʃ] – произносится мягче, чем русский звук ш.

[ʒ] – мягче, чем русский звук ж.

[tʃ] – произносится твёрже, чем русский звук ч.

[dʒ] – мягче, чем дж.

[w] – В русском языке такого звука нет. Вытяните губы в трубочку, не смыкая их, и произнесите русский звук в.

[j] – как русский звук й.

[h] – гораздо легче русского х, по сути, просто выдох.

[θ] – В русском языке такого звука нет. Выдвиньте распластаный кончик языка между зубами и произнесите русский звук с.

[ð] – И такого звука нет в русском языке. Выдвиньте распластаный кончик языка между зубами и произнесите русский звук з.

[l] – несколько мягче русского л.

[ŋ] – носовое н (попробуйте произнести ‘n’ так, чтобы воздух проходил через нос).

[ɹ] – поднимите кончик языка кверху и подверните его внутрь, а теперь произнесите русский звук р.

Для овладения правильным произношением английских слов полезно ознакомиться с правилами чтения английских гласных и согласных букв и их буквосочетаний и выполнить упражнения в чтении.

	Гласные	Согласные
Звуки	[i:], [ɪ], [e], [æ], [eɪ], [aɪ], [ou], [ɔ], [ə]	[p], [b], [t], [d], [l], [m], [n], [f], [v], [s], [z], [k], [g], [j], [dʒ]
Буквы	Pp, Bb, Tt, Dd, Ll, Mm, Nn, Ff, Vv, Ss, Zz, Cc, Kk, Gg, Ee, Ii, Aa, Oo, Yy	

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
[p – b], [t – d],					
[s – z], [f – v],	[e]	[æ]	[eɪ]	[aɪ]	[ɪ]
[m – n], [ɪ], [i:]					
[pi: – bi:]	[pet]	[fæt],	[deɪ]	[faɪv]	[ɪt]
[ti: – di:]	[ted]	[læd],	[meɪd]	[saɪz]	[ɪz]
[mi: – ni:]	[ment]	[læmp]	[leɪt]	[maɪn]	[lɪt]
[pi:t – bi:d]	[nelt]	[sænd]	[peɪn]	[laɪf]	[lɪd]
[li:f – li:v]	[send]	[flæt]	[neɪl]	[naɪs]	[dɪd]
[ni:s – sni:z]	[bend]	[dæd]	[seɪl]	[daɪn]	[bɪd]

VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
[k – g]	[ə]	[j]	[ou]	[ɔ]	[dʒ]
[ki:p]	[ə 'pen]	[jel]	[sou]	[tɒm]	[dʒeɪn]
[keɪk]	[ə 'bed]	[jes]	[nou]	[nɒt]	[dʒɪn]
[laɪk]	[ə 'teɪbl]	[jet]	[slou]	[lɒt]	[dʒæk]
[bæg]	[ə 'mæp]	[jæk]	[ould]	['kɒpɪ]	[sledʒ]
[geɪt]	[ə 'taɪ]	[ji:st]	[oun]	['lɒftɪ]	[eɪdʒ]

Буква	Название	Чтение
Aa	[eɪ]	[eɪ], [æ]
Bb	[bi:]	[b]
Cc	[si:]	[k], [s]
Dd	[di:]	[d]
Ee	[i:]	[i:], [e], [ɪ],
Ff	[ef]	[f]
Gg	[dʒi:]	[dʒ], [g]
Ii	[aɪ]	[aɪ], [ɪ]
Kk	[keɪ]	[k]
Буква	Название	Чтение
Ll	[el]	[l]
Mm	[em]	[m]
Nn	[en]	[n]
Oo	[ou]	[ou], [ɔ]
Pp	[pi:]	[p]
Ss	[es]	[s], [z]
Tt	[ti:]	[t]
Vv	[vi:]	[v]
Yy	[waɪ]	[aɪ], [ɪ], [j]
Zz	[zed]	[z]

№	Правила чтения букв и буквосочетаний	Упражнения в чтении
1	<p>открытый слог закрытый слог</p> <p style="text-align: center;">e</p> <p>[i:] [e]</p> <p>be met</p> <p>Pete left</p>	<p>eve, me, mete, Pete, net, lend, bet, pen, spend, bent, left, bede, let, den, bed, men, ten, best, eke, be, kept, slept, met, melt, send, zest, step, test, mend</p>
2	<p>ee see</p> <p>ea sea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[i:]</p>	<p>meat, feet, need, neat, lead, sleep, deed, feed, fleet, tea, leave, zeal, bead, east, keep, feel, pea, deal, leaf, mean</p>
3	<p>открытый слог закрытый слог</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p>[eɪ] [æ]</p> <p>made man</p> <p>ape land</p>	<p>blame, pale, mate, sake, fate, make, fat, van, sand, lad, name, sane, fame, lamp, stamp, lake, bad, sale, late, plan, ale, date, vale, bat, nave, tape, pan, fan, blade, lane</p>
4	<p>открытый слог закрытый слог</p> <p style="text-align: center;">i, y</p> <p>[aɪ] [ɪ]</p> <p>five bit</p> <p>type 'system</p>	<p>by, dye, my, tie, size, if, nip, tip, 'system, fit, mine, fine, dive, tin, style, pine, life, side, lift, sin, pipe, tide, kid, like, time, tint, tyke, bye, dyke, dike, is, did, nine, type, life</p>

№	Правила чтения букв и буквосочетаний	Упражнения в чтении
5	<p>ll [l] □ bell ss [s] □ less dd [d] □ add</p>	<p>bell, kill, less, mass, lass, till, spell, miss, mess, ness, add, fell, sell, fell, mill, ass, kiss</p>
6	<p>перед e, i, y в остальных случаях</p> <p style="text-align: center;">c</p> <p>[s] [k]</p> <p>face can 'fancy fact</p>	<p>cat, can, space, face, lace, cap, cliff, cell, cent, cent, cite, clap, cyst, clean, 'pencil, nice, mice, cyme, 'cystic, cape, 'candle, camp, cane, 'cattle, clamp, cede, cease, slice</p>
7	<p>ck [k] □ lick</p>	<p>back, lack, stick, nick, black, sack, sick, deck, slack, neck, pack, peck</p>
8	<p>гласные в ударном положении имеют алфавитное чтение перед согласной</p> <p>+ le в конце слов □ table</p>	<p>'cycle, 'table, 'stable, 'title, 'able, 'idle, 'maple, 'Bible, 'sable, 'stifle</p>
9	<p>y / [j] в начале слов □ yes / [ɪ] в конце двусложных и многосложных слов в безударном положении</p>	<p>yet, yell, yes, yak, yelk, yeast 'lady, 'silly, 'fancy, 'fifty, 'ninety, 'kitty, 'zany, 'easy, 'lazy, 'daddy, 'nicely, 'needy, 'neatly, 'tiny, 'sticky</p>

№	Правила чтения букв и буквосочетаний	Упражнения в чтении
10	<p>открытый слог закрытый слог</p> <p style="text-align: center;">o</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[ou] [ɔ]</p> <p>go Tom</p> <p>smoke cost</p>	so, no, stone, sole, zone, lot, stop, not, on, dome, nose, clock, sock, spoke, vote, note, spot, off, odd, slope, slot, stock, doll, pole, dot, soft, dock
11	<p>[s] после глухих согласных и в начале слова □ cats, set</p> <p>s</p> <p>[z] после гласных и звонких согласных □ tins, bees</p>	sad, feeds, bells, sends, cats, stones, lets, meets, sets, likes, sat, bees, sleeps, cakes, styles, notes, spends, mends, sells, stops, is, tables, pens, beds, ties, plans, dolls
12	<p>ai mail</p> <p> [eɪ]</p> <p>ay day</p>	pain, vain, nail, day, lain, may, pay, clay, say, aim, nay, mail, fail, bay, lay, claim, plain, laid
13	<p>перед e, i, y в остальных случаях</p> <p style="text-align: center;">g</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[dʒ] [g]</p> <p>gin gap</p> <p>page bag</p>	gale, gain, page, cage, big, badge, age, stage, gipsy, stag, god, glim, sage, dig, gyps, got, 'gossip, go, glide, glad, gene, gybe, gym, gas, 'gentle, gem, log, dog
14	<p>гласные i, o перед nd, ld читаются соответственно своему алфавитному названию</p>	kind, mild, find, bind, mind, bold, old, sold, told, cold, gold, fold

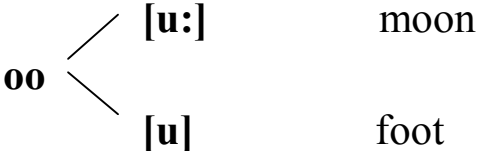
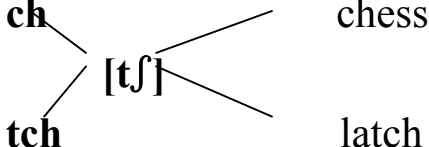
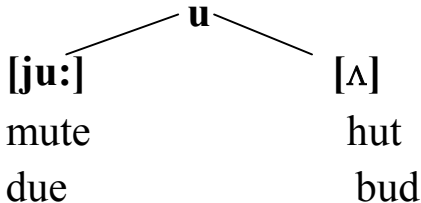
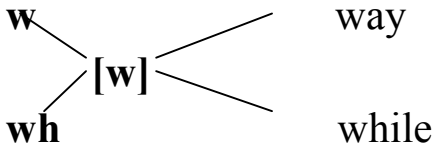
Yeast, big, made, type, little, did, dye, dib, eve, mete, mole, make, feels, clay, stage, stable, stale, stands, zippy, kite, ill, mine, yoke, style, flat, date, nail, gyp, bend, bands, go, gentle, size, pencil, state, miss, fans, bits, lime, sale, doll, name, nap, nape, plate, plan, nanny, neck, mile, snack, van, vale, lot, black, dyne, pain, pay, fell, cake, fine, zeal, seas, may, leak, cap, gate, zany, ninny, spoke, clock, cycle, cold, gin, gob, glide, mind, idle, mystic, by, desk, lye, cliff, yell, mist, neatly, lift, lie, lain, space, spice, sold, log.

Section II

	Гласные	Согласные
Звуки	[ɑ:], [ʌ], [u], [u:], [ju:], [ɔ:], [ɛə]	[r], [w], [h], [ʃ], [tʃ], [θ], [ð]
Буквы	Rr, Ww, Hh, Uu, Jj, Xx, Qq	

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
[w]	[h]	[ʃ]	[tʃ]	[ɔ:]	[ɑ:]	[ʌ]
[waɪ]	[hɪm]	[ʃi:]	[tʃes]	[pɔ:k]	[kɑ:]	[kʌp]
[twɑɪs]	[hɪz]	[ʃou]	[tʃek],	[fɔ:k]	[stɑ:]	[lʌv]
[sweɪ]	[hel]	[ʃaɪ]	[ɪntʃ]	[ɔ:t]	[pɑ:k]	[lʌk]
['kwɪklɪ]	[haɪ]	[wɪʃ]	[lɪntʃ]	[wɔ:m]	[pɑ:tɪ]	[dʌst]
[swi:t]	[hi:]	[fɪʃ]	[tʃi:k]	[jɔ:]	[ɑ:mɪ]	[mʌst]

VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
[ɛə]	[u], [u:]	[ju:]	[r]	[θ]	[ð]
[tʃɛə]	[buk]	[nju:]	[raɪt]	[θɪk]	[ðɪs]
[bɛə]	[gʊd]	[sju:t]	[reɪn]	[θɪn]	[ðæt]
[stɛə]	[su:n]	[ju:s]	[red]	[θi:m]	[beɪð]
[wɛə]	[bu:t]	[tju:n]	[fri:]	[klɔθ]	[bri:ð]
[mɛə]	[mu:v]	[mju:t]	[stri:t]	[welθ]	[rɪðm]

№	Правила чтения букв и буквосочетаний	Упражнения в чтении
15	h [h] □ hat	him, his, hill, hide, hate, hold, hole, hike, home
16		soon, spoon, tool, pool, too, zoo, food look, took, good, hook, brook, book
17	sh [ʃ] □ shake	she, ship, dish, shelf, shook, shame, shave, sheep, shine, fish, shop, shape
18		chime, chest, check, cheap, teach, speech, inch, lunch, catch, match, stitch, ditch
19	<p>открытый слог закрытый слог</p> 	cut, mud, such, dust, duke, use, fuse, dune, tune, tube, dump, fume, fun, hue, due, hut, stuff, nude, run, cup, gun, putty, duty, husk, crust
20	ew [ju:] □ sew	new, pew, dew, few, hew
21	j [dʒ] □ jump	jet, Jack, Jim, jam, Jane, judge, jug
22	r [r] □ broke	run, root, rat, brook, drop, red, read, race, ran, drum, free, tree, street
23		wine, wide, will, win, well, wage, wig, wish, way whine, whip, white, why, wheel, whale, when, which, whim, wheat, while

№	Правила чтения букв и буквосочетаний	Упражнения в чтении
24	e [ɪ] в безударном положении	e'lect, en'joy, 'goodness, de'ny, 'pocket, 'genet, re'peat
25	th <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [θ] theme [ð] this 	thick, three, cloth, thin, theme, depth, tenth, fifth, sixth, width, teeth these, they, then, with, wi'thin, them, breathe, those, thus, 'this is, 'that is, 'is this, 'is that
26	a [ɑ:] перед s + согласная	pass, class, task, fast, grass, grasp, last, vast
27	a + lk [ɔ:k] □ chalk a + ll [ɔ:l] □ tall	chalk, talk, walk, balk hall, ball, fall, all, wall, tall, call
28	air [ɛə] □ pair	air, chair, fair, hair, 'dairy, 'fairy
29	qu [kw] □ quick	quest, quite, quill, 'quickly, quote, squeeze, queen
30	x <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [gz] перед ударной гласной □ e'xam [ks] в остальных случаях □ text 	e'xam, e'xist, e'xample, e'xact, e'xhibit box, next, ex'cept, ex'pect, 'excellent, wax, text, six, fix, tax

Reach, quite, class, new, cold, book, silly, which, when, well, wax,
hide, shy, rock, tube, gipsy, gun, cheap, bottle, home, use, black, yet,
space, few, week, cell, up, chair, sooty, wild, kind, stuff, box, mind,
chalk, type, fuse, last, ask, pay, wake, wage, child, exact, page, jet, dig,
too, spoke, jump, all, witty, hair, day, vast, call, hill, his, moon, shut,
Dutch, mast, joke, role, bridge, ream, whale, wale, quick, air, exhibit,
small, balky, pole, mash, fairy, dish, pair, shoot, shot, spine, whiff, spice,
vice, wide, win, while, dust, dupe, dune, dumpy, grain, husk, rail, mother,
sake, each, shape, loom, fetch, conquest, rainy, grind, trail, hole, hike, hip,
hit, cash, jelly, rate, heal, heel, dusk, lump, life, reason, toe, keeps, chain.

Thick, thin, depth, tenth, three, teeth, tooth.

That, this, these, those, they, thy, then, with

back □ bag

buck □ bug

cap □ cab

cup □ cub

hat □ had

but □ bud

Section III

	Гласные	Согласные
Звуки	[ɔɪ], [aʊ], [aʊə], [juə], [uə], [ɪə], [aɪə], [ə:]	[ŋ], [ʒ]

I	II	III	IV	V	
[ŋ]	[aʊ]	[ɔɪ]	[ʒ]	[ə:]	
[sɪn – sɪŋ]	[aʊt]	[bɔɪ]	[ˈmeʒə]	[tə:n]	[wə:ld]
[kɪn – kɪŋ]	[laʊd]	[tɔɪ]	[ˈpleʒə]	[gə:l]	[wə:k]
[wɪn – wɪŋk]	[haʊs]	[nɔɪz]	[ˈleʒə]	[fə:st]	[ˈə:lɪ]
[ˈsɪŋɪŋ- ˈlɔŋɪŋ]	[daʊn]	[kɔɪn]	[reɪˈʒi:m]	[və:b]	[ə:n]

VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
[ɪə]	[uə], [juə]	[aɪə]	[aʊə]	[ə]
[nɪə]	[puə]	[ˈtaɪə]	[aʊə]	[ˈti:tʃ(ə)]
[pɪə]	[tuə]	[ˈtaɪəd]	[ˈflaʊə]	[ˈli:də]
[dɪə]	[ʃuə]	[səˈtaɪə]	[ˈvaʊəl]	[ˈmembə]
[rɪəl]	[kjuə]	[səˈsaɪətɪ]	[ˈbaʊəl]	[ˈsentə]

№	Правила чтения букв и буквосочетаний	Упражнения в чтении
31	<p style="margin-left: 40px;">[ou] □ slow</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">[au] □ town</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">ou [au] □ out</p>	<p>sow, low, row, bowl, snow, 'yellow, own, growth down, gown, now, brown, how, cow, fowl house, loud, round, a'bout,</p>

		a'mount, pound, ground, found, sound
№	Правила чтения букв и буквосочетаний	Упражнения в чтении
32	a + r a + re [ɑ:] [ɛə] car mare large dare	rare, hare, cart, hard, care, bar, stare, large, yard, share, spare, charm, square, harm, dark, star, bare, bard, scare
33	o + r o + re [ɔ:] [ɔ:] nor more north shore	cord, fork, score, port, sport, more, born, core, store, short, sort, 'forty, fore, sore, horde, ex'plore
34	u + r u + re [ʊ:] [juə] curd cure turn pure	lure, burn, en'dure, se'cure, pure, turn, curl, hurt, 'turtle, nurse, spur, curd, `curdle, burst, purse
35	e + r e + re [ɛ:] [ɪə] her here	herd, nerve, hers, here, 'merely, term, serf, terse, germ, serve, per, mere, sere, 'ferny, herb
36	i (y) + r i (y) + re [ɪ:] [aɪə] firm tire 'myrtle 'Byron	'tired, mire, girl, shirt, sir, first, 'thirty, third, dirty, wire, lyre, skirt, hire, whirl, sa'tire, bird, tyre
37	wor [wə:] □ work	word, worse, world, worst, 'worship, 'network
38	ng [ŋ] □ song nk [ŋk] □ link	bang, long, wing, 'sitting, 'taking, 'singing bank, blank, wink, pink, tank, ink, sink

№	Правила чтения букв и буквосочетаний	Упражнения в чтении
39	<p>в конце слов er, or □ leader ['li:də]</p> <p>[ə] — артикль a (an) □ a man [ə 'mæn]</p> <p>при редукции гласных в безударном положении □ faculty ['fækəltɪ]</p>	'teacher, 'singer, 'reader, 'fisher, 'member, 'doctor, 'actor, 'worker a 'book, a 'house, a 'boy, a 'pen, a 'song, an 'end 'difficult, 'calendar, a'cade- my, 'student, 'factory, 'present, 'husband, a'ttend
40	a [ɑ:] перед th	'father, 'rather, path, bath
41	o [ʌ] перед m, n, th, v	dove, some, won, front, month, 'mother, 'brother, come, love, glove, 'wonder

Чтение гласных букв в четырёх типах слогов

Гласные буквы	Открытый слог	Закрытый слог	Гласная +r	Гласная +re
a	[eɪ]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	[ɛə]
	make	bag	car	care
o	[ou]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]
	rose	not	north	more
u	[ju:]	[ʌ]	[ə:]	[juə]
	cube	but	turn	cure
e	[i:]	[e]	[ə:]	[ɪə]
	Pete	pen	her	here
i, y	[aɪ]	[ɪ]	[ə:]	[aɪə]
	time	'little	bird	wire
	cry	gym	'myrtle	tyre

Snow, depth, width, stir, mere, bird, doctor, burn, sport, born, care, car, square, long, pure, rare, wire, maker, fume, she, singing, Dutch, Rome, space, brick, teach, bold, run, myth, eve, add, go, fix, wage, cake, fancy, fen, ink, day, dirty, here, nurse, serf, English, turn, worker, dare, can, hair, more, fir, ring, yes, kind, rifle, huge, town, round, child, pass, talk, six, know, witty, voice, tester, darling, father, front, mother, among, aloud, along, gardener, ignorance, some, human, parents, love, number, sister, aspire, tree, charm

Чтение многосложных слов

В английском языке слова бывают односложными и многосложными. В многосложных словах один слог произносится громко и энергично и называется ударным. Ударным, как правило, бывает корневой слог. Гласная ударного слога произносится в соответствии с правилами чтения односложных слов. В двусложных словах ударение может падать либо на первый, либо на второй слог: *legal*, *collect*.

В большинстве многосложных слов ударение падает на третий от конца слог, и его гласная читается кратко: *'ministry*.

В пяти- и шестисложных словах имеются два ударения: основное, как правило, на третьем от конца слоге с кратким чтением его гласной и второстепенное: *,possibility*.

Упражнение в чтении

Execution, advocate, magistrate, authority, within, law, criminal, code, constitution, legislation, attorney, assassin, duty, injury, hostage, gypsy, good, smuggler, gangster, big, suspect, escape, sit, student, please, prison, abuse, crime, right.

CHAPTER I OLYMPIC GAMES

Unit 1. History of the Olympic Games

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 776 B.C. (over 2700 years ago) and took place for nearly 1,200 years at Olympia, Greece. The original games were held on the plain of Olympia in Peloponnesus, Greece. The citizens of all the Greek states were invited to take part in the games. Ancient Olympic Games were a great athletic festival. The race was run by men who competed in the nude. A wreath of olive branches was placed on the winner's head (in Greek, this is called a *kotinos*). The olive tree was the sacred tree of Athens, Greece. Women were neither allowed to compete in the games nor to watch them, because the games were dedicated to Zeus and were therefore meant for men.

The four-year period between the Olympic Games was called an Olympiad. Every four years, for 1,170 years, the Greeks held an Olympics, which continued to grow and change. Many other sports were added, including other races, wrestling, boxing, pentathlon (five events, including the long jump, javelin throw, discus throw, foot race, and wrestling), and equestrian events (events with horses and people, like chariot races and horse races). The Olympic Games were banned by the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius II in the year AD 394.

In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, managed to persuade people from fifteen countries to start the Olympic Games again. The International Olympic Committee was set up in 1894, and the first of the modern series of the Games took place in Athens two years later, in 1896. There were competitions in many kinds of sports: running, jumping and boxing.

All the nations of the world were invited to send their athletic teams. From then on the Olympic Games have been international and the number of events on the programme has increased. In these games only amateurs or non-professional athletes can take part. Each country sends teams for as many different events as possible. The winners of each event are given a certain number of points. The International Olympic Committee decides

where each Olympics will take place. They ask a city (not a country) to be the host.

The Olympic Games are attended by thousands of people every time they are held. They provide an opportunity for lovers of sports of all nations to meet together.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

первые игры; проводиться; на равнине; был приглашён; принять участие в играх; большой спортивный праздник; древние Олимпийские игры; соревноваться нагим; венок из веток оливкового дерева; священное дерево; быть позволенным; быть посвящённым, предназначаться для кого-либо; четырёхлетний период; были добавлены; гонки; борьба; бокс; пятиборье; прыжки в длину; метание копья; метание диска; состязание в ходьбе (беге); конные (верховые) виды спорта; гонки на колесницах; конные бега; быть запрещённым; суметь убедить; возобновить; Международный Олимпийский Комитет; организован (установлен); посылать спортивные команды; возрастать; любители; непрофессиональные спортсмены; определённое количество очков; проходить (иметь место); посещать (присутствовать); предоставлять возможность; любители спорта.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

were banned	an opportunity	athletic teams
olive branches	to grow and change place	set up
		took the winners

1. The Olympic Games began in 776 B.C. (over 2700 years ago) and ... for nearly 1,200 years at Olympia, Greece.
2. A wreath of ... was placed on the winner's head.
3. Every four years, for 1,170 years, the Greeks held an Olympics, which continued

4. The Olympic Games ... by the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius II in the year AD 394.
5. The International Olympic Committee was ... in 1894.
6. All the nations of the world were invited to send their
7. ... of each sport event are given a certain number of points.
8. The Olympic Games provide ... for lovers of sports of all nations to meet together.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The original games (проводились) on the plain of Olympia in Peloponnesus, Greece.
2. Ancient Olympic Games were (большой спортивный праздник).
3. Women were neither allowed (состязаться) in the games nor to (смотреть) them, because the games (были посвящены) to Zeus and were therefore meant for men.
4. Many other sports were added, including other races, wrestling, boxing, pentathlon (five events, including the long jump, javelin throw, discus throw, foot race, and wrestling), and equestrian events (events with horses and people, like chariot races and horse races).
5. Many sports were added, including other races, (борьба), boxing, pentathlon (five events, including the long jump, javelin throw, discus throw, foot race, and wrestling), and (конные виды спорта) (events with horses and people, like chariot races and horse races).
6. In 1894 Baron Pierre de Coubertin, managed (убедить) people from fifteen countries to start the Olympic Games again.
7. There were (соревнования по многим видам спорта): running, jumping and boxing.
8. In the Olympic Games only (любители) or non-professional athletes can take part.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Олимпийские игры начались в 776 году до нашей эры (более 2700 лет тому назад) и проходили почти 1200 лет в Олимпии, Греции. Древние Олимпийские игры были большим спортивным праздником.

2. Четырёхлетний период между Олимпийскими играми назывался Олимпиадой. Олимпийские игры расширялись и изменялись: добавились ещё такие виды спорта, как гонки, борьба, бокс, пятиборье и конные виды спорта.

3. В 1894 француз барон Пьер де Кубертен сумел убедить пятнадцать стран возобновить Олимпийские игры. В 1894 году был организован Международный Олимпийский Комитет.

4. В Олимпийских играх могут принимать участие только спортсмены-любители или непрофессиональные спортсмены. Каждая страна посылает свою команду спортсменов по возможно большему количеству различных видов спорта. МОК принимает решение, где будут проходить следующие Олимпийские игры.

5. Тысячи людей посещают Олимпийские игры, которые позволяют встречаться любителям спорта всех наций.

Task V. Some useful dialogues to remember:

I

A: I need some information. Do you know anything about the history of the Olympic movement?

B: Could you ask the questions?

A: I guess I could. Let's make a start, shall we? Alright, first question — what does Olympus' refer to?

B: Goodness, that's starting a long way back! Still, I know the answer. For one thing, it's a mountain-range in Greece — always considered the highest. Secondly, it's the name of the sacred mountain that was the home of the gods, with Zeus as their ruler.

A: Good. And how did the Olympic Games come to be linked with the name of Zeus?

B: The thing is there was a town called Olympia where festivals and competitions used to be held in honour of the god Zeus. Athletes took part in contests such as boxing, chariot-races, running, and other sports.

A: Do you know when the first Olympic Games took place?

B: The history of the Olympic 'movement' can be divided into two phases — ancient and modern. In Ancient Greece the Games were held from 776 BC until 394 AD, and then were abolished. In the very recent past — in 1896 — they were revived.

A: What cities in the world have hosted the Games over the past 100 years?

B: They have been held, for example, in Paris, London, Stockholm, Berlin, Rome, Helsinki and Los Angeles, to name a few. The 1980 Olympic Games took place in Moscow.

A: What sporting activities are included in the Olympic Games? When in the year are the Games held?

B: The Summer Olympics and Winter Olympics take place separately. The range of 'disciplines' involved is both wide and varied — in winter, anything from the biathlon to skating (freestyle and figure versions), and in summer, anything from walking races and jump-competitions to putting the shot.

A: When did our country first participate in the Olympics? How have we done in them?

B: We've been taking part in the Olympics since 1952. Our representatives have been very successful, achieving medals in all three categories — bronze, silver, and gold.

A: Can you name any well-known athlete who has taken part in the Olympics?

B: Well, there's Irina Rodnina, for example, who has more than once been champion athlete in the women's events at the Olympics.

A: Brilliant! Thanks for your help.

II

A: Do you go in for sports?

B: Oh, I prefer to watch sports tournaments on the TV.

A: So do I. I like watching sports programmes, especially world championships and the Olympic Games.

B: Oh yes, the Olympic Games — what a fantastic show! I always support our team. And even the history itself of the Olympic Federation is impressive.

A: You obviously know a lot about this.

B: Well, I've read much about it. The Olympic Games originated in Ancient Greece. They were held in honour of Zeus, they lasted over five days and they acted as a symbol of world peace, so that for the duration of the Olympics all military operations stopped.

A: So what sort of sports events did they have in the games?

B: This is interesting too. For instance, there was chariot racing, but apart from that, ancient athletes even competed in events similar to our sports activities: running, boxing, wrestling, horse racing and so on.

A: How interesting! So did they have medals for the winners? Gold or silver ones?

B: No. The winners received laurel wreaths in the Temple of Zeus. Remember that these people lived in 776 BC.

A: But isn't there a great gap in the history of the Olympic Games? Do you know why that happened?

B: Well, the history of the ancient Olympic Federation is almost twelve hundred years old; but in 394 AD the Olympic Games were abolished.

A: I heard about that Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertaine. Didn't he reinstate the games?

B: Yes, his name appears in the written history of the Olympic Federation. In 1894 he appealed to the International Athletic Committee with his plans to revive the games, but it was in 1896 that his ideas were put into practice. In addition, it's noteworthy that they were staged in Athens, as a tribute to tradition.

A: So who does decide the city and country for the next performance of the Olympics?

B: Well, there is a committee, which makes any necessary decisions for the Olympic Federation, This is called the International Olympic

Committee. At present more than one hundred and fifty countries are members.

A: So do you think that it's OK our city will host the Olympics?

B: Certainly! The International Olympic Committee designated Sochi as the host city of the 2014 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, the first Winter Games held on the territory of Russia.

A: It is always pleasing when our sportsmen win medals, isn't it?

B: Yes, since 1952, when Russia competed in the Olympics for the first time, our sportsmen broke many records and they brought back a host of gold, silver and bronze medals.

A: I see.

Unit 2. Winter Olympics

The first celebration of the Winter Olympics was held in Chamonix, France, in 1924. The original sports were alpine and cross-country skiing, figure skating, ice hockey, Nordic combined (skiing plus ski jumping), ski jumping and speed skating. The events in the Winter Olympics now include: ice hockey, figure skating, speed skating, snowboarding, luge, bobsleigh, skeleton (a type of sledding), curling, cross-country skiing, freestyle skiing, slalom, downhill (Alpine) skiing, ski jumping, Nordic combined, and biathlon (skiing and shooting).

The Games were held every four years from 1924 until 1936, after which they were interrupted by World War II. The Olympics resumed in 1948 and were celebrated every four years. The Winter and Summer Olympic Games were held in the same years until 1992, after a 1986 decision by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to place the Summer and Winter Games on separate four-year cycles in alternating even-numbered years. Because of the change, the next Winter Olympics after 1992 were in 1994.

The Winter Olympics have been hosted on three continents, but never in a country in the southern hemisphere. The United States has hosted the

Games four times; France has been the host three times; Austria, Canada, Japan, Italy, Norway and Switzerland have hosted the Games twice. In 2014 Sochi will be the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics. The IOC has selected Pyeongchang, South Korea, to host the 2018 Winter Olympics.

12 countries – Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States have attended every Winter Olympic Games. Six of those (Austria, Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United States) have earned medals at every Winter Olympic Games, and only one – the United States – has earned gold at each Games.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

горные лыжи; лыжные гонки; фигурное катание; хоккей на льду; лыжное двоеборье; прыжки с трамплина; конькобежный спорт; сноуборд; санный спорт; бобслей; скелетон; езда на санях; кёрлинг; фристайл; слалом; спуск с горы на лыжах; биатлон; прервались; возобновиться; проводились в те же годы; чередующиеся чётные годы; проводится (размещаться, приниматься) на трёх континентах; Южное полушарие; выступать принимающей стороной; МОК; участвовать (посещать); заслужить (выиграть) медаль; завоевать золото.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

have attended	were interrupted	has hosted	cele-
bration	has earned	the IOC	separate four-year cycles

1. The first ... of the Winter Olympics was held in Chamonix, France, in 1924.

2. The Games were held every four years from 1924 until 1936, after which they ... by World War II.

3. The Winter and Summer Olympic Games were held in the same years until 1992, after a 1986 decision by the IOC to place the Summer and Winter Games on ... in alternating even-numbered years.

4. The United States ... the Games four times.

5. ... has selected Pyeongchang, South Korea, to host the 2018 Winter Olympics.

6. Twelve countries ... every Winter Olympic games.

7. The United States ... gold at each Games.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The original sports of the Winter Olympics were alpine and cross-country skiing, figure skating, ice hockey, (лыжное двоеборье) (skiing plus ski jumping), ski jumping and speed skating.

2. The Olympics (возобновились) in 1948 and were celebrated every four years.

3. The Winter and Summer Olympic Games were held (в одни и те же годы) years until 1992.

4. The Winter Olympics have been hosted on three continents, but never in a country in (южном полушарии).

5. France has been (принимающая страна) of the Winter Olympics three times.

6. In 2014 Sochi will be the first Russian city (стать принимающей стороной) the Winter Olympics.

7. Six countries (Austria, Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United States) (выигрывали медали) at every Winter Olympic Games.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Впервые зимняя Олимпиада проводилась в Шамони (Франция) в 1924 году. К первым видам спорта Белой олимпиады относятся: горнолыжный спорт и лыжные гонки, фигурное катание, хоккей с шайбой, лыжное двоеборье, прыжки с трамплина.

2. Зимняя Олимпиада проходила каждые четыре года с 1924 по 1936 и была прервана Второй мировой войной, а возобновилась в 1948.

3. Зимнюю Олимпиаду принимали на трёх континентах, но никогда – в Южном полушарии. США проводили Зимние игры 4 раза, Франция – 3, Австрия, Канада, Япония, Италия, Норвегия и Швейцария – дважды.

4. В 2014 году Сочи стал первым российским городом-организатором зимней Олимпиады.

5. Двенадцать стран участвовали в каждой зимней Олимпиаде, шесть из них – получали медали каждый раз, и только одна страна – США – завоёвывала золото на всех играх.

Unit 3. The Olympic symbols

The Olympic symbols are icons, flags and symbols used by the International Olympic Committee to promote the Olympic Games. Some – such as the flame, fanfare, and theme – are more common during Olympic competition, but others, such as the flag, can be seen throughout the year.

The Olympic motto is «Citius, Altius, Fortius», which is Latin for «Faster, Higher, Stronger». The motto was proposed by Pierre de Fredey, Baron de Coubertin (1863–1937), a French educator and sportsman. A more informal but well known motto, also introduced by De Coubertin, is «The most important thing is not to win but to take part!»

The tradition of *the Olympic flame* began during the ancient Olympic Games, over 2700 years ago in Greece. A flame was lit for each Olympics, every four years, and it burned throughout the games. The flame symbolized the death and rebirth of Greek heroes. There was no *torch relay* in the ancient Olympics. The first torch relay took place at the 1936 games in Berlin, Germany. For each Olympics, a new flame is started in the ancient Olympic stadium in Olympia, Elis, Greece, using a parabolic mirror to focus the rays of the Sun. This flame begins its Olympic Torch

Relay by touring Greece. The flame is normally taken to the country where the games will be held (usually by airplane). The flame is then carried around the country where the games are to be held, using a series of torches carried by people running, walking, riding horses and camels, scuba diving, and using other means of human conveyance. The last runner uses a torch to light the large Olympic torch which burns throughout the games. The flame is extinguished during the closing ceremony. A new Olympic torch is designed for each of the games.

The flag of the Olympic Games has five interlocking rings (blue, yellow, black, green, and red) on a white ground. The rings represent the five parts of the world that were joined together in the Olympic movement: Africa, two Americas, Asia, Australia and Europe. Baron de Coubertin designed the flag of the Olympics in 1913–1914. The Olympic flag was first used in the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp, Belgium. The Olympic flag is paraded during the opening ceremony of each Olympic Games. At the end of an Olympics, the mayor of the host-city presents the flag to the mayor of the next host-city. The flag will remain in the town hall of the next host-city until the next Olympic Games, four years later.

The Olympic Games are gathering for about three weeks in a given place millions of people from all four corners of the world. To help this international public to find its way to the competition venues and the various services (post, restaurants, banks, clinic, etc.) Games Organizing Committees make use of *pictograms* – graphic symbols which should be immediately understood by anyone.

The first pictograms appeared at the IV. Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch Partenkirchen, Germany in 1936. They were used systematically from the Games of the XVIII Olympiad in Tokyo in 1964 onwards. New pictograms have been revealed for the 2014 Winter Olympic Games set to take place in Sochi, Russia. These icons display a figurative representation of the winter competitions, from skiing and snowboarding to bobsledding and curling. The symbolic images are to appear at the games themselves, guiding visitors to their designated events, as well as on tickets, event schedules, and licensed merchandise.

Inspired by the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, the graphic designs echo the style of the vintage Summer game icons without fully copying it. This new set incorporates the minimalist stickman figures whose smooth and curved bodies lack sharp edges though they expand beyond the monochromatic color scheme as they explode in blues, reds, greens, and purples. Additionally, they come in two forms—one is a solid color version and the other a patchwork silhouette. The quilted design pattern is «the combination of 16 ornaments of the most famous national crafts in Russia, from Gzhel to Khokhloma».



Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

символ; Международный Олимпийский Комитет; популяризировать; огонь; фанфары; гимн; олимпийский девиз; неофициальный девиз; зажигать; на всём протяжении; символизировать смерть и возрождение; передача факела; параболическое зеркало; сосредоточить (сфокусировать) солнечные лучи; проносить по стране; подводное плавание с аквалангом; средство перемещения (перевозки); последний бегун; погасить; церемония закрытия; разрабатывать

(проектировать); сцепленные кольца; объединять; проносить флаг; церемония открытия; мэр; принимающий город (город-организатор); ратуша.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

be held	to take part	torch relay	the mayor
to light	symbols	designed	interlocking

1. The Olympic ... are icons, flags, the flame, fanfare, and theme.
2. An informal motto, introduced by De Coubertin, is «The most important thing is not to win but ...!»
3. The first ... took place at the 1936 games in Berlin, Germany.
4. The Olympic flame is normally taken to the country where the games will
5. The last runner uses a torch ... the large Olympic torch which burns throughout the games.
6. The flag of the Olympic Games has five ... rings (blue, yellow, black, green, and red) on a white ground.
7. Baron de Coubertin ... the flag of the Olympics in 1913-1914.
8. At the end of an Olympics, ... of the host-city presents the flag to the mayor of the next host-city.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The Olympic motto (был предложен) by Pierre de Fredy, Baron de Coubertin (1863-1937), a French educator and sportsman.
2. The tradition of (олимпийский огонь) began during the ancient Olympic Games, over 2700 years ago in Greece.
3. A flame was lit for each Olympics, every four years, and it burned (на протяжении всей Олимпиады).
4. The Olympic flame is then carried around the country where the games (должны проводиться), using a series of torches carried by people running, walking, riding horses and camels, (подводное плавание с аквалангом), and using (другие средства перевозки).

5. The Olympic flame (гасят) during the closing ceremony.

6. The rings of the flag of the Olympic Games represent the five parts of the world that (были объединены) in the Olympic movement: Africa, two Americas, Asia, Australia and Europe.

7. The Olympic flag is paraded during (церемония открытия) of each Olympic Games.

8. The flag will remain in the town hall of the next (город-организатор, принимающий город) until the next Olympic Games, four years later.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Олимпийская символика – это графика, флаги, олимпийский огонь, фанфары, гимн и другие знаки, популяризирующие Олимпийские игры.

2. Девиз Олимпийских игр «Citius, Altius, Fortius», что в переводе с латинского означает «Быстрее, выше, сильнее», был предложен Пьером де Фреді, бароном де Кубертеном — французским спортивным деятелем и педагогом.

3. Традиция олимпийского огня зародилась во время древних Олимпийских игр, более 2700 лет назад в Греции. Огонь символизирует смерть и возрождение греческих героев.

4. В Древней Греции не существовало традиции передачи факела. Впервые она состоялась в 1936 году на Олимпиаде в Берлине, в Германии.

5. Олимпийский огонь доставляется обычно самолётом в страну, где будет проводиться Олимпиада.

6. Последний бегун при помощи факела зажигает большой олимпийский огонь, который горит на протяжении всех Олимпийских игр.

7. Олимпийский флаг содержит пять сцеплённых колец (синее, жёлтое, чёрное, зелёное и красное) на белом фоне, которые представляют Африку, две Америки, Азию, Австралию и Европу.

8. Флаг проносят во время парада церемонии открытия каждой Олимпиады, а в конце игр мэр принимающего города передаёт его мэру следующего города-организатора.

Task V. Read, translate and reproduce the dialogue:

A: Am I too late for the opening ceremony?

B: No, it's just starting. The runner is just coming into Olympic Village with the torch.

A: Oh, this is so exciting! I love the summer Olympics. Track and field, gymnastics and swimming – I can't wait!

B: Oh, here come the athletes from each country, with their flag bearer in front. Look at all those gold, silver, and bronze medalists.

A: Isn't it funny that that country only has one competitor?

B: No way! Can you imagine the accolades you'd get as the only athlete from your country that's of Olympic caliber? I'd trade places with her any day.

A: This schedule says that the track and field events begin tomorrow.

B: Yeah, but those are just the qualifying heats. The real races don't start for three days. What's that?

A: My flag. I'm cheering on the U.S. team.

B: From the living room?

A: Sure, why not? It can't hurt, can it?

Task VI. Each of the twenty-two pictograms of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games displays a figurative representation of the winter competitions. Try to guess their meanings.

Unit 4. The Volunteers for the Olympic Games

"Volunteers are true Olympians, who have entered into the spirit of the Olympic Games" – that is what the President of the IOC, Jacques Rogge, had to say about these unsung heroes.

The volunteer comes from the Latin word for «one who is willing», i.e. someone who is prepared to help of his or her own accord, with no thought of getting any material reward for their labour and their assistance.

The volunteers that take part in preparing or staging the Olympic and Paralympic Games are known as Olympic volunteers or Games volunteers.

Accompanying delegations, setting up information points inside hotels or at sports venues, filling in accreditation forms, helping at stadiums when events are underway, ensuring the transport system runs smoothly – it is volunteers that do all this, and plenty more besides. Volunteers help create that special Olympic atmosphere; they are the face of the Games.

There is a common misconception that Olympic volunteers are usually schoolchildren, students, and people under 25 years of age. But it's not difficult to debunk this myth – we need only point out that the average age of a volunteer at the Vancouver Games was 44. The working population and those who are retired can also be active members of the Olympic Volunteer Movement!

An agreement is entered into with each volunteer for the Games, setting out the forms of cooperation with the Organizing Committee for the Games, along with each side's mutual obligations. The Organizing Committee will provide the volunteers with hot food during their shift, a uniform, and lay on transport between the Olympic venues in the host city for the Games.

Volunteers are going to be recruited and selected by Volunteer Centres set up inside 26 of the country's educational institutions. The Volunteer Centres are spread right throughout Russia – from St Petersburg to Vladivostok and from Archangelsk to Sochi.

Sochi will have fewer volunteers than London (29,000 compared with 70,000), but they will have more responsibilities. The fact that Russia is hosting the Winter Games means that the Olympic helpers will have to clear away snow and “break in” some of the sports sites – for example, by testing the ice on the skating rink before the events start. Because of

the difference in seasons, the Russian volunteers will receive a different set of clothes. In London, they were issued with a jacket, a cap, a watch, a bag, a water bottle and an umbrella with the Games logo, and also souvenir badges and a diary. The Sochi kit will include a jacket, thermal trousers, a hat, gloves, thermal underwear, a polo shirt and T-shirts.

Overall the London and Sochi volunteer programs are organized on the same principles. A shift is eight or nine hours. In their free time, the volunteers can visit the Olympic events. Of course, there are more of such opportunities for those who are working right on the sports sites: these volunteers can watch the events right where they are working, while others are given tickets as an incentive.

You can apply to volunteer at the Games if:

- You are a citizen of Russia, or a foreign citizen with fluent Russian.
- At the beginning of 2014 you will be over 18, but under 80.
- You share the Olympic and Paralympic Values.
- You are keen to help out in a unique project for Russia, expand your circle of friends, gain new experience, knowledge, skills, and most importantly – experience a wave of positive emotions.
- You have the qualifications and skills required for the type of volunteer activity you have chosen.
- You are fluent in English (other foreign languages are a definite bonus).
- You are able to give of yourself, you are friendly, you use your initiative, you are responsive, patient, able to work as part of a team and prepared to undergo training (free training is taking place at the 26 licensed Volunteer Centres operating out of some of the country's leading educational institutions).

What's in it for volunteers at the Games?

- The chance to take part in an event of global significance
- A comfortable uniform
- Unique souvenirs
- Gaining new experience and meeting new people

- The chance to see the Games from the inside
- The chance to attend competition events and see some of the world's greatest athletes in the flesh

Also you get a chance to enjoy **free**:

- Accommodation
- Meals, during the Games
- Travel between your accommodation in the host city for the Games and your place of work.

The volunteer work is unpaid. However, volunteers will be provided with accommodation, meals during shifts, uniforms and transportation to their place of work. You will need to fund your own travel to Sochi and back.

All medical assistance will be provided under the compulsory medical insurance programme for citizens of the Russian Federation. Foreign citizens must apply for medical insurance valid in the Russian Federation independently.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

доброволец (волонтёр); принимать всем сердцем; невоспетый герой; проявляющий готовность или желание; по собственной воле; материальное вознаграждение; принимать участие в подготовке; помощь делегациям; место проведения спортивных мероприятий; идти полным ходом; распространённое заблуждение; развенчивать миф; средний возраст; на пенсии; сотрудничество; взаимные обязательства; обеспечивать горячим питанием; рабочая смена; набирать и принимать на работу; учебное заведение; ответственность; обкатывать (опробовать); комплект одежды; набор; тёплое бельё; принцип (правило); возможности; поощрение (стимул); гражданин; разделять ценности; уникальный проект; расширять круг друзей; волна положительных эмоций; посвящать себя; проходить учёбу; мировое значение; приобретать опыт; во плоти; жильё; неоплачиваемый; медицинская помощь; обязательное медицинское страхование.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

take part in preparing	provide	shift	«break in»
incentive	events	hot food	citizen
average age	fluent Russian	unpaid	volunteer
helpers	willing		

1. The ... comes from the Latin word for "one who is ...".
2. The volunteers ... or staging the Olympic and Paralympic Games.
3. The ... of a volunteer at the Vancouver Games was 44.
4. The Organizing Committee will ... the volunteers with ... during their
5. The Olympic ... will have to clear away snow and ... some of the sports sites.
6. These volunteers can watch the ... right where they are working, while others are given tickets as an
7. You are a ... of Russia, or a foreign citizen with
8. The volunteer work is

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The volunteers that (принимают участие в подготовке) or staging the Olympic and Paralympic Games are known as Olympic volunteers or Games volunteers.
2. The (работающее население) and those who (на пенсии) can also be active members of the Olympic Volunteer Movement!
3. Volunteers are going to (набраны и приняты на работу) by Volunteer Centres set up inside 26 of the country' educational institutions.
4. Sochi will have fewer volunteers than London, but they will have more (ответственность).
5. The Sochi (набор) will include a jacket, thermal trousers, a hat, gloves, (тёплое белье), a polo shirt and T-shirts.
6. You are keen to help out in a unique project for Russia, (расширять круг друзей), gain new experience, knowledge, skills, and most importantly – (испытывать массу положительных эмоций).

7. The chance to attend competition events and (увидеть спортсменов мировой величины во плоти).

8. All medical assistance will be provided under (программа обязательного медицинского страхования граждан) of the Russian Federation.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Слово «волонтёр» происходит от латинского слова «тот, кто желает», то есть тот, кто готов помочь, не задумываясь о материальном вознаграждении за свою работу и помощь.

2. Сопровождение делегаций, налаживание информационных пунктов в отелях и спортивных сооружениях, заполнение документов, помощь на стадионах в разгар спортивных мероприятий, обеспечение бесперебойной работы транспорта – всё это обязанности волонтеров.

3. Существует распространённое заблуждение, что олимпийские волонтеры – это обычно школьники, студенты и молодые люди до 25 лет, хотя средний возраст добровольных помощников на играх в Ванкувере был 44 года.

4. Оргкомитет обеспечивает волонтеров едой в их рабочее время, формой, оплатой транспортных расходов между спортивными объектами города. Российские волонтеры получают комплекты одежды, которые включают куртку, тёплые брюки, шапку, перчатки, термобелье, рубашку поло и футболки. Проезд до Сочи и назад не оплачивается.

5. Медицинское обслуживание обеспечено обязательным медицинским страхованием граждан Российской Федерации.

Task V. Some useful dialogues to remember:

First Aid class

A: I took a First Aid class yesterday.

B: Really? What did you learn?

A: A lot of stuff. What to do in emergency situations? For example, what should you do if you burn yourself on a hot stove?

B: My grandma says that you should put butter on a burn.

A: No! That's the worst thing you can do!

B: Oh. Then maybe you should put ice on the burn.

A: No. You should run cool water over the burn. How about this? What should you do if someone is choking?

B: That's easy. Hit them on the back.

A: No. You might lodge the object in their throat more and make things worse. First you should make sure they are really choking. If they can talk or cough, that means that air is getting through and you should just let them cough. If they can't talk or cough, you should do the abdominal thrust.

B: How do you do that?

A: You wrap your arms around the person and quickly pull in and up with your fist.

B: Wrap your arms around the person? Hmmm. Sounds romantic.

A: No, seriously, the air that's forced up dislodges the object. What would you do if I cut my arm and was bleeding really badly?

B: Panic.

A: No. You should put a cloth over the wound, apply pressure, and elevate it.

B: Wow! I think I need to take this class.

A: Everyone should take a first aid class.

Rent-A-Car

Rent-A-Car Clerk: Good morning. May I help you?

Customer: I'd like to rent a car, please.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: Okay. Full-size, mid-size or compact, ma'am?

Customer: Full-size, please. What's the rate?

Rent-A-Car Clerk: 78 dollars a day with unlimited mileage.

Customer: And I'd like to have insurance just in case.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: Is there an additional driver?

Customer: No.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: If you want full coverage insurance, it will be 8 dollars per day. It includes collision damage waiver and personal accident insurance.

Customer: All right. I'll take it.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: Here is our brochure, ma'am. Err... full-size... OK. Please choose a model in this section.

Customer: How about this one?

Rent-A-Car Clerk: All right. How many days would you like to use it?

Customer: Just one day.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: May I see your driver's license and credit card please?

Customer: Is the international driving license fine?

Rent-A-Car Clerk: Yes, it is. Thank you. Please fill in this form. Can you check this box, and put your initials here, and again here.

I'd like to change some euro into US dollars.

Cashier: Hi. May I help you?

Customer: Yes. What's the buying rate for euro?

Cashier: 1.15 U.S. dollars to the euro.

Customer: Okay. I'd like to change some euro into US dollars, please.

Cashier: Sure. How much would you like to change?

Customer: Six hundred euro.

Cashier: Very good. May I see your passport?

Customer: Here you are.

Cashier: How would you like your bills?

Customer: In fifties please.

CHAPTER II THE CITY

Unit 1. Sochi

Sochi is the largest resort region of the Russian Federation. It stretches for 147 km along the Black Sea coast of the Krasnodar region and includes the Krasnaya Polyana mountain resort area. Sochi is divided into four administrative districts: Adler, Khosta, Central (formally, only the Central part is named "Sochi") and Lazarevsky. Sochi is claimed to be the longest city in Europe.

The history of Sochi dates back to the Byzantine Era, when the name Sochi was the first given to inhabitants of the Black Sea coast, and later adopted as the city's official name in 1896. This area, known as Ubykhia, was controlled from the 15th century by the local mountaineer clans, nominally under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire. The coastline was ceded to Russia in 1829 as a result of a Russo-Turkish War, but in 1838, the fort of Alexandria (renamed Navaginsky a year later) was founded at the mouth of the Sochi River as a part of the Black Sea Coastal Line. A chain of fortifications set up to protect the area from recurring Circassian incursions. At the outbreak of the Crimean War, the garrison was evacuated from Navaginsky in order to prevent its capture by the Turks. The abandoned fort was rebuilt in 1864 under the name of Dakhovsky, or Dakhovsky Posad, as it became known in 1874. Sochi was granted municipal rights in 1917. Sochi was established as a fashionable resort area under Joseph Stalin. It was at that time that the coast became dotted with imposing neoclassical edifices, exemplified by the luxurious "Rodina" and "Ordzhonikidze" sanatoriums.

On the 5th of July 2007 a new Olympic chapter began in the history of now world famous city. That day the International Olympic Committee designated Sochi as the host city of the 2014 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, the first Winter Games held on the territory of Russia. During its two-year campaign, the Sochi 2014 Bid Committee has demonstrated its commitment and passion, outlining its visionary plans for the Games thus successfully convincing the IOC that Russia was the best

partner to offer a once-in-a-lifetime Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Russian people's enthusiasm for Winter Sports and the Olympics in particular, the true passion displayed for Sochi 2014 during the course of the Bid campaign reflected to the world the commitment of an entire nation to the Olympic values and guarantees an incredible ambiance in 2014.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

горный курортный район; административный округ; черноморское побережье; официальное название города; кланы местных горцев; русско-турецкая война; в устье реки Сочи; цепь укреплений; частые вторжения черкесов; для того, чтобы его не захватили турки; заброшенный форт; права города; фешенебельный курорт; при Иосифе Сталине; всемирно известный город; Международный олимпийский комитет; зимние Олимпийские и Паралимпийские игры; в ходе проведения двухгодичной кампании; комитет по рассмотрению заявок; энтузиазм россиян; в частности; олимпийские ценности; потрясающая обстановка.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

mountain resort area	administrative districts	Black Sea
coast	at the mouth of the Sochi River	incredible ambiance
fashionable resort	International Olympic Committee	Russian people's enthusiasm

1. Sochi stretches for 147 km along the Black Sea coast and includes the Krasnaya Polyana
2. Sochi is divided into four
3. The name Sochi was the first given to inhabitants of the
4. The fort of Alexandria, renamed Navaginsky a year later, was founded ... as a part of the Black Sea Coastal Line.
5. Sochi was established as a ... area under Joseph Stalin.

6. That day the ... designated Sochi as the host city of the 2014 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

7. The ... for Winter Sports and the Olympics in particular, convinced the Sochi 2014 Bid Committee.

8. The true passion displayed for Sochi 2014 during the course of the Bid campaign guarantees an ... in 2014.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The history of Sochi dates back to the Byzantine Era, when the name Sochi was the first given to inhabitants of the Black Sea coast, and later adopted as the (официальное название города) in 1896.

2. This area, known as Ubykhia, was controlled from the 15th century by the (ланы местных горцев), nominally under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire.

3. The garrison was evacuated from Navaginsky (для того, чтобы его не захватили турки).

4. The (заброшенный форт) was rebuilt in 1864 under the name of Dakhovsky, or Dakhovsky Posad, as it became known in 1874.

5. Sochi was granted (права города) in 1917.

6. Sochi was established as a fashionable resort area (при Иосифе Сталине).

7. That day the International Olympic Committee designated Sochi as the host city of the 2014 (зимние Олимпийские и Паралимпийские игры).

8. The Russian people's enthusiasm for Winter Sports reflected to the world the commitment of an entire nation to the (олимпийские ценности).

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Город Сочи протянулся на 147 км вдоль черноморского побережья Краснодарского края и включает в себя горный курортный район Красная Поляна.

2. Название «Сочи» было впервые дано жителям черноморского побережья, а затем принято в качестве официального названия города в 1896 г.

3. Сочи были дарованы права города в 1917 г.

4. Международный Олимпийский комитет объявил Сочи столицей зимних Олимпийских и Паралимпийских игр 2014.

Unit 2. Airport

To travel by plane is the quickest and the most convenient way. But there are some certain rules and regulations at the airports. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before departure time. They must check-in, weigh and register the luggage. Most airports have at least 2 classes of travel, first class and economy class, which is cheaper. Each passenger of more than 2 years of age has free luggage (baggage) allowance. Generally this limit is 20 kg for economy class passengers and 30 kg for first class passengers, excess luggage must be paid for, except for some articles that can be carried free of charge.

The rules for passengers who are going abroad are similar in most countries but sometimes there might be a slight difference in formalities. If for instance, you are supposed to begin with going through the Customs, you'd better fill in the customs declaration before you talk to the customs officer. He may ask any passenger routine questions e.g. to declare the things, spirits, tobacco or presents. Then you go to the check-in-counter where your ticket is looked at, your things are weighed and labeled. The next formality is filling in the immigration form and going through passport control. The form has to be filled in block letters. You write your name, nationality, permanent address and the purpose of your trip.

In most countries there is also a security check when your hand luggage is inspected. This is an anti-hijacking measure, and anything that might be dangerous or disturbing to other passengers must be handed to one of the crew and returned to the owner only after the plane has reached its destination.

After fulfilling all these formalities you go to the departure lounge where you can have a snack, read a paper, buy something in the duty-free shop and wait for the announcement to board the plane. Some of these formalities are to be repeated when you arrive at your point of destination. The customs declaration and the immigration form are often filled in aboard. At the airport you may be met by a police officer with a specially trained dog to make sure that you are not carrying drugs. The immigration officer might want to know on whose invitation you are coming and whether you have a return ticket. There is one inconvenience you have to be prepared for when you are traveling long distances by plane. It's a difference between the time you are accustomed to and the new time – that's called "jet lag". At first you won't be feeling very well because of it, but don't worry – it won't take you long to get used to it.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

прибыть в аэропорт; время отправления; зарегистрироваться; первый класс и экономкласс; норма бесплатного провоза багажа; излишек массы багажа; бесплатно; формальность; таможня; заполнять; таможенная декларация; сотрудник таможни; стандартные вопросы; декларировать вещи; стойка регистрации; иммиграционная форма; паспортный контроль; печатные буквы; постоянный адрес; цель поездки; проверка на безопасность; ручная кладь; противоугонная мера; опасный или вызывающий беспокойство; должно быть передано одному из членов экипажа; пункт назначения; зал ожидания; перекусить; магазин беспошлинной торговли; объявление о посадке; специально обученная собака; приглашение; обратный билет; неудобство; нарушение суточного ритма организма (разница во времени); пройдёт немного времени; привыкнуть.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

to arrive	jet lag	departure time	check-in-counter	security check
immigration form	departure lounge	invitation	free luggage (baggage)	

1. Passengers are requested ... at the airport 2 hours before
2. Each passenger of more than 2 years of age has ... allowance.
3. Then you go to the ... where your ticket is looked at, your things are weighed and labeled.
4. The next formality is filling in the ... and going through passport control.
5. In most countries there is also a ... when your hand luggage is inspected.
6. After fulfilling all these formalities you go to the ... where you wait for the announcement to board the plane.
7. The immigration officer might want to know on whose ... you are coming.
8. It's a difference between the time you are accustomed to and the new time – that's called

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. Passengers must (зарегистрироваться), weigh and register the luggage.
2. Most airports have at least 2 classes of travel, (первый класс и экономкласс), which is cheaper.
3. (Излишек массы багажа) must be paid for, except for some articles that can be carried (бесплатно).
4. You'd better fill in the (таможенная декларация) before you talk to the (сотрудник таможи).
5. You write your name, nationality, (постоянный адрес) and the (цель поездки).
6. This is an (противоугонная мера) and anything that might be dangerous or disturbing to other passengers must be handed to one of the

crew and returned to the owner only after the plane has reached its (пункт назначения).

7. Some of these (формальности) are to be repeated when you arrive at your point of destination.

8. The immigration officer might want to know whether you have a (обратный билет).

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Требуется, чтобы пассажиры прибывали в аэропорт за 2 часа до вылета.

2. Они должны зарегистрироваться, взвесить и зарегистрировать багаж.

3. Лучше заполнить таможенную декларацию, прежде чем разговаривать с сотрудником таможни.

4. Следующая формальность – это заполнение иммиграционной формы и прохождение паспортного контроля.

5. В большинстве стран есть ещё и проверка на безопасность, когда досматривают вашу ручную кладь.

Task V. Some useful dialogues to remember:

Airport Bus

A:What time does the bus leave for the airport?

B:I don't know. It used to leave every half hour, but I think the schedule's been changed

A:Do you know the telephone number to call?

B:It's 738914700. At least that's what it used to be.

A:Yeah, I'll try it. They don't seem to answer.

B:I expect that it's a little too early. I don't think they open until nine o'clock.

Checking In

A:Good morning. Can I have your ticket, please?

B:Here you are.

A:Thank you. Would you like smoking or non-smoking?

B:Non-smoking, please.

A:Would you like a window or an aisle seat?

B:An aisle seat, please.

A:Do you have any baggage? How many pieces of luggage do you have?

B:Yes, this suitcase and this bag.

A:Did you pack your luggage yourself?

B:Yes, I did.

A:Has anyone given you anything to take on the flight?

B:No, they haven't.

A:Do you have any hand-luggage?

B:Yes, I have one bag.

A:Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight.

B:Thank you.

Passport Control

A:Good morning. Can I see your passport?

B:Here you are.

A:Thank you very much. Are you a tourist or on business?

B:I'm a tourist.

A:That's fine. Have a pleasant stay.

B:Thank you.

Immigration / Customs

A:May I see your passport please?

B:Yes, here it is.

A:Where did you fly from?

B:I flew from Delhi.

A:What is the purpose of your visit; business or pleasure?

B:I'm here on business.

A:How long are you planning to stay?

B:I'll be staying for two weeks.

A:Where will you be staying?

B: I'll be staying at a hotel.

A: Have you ever been to Russia before?

B: No, this is my first time.

A: Do you have anything to declare?

B: No, I don't.

Meeting at the Airport

A: Welcome to Sochi. May I see your passport, please?

B: Sure. Here it is.

A: Where are you coming from?

B: I'm coming from Seoul, Korea.

A: What is the purpose of your visit?

B: I'm *here on business*.

visiting relatives.

here as an exchange student.

here as a tourist.

A: How long are you planning to stay?

B: I'll be staying *for three weeks*.

for 1 month.

until tomorrow.

until next Tuesday.

till the end of the Olympic Games.

A: Where will you be staying?

B: I'll be staying *at a hotel*.

at my aunt's house.

at a dormitory.

A: Have you ever been to Sochi before?

B: No, this is my first time.

A: Do you have anything to declare?

B: No, nothing.

A: Enjoy your stay.

B: Thank you.

Unit 3. Getting about the town

A lot of people live in cities nowadays, but even more come to the city at the time of great sport events e.g. Olympic Games, Football or Ice Hockey Championships, etc. There are a lot of interesting things that you can find only in a big town. The central streets are rather busy especially at rush hours, so city delivery has to face a lot of problems. Naturally, it is more comfortable to live in a residential district. It is a district where people dwell; it contrasts with commercial or industrial areas. It's very nice to live here because the streets are rather quiet. They are not as noisy as central streets. You cannot see so much traffic here. Though there are enough fixed-route taxis and buses to get to the Underground stations if you wish to go to the centre of the city or to the National Park. Most of the streets are very green and lined with trees. Near the houses one can see flower beds decorating the yards so beautifully. Along the central streets you can find any shop you need. There are big shopping malls, supermarkets, cash and carry retailers, but some people can be pleased to see small greengroceries, baker's shops, flower-shops etc. It's so nice to have a walk along the central street in the evening after a busy day.

Obviously the best way to get about the city is to walk. When you go on foot, you do not depend on any kind of transport. You can observe the beauty of the buildings and landscapes wandering along the streets, you can go anywhere you like. These are the advantages. But of course the disadvantages of foot walks are the time you spent while walking. If you are short of time and you are in a hurry it is better to use public transport. Underground is the fastest. Underground trains run every 3 – 5 minutes. It is also the most reliable type of transport. With trams, trolley-buses and buses, there are lots of things that may interfere with their normal operations. The only problem with the underground is that it does not cover the whole city. But every metro station has good trolley-bus, bus and fixed-route taxi (shuttle minibus, route taxi) connections. You can also travel along the city by car, but the traffic in the city is very heavy, especially during the day time. There are a lot of traffic jams on the roads. If you

want to reach the place of destination without any problems and in a short period of time you can request a taxi by telephone.

In every big city there is a business district where large companies have their main offices. This area is usually in the city centre. It is here that you can see the huge skyscraper office blocks. The people who work here often travel a long way to work each day. Many of them live in the suburbs, far away from the city centre. A big city is a convenient place to live in because of many facilities, which it provides. Thanks to the great number of theaters, museums, exhibitions, places of cultural and historical interest, people in the city have a lot of cultural facilities. Owing to sport palaces, swimming pools, tennis courts, people in a big city have plenty of sports facilities. Schools, gymnasiums, universities provide various educational facilities. As an advantage, hospitals and chemist's shops can be noted. That's why in the big cities there is no problem with some necessary medicine.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

множество людей живёт в городах; грандиозные спортивные события; чемпионат по хоккею; центральные улицы; часы пик; сталкиваться с множеством проблем; жилой район; торговый и промышленный район; движение (транспорт); маршрутное такси; станция метро; торговый центр; мелкооптовый магазин/склад; ходить пешком; любоваться красотами; ландшафт; преимущества и недостатки; не хватает времени; торопиться; общественный транспорт; надёжный вид транспорта; охватывать весь город; в дневное время; пробки на дорогах; место назначения; заказать такси; деловой центр; небоскрёб; на окраине; удобное место для жизни; места, представляющие культурный и исторический интерес; спортивные сооружения; образовательные учреждения; больница; аптека; необходимое лекарство.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

necessary medicine	live in cities	residential district	cover the
whole city shopping malls		request a taxi	great
sport events	go on foot	place of destination	in the sub-
urbs	cash and carry retailers		

1. A lot of peoplenowadays, but even more come to the city at the time of

2. Naturally, it is more comfortable to live in a

3. There are big ... , supermarkets, ... , but some people can be pleased to see small greengroceries, baker's shops, flower-shops etc.

4. When you ... , you do not depend on any kind of transport.

5. The only problem with the underground is that it does not

6. If you want to reachthe without any problems and in a short period of time you can ... by telephone.

7. Many of them live ... , far away from the city centre.

8. That's why in the big cities there is no problem with some

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The central streets are rather busy especially (в часы пик).

2. There are enough (маршрутные такси) and buses to get to the Underground stations.

3. You can (любоваться красотами) of the buildings and landscapes.

4. If you are short of time and you (спешить) it is better to use public transport.

5. You can also travel along the city by car, but the traffic in the city is very heavy, especially (в дневное время).

6. If you want to reach the place of destination in a short period of time you can (заказать такси) by telephone.

7. In every big city there is a (деловой район) where large companies have their main offices.

8. That's why in the big cities there is no problem with some (необходимое лекарство).

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Ещё большее количество людей приезжает в города во время грандиозных спортивных событий.
2. Городской транспорт вынужден сталкиваться с множеством проблем.
3. Вдоль центральных улиц вы можете найти любой магазин, который вам нужен.
4. Метро – это очень надёжный вид транспорта.
5. На дорогах – большое количество пробок.

Task V. Some useful dialogues to remember:

Asking about a means of transportation

Traveler : Could you please tell me how I can get to *the city ?
the downtown area ?*

Sochi harbor?

Clerk : You can take a taxi or a bus.

I recommend to take a bus. It's *less expensive.*

cheaper

Traveler : OK, thanks, I'll take a bus , . .

Where is the bus station bus stop ?

Clerk : It's right *outside the west exit.*

in front of the hotel.

Traveler : Thanks.

Catching a Bus

A: Is this where I catch the bus for the zoo?

B: You can take a T-30 from here, but then you have to walk about six blocks.

A: That doesn't sound too bad.

B: Actually, if you go to the bus stop in the next block, you can take a Z-8 which will let you right off in front of the zoo.

A: Maybe that's what I'll do. Thanks a lot.

B: You're welcome.

Going For Walk

A: What did you say?

B: I said that it's a lovely day. Why don't we go for a walk?

A: Can you wait a few minutes? I have to finish this letter.

B: Don't take too long. It would be a shame not to take advantage of such

lovely weather.

A: I won't be long. No more than ten minutes. Why don't you go on ahead and

I'll meet you in the park.

B: Believe I will. Look for me near the rock garden.

TRANSPORT MEANS COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

Train

Advantages	Disadvantages
1) it is a fast transport 2) it is a comfortable transport 3) you can admire the nature 4) you can eat in the dining-car 5) you can sleep comfortably 6) if it is rainy, you will not get wet	1) it is slower than a plane 2) it takes a long time to travel 3) it is noisy
Car	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1) you can stop where you want 2) you can admire the nature 3) you can make your own timetable 4) if it is rainy, you will not get wet 5) you don't need to carry bags	1) there are traffic jams 2) the price of petrol is high 3) there can be only 5 people in a car 4) if it is a long journey, it is uncomfortable to sleep there

Plain	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1) it is the fastest transport 2) it is very interesting to travel by plane 3) the traveling is very comfortable	1) it is very expensive 2) you can't stop where you want 3) you can see only the sun and the clouds 4) you can have an air-illness 5) the registration takes a long time
Bicycle	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1) it is the cheapest transport 2) you can admire the nature 3) you can stop where you want 4) you can make your own timetable	1) it is the slowest transport 2) if it is rainy, you will get wet 3) in winter it is difficult to go by bicycle 4) you get tired if you go far away
Bus	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1) you can admire the nature 2) it is not expensive 3) if it is rainy, you will not get wet	1) it is not comfortable if there are many people in the bus 2) there are traffic jams 3) it is slower than train and plane
Ship	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1) it is very interesting to travel by ship 2) you can admire the seascape 3) it is very comfortable, you feel like at home	1) it is slower than a train and a plane 2) it is expensive 3) you can have a seasickness

Essential words and expressions

Ходить/ ездить по городу Знать город Сесть в автобус, троллейбус	To get about the town to know your way about town to get on bus/ trolley-bus
--	--

Выйти из трамвая	to get off the tram / streetcar
Ехать на метро	to go by underground / subway
Идти пешком	to go on foot
Плата за проезд	fare
Мелочь, мелкие деньги	change
Пересесть на другой автобус	to change buses
Маршрут автобуса	a bus route
Хорошее обслуживание поездами	a good train service
Следующая остановка	the next stop
(Проездной билет)	a ticket
Сезонный билет	a season ticket
Пассажир	passenger
Час пик	rush hour
Пешеходный переход	pedestrian crossing
Подземный переход	subway / underpass
Переходить улицу	to cross the road, street
Светофор	traffic lights
Пробка	traffic jam
Ряд	(traffic) lane
Перекрёсток	crossroads
Водитель	driver
Пешеход	pedestrian
Остановить за превышение скорости	to stop someone for speeding
Авария	a (traffic) accident
Подвезти кого-нибудь	to give someone a lift
Тротуар	pavement
Как мне попасть в(к)...	How do/ can I get to...?
Как мне скорее всего добраться до...	Which is the quickest way to..?
Вы мне не подскажете, как добраться до...	Can you tell me the way to...

Это правильная дорога в(к)...	Is this the right way to...? Am I right for...?
Пройдите один квартал	Go one block
Идите прямо до...	Go straight on (to / as far as / until you get to...)
Поверните налево на перекрёст- ке	Turn left at the crossroads/ take the turning to the left
Идите дальше мимо...	Take the second (street) on the left
Вам бы лучше сесть на автобус	Carry on past the...
Ищите вывеску со словами...	You'd better take a bus.
И вы сразу же увидите...	Look out for the sign saying... You can't miss it.

Some useful sentence patterns:

1

Excuse me. Which is the right way to Kurortny Prospect?

Excuse me. Which is the shortest way to the railway station?

Excuse me. Which is the quickest way to Leskova street?

2

Excuse me, sir. Am I right for the centre?

Excuse me, madam. Am I right for Verdi Street?

Excuse me, officer. Am I right for Riviera Park?

3

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to Raiway Station?

Excuse me. Could you, please, tell me the way to the port?

Excuse me. Could you, please, show me the way to the centre?

4

Excuse me, madam. Where is the nearest bus stop?

Excuse me, sir. Where is number 25 bus stop?

Excuse me, officer. Where's the underground station here?

5

Do I get off here? Yes, sir. That's right.

Do I get off at the next stop? Yes, madam. That's right.

Do I change buses here? That's right.

6

Go straight three blocks and then turn left.

Go along the street as far as the monument and turn right.

Go along the street as far as the traffic lights, and then take the street on your left.

7

Take number 25 bus. It'll take you right there.

Take number 45 bus. Then change for route 13 bus.

Take this tram and go three stops. Then take a trolley-bus.

8

Is it far from here? No, it's just round the corner.

Is it far from here? Yes, it is rather a long way (from here).

Is the station far? No. You can easily get there on foot.

Is it very far? No. It's five minutes' ride on a bus.

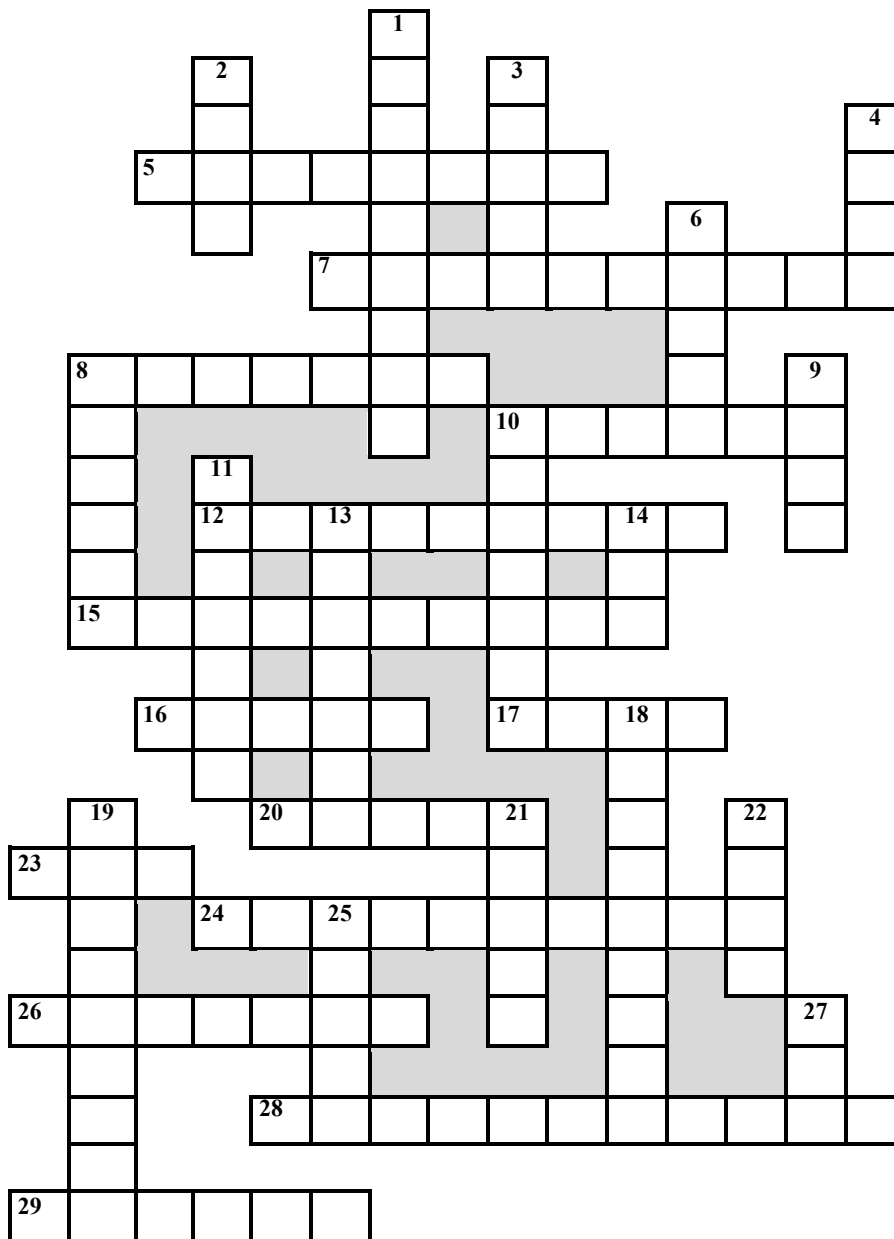
9

It will be better for you to get there on foot.

It'll be quickest for you to get there by route 6 bus.

It's more convenient to go there by the underground.

Crossword Puzzle «Means of Transport»



Down:

1. a heavy vehicle with a large open container at the front used for moving earth and stones
2. a very large vehicle used for carrying people or goods across seas and oceans
3. a long narrow boat that you push through the water using a paddle
4. a small vehicle that people use for travelling on water

- 6. a large road vehicle used for carrying goods
- 8. a vehicle that is pulled by animals and used for travelling over snow
- 9. a long narrow vehicle that travels along metal tracks in the middle of a street and is used as public transport
- 10. a vehicle used on farms, for example, to pull machines
- 11. a large strong bag filled with gas or hot air that can float in the air and carry people in a basket
- 13. a vehicle with two wheels that you ride by pushing pedals with your feet
- 14. a road vehicle for one driver and a few passengers
- 18. a railway with carriages that are pulled up a steep slope by a cable
- 19. a ship that can travel both on the surface of the water and under water
- 21. a large expensive boat that is used for racing or sailing
- 22. a car that can drive over all types of land, often used as a military vehicle
- 25. a group of railway vehicles that are connected and pulled by an engine
- 27. a vehicle used for carrying goods, smaller than a truck, with the back part enclosed, with no windows at the sides

Across:

- 5. an aircraft with wings and at least one engine
- 7. a vehicle that can move on both land and water, raising itself above the surface by blowing air downwards
- 8. a vehicle with an engine and two small wheels
- 10. a large truck that carries petrol or oil
- 12. a vehicle for taking people to hospital
- 15. an aircraft with large metal blades on top that spin and lift it into the air
- 16. a long comfortable vehicle for carrying a large number of passengers, especially on long journeys

17. a simple flat boat made by tying long pieces of wood together

20. a vessel for carrying people and cars that makes short regular journeys between two or more places

23. a large road vehicle used as public transport, that takes you fairly short distances and stops frequently

24. a road vehicle that has two wheels and an engine

26. a vehicle that people can live and travel in on holiday, usually towed by a car

28. a system of public transport consisting of trains that can travel in tunnels below a city

29. a large car used for carrying a dead person in a coffin

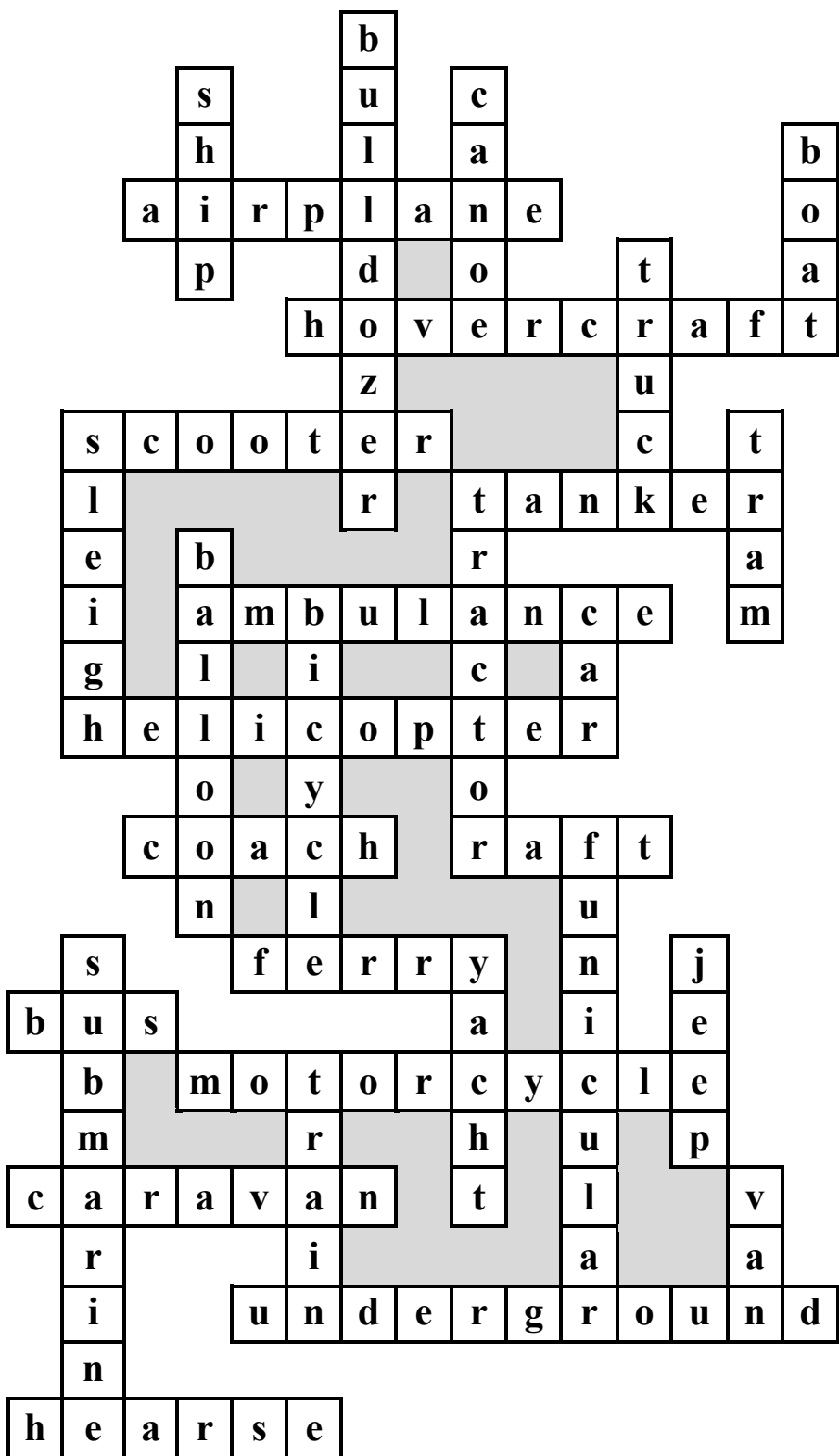
Answer Key:

Down:

1. bulldozer, 2. ship, 3. canoe, 4. boat, 6. truck, 8. sleigh, 9. tram, 10. tractor, 11. balloon, 13. bicycle, 14. car, 18. funicular, 19. submarine, 21. yacht, 22. jeep, 25. train, 27. van

Across:

5. airplane, 7. hovercraft, 8. scooter, 10. tanker, 12. ambulance, 15. helicopter, 16. coach, 17. raft, 20. ferry, 23. bus, 24. motorcycle, 26. caravan, 28. underground, 29. hearse.



Signboards – Вывески

English	Russian
attention	внимание
admission by ticket only	вход платный
admission free	вход бесплатный
barber's shop	парикмахерская
beware of cars!	берегись автомобиля!
beware of the dog!	осторожно! злая собака!
booking office	билетная касса
box office	театральная касса
bus stop	остановка автобуса
caution	осторожно!
caution: automobile traffic!	берегись автомобиля!
chemist's	аптека
cinema	кинотеатр
closed	закрыто
danger!	опасность!
department store	универсальный магазин
detour	объезд
drugstore	аптека
emergency exit	запасной выход
entrance	вход
exit	выход
fasten safety belts!	пристегните ремни!
first aid	скорая помощь
first aid post	медпункт
first floor	второй этаж
ground floor	первый этаж
hairdresser's	парикмахерская
hotel	гостиница
hours: ...to...	часы работы: с...по...

information	справочное бюро
inquiry office	справочное бюро
keep off the grass!	по газонам не ходить!
look out!	внимание!
men	для мужчин
movie theatre	кинотеатр
no admission	вход запрещён
no entry	проход (вход) запрещён
no parking	стоянка запрещена
no photographing	фотографировать запрещено
no smoking	не курить
no stopping	стоянка запрещена
no swimming	купаться запрещено
off	выключено
on	включено
on sale	имеется в продаже
open	открыто
parking	стоянка
post office	почта
private beach	частный пляж
private property	частная собственность
pull	на себя
push	от себя

Unit 4. Hotel

A hotel is an establishment that provides *lodging* paid on a short-term basis. The provision of basic accommodation, in times past, consisting only of a room with a bed, a cupboard, a small table and a washstand has largely been replaced by rooms with modern facilities, including *en-suite bathrooms* and *air conditioning* or *climate control*. Additional common features found in hotel rooms are a *telephone*, an alarm clock, a television, a safe, a *mini-bar* with snack foods and drinks, and facilities for making tea and coffee. Luxury features include bathrobes and slippers, a *pillow menu*, twin-sink vanities, and *jacuzzi* bathtubs. Larger hotels may provide additional guest facilities such as a swimming pool, fitness center, business center, childcare, conference facilities and social function services.

Hotel rooms are usually *numbered* (or named in some smaller hotels and *B&Bs* (Bed and Breakfast) to allow guests to identify their room. Some hotels offer meals as part of a room and board arrangement.

Hotels are usually rated with a star system, which takes into account their amenities and levels of service. Hotel star ratings rank quality on a scale of one to five. The higher the star rating, the better the quality of the hotel. However, many hotels and hospitality professionals have questioned the effectiveness of the star rating. The quality of a hotel can also be judged by the Michelin three-star rating of its eating establishments. Just one Michelin star is an achievement for any restaurant, but three, which is the maximum, shows that a hotel will provide its customers with the utmost luxury.

Hotels exist to provide a home away from home when traveling. Hotel employees want you to have a great time at their hotel so that you will come back and stay with them again. To that end, each hotel position acts to give you the best service with a winning smile and great attitude.

Front Desk Clerk is the person who will check you in and out. She finds your reservation, helps you fill out any necessary paperwork and

provides directions to your room. She is usually the first hotel position employee you will encounter.

Chambermaid is responsible for cleaning the rooms on a daily basis. She will also fill requests for things such as extra towels. Usually the chambermaids are on duty from early morning until around 4 pm.

General Manager oversees day-to-day operations. He may assist with check-in and check-out during busy times. He is the person to go to with complaints or compliments about hotel staff, food or your room.

Concierge performs extra services for the guests such as ordering transportation, arranging sightseeing tours or ordering massages. The concierge often helps with tasks a tourist may not know how to do. Many expensive hotels offer concierge services.

Room Service Delivery Personnel. Many hotels have their own restaurant on the premises. Most offer room service to their guests. If you call the restaurant from your room and order your meal, the room service personnel will bring it to your room as quickly as possible.

Bellhops (bellboys), who carry your luggage to and from your room for you.

Courtesy bus drivers take you to nearby destinations such as the airport or attractions in the area.

Pool attendants provide towels and keep the pool area clean.

Lifeguards watch people swim in the pool and render assistance if and when necessary.

Maintenance people keep the hotel in tiptop shape fixing everything from burnt out light bulbs to a stopped-up toilet in your room.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

учреждение, предоставлять жильё; кратковременный; размещение; комната с кроватью; ванная комната; примыкающая к спальне; лёгкие закуски и напитки; предметы роскоши; купальный халат и тапочки; раковина и туалетный столик; пронумерованный; система (ночлег и завтрак); полный пансион; оценивать; удобства и уровень

обслуживания; специалисты, занимающиеся приёмом гостей; трёхзвёздочная система оценки ресторанов Мишлен; предоставлять клиентам максимальную роскошь; работники отеля; прекрасно провести время; обезоруживающая улыбка и прекрасное отношение; дежурный администратор; регистрировать и выписывать из гостиницы; бронь; встречаться; горничная; выполнять просьбы; при исполнении служебных обязанностей; повседневная работа; жалобы; менеджер по работе с постояльцами; экскурсионная поездка; доставка еды в номер; как можно скорее; посыльный; водитель бесплатного автобуса, предоставляемого гостиницей своим гостям для поездок; работник, обслуживающий бассейн; спасатель (дежурный на пляже); оказывать помощь; работники технического обслуживания; содержать в превосходном состоянии.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

to have a great time	day-to-day operations	Establishment
snack foods and drinks	rated	lodging
amenities and levels of service	room and board	hospitality professionals
hotel employees	encounter	Front Desk Clerk
		facilities

1. A hotel is an ... that provides ... paid on a short-term basis.
2. Additional common features found in hotel rooms are a telephone, an alarm clock, a television, a safe, a mini-bar with ... , and ... for making tea and coffee.
3. Some hotels offer meals as part of a ... arrangement.
4. Hotels are usually with a star system, which takes into account their
5. Many hotels and have questioned the effectiveness of the star rating.
6. ... want you ... at their hotel so that you will come back and stay with them again.
7. ... is usually the first hotel position employee you will
8. General Manager oversees

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. He is the person to go to with (жалобы) or compliments about hotel staff, food or your room.
2. Concierge performs extra services for the guests such as arranging (экскурсионная поездка).
3. The room service personnel will bring it to your room (как можно скорее).
4. (Посыльные) carry your luggage to and from your room for you.
5. (Спасатели) watch people swim in the pool and (оказывать помощь) when necessary.
6. (Работники технического обслуживания) keep the hotel in tip-top shape fixing everything in your room.
7. The provision of basic (размещение), in times past, consisting only of a room with a bed.
8. (Предметы роскоши) include bathrobes and slippers, a pillow menu, twin-sink vanities, and jacuzzi bathtubs.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Номера в отелях обычно пронумерованы (или названы, как в некоторых небольших гостиницах или в отелях системы (ночлег и завтрак)).
2. Отели обычно оцениваются по системе «звёзд», принимая во внимание удобства и уровень обслуживания.
3. Каждый работник отеля действует так, чтобы предоставить наилучший сервис с обезоруживающей улыбкой и прекрасным отношением.
4. Обычно горничные работают с раннего утра и до 4 часов дня.
5. Водители автобусов, предоставляемых гостиницей своим гостям для поездок, отвезут к близлежащему месту назначения, такому, как аэропорт.

Task V. Some useful dialogues to remember:

Hotel Reservation

Clerk: Good afternoon. Seaside Hotel. What can I do for you?

Sam: Good afternoon. This is Sam Brown. I'd like to make a reservation for three people. Do you have any rooms available at the time of Olympic Games?

Clerk: Let me check. How long do you plan to stay?

Carol: Only two days, Saturday and Sunday.

Clerk: Yes, we still have some rooms available. Would you prefer one room or two rooms that adjoin each other?

Carol: How much do the rooms cost?

Clerk: The cost of one room with two double beds is \$79 a night and the cost for adjoining rooms with one double bed each is \$49.

Carol: In that case, let me have just one room.

Clerk: All right. Can you spell your name, please?

Carol: Sure. It's B-R-O-W-N. Do you need a deposit?

Clerk: No, thank you. We can hold the room for you until 6:00. When do you plan to get here?

Carol: We should be there by 5pm.

Clerk: That's fine. We are looking forward to seeing you here.

Making Reservations

Guest: Good afternoon!

Clerk: Hello!

Guest: I'd like to reserve a room.

Clerk: What day would you like to reserve the room for?

Guest: February, 7th.

Clerk: How long will you be staying?

Guest: Two weeks.

Guest: Good. What room would you like: a single or a double?

Clerk: A double.

Guest: Could you tell me your first and last name.

Guest: Sam Brown.

Clerk: Thank you. We're looking forward to seeing you.

Guest: Good-bye.

Checking In

Guest: Good afternoon!

Clerk: Hello!

Guest: My name is Sam Brown. I reserved a room in your hotel one week ago.

Clerk: Could you repeat your name, please?

Guest: Sam Brown.

Clerk: One moment. Yes, there is a double reserved for you for two weeks.

Guest: But I arrived alone, and I'd like to change the room.

Clerk: Yes, of course. We can offer you a single room on the ninth floor.

Guest: How much is the room a day?

Clerk: Three thousand rubles. Does this room suit you?

Guest: Yes.

Clerk: Then your room number is 935. Please, fill in this form. Here's your key.

At the Hotel

Guest: Where can I have lunch?

Clerk: The restaurant is on the fourth floor. You can also order lunch by phone.

Guest: Good. Is there an Internet access in the hotel?

Clerk: Yes. The Internet café is on the second floor.

Guest: Great.

Clerk: There is also a hairdresser, dry cleaner's and laundry on the first floor.

Guest: Thank you. I want to go up to my room now.

Clerk: The elevator is straight ahead. If you have any problems, contact the Concierge. You should press the call button for this. Have a good night!

Guest: Thank you.

Concierge

Concierge: Well, here's your room, Madam. After you.

Lady: Thank you. What a nice large room!

Concierge: Oh, yes. All the rooms here at the hotel are quite large and the rooms on this side of the building have a lovely view. Let me raise the blinds for you.

Lady: Oh, you're right. The view is wonderful.

Concierge: Yes, it is. Now you'll find information about the facilities of the hotel in the directory which is next to your telephone. The TV is across the room in the corner.

Lady: That's fine, thank you.

Concierge: Now, in the directory you'll find the phone numbers and information about room service, our restaurants and coffee shops. Our two restaurants are on the first floor and the coffee shops are in the lobby.

Lady: Oh, that's fine. Thank you very much.

Concierge: There's also a hairdresser's and a news stand just off the lobby to the right of the desk. I think the hairdresser's is closed on Monday.

Lady: When is the room service available?

Concierge: Oh, our room service is available 24 hours a day here.

Lady: Oh good, thank you very much!

Concierge: And we have a cocktail lounge on the top floor and a swimming pool in the basement.

Lady: I see, I see. I think I have it all done now. Thank you very much.

At The Hotel

Clerk: Yes, sir. May I help you?

Tony: I have a reservation for tonight. Tony Davis.

Clerk: Just a moment, please, while I check. That is correct. You have a reservation for a three-room suite for tonight.

Tony: I'm afraid there's been a mistake. I only asked for a single room, not a suite.

Clerk: I'm sorry, Mr.Davis, but we have only the suite available. Your request arrived too late to reserve a single. There's a large convention in town this week and we're full up.

Tony: Well, if that's the way it is, I'll have to take it.

Clerk:Just sign the register here and I'll have your bags sent up later. It's suite 718.

CHAPTER III POLICE FORCES

Unit 1. The Russian Police

The Russian Police (or Militia as it used to be called) was founded on November 10, 1917. Its tasks are to maintain public law and order; to combat, investigate and prevent crime; to protect personal safety of citizens; to protect state, public, municipal, private and other forms of property; to regulate traffic, etc.

The organizational structure, methods and traditions of the Russian police differ significantly from those of western police. It consists of many functional departments, such as the GIBDD (State Inspection for Road Traffic Safety) and others. Some units may have a distinctive name such as OMON (Special Purpose Police Squad). One unique feature of the Russian police is the system of territorial patronage of citizens. The main duty of a divisional inspector is to maintain close relations with the residents of his area and gather information among them. He is also responsible for tackling minor offences like family violence, loud noise, residential area parking etc.

To fulfill its functions properly the Internal Affairs bodies compose several departments. The task of the Criminal Investigation Department is to prevent, investigate, and detect crimes; locate and arrest criminals; collect evidence to prove the guilt or innocence of a suspect; detect missing persons. The Economic Security Department is to reveal economic and tax offences. The Organized Crime and Terrorism Department is to combat extremism. The main function of the Public Order Department is to create a state program of crime prevention, to improve police/public relations. The mission of the Traffic Safety Department is to ensure safety on the roads. The Department for Ensuring Order at Transport Facilities maintains law and order on the railway, airlines, and waterways of the country. The Juvenile Inspection is responsible for prevention of juvenile delinquency.

What qualities does this profession require? The professionals should possess intelligence, initiative, energy, persistence, patience, and courage. Their future work is interesting, difficult, important, honorable, and necessary at the same time.

They are to detect such crimes as murder, manslaughter, robbery, housebreaking, burglary, larceny, traffic accidents, bribery, and corruption, tax fraud, computer related crimes, and others.

They must not forget about strict observance of legality and protection of rights and interests of citizens under the conditions of globalization of crime. The mutual efforts of the police and the public are necessary for effective law enforcement.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

поддерживать общественный закон и порядок; защищать государственную, частную и другие формы собственности; регулировать дорожное движение; государственная инспекция безопасности дорожного движения; отряд милиции особого назначения; собирать информацию; поддерживать отношения с местными жителями; семейное насилие; предотвращать, расследовать и раскрывать преступления; доказать невиновность; государственная программа профилактики преступлений; подростковая преступность; железнодорожные, воздушные и водные пути; обладать терпением и смелостью; почётная и необходимая; грабёж; органы внутренних дел; строгое соблюдение законности; права и интересы граждан.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

relations	globalization	law and order	fraud	di-
visional	safety	evidence	patronage	

1. The task of the Russian Police is to maintain public
2. The Police are also to protect personal ... of citizens.

3. One unique feature of police is the system of territorial ... of citizens.

4. The main duty of a ... inspector is maintain close relations with the residents of his area.

5. The task of the Criminal Investigation Department is collect ... to prove the guilt or innocence of a suspect.

6. The main function of the Public Order Department is, among others, to improve police/public

7. The investigators of the Economic Security Department are to handle such crimes as bribery, corruption and tax

8. They must not forget about strict observance of legality and protection of rights and interests of citizens under the conditions of ... of crime.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The tasks of the Police are to investigate and prevent crime, to regulate traffic, to (поддерживать правопорядок) and so on.

2. A divisional inspector is responsible for (борьба с мелкими преступлениями) like family violence, loud noise, residential area parking etc.

3. The Economic Security Department is to reveal (экономические и налоговые правонарушения).

4. The mission of the Traffic Safety Department is to (обеспечивать безопасность на дорогах).

7. A good Police officer should possess intelligence, initiative, energy, persistence, (терпение и мужество).

8. They must not forget about (строгое соблюдение законности).

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Задача милиции – поддерживать правопорядок, расследовать и раскрывать преступления, обеспечивать безопасность граждан и защищать государственную и частную собственность.

2. Органы внутренних дел состоят из нескольких отделов: отдела уголовного розыска, отдела экономической безопасности, отдела по

борьбе с организованной преступностью и терроризмом, отдела безопасности дорожного движения и инспекции по делам несовершеннолетних.

3. Они должны обладать умом, инициативностью, энергичностью, настойчивостью, терпением и мужеством.

5. Они раскрывают такие преступления, как убийства, грабежи, взлом и проникновение в жилище, воровство, дорожные происшествия, подкуп и коррупция, налоговое мошенничество, преступления, связанные с компьютером и т. д.

Unit 2. OMON (Special Purpose Police Squad)

OMON was founded in 1979, in preparation for the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow, to prevent a possible repeat of the massacre at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games. It is to deal with terrorist incidents, serious criminal activities, high-risk arrests, hostage crises, and the maintenance of public order.

Members of OMON are to be extremely fit and experts in small arms and hand-to-hand combat. Males of 22-30 who have already served in the Army can apply to join OMON. The candidates pass medical control, plenty of tests on psychological suitability, reaction, reason, and tests of speed and fitness. The initial training lasts for four months. The applicants get such professional skills and abilities as using different weapon and conducting close combat. The trainees carry out all functions of OMON, but do not take part in battle operations. The training also includes legal studies. The application procedure closes with a final test, where the applicant has to fight three to five trained members of OMON by hand wearing boxing gloves. Fewer than one in five applicants pass and are selected to join the unit.

Task I. Find the English equivalents to the following Russian words and word combinations in the text:

основан в 1979 г.; для подготовки к; предотвратить возможное повторение; бойня; Олимпийские игры в Мюнхене; террористиче-

ские случаи; криминальная деятельность; рискованные аресты; захват заложников; физически подготовлены; стрелковое оружие; рукопашный бой; мужчины; уже отслужили в армии; вступить в ряды ОМОН; медицинская комиссия; психологическое соответствие; тесты на скорость и физическую подготовку; реакция и здравый смысл; предварительное обучение; профессиональные навыки и умения; различные виды оружия; вести ближний бой; выполнять все функции; боевые операции; правовое обучение; претендент; финальная проверка; драться; от трёх до пяти; боксёрские перчатки; меньше, чем один из пяти; выбираются для вступления в подразделение.

Task II. Complete the sentences using the vocabulary given in the box:

initial	medical control	also	to deal with	ex-
perts	was founded	the applicant	the massacre	
	to prevent	to join	close combat	

1. OMON ... in 1979,
2. It was ... a possible repeat of ... at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games.
3. It is ... terrorist incidents, serious criminal activities.
4. Members of OMON are to be ... in small arms and hand-to-hand combat.
5. The candidates pass ... and plenty of tests.
6. The ... training lasts for four months.
7. The applicants are to conduct....
8. The training ... includes law study.
9. ... has to fight three to five trained members of OMON.
10. Fewer than one in five applicants pass and are selected ... the unit.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The OMON was founded in 1979 in (подготовка) for the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

2. It is to deal with terrorists, high-risk arrests, (заложник) crises, and the maintenance of public order.

3. Members of the OMON are to be extremely (в хорошей форме) and experts in small arms and hand-to-hand (борьба, поединок).

4. The candidates pass medical control, plenty of tests on psychological (пригодность), reaction, reason and tests of speed and fitness.

5. The applicants get such skills as to use different types of weapon and to conduct (близкий) combat.

6. The (поступление) procedure closes with a final test.

8. Fewer than one in five applicants pass and are (отбираются) to join the unit.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. ОМОН был создан в 1979 году в ходе подготовки к Олимпийским играм в Москве 1980 года.

2. Он имеет дело с терроризмом, серьёзной преступной деятельностью, арестами, сопряжёнными с высокой степенью риска, освобождением заложников и поддержанием общественного порядка.

3. Бойцы ОМОНа должны быть в прекрасной форме и владеть стрелковым оружием и приёмами рукопашного боя.

4. Подготовка также включает в себя изучение права.

Questions from law breakers or suspected criminals to patrol officers

- Why did you pull me over?
- Have I done something wrong?
- Is this illegal?
- What are my rights?
- Can I call a lawyer?
- Where are you taking me?
- Can I make a phone call?

Questions police may ask a suspected criminal

- Are you carrying any illegal drugs?
- Do you have a weapon?
- Does this belong to you?

- Whose car is this?
 - Where were you at eight last night?
- Informing someone of laws and police procedures*

- You are under arrest.
- Put your hands on your head.
- I am taking you to the police station.
- Please get in the police car.
- You will have to pay a fine for this.
- I will give you a warning this time.
- I'm going to write you a ticket.
- We'll tow your car to the station.
- Smoking in restaurants is illegal in this country.
- It is against the law to do drugs in public.

Task V. Make dialogues between a police patrol officer and a detained person using the questions above.

Unit 3. Traffic Police and Highway Patrol

Positions in this job family are assigned responsibilities involving law enforcement duties in the Highway Patrol Division of the Department of Public Safety. This includes conducting patrols on roads and highways in an assigned area or district to enforce motor vehicle, criminal, and other laws and safeguard citizens and property, apprehend violators and provide assistance to the general public.

Duties of highway patrols or traffic police include the following:

Traffic enforcement: enforcing laws and regulations intended to improve traffic safety, such as speed limits

Emergency response: securing the scene of a traffic accident by using cones and flares as well as providing first aid to the injured

Accident investigation: gathering evidence to determine the cause of a roadway accident

Commercial vehicle enforcement: enforcing highway laws related to commercial transport, including weight limits and hazardous materials rules

General law enforcement: assisting local police, especially in rural areas, and keeping an eye out for non-traffic violations

Maintenance: observing and reporting damage to the roadways, and conducting hasty road surveys after disasters or the passage of inclement weather

Education: providing public information, handouts and displays to encourage safe driving and usage of the roads.

Thus, a typical traffic officer:

- Patrols highways, streets, roads, and other areas; enforces motor vehicle laws and other state and federal laws, rules and regulations.
- Investigates motor vehicle accidents; renders first aid and other assistance to accident victims; assists in traffic control; safeguards property.
- Provides protective services for dignitaries and public gatherings; provides escort services for parades, funerals, military convoys and other events.
- Assists in the investigation of criminal activities; pursues suspects; makes arrests; prepares reports and other information as required.
- Conducts checks on motor vehicles, trailers or boats for proper lights, brakes, horns, licenses and other requirements; issues citations; orders removal of unsafe vehicles.
- Gives safety talks, demonstrations and lectures to school groups, civic organizations, training schools and other groups; promotes local public relations; attends seminars, special training courses and peace officer meetings.

A traffic officer is responsible for:

- Safe operation of a police vehicle in emergency and non-emergency situations.
- Directing traffic around motor vehicle collisions, fires, parades, special events and other disruptions.
- Efficient operation of various speed measuring devices.
- Monitoring traffic to detect wanted or stolen vehicles.
- Providing information and assistance to motorists.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

тип работы; обязанности; правоприменение; назначенная территория; следить за соблюдением; охранять; широкая общественность; ограничение скорости; реагирование в чрезвычайных ситуациях; оказание первой помощи пострадавшим; расследование несчастных случаев; определить причину; ограничения по весу; опасные вещества; сельские районы; следить за; беглое изучение ситуации на дорогах; неблагоприятные погодные условия; раздаточные материалы; преследовать подозреваемых; проверка автомобилей; выдавать повестки в суд; приборы для измерения скорости; угнанные автомобили.

Task II. Fill in the gaps:

1. This includes conducting patrols on ... and ... in an assigned area or district to enforce motor vehicle, criminal, and other laws and safeguard citizens and property, apprehend ... and provide assistance to the general public.

2. Traffic enforcement means enforcing laws and regulations intended to improve traffic ..., such as speed limits.

3. Emergency response involves securing the scene of a traffic ... by using cones and flares as well as providing first aid to the injured.

4. Accident investigation includes gathering ... to determine the cause of a roadway accident.

5. General law enforcement involves assisting local police, especially in rural areas, and keeping an eye out for ... violations.

6. Education means providing public information, handouts and displays to encourage safe ... and usage of the roads.

7. A typical traffic officer investigates motor vehicle accidents; renders first aid and other assistance to accident

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. Accident investigation includes gathering evidence to determine the cause of a roadway (несчастный случай, происшествие).

2. General law enforcement involves assisting local police, especially in rural areas, and keeping an eye out for non-traffic (нарушения).

3. Maintenance: observing and reporting (повреждения) to the roadways, and conducting hasty road surveys after disasters or the passage of inclement weather.

4. Education means providing public information, handouts and displays (поощрение) safe driving and usage of the roads.

5. A typical traffic officer investigates motor vehicle accidents; renders first aid and other assistance to accident victims; assists in traffic control; (охраняет) property.

6. A typical traffic officer provides protective services for dignitaries and public gatherings; provides (услуги сопровождения) for parades, funerals, military convoys and other events.

7. A traffic officer is responsible for (регулирование) traffic around motor vehicle collisions, fires, parades, special events and other disruptions.

8. (Слежение) traffic to detect wanted or stolen vehicles.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. В обязанности дорожной полиции входит патрулирование дорог и шоссе на назначенной территории района, слежение за соблюдением правил дорожного движения, уголовного и других видов законодательства, охрана граждан и имущества, задержание нарушителей и оказание помощи широкой общественности.

2. Расследование несчастных случаев включает сбор доказательств для определения причины дорожного происшествия.

3. Офицер дорожной полиции помогает в расследовании преступных деяний, преследует подозреваемых, производит аресты, готовит рапорты и другую информацию по мере необходимости.

4. Офицер дорожной полиции проводит беседы о безопасности, показы и лекции группам школьников и общественным организациям.

5. Офицер дорожной полиции ответственен за эффективную работу приборов измерения скорости и наблюдение за дорожным движением с целью обнаружения пропавших или угнанных автомобилей.

Russian Traffic Signs

 Светофор – Traffic light	 Движение прямо или направо – Right / straight optional lane
 или  Пешеходный переход – Pedestrian crossing	 Дорога с односторонним движением – One way
 Главная дорога – Main road	 Въезд запрещён – Do not enter
 Ограничение максимальной скорости – Speed limit	 Движение запрещено – No motor vehicles
 Уступите дорогу – Yield	 Обгон запрещён – Do not pass
 Поворот налево запрещён – No left turn	 Остановка запрещена – No stopping
	 Стоянка запрещена – No parking

Traffic and Accidents

Pulling over drivers

- Can I see your driver's license and passport?
- Have you been drinking tonight?
- How much have you had to drink?
- How fast do you think you were going?
- Do you know what the speed limit is?
- Is this a rental car?
- You were driving too fast.
- You broke the speed limit.
- You were driving on the wrong side of the road.
- You're driving the wrong way in a one-way street.
- You were travelling too close to the car in front of you.
- You cut off another car.
- You didn't obey the traffic signals.
- You aren't wearing your seatbelt.
- You aren't allowed to park here.
- I'm going to keep your driving license and give you a ticket. You can go to the police station to pay the fine. They will give your driving license back to you.

Questions police ask an injured driver

- Are you hurt?
- Can you stand up/move?
- Where does it hurt most?
- How did the accident happen?
- Who was at fault?
- What did the other car look like?
- Is there someone you want to call?
- Don't worry. We've called an ambulance.

Sample Conversation

A Japanese police officer pulls over an American driver on the highway for speeding...

Police: Can I see your driver's license please?

Man: Ah, yeah. I think it's in my pocket. No. Maybe my wallet. Uh. Yeah here.

Police: Do you know how fast you were driving?

Man: No, sorry. It's a rental car. I'm not used to it.

Police: Have you been drinking tonight, Mr. Davidson?

Man: I had one or two drinks. I'm okay to drive, though. I know my limit.

Police: How long have you been in Japan?

Man: A few weeks, why?

Police: It seems you are unaware of our zero tolerance for drinking and driving.

Man: I'm not drunk. I'll blow into a breathalyzer.

Police: In Japan you cannot operate a vehicle after consuming any alcohol.

Man: Oh, I didn't know that.

Police: You were also going over the speed limit, Mr. Davidson. I'm going to have to ask you to step out of your vehicle and get into my car.

Man: This is crazy. But what about my car?

Police: We'll have the rental car towed to the agency. When you're in our country you have to respect our rules.

Check your understanding

1. Why does the man get pulled over?
2. What is Mr. Davidson's excuse for his driving error?
3. What will happen to the man's car?

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

водительское удостоверение; ограничение скорости; автомобиль, взятый в аренду; улица с односторонним движением; ремень безопасности; квитанция для уплаты штрафа; пострадать (получить телесные повреждения); кто виноват; машина скорой помощи; не беспокойтесь; нетерпимость; прибор для измерения содержания алкоголя в крови; употреблять алкоголь; отбуксировать; считаться с правилами.

Task II. Translate the sample dialogue from Russian into English.

Task III. Make up a dialogue between a police officer and a traffic rules violator using the questions above.

Unit 4. Interpol

The International Criminal Police Organization

The International Criminal Police Organization, better known as Interpol, is an organization facilitating international police cooperation. It was established as the International Criminal Police Commission in 1923 and adopted its telegraphic address as its name in 1956.

Its membership of 186 countries provides finance of around US\$59 million through annual contributions. The organization's headquarters are in Lyon, France. INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization, with 186 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police cooperation, and supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime.

INTERPOL aims to facilitate international police cooperation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. INTERPOL'S constitution prohibits 'any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.'

INTERPOL'S Leadership. The President of INTERPOL and the Secretary General, work closely together in providing strong leadership and direction to the Organization.

As defined in Article 5 of its Constitution, INTERPOL comprises the following: General Assembly, Executive Committee, General Secretariat, National Central Bureaus, and Advisers

The General Assembly, INTERPOL'S supreme governing body, meets annually and comprises delegates appointed by each member country. The assembly takes all important decisions related to policy, resources, working methods, finances, activities, and programs.

The Executive Committee: this 13-member committee is elected by the General Assembly, and comprises the president, three vice-presidents and nine delegates covering the four regions.

The General Secretariat: located in Lyon, France, the General Secretariat operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is run by the Secretary General. Officials from more than 80 countries work side-by-side in any of the organization's four official languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

The National Central Bureaus (NCB): Each INTERPOL member country maintains a National Central Bureau staffed by national law enforcement officers. It deals with overseas investigations and the location and apprehension of fugitives.

The Advisers: these are experts in a purely advisory capacity, who may be appointed by the Executive Committee and confirmed by the General Assembly.

The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL'S Files (CCF) is an independent body whose functions are: (1) to ensure that the processing of personal information by INTERPOL complies with the Organization's regulations, (2) to advise INTERPOL on any project, operation, set of rules or other matters involving the processing of personal information and (3) to process requests concerning the information contained in INTERPOL'S files. INTERPOL'S activities are all based on the following functions in several areas:

Securing global police communication services

INTERPOL runs a global police communications system, which provides police around the world with a common platform through which they can share crucial information about criminals and criminality.

Operational data services and databases for police

INTERPOL'S databases and services ensure that police worldwide have access to the information and services they need to prevent and investigate crimes. Databases include data on criminals such as names, fingerprints and DNA profiles, and stolen property such as passports, vehicles and works of art.

Operational police support services

INTERPOL supports law enforcement officials in the field with emergency support of operational activities, especially in its priority crime areas of fugitives, public safety and terrorism, drugs and organized crime, trafficking in human beings, and financial and high-tech crime. A Command and Coordination Centre operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Police training and development

INTERPOL provides police training for national police forces, and also offers advice, guidance and support in building dedicated crime-fighting units. The aim is to enhance the capacity of member countries to effectively combat serious transnational crime and terrorism. This includes sharing knowledge, skills and best practices in policing through INTERPOL channels and the establishment of global standards on how to combat specific forms of crimes.

Interpol has prioritized the following areas of crime.

Drugs and Organized Crime

Interpol's primary role is to identify new drug trafficking trends and criminal organizations operating at the international level. It also assists national and international law enforcement agencies to fight the production, trafficking and abuse of cannabis, cocaine, heroin and other synthetic drugs.

Fugitives

At the request of a member country, Interpol will circulate internationally (via electronic means) notices that include identification details and judicial information about wanted criminals.

Public Safety and Terrorism

Interpol collects, stores, analyzes and exchanges information about suspected individuals and terrorist groups and their activities. They also coordinate the circulation of warnings on terrorists, criminals and weapon threats to police in member countries. Interpol held international bio-terrorism conferences in 2004 and 2005, at which hundreds of senior police officials and experts gathered to devise strategies to counter bio-terrorism.

Trafficking in Human Beings

One of Interpol's objectives is to stop the exploitation of humans for financial gain. According to the organization, women in developing countries and young children are particularly targeted for trafficking, smuggling and sexual exploitation.

Financial and High-Tech Crime

Interpol works to fight against crimes such as currency counterfeiting, money laundering, intellectual property crime, payment card fraud, computer virus attacks and cyber-terrorism. The organization works with Internet service providers, software companies, central banks and others to devise plans to stop criminals and protect consumers from such crimes.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

способствовать международному сотрудничеству; быть утверждённым (установленным); обеспечивать финансирование; поддерживать организации и оказывать им содействие; бороться с международной преступностью; дипломатические отношения; политическое вмешательство; обеспечивать сильное руководство; Генеральная ассамблея; Исполнительный комитет; расследовать преступления; совершённые за границей; соблюдать правила; система

общения; важнейшая информация; преступность в сфере высоких технологий; лучшие приёмы; мировые стандарты; злоупотребление наркотиками; судебная информация; эксплуатация женщин.

Task II. Fill in the gaps:

1. Interpol is an organization ... international police cooperation.
2. Its membership of 186 countries provides finance of around US\$59 million through annual
3. The organization's ... are in Lyon, France.
4. Created in 1923, it facilitates ... police cooperation, and supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime.
5. INTERPOL'S constitution ... 'any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.'
6. INTERPOL'S supreme ... body, meets annually and comprises delegates appointed by each member country.
7. The Executive Committee is ... by the General Assembly, and comprises the president, three vice-presidents and nine delegates covering the four regions.
8. INTERPOL'S databases and services ensure that police worldwide have ... to the information and services they need to prevent and investigate crimes.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. Databases include data on criminals such as names, (отпечатки пальцев) and DNA profiles, and (похищенное) property such as passports, vehicles and works of art.
2. INTERPOL supports law enforcement officials in the field with emergency support of operational activities, especially in its priority crime areas of fugitives, public safety and terrorism, drugs and organized crime, (торговля) in human beings and financial and (связанные с высокими технологиями) crime.

3. The aim is to enhance the capacity of (страны-члены) to effectively combat serious transnational crime and terrorism.

4. They also assist national and international law enforcement agencies to fight the production, trafficking and abuse of (конопля), cocaine, heroin and other synthetic drugs.

5. Interpol works to fight against crimes such as (фальшивомонетничество), (отмывание денег), intellectual property crime, payment card fraud, computer virus attacks and cyber-terrorism.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Международная полицейская организация, известная как Интерпол, – это организация, обеспечивающая международное сотрудничество, даже если между конкретными государствами не установлены дипломатические отношения.

2. Интерпол состоит из следующих органов: Генеральная ассамблея, Исполнительный комитет, Генеральный секретариат, Центральные национальные бюро и советники.

3. Деятельность Интерпола основывается на нескольких основных функциях.

4. Базы данных Интерпола гарантируют, что полиция по всему миру имеет доступ к информации и услугам, необходимым для предотвращения и расследования преступлений.

5. Интерпол участвует в расследовании таких преступлений, как терроризм, похищение и торговля людьми, финансовые преступления и преступления в сфере высоких технологий, а также обеспечивает обучение и повышение квалификации полицейских.

CHAPTER IV MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER DURING MASS EVENTS

Unit 1. Types of Crimes

Crime	Definition
abduction/kidnapping	taking a person to a secret location using force
armed robbery	using a weapon to steal
arson	setting fire to a place on purpose
assault	hurting another person physically
attempted murder	trying to kill someone (but failing)
burglary, breaking and entering	going into another person's home or business with force
child abuse	injuring a child on purpose
domestic violence	physical assault that occur within the home
drug trafficking	trading illegal drugs
drunk driving	driving after having too much alcohol
fraud	lying or cheating for business or monetary purposes
hijacking	holding people in transit hostage (usually on a plane)
murder/homicide	taking someone's life through violence
shoplifting	stealing merchandise from a store
smuggling	bringing products into a country secretly and illegally
speeding	driving beyond the speed limit
terrorism	acts of crime against a group (political/religious) or another country
theft	stealing
torture	extremely cruel and unfair treatment (often towards prisoners)
vandalism	damaging public or private property (for example with spray paint)
white collar crime	breaking the law in business

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

мошенничество; жестокое обращение с детьми; экономические преступления; нападение; бытовое насилие; терроризм; похищение; вождение в состоянии интоксикации; кража; взлом и проникновение; пытка; убийство; превышение скорости; вандализм; кража из магазина; угон транспорта; покушение на убийство; поджог; вооружённое ограбление; незаконный оборот наркотиков; контрабанда.

Task II. Fill in the gaps with the names of the appropriate type of crime:

1. A thief goes into your house through a window.?
2. A child steals a chocolate bar from a store.?
3. A teenager drives faster than the limit.?
4. A Mexican sells cocaine to a Canadian.?
5. A guard refuses to give a prisoner food or water unless the prisoner gives up information.?
6. A man shoots his second wife dead.?
7. A juvenile delinquent throws a lit match into a building.?
8. A terrorist group takes over an airplane and changes its course.?
9. A group of kids use spray paint to write on a bridge.?
10. A man opens a law firm and pretends that he is a lawyer.?

Unit 2. Terrorism

Terrorism has always been a serious issue, but the days when it involved a small-scale bombing and assassinations could be over. The future of terrorism is far more alarming.

Fears of serious terrorism are wrongly centered. People always panic about the possibility of terrorists getting hold of nuclear weapons, but in fact the technology is very difficult to access. Another worry people always have concerns the possibility of our water supplies being poisoned. This is also impossible, as anti-bacterial filter systems in reservoirs have been carefully designed to make poisons ineffective. The real threats are cheaper, more direct and far more effective. The advancement of technology perfectly suits the purposes of terrorism: why bother trying to create your own nuclear weapons when you can blow up a nuclear power station instead?

One major factor that has made terrorism so much more effective has been the alarming rise in "suicide terrorism" cases, such as the Hamas bombings in Israel, opening up endless possibilities for terrorists. One scenario has them hijacking a passenger jet and crashing it into a nuclear power plant – a prospect so alarming that the designers of one nuclear plant in America actually crashed a light aircraft into their own reactor to see how well it could withstand the impact. It is certainly a terrifying possibility because, while a fission reactor cannot explode like a bomb, it can experience what is known as "meltdown". This is when highly radioactive core melts under intense heat and burns through the ground and into the water table below, causing widespread nuclear contamination.

Biological warfare is another frightening prospect, especially as biological weapons are cheap to make, and therefore attractive to terrorist organizations. The effects are potentially devastating. One detailed American study looked at the test case of a small boat spraying anthrax spores into a light south-easterly breeze from southern tip of Manhattan Island. Anthrax is an airborne disease which is almost fatal to humans.

The terrorists could also be long gone by the time the anthrax symptoms were identified in the victims.

Chemical weapons are also cheap, and easy to get hold of. Once again technology has potentially aided the terrorists: air conditioning systems could provide the perfect way of distributing dangerous gas extremely quick through a building. A mock chemical attack by the security services on the air conditioning systems of the White House and Capitol Hill in the late 1970's proved alarmingly successful. Had it been real, the President and the congress would have been killed. Gas has been used in a terrorist attack. In 1995 religious fanatics released deadly sarin gas in the Tokyo subway. Twelve people died and more than 5,500 were injured, suffering temporary or even permanent blindness.

How can incidents like this be avoided? «We have carried intensive work over the last few years to install surveillance equipment in our stations», said a London underground spokesman. «We also carefully train staff to recognize unusual smells and to evacuate stations speedily». Likewise, nuclear specialists say that power stations are extremely well protected against terrorists, containing emergency systems which immediately shut down power at the first sign of trouble.

Terrorism works by acting directly on the public through intimidation. What makes it so interesting to us is the fact that, unlike many political activities, we are directly affected by it. Unfortunately, there is very little we can do about it except place our faith in the government, and hope that the measures taken to prevent terrorism are successful. But if we allow ourselves to be intimidated by it, then it has already worked.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

серьёзная проблема; ядерное оружие; источники пресной воды; обезвредить; совершенствование технологии; зачем мучиться?; взорвать; неограниченные возможности; пассажирский лайнер; атомная электростанция; взорваться; биологическая война; химическое оружие; системы кондиционирования; учебная химическая атака;

эвакуировать; также; отключить подачу энергии; запугивание; находиться под непосредственным влиянием.

Task II. Fill in the gaps:

1. Terrorism has always been a serious issue, but the days when it involved a small-scale bombing and ... could be over.

2. The future of terrorism is far more

3. People always panic about the possibility of terrorists getting hold of nuclear weapons, but in fact the technology is very difficult to

4. The real threats are cheaper, more direct and far more

5. One major factor that has made terrorism so much more effective has been the alarming rise in "... terrorism" cases.

6. The designers of one nuclear plant in America actually crashed a light aircraft into their own reactor to see how well it could ... the impact.

7. Biological warfare is another frightening prospect, especially as biological weapons are cheap to make, and therefore ... to terrorist organizations.

8. One scenario has them ... a passenger jet and crashing it into a nuclear power plant.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The advancement of technology perfectly (соответствует целям) of terrorism.

2. The designers of one nuclear plant in America actually (разбили) a light aircraft into their own reactor to see how well it could ... the impact.

3. It is certainly a (ужасное предположение) because, while a fission reactor cannot explode like a bomb, it can experience what is known as "meltdown".

4. This is when highly radioactive core melts under intense heat and burns through the ground and into the water table below, causing (повсеместное) nuclear (загрязнение).

5. Chemical weapons are also cheap, and easy to (получить).

6. The effects are potentially (разрушительны).

7. "We have carried intensive work over the last few years to install (оборудование для негласного наблюдения) in our stations", said a London underground spokesman.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Терроризм был и остаётся серьёзной проблемой.
2. Страх перед терроризмом зачастую неверно направлен.
3. Истинные источники опасности дешевле, проще и гораздо более эффективны.
4. Одним из факторов, сделавших террористические акты гораздо более эффективными, остаётся вызывающий тревогу рост числа инцидентов с участием террористов-самоубийц.
5. Ещё два пугающих варианта развития событий – биологическая война и распространение химического оружия.

Unit 3. Personal Security

At Home

- Be extra cautious about locking doors and windows when you leave the house, even for a few minutes;
- When leaving home for an extended time, have a neighbor or family member watch your house and pick up your newspapers and mail;
- Indoor and outdoor lights should be on an automatic timer;
- Leave a radio or television on so the house looks and sounds occupied;
- Ask your local crime prevention officer for latest property advice for a range of different surfaces and conditions. Consider insuring valuables or taking photographs of them as this will help identify anything that is stolen. If you are at home or you are away, remember to keep back doors locked and use your window locks. Keep an eye out for the vulnerable and elderly people.

Tell your neighbors or friends that you will be away and ask them to look after your house. One useful thing they could do is to make sure any

newspapers or mail are pushed properly through your letter box, and that deliveries are not left on your doorstep.

Shopping

- Even though you are rushed and thinking about a thousand things, stay alert to your surroundings. Always remember to lock everything away in the boot of your car.

Remember – it might not even be valuable, but does a thief know that?

Minimize shopping after dark or when alone. Take a friend or family member with you;

- Avoid carrying large amounts of cash. Pay for purchases with a check or credit card when possible;

- If you must use an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) choose an ATM that is located inside a police station, mall, grocery store or well-lit location. Withdraw only the amount of cash you need;

- Shield the ATM keypad from anyone who is standing near you in an attempt to view your transaction or obtain your PIN. Do not throw your ATM receipt away at the ATM location;

- Keep cash in your front pocket;

- Notify the credit card issuer immediately if your credit card is lost, stolen or misused;

- Keep a record of all of your credit card numbers in a safe place at home so you can report stolen or lost cards by their number;

- Be extra careful if you carry a wallet or purse. They are the prime targets of criminals in crowded shopping areas, transportation terminals, bus stops, on buses and other rapid transit; and

- Avoid overloading yourself with packages. It is important to have clear visibility and freedom of motion to avoid mishaps.

Dress

- Dress casually and comfortably;

- Avoid wearing expensive jewelry; and

- Carry your wallet in your front pocket and your purse securely around your shoulder. Always carry your Driver License or Identification

Card along with necessary cash, debit card, checks and/or a credit card you expect to use.

Attending A Party

- Have something to eat before consuming alcoholic beverages;
- Eat high protein foods that will stay in your stomach longer and slow the absorption of alcohol into your system;
- Remember only time will eliminate the alcohol from your body;
- Know your safe limit; and
- Never drink and drive.

Driving

- Be cautious when driving alone at night.
- Keep all car doors locked and windows closed while in or out of your car;
 - If you must shop at night, park in a well-lighted area;
 - Do not park next to vans, trucks with camper shells, or cars with tinted windows; and
 - Never leave your car unoccupied with the motor running or with children inside. A car can be stolen in a few seconds;
 - Do not leave packages on the seat of your car. This creates an unnecessary temptation for thieves;
 - When approaching and leaving your vehicle, be aware of your surroundings. Do not approach your car alone if there are suspicious people standing by.

Ask mall or store security for an escort before leaving your shopping location.

Here are some more crime prevention tips to ensure your shopping trips are as safe and crime-free as possible:

- Exercise caution when parking your car. Don't leave your vehicle unattended for an extended period of time. At night, park in well-lit areas with lots of people around.
- Auto burglaries increase significantly during the holiday season. Many vehicles that are victimized are those that are left unlocked. Make sure you lock your vehicle, even when it is parked in your driveway. Po-

lice officers have taken quite a few reports from victims who have left wallets, purses and laptop computers in unlocked cars, right in front of their homes!

- Thieves look for cars containing valuables left in plain sight. Therefore, as you shop from store to store, make sure you conceal all valuable items from view. If possible store valuable items in the trunk.

- Preventing auto thefts: An unlocked car is an invitation to a car thief. Lock up when you leave your car, and take the keys with you. Lock the trunk or tailgate. Close all windows – professional thieves have tools that unlock cars through the smallest openings. Be sure vent or wing windows are shut tight. When you park the car, remove cell phones, CD players and other valuable possessions.

- Consider the purchase and installation of security devices, such as: interior hood lock release, second ignition switch or “kill switch”; fuel switch to prevent fuel from reaching the carburetor; locking gas cap; locking devices for batteries, wheels, decks, etc.; alarm device to activate a siren, horn or light – or all three – to frighten the thief away; or auto tracking devices.

- Be aware of your surroundings. If you see any suspicious people in the area, especially if they appear to be looking into cars, call the police.

Strangers at Your Door

- Be aware that in holiday times criminals sometimes pose as couriers delivering gifts; and make sure you use your door chain when you open your door to strangers, and ask for identification – and check it.

- It is not uncommon for criminals to take advantage of the generosity of people during the holiday season by soliciting donations door-to-door for charitable causes although no charity is involved.

Ask for their identification, and find out how the donated funds will be used. If you are not satisfied, do not donate. Donate to a recognized charitable organization.

Children

- If possible, leave small children at home with a trusted babysitter;

- Teach your child to go to a store clerk and ask for help in case your child is separated from you while shopping;
- Teach children to stay close to you at all times. Never allow children to make unaccompanied trips to the restroom;
- Children should never be allowed to go to the parking lot or the car alone and they should never be left alone in the car;
- Teach children their full name, address and telephone number to give to a police officer or mall security only; and
- Teach children to immediately inform you if a stranger is bothering them.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

запирать; на продолжительный период времени; внутреннее и внешнее освещение; дом выглядит так, как если бы в нём были люди; страхование ценностей; опознать; следить, наблюдать; убедиться; спешить; окружение; будьте осторожны; хорошо освещённое место; оставить машину пустой; наличные деньги; банкомат; снимать наличные деньги; заслонить клавиатуру банкомата; банк, выдавший кредитную карту; сообщите о потерянной или украденной карте; главная мишень; чёткая видимость; свобода передвижения; одевайтесь удобно; прямо перед домом; ценности; приборы слежения; будьте в курсе; просить пожертвования; употреблять алкогольные напитки; пища с высоким содержанием белка; усвоение алкоголя; няня; беспокоить.

Task II. Fill in the gaps:

1. Keep all car doors ... and windows
2. Do not park next to vans, trucks or cars with ... windows.
3. Shield the ATM keypad from anyone who is standing near you in an
4. Consider the purchase and installation of ... devices.
5. If you see any ... people in the area.
6. If possible, leave small children at home with a ... babysitter.
7. When approaching and leaving your vehicle, be aware of your

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. If you are at home or you are away, remember to (держать) back (двери запертыми).
2. Do not (ставить машину на стоянку рядом с) vans, trucks or cars with tinted windows.
3. When (приближаетесь и покидаете) your vehicle, be aware of your surroundings.
4. Ask mall or store security for an escort before leaving your (место, где вы совершаете покупки).
5. Here are some more crime prevention tips to ensure your shopping trips are as (безопасным) and crime-free as possible.
6. Notify the credit card issuer immediately if your (кредитная карточка потеряна, украдена и используется неправильно).
7. (Будьте особенно осторожны) if you carry a wallet or purse.
8. As you shop from store to store, make sure you (скрываете) all valuables from view.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Будьте особенно осторожны, запирайте двери и окна, когда уходите из дома даже на несколько минут.
2. Оставляйте включёнными радио и телеприёмники, чтобы дом не выглядел пустым.
3. Даже если вы спешите и пытаетесь думать сразу о тысяче разных вещей, следите за своим окружением.
4. Как можно реже совершайте покупки в тёмное время суток или в одиночку.
5. Будьте осторожны, когда ведёте машину ночью; никогда не садитесь за руль после употребления алкоголя.
6. Никогда не оставляйте машину с работающим двигателем; не оставляйте в машине детей без присмотра.
7. Не оставляйте покупки на сиденьях машины.
8. Одевайтесь удобно.
9. Приучите детей всегда оставаться рядом с вами.

10. Объясните детям, что сообщать своё имя и адрес они должны только офицерам полиции или сотрудникам службы безопасности магазина. Пусть они немедленно сообщат вам, если их беспокоит незнакомый человек.

Unit 4. Helping Tourists

Questions tourists ask police

- I'm lost. Can you help me find the *Pacific Hotel*?
- I'm looking for *the American Consulate/Embassy*.
- My *luggage/suitcase* was stolen. What should I do?
- Who can we trust to exchange our money?
- Where is the bad part of town?
- Please help us. Our child is missing.

Questions police ask tourists

- Which hotel are you staying at?
- When did you lose *your wallet*?
- How much money was in your purse?
- What did the thief look like?
- What was the man wearing?
- Did he have a weapon?
- Where/When did you last see your child?
- How old is your child?
- What was your child wearing?

Comforting a tourist in distress

- Please stay calm. I am going to help you.
- We will do everything we can.
- I'll give you a map of the city.
- Try not to panic.
- I can give you a ride to the hospital.
- The ambulance is on its way.
- Don't worry, everything is going to be okay.

Sample Conversation

A Spanish police officer helps a British woman find her missing child...

Woman: Help! Police!

Police: What's wrong?

Woman: My daughter is missing. I can't find her anywhere!

Police: Okay. Calm down. I'm going to help you find her. What's her name?

Woman: Erica. She's only five. She doesn't know how to speak Spanish!

Police: Okay. What does Erica look like?

Woman: She has brown curly hair. She's skinny and small for her age.

Police: Okay. What is she wearing today?

Woman: Blue shorts and a pink T-shirt. She has a hat on too, I think.

Police: How long ago did she go missing?

Woman: I've been looking for her for almost an hour now.

Police: And where did you last see her?

Woman: We were just shopping in the vegetable section. I turned around and she was gone.

Police: Don't worry, everything is going to be okay.

Woman: What should I do?

Police: Stay right at the front of the store in case she comes looking for you. We'll start looking for her now.

Check your understanding

1. Why is the woman panicking?
2. What do we know about Erica?
3. Where was the little girl last seen?

Task I. Translate the sample dialogue from Russian into English.

Task II. Make up a dialogue between a police officer and a tourist in trouble using the questions above.

Unit 5. Witnesses

to witness (verb):	to see something happen
a witness (noun):	a person who sees something happen

Witnesses are valuable to the police. A witness is somebody who is actually present when something happens and sees what happens. The police usually like to question all witnesses as soon as possible after a crime, accident or other event.

Questions police ask witnesses

- Did you see what she was wearing?
- Did he have a weapon?
- Was the gun loaded?
- What kind of car was the thief driving?
- I will need to get a statement from you.
- How long ago did this happen?
- If you think of anything else, please notify us.

Description of a suspect

- He was wearing sunglasses.
- He had a mustache.
- He had a beard.
- She was dressed in black.
- She had a baseball cap on.
- She was wearing gloves.
- Hair: short, long, shoulder length, curly, straight, spiky, brown, blond, black, red, in a ponytail
 - Body: skinny, fat, chubby, medium build, muscular, tall, short, average height

Sample Conversation

An ESL teacher working in Korea witnesses a bank robbery. The police question her as a witness...

Police: I understand you were the key witness for the robbery.

- Woman:** Yes, I was the only other person in the bank besides the tellers.
- Police:** Are you okay to answer some questions for me?
- Woman:** Sure. I don't know how much help I'll be. He made me get on the ground so I didn't get a very good look at him.
- Police:** Was he carrying a weapon?
- Woman:** Yes, he had a pistol in his back pocket. He threatened to use it, but I doubt it was loaded.
- Police:** What makes you say that?
- Woman:** He was just a kid. Probably fifteen or younger.
- Police:** Can you describe him for me?
- Woman:** He was Asian. Probably five foot six. He was wearing a baseball cap and sunglasses. I can't remember what else he was wearing.
- Police:** Did he talk directly to you? I mean, did he ask you for your money or anything?
- Woman:** No, he just told me to get on the ground. That's all I know. I'm running late for a class. Is it okay if I go now?
- Police:** I just want to get your name and phone number. If you think of anything else, please notify us.

Check your understanding

1. Why is the police questioning the woman?
2. What is known about the robber?
3. What does the woman say the thief was carrying?

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

свидетель; стать свидетелем; ценный; опрашивать; как можно скорее; происшествие; заряжен; вор; показания; уведомить; носить солнечные очки; усы; борода; одет; на ней была; перчатки; волосы до плеч; кудрявые волосы; худой; толстый; среднего телосложения;

среднего роста; главный свидетель; кассиры; конечно; хорошо рассмотреть; иметь при себе оружие; угрожать; описать; опаздывать.

Task II. Translate the sample dialogue from Russian into English.

Task III. Make up a dialogue between a police officer and a tourist in trouble using the questions above.

CHAPTER V IDENTIFICATION

Unit 1. Types of ID

ID is different in every country

It is important to keep in mind that every country requires different documentation that proves someone's identification (ID). In many countries such as Greece and Spain a national ID card is compulsory. Citizens are expected to have these cards on them at all times. However, in other countries ID cards are not required. Police and officials in these countries often use another system to identify people, such as asking for two pieces of ID.

Types of ID

- Passport
- Government-issued Photo ID card
- Driving licence/Driver's license
- Birth certificate
- Permanent residence card
- Social security card
- Medical/Health card
- Voter registration card

Information/security items that may appear on documentation

Bar code	a series of thick and thin black lines that holds computerized information
Date of birth (DOB)	date when the ID holder was born: day/month/year: 23/05/1970 (23rd May 1970) month/day/year: 05/23/1970 (23rd May 1970) year/month/day: 1970/05/23 (23rd May 1970)
Date of Issue	date when documentation was created
Eye colour	blue, brown, green, black, grey
Fingerprint	markings of a person's thumb or finger tip
Height	how tall a person is in centimetres or feet and inches

Hologram	a laser photograph which makes a picture or image look life-like
Magnetic stripe	a long black stripe found on the back of a card that can be swiped into a computer for information
Maiden name	a woman's surname before marriage
Marital status	single, married, divorced (no longer married), separated, common law wife, common law husband
National status	citizenship (native citizen, immigrant, landed immigrant, permanent resident, refugee)
Photograph	recent picture of ID holder
Place of birth	city, country where ID holder was born
Profession	current job (doctor, teacher, retired)
Serial number or PIN (Personal Identification Number)	number that can be entered into government systems to find information about a person
Sex	M (male), F (female)
Signature	hand-written name of ID holder
Valid until/expiry date	the last date when an ID document can be used

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

помнить; обязательный; постоянно; удостоверение личности; водительское удостоверение; свидетельство о рождении; вид на жительство; карточка социального пенсионного страхования; регистрационная карточка избирателя; дата рождения; дата выдачи; отпечаток пальцев; магнитная полоска; девичья фамилия; семейное положение; место рождения; подпись; срок действия.

Task II. Fill in the gaps:

ID fraud	<i>lying about one's identity</i>
counterfeit	<i>fake, not real</i>
illegal immigrants	<i>people who do not have government permission to live or work in a country</i>
crack down on	<i>to put a real stop to</i>
authentic	<i>real, true</i>
identity theft	<i>stealing someone else's identity for personal use (or sale)</i>
underground	<i>not publicly known, usually illegal</i>
getting away with	<i>not getting caught by police or the authorities</i>
controversy	<i>disagreement surrounding an issue</i>

Today, _____ is a major concern for police around the world. Many young people use _____ ID to access adult venues, such as concerts and nightclubs. As police find new ways to _____ fake ID (e.g. searching the Internet for _____ companies), new technology is created to help make fraudulent ID look _____. ID cards with security measures, such as magnetic stripes and barcodes help to prevent people from _____ fake ID. However, an even greater problem for police is the concern of _____. Some thieves make a profession out of stealing wallets, purses, or personal mail in order to sell new identities to criminals or _____. There is great _____ over whether or not all countries should opt for national ID cards. Some people do not think that the police should have access to such personal information, while others think it would help to prevent crime and illegal immigration.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets

1. It is important to keep in mind that every country (требует) different documentation that proves someone's identification (ID).
2. Citizens (ожидается), to have these cards on them at all times.
3. Police and officials in other countries often use another systems (опознать) people, such as asking for two pieces of ID.

4. ID fraud means lying about one's (личность).
5. Counterfeit means (ложный), not real.
6. Illegal immigrants are people who do not have government (разрешение) to live or work in a country.
7. Underground means something not (общеизвестно), usually illegal.
8. Getting away with means not getting caught by police or the (властями).

Unit 2. Appearance

Task I. Choose one student from your group and describe him/her using the following words and expressions. Ask your partner to decide which student you described:

Какого он (она) роста?	How tall is he (she)?
Он (она) маленького высокого среднего роста	He (she) is short tall of medium height
голова	head
округлая куполообразная слишком большая / маленькая	round domed too large / small
лицо	face
удлинённое округлое овальное квадратное прямоугольное треугольное худое / худощавое «костлявое» полное / пухлое толстое / мясистое	long round oval square rectangular triangular thin bony plump fleshy

одутловатое / отёкшее/толстое морщинистое рябое бледное/одутловатое прыщеватое/ прыщавое чисто выбритое	puffy, wrinkled pock-marked, pasty pimpled, clean-shaven
черты лица резко выраженные тонкие крупные мелкие, правильные / неправильные, строгие / суровые	features clean-cut small delicate large regular / irregular stern
цвет лица белый (не смуглый) смуглый бледный желтоватый / болезненный	complexion fair dark pale sallow
волосы кудрявые/курчавые волнистые прямые редкие взъерошенные до плеч средней длины короткие «ёжик» (муж. стрижка) коротко подстриженные (жен.) окрашенные лысый светловолосый темноволосый	hair curly wavy straight receding (scanty) rumpled shoulder-length medium-length short-cut crew-cut bobbed dyed bald fair-haired dark-haired

лоб	forehead
<p>высокий низкий узкий квадратный широкий</p>	<p>high low narrow square broad</p>
глаза	eyes
<p>ввалившиеся навыкате близко посаженные глубоко посаженные запавшие широко поставленные косой / косоглазый</p>	<p>hollowed bulging close-set deep-set sunken wide-apart cross-eyed</p>
брови	eyebrows
<p>тонкие / узкие густые дугобразные лохматые тонко очерченные</p>	<p>thin thick/ bushy arched shaggy pencilled</p>
уши	ears
<p>маленькие большие большие торчащие уши</p>	<p>small big jug-eared</p>
нос	nose
<p>большой торчащий прямой заострённый крючковатый плоский орлиный курносый / вздёрнутый</p>	<p>prominent straight pointed hooked flat aquiline snub / turned-up</p>

губы	lips
полные тонкие накрашенные «заячья губа»	full thin painted cleft lip
зубы	teeth
ровные / неровные редкие искусственные	even / uneven sparse artificial / false
щёки	cheeks
пухлые впалые / ввалившиеся румяные	plump hollow ruddy
подбородок	chin
квадратный заострённый двойной массивный торчащий	square pointed double massive protruding
борода	beard
большая густая «лопатой» седая густая	full bushy spade beard grey-bearded heavy-bearded
усы	moustache
тонкие / узкие густые закрученные кверху	thin thick handlebar
рост	height
высокий низкий средний	tall short of medium height

<p style="text-align: center;">телосложение</p> <p>среднее / нормальное крепкое / хорошо сложенный полный тощий / кожа да кости стройный</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">build</p> <p>average / medium build well-built plump skinny slim</p>
<p>Каковы его (её) особые приметы?</p> <p>родинки веснушки шрамы деревянная нога горб большой живот (пузатый человек)</p>	<p>What are his (her) distinctive marks?</p> <p>birth marks freckles scars wooden leg humpback pot-belly</p>
<p>Как он(а) был(а) одет(а)? Он(а) был(а) одет(а) в костюм</p> <p>пальто плащ платье пиджак рубашку футболку юбку брюки</p>	<p>What was he (she) dressed in?</p> <p>He (she) was dressed in a suit coat raincoat dress jacket shirt T-shirt Skirt trousers</p>
<p>Какого цвета ...?</p> <p>красный синий зелёный коричневый серый жёлтый чёрный</p>	<p>What colour is ...?</p> <p>Red blue green brown grey yellow black</p>

белый	white
бежевый	beige
одноцветный	plain
в горошек	spotted
в полоску	striped
в клеточку	checked

Task II. Combine the words on the left with those on the right to make useful phrases for describing people:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1) bushy | a) moustache |
| 2) straight (2) | b) cheeks |
| 3) curly | c) eyes |
| 4) oval / round (2) | d) build |
| 5) rosy | e) nose |
| 6) slim | f) face |
| 7) turned-up | g) hair |
| 8) handlebar | h) eyebrows |
| 9) well | i) height |
| 10) of medium | j) built |

Task III. Read, translate and reproduce the dialogues:

I

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Police inspector: | Sir, can you testify? |
| Witness: | Yes, I can. I'm an eyewitness. |
| Police inspector: | Will you show me your identity papers? |
| Witness: | Here you are. |
| Police inspector: | Had you ever seen the criminal before? |
| Witness: | No, I had never seen him before. |
| Police inspector: | How does he look like? |
| Witness: | He is old, tall and thin. |
| Police inspector: | What was he dressed in? |
| Witness: | He was dressed in a coat and trousers. |
| Police inspector: | What is his coat's colour? |
| Witness: | His coat is striped. |

Police inspector: Has he any distinctive marks?
Witness: Yes, he has a moustache and a beard.
He is lame in the right leg.
Police inspector: Thank you for the information.
Sign here, please.
Witness: Not at all, officer. That's my duty.

II

Police inspector: How do you do, Mrs. James?
Mrs. James: How do you do?
Police inspector: Could I ask *you* some questions?
Mrs. James: Yes, I'll try to answer.
Police inspector: What time did the gang burst into your house?
Mrs. James: I think it was a quarter past nine.
Police inspector: How many robbers were there?
Mrs. James: They were three.
Police inspector: Can you describe them
Mrs. James: I can hardly remember them.
Police inspector: Don't worry, Mrs. James.
Were the robbers tall or not?
Mrs. James: I think one of them was very tall and the rest were of medium height. All the three were strong and well-built.
Police inspector: Did you notice any salient features?
Mrs. James: Yes, one of the robbers was bearded, the rest were with dark caps on their heads.
Police inspector: What colour were their clothes of?
Mrs. James: They wore black sweaters and jeans.
Police inspector: What did they say?
Mrs. James: Oh, they threatened to kill our daughter.
I was at my wits' end.
Police inspector: Thanks for your answers.
Mrs. James: Not at all. Good bye.

Task IV. Roleplay a conversation with a policeman:

Student A (Witness): You are staying at a hotel in Sochi. You can see the hotel car park from your window. You can see a man looking inside a car. He looks like the car thief who police is looking for. Telephone the police and say why you are phoning, what the man looks like, what he is wearing and what he is doing. Say what you think what he is going to do.

Student B (Policeman): You are in the police station when somebody telephones you. Find out why the person is phoning. Ask questions to get the description of the suspect.

Start like this:

Policeman: Hello, Police. Can I help you?

Witness: Yes, I'm staying in a hotel and I think I can see the man, a car thief who is going to commit a crime.

Policeman: Can you describe him?

Unit 3. Lost and Stolen Property

All thefts should be reported to the police as soon as possible. The thieves may not be found or the valuables recovered, but a police report is required when applying for the replacement of an airline or railway ticket, passport, or traveler's checks. For filing a claim, insurance companies usually require a copy of the police report, translated into English. The police report should be made in person at the precinct in the area in which the loss or theft occurred. The tourist police may also help, but only in the case of loss. The owner can also report the loss to the Embassy; ID cards and other items without resale value are sometimes turned in to the Embassy's Consular section.

Many visitors of mass events have their pockets picked, purses snatched, or valuables stolen by thieves who frequent underground stations, major shopping streets, stadiums, restaurants, department stores, and other crowded areas. It is possible to reduce of this happening by taking the following precautions.

Do not leave luggage or handbags unattended anytime, anywhere, particularly in rail and underground stations, restaurants, hotel lobbies, and airport terminals.

- Do not carry with you more money than you are likely to need when shopping or sightseeing. Leave valuable items, such as passports, airline tickets, jewelry, credit cards, and cash not immediately needed, in your hotel safe.

- Items of sentimental value, such as family photographs, and difficult-to-replace items, such as driver's licenses, Social Security cards, and address books, should also be left at your hotel or another safe place.

- Purses or handbags should be kept securely fastened, and shoulder bags should be held against the body. Wallets should be carried in a front trouser pocket. Consider using a money belt.

- Women's handbags are particularly at risk in crowded restaurants when placed on the floor next to the chair or under the table, or when hung over the back of a chair. Thieves are quite adept at removing these bags if you are not actually holding them, or if you have left them behind while visiting the buffet or salad bar.

- Don't leave purses and handbags, or men's jackets containing wallets, unguarded while making purchases or trying on clothing in stores. A moment's carelessness is all that a thief requires.

- Do not leave baggage or other valuable items in an unguarded car at any time, and certainly never at night. A locked car trunk can easily be broken into and often is.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

кражи; воры; возвращённые ценности; заявление в полицию о правонарушении; замена авиа- и железнодорожных билетов; подавать исковое заявление; страховые компании; лично; полицейский участок; в случае потери; посольство; консульский отдел; посетители массовых мероприятий; людные места; меры предосторожности; оставлять без присмотра; железнодорожные станции и

станции метро; фойе отеля; посещать магазин или осматривать достопримечательности; ценные вещи; ювелирные изделия; кредитная карточка; предметы субъективной ценности; трудно восстанавливаемые предметы; карточка социального страхования; безопасное место; кошелёк; бумажник; надёжно закрытый; пояс для хранения денег; в зоне риска; положить на пол; быть достаточно опытным; совершать покупки; примерять одежду; беспечность; закрытый багажник автомобиля; взломан.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

Leave	thefts	be broken into	filing a claim	securely
fastened	in the case of loss	visitors of mass events	unattended	handbags
locked car trunk	credit cards	police report	valuable items	

1. All should be reported to the police as soon as possible.
2. For ... , insurance companies usually require a copy of the ... , translated into English.
3. The tourist police may also help, but only
4. Many ... have their pockets picked.
5. Do not luggage or handbags ... anytime, anywhere.
6. Leave , such as passports, airline tickets, jewelry and ... in your hotel safe.
7. Purses or ... should be kept ... , and shoulder bags should be held against the body.
8. A ... can easily ... and often is.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The (воры) may not be found or the (ценные вещи возвращены).
2. A police report is required when applying for the (замена авиа и железнодорожных билетов), passport, or traveler's checks.

3. The police report should be made (лично) at the (полицейский участок) in the area in which the loss or theft occurred.

4. ID cards and other items without resale value are sometimes turned in to the (консульский отдел посольства).

5. It is possible to reduce of this happening by taking the following (меры предосторожности).

6. Do not carry with you more money than you are likely to need when (посещать магазин или осматривать достопримечательности).

7. (Предметы субъективной ценности), such as family photographs should also be left at your hotel or another (надёжное место).

8. A moment's (беспечность) is all that a thief requires.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Туристическая полиция может помочь только в случае потери имущества.

2. Заявление в полицию должно быть подано лично в полицейском участке, на территории которого произошла кража.

3. Можно уменьшить число краж, соблюдая следующие меры предосторожности.

4. Не оставляйте багаж и другие ценные вещи в неохраняемом автомобиле.

5. Кошельки или дамские сумочки должны быть надёжно закрыты.

Task V. Some useful dialogues to remember:

Lost Property Office

A: Excuse me, I wonder if you could help me?

B: Yes, what can I do for you.

A: Well, I've lost a raincoat. I left it on the bus the other day.

B: Which day was this?

A: Thursday, at around five o'clock in the afternoon.

B: And which bus were you on?

A: The number 47, going from Market Street to the Town Square.

B: OK, let me have a look....oh, what was the raincoat like?

A: It was brown, fairly normal, size 10.

B: OK, It won't be a minute.

B: Now, these are what I've found. Is one of them yours?

A: Well, these two look like it. Could I see them?

B: Here you are.

A: Yes, I think it's this one. Yes, it's a size 10 & it's got some of my stuff in the pockets.

B: Good. Could you sign here.

A: Of course.

B: Thank you.

A: Thanks a lot. Bye.

B: Bye.

Car Theft

A: Did you hear about what happened to Howard?

B: No, what?

A: Someone stole his car!

B: Really? When did it happen?

A: Last night. He left it parked in front of his girl friend's house and when he came out to go home, it was gone.

B: Wow! That's really tough. He just bought it last month, didn't he?

A: Uh-huh. Fortunately, he's got insurance and the police think they already have a good lead.

B: Well, I certainly wish him luck.

CHAPTER VI CULTURAL GAPS

Unit 1. Sports in Russia

Millions of people all over the world go in for sports. People in this country are sport-lovers, too. Many sports are popular in Russia, such as hockey, soccer, track-and-field, weightlifting, tennis, basketball, volleyball, figure-skating, cross-country slain, swimming, shooting and many others. Sporting activities are a part of daily life in Russia. Most Russians growing up in the North grow with outdoor winter sports and activities, such as skiing and skating.

In all parts of Russia fishing is extremely popular. All water sports are wide-spread, including swimming, diving, sailing, water skiing, canoeing. In all schools there is a gym and a sports ground. Sport is a subject on the curriculum of all schools and universities.

Much attention is paid in this country to organized sports. There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of our sportsmen participate in the Olympic Games. Russian athletes have won more medals than any other team in all Olympics since 1956.

National and international matches are regularly held in Russia. They attract large numbers of fans. There is a lot of live broadcasting of matches and championships in this country. Many of them are televised live.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

по всему миру; любитель спорта; тяжёлая атлетика; фигурное катание; гонки по пересечённой местности; вырасти на севере; зимние виды спорта; чрезвычайно популярный; гребля на байдарках и каноэ; организованный спорт; спортивные общества и клубы; международный турнир; регулярно проводится; огромное количество болельщиков; прямая трансляция матчей и чемпионатов.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

water sports activities	sporting societies attract participate	winter sports and ac- tivities are televised
----------------------------	--	--

1. Most Russians growing up in the North grow with outdoor ... , such as skiing and skating.

2. All ... are wide-spread, including swimming, diving, sailing, water skiing, canoeing.

3. There are different ... and clubs in Russia.

4. A great number of Russian sportsmen ... in the Olympic Games.

5. National and international matches ... large numbers of fans.

6. Many of matches and championships ... live.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. Millions of people all over the world (занимаются) sports.

2. Many sports are popular in Russia, such as hockey, soccer, (лёгкая атлетика, тяжёлая атлетика), tennis, basketball, volleyball, figure-skating, cross-country slain, swimming, shooting and many others.

3. Sports is (предмет учебного расписания) of all schools and universities.

4. Much attention (уделяется) in this country to organized sports.

5. Sporting societies and clubs of Russia (принимают участие в) different international tournaments and are known all over the world.

6. (Российские атлеты) have won more medals than any other team in all Olympics since 1956.

7. National and international matches (проводятся) regularly ... in Russia.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. В России популярны различные виды спорта: хоккей, футбол, лёгкая и тяжёлая атлетика, теннис, волейбол, баскетбол, фигурное катание, гонки по пересечённой местности, плавание, стрельба и многие другие.

2. Широко распространены все водные виды спорта: плавание, дайвинг, парусный спорт, водные лыжи, гребля на байдарках и каноэ.

3. В нашей стране много спортивных обществ и клубов, которые участвуют в международных турнирах и известны по всему миру.

4. Российские спортсмены выиграли больше медалей, чем любая другая команда на протяжении всех Олимпийских игр с 1956 года.

5. В России регулярно проводятся национальные и международные матчи, привлекающие внимание огромного количества болельщиков.

Task V. Read, translate and reproduce the dialogues:

I

A: I'd love to try windsurfing.

B: Really? Why's that?

A: It looks very exciting. Don't you agree?

B: Actually, I don't think I'd like to try windsurfing. It looks too dangerous for me.

A: Which sport would you like to try, then?

B: Let me think ... mmm...may be horse riding....

II

A: Why don't we play golf this afternoon?

B: I don't really feel like it.

A: Well, we could always watch TV.

B: That's a good idea.

Unit 2. Sports in Britain and the USA

The British are a sports-loving nation. Cricket, soccer, rugby, tennis, squash, table tennis, badminton, canoeing and snooker were all invented in Britain. The first rules for such sports as boxing, golf, hockey, yachting

and horse-racing also originated from Britain. The most popular sports that people take part in, rather than watching, are angling, snooker and darts.

Cricket is very much the English game. A match can take five days — and still end in a draw. A form of cricket was being played 250 years ago.

Football began as a contest between neighbouring villages — with no limit to the number on each side, no fixed pitch and almost no rules. The Football Association drew up the rules of the modern game in 1863 and in 1888 12 clubs joined together to form the first Football League. England won the World Cup in 1966. Rugby and football became two separate sports when the rules laid down by the Football Association said that only the goalkeeper could handle the ball. Two kinds of rugby are played in Britain. Rugby Union is played by amateurs in teams of 15 in the south of England and in Wales (where it is the sport). Rugby League is played by professionals in teams of 13 in the north of England.

Golf was probably invented in Holland, but has been played in Scotland for at least 400 years. At first, it was played with balls made of wood, then of leather stuffed with feathers. The first rules for tennis were drawn up by the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club when it held its first tournament in the London suburb of Wimbledon in 1877. Wimbledon is still the world's most famous tennis event.

There are a lot of sports and games which are popular both among youngsters and grown-ups. 25 million of grown-up people take part in sports. Sport is on the programme of all state and private schools and universities. Nearly all schools have sports grounds and swimming pools. Indeed, sport is a part of everyday life in Britain.

Americans pay much attention to physical fitness. Many sports and sporting activities are popular in the USA. People participate in swimming, skating, squash and badminton, tennis, marathons, track-and-field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating etc. But the five major American sports are hockey, volleyball, baseball, football and basketball. Basketball and volleyball have been invented in America.

There is a large choice of sports in America. This can be explained by the size and variety of the country. Another reason for the popularity of

sports is the people's love of competition of any kind. One more reason is that Americans use sports activities for teaching social values, such as teamwork and sportsmanship. All this explains why Americans have traditionally done well in many kinds of sports.

Every high school offers its students many sports, such as wrestling, rowing, tennis and golf. There are no separate "universities" for sports in the USA. Students of any higher educational establishment are trained in different kinds of sports. Many colleges and universities are famous for their sports clubs. There are sports facilities at every school.

Some unusual kinds of sports originated in America. They are wind-surfing, skate-boarding and triathlon. Triathlon includes swimming, bicycle racing and long-distance-running. Now these sports are becoming more and more popular in Europe. Indeed, sport is a part of life of an average American.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

народ, любящий спорт; парусный спорт; происходить из чего-либо; принимать участие в чём-либо; закончиться вничью; создавать правила; Футбольная лига; выиграть Кубок мира; устанавливать (формулировать) правила; держать в руках мяч; играть любителями в командах; уделять большое внимание чему-либо; хорошая физическая форма; лёгкая атлетика; стрельба из лука; основные виды спорта; большой выбор видов спорта; размер и разнообразие страны; причина популярности спорта; любовь к различного рода соревнованиям; спортивный клуб; работа в команде; гребля; бег на лыжах; триатлон; общественные ценности; может быть объяснён; среднестатистический американец.

Task II. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

were drawn up	take part	goalkeeper	attention	bicycle racing
originated from		teamwork		a draw

1. The first rules for hockey ... Britain.
2. A cricket match can take five days — and still end in
3. The rules laid down by the Football Association said that only the ... could handle the ball.
4. The first rules for tennis ... by the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club.
5. 25 million of grown-up people in England ... in sports.
6. Americans pay much ... to physical fitness.
7. Americans use sports activities for teaching social values, such as ... and sportsmanship.
8. Triathlon includes swimming, ... and long-distance-running.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. The first rules for such sports as (бокс, гольф, хоккей, парусный спорт и скачки) originated from Britain.
2. The Football Association (создала правила) of the modern game in 1863 and in 1888 12 clubs joined together to form the first Football League.
3. Rugby League is played by professionals (в команде из 13 человек) in the north of England.
4. At first, (в гольф играли) with balls made of wood, then of leather stuffed with feathers.
5. A large choice of sports in America (можно объяснить) by the size and variety of the country.
6. One more reason is that Americans use sports activities for teaching (общественные ценности), such as teamwork and sportsmanship.
7. Many colleges and universities are famous for their (спортивные клубы), there are sports facilities at every school.
8. Such unusual kinds of sports as windsurfing, skate-boarding and triathlon (зародились) in America.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Британцы – народ, любящий спорт: крикет, футбол, регби, теннис, сквош, настольный теннис, бадминтон, каноэ и снукер изобрели в Британии. Первоначальные правила для таких видов спорта, как бокс, гольф, хоккей, парусный спорт и скачки, тоже зародились в Британии.

2. Футбольная Ассоциация разработала правила современной игры в 1863 году, а в 1888 двенадцать клубов объединились и сформировали первую Футбольную Лигу.

3. Первые правила игры в теннис были созданы Национальным клубом тенниса и крокета, когда он проводил свой первый турнир в пригороде Лондона, Уимблдоне в 1877 году.

4. В США большой выбор видов спорта, что можно объяснить размерами и разнообразием страны и любовью американского народа к различного рода соревнованиям.

5. В Америке зародились такие необычные виды спорта, как виндсёрфинг, скейтбординг и триатлон (включающий плавание, велогонки и бег на длинные дистанции).

Task V. Read, translate and reproduce the dialogues:

I

A: What would you say are the most popular games in England today?

B: Well, I suppose football, that is, soccer or rugger, and cricket.

A: What are the other outdoor games?

B: Oh, there's tennis, hockey, golf, and so on. Tennis is played all the year round — on hard courts or grass courts in summer and on hard or covered courts in winter.

A: What about horse-racing?

B: I should say that is one of the most popular sports in Great Britain. Then there are, of course, walking-races, running, swimming and boxing.

A: I've been told that there are no winter sports in England.

B: Well, you see, the English winter isn't very severe as a rule, and we don't often have the chance of skiing, skating or tobogganing, but winter is the great time for hunting, provided the ground is not too hard.

A: Is there any golf to be had near London?

B: Oh, yes, any amount. There are dozens of good golf-links within an hour or so of London. You ought to join a golf club if you're keen on the game.

A: I think I shall if I get the chance. What about indoor games?

B: Well, there's chess, billiards, cards, table tennis... By the way, do you play billiards?

A: Well, I do, but of course, I'm not a professional or a champion, just an ordinary amateur, and not a very good one.

II

The football match (A Conversation)

Characters — Mr. Priestley, Lucille, Frieda, Pedro, Olaf, Hob.

Lucille: What splendid seats! We'll be able to see everything from here.

Pedro: Yes, Jan has certainly looked after us well. We'll have to take him out to dinner after the match.

The others: Good idea, Pedro, we certainly must.

Hob: And we must shout for his team. I hope Jan is in form today.

Mr. Priestley: I hope he is. I hear they are to choose the players tomorrow for the international match and if he plays well today Jan may be chosen.

Pedro: Yes, I heard that the Selection Committee would be at the match and I told Jan he was to play his best today because they were watching him.

Olaf: It must be exciting to play in an international match.

Pedro: Here are the teams coming out. Jan is leading the London team. He must be the captain.

Frieda: Yes, he is.

Hob: Jan must be a good player.

Olaf: He is; you have to be a good player to be captain of London team.

Lucille: If Jan is chosen for the international match, will he have to give up his studies and go into training?

Frieda: He mustn't do that. He must go on with his studies. They are more important than football.

Mr. Priestley: He needn't give up his studies. He has been playing regularly and is in good form.

Hob: Jan's lost the toss and the Oxford captain has decided to play with the wind.

Olaf: Oh, well, they'll have to play against the wind in the second half. I see Jan is playing centre-forward. He's just getting ready to kick off. There they go.

Hob: Come on, London!

(About an hour and a half later)

Mr. Priestley: This has been a grand game. I hardly remember ever seeing a better one. Jan has played the game of his life.

Lucille: I've nearly lost my voice with shouting "Come on, London!" Oh, I wish London could win.

Mr. Priestley: I don't think they can. It must be nearly time now. It's one goal each, and the Oxford defense is magnificent

Olaf: Yes, if my watch is right, they have three minutes to go.

Frieda: Look! Jan has got the ball. He's going like lightning towards the Oxford goal. Oh, go on, Jan!

Pedro: That Oxford centre-half is trying to stop him.

Lucille: Go on, Jan. You mustn't let him stop you.

Mr. Priestley: Jan passed the ball to the inside right, a wonderful pass.

Lucille: Oh! The inside-right is down; he's had to part with the ball.

Olaf: Look, Jan's got it again; he's beaten the fullback and is racing towards the goal.

Hob: Shoot, Jan, shoot! It's a goal!

Pedro: Oh, what a shot! The goal-keeper hadn't a chance.

Mr. Priestley: And there's the whistle for full time, and London have won. Well, they have to choose Jan for the international match now.

Unit 3. Russian Hospitality

Russian Hospitality

If you take a trip to Russia, it can be easy to be swept up by events and miss out on some of the finer things happening. This is often because of the easy hospitality of the average Russian family, something you should respect and appreciate.

The real Russian you are likely to meet on the street is a family person. Life revolves around family, partly as a matter of tradition and partly to get through tough times. Part and parcel to this family tradition is the additional tradition of hospitality. If a Russian invites you to their home, they intend to treat you like a king or queen. This is the way Russian hospitality works and it can be overwhelming.

A classic Russian celebratory dinner consists of many different courses. Yes, there is vodka drinking involved as well, but the bigger point is there will be more food than you can possibly eat. You will eat, drink, dance and talk to your heart's content. That being said, there is a dark side to this hospitality that you, as a visitor, must appreciate and understand.

Hospitality comes before practicality in many parts of Russia. If you visit my home and I have one piece of bread, I'll give it to you without a second thought regardless of how hungry I am. This is pretty much true across the board for many Russians. If you accept an invitation for a party, you must understand that a family is really doing their best for you and show a great appreciation for it.

There are many times when you should be careful about accepting such hospitality. If a couple works as teachers, how much money do you think they have? In many parts of Russia, teachers make under \$200 a

month. A dinner for you can cost them much of this figure, but they will not thank twice about providing you with the best they can.

Avoiding these situations can be difficult. One option is to insist on bringing food with you since it is a tradition in your country. The second is to invite them over to your place. The third is to simply refuse the invitation. All of these may not be liked by all, but your host may be secretly relieved that they do not have to spend what funds they have on you.

Russians are very traditional and hospitality is one of their strongest traditions. Enjoy yourself while there, but make sure you are not putting your host in a tough financial spot.

If you're a new visitor to Russia who has yet to make contacts, you might find Russians to be standoffish, especially in large cities like Moscow. The impression will be quite different if you get to know a new Russian friend. Russians are the perfect ambassadors for their country and are not afraid to show the pride they have for Russian traditions of hospitality.

Like Russian food? Doesn't matter – someone's mother or grandmother will serve you up traditional dishes and offer you seconds and thirds. Like to drink? If you don't, better say it early, or you'll be treated to rounds of toasts to accompany your meal. If you show a glimmer of willingness to learn more about Russian history, art, or any other aspect of culture under your friend's purview, questions you ask on this topic will be eagerly answered, complete with examples and demonstrations. The best way to experience Russian hospitality is by staying with a Russian family, but you will enter into the sometimes overwhelming role of honored guest when you visit a Russian at home or are taken under wing by a Russian friend during your travels.

When you experience Russian hospitality, you might feel a bit uncomfortable at first. Your standards of polite behavior may clash with the expectations of your host. You can show respect for your host by tasting the food dishes you are offered and showing interest in whatever it is he or she has to share with you. You may find yourself listening to a recital of Pushkin's poetry. You might be taken to an art museum. You may even find yourself crammed into a car being driven to the family's dacha in the

country without being fully aware of what's going on. What most people find is that this type of enthusiastic welcome opens the door to a lifelong appreciation for Russian culture.

Russian Cuisine

Russian cuisine is one of the most popular and widely spread in the world. French cuisine is festive and elegant, Chinese cuisine is exotic, Russian cuisine is healthy and delicious. Russian dishes are easy to cook and they do not demand much skill and special ingredients, they do not need exotic equipment and tool and everybody who knows how to hold a cooking knife and how to peel potatoes can cook delicious Russian dishes.

Russian appetizers (salads) look and smell very delicious, and they stimulate appetite. Some of them are rather spicy. They are served with various seasonings and condiments, such as horse-radish, mayonnaise, kvass, garlic and piquant tomato sauces, etc. lending special pungency to the dish.

In Russian cuisine fish dishes are some of the most favorite ones. The rivers, lakes and seas by which Russian people settled always gave them this tasty and accessible food. Apart from fresh-water fish our ancestors also ate sea fish like cod or navaga. However, especially valued were sturgeon, salmon and other fishes of this kind. Most often fish dishes are served with potatoes and boiled buckwheat. There is one explanation why in the past Russians used to cook fish dishes. It was not allowed to eat any kind of meat and any kind of milk food in duration of long fasts but fish dishes were permitted (except for the time of the Lent).

Russian cuisine has always been rich in meat dishes of beef, pork, mutton, poultry, game, and wild animals. As a rule, meat dishes are served with vegetables, noodles and cereal.

In Russian cooking bread and pastry have always been especially important. Guests were met with bread and salt. Of no lesser importance were pies – a symbol of wealth and well-being. Russian women were famous for their skills in making different sorts of cookies: blini (pancakes), kulebyakas, rasstegais, cheese cakes, spice-cakes, etc. However, especially popular were patties made from sourdough.

In Russia soups are served as the first course at lunch. The typical Russian soups are schi (soup with cabbage or sauerkraut), borsch (beet and cabbage soup), rassolnik (soup with pickled cucumbers), okroshka (cold kvass soup), solyanka (soup with vegetables, pickled cucumbers, olives and bits of meat). The traditional cabbage soup, schi, impressed the French novelist Alexandre Dumas so much he asked for the recipe and put it into his private cookbook.

Some recipes seem to be imperishable: Russian pancakes (bliny), porridges (kasha), stuffed pies (pirozhok), honey cakes (prianik) and rye bread (chorny khleb), all made it through the centuries almost unaltered. In the 17th century the famous Russian dumplings (pelmeni) and noodles (lapsha) appeared. It was also when the nation developed the habit of drinking tea, surely the national drink now – not vodka, as many presume. This alcoholic beverage appeared later and was brought from China.

Russian cuisine is a lot more than just those popular stereotypes. Hundreds of soups, fish dishes, meat recipes and sweets have been invented over the centuries. And modern Russian food is not only traditional Slavic dishes, but also the myriad of things cooked by the more than 150 nationalities that live on this huge territory. Then there's the Soviet heritage, not to mention the daily ingenuity of people thinking up great new recipes day after day.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

поехать; пропустить; уважать и ценить; вероятно, встретите; вращаться вокруг; трудные времена; ошеломляющее; праздничный ужин; вволю; отклонить приглашение; хозяин; поставить в затруднительное финансовое положение; гордость; не имеет значения; тост; почётный гость; полностью не осознавая; постоянный, пожизненный; кухня; чистить; закуски; острый; хрен; чеснок; острота; селиться; пресноводная рыба; гречка; пост; Великий пост; говядина; свинина; баранина; птица; дичь; макароны; каша; пироги; богатство

и благополучие; произвести впечатление; рецепт; поваренная книга; славянские блюда; изобретательность.

Task II. Fill in the gaps:

1. This is often because of the easy ... of the average Russian family, something you should respect and appreciate.

2. If a Russian invites you to their home, they intend ... you like a king or queen.

3. There is a dark side to this hospitality that you, as a visitor, must ... and understand.

4. If you accept an invitation for a party, you must understand that the family is really doing their ... for you.

4. ... these situations can be difficult.

5. If you're a new visitor to Russia who has yet to, you might find Russians to be standoffish, especially in large cities like Moscow.

6. Like Russian food? Doesn't matter – someone's mother or grandmother will ... you up traditional dishes and offer you seconds and thirds.

7. The best way to experience Russian hospitality is by ... with a Russian family.

8. French cuisine is festive and elegant, Chinese cuisine is ..., Russian cuisine is healthy and

9. Russian dishes are easy to cook and they do not demand much skill and special

10. Especially ... were sturgeon, salmon and other fishes of this kind.

11. During long fasts but fish dishes were ... (except for the time of Lent).

12. Vodka, as strong alcoholic ... appeared later and was brought from China.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. This is often because of the easy hospitality of the (средний) Russian family.

2. (Неотъемлемая часть) to this family tradition is the additional tradition of hospitality.

3. A classic Russian celebratory dinner (состоит) of many different courses.

4. If you visit my home and I have one piece of bread, I'll give it to you without a second thought, (независимо) of how hungry I am.

5. Avoiding these situations can be difficult. One option is (настоять) on bringing food with you since it is a tradition in your country.

6. The (впечатление) will be quite different if you get to know a new Russian friend.

7. When you experience Russian hospitality, you might feel a bit (неудобно) at first.

8. What most people find is that this type of enthusiastic welcome opens the door to a lifelong (умение ценить) for Russian culture.

9. Russian dishes are easy to cook and they do not (требуют) much skill and special ingredients.

10. They (подаются) with various (гарниры) and condiments, such as horse-radish, mayonnaise, kvass, garlic, etc.

11. The rivers, lakes and seas by which Russian people settled always gave them this tasty and (доступную) food.

12. In Russian cooking, bread and (выпечка) have always been especially important.

13. Especially popular were patties made from (кислого теста).

14. Some recipes seem to have made it through the centuries almost (неизменными).

15. Hundreds of new recipes have been (изобретены) over the centuries.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Настоящие русские, которых вы, вероятно, встретите на улице, – люди семейные. Жизнь вращается вокруг семьи – отчасти по традиции, отчасти, чтобы пережить трудные времена.

2. Русские во всём придерживаются традиций, а традиция гостеприимства – одна из самых главных.

3. Русские не боятся показать свою гордость за русские традиции гостеприимства.

4. Лучший способ испытать на себе русское гостеприимство – пожить в русской семье.

5. Большинство гостей приходят к выводу, что такой тёплый приём вполне может положить начало любви к русской культуре, которая продлится всю жизнь.

6. Русские предпочитают здоровую и вкусную пищу.

7. Русская кухня всегда была богата мясными блюдами.

8. Особенно важное место в русской кухне всегда занимали хлеб и выпечка.

9. Супы в России всегда подаются в качестве первого блюда на обед.

10. Современная русская кухня включает в себя не только традиционные славянские блюда, но и множество блюд, которые готовят люди более чем 150 национальностей, населяющих эту огромную территорию.

Unit 4. Some Behavior Tips for Foreigners Coming to Russia

By international standards, the RF is a rather safe country, with not very high levels of violence and street crime. However, as a visitor you need to be aware of the types of situations that may put you at risk and what you can do to avoid them. Should you have the misfortune to be involved in any incident involving theft or personal attack, report it as soon as possible to the police? The police have a duty to protect all citizens and can be safely approached. Also, you will need a certificate from the police if you need to claim for theft on an insurance policy.

In an emergency you can contact the emergency services: fire, police or ambulance, by dialing 01 from any public telephone or 112 from your mobile phone. This call is free of charge but should be used only in an

emergency. Non-emergency calls to the police should be made to your local police station using the local telephone number in the telephone directory.

- Keep the number of a local licensed taxi firm handy – never use an unlicensed company or private drivers. Be aware that some private drivers that stop in the street may be cheaper but are not licensed, and are therefore not as safe as taxis that you arrange by telephone.

- Agree the fare by phone before you get into the taxi in order to avoid confrontation at the end of your journey.

- Always sit in the back.

- It is quite acceptable to chat with the driver, but do not give away any personal information.

- Have your cash ready and leave the car before you pay the driver.

- If you are going on a long journey, plan your route using main roads and telephone ahead to let someone know roughly when to expect you.

- Carry out pre-drive checks on fuel, oil and tires. Spare wheel and an auto compressor are useful in case of a flat tire in a remote area. Remember: roads in Russia are, unfortunately, far from being in an ideal condition.

- Always carry a good torch and check batteries regularly.

- Handbags or briefcases are safer placed on the floor or behind the seat than on the passenger seat. Never leave valuable items in the car; if you have to, lock them in the boot out of sight.

- If you do not have a mobile phone always carry enough change and/or a telephone card to make a telephone call.

- If you're travelling in a car alone you may feel safer locking the doors while driving.

- If you travel by train, tram or Underground (tube), avoid sitting in an empty carriage. Instead, try to sit near groups of people in a well-lit area.

- When travelling a long way by train, make sure someone knows which train you are travelling on and when you are due to arrive.

- Try to avoid walking alone after getting off a bus or train. If you can, walk close to a group of people or arrange for someone to meet you.

- Always check the time of the last train, bus or tram home to avoid being stranded at night.
- Keep valuables in a safe place and do not carry large amounts of cash.
- Dress appropriately and make sure you (and your bicycle) are visible, especially after dark.
- Walk on the pavement, facing oncoming traffic. When crossing the road remember that vehicles drive on the right in the RF so will approach you from the left.
- Carry a torch after dark and do not take short cuts, for example, through dark alleyways.
- If you feel you are being followed, cross the street (more than once if necessary), and if you are still unhappy move as quickly as possible to a public area, such as a restaurant or bar, and telephone for help. It is not necessarily the best idea to use the first telephone that you see if it is in an isolated spot.

Task I. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

по международным стандартам; подвергать риску; кража; как можно скорее; страховой полис; телефонный справочник; сесть в такси; избежать конфликта; примерно, грубо; запасное колесо; удалённая территория; фонарик; запирать; позвонить по телефону; когда вы должны прибыть; избегать; выходить из автобуса; идти рядом; ценности; большое количество; за вами следят; лучшая идея.

Task II. Fill in the gaps:

1. In an emergency you can contact the emergency services: fire, police or ambulance, by dialing 01 from any public telephone or 112 from your ... phone.
2. Keep the number of a local licensed taxi firm handy – never use an ... company or private drivers.

3. It is quite ... to chat with the driver, but do not give away any personal information.

4. Never leave ... items in the car; if you have to, lock them in the boot out of sight.

5. Always check the time of the last train, bus or tram home to avoid being ... at night.

6. Walk on the pavement, facing oncoming traffic.

7. By international ..., the RF is a rather safe country, with not very high levels of violence and street crime.

8. Be ... that some private drivers that stop in the street may be cheaper but are not licensed, and are therefore not as safe as taxis that you arrange by telephone.

Task III. Translate the words in brackets:

1. By international standards, the RF is a rather (безопасная) country, with not very high levels of violence and street crime.

2. This call is (бесплатный) but should be used only in an emergency.

3. Keep the number of a local licenced taxi firm handy – never use an (не имеющей лицензии) company or private drivers.

4. Spare wheel and an auto compressor are useful in case of a (спущенное колесо) in a remote area.

5. If you do not have a mobile phone always carry enough (мелкие монеты) and/or a telephone card to make a telephone call.

6. If you travel by train, tram or (метро) (tube), avoid sitting in an empty carriage.

7. Instead, try to sit near groups of people in a (хорошо освещённый) area.

8. Dress (соответствующим образом) and make sure you (and your bicycle) are visible, especially after dark.

Task IV. Translate into English and memorize:

1. Гостю необходимо помнить о возможных ситуациях, когда он может подвергнуться риску, и что можно сделать, чтобы их избежать.

2. В чрезвычайной ситуации вы можете позвонить по специальным номерам пожарной службы, полиции и скорой помощи, набрав 01 с любого телефона-автомата или 112 – с вашего сотового телефона.

3. Если вам предстоит долгое путешествие поездом, убедитесь, что кто-то знает, каким поездом вы путешествуете и когда вы должны прибыть.

4. Храните ценности в надёжном месте и не носите с собой большое количество наличных денег.

5. Ходите по тротуару лицом к встречному потоку движения.

КРАТКИЙ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

Parts of speech

Part of speech	Function or «job»	Example words	Example sentences
Verb	action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	English is not my native language. But I like English.
Noun	thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my dog . He lives in my house . We live in London .
Adjective	describes a noun	a/an, the, some, good, big, red, well, interesting	My dogs are big . I like big dogs.
Adverb	describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats quickly . When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.
Pronoun	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
Preposition	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went to school on Monday.
Conjunction	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.
Interjection	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well , I don't know.

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns
subject form	object form	possessive adjective	possessive pronoun	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Word Order in Positive Sentences

subject	verb(s)	object
I	speaks	English
I	can speak	English

subject	verb(s)	indirect object	direct object	place	time
I	will tell	you	the story	at school	tomorrow.

Word Order in Negative Sentences

subject	verbs	indirect object	direct object	place	time
I	will <i>not</i> tell	you	the story	at school	tomorrow .

Word Order in Questions

interrogative	auxiliary verb	subject	other verb(s)	indirect object	direct object	place	time
What	would	you	like to tell	me			
	Did	you	have		a party	in your flat	yesterday?
When	were	you				here?	

***Note! if you ask for the subject**

interrogative	verb(s)	object
Who	asked	you?

Word Order in Subordinate Clauses

conjunction	subject	verb(s)	indirect object	direct object	place	time
	I	will tell	you	the story	at school	tomorrow ...
because	I	don't have		time		now.

Modal Verbs

Modal Verb	Substitute	Example
Must – должен	to have to	I must swim. = I have to swim.
Must not – не должен	not to be allowed to	I must not swim. = I am not allowed to swim.
Can – могу, умею	to be able to	I can swim. = I am able to swim.
May – можно, разрешено	to be allowed to	I may swim. = I am allowed to swim.

Modal Verb	Substitute	Example
Need – нужно, необходимо	to have to	I need to swim. = I have to swim.
Need not – не нужно, нет необходимости	not to have to	I need not swim. = I don't have to swim.
Should/ ought to – должен (целесообразно)	to be supposed to / to be expected to / to be to	I should / ought to swim. = I am expected to swim. / I am to swim.

English grammar tenses

Tense	Affirmative/ Negative/ Question	Use	Signal Words
Present Simple	A: He speaks. N: He does not speak. Q: Does he speak?	action in the present taking place once, never or several times facts actions taking place one after another action set by a timetable or schedule	always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually if sentences type I (<i>If I talk, ...</i>)
Present Continuous	A: He is speaking. N: He is not speaking. Q: Is he speaking?	action taking place in the moment of speaking action taking place only for a limited period of time action arranged for the future	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now

Tense	Affirmative/ Negative/ Question	Use	Signal Words
Past Simple	A: He spoke. N: He did not speak. Q: Did he speak?	action in the past taking place once, never or several times actions taking place one after another action taking place in the middle of another action	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if sentence type II (<i>If I talked, ...</i>)
Past Continuous	A: He was speaking. N: He was not speaking. Q: Was he speaking?	action going on at a certain time in the past actions taking place at the same time action in the past that is interrupted by another action	when, while, as long as
Present Perfect Simple	A: He has spoken. N: He has not spoken. Q: Has he spoken?	putting emphasis on the result action that is still going on action that stopped recently finished action that has an influence on the present action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now

Tense	Affirmative/ Negative/ Question	Use	Signal Words
Present Perfect Continuous	A: He has been speaking. N: He has not been speaking. Q: Has he been speaking?	putting emphasis on the course or duration (not the result) action that recently stopped or is still going on finished action that influenced the present	all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week
Past Perfect Simple	A: He had spoken. N: He had not spoken. Q: Had he spoken?	action taking place before a certain time in the past sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration)	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day if sentence type III (<i>If I had talked, ...</i>)
Past Perfect Continuous	A: He had been speaking. N: He had not been speaking. Q: Had he been speaking?	action taking place before a certain time in the past sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple putting emphasis on the duration or course of an action	for, since, the whole day, all day

Tense	Affirmative/ Negative/ Question	Use	Signal Words
Future Simple	A: He will speak. N: He will not speak. Q: Will he speak?	action in the future that cannot be influenced spontaneous decision assumption with regard to the future	in a year, next ..., tomorrow if sentence type I (<i>If you ask her, she will help you.</i>) <i>assumption:</i> I think, probably, perhaps
To be going to	A: He is going to speak. N: He is not going to speak. Q: Is he going to speak?	decision made for the future conclusion with regard to the future	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future Continuous	A: He will be speaking. N: He will not be speaking. Q: Will he be speaking?	action that is going on at a certain time in the future action that is sure to happen in the near future	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future Perfect	A: He will have spoken. N: He will not have spoken. Q: Will he have spoken?	action that will be finished at a certain time in the future	by Monday, in a week

Tense	Affirmative/ Negative/ Question	Use	Signal Words
Future Perfect Continuous	A: He will have been speaking. N: He will not have been speaking. Q: Will he have been speaking?	action taking place before a certain time in the future putting emphasis on the course of an action	for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long

Prepositions

English	Usage	Example
• from	who gave it	a present from Jane
• of	who/what does it belong to what does it show	a page of the book the picture of a palace
• by	who made it	a book by Mark Twain
• on	walking or riding on horseback entering a public transport vehicle	on foot, on horseback get on the bus
• in	entering a car / Taxi	get in the car
• off	leaving a public transport vehicle	get off the train
• out of	leaving a car / Taxi	get out of the taxi

English	Usage	Example
• by	rise or fall of something travelling (other than walking or horseriding)	prices have risen by 10 percent by car, by bus
• at	for <i>age</i>	she learned Russian at 45
• about	for topics, meaning <i>what about</i>	we were talking about you

Prepositions of Time

English	Usage	Example
on	days of the week	on Monday
in	months / seasons time of day year after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	in August / in winter in the morning in 2006 in an hour
at	for <i>night</i> for <i>weekend</i> a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	at night at the weekend at half past nine
since	from a certain point of time (past till now)	since 1980
for	over a certain period of time (past till now)	for 2 years
ago	a certain time in the past	2 years ago
before	earlier than a certain point of time	before 2004
to	telling the time	ten to six (5:50)
past	telling the time	ten past six (6:10)

English	Usage	Example
to / till / until	marking the beginning and end of a period of time	from Monday to/till Friday
till / until	in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i>	He is on holiday until Friday.
by	in the sense of <i>at the latest</i> up to a certain time	I will be back by 6 o'clock. By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

Prepositions of Place, Position and Direction

English	Usage	Example
in	room, building, street, town, country book, paper etc. car, taxi picture, world	in the kitchen, in London in the book in the car, in a taxi in the picture, in the world
at	meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> for <i>table</i> for events place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)	at the door, at the station at the table at a concert, at the party at the cinema, at school, at work

English	Usage	Example
• on	attached for a place with a river being on a surface for a certain side (left, right) for a floor in a house for public transport for <i>television,</i> <i>radio</i>	the picture on the wall London lies on the Thames. on the table on the left on the first floor on the bus, on a plane on TV, on the radio
• by next to beside	left or right of somebody or some- thing	Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
• under	on the ground, lower than (or cov- ered by) something else	the bag is under the table
• below	lower than some- thing else but above ground	the fish are below the surface
• over	covered by something else meaning <i>more</i> <i>than</i> getting to the other side (al- so <i>across</i>) overcoming an obstacle	over your shirt put a jacket over 16 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall

English	Usage	Example
• above	higher than something else, but not directly over it	a path above the lake
• across	getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) getting to the other side	walk across the bridge swim across the lake
• through	something with limits on top, bottom and the sides	drive through the tunnel
• to	movement to person or building movement to a place or country for <i>bed</i>	go to the cinema go to London / Ireland go to bed
• into	enter a room / a building	go into the kitchen / the house
• towards	movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)	go 5 steps towards the house
• onto	movement to the top of something	jump onto the table
• from	in the sense of <i>where from</i>	a flower from the garden

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В РАМКАХ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

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