

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ОСНОВАМ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

ПОД РЕДАКЦИЕЙ Н.К. ИВАНОВОЙ

ЧАСТЬ I



Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего профессионального образования

"Ивановский государственный химико-технологический
университет"

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ОСНОВАМ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Методические указания для студентов I курса,
изучающих английский язык

Часть I

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Иваново 2012

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Обучение основам иноязычной коммуникации: Методические указания
для студентов I курса изучающих английский язык. Часть 1. / Под ред.
Н.К. Ивановой. – Иван. гос. хим.-технол. ун-т. – Иваново, 2012 – 32 с.

Цель данных методических указаний – помочь студентам, изучающим английский язык в техническом университете, овладеть основами иноязычного общения, сформировать навыки межкультурной коммуникации.

I часть методических указаний включает 5 тем: "About Myself and My Family", "Our University", "Ivanovo" (для изучения в 1 семестре) и "Russia", "Moscow" (для изучения во 2 семестре).

Основной частью каждой темы является текст, дающий актуальную лингвокультурологическую информацию сопровождающийся комплексом языковых и речевых упражнений, а в электронной версии – иллюстрациями.

Речевые упражнения, в основном, творческие, позволяют сформировать у студентов навыки иноязычной коммуникации, расширить лексический запас и кругозор студентов. Многие информативные тексты имеют большой воспитательный и образовательный потенциал.

При работе по данным методическим указаниям предполагается широкое применение аутентичного материала (карт, буклетов, открыток) и мультимедийных средств обучения.

Рецензент

кандидат филологических наук, доцент И.В. Куликова
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ABOUT MYSELF



I. Let me introduce myself. I am Peter Klimov. I am from Ivanovo, Russia. I am 17. This year I've finished school № 30 and became a student of Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology. Now I'm a first-year student of organic (inorganic, mechanical) faculty, of group № 15. As I study in the first shift, I have to get up early, in fact at 6.30 a.m. I do my morning exercises, take a shower, dress myself; then I go to the kitchen and have breakfast.

II. I leave home for the University about 7.30. It usually takes me half an hour to get to the University by bus. My classes begin at 8 sharp and last until 13.15 p.m. or sometimes until 15.05 p.m. We usually have lectures, tutorials, practical classes in various subjects: maths, chemistry, physics, English, history, drawing, PT. As for me, I like mathematics very much. Also I'm fond of working in the chemical lab. During our English classes we read texts about chemistry, translate them, answer the questions, learn new words and grammar rules. I like to speak English very much. Sometimes we make up dialogues, discuss interesting topics with our teacher and with each other. It's difficult to speak English fluently but I try to do it. After classes I go home and have dinner. Then after a short rest I begin doing my homework. I often have to go to the library, as I need some books for my studies.

III. When I have free time, I like to meet my friends. We listen to music, go dancing or watch TV and video. Once a month I go to the theatre or to the museum. I'm fond of modern art. I try not to miss interesting exhibitions. If the weather is warm, my friends and I go to a picnic. And in winter I like skiing together with my sister. She is seven years younger than me and likes to spend time together with me and our parents. Our family tradition is to spend holidays together. My favourite holiday is New Year and, of course, my birthday. In summer we travel and visit various cities of Russia.

IV. My mother is a doctor and works at a large hospital. My father is a manager. His hobby is fishing. We often go fishing together. My grandparents don't live with us, but they live in Ivanovo too. Every week I visit them. I have aunts, uncles and cousins who live in different places of Russia. We write emails to each other and very often we meet. They come to us in their cars or we go and visit them once a year. My hobby is travelling, hiking and basketball. In summer we all like to work in our garden. It's always a great pleasure to gather a rich harvest of vegetables and fruits in our garden in autumn time.



I. Answer the following questions:

- 1) That is your name?
- 2) Where are you from?
- 3) How old are you?
- 4) When and where were you born?
- 5) When did you finish school?
- 6) What University do you study at?
- 7) What year student are you?
- 8) What shift do you study at?
- 9) What kind of classes do you have?
- 10) What do you usually do during your English classes?
- 11) What are your favourite subjects?
- 12) What do you do after classes?
- 13) What is your father (mother, sister, brother)?
- 14) What is your hobby?
- 15) What books do you like to read?
- 16) What TV programmes do you like to watch?
- 17) What music do you like?
- 18) What are your family traditions?
- 19) What are your favourite holidays?
- 20) What do you like to do during your free time?
- 21) Where do you live?
- 22) Are you married? (Is your sister or brother married?)
- 23) Do you have children?
- 24) What animals do you like?
- 25) What is your favourite sport?
- 26) Where do you spend your vacation?
- 27) Who goes shopping in your family?
- 28) Who cooks in your family?
- 29) How often do you go to the library?
- 30) What subjects are you good at?
- 31) What floor do you live on?
- 32) Where do your parents work?
- 33) What languages can you speak?
- 34) Do you like science fiction?
- 35) What is your favourite pop group?
- 36) How often do you go dancing?
- 37) What museums do you like to visit?
- 38) Do you like theatre? How often do you go to the theatre?
- 39) What's your future profession?



40) Who is your best friend?

II. Fill in this forms

№ 1.

Name:

Address:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Nationality:

Sex:

Profession:

Education:

Parents:

Sisters, Brothers:

Grandparents:

Aunts, Uncles:

Cousins:

Wife (Husband):

Children:

№ 2. Favourites

1. Part of Russia
2. Sport
3. Subjects
4. Book
5. Artist
6. Composer
7. Singer
8. Dancer
9. Season
10. Man (Woman) in History
11. Food
12. Animal
13. Quality of People
14. Means of Transport
15. Country
16. Color
17. Historical Era
18. Car
19. Art style
20. Writer



List of Professions:

1. accountant – бухгалтер
2. doctor – врач
3. engineer – инженер
4. farmer – фермер
5. businessman – бизнесмен
6. designer – конструктор
7. mechanic – механик
8. foreman – мастер
9. tailor – портной
10. teacher – преподаватель, воспитатель
11. salesperson; shop-assistant – продавец
12. fitter – слесарь
13. clerk – служащий
14. builder; construction worker - строитель
15. technologist – технолог
16. weaver – ткач, ткачиха
17. turner – токарь

18. scientist – ученый
19. physicist – физик
20. chemist – 1) химик; 2) аптекарь
21. artist – художник
22. actor – актер
23. draftsman – чертежник
24. driver – шофер, водитель
25. lawyer – юрист
26. research worker – научный работник
27. house-wife – домашняя хозяйка
28. fireman – пожарный
29. militaryman; serviceman – военнослужащий
30. militiaman – милиционер
31. nurse – 1) няня; 2) медсестра
32. optician – оптик
33. photographer – фотограф
34. electrician – электрик, электромонтер
35. baker – пекарь
36. soldier – солдат
37. officer – офицер
38. sailor – моряк
39. gardener – садовник, садовод
40. barber – парикмахер
41. economist – экономист
42. tax inspector – налоговый инспектор
43. security guard – охранник
44. director (general director) – директор (генеральный директор)
45. manager – управляющий, менеджер
46. cook – повар, кулинар
47. banker – банкир
48. bank clerk – служащий банка
49. cashier – кассир
50. sewer – швея
51. barman – бармен
52. surgeon – хирург
53. curator – хранитель музея, музейный работник
54. procurator – прокурор
55. pensioner – пенсионер
56. librarian – библиотечкарь
57. conductor – 1) кондуктор; 2) проводник
58. pilot – летчик
59. administrator – администратор
60. decorator – 1) декоратор; 2) маляр



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY

The University of Chemistry and Technology is one of the oldest higher schools of our country. It was formed on the basis of the Chemical faculty of the Ivanovo-Vosnessensk Polytechnic Institute. In 1930 the Poly was reorganized into four independent Institutes: Textile, Power, Agricultural, and Chemical-Technological. At that time the Institute of Chemistry and Technology occupied two buildings: the new laboratory building, built in 1930 (now the main one), and the auditorium building (1935). During the years of its existence 35.000 engineers, about 1000 Candidates of Science and 90 Doctors of Science have been trained at our higher school. At present our University is a large and important educational and scientific centre with a student body about 4000. It trains engineers for chemical, machine-building, textile, electronic, food and other branches of industry as well as economists and researchers. The university is equipped with 10 display classes and has above 300 PCs. Local networks provide an effective access to the International RELCOM system and to INTERNET global network.

Now the ISUCT /ai es ju: si: ti:/ occupies five buildings. In the main building there are deans' offices, laboratories, departments, auditoriums, workshops, etc. In the auditorium building several departments, auditoriums, laboratories and a gymnasium are situated. There are departments, well-equipped teaching and research laboratories, an assembly hall and a big gymnasium in the laboratory building (1977). In the Humanities faculty building several departments, auditoriums, laboratories are situated. The University library with its several reading-rooms contains about one million of books and journals both in Russian and in foreign languages.

ISUCT COMPRISES:

Ø Department of Inorganic Chemistry and Technology;

Ø Department of Organic Chemistry and Technology;

Ø Department of Engineering and Cybernetics;

Ø Department of Distant Learning and of Post-Professional Training;

Ø International Students Department;

Ø Humanities Faculty;

Ø Institute of Finance, Management and Economic Systems;

Ø Department of Fundamental and Applied Chemistry;

Ø Chemistry Lyceum.

II. The head of the University is its Rector. He has six Vice-Rectors. At the head of every faculty is the Dean. Various educational programmes are available at present at our University: traditional higher education, basic higher education (bachelorship), mastership, post-graduate and doctorate courses, the second higher education, supplementary education, retraining and professional skills improvement. The graduate and undergraduate students of ISUCT are oriented to choose from a wide spectrum of programmes of supplementary professional training. These programmes guarantee them high professional level and increase their opportunities for making career. An academic year is divided into two semesters. During the semester the students attend lectures, practical and laboratory classes, seminars, tutorials, etc. At the end of every term they take written and oral tests, and examinations. In February, July and August they have winter and summer vacations. The third and the fourth-year students fulfil their essays and projects. Senior students write their year papers and diploma projects at the largest enterprises of chemical industry and at research institutions of Russia and abroad.

The students' club of the University unites more than 15 art groups, among them – dancing, theatrical, folklore and rock-groups, a circus studio, show-theatre "Come On". Numerous sport groups are very popular at the University too.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT

higher school – высшая школа, вуз

independent – самостоятельный

Power Institute – энергетический институт

Agricultural Institute – сельскохозяйственный институт

at that time – в то время

to occupy – занимать

to build (built-built) – строить, возводить

building – здание, корпус

main – главное

one – зд. словозаменитель ранее упомянутого существительного

auditorium – аудиторный

during the years of its existence – за годы своего существования

to train – готовить (специалистов), обучать

at present – в настоящее время

important – важный
educational – образовательный
scientific – научный
student body – число студентов
food – зд. пищевая (промышленность)
branch of industry – отрасль промышленности
as well as – а также
researcher – научный сотрудник, исследователь
to equip – оборудовать
local network – локальная сеть
to provide – обеспечивать
effective access – надежный доступ
global network – глобальная сеть
deans' offices – деканаты
department – кафедра
workshops – мастерские
etc. – и т.д.
several – несколько
gymnasium – спортивный зал
to be situated – находиться, располагаться
teaching and research laboratories – учебные и исследовательские
лаборатории
an assembly hall – актовый зал
library – библиотека
reading-rooms – читальные залы
to contain – содержать
foreign languages – иностранные языки
to comprise – включать, иметь в своей структуре
Department of Distant Learning and Post-Professional Training –
факультет заочного обучения и дополнительного профессионального
образования
International Students Department – факультет по работе с
иностранными учащимися
Humanities Department – гуманитарный факультет
Institute of Finance, Management and Economic Systems – Институт
финансов, управления и информационных систем
Chemistry Lyceum – химический лицей
to head – возглавлять, быть во главе
at the head of – во главе
dean – декан

various – разнообразные
educational programmes – образовательные программы
to be available – быть доступным
bachelorship – бакалавриат
mastership – магистратура
post-graduate and doctorate courses – аспирантура и докторантура
supplementary education – дополнительное образование
retraining and professional skills improvement – переподготовка и повышение квалификации
undergraduate and graduate students – студенты старших курсов и выпускных
to choose – выбирать
wide spectrum – широкий спектр
to guarantee – гарантировать
level – уровень
to increase opportunities for making career – увеличивать шансы для хорошей карьеры
an academic year – учебный год
a semester – семестр
to attend lectures – посещать лекции
seminars – спецкурсы
tutorials – семинары
to take written and oral tests – сдавать письменные и устные зачеты
vacation – каникулы
to fulfil an essay – выполнять курсовую работу
senior students – студенты-старшекурсники
year paper – курсовая работа
enterprises of chemical industry – предприятия химической промышленности
research institutions – научно-исследовательские институты
abroad за границей
to unite – объединять
art groups – художественные коллективы



ASSIGNMENTS

I. Discuss the following information:

The main landmarks

1918 – Ivanovo-Vosnessensk Polytechnic Institute was founded.

Its Chemical Faculty was opened.

1930 – IVPI was reorganized into 4 independent higher schools. On the basis

of the Chemical Faculty of IVPI the Ivanovo Institute of Chemistry and Technology was established.

1980 – Ivanovo Institute of Chemistry and Technology was awarded the order of the Labour Red Banner.

1987 – ICTI was ranked among the leading higher schools of this country.

1992 – ICTI gained the status of Ivanovo State Academy of Chemistry and Technology.

1998 – ISACT was transformed into Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology.

II. Study and discuss the timetable of the first-year students:

Mon. 13.30-15.05 Physics (L)

Tue. 13.30-16.55 General and Inorganic 9.50 Mathematics (L)
Chem. (L)

Wed. 13.30-15.05 Foreign Language 13.30 Technical
Drawing

15.20-16.55 Mathematics (L) **Sat.** 13.30 Physics (Pr)

15.20 History (L)

Thu. 13.30 Physics (L)

15.20-16.55 General and Inorganic
Chem. (Pr) 15.20 Physics (Pr)

Fr.

15.20 -16.55 Mathematics (Pr) 11.40 Foreign
Language

III. Study the list of specialities and directions of training. Find your own:



SPECIALITIES

1. Chemistry.
2. Economics and Management.
3. Machines and Apparatuses of Chemical Production and of Construction Material Enterprises.

4. Machines and Apparatuses of Food Productions.
5. Materials and Components of Solid State Electronics.
6. Automation of Technological Processes and Productions.
7. Chemical Technology of Organic Substances.
8. Chemical Technology of Inorganic Substances.
9. Technology of Electrochemical Productions.
10. Chemical Technology of High Molecular Compounds.
11. Technology of Plastics and Elastomeres Processing.
12. Chemical Technology of Non-metallic Refractory and Silicate Materials.
13. Chemical Technology of Materials and Devices of Electronic Technique.
14. Basic Processes of Chemical Production and Chemical Cybernetics.
15. Technology of Fats.
16. Technology and Equipment of Chemical Fibres Productions and of Composite Materials on their Basis.
17. Chemical Technology and Equipment of Finishing Productions.
18. Environmental Protection and Rational Nature Resources Usage.

DIRECTIONS OF TRAINING

- 1 – Chemistry;
- 2 – Electronics and Microelectronics;
- 3 – Materials Science and New Materials Technology;
- 4 – Technological Machines and Equipment;
- 5 – Biotechnology;
- 6 – Information Systems;
- 7 – Standardization and Certification of Chemical Industry Products;
- 8 – Automation and Management;
- 9 – Chemical Technology and Biotechnology.



IV. Tell the names of those who head the University and your faculty.

V. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where do you study?
- 2) What faculty do you study at?
- 3) What independent Institutes were formed in 1930?
- 4) Who is the author of the projects of the main and auditorium buildings of our University?

- 5) When were they built?
- 6) How many engineers have been trained since 1930?
- 7) What centre is the University at present?
- 8) How large is its student body now?
- 9) For what branches of industry are the engineers trained?
- 10) How many display classes and PCs does the University have?
- 11) How many buildings does the University occupy?
- 12) What is there in the main, auditorium and laboratory buildings?
- 13) What faculties and departments does the University have?
- 14) What educational programmes are available at ISUCT?
- 15) Who is the Rector of the University?
- 16) Who stands at the head of every faculty?
- 17) How many semesters is an academic year divided into?
- 18) What do the students take at the end of the semester?
- 19) What do the senior students fulfil?
- 20) What groups are united in the Students' Club?

VI. Read and discuss the information given.

DO YOU KNOW THAT?

1. During the Great Patriotic War the University made its contribution to the victory of our country over Nazi Germany. More than 600 students, teachers and employees defended our Motherland. The departments of the University produced explosives, accumulators, pharmacy products. The auditorium building and the hostels were accommodated for military hospitals. In 1943 many teachers of the University were awarded the orders and medals for their great help to the front.

2. At present Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology is one of the leading centres of higher school science in the fields of chemistry, chemical technology and chemical engineering. The University is famous for its scientific schools in thermodynamics and structure of solutions, energy and structure of molecules, electrochemistry, plasma theory, scientific foundations of catalysis, textile chemistry, fine organic synthesis, chemistry of porphyrins, complex compounds chemistry, non-linear processes in chemistry and in chemical technology.

3. Modern scientific image of our University is successfully maintained by 2 problem laboratories, Test Centre "Quality", by 6 scientific – productive sites and by 16 research laboratories. They employ about 100 full-time research workers and more than 400 university teachers. For

academic and research achievements the best students obtain scholarships of the University Learned Council. Quite a number of undergraduate and postgraduate students are grantees and winners of various international, federal, local and research competitions.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT

landmarks – вехи
pharmacy products – фармацевтические изделия
to found, to establish – основывать
to accommodate – приспособливать
to award – награждать
military hospital – военный госпиталь
to be ranked – получить статус
to maintain – поддерживать
to grant – получить (звание, статус)
site – зд.участок
direction – направление
grantee – получатель гранта
to make contribution – вносить вклад
competition – конкурс
employees – сотрудники
to employ – зд. работать
to defend – защищать
scholarship – стипендия
explosives – взрывчатые вещества



IVANOVO

Ivanovo is the center of the Ivanovo region. It is situated 317 km north-east of Moscow. Its population is about 410 thousand people (2010). Hundred years ago it was one of the main textile cities in the country. Until 1932 its official name was Ivanovo-Voznesensk.

The first mention of the village of Ivanovo was found in the documents of the 16th century. At that time Ivanovo was a small village on the right bank of the Uvod River. The main occupation of the villagers was

farming. By the 17th century the village had grown in size. The weaving of linen became one of the most important crafts.

In 1742 Grigory Butrimov – a serf – founded the first linen manufactory. In the late 18th century the first machines began to appear and soon the village became one of the major centers of textile manufacturing. Its trading ties extended far beyond the borders of Russia. Fabrics were marketed in England, Persia and other countries.

With the passing of time Ivanovo grew into a large industrial and trading town. In 1871 Ivanovo and Voznesensky Posad were joined to form the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk. The new city grew rapidly: a lot of factories were built and the weaving process was mechanized, railway lines connected the city with Moscow, Nizhniy Novgorod, Kineshma.

By the 20th century the number of workers exceeded 26 000. Textile workers of Ivanovo took an active part in the revolutionary movement in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century. Ivanovo became famous as the Motherland of the First Soviet which was formed in May 1905. The First Soviet consisted of 151 members and was headed by the Bolsheviks. There are a lot of streets, squares and monuments which are named after revolutionaries, organizers and leaders of the First Soviet in Ivanovo. In the 20th century Ivanovo grew into a large textile and engineering centre.

In the middle of the 20th century Ivanovo became one of the major textile centers. There were about 10 textile factories and 3 textile combines. Cotton, worsted and silk goods and clothing were produced in Ivanovo. One of four meters of fabrics of the country was manufactured here. But the collapse of the Russian textile industry during the last years of the 20th century hit the Ivanovo region hard. Some of the factories were completely closed, production has decreased. Chemical, textile, food industries as well as clothing and footwear are developing in Ivanovo now.

Ivanovo is also an important scientific centre. It has some research and development institutes and the Institute of Chemistry of Solutions of the Russian Academy of Science.

Ivanovo is often called a city of students. Thousands of students study at seven higher educational establishments of the town. Among them are: the University of Chemistry and Technology, the Power University, the State University, the Medical Academy, the Agricultural Academy, the University of Architecture and Civil Construction and the Textile Academy.

Ivanovo has become a big cultural centre. There are a lot of places of interest in Ivanovo where one can spend his free time, for example,

theatres, museums, etc. A big cultural complex which is called "The Palace of Arts" includes three theatres under one roof: the Drama Theatre, the Musical Theatre and the Puppet Theatre. The circus of Ivanovo is one of the biggest circuses in our country.

In museums of our city one can learn about its past, present and future. One of the famous Ivanovo museums is the Local History and Lore Museum. It is the first museum in Ivanovo region. The building in which it is situated is a unique architectural construction. It was designed by an architect Trubnikov and was built in 1914 by a well known manufacturer and rarities' collector Dm. Burylin for the purpose of displaying his numerous private collections.

Another famous museum is Ivanovo Cotton Museum. The museum is situated in the "modern" style building just opposite the Local History and Lore Museum. This private building also belonged to Dm. Burylin, a manufacturer and the patron of fine arts and literature. The museum was opened in 1987. Its exposition tells us about the history of weaving from the oldest times up to the present days.

Another interesting museum is the Ivanovo Regional Art Museum. This museum has more than 24 000 works of art and it is one of the largest in Russia. The range of its collection makes it possible to follow the history of world culture.

At the beginning of the 21st century Ivanovo is still growing and developing in different directions.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT

constantly – постоянно

mention – упоминание

bank – берег

occupation – занятие

weaving – ткачество

linen – полотно

craft – ремесло

serf – крепостной

to found – основывать

tie – связь

to extend – простираться, распространяться

border – граница

fabrics – ткани

to market – продавать, находить рынок сбыта
industrial – промышленный
trading – торговый
to join – соединять, объединять
movement – движение
to consist – состоять
cotton – хлопок
goods – товары
worsted – камвольная ткань
silk – шелк
collapse – упадок, разрушение
to hit – поражать, ударять
capacity – мощность, нагрузка, возможность
enterprise – предприятие
metalworking machine tools – металлорежущие станки
high precision instrument – прибор с высокой точностью
measuring – измерение
durability – прочность, износостойчивость
weaving equipment – ткацкое оборудование
auto-cranes – автокраны
excavator – экскаватор
synthetic leather – синтетическая кожа
trademark – торговая марка, ярлык
scientific – научный
research and development institutes – научно-исследовательские институты
the Institute of Chemistry of Solutions of the Russian Academy of Science – институт химии растворов Академии Наук
higher educational establishments – высшие учебные заведения
to spend – проводить (время)
"The Palace of Arts" – Дворец Искусств
to include – заключать, включать
Puppet Theatre – кукольный театр
the Local History and Lore Museum – Ивановский историко-краеведческий музей
unique – уникальный
to design – проектировать, конструировать
rarity – редкость, раритет
to display – показывать, демонстрировать
numerous – многочисленный

Ivanovo Cotton Museum – Музей ивановского ситца

opposite – напротив

patron – покровитель

fine arts – изобразительные искусства

Ivanovo Regional Art Museum – Ивановский Художественный музей

to follow – проследживать

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where is Ivanovo situated?
- 2) When was the village of Ivanovo first mentioned?
- 3) What was the most important craft in the 17th century?
- 4) When was the first linen manufactory founded?
- 5) When did the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk appear? How did it happen?
- 6) What do you know about the First Soviet?
- 7) What branches of industry are developed in Ivanovo?
- 8) Why is Ivanovo called one of the major textile centers?
- 9) What is the present day situation in the textile industry of Ivanovo?
- 10) What goods are produced in Ivanovo?
- 11) Why is Ivanovo an important scientific centre?
- 12) How many higher educational establishments in Ivanovo do you know?
- 13) Where can we spend our free time in Ivanovo?
- 14) What theatres and museums can you visit?
- 15) What do you know about Dm. Burylin?
- 16) What can you say about the cultural development of Ivanovo?



II. Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words below.

1. The main... of the villagers was farming.
2. The weaving of linen became one of the most important
3. In 1742 Grigory Butrimov founded the first linen... .
4. Fabrics were... in England, Persia and other countries.
5. Textile workers of Ivanovo took an active part in the... ...at the beginning of the 20th century.
6. The First Soviet ... of 151 members and was headed by the Bolsheviks.
7. In the 20th century Ivanovo grew into a large... and...centre.

8. The... of the town make metalworking machine tools, weaving equipment, auto-cranes, chemicals, etc.
9. Goods with a ... "Made in Ivanovo" can be seen all over the country.
10. One of the four meters of ... of the country were manufactured in Ivanovo.
11. Most of the textile factories and plants are working now at several percent of their
12. Thousands of students study at seven... ..of the town.
13. A big cultural complex which is called "The Palace of Arts"... three theatres under one roof.
14. The Local History and Lore Museum was built in 1914 by a well known ... Dm. Burylin.
15. Ivanovo... .. was opened in 1987. Its exposition tells us about the history of
16. The Ivanovo... ..has more than 24 000 works of art and it is one of the largest in Russia.

occupation, manufactory, marketed, trademark, capacity, Cotton Museum, manufacturer, includes, Regional Art Museum, higher educational establishments, textile, engineering, crafts, weaving, revolutionary movement, enterprises, consisted, fabrics



III. Correct the following statements if you find them wrong.

1. Ivanovo was first mentioned in the documents of the 19th century.
2. A well-known manufacturer Burylin founded the first linen manufactory in 1742.
3. Ivanovo became famous as the Motherland of partisans.
4. All enterprises of the town make only weaving equipment.
5. Ivanovo is only a textile centre.



IV. Find evidence in the text to support the following statements.

1. Ivanovo is situated not far from Moscow.
2. In 1871 Ivanovo-Voznesensk was formed.
3. In the middle of the 20th century Ivanovo was one of the major textile centers.
4. The collapse hit the Ivanovo region hard.
5. There are a lot of places of interest in Ivanovo where one can spend his free time.

V. Study the list of Ivanovo sightseeings. Try to explain where they are situated.

- The Shchudrov Shop,
- Local History and Lore Museum,
- Ivanovo Cotton Museum,
- Ivanovo Regional Art Museum,
- Stepanov Park,
- Sokovsky Bridge,
- The Circus,
- The Red Church.

VI. Imagine that your pen-friend is going to Ivanovo for a week. Say what places in Ivanovo you expect him or her to visit and give your reasons.

Model: I expect my friend to visit Burylin's Museum, because he (she) is interested in all places connected with history.

II. Speak about the events that took place at the given dates.



- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| a) the 16th century; | d) 1905; |
| b) 1742; | e) 1914; |
| c) 1871; | f) 1987. |

VIII. Complete the dialogue:

A: Hello Paul! Nice to see you!

P: Hello Andrew! Haven't seen you for ages. Where were you?

A: I went to Ivanovo to visit my relatives.

P: Ivanovo? Hm, I've heard something about this town. Where is it situated?

A:

P: Is it a big town? How many people live in Ivanovo?

A:

P: Quite a big town. And is it old?

A:

P: I see. What do people mainly do in the town?

A:

P: As far as I understand, Ivanovo was one of the major textile and engineering centers. Has anything changed in the town with the collapse of the Russian textile industry?

A:

P: The situation is rather difficult. Do you think Ivanovo and its industry has future?

A:

P: And what about young generation?

A:

P: Well, lots of young people live and study in Ivanovo. And, by the way, what places of interest can you visit in Ivanovo?

A:

P: Where do young people usually spend their free time?

A:

P: I see. Do you enjoy your stay in Ivanovo?

A:

P: I'm glad to hear it. May be next time you'll take me with you.



THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and in Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers, with population of 200 million people. There are 1,030 towns and cities in this country. Moscow, with 9,5 million people, is its capital. The Russian Federation spans 9 time zones.

The country is washed by seas and oceans (by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east). There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and the Ladoga. There are three main mountains chains in Russia. Mountain ranges are found along the southern borders, such as the Caucasus (containing Mount Elbrus, which at 5,642 m (18,510 ft) is the highest point in both Russia and Europe) and the Altai (containing Mount Belukha, which at the 4,506 m (14,783 ft) is the highest point of Siberia outside of the Russian Far East); and in the eastern parts, such as the Verkhoyansk Range or the volcanoes of Kamchatka Peninsula (containing Klyuchevskaya Sopka, which at the 4,750 m (15,584 ft) is the highest active volcano in Eurasia as well as the highest point of Asian Russia). The Ural Mountains, rich in mineral resources, form a north-south range that divides Europe and Asia. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.

The western part of Russia comprises the plain, the North of Russian is tundra and forest, the centre is the Black Earth region. And the Southern half is steppe which is largely cultivated. The Russian Federation is very rich in minerals resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on. Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes the greatest industrial country. The main braches of industry are chemical, building, materials, petrol refining, automobile industry, mechanical, electrical, engineering and aircraft.

II. Comprise the sentence with the help of the figures given below or ask questions.

Use the formulae: How large is ...? What is (are) + Noun (сущ) ...?

- Area 17,075,400 sq.km.
- Population 143 million people
- Language: Russian and Local Languages
- Currency: rouble (Rbs)
- Main cities and population

Moscow (capital) – 10.562.000

St. Petersburg – 4.848.700

Nizhny Novgorod – 1.278.803

Novosibirsk – 1.485.267

Yekaterinburg – 1.386.500

III. *RUSSIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM.* Discuss it, using the following constructions:

1. The Russian Federative Republic – to set up by the Constitution of 1993.

- To be a Presidential Republic.

2. The federal government – to consist of 3 branches:

- Legislative

- Executive

- Judicial

Each of them to be checked and balanced by the President.

3. The President:

- To be the head of the state and the guarantor of the Constitution

- To be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces

- To be appoint the Prime Minister and ministers

- To make final decisions on foreign policy; to make treaties

- To declare war and state of emergency

- To dissolve the State Duma

- To be elected for a term of 4 years; to have a right to be elected for a maximum of 2 terms.

4. The Legislative Power.

- To be vested in the federal Assembly/ Parliament

- The Federal Assembly – to consist of 2 chambers:
 - o The Upper Chamber – the Council of Federation
 - o The Lower Chamber – the State Duma
- 5. The Council of Federation
 - o To be elected for a term of 2 years and cannot be dissolved by the President
 - o To endorse the legislative acts adopted by the State Duma
 - o To appoint and discharge Procurator General
 - o To legitimize any changes of internal borders
- 6. The State Duma
 - o To be composed of 450 deputies (for a 4-year period; to be elected by popular vote)
 - o ½ of them – to be elected in single – mandate(or candidacy) constituencies
 - o The other half – to be elected on the basis of proportional representation, according to party lists
 - o to declare the amnesty
 - o to endorse the appointment of the Prime Minister
 - o to draft and endorse laws
- 7. Executive Power.
 - to belong to the government which is headed by the Prime Minister
 - The Prime Minister:
 - o to form the Cabinet
 - o to be appointed by the president and endorsed by the State Duma
- 8. The Judicial Power
 - o To be represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts; the Supreme Court of Arbitration
 - o Judges – should be irremovable
 - o The Candidate for the post of Procurator-General – to be proposed by the President.



IV. Answer the following questions:

1. What country do you live in?
2. What is the territory of Russia?

3. What is your citizenship?
4. What is the population of Russia?
5. What does Russia look like in the North, in the West, in the South and in the East?
6. What is the capital of Russia?
7. How many time zones does Russia span?
8. What seas and oceans are washed Russia by?
9. What are the main Russia's rivers?
10. What mount is the highest?
11. With what countries does Russia border on?
12. Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters, isn't it?
13. What mineral resources is Russia rich in?
14. What are the main branches of industry in Russia?
15. What is the political system of Russia?
16. What are the 3 branches of the federal government?
17. What are the main functions of the President?
18. What is the name of the President?
19. The Federal Assembly consists of 2 chambers, doesn't it? What are they?
20. Who is the leader of the Government?

V. *Read the main points of Russian art and then choose one of these statements and make a report.*

- Russian art dates back to the Xth century when the development of Kiev Russ was at the high level. We still admire the cathedrals of unprecedented beauty, wonderful frescoes and mosaics inside, old Russian icon painting as well as various examples of applied art which create a vivid picture of the riches and originality of the Russian art up to the XVII century. Icon painting is the main and significant trend of our art. From the early days of the history people believed in the existence of God. Religious ideas of God, saints were represented in icon painting. The prominent experts of the ancient art said: *“The ancient Russian painting was the authentic expression of the spiritual life of the whole nation”*. These words explain well why icon painting is given much attention.

- The reign of Peter I was the turning point in the development of Russian art. He brought many West-European artists to the Russian and

sent many Russian artists to study abroad. Yet, Russian art remained national and the best artists of that time who followed the national traditions in their works.

- Palace was a new great development of arts at that time.
- Another step was painting. The leading genre was portraiture paintings. It was represented by the painters Nikitin and Matveyev and the sculptor Shubin who were the first to create pieces of art close to reality while the classicism was the main trend then.
- The Academy of Arts was founded in 1757 in St. Petersburg. It was the first educational establishment for training Russian artists.
- The XIX century brought great changes to the development of Russian art. Classicism was replaced by romanticism, and later by the second half of the century by critical realism, the first representative and founder of which was Fedotov. Fedotov's ideas were later developed by Peredvizhniki organized by Kramskoi in the 70s of the XIX century.
- All kinds of art and all genres of painting are widely represented in the Russian art of the XIX century. The activity of Pavel Milhalovich Tretyakov played a great role in spreading the national democratic ideas of Russian realists.
- Soviet art (20s-9-s of the XX century) was dominated by the revolutionary themes. The characteristics feature of the works of this period were the artists' optimism, confidence in the future, in man's power and ability to change the world.
- Tradition and modernity, innovation and a return to basics, humility, and shocking, primitivism and the game of meanings - the Russian art of the new day is multifaceted and diverse.



WORD AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

former – бывший
a grain – зерно
to cultivate – возделывать
a stepper – степь

petro refining – нефтеперерабатывающая
legislative – законодательный
executive – исполнительный
judicial – судебный
to dissolve – распускать
to be vested – быть наделенным властью
the Upper Chamber – верхняя палата
the Lower Chamber – нижняя палата
to endorse – одобрять
Supreme Court – Верховный Суд
To discharge – отзывать
Procurator-General – генеральный прокурор
To legitimize – узаконить
Popular vote – всенародное голосование
a candidacy – кандидатура
a constituency – избиратель
to draft – составлять законопроект
to tender – предлагать
a judge – судья
irremovable – несменяемые по должности
unprecedented – беспрецедентный
fresco – фреска
mosaic – мозаика
vivid – яркий
significant – знаменательный
spiritual – духовный
reign – правление



THE RUSSIAN FLAG

The story of the Russian flag is long and interesting. Before 1662 Russia had no state flag. In 1662 the first ship of the Russian Fleet the “Eagle” was built. The captain of the ship needed a flag for the “Eagle” and turned for advice to the Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich. The Tsar chose three colours for the flag: white, blue and red. The white colour meant nobleness, the blue stood for faith and honesty, the red colour symbolized courage. The flag had a blue cross in the centre and red and white corners placed obliquely which was traditional in Europe. The only country which had horizontal stripes on the flag was Holland. Peter the Great always admired this country, so in 1692

he also arranged the stripes horizontally on the Russian flag. For a long time this flag was used by the Russian merchant navy. In the course of time, it began to be used as the state flag, because it had the three national colours. In 1858 a new flag of the Russian Empire appeared. It had three horizontal stripes: black, yellow and white. Yet, Peter the Great's flag was more popular with the Russian people who didn't like the black colour of the new flag. They usually associated the black colour with mourning. So gradually the old flag replaced the new one and served the country up to 1918 when the Soviet flag appeared. Now after a break of over 70 years the Great Russian Flag has been returned to its country.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

to turn for advice – обратиться за советом
Tsar – царь
to mean (meant, meant) – значить, означать
nobleness – благородство
faith – вера
honesty – честность
courage – мужество
obliquely – наклонно, по косой
to admire – восхищаться
to arrange – расположить
merchant – торговый, коммерческий
mourning – траур



IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) When did the story of the Russian flag begin?
- 2) Who chose the colours for the flag?
- 3) What did the three colours mean?
- 4) How did the flag look like originally?
- 5) In what way was the flag changed in 1692?
- 6) How did it look like in 1858?
- 7) Why did the old flag replace the new one?
- 8) How does the Russian flag look like at present?

THE RUSSIAN STATE EMBLEM



The story of the Russian State Emblem dates back to ancient times. The double-headed eagle is a very old heraldic sign. It has been known since the VI century before our era (B. C.). In the XIV century it was used in the Byzantine Empire. Russia was closely connected with the Byzantine Empire as they were both Orthodox and had the same political and cultural roots. Moscow was considered the direct successor of Constantinople. So the double-headed eagle became the emblem of the Moscow state after the Great Prince Ivan III married the niece of the last Byzantine Emperor Sofia Paleolog. The emblem had two colours: the red of the background was the tsar colour, the gold of the eagle meant eternity, that's why it was used in icons. Peter the Great changed the colour of the emblem. The eagle became black and the background yellow. These colours were used only by the emperors of Europe at that time, and Peter the Great was the first to get the title of the Russian Emperor. The three crowns of the emblem originally symbolized the three kingdoms united by Russia: Kazan, Astrakhan and Siberia. There is another opinion that historically the Christian state emblem meant faith, hope and love. Now we can understand them as the three branches of power: legislative, executive and judicial. The sceptre which the eagle was holding was a symbol of sovereignty and its defence. The globe (orb) symbolized the unity of the state. Now the state

emblem of Russia has got back its original colours – red and gold to follow our historic traditions. The shield of the eagle has the emblem of Moscow. It shows St. George the Victor striking the dragon which symbolizes the victory of the good over the evil.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

ancient – древний
an eagle – орел
a heraldic sign – геральдический знак
roots – корни
a successor – преемник, наследник
a background – фон
eternity – вечность

a crown – корона
a sceptre – скипетр
sovereignty – суверенитет, суверенное государство
a globe – глобус, шар
original – первоначальный
a shield – щит



V. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the origin of the Russian Emblem?
- 2) How did the emblem look like in the XIV century?
- 3) How did Peter the Great change the emblem?
- 4) What did the three crowns symbolize?
- 5) Describe the modern state emblem of Russia.



VI. Check if you remember the dates of the main Russian national holidays and say which of them are of the religious origin and are connected with the church.

Russian Holidays:

January 1 – New Year's Day

January 7 – Christmas

March 8 – Women's Day

May 1 – Holiday of Spring and Labour

May 9 – Victory Day

June 12 – Independence Day

November 7 – The Day of Agreement and Reconciliation

December 12 – Constitution Day

Easter – not fixed date



VII. Speak on your favourite holiday. Explain why you like it most of all. Begin your answer with the following pattern and mind the proper reading of dates:

Pattern: On the 7th of January we celebrate Christmas.



VIII. You're from Great Britain. You're in Russia now. Back in Great Britain you'll have to make a report on the country you've visited. Prepare your report beforehand. For this:

- a) work out a plan of your report;
- b) make a test report using your plan.



IX. Choose the right item.

1. The official name of our country is...
a) Russia b) the Russian Federation c) the Republic of the Russian Federation
2. There are ... republics and 68 other regions in the Russian Federation.
a) 21 b) 12 c) 17
3. The National Government of Russia consist of
a) The President and Prime Minister b) the President and the Council of Ministers c) the President, the Council of Ministers and the Federal Assembly
4. There are ... Houses in the Federal Assembly.
a) Two b) three c) four
5. The lower House of the Federal Assembly is ...
a) The State Duma b) the Council of Ministers c) the Federal Council
6. The population of Russia is about
a) 143 000 000 b) 43 000 000 c) 543 000 000
7. The original name of the city founded on the Neva banks by Peter the great was ...
a) Petrograd b) St Petersburg c) Leningrad
8. The five ancient Russiantowns which are known as Zolotoe Koltso (the Golden Ring) include Rostov Veliky, Suzdal, Vladimir, Zvenigorod and ...
a) Tver b) Smolensk c) Yaroslavl
9. Russia is a land of over ... nationalities.
a) 10 b) 100 c) 1000

MOSCOW



Moscow is the capital of Russia. It was first mentioned in 1147.

The history of Moscow is connected with the history of Russia. It existed during the yoke of Tatars, it witnessed many victories over the invaders. By the 15th century Moscow turned into a large city. It was under Ivan III that Moscow became the capital of the state of Muscovy. At that time the Kremlin was rebuilt and the largest Kremlin Cathedrals were

erected. The Kremlin represents centuries of Russian history. In the past its main function was to defend Moscow from enemies. It was one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. But the Kremlin with its cathedrals, museums and palaces is the result of the labour of many generations. Now the Kremlin is the heart of Moscow.

In the XVI century Moscow was one of the largest cities in Europe. An English traveler wrote that Moscow was larger than London in those days. In 1712 the Tsar Peter the Great moved the Russian capital to St. Petersburg, a new city founded in 1703 on the banks of Neva River. On March 10, 1918 government of the country moved to the old Russian city and Moscow again became the capital of Russia.

Nowadays Moscow is the largest city of Russia. It is a political, administrative, economic, educational and cultural centre of the country.

Moscow is the seat of the Government of the Russian Federation. It is the largest industrial city. Nearly 30 percent of the city's workforce is employed in industry and industrial research. Some of Russia's largest plants are located in or around Moscow. Metallurgy, metal processing and engineering are the largest industries. Other large sectors are textiles, clothing and footwear, chemical and petrochemical industries, electronic instruments and automation equipment.

Moscow is the leading educational and scientific centre. It is the seat of the Academy of Science. Russia's largest University – Moscow State University (MSU) and over 80 research institutions are situated here. The city also has the Russian State Library with one of the largest and richest archives in the world. It is one of the world's largest publishing centers.

There are a lot of interesting sights in Moscow. The city is famous all over the world for Bolshoi and Maly Theatres, different monuments, parks, exhibition halls, museums.

The population of Moscow is more than 11 million people. Now Moscow is becoming a large European city. Many new office buildings and banks appear. Streets, buildings and cathedrals are reconstructed.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

to be mentioned – упоминаться
to connect – связывать
to exist – существовать
to witness – наблюдать, быть свидетелем
to invade – вторгаться
to rebuild – перестраивать
to erect – возводить, воздвигать
to represent – представлять
a fortress – крепость
a generation – поколение
workforce – рабочая сила
metallurgy – металлургия
metal processing – металлообработка
engineering – машиностроение
clothing – одежда
footwear – обувь
chemical and petrochemical industries – химическая и нефтехимическая промышленность
electronic instruments – электронные приборы
automation equipment – автоматическое оборудование
to be famous for – быть известным (чем-либо)
joint – совместный
exhibition hall – выставочный зал
cathedral – собор



I. Answer the following questions:

- 1) When was Moscow first mentioned?
- 2) Why can we say that the history of Moscow is connected with the history of Russia?
- 3) When did Moscow become the capital?

- 4) What was the Kremlin in the past?
- 5) Who moved the capital of Russia to a new cite?
- 6) What is Moscow nowadays?
- 7) What industries are located there?
- 8) Why can we name Moscow an educational and scientific centre?
- 9) What is the city famous for all over the world?
- 10) What is the population of Moscow?
- 11) Can we say that Moscow is a large European centre? Why?

II. Read and discuss the information given.



DO YOU KNOW THAT...

1. In 1714, the Romanov tsar, Peter the Great, moved the capital from Moscow to new, “westernized” city that he built, St. Petersburg.
2. It was there in Moscow, in the Uspensky Cathedral in the Kremlin, that the tsars returned to be coronated.
3. It was there, during the 18th and 19th centuries, that Russia established its universities and major theatres.
4. One third of Moscow’s total area is devoted to open parkland or other green areas. There are some 100 parks and more than 600 public gardens. Muscovites are proud of Moscow’s streets and parks.
5. Moscow is a city for those who love museums. There are about 150 museums with collections of fine arts, literature, history, space and technology.
6. Moscow’s museums, theatres, opera houses, circuses and parks all make a great impression on a visitor.
7. The Spasskaya Tower – the tallest tower of the Kremlin (67.3 meters tall); one of the symbols of Moscow; the Kremlin clock made in the 16th century strikes on hour, half the hour and the quarter of hour.
8. The monument to Minin and Pozharsky built in 1818; the first statue put up in Moscow; the words on the monument: “To Citizen Minin and Prince Pozharsky – from a grateful Russia”. Minin and Pozharsky were heroes of the people’s struggle in the war against Poland in 1612.
9. Moscow is a city that opens its arms and heart to guests and tourists. You are welcome there.



III. DIALOGUES, DIALOGUES...

A: Well, it seems we've got a chance of doing the sights of Moscow.

B: I suggest we'll start with Red Square. Who will be our guide?

A: If you like, I can show you round the square.

B: Great!

A: Red Square, the Kremlin... These words symbolize Russia for millions of people both in this country and abroad.

B: That's right. For centuries the Kremlin has remained the centre of the country's life. As far as I know, it has a long history. I know it used to be a fortress, a residence of the tsars. Who was the founder of Moscow?

A: I remember the chronicles first mentioned Prince Juri Dolgoruky as its founder in 1147.

B: The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are really unique creations.

A: Masterpieces of Russian architecture.

B: Majestic sights!

A: If only their stones could speak... Have a look at the Spassky Tower.

B: The chimes of the clock-tower are well known all over the world.

A: Moscow Kremlin is known not only as a monument of national architecture and culture. It has witnessed so many events in the history of Russia. Next time we'll see other historic places of Moscow.

B: Oh, yes, we do understand: Moscow like Rome wasn't built in a day, and it can't be seen in a day, can it?

IV. Match these important dates in the history of Russia with the events.

1147	Napoleon tries to conquer Russia
1156	The USSR enters World War II
1237	Alexander II writes the decree abolishing serfdom
1687	Khan Batyi of the Golden Horde conquers Moscow, the Tatar yoke which lasted until the 16 th century begins
1712	
1755	The USSR breaks up
1812	Moscow hosts the XX Olympic Games
1861	The October Revolution takes place
1917	Yuri Dolgoruky founds Moscow
1941	The building of the wooden Kremlin by Yuri Dolgoruky
1980	The opening in Moscow the first higher educational institution in Russia – the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy.
1991	The transfer of the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The first Russian University named after Lomonosov was opened.

V. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions with, of, into, in, at, from:

Moscow is situated ... the centre ... the Russian Plain. It is the capital ... multinational state. Today many railways connect the capital ... the most distant parts ... the county. Now Moscow is divided ... 10 districts. Moscow may rightly be called a city ... students, more than one billion students study ... its higher educational establishments. A great number ... students ... graduates ... the institutes every year. Moscow is the seat ... the Russian Academy ... Science.

VI. "Moscow is the city where a lot can be seen and much can be done". Develop this idea and say what people can see and do in the capital of Russia.

VII. Imagine that a group of students has come to Moscow. You have met them at the airport and are taking them to the place where they will stay. What will you tell them about Moscow?

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ ОСНОВАМ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Методические указания для студентов I курса,
изучающих английский язык
Часть I

Техн. редактор Г.В. Куликова

Подписано в печать

Формат. 60 x 84 1/16. Бумага газетная.

Усл. печ. л. 2,06 Уч.-изд. л. 1,86 Тираж 700 экз. Заказ _____ .

Ивановский государственный химико-технологический университет.
153000, г. Иваново, пр. Ф. Энгельса, 7.

Отпечатано на полиграфическом оборудовании кафедры экономики и финансов
ФГБОУ ВПО "Ивановский государственный химико-технологический университет"