

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
АЛТАЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Исторический факультет
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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
ПО ПРАКТИКЕ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ II КУРСА
“CITY”**



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Методические рекомендации содержат словарь по теме «Город», упражнения на активизацию тематического словаря, тексты для чтения, задания для проверки понимания текстов, а также диалоги, построенные на оригинальном материале, и упражнения, обучающие устному общению.

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CITY

VOCABULARY

I. GENERAL

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. avenue | широкая улица, аллея |
| 2. back streets | глухие, отдаленные улочки |
| 3. block | квартал |
| 4. boulevard | бульвар, проспект |
| 5. district | район (административное деление) |
| e.g. Vandals looted stores, smashed windows, hurled bottles, overturned cars and uprooted trees in the downtown shopping district. | |
| 6. downtown (US) | деловая часть города, центр |
| 7. residential area | жилой район |
| 8. industrial estate | промышленный район |
| 9. neighbourhood / vicinity | окрестности, (свой) район, соседство |
| • in the neighbourhood / vicinity | по соседству, в окрестностях |
| 10.outskirts | окраина |
| • on the outskirts | на окраине |
| 11.pedestrian precinct (UK) / pedestrian mall (US) | улица с большим количеством магазинов, по которой запрещено движение автотранспорта |
| 12.commuter town / dormitory town (UK) / bedroom community (US) | спальный район |
| • to commute | совершать регулярные поездки на работу, в город, из пригорода |
| • commuter | человек, совершающий регулярные поездки на работу |
| 13.pavement (UK) / sidewalk (US) | тротуар |
| 14.side street | переулок |
| 15.suburbs | пригород |
| • in the suburbs | в пригороде |
| 16.waterfront (area) | район порта |

II. FACILITIES

Cultural facilities

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. art gallery | картинная галерея |
| 2. concert hall | концертный зал |
| 3. drive-in cinema | кинотеатр для автомобилистов |

(bank, restaurant, café, shop)

на открытом воздухе (банк, ресторан, магазин, где клиентов обслуживают в автомобиле) краеведческий музей

4. Museum of local lore, history and economy / Museum of Regional Studies

Buildings

5. bell tower

колокольня

6. cathedral

собор

7. church

церковь

8. fortress

крепость

9. mosque

мечеть

10. synagogue

синагога

11. skyscraper

небоскреб

12. temple

храм

Municipal institutions

13. car hire (rental) agency

агентство по прокату автомобилей

14. cemetery

кладбище

15. citizens' advice bureau

бюро консультации населения

16. estate agency

агентство недвижимости

17. hostel (UK) / shelter (US)

приют (для бездомных)

18. job center

биржа труда

19. registry office

ЗАГС

20. Town / City Hall

администрация

Diversions

21. fountain

фонтан

22. funfair (UK) / amusement park (US)

парк отдыха (с аттракционами)

• ride

аттракцион

• big wheel (UK) (London Eye) / ferris wheel (US)

колесо обозрения

• big dipper (UK) / roller coaster (US)

американские горки

23. theme park

тематический парк

• replica

репродукция, точная копия

III. PROBLEMS

1. pollution	загрязнение окружающей среды
2. vandalism	вандализм
3. overcrowding / overpopulation	перенаселение
4. slums	трущобы
5. mugging	нападение с целью ограбления
6. burglary	кража со взломом
7. litter throwing	загрязнение города мусором

IV. ADJECTIVES

Positive

1. amazing	удивительный, поразительный
2. ancient	древний
3. avant-garde	авангардный, современный
4. awesome	отличный, замечательный
5. awe-inspiring	достойный восхищения
6. bizarre / weird	причудливый, странный
7. breathtaking / spectacular	захватывающий, поразительный
8. bustling	шумный, суетливый
9. civilized	цивилизованный, культурный, приятный
10. colorful	яркий, красочный
11. cosmopolitan	космополитический
12. multicultural	многонациональный
13. delightful	восхитительный, очаровательный
14. diverse	разнообразный
15. dynamic / vibrant	энергичный
16. elegant	изящный
17. enchanting	чарующий, завораживающий
18. enormous / huge / giant	громадный, огромный
19. exciting	волнующий
20. exquisite	изысканный, утонченный
21. fascinating	изумительный, очаровательный
22. flourishing	процветающий, цветущий
23. gorgeous	великолепный, шикарный
24. handy	удобный, близкий, под рукой
e.g. Our new house is handy for shops – it's only ten minutes away by bike.	
25. imposing / impressive	впечатляющий, внушительный

26.intoxicating	пьянящий, упоительный
27.irresistible	неотразимый
28.lively	оживленный, веселый
29.lush	пышный, богатый (о растительности)
30.magnificent	величественный, великолепный, изумительный
31.picturesque / scenic	живописный
32.quaint	привлекательный своей необычностью или стариной, причудливый, оригинальный
33.remote / far-off	отдаленный, уединенный
34.remarkable	примечательный, необыкновенный
35.safe	безопасный
36.shady	тенистый (об улице)
37.snow-capped	покрытый снегом (о горах)
38.soaring	высокий, возвышающийся (о зданиях)
39.solitary / peaceful	уединенный, спокойный
40.spacious / vast	просторный, обширный
41.splendid / superb	великолепный, величественный
42.teeming <u>with</u>	переполненный, богатый (животными или людьми)
43.tranquil	спокойный
44.unforgettable	незабываемый
45.unspoilt	неиспорченный, нетронутый
46.unsurpassed / unmatched / unparalleled	непревзойденный, бесподобный

Negative

1. backward	отсталый, захудалый
2. bleak	невыразительный, унылый, мрачный
3. blocked up / clogged up <u>by / with</u>	переполненный (о дороге)
4. colorless / featureless	бледный, неинтересный, скучный
5. crowded / packed <u>with</u>	переполненный, забитый ч-л.
6. depressing	гнетущий, унылый, наводящий тоску
7. deserted	опустевший, безлюдный
8. desolate / abandoned	покинутый, заброшенный

9. dreadful / frightful	ужасный, страшный
10. filthy / dirty	грязный, мерзкий
11. ghastly	непривлекательный, шокирующий
12. godforsaken	забытый богом, захолустный
13. grotesque	гротескный, нелепый
14. grubby	неухоженный
15. haphazard / unplanned	непродуманный, бессистемный (об улицах)
16. hectic / chaotic	беспокойный, лихорадочный
17. hideous / disgusting	отвратительный
18. mean	бедный, опасный, бандитский (об улицах)
19. nondescript	невзрачный, непримечательный
20. polluted	загрязненный
21. run-down / shabby / miserable	захудалый, жалкий, запущенный, обветшалый
22. tacky	безвкусный, низкокачественный, дешевый
23. touristy	туристический, переполненный туристами
24. unsuitable <u>for</u>	неподходящий
25. unwelcoming	неприветливый

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the underlined words.

1. The city has a multitude of problems, from AIDS to drugs and murder. And now myriads of bars and hotels are opening up along the coast.

2. The street bazaar was a kaleidoscope of colours, smells and sounds.

The new housing development is a mishmash of architectural styles.

3. I couldn't pick out any landmarks in the dark and got completely lost. The boat ride on the Moscow River past the Kremlin and other historic landmarks takes two hours.

4. This looks like a nice spot for a picnic.

5. This used to be a very pretty little village, but now it's become a real tourist trap.

6. Singapore has been rebuilt as **a metropolis** of skyscrapers, shopping areas and hotels.

7. You get a good view of the New York **skyline** from the Statue of Liberty.

8. She said Alaska was the last great **wilderness**. It's a **wilderness area**, under the protection of the Parks Department.

9. The **mix** / **mixture** of racial groups in this city makes it a fascinating place.

10. This city is an exciting **blend** of old and new.

11. The City of London is the **hub of** Britain's financial world.

12. The hotel is an ideal **venue for** conferences and business meetings.

13. The garden was **a haven** from the noise and **bustle** of the city.

14. Mike has a small comfortable **retreat** by the lake.

15. Many young people look on Miami as a kind of **Mecca**. The scheme would transform the park into **a tourist mecca**. This is a town that at one time was **a mecca of** tiny businesses.

16. The new office building is a real **monstrosity**.

17. Soon after arriving from Russia, he learned the **streetwise** (US also **street-smart**) ways of the multi-ethnic culture that was developing in New York.

18. What this city **lacks** is a ring road to relieve the city center of the traffic.

19. The beauty of the Taj Mahal **took my breath away**.

20. The Giza Pyramids **entice** tourists from all over the world.

21. For many young people, the bright lights of London **beckon**, though a lot of them end up sleeping on the streets.

22. Recently I've been **dipping into** the history of this ancient city.

23. Canary Wharf **towers over / above** the Dockland area of London. We turned the corner, and there was the cathedral, **towering** in front of us.

24. Our hotel room **overlooked** the harbour.

The house is surrounded by trees, so it **is** not **overlooked** at all.

25. The yachtsman took a **bearing** on the lighthouse.

The road system was so complicated that we had to stop **to get / find / take** our **bearings** several times.

26. If we have time on this summer, I'd like to **explore** some of the less well-known parts of the country.

27. An imposing building of the cathedral came **looming** into their sight.

28. They **pulled down** the warehouse to build a new supermarket. The Council plans to **knock** the library **down** and replace it with a hotel complex.

29. The city regained its **appeal** when a new amusement park was opened.

30. Belokurikha resort is **the gem** of Altai.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

GENERAL / FACILITIES / PROBLEMS

Ex. I. Give the proper word for the following definitions. Translate the definitions and learn them by heart.

1. the business or central part of a city
2. a machine in an amusement park which people travel in or are moved around by for entertainment
3. an area with shops where vehicles are not allowed
4. a place from which many people travel in order to work in a bigger town or city
5. a building owned by a council or other organization where people with no home can live for a short time
6. a large permanent area for public entertainment, with amusements such as big machines to ride on or play games on, restaurants, replicas all connected with a single subject
7. the older and poorer areas of a city or town
8. a special area on the edge of a town for factories, plants, works and businesses
9. the area of a town that surrounds someone's home, or the people who live in this area.
10. the crime of intentionally damaging property belonging to other people
11. an area containing a large number of houses or apartments built close together at the same time
12. an area of a city that is in very bad condition, where very poor people live
13. a local government building in Britain where you can get married, and where births, marriages, and deaths are officially recorded
14. a structure from which water is pushed up into the air, used for example as decoration in a garden or park
15. a building in which Muslims worship

Ex. II. Are any of the problems mentioned in the vocabulary to be found in your city or a city you know well? Could you suggest a solution for these problems?

Ex. III. Translate the sentences.

1. Давно пора установить парковочные счетчики в центре города.

2. Чтобы получить незабываемые впечатления об этом городе, посетите парк с аттракционами и фонтанами, а также уникальный тематический парк с многочисленными миниатюрными копиями чудес света. Прокатитесь на колесе обозрения, с высот которого вам откроется захватывающая панорама этого древнего города.

3. Совсем небезопасно выходить на опустевшие улицы по вечерам. Нападения с целью ограбления – обычное дело в этом городе. Особенно избегайте районов трущоб.

4. Стоянка для такси была недалеко от ЗАГСа.

5. Здание городской ратуши довольно-таки причудливое.

6. Если бы не вандализм, город можно было бы назвать великолепным.

7. Дома на окраине города грязные и убогие.

8. Я не могу позволить себе купить квартиру в центре города, иначе я бы не жил в спальном районе.

9. Синагога находится в живописном пригороде.

10. Мы бы не узнали ничего об истории города, если бы не посетили краеведческий музей.

ADJECTIVES

Ex. IV. Complete this table of opposites. Use the adjectives in the sentences of your own.

Big towns and cities

.....

diverse

.....

exciting

stressful

.....

flourishing

.....

Village life and the countryside

quiet and peaceful

.....

clean air

.....

spacious

.....

nothing to do in the evening

dangerous
.....	unspoilt forests
civilized
.....	bleak
ghastly and grubby slums
.....	godforsaken and miserable place
nondescript suburban	
place
handy for shops and	
entertainment

Ex. V. Render the sentences into Russian.

a) 1. The town could hardly be called spacious as most of its streets are very narrow. 2. Some of the eighteenth century buildings are particularly elegant. 3. Tourists often find Cambridge's narrow lanes very quaint. 4. The city centre is quite hectic at weekends. 4. When the university is on vacation the town can suddenly seem quite deserted. 5. The market is particularly bustling on Saturdays. 6. The shops are always very crowded in the weeks before Christmas. 7. The shopping centre always seems to be packed with people. 8. We are lucky in that nowhere in the town is filthy; everywhere is quite clean. 9. Some of the suburbs have become quite run-down in recent years. 10. The old buildings in Cambridge are generally not allowed to become shabby but are kept in good repair. 11. The mall was teeming with shoppers that Saturday.

b) 1. The ruined temples looked unspeakably ghastly. 2. The world's most treasured sites have become unwelcoming, touristy places. 3. The unstoppable march of tourists has turned the national park into a totally bleak and unsuitable spot for rest. 4. Come to this remote place to enjoy its fascinating views, breathtaking scenery, unspoilt forest, wide open spaces, teeming wildlife, splendid cathedral, well worth visiting spectacular buildings, quaint little villages, picturesque harbors, enchanting bays, gorgeous beaches. 5. It's awesome to dip into the delightful atmosphere of the bustling streets of this resort town. 6. The whole area is rather rundown, filthy and packed with shabby houses. 7. The unique, exquisite beauty of the caves was preserved in the recently built replica.

Ex. VI. Which adjectives can you use to describe the features and facilities of your town? Can you think of other adjectives to describe them?

Ex. VII. Read the extract and make a list of all the positive adjectives used to describe features of Hawaii.

This beautiful group of islands lying almost in the centre of the Pacific Ocean is more than just another holiday destination. It is another state of mind where peace and contentment can slowly overtake the visitor weaving a spell of irresistible charm, known to many as the spirit of Aloha. Exotic yet familiar, luxurious but unpretentious – Hawaii awaits you. Truly if ever a spot was created solely for holidays it is Hawaii.

But Hawaii is not just one place. It is a myriad of places with an enormous array of resorts and diversions and each island has something different to offer the visitor. For many people the mention of Hawaii brings Waikiki Beach to mind, but all the islands have a multitude of beautiful palm-fringed beaches and to visit Hawaii without seeing something of what the rest of the islands have to offer would be to miss an exciting experience. The lush vegetation and scenic splendour of Kauai contrast sharply with the barren volcanic wilderness and fields of orchids on Hawaii, whilst Maui with its outdoor lifestyle and superb resorts could not be more opposite to the tranquil calm of undeveloped Lanai or Molokai. Ohau, the main island, offers so much more than the bright lights of non-stop Waikiki. Lush pineapple fields, beautiful scenery and world-class surfing on its north shore. Wherever you choose to visit, you'll find a delightful mix of east and west mingled with Polynesia plus that special something – the spirit of Aloha.

On the basis of this text advertise any city of the world.

Ex. VIII. The following extracts from guide books describe five of the world's most famous cities. Read the descriptions and try to guess which city is being described in each text.

1

There is little point in portraying it as something it is not. Its beauty is not as awe-inspiring as other cities. It is not even particularly old, and much of what may have constituted its historical legacy has over the centuries been all too quickly sacrificed to make way for the new. It is a largely modern city, a product of the 19th and 20th centuries, and the expanses of its outer dormitory suburbs and peripheral high-rise apartment jungles are an oppressive introduction for anyone driving into the city for the first time.

It may lack the historical richness and sophistication of other European capitals, but it oozes a life and character that, given the opportunity to work its magic (it doesn't take long), cannot leave you indifferent. Leaving

aside the great art museums, the splendour of the main square and the Royal Palace, and the elegance of the city park, the essence of this city is in the life pulsing through its streets. In no other European capital will you find the city centre so thronged so late into the night as here, especially if you go out at weekends. Everyone seems to stay out late, as though some unwritten law forbade sleeping before dawn. In this sense it is a city more to be lived than seen.

2

The city is like a history lesson come to life. As you walk among the long stone palaces or across the Charles Bridge, with the Vltava flowing below and pointed towers all around, you'll feel as if history had stopped back in the 18th century. Goethe called in the prettiest gem in the stone crown of the world. A millennium earlier in 965 the Arab-Jewish merchant Ibrahim Ibn Jacob described it as a town of 'stone and lime'. For these reasons the city is on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

Today it is a city of over a million inhabitants, the seat of government and leading centre of much of the country's intellectual and cultural life. Unlike other capitals in this region, which were major battlefields during WW2, it escaped almost unscathed and after the war, lack of modernization prevented haphazard modern development. Since 1989, however, the city centre has been swamped by capitalism as street vendors, cafés and restaurants take over pavements, streets and parks as they did prior to 1948.

How you feel about the city's current tourist glut may depend on where you're coming from. If you're arriving from Western Europe it may all seem quite normal, but if you've been elsewhere in Eastern Europe for a while, you'll be in for a bit of a shock. As you're being jostled by the hawkers and hordes of tourists, you may begin to feel that it has become a tacky tourist trap, but try to overcome that feeling and enjoy this great European art centre for all it's worth.

3

This is a cosmopolitan mixture of the Third and First worlds, of chauffeurs and beggars, of the establishment, the avowedly working class and the avant-garde. Unlike comparable European cities, much of it looks unplanned and grubby, but that is part of its appeal. Visiting the city is like being let loose on a giant-sized Monopoly board clogged with traffic. Even though you probably won't know where the hell you are, at least the names will look reassuringly familiar. The city is so enormous, visitors will need to make maximum use of the underground train system: unfortunately, this dislocates the city's geography and makes it hard to get your bearings.

4

The sheer level of energy is the most striking aspect of this capital city. It's true the larger picture can be somewhat depressing – shoebox housing estates and office blocks traversed by overhead expressways crowded with traffic. But this is the country's success story in action. The average suburb hasn't fallen prey to supermarket culture though: streets are lined with tiny specialist shops and bustling restaurants, most of which stay open late into the night. Close to the soaring office blocks exist pockets of another time – an old wooden house, a kimono shop, a small inn, an old lady in a traditional dress sweeping the pavement outside her home with a straw broom. More than anything else, this is a place where the urgent rhythms of consumer culture collide with the quieter moments that linger from older traditions. It's a living city and you'll never run out of things to explore.

5

They don't come any bigger than this – king of the hill, top of the heap. No other city is arrogant enough to dub itself Capital of the World and no other city could carry it off. It is a densely packed mass of humanity – seven million people in 309sq miles (800sq km) – and all this living on top of one another makes the inhabitants a special kind of person. Although it's hard to put a finger on what makes it buzz, it's the city's hyperactive rush that really draws people here.

In a city that is so much a part of the global subconscious, it's pretty hard to pick a few highlights – wherever you go you'll feel like you've been there before.

Bookshops, food, theatre, shopping, people: it doesn't really matter what you do or where you go because the city itself is an in-your-face, exhilarating experience.

1. Work with a partner and discuss these questions.

a) Which description appeals to you most? Why? Choose two or three phrases which you find evocative.

b) Do the extracts make you want to visit any of these cities?

2. Match definitions a-h to the adjectives 1-8 below. Then decide which of the adjectives you would use to describe the noun phrases in the box.

a) rather dirty

b) full of people who are very busy or lively (especially a place)

c) not organized, not arranged according to a plan

d) very tall or high in the sky (especially buildings or trees)

e) so loud, big or noticeable that you just can't ignore it

f) cheap and badly made or vulgar

- g) giving a feeling of respect and amazement
h) blocked so that nothing can pass through (especially a place)

1. awe-inspiring; 2.haphazard; 3. tacky; 4. grubby; 5. clogged;
6. bustling; 7. soaring; 8. in-your-face

plastic souvenirs	tree tops	arteries	beauty	advertising campaigns
children's hands	approach to work	market	seaside postcards	
tower blocks	waterways	scenery	action movies	
coastal resorts	collection of people	old trainers		

Find the adjectives in the extracts. What are they describing?

3. Look at the verbs below. Without looking back at the extracts, match each one with an appropriate phrase from the list on the right.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------------------|
| a) (extract 1) | to make | a finger on (something) |
| b) (extract 1) | to work | prey to (something) |
| c) (extract 3) | to get | on top of one another |
| d) (extract 4) | to fall | its magic |
| e) (extract 5) | to live | your bearings |
| f) (extract 5) | to put | way for the new |

4. Complete these sentences using the phrases in 3. Make any changes to the phrases that are necessary.

a) No matter how stressed you feel, once you let the beauty of the beach and the warmth of the sun _____ on you, you will begin to wind down and relax.

b) The old town is built on the edge of a cliff overlooking the gorge, using up every bit of spare space. Some houses are even built into the cliff face and people _____ in a warren of narrow cobbled streets.

c) The medieval clock tower offers a landmark which is visible wherever you are in the town, making it very easy _____.

d) It is difficult _____ exactly what makes this grey, industrial town such a popular tourist destination.

e) It is very easy _____ the charm of the market stall holders and people often end up spending much more than they'd expected to.

f) Far too often historic town centres are carved up and charming old buildings torn down _____.

5. Can any of the words and phrases in 2 and 3 be used to describe your home town or a place you know well? Discuss your thoughts with a partner.

READING



TEXT 1.

LONDON

Pre-reading. Learn how to pronounce the following words.

Celtic, the Thames, Londinium, South Kensington, the Serpentine, Marble Arch, Regent's Park, Julius Caesar, William the Conqueror, Renaissance



London is an ancient city. It grew up around the first point where the Roman invaders found the Thames narrow enough to build a bridge. They found a small Celtic settlement then known as Londinium and by A. D.¹ 300 they had turned it into a sizable port and an important trading centre with a wall which enclosed the homes of about 50,000 people.

Nowadays London consists of four parts: the City, the Westminster, the East End and the West End which together with the suburbs of the city all of which are connected with the centre of London and with each other by underground railway lines are called Greater London.

The West End is famous for its beautiful avenues lined with plane trees, big stores, rich mansions, expensive restaurants, hotels, theatres and night clubs. **The East End** used to be a poor area filled with warehouses, factories, slums and miserable houses. Quite a lot of people lived from hand to mouth here. For the recent years this area including Dock land has turned into a new housing development.

The heart of London is **the City** (sometimes called "the square mile") – its commercial and business centre. Here in Threadneedle Street is

¹ **A. D. = Anno Domini, (Lat.):** in the year of the Lord, new era.

the Bank of England – the central banking institution. Fleet Street near St. Paul's Cathedral used to be a busy street full of London, provincial and foreign newspaper offices such as The Daily Express, The Daily Telegraph. Though most of the British national newspaper offices have moved to Wapping, an area in East London, the name of Fleet Street is still used to describe the newspaper industry.

Here in the City is situated the Tower of London that comes first among the historic buildings of the city. If you want to get some glimpses of London it's just from here that you had better start sightseeing.

The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Now it is a museum of armour and also the place where the Crown Jewels are kept.

A twenty minutes' walk from the Tower will take you to another historic building – St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built by a famous English architect, Sir Christopher Wren. St. Paul's Cathedral with its huge dome and rows of columns is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture. In one of its towers hangs one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighing about 17.5 tons. Wellington², Nelson³ and other great men of England are buried in the Cathedral.

Not far away, in **Westminster**, where most of the Government buildings are situated, is Westminster Abbey. Many English sovereigns, outstanding statesmen, painters and poets (Newton, Darwin, and Tennyson among them) are buried here.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster palace, the seat of the British Parliament. Its two graceful towers stand high above the city. The higher of the two contains the largest clock in the country and the famous bell Big Ben that strikes every quarter of the hour.

If now we walk along Whitehall, which often stands for the name of central Government, we will soon come to Trafalgar Square. It was so named in memory of the victory in the battle of Trafalgar. In the middle of Trafalgar Square stands Nelson's monument – a tall column with the figure of Nelson at its top. The column is guarded by four bronze lions.

The fine building facing the square is the National Gallery and adjoining it (but just round the corner) is the Portrait Gallery.

² **The Duke of Wellington** (1769–1852): a famous British general whose army defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815.

³ **Nelson, Horatio** (1758–1805): an English admiral who won the battle of Trafalgar (the Atlantic coast of Spain).

Off Whitehall in a small side-street Downing Street there is a quiet, unimpressive house – No. 10 – the official home of Prime Minister.

Not far away is the British Museum – the biggest Museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of different things (ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc.). The British Museum⁴ is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world.

In South Kensington there are several large museums. The Victoria and Albert Museum with a magnificent collection of fine and applied arts also includes a wide-ranging display of ceramics, metalwork and a selection of Constable's masterpieces⁵ which are well worth seeing. The Natural History Museum contains plants, animals and minerals. The Hall of Human Biology enables visitors to learn about their bodies and the way they work. Exhibits in the Science Museum display the discovery and development of such inventions as the steam engine, photography, glass-making, printing and atomic physics. There is a gallery where children can experiment with working models. The Museum of London in the City presents the biography of London, from the founding of London by Romans to the Greater London of today. Within a square kilometre or so in London's theatreland are over thirty theatres, showing a large range of old and modern plays. Smaller "fringe" theatres⁶ perform in clubs, pubs and at lunch time.

London is full of parks and green spaces. Hyde Park, or "the Park" as Londoners call it, originally a royal hunting forest, is the largest park in London. In summer the Serpentine canal which flows through the park is always full of swimmers, rowers and sunbathers. Just south of the Serpentine is Rotten Row, a fashionable spot for horse-riding, and in one corner, near Marble Arch is Speakers' Corner, where everyone can go and air their views to anyone who will listen. When you are walking along its shady avenues, sitting on the grass, admiring its beautiful flower-beds or watching swans and ducks floating on the ponds, it seems almost unbelievable that all around there is a large city with its heavy traffic and smoke.

Beyond Hyde Park lies another royal park, Kensington Gardens. Children gather by the statue of Peter Pan, or sail their model boats on the

⁴ In 1973 the library of the British Museum and four other biggest libraries were joined into one — the British Library which is the biggest national library in the United Kingdom and one of the biggest and best present-day libraries in the world.

⁵ **Constable, John** (1776–1837): a famous English painter.

⁶ **a "fringe" theatre** stages experimental theatrical plays performed by amateurs.

Round Pond. In the north of London is Regent's Park with a zoo and an open-air theatre. A trip along Regent's Canal in a waterbus gives a chance to see London Little Venice, a quiet countryside area for rich people only as the land here is very expensive.

Like many capital cities, London grew up along a major river. The Thames divides London sharply in two. Most of central London is on the north bank of the river. It is always interesting for tourists to take a trip along the Thames in a boat as it gives a striking panorama of London. The best way to see the city quickly is from the top of London red double-decker buses. The other quick and easy way of getting around London is by "tube" – the Underground railway.

London is an ancient city. But it is also a living city and like all living cities it is constantly developing.

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. circular – круглый, круговой
 - There is a circular railway running round Moscow.
2. historical – исторический (связанный с историей, имеющий отношение к истории)
 - historical novel, film; historical department.

historic – исторический (имеющий историческое значение, вошедший в историю)

 - 1812 was a historic year for Russian people.
3. masterpiece – шедевр
4. to adjoin – примыкать, граничить
5. to be famous for smth. – быть знаменитым ч-л.
6. to be founded (in some place) – быть основанным
7. to have (get, catch) a glimpse of – увидеть ч-л. мельком
8. to line a street with (trees, houses) – обсадить улицы деревьями; застроить домами
9. to exhibit (v., n) – выставять; экспонат
10. to face smth – быть обращенным к; выходить окнами на
11. to stand for smth. – обозначать
12. to strike / to surprise / to astonish / to puzzle – поражать, удивлять
 - Many things might strike us as unusual in a foreign country.

Note: **to be struck** means "to be filled suddenly with a strong feeling of surprise". **to astonish** is stronger in meaning than **to surprise**, e.g. I shouldn't be surprised if it rained. I'm not surprised at seeing you

here, I've been told about your arrival. I was astonished at seeing him so changed.

I was struck by his sudden death. **to puzzle** means "make a person think hard before finding an answer", e.g. His letter puzzled me. (= I didn't know why he had written it.)

13. to turn smth. into smth. – обращать ч-л. во ч-л., превращать

14. worth – ценность, стоящий

- It's a discovery of great worth.

worthy / unworthy – достойный, недостойный

- She is a very worthy woman.

to be worth smth./ to be worth doing smth./ to be worth while doing

smth.

- This picture is not worth the money you've paid for it.

- This cathedral is worth seeing. – It isn't worth while seeing this cathedral.

to be worthy of smth., smb.

- His behaviour is worthy of great praise.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Fill in a suitable word or phrase.

a) *historic or historical*:

1. Red Square is a ... spot: many ... events took place in it. 2. In his ... novels Walter Scott gave a wonderful description not only of ... events, but of whole ... epochs. 3. The ninth of May is one of our most important ... dates: we celebrate our ... victory in World War II. 4. There are many ... monuments in Moscow.

b) *surprise, astonish, strike, puzzle*:

1. I won't be ... if he gets a "five", he is a very bright boy. 2. We were ... by the contrasts between wealth and poverty in Delhi. 3. His question ... me. I didn't know how to answer it. 4. I was ... to meet him in town, I was sure he had not come back yet. 5. His cruelty ... us. We always thought that he was kind and sympathetic.

II. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Стоит посетить Музей науки в Лондоне и посмотреть, как дети занимаются моделированием. 2. Не стоит кататься сегодня по Темзе, ветер слишком сильный. 3. Подобно тому, как Вестминстер часто означает парламент Великобритании, так Сити – ее финансовый

центр. 4. Этот шедевр эпохи Ренессанса всегда привлекает посетителей музея. 5. Надпись на памятнике озадачила туристов: никто из них не сталкивался с древнеанглийским языком. 6. Мы удивились, когда узнали, что в Гайд-парке у Марбл-Арч любой человек может высказывать свои суждения по любому поводу, часто там можно услышать много чепухи. 7. Поверьте мне, этот шедевр достоин вашего внимания. 8. 1945 год – исторический год для России. 9. Из окна такси вы можете увидеть Лондон лишь мельком. Есть много других способов ознакомиться с его достопримечательностями: можно походить по городу пешком, можно отправиться в двухчасовую поездку на туристском автобусе, курсирующем по Лондону, можно посмотреть город с верхней площадки двухэтажного автобуса; кроме того, можно совершить речную поездку по Темзе или Большому каналу в Риджентс-Парк. 10. Если бы вы смогли пролететь над Москвой на вертолете, вы бы увидели, как изменилась и выросла наша столица: длинные, обсаженные деревьями проспекты пересекают город во всех направлениях, кварталы новых многоэтажных домов появились на окраинах города на месте старых деревянных домиков, темных от копоти и дыма. 11. В самом центре Сити, напротив главного банка Англии, стоит статуя Веллингтона – знаменитого английского генерала и государственного деятеля XIX века. 12. Мэлл (The Mall) – это широкий проспект, обсаженный деревьями, ведущий от Трафальгарской площади к Букингемскому дворцу – резиденции английских королей. Напротив дворца стоит огромный памятник со статуей Победы наверху. Этот памятник был воздвигнут (erect) в честь королевы Виктории, чье шестидесятичетырехлетнее царствование (reign) было самым продолжительным в истории (1837–1901). 13. Богатая коллекция произведений изобразительного и прикладного искусства привлекает посетителей этого музея. 14. С Воробьевых гор открывается удивительная панорама Москвы.

COMPREHENSION

1. Answer the following questions.

1. How does the East End differ from the West End?
2. What is the City?
3. Why is it better to start sightseeing from the Tower of London?
4. Who founded the Tower and when was it rebuilt? What was it used for?
5. What do you know about St. Paul's Cathedral?

6. What do you call the building in which the Houses of Parliament are situated? It is one building, why then do we say "The Houses of Parliament"?

7. What is Big Ben?

8. What is Whitehall and in which part of London is it situated?

9. What kind of museum is the British Museum?

10. What do you know about Hyde Park?

II. Write questions based on the text. Use in your questions the suggested word combinations.

1. to turn smth. into; 2. to be connected with; 3. the central banking institution; 4. to be full of; 5. Great Paul; 6. statesman; 7. the official home of the Prime Minister; 8. fine and applied arts; 9. the Science Museum; 10. theatreland; 11. to air one's views; 12. to gather by; 13. Regent's Park; 14. to grow up; 15. to give a panorama.

III. Search the text for the English equivalents of the words and phrases listed below. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. превратить маленькое кельтское поселение в крупный торговый город; 2. рукопись; 3. великолепное собрание произведений изобразительного и прикладного искусства; 4. дает возможность посетителям музея узнать о...; 5. совершить прогулку на речном трамвае по Темзе; открывается панорама города; 6. метро.

IV. Study the text and find the sentences where the words and phrases listed below are used. Translate the sentences into Russian.

mansion, to live from hand to mouth, conqueror, armour, specimen, bury, across the road, in memory of, column, guard, round the corner, float.

V. Make up a dialogue based on one of the paragraphs of the text. Speak for a Russian and an English student. Try and give an additional piece of information on the topic. Use the prompts given below.

Have you heard (about)...?; Do you happen to know...?; Have you got any idea?; Someone has told me that...; That's what I heard; I'm afraid I don't know much about...; I wonder if you remember...; Have I got it right?; Am I right to believe?; Absolutely; Exactly; That's very surprising!; That's amazing!

VI. a) Comment on the dialogue below.

A.: How can you be so stupid as to think that London is beautiful!

B.: Stupid! What nonsense! Of course it's beautiful. Look at all the parks and Buckingham Palace and all the churches.

A.: Rubbish! They're filthy and full of junk.

B.: For goodness sake, why don't you open your eyes? Walk around instead of just driving round in a taxi all day!

b) Make up similar dialogues on the sights of your native town. The following phrases might help you.

I don't agree at all.; You must be joking!; There's no evidence for that.; Oh, that's ridiculous!; Nonsense!; Rubbish!; I don't believe that at all.; You don't know what you're talking about.; You're completely wrong about that.

VII. Read the text. Retell it adding some more information about the sights of London.

The New Face of London

With the arrival of the new millennium London's face has changed. From now on, the UK's capital is going to be an even more exciting place to visit.

The observation wheel erected on the bank of the River Thames is more than double the height of Big Ben! It's called the London Eye and on a clear day you'll be able to see 7 countries from its top! The Wheel doesn't stop for passengers – instead they just walk into the large egg-shaped glass capsules while it is in motion. A full trip takes 30 minutes.

The Millennium Dome is probably the most ambitious of all millennium projects. It's the largest building of its kind in the world. It's over 50 metres high and over 300 metres in diameter. It's as high as Nelson's Column, could swallow 2 Wembley Stadiums, 3300 double-decker buses and still some spare room!

The Dome was designed by the architect Richard Rogers, who created the Pompidu Centre in Paris. There are 14 exhibition zones in the Dome, and each of them has something to amaze and educate everyone who visits it. In Home Planet zone, for example, you'll be able to go on a virtual trip through space.

The Millennium Bridge is a thin blade of steel with wooden decking, connecting the Tate Gallery of Modern Art on Bankside with the steps of St Paul's Cathedral. It's the first pedestrian-only bridge to be built across the Thames for more than 100 years.

TEXT 2.

NEW YORK

Although New York is not the capital of the United States (and not even of New York State), it is the biggest and most important city of the country. Situated at the mouth of the Hudson River, it has always been the gateway to the USA.

New York is many things to many people. It is the financial and media capital of the world. It is the headquarters of the United Nations. It's the centre of American cultural life. It's the national leader in fashion and entertainment.

The "Big Apple", as New York is nicknamed, is a city unlike any other. It has everything for everyone. It offers the best, the biggest and the brightest of everything. It is a place of excitement, beauty ... and contradictions.

New York is known as a "melting pot" or "salad bowl", because people of different races and nationalities make up its population of more than 7 million. More than 80 languages are spoken throughout the neighbourhoods and streets of the city.

New York extends 36 miles from north to south. There are 5 boroughs in New York – Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Staten Island. Brooklyn alone has so many people that if it were a separate city, it would be the fourth largest in the United States.

Manhattan, the center of New York, is located on a granite island just 13 miles long and 2 miles wide. It is the center of American finance, advertising, art, theater, publishing, fashion – and much more. Manhattan is divided into the East Side and the West Side. The dividing line is Fifth Avenue – the most famous shopping centre. Manhattan is also divided into Lower (Downtown), Midtown and Upper (Uptown) Manhattan.

The Dutch were the first to settle Manhattan. They bought Manhattan from the Indians, for the ridiculously low price of 24 dollars worth of beads and trinkets and in 1613 founded a city there and gave the name "New Amsterdam".

To protect themselves from attacks, they built a sturdy wooden wall. Although it's now long gone, this wall gave its name to a street in Lower Manhattan and the street, in turn, became synonymous with American capitalism. The street, of course, is Wall Street. The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange are both in the Wall Street area. So are many stock brokers, investment banks and other banks, and headquarters of many large corporations.

After the English had taken over the city in 1626 it was renamed New York. During the War of Independence New York was an important

political center, and for five years from 1785 till 1790, the capital of the USA. Since the end of the 19th century the city began to develop at break-neck speed.

In 1902 New York's first skyscraper, the Flatiron Building, was put up. It was twenty stories high. The United Nations Building was the first glass curtain wall skyscraper. Nowadays there are lots of skyscrapers soaring high over the city. One of them is the Empire State Building, 102 stories high. If you want to have a good view of New York City you can do it from the top of this most famous of the skyscrapers. Today more than 16,000 people work in the building, and more than 2,500 000 people a year visit the 86th and 102d floor observation decks. At night the top 30 stories are illuminated with colours appropriate to the season: red and green for Christmas, orange and brown for Halloween. It has become a symbol of New York.

Rockefeller Center, built in the 1930s, is the world's largest privately owned business and entertainment center. It is a city-within-a-city. Rockefeller Centre consists of 19 skyscrapers. It houses all kinds of offices, enterprises, banks, theatres, music halls, restaurants, shops, etc. All parts of the complex are linked by underground passageways.

Times Square, that is actually a triangle, was named after the New York Times, which for years had its headquarters there. Times Square is the place of the noisiest New Year celebrations and the beginning of the theater district – the area where Broadway plays are performed. Broadway has long been the hub of theater world in the United States. It is known as “The Great White Way” because of the electric signs which turn day into night. But away from the bright lights of Broadway are many smaller theatres. Their plays are called “off-Broadway” and “off-off-Broadway” and they are often more unusual than the Broadway shows.

The Metropolitan Opera at Lincoln Centre (the Met) is known throughout the world. International stars sing here from September until April. The Carnegie Hall is the city's most popular concert hall. It was opened in 1891 with a concert conducted by P.I.Tchaikovsky.

The value of land in Manhattan has turned the island into a sea of concrete. Fortunately for New York's residents, there is one major exception: Central Park. This huge park in the middle of the city was designed in the 1850s as a rural paradise within an urban area. Attractions in the park include gardens, a zoo, a skating rink, and old-fashioned carousel, a lake, and an outdoor theater, where events are held each summer.

The part of Fifth Avenue along Central Park's east side had so many museums with wonderful art collections that it's called “Museum Mile”.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, with huge collections of art from around the world, may be the most important museum in the United States. Then there is the Museum of Modern Art, the “Moma”, which houses wonderful collections of modern art and photography. The Guggenheim Museum of Modern Art contains an impressive collection of modern artists ranging from impressionists to abstractionists. The unusual circular building of the museum also contributes to its appeal.

In Manhattan at Broadway and 116 Street is the campus of Columbia University, the biggest educational establishment in New York, and near it are houses of Harlem, a largely black neighborhood, now a center for black culture.

Park Avenue represents luxury and fashion because of its large expensive apartment houses. Madison Avenue is known as the centre of advertising industry.

New York is carefully planned. The city has been built rectangularly. Avenues, except Broadway, run north and south, streets run east and west. Only Broadway runs diagonally across the city. The Americans have called the New York streets by ordinal numbers or letters of the alphabet, e.g. Second Street, Fifth Avenue, Avenue A, etc.

COMPREHENSION

I. Find the sentences in the text where the following words are used and translate them.

Borough, finance, advertising, concrete, paradise, carousel, rectangularly, diagonally, unlike, hub, soaring, contribute

II. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases.

Издательское дело, заселять, фондовая биржа, биржевой маклер, инвестиционный банк, штаб-квартира, смехотворно низкая цена, за безделушки стоимостью в 24\$, с головокружительной скоростью, небоскреб, развлечение, цена земли, смотровая площадка

III. What do you associate with the following words and dates?

Hudson River, United Nations, “Big Apple”, “melting pot”, Manhattan, Fifth Avenue, 1613, Wall Street, Rockefeller Center, Times Square, 1626, “The Great White Way”, 1902, Park Avenue, Madison Avenue, Harlem, the “Moma”, Carnegie Hall, Central Park, “Museum Mile”

TEXT 3.

BARNAUL

Barnaul is a city and the administrative center of Altai Krai. It stands on the left side of the great Siberian river Ob. Barnaul is a city blending the old and the new. Its location, history, culture, entertainment, educational and athletic facilities make it unique to the country and to the world. Its main industries are machine building, engineering, chemistry and many others. Its numerous huge and small plants produce engines and boilers, machines and tools, chemical and textile goods, furniture, beer and cheeses and other big and small items.

In 1727 the Russian manufacturer Akinfy Demidov selected a picturesque wooded site in the mouth of the Barnaul river to build a copper smelting works. The city was founded in 1730 as a centre of mining industry and grew so rapidly that it soon became an important industrial and trading centre. In 1771 it got the city status. For many years Barnaul was a town of wooden structures, but later brick buildings widely spread.

Now it is a well-planned modern city. The main business street of the city is Leninsky Prospect, which runs southwest from the Ob River through the center of the city. In recent years, a number of new high-end shopping centers have appeared to meet demand for products desired by the city's nouveau riche. Another industry quickly changing the face of Barnaul's downtown area is the restaurant industry: while choices had been extremely limited until recently, a growing number of establishments catering to people of differing income levels are becoming more common, coinciding with the upturn in the region's economy.

The picturesque suburbs of Barnaul with the green belt of the pine forest, the tiny weekend cottages and the majestic Ob river offer wonderful facilities for sports and leisure time activities.

The cultural life of Barnaul is also rich. There are the Drama Theatre, the Musical Comedy Theatre, the Puppet Theatre, the Young Spectators Theatre, the Altai Youth Theater, and the Philharmonic Society in the city. Every night they open their doors to lovers of drama, musical comedy, classical and pop music and dance. The citizens are proud of the Palace of Entertainment and Sports. The museum of regional studies is the oldest in Siberia. The pride of the city is a fine arts gallery which houses quite a few masterpieces of old and modern artists.

The monuments of the city are its history alive. The grey granite pillar in the center of Demidov Square was erected for the centenary of mining industry in Altai. The eternal fire was lit in memory of those who perished in the October revolution and Civil war. The impressive memorial on Victory Square is dedicated to the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War. War veter-

ans come here on the V-day and newlyweds lay flowers at the foot of the monument on their wedding day.

Barnaul is also a big research centre. There are six higher educational institutions, dozens of colleges and secondary schools in the city. The oldest higher schools are Altai State Technical University, Altai State Pedagogical Academy, Altai State Medical University and Altai State Agrarian University; the youngest are Altai State Academy of Culture and Arts and Altai State University. The higher educational institutions train teachers and doctors, engineers and economists, lawyers and social workers and other specialists for industry, business and agriculture.

Barnaul is worth seeing. The historic downtown area with its wooden houses decorated with quaint wood carving, the blue-domed cathedral, the small cozy shops and cafes attract lots of tourists. Today Barnaul is growing and becoming more and more beautiful.

COMPREHENSION

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What makes Barnaul unique to the country and to the world?
 2. When and how did the city start?
 3. Who was it founded by?
 4. What are the main industries of Barnaul and what do they produce?
 5. How many higher educational institutions are there in Barnaul and what specialists do they train?
 6. How many theatres are there in Barnaul?
 7. What museums do we have in Barnaul?
 8. What are the most significant monuments of the city? What historical events do they speak of?
 9. What places of Barnaul are worth seeing?
 10. What are the suburbs of the city like?
 11. What do you like and what do you dislike about your city?
- What must be done to make it more livable?

II. Name all the facilities which your town has. What facilities would your ideal town have? Name the three most important facilities for you.

III. Work out a guided tour for a foreign delegation visiting Barnaul.

The delegation will stay in the city only for a day and you can't show them everything. From the following list select ten places that you think the delegation should see and place them in order of importance. Give reasons

for the choice and the order of places in your list. Make use of the following phrases:

- First of all ...
- Then I'll take them to ...
- If they are interested in ...
- I'll take them to ...
- They must see ... by all means, because ...
- From there we will take a bus (a tram) to ...
- No visitors leave our city without seeing ..., so I'll take them

there.

- I think, ... is also worth seeing.
- And last, but not least ...

the City Hall, a souvenirs shop, the Drama theatre, the concert hall, the river port, a swimming pool, a park, the suburbs of the city, the railway station, the Pokrovsky Cathedral, the war memorial, Lenin Street, Soviet Square, the market place, the Museum of Regional Studies, the fine arts gallery, the spire in October Square

TEXT 4.

CORK

Look at this description of Cork, one of Ireland's main towns.

Cork city is the major metropolis of the south; indeed with a population of about 135,000 it is the second largest city in the Republic. The main business and shopping centre of the town lies on the island created by two channels of the River Lee, with most places within walking distance of the centre. (The buses tend to be overcrowded and the one-way traffic system is extremely complicated.) In the hilly area of the city is the famous Shandon Steeple, the bell tower of St Anne's Church, built on the site of a church destroyed when the city was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough. Back across the River Lee lies the city's cathedral, an imposing 19th century building in the French Gothic style. Cork has two markets. Neither caters specifically for tourists but those who enjoy the atmosphere of a real working market will appreciate their charm. The Crawford Art Gallery is well worth a visit. It regularly mounts adventurous exhibitions by contemporary artists. The fashionable residential districts of Cork city overlook the harbour. There are other residential areas on the outskirts.

COMPREHENSION

I. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Where is Cork?
2. Where is the shopping and business centre of Cork?

3. What is Cork's traffic system like?
4. What is special about the site of St Anne's Church?
5. In what style is the architecture of Cork Cathedral?
6. Can you buy souvenirs at the markets?
7. Is the Crawford Gallery worth visiting and why?
8. Where do Cork people live?

II. The description of Cork comes from a guidebook for tourists.
Write sentences about a town of your choice, using the following expressions from the text.

in the Victorian/Georgian/Classical/Baroque/French Gothic style	
built on the site	cater for
tend to be	to overlook
well worth a visit/visiting	those who enjoy
on the outskirts	to mount an exhibition
to appreciate the charm	the second/third/fourth ...est
the main ... area of the town lies	within walking distance of

DIALOGUES

SIGHTSEEING

Read the following dialogue and practise similar conversations on your native town.

- Is it possible to see anything of London in one or two days?
- Well, yes, but of course, not half enough.
- What do you think I ought to see first?
- Well, if you are interested in churches and historic places you should go to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's and the Tower. Do you like art galleries?
- Rather!
- Then why not go to the National Gallery and the Tate?
- I'm told one ought to see the British Museum. Do you think I'll have time for that?
- Well, you might, but if I were you, I'd leave that for some other day. You could spend a whole day there. It's much too big to be seen in an hour or so.
- I suppose it is. What about going to the Zoo?

– That's not a bad idea. You could spend a couple of hours there comfortably, or even a whole afternoon, watching the wild animals, birds and reptiles. You could have tea there too.

– I'll do that, then. How do I get there?

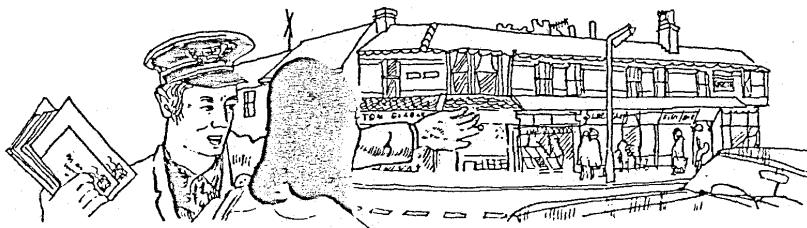
– Let me see. I think your best way from here is to walk across Regent's park.

– Is it much of a walk?

– Oh, no, a quarter of an hour or so, but, if you are in a hurry, why not take a taxi?

– I think I will. Ah, here's one coming. Taxi! The Zoo, please.

ASKING THE WAY



**Study the following ways of asking for and giving directions.
Translate the phrases and learn them by heart.**

Asking for directions

The best way to start asking for directions is to excuse and ask a polite question beginning with *Excuse me ...* ; *Could / would / will you tell me ...* ; *Will you please ...*

- Excuse me, I've lost my way ... (=to be / to get lost)
- I'm trying to go to ...
- Which/What is the right (best, shortest, quickest) way to ... from ...?
- Is it the right way to ...?
- Please show / tell me the way to ...
- Will you please direct me to ...?
- What direction should I go in to get to ...? / Which way to ...?
- Could you tell me how to get to ...?
- Could you tell me the way to ...?
- Would you tell me where the nearest (*post office*) is?
- How do / can I get to ... / there?

- Am I on the right road?
- How far is it to ...?
- Is it possible to walk there?
- Is it much of a walk?
- Where is the nearest bus stop?
- Is there a bus from here to ...?
- Does this bus go to ...?
- Can I get there by ... (bus)?

Giving directions

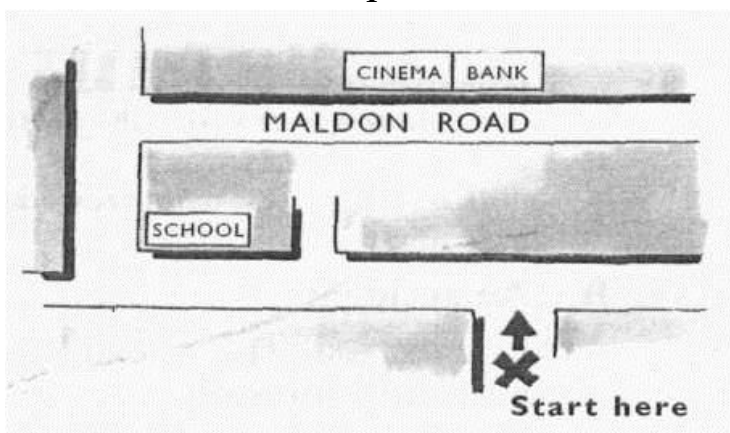
- Go / walk right to the end of the street, then turn left / right ...
- Go / walk a block (two blocks) up / down the street and then turn to ...
- Go along here...
- Go straight ahead / on till you come to the traffic lights,
then ...
- Straight on and the second turning to the right ...
- Go as far as the bank (the post office, etc.).
- Take the first / second turning to the left / right (on your left / right).
- Turn left / right (take a left (US)) at the traffic lights.
- Turn (left / right) into / off the main road.
- Follow the main road.
- Cross the street (to the other side of the street) / the bridge / the square.
- You are going in the opposite direction.
- Keep going.
- It's just around the corner.
- It's over there.
- It's right across the street.
- It's a two minute walk. / It's 5 minutes' walk.
- It's a two minute bus ride from here.
- No buses go there.
- It's about 20 minutes on foot or 5 minutes on the underground.
- It's far / a long way from here.
- It's a long (short) way to ... from here.
- It's a long distance off.
- It's quite a distance from here.
- I know a short cut to town through the back streets.
- To get (to) ... from ... you should ...
- What can I do for you?

- Now, where is it you want to go?
- Be careful, the traffic keeps to the left in this country.
- Look out! It isn't safe to cross here.
- Be sure not to cross the street (square, etc.).
- One can never be too careful.
- Wait for the break in the traffic.
- Don't cross the street when the traffic light has changed to red.
- Take the street car, get off at the second stop and change to the subway.
- Take the number 60 bus and get off at the second / third stop.
- Take the number 3 bus, then change to the number 107 bus.

Note: bus numbers such as 15 and 93 are pronounced as "fifteen" and "ninety-three". Larger numbers such as 143 are pronounced as "one-four-three".

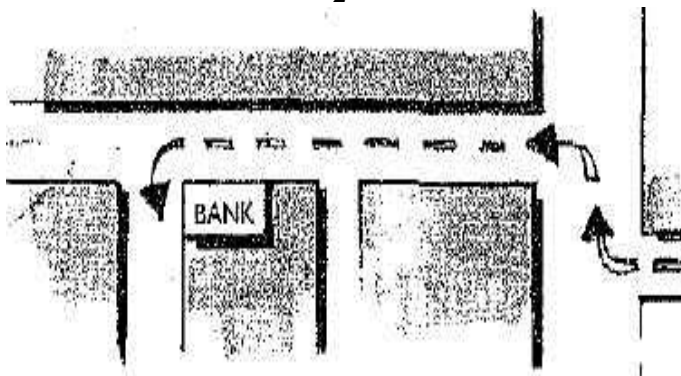
Complete the texts for directions to the bank using the map to help you.

1



Go _____ and _____ at the junction. Then you _____ and _____ right when you _____ the _____. Then _____ again _____ Road, and the bank is _____ just _____ cinema.

2



Go _____ here, _____ right _____ the main road, then
_____ the first _____ on your _____. Keep _____,
and then _____ left again when you _____ to the bank.

1

A: Excuse me, could you direct me to the nearest post office?

B: Yes, it's to the right, just around the corner.

2

A: Excuse me, is this the right way to the Science Museum?

B: I'm sorry, I don't know.

3

A: Excuse me, I'm a newcomer here and I've lost my way. Could you tell me how to get to Grand Central Station?

B: Yes. Go straight ahead till you come to the traffic lights, turn left there and go up 4th Avenue.

4

A: Pardon me, could you tell me the way to the nearest restaurant?

B: Yes, take the second turning to the left, go straight on two blocks, then turn left and there you are.

A: Thank you very much.

5

A: Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the Air Terminal?

B: Go down Sixth Street and turn right at the traffic lights.

A: Is it far?

B: Yes. But you may save the time if you go across the park to the Northern Gate. It'll be a ten minute walk.

6

A: Pardon me. Could you tell me where Park Drive is?

B: Oh, it's quite close. Just cross the bridge and turn left.

A: Across the bridge and then left?

B: That's right. It's a five minute walk.

7

A: Excuse me. Can you tell me where South Street is, please?

B: Take the second on the left and then ask again.

A: Is it far?

B: No it's only about five minutes' walk.

A: Many thanks.

B: Not at all.

8

A: Excuse me, please. Could you tell me the way to the station?

B: Turn round and turn left at the traffic lights.

A: Will it take me long to get there?

B: No, it's no distance at all.

A: Thank you.

B: That's OK.

9

A: Excuse me, but I'm trying to find the Town Hall.

B: Take the third on the right and go straight on.

A: Should I take a bus?

B: No, you can walk it in under five minutes.

A: Thank you very much indeed.

B: That's quite all right.

10

A: Excuse me, please. Could you tell me how to get to the town centre?
B: First right, second left. You can't miss it.

A: Is it too far to walk?

B: No, it's just a block up the street.

A: Thanks very much.

B: It's a pleasure.

11

A: Excuse me! Could you help me?

B: Yes?

A: I need to get to Manhattan. Which is the right terminal?

B: The East Side terminal. There's a bus running from there every half an hour.

A: How do I get there?

B: Turn round the corner and go straight ahead. You can't miss the stop.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: You are welcome.

12

A: Excuse me! Do you happen to know, which bus will take me to Maple Street in Manhattan? I'm a stranger here.

B: Maple Street ... I'm not sure I know it.

A: That's where the Mayflower Hotel is.

B: Oh, I see. Take the number 10 bus and get off at Market Street.

A: Thank you very much.

B: My pleasure.

13

A: I beg your pardon.

B: What is it?

A: What's the way to the Mayflower Hotel, please?

B: Mayflower Hotel? It's at the corner of Maple Street and Sixth.

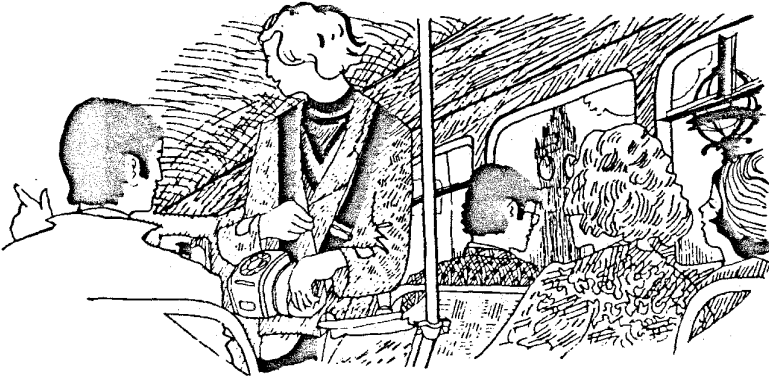
A: Is it far?

B: No, it isn't. It's a five minute walk. Walk three blocks, then turn right. Go as far as the traffic lights and cross the street. It will be on the left.

A: Thank you.

B: Any time.

ON A BUS



1

A: Does this bus go to the station?

B: No, you'll have to get off at the bank, and take a 192.

A: Can you tell me where to get off?

B: It's the next stop but one. (two stops from here)

2

A: Am I OK for St Mary's Church?

B: No, we only go as far as the park, but you can walk from there.

A: How much further is it?

B: It's quite a way yet, but I'll tell you in good time.

3

A: Do you go to the sea front?

B: No, you're going the wrong way. You want a 143 from the church.

A: Have we got much further to go?

B: It's the next stop.

4

A: Is this the right bus for the Town Hall?

B: No, you should have caught a 12. Jump out at the bridge and get one there.

A: Could you tell me when we get there?

B: It's three stops after this one.

5

A: Excuse me. Will this bus take us to the National Bank?

B: No, it won't. You'll have to change to number 7.

A: Where can I do that?

B: Get off at the next stop and cross the street, You'll see the stop.

The number 7 bus will take you just as far as the National Bank.

A: Thanks a lot.

Note the following phrases and set expressions that you might need when you go by bus and metro:

1. to give up one's seat to elderly people – уступать место пожилым людям
2. to miss a stop – проехать свою остановку
3. request stop – остановка по требованию
4. to put down at ... – высадить на (остановке)
5. The bus is full / packed / overcrowded. – Автобус переполнен.
6. What's the fare (to...)? – Сколько стоит проезд (до...)?
7. How many stops until...? – Сколько остановок до...?
8. Please tell me when my stop is coming. – Предупредите, когда мне выходить.
9. Where do I transfer? – Где мне делать пересадку?
10. You should change (to the underground) / (the tram for a bus) at the next stop. – Вам нужно пересесть (на метро) / (с трамвая на автобус) на следующей остановке.
11. This bus runs from ... to ... – Этот автобус ходит от ... до ...
12. metro / underground / tube (UK) / subway (US) – метро
13. token – жетон
14. to get through the turnstile – пройти через турникет
15. (up / down) escalator – эскалатор
16. What line should I take? – По какой линии мне ехать?
17. You should take the blue line up to "Mitino" station. – Вам нужно ехать по синей линии до станции «Митино».
18. circle line – кольцевая линия

DRILLS

I. Complete the missing parts of the sentences. Use the model.

STUDENT A: Does the 19 go to Terminus Road?

STUDENT B: Terminus Road? No, it only goes as far as the church!

You want a 91!

1.A.....21.....the post office?

B.....the river.....12.

2.A.....152.....the clock tower?

B.....Duke Street.....251.
 3.A.....14.....Scampton?
 B.....Waddington.....41.
 4.A.....68.....the university?
 B.....the Odeon.....86.
 5.A.....72.....the technical college?
 B.....the castle.....27.

II. Respond to A's statements using the phrase 'shouldn't have' plus the past participle. Use the model.

STUDENT A: I took the 61!

STUDENT B: You shouldn't have taken the 61! That was a mistake.

1.A. I got out at the park.

B.....

2.A. I caught a Red Arrow.

B.....

3.A. I came early.

B.....

4.A. I asked for the station.

B.....

5.A. I bought a return ticket.

B.....

III. Respond to A's statements using the phrase "should have" plus the past participle. Use the model.

STUDENT A: I didn't go by bus!

STUDENT B: That was wrong. You should have gone by bus!

1.A. I didn't remember the number.

B.....

2.A. I didn't bring my season ticket.

B.....

3.A. I didn't ring the bell.

B.....

4.A. I didn't have any change.

B.....

5.A. I didn't get a return.

B.....

TAKING A TAXI

1

A: The American Embassy, please. I have to be there by 11.10.

B: I can't promise, but I'll do my best.

B: You're just in time. £ 6.30, please.

A: Thanks a lot. Here's £7. You can keep the change.

2

A: Do you think you can get me to Victoria by half past?

B: We should be OK if the lights are with us.

B: You've still got five minutes to spare. £6.40, please.

A: Thanks very much indeed. Here's £10, give me £3, please.

3

A: Piccadilly, please. I have an appointment at 10.30.

B: I think we can make it (get there in time) if we get a move on.
(hurry)

B: Here we are, sir. £6.35, please.

A: Many thanks. Let's call it £7.

4

A: Paddington, please. I want to catch the 11.15.

B: We'll be all right if there are no hold-ups. (delays)

B: This is it, sir. £6.50, please.

A: Thank you. Here's the fare, and this is for you.

Note the following phrases and set expressions that you might need when you want to take a taxi:

1. to thumb a lift – «голосовать» на дороге; доехать на попутной машине

e.g. We thumbed a lift to Manchester for the weekend.

2. Is this cab free? / Are you free? – Вы свободны? (обращение к водителю такси)

3. How much is it per hour / kilometer? – Сколько стоит час / километр?

4. How much (do I owe you)? – Сколько с меня?
5. Take me to (this address). – Отвезите меня (по этому адресу).
6. Please, drop me at the corner. – Высадите меня на углу.

DRILLS

Complete the missing parts of the sentences. Use the model.

STUDENT A: Do you think you can get me to Victoria by half past?

STUDENT B: We should make it if the lights are green!

1. A.....the station by half past?

B.....if the lights are with us.

2. A.....the Hilton Hotel by eleven?

B.....if the traffic's not too heavy.

3. A.....Waterloo by twenty-five past?

B.....unless we get held up.

4. A.....the French Embassy by 2.15?

B.....unless the lights are against us.

5. A.....this address by ten to?

B.....unless we get caught in the rush hour.

Translate into English and reproduce the following dialogues.

1

– Извините, сэр, боюсь, что я заблудилась. Вы не можете мне помочь?

– Куда вам надо пройти?

– В гостиницу «Минск».

– Это в пяти минутах отсюда. Идите по этой улице до светофора. Вы видите его?

– Да.

– Затем поверните налево у светофора, пройдите три квартала и вы увидите гостиницу «Минск».

– Спасибо.

2

– Простите, как доехать до центрального универсама?

– Садитесь на автобус 84 и езжайте до остановки «Центральный универсам». У вас уйдет около двадцати минут, чтобы доехать туда. Попросите кого-нибудь сказать вам, где выйти.

– Спасибо.

– Не за что.

3

- Простите, этот автобус идет к Трафальгарской площади?
- Нет. Этот автобус не идет туда. Вам нужно будет пересесть на двенадцатый автобус на остановке «Марбл Арч».
- Спасибо.
- Пожалуйста.

4

- Простите, я нездешний. Не подскажите, доеду ли я на этом автобусе до вокзала?
- Нет. Вам лучше сесть на 20-й номер. Ваша остановка через одну.
- А как мне дойти до вокзала от остановки?
- Перейдите улицу, поверните направо и идите прямо 3 квартала. И вы на месте.
- Огромное спасибо.
- Не за что.

5

- Идет ли отсюда автобус до Гайд-Парка?
- Да, это автобус номер 5, но вы можете дойти туда пешком и сэкономить время и деньги.
- А это далеко?
- Совсем нет. Сверните во вторую улицу направо и идите прямо.
- Спасибо.
- Пожалуйста.

6

- Простите, не могли бы вы сказать, как пройти к ближайшему почтовому отделению?
- Это совсем близко. Идите вниз по этой улице, сверните во второй переулок. Там вы увидите четырехэтажное здание почты.
- Спасибо за помощь.
- Не за что.

7

- Как до тебя лучше всего добраться?
- Садись на метро, сойди на станции Автозаводская. На улице поверни направо и пройди пешком два квартала.

8

- Далеко до стадиона?
- Туда добрый час ходьбы.
- Далековато. Не лучше ли взять такси?

9

- Мне пора, дорога на трамвае занимает очень много времени.
-
- Зачем же на трамвае, когда можно на автобусе?
- Автобусы всегда переполнены, особенно в час-пик.

10

- Простите, как пройти до Mayflower hotel?
-
- находится на углу Maple Street и Шестой улицы.
-
- то далеко?
- Нет, 5 минут пешком. Пройдите 2 квартала, перейдите улицу.
- Слева Вы увидите гостиницу.

11

- В какую сторону ехать до России?
- Я как раз еду в центр, могу подвезти.
- Это было бы просто замечательно.

12

- Извините, я правильно иду на Красную площадь?
- К сожалению, не могу Вам ничем помочь. Я сам здесь в первый раз.

13

- Мне нужно на Washington avenue. Туда можно добраться автобусом?
- Да, можете садиться на любой автобус кроме №23, он поворачивает на Richmond Street.
- Как часто ходят автобусы?
- Каждые 10 минут. Расписание висит вон там.

14

- Добрый день. Не могли бы Вы мне подсказать, как добраться до Brooklyn College?
- Садитесь на 7-й автобус, сойдите на Times Square и там пересядьте на 25-й. Последняя остановка - Ваша.
- А оттуда можно дойти пешком?
- Да.
- Спасибо за помощь!

15

- Сколько стоит проезд?
 - 50 центов.
 - У меня долларовая банкнота.
 - Принимается только сумма (монеты) без сдачи или жетоны.
- Пожалуйста, пройдите дальше в салон. Дайте выйти пассажирам.
- Я боюсь проехать библиотеку на Washington Avenue.
 - Хорошо, я скажу, когда Вам выходить.

16

- Боюсь, мы заблудились.
 - Нам лучше спросить дорогу.
 - Ладно, сделаем это на ближайшей заправке.
- На заправке:*
- Как добраться до York Village?
 - Вы двигаетесь на запад, а нужно ехать на восток.
 - Нам нужно развернуться?
 - Да, и ехать прямо. Потом поверните направо на светофоре и следуйте по Tree Lane миль 15.
 - Большое спасибо.

17

Том не может найти дорогу к дому Эдварда. Эдвард по телефону объясняет, как до него добраться.

– Привет, Том. Где ты находишься? На углу Taylor Avenue и Duke Street? Жди там, я подъеду через 5 минут.

– Это совсем не обязательно, просто расскажи, как до тебя добраться. Я сам найду дорогу.

– Хорошо. Поезжай на север по Duke Street до Shore Drive. Там увидишь большой супермаркет, его трудно не заметить. Поверни налево, продолжай ехать по Stevenson Avenue до Fourth Street. Поверни направо и двигайся до середины квартала. Я буду ждать тебя у входа.

18

На стоянке такси:

– Вы свободны?

– Да. Куда едем?

– Отвезите, меня, пожалуйста, по этому адресу: Chestnut Street, 14... Кстати,

сколько это примерно будет стоить?

– В машине установлен счетчик, стоимость проезда \$5 за милю.

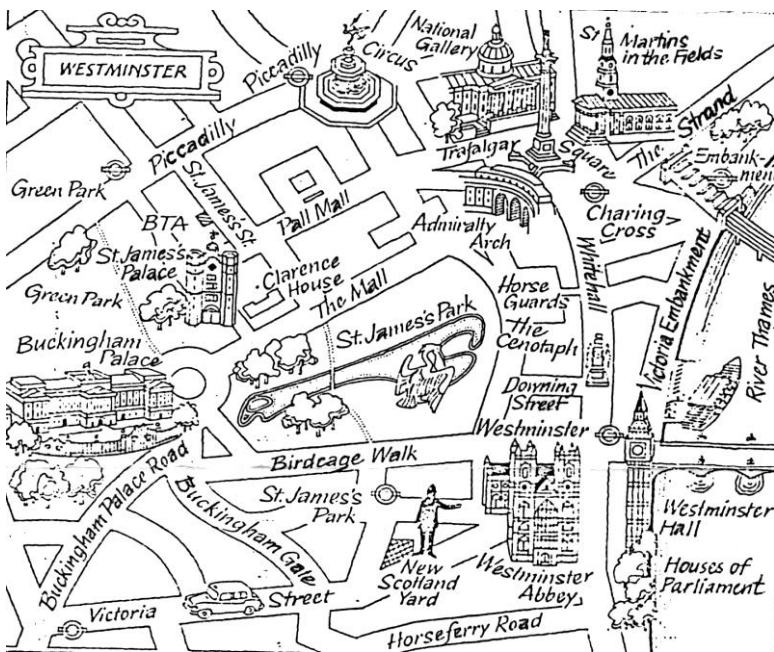
– Пожалуйста, посадите меня вот здесь на углу. Сколько с меня?

– \$16.80.

– Спасибо! Сдачу оставьте себе.

ROLE PLAY

I. You are a tourist in London. Plan a morning's sightseeing in Westminster. Using the plan of Westminster and the information given below ask a receptionist at your hotel how to get to the places you wish to visit.



Buckingham Palace: Residence of the monarch. Changing of the guard at 11.30. Not open to public.

Downing Street: No 10 is the home of the Prime Minister. Not open to the public.

Houses of Parliament: Open to visitors on days when parliament is not sitting.

Horse Guards: Changing of the guard at 11.00 (10.00 on Sat).

The Mall: Wide avenue connecting Buckingham Palace with Trafalgar Sq.

National Gallery: Enormous collection of European paintings. Café.

Nelson's Column: In Trafalgar Sq. Surrounded by pigeons and tourists.

New Scotland Yard: Headquarters of Metropolitan Police. Not open to public.

St. James's Palace: Sentries in uniform. Not open to public.

St. James's Park: Pretty place for picnic. Lake with pelicans, ducks and birds.

Westminster Abbey: English kings and queens crowned here since 1066 and many buried here. Go early before the crowds.

Westminster Hall: Built 1097. Impressive building with wooden roof.

Whitehall: Wide street lined with government departments.

There are plenty of restaurants and pubs around Charing Cross and in Victoria Street.

II. Using the plan of Green Hill Town ask for directions and give them.

Situation 1. You are on the number 3 bus (B). You want to get to the National Bank. Ask the driver or fellow passenger to show you how to get there.

Situation 2. Ask to direct you from the Queen's Gallery (C) to the Concert Hall.

Situation 3. Ask to direct you from the parking lot (A) to any of the indicated places: a telephone booth, the supermarket, the Queen's Picture Gallery, the post office, the nearest café and the following addresses: 312 W. 7th Street; 433 E. Maple Street.

III. Work in pairs. In the plan of your city find the place where you are at the present moment. Ask your partner to direct you to the place you need.

