

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**  
**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение**  
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# **ГОРОД**

**Учебно-методические материалы  
по английскому языку для бакалавриата**

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Настоящие учебно-методические материалы предназначены для изучающих английский язык как второй иностранный на II курсе бакалавриата и имеющих определенные навыки и умения устной и письменной речи. Данная разработка содержит подборку материалов и лексико-грамматические упражнения по теме «Город», способствующих расширению активного словаря и дальнейшей автоматизации в речи студентов необходимых для данной темы лексических единиц и разговорных клише. Пособие может быть использовано для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

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## **A Glimpse of London**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world with the population of about 11 million people. It is situated on both sides of the Thames and stretches for nearly 30 miles from east to west and for nearly 30 miles from north to south.

London is a very old city. It is more than 20 centuries old. The history of London goes back to Roman times. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The heart of London is the City – its commercial and business centre. The Stock Exchange, The Royal Exchange, and the Bank of England are all there. The centre of the country's judicial system – the Old Bailey is also in the City. Few people live in the City, but over a million come to work here. At night the district is practically deserted. In keeping with tradition no reigning monarch may enter the City without the permission of the Lord Mayor, whose functions are mainly ceremonial nowadays.

Two famous historic buildings are located in the City – the Tower of London and St Paul's Cathedral. The Tower of London was built in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Now it is a museum of armour and also the place where Crown Jewels are kept.

A twenty minutes' walk from the Tower will take you to another historic building – St Paul's Cathedral. It was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren. Wellington, Nelson and other great men of England are buried in the Cathedral.

Westminster is the centre of government and justice. Here we can see the Houses of Parliament with the famous clock "Big Ben" on one of the towers. All government offices are in Whitehall. The official residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. The residence of the Prime Minister is at 10 Downing Street.

Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey. From Norman times British monarchs have been crowned here and since the 13<sup>th</sup> century they have been buried here. Westminster Abbey has its world famed Poets' Corner with memorials to Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, the Bronte sisters, Dickens etc. Only a few, however, are actually buried there.

The West End is the name given to the area of Central London north from The Mall to Oxford Street. It includes Trafalgar Square, the main shopping areas of Oxford Street, Regent Street and Bond Street, and the entertainment centres of Soho, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square, and Shaftsbury Avenue. Its name is associated with glamour and bright lights.

Trafalgar Square was built early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar, Admiral Lord Nelson's statue stands on the top of the column in the middle of Trafalgar Square. The statue is about 170 feet high so as to allow him a view of the sea. The column stands in the geographical centre of the city. The square makes a good place for people to meet – marchers unite for protest meetings, at Christmas time carol singers gather round a huge Christmas tree which is sent to Britain from Norway every year. Behind Nelson's column is the National Gallery, an art gallery in which you can find many old masters. Not far from the National Gallery is the British Museum. It contains a priceless collection of different things (ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc.). The British Museum is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world. Most of London's big department stores are in Oxford Street and Regent Street. Piccadilly Circus is the centre of nightlife in the West End. To the north of Piccadilly Circus is Soho, which has been the foreign quarter of London since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Now it has restaurants offering food from a variety of different countries, as well as "adult" entertainment.

London is famous for its live theatre, and there are over thirty theatres within a square mile. Naturally, there is a great variety of shows to choose from: opera, musicals, drama and so on. If you want to know what is on in London, the best place to look is in a newspaper.

The East End is an industrial district of London. It is especially famous as the centre of the clothing industry. The Port of London is also in the East End.

London is a big metropolis. People either take the tube (the Underground) or the double-decker to get around. Only one quarter of the mileage of the Underground is actually underground. The rest is on the surface. To the stranger, and even to many Londoners, the tube network is most confusing. Even with a map it is difficult to navigate.

## *Notes*

to commemorate – to preserve in memory;

carol – a Christmas hymn;

to be on – to be presented on stage;

the tube – the Underground railway;

double-decker – a bus with two decks;

mileage – distance, measured in miles;

a pedestrian – a person walking in a street.

### **Agree or disagree with the following statements:**

1. The population of London is about 10 million people.
2. London is quite a modern city.
3. The history of London goes back to Greek times.
4. The Bank of England and the Royal Exchange are associated with the East End.
5. St Paul's Cathedral, Ch. Wren's masterpiece, was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
6. Westminster Palace is famous for its Poets' Corner.
7. Westminster Abbey is the seat of the British Parliament.
8. Whitehall is the residence of the Queen.
9. Trafalgar Square is situated in the East End.
10. Napoleon's statue stands on the top of the column in the middle of Trafalgar Square, as Nelson in the Battle of Trafalgar defeated him.

## **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR PRACTICE**

### **I. Pronounce the following words and word combinations:**

The Houses of Parliament

Shakespeare

The Thames

Lord Mayor

Westminster Abbey

Leicester Square

Whitehall

mileage

Trafalgar Square

Chaucer

Downing Street

## **II. Give as many synonyms as possible:**

Trading, great, main, the centre of the city, to do the sights of the city, well known, to reconstruct, lined with trees.

Use the synonyms to paraphrase the sentences from the text.

## **III. Speak on the landmarks of London you would like to visit.**

## **IV. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following Russian words and phrases and use them in sentences of your own:**

Восточная / западная часть города; торговый и деловой центр; знаменитый архитектор; основывать; в трех минутах ходьбы; быть похороненным; правительственные учреждения; в честь кого-либо; идти на сцене; располагаться на обеих сторонах Темзы; простираться на 30 миль с запада на восток; находиться на вершине колонны.

## **V. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles. Be prepared to explain your choice:**

... Trafalgar Square is ... natural centre of London. ... Whitehall which opens into ... square to ... south, is ... site of many Government offices including ... Prime Minister's residence, ... Foreign Office, ... War Office, etc. At ... Whitehall beside ... Thames stand ... Houses of Parliament with ... Big Ben Clock Tower, and ... Westminster Abbey, to ... left of... Covent Garden Opera House and beyond ... Bank of England; another slight turn to ... left would enable our eye to fall on ... British Museum; further left still we should see ... theatre land around ... Piccadilly Circus and those expensive shopping promenades: ... Oxford Street, ... Regent Street, ... Bond Street; a little further ... Hyde Park and ... Buckingham Palace would come into ... view, and ... Royal Drive known as ... Mall which leads into ... Trafalgar Square.

## **Read the text and give tips how to plan a visit to London.**

### **How to Conquer London on a Shoestring**

Are you wondering if you can go to London and get away with being a cheapskate? This guide will give you essential tips on how to get the most out of the vibrant capital on next-to-nothing. The trick is to have an action plan – there is just too much to get through...

### **Where to stay?**

Hostels are a godsend! Normally centrally located and acceptable accommodation for under 20 quid a night: <http://www.bestlondonhostels.com>. Out of term-time (Dec, April and July–October) you can also try your luck at student halls of residence. It is a tad more expensive but a good way to find a clean, affordable, central, private room: <http://www.london-room.co.uk>. Don't camp! At least not in London. Campsites charge about £15 per night per tent, are located quite far out, and it will probably rain!

### **Where to eat?**

Visit your local supermarket – probably a Tesco, Sainsbury's, or Marks & Spencer – and take yourself to a park for a picnic on a sunny day. Don't forget to take something for the squirrels, geese, swans and pigeons that hang out in the parks too. Coffee shops like Starbucks, Pret a Manger, and Subway tend to be reasonably priced and plentiful in central locations – good for people watching at minimal expense. A delicious Pret a Manger sandwich will not make you more than £4 poorer. Otherwise, takeaways at night tend to be cheap and cheerful and will give you plenty to choose from. Fancy a Chinese or an Indian, a pizza or a fish & chips? If you want to dine in a restaurant, don't forget to read the menu by the entrance before going in – it tells you what prices to expect.

### **Which museums?**

Well, luckily for you, gambling taxes in the UK have helped to keep most of London's museums free for everyone! The 13 millions objects from around the globe in the British Museum will keep you busy for weeks, but if you still have time, the National Gallery and Tate Britain both accommodate world famous collections of paintings by old masters, whereas the Tate Modern will throw something new, contemporary and unexpected in your direction! (<http://www.londonfreelist.com>).

### **It's a walk in the park!**

The English garden is quite something. Queen Mary's Rose Gardens in Regent's Park are worthy of being crowned London's favourite. Also, St James' Park offers one of the best views of Buckingham Palace. Hyde Park is enormous and boasts the Diana Memorial fountain and the Peter Pan Statue. There are often free talks and guided walks in the royal parks so do check <http://www.royalparks.org.uk/events>. If you want to experience Victorian London, follow in the footsteps of Karl Marx and Sir Sidney Nolan, and visit Highgate cemetery. There they rest in peace, amongst many others.

## **What to do?**

Want some judicial action? Watch a trial at the Old Bailey Crown Court (St. Paul's tube) and tell your friends at home you've been to court! Trials commence at 10am daily. Note: You are not allowed to take in bags, cameras or phones.

For more traditional stuff, after court, you can head down to the royal palace to make acquaintance with the guards and watch the changing of the royal guard at 11.30 am every other morning: <http://www.changing-the-guard.com/hisfory.htm>. Be sure to get a good view.

Politics in action is a must! During the summer you can go to the Houses of Parliament, take a tour and watch an actual debate. You should pre-arrange your visit; otherwise it could turn into a real hassle. But, tickets are available on the day from the Ticket Office located next to the Jewel Tower in Old Palace Yard and cost £12, the tours, however, are free, [www.parliament.uk](http://www.parliament.uk) and follow the instructions.

Be sure to visit the buzzing street markets: Camden (Camden Town tube) and Portobello Road (Ladbroke Grove or Notting Hill tube) are the most renowned. You can normally hear and smell them from a million miles away, and you're sure to walk away with a real find.

Music, maestro! On Fridays you can listen to The Royal Academy of Music concerts where students perform under top conductors at no cost. They start at 1 pm in the college on Marylebone Road, Baker Street Tube: <http://www.ram.ac.uk/events>. But the London busking scene is also very busy- you'll hear them on the underground and in certain public places. The competition to get a space on Leicester Square is so intense that the buskers are auditioned, would you believe it?!

## **Getting around**

Planning to stick around for more than a couple of days and do your fair share of inner-city travel? You'll be better off with an Oyster Card. It will save you cash and serve as a pre-paid ticket for both tubes and buses in London. You will need to pay a £3 returnable deposit to receive your card (at any tube station) and then you can regularly top it up with a cashier, online or a self-service machine. For all times, bus routes and maps, have a look at <http://www.tfl.gov.uk>.

Christopher Wren, the architect who built St Paul's Cathedral once said: "If you want a monument, just look around you" and it still holds true today.



The one thing you cannot avoid buying in London is a guidebook – there is just too much to take in! (The Rough Guide to London £11.99).

All in all – you’ll have a pretty packed few days! Wish I was there with you.

(From “Cool English”, 2007, № 34)

### **Glossary**

on a shoestring *exp inf* – spending very little money

cheapskate *n inf* – someone who does not like to spend much money

godsend *n* – a blessing, a fortunate coincidence

quid *n inf* – British pound

a tad *n inf* – a little bit

to hang out *v* – to spend time

takeaway *n* – a meal to take home from a special restaurant

to accommodate *vb* – to make space for

a walk in the park *exp* – a very easy task

quite something *exp* – special

to crown *v* – to give a name, to call

judicial *adj* – enforced by a court of law

a hassle *n* – trouble, bother

a real find *exp inf* – a valuable discovery

to busk *vb* – to play music in the street for money

inner-city *adj* – in the central part of the city

## **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR PRACTICE**

**I. Fill in the gaps with the correct article: *a / an, the* or - (no article).**

### **A Visit to London**

I first experienced ... terror when I was seven. My mother lived in ... London but then she moved to ... country. At that time, fifty years ago, it was considered shameful to be ... single parent and my mother was not married. ... great aunt of hers lived in ... cottage in ... North Wales, and there she was able to bring me up in ... peace, pretending she was ... widow. ... locals were all friendly to us, and I had ... blissful childhood.

One day I arrived home from ... school to find my mother clutching ...

telegram, in floods of tears. ... telegram informed her that her father – my grandfather – had died. His funeral would be in three days and we had to go to ... London. I had never been outside ... village and I was really excited at ... thought of going to ... capital city. So, two days later, we boarded ... train to London. Soon we got there. I clutched my mother's hand as we stepped down from ... train. ... station was full of people rushing home from ... work. Now ... fear was starting to creep into my mind. Then we were in ... street outside ... station. I had never seen so many people, buses and cars, nor heard so much noise. I was terrified.

## **II. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Если вы скряга, воспользуйтесь советами этого путеводителя.
2. Путешествовать можно и на малые средства.
3. Этот отель – настоящая находка.
4. Еда на вынос, как правило, по разумной цене.
5. Многие музеи в Лондоне бесплатны.
6. В Британском музее, Национальной галерее и Тейт галерее размещаются бесценные коллекции живописи и скульптуры.
7. В уголовном суде туристы могут посмотреть судебный процесс.
8. Политика в действии обязательна для туристов.
9. Вам следует организовать тур заранее, чтобы избежать трудностей.
10. Чтобы передвигаться по городу, гид посоветовал купить Ойстер-кард, которую можно пополнять.

## **Public Transport**

### **I. Fill in the gaps with appropriate forms given below.**

#### **The London Underground**

For over a hundred years, people **(0)** ... London have used the underground to travel to work, go shopping, visit friends, go to the theatre, the cinema, a sporting event or just to **(1)** ... a drink somewhere. For a visitor to London, it is the most reliable and quickest way to get from one famous sight to another.

Only six kilometres **(2)** ... length, the world's first underground railway

was opened on 10th January 1863 with trains pulled by steam engines. By 1868, another line between Westminster and South Kensington had opened and further lines were opened (3) ... 1932. In 1933, a separate body was (4) ... (This was known as London Transport (5) ... it was never its official name.) There were plans to develop the system further, but the Second World War interrupted (6) ... plans. The underground still had its uses (7) ... the war, with eight kilometres of an uncompleted section of tunnel becoming an underground aircraft component factory, and local people during German bombing raids used (8) ... tube stations as shelters.

Expansion still (9) ... today, bringing (10) ... of London within reach of the underground network for the first time. (11) ... extension of the system helps to ease the (12) ... of traffic on the roads and (13) ... links between main line railway stations. It enables the visitor, commuter or (14) ... Londoner to travel with ease (15) ... their destination.

- |    |                 |               |                 |                 |
|----|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0  | A at            | B for         | C in            | D to            |
| 1  | A do            | B make        | C give          | D have          |
| 2  | A of            | B with        | C in            | D at            |
| 3  | A through       | B year        | C by            | D previously    |
| 4  | A set up        | B made up     | C taken up      | D got up        |
| 5  | A however       | B although    | C since         | D as            |
| 6  | A them          | B that        | C this          | D these         |
| 7  | A while         | B since       | C during        | D for           |
| 8  | A few           | B many        | C little        | D less          |
| 9  | A is continuing | B continues   | C has continued | D will continue |
| 10 | A parts         | B territories | C news          | D lands         |
| 11 | A Each          | B Some        | C Specific      | D Separate      |
| 12 | A amount        | B sum         | C number        | D quantity      |
| 13 | A correct       | B improves    | C recovers      | D betters       |
| 14 | A original      | B birth       | C home          | D native        |
| 15 | A whoever       | B however     | C whatever      | D whenever      |

## II. What other means of transport are available in London?

### **III. Vocabulary extension.**

road / street / avenue / boulevard / carriageway / motorway

A road is any paved way for vehicles, nowadays cars, lorries, coaches, and etc. usually one that connects two places. A street is a paved passage for vehicles in a town or city, usually one lined with buildings. Although there are many streets in Britain that bear the name road, that is generally because at one time they did connect more or less distant places which have become parts of towns and cities as a result of urbanization. A British practice that foreigners find a little confusing is the naming a road by its destination rather than giving it a single designation; for example, the road between Tring and Aylesbury is called the “Aylesbury Road” at the Tring end and the “Tring Road” at the Aylesbury end. The High Street is a British term for the main thoroughfare of any town, the one where the most important shops are situated. It is called the Main Street in the US. Avenue is usually reserved for a wide street, one often lined with trees, though those familiar with streets so designated in London – e. g., Shaftsbury Avenue – might with justification wonder where the trees have gone. Till they also yield to the encroachments of cities, boulevards are characterized as broad, tree-lined avenues: two that form rapid associations are Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood, and Boulevard des Champs-Elysees in Paris. The term carriageway, which has an old-fashioned ring to it, today denotes a road or a section of a road in which the traffic proceeds in one direction only, usually separated from the opposite traffic by a divider of some kind; a dual carriageway has two lanes of traffic going in each direction. A motorway in Britain is a major road, affording limited access, with two or more lanes in each direction, a central dividing strip, and allowing for relatively high speed limits; such a road is known as an expressway in the USA and Canada and as a turnpike, throughway (often spelt thruway), or freeway in the USA.

### **IV. Insert the necessary word, using the text above for reference.**

1. ... .. in the USA is the same as in Britain. It's the place where you can buy all sorts of things.
2. It's a beautiful ... with picturesque old houses.
3. Where does this ... lead to?
4. The ... between Buffalo and Boston runs through Albany.

5. We came to a broad tree-lined ... .
6. We wondered around the narrow ... , admiring the atmosphere of the medieval town.
7. When we finally reached the ... we speeded up.
8. Champs-Elysees is the most famous ... in Paris.
9. You can't change direction – it's a ... .
10. This motorway has three ... of traffic going in each direction.
11. When in Hollywood, don't forget to visit the famous Sunset ... .
12. The general difference between ... and ... is that ... are supposed to be lined with trees.

## **V. Choose the correct answer.**

### **Windsor Castle**

Windsor Castle dates back to Saxon times in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. The castle is **(0)** ... above the north bank of the River Thames. In 1070, William I the Conqueror developed the present **(1)** ... and built the original fortress to **(2)** ... London from enemy attacks, as it was only one day's march from the city centre. Windsor Castle was **(3)** ... to residential apartments for the monarchs and it is now the world's oldest royal **(4)** ... .

A tour of the castle is **(5)** ... interesting, and one of the main **(6)** ... is the famous dolls' house **(7)** ... for Queen Mary by Sir Edwin Lutyens. It took three years to **(8)** ... and more than a thousand artists and craftsmen were **(9)** ... The upper ward of the castle houses the royal library, which contains a **(10)** ... collection of paintings by artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo.

The State Apartments in Windsor Castle are used for ceremonial, state and official **(11)** ... . They have **(12)** ... been restored after a fire in 1992, which destroyed more than a hundred rooms.

Fortunately, most of the paintings, furniture and works of art were saved. It reopened in 1997 when the restoration of the **(13)** ... area was successfully completed. Visiting Windsor Castle is like stepping **(14)** ... in history, and visitors have often managed to catch a **(15)** ... of the Royal Family, whose members still spend part of the year there.

0	A situated	B made	C established	D created
1	A sight	B site	C district	D section
2	A prevent	B ban	C stop	D protect
3	A converted	B replaced	C substituted	D renovated
4	A habitat	B residence	C area	D location
5	A extremely	B fully	C totally	D entirely
6	A facilities	B attractions	C locations	D sites
7	A done	B provided	C supplied	D created
8	A terminate	B end	C finalise	D complete
9	A included	B involved	C invited	D informed
10	A valueless	B priceless	C worthless	D invaluable
11	A moments	B events	C happenings	D occasions
12	A recently	B generally	C rarely	D originally
13	A affected	B infected	C influenced	D infested
14	A after	B further	C reverse	D back
15	A glimpse	B glance	C notice	D sight

## VI. Choose the correct answer.

### The Sherlock Holmes Museum

For generations, book lovers and cinema-goers have (0) ... the stories of Sir Arthur Doyle's heroes, Sherlock Holmes, and his faithful friend, Doctor Watson. At 221b Baker Street in London, you can look round his famous (1) ... study on the first floor of the house that you have seen so many times in (2) ... . Visitors can sit in the (3) ... by the fire and have their picture taken, or (4) ... his magnifying glass, deerstalker hat, violin and of course, his pipe.

Mrs. Hudson, the landlady who (5) ... to cook their meals and generally (6) ... an eye on them, is always there to answer any of your questions. She will (7) ... you Doctor Watson's bedroom on the second floor, where you can (8) ... his handwritten diary with notes from the (9) ... adventure 'The Hound of the Baskervilles'. On the third floor, there are exhibit rooms containing an arrangement of wax (10) ... from scenes in the books. The two legends, Sherlock Holmes and Moriarty, in the same room!

Sherlock Holmes has been (11) ... in films by more actors than any other fictional character. Mrs. Hudson is often (12) ... if they really lived in the house,

but unfortunately the records from that (13) ... of time no longer (14) ... . However, the published books contain all the facts about the house and the lives of its famous (15) ..., which you can explore for yourself by visiting the museum.

- |    |               |               |              |             |
|----|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0  | A appealed    | B enjoyed     | C overjoyed  | D delighted |
| 1  | A former      | B ancient     | C previous   | D antique   |
| 2  | A cinema      | B theatre     | C films      | D celluloid |
| 3  | A armchair    | B desk        | C table      | D chair     |
| 4  | A search      | B examine     | C experience | D pick      |
| 5  | A would       | B made        | C used       | D allowed   |
| 6  | A looked      | B have        | C kept       | D took      |
| 7  | A guide       | B show        | C let        | D arrange   |
| 8  | A look        | B observe     | C watch      | D see       |
| 9  | A famous      | B known       | C main       | D chief     |
| 10 | A copies      | B forms       | C prints     | D models    |
| 11 | A represented | B originally  | C leading    | D directed  |
| 12 | A asked       | B interviewed | C inquired   | D most      |
| 13 | A period      | B age         | C year       | D past      |
| 14 | A are         | B exist       | C live       | D alive     |
| 15 | A visitors    | B occupiers   | C guests     | D tenants   |

## Where Do All Tourists Go?

### The Tower of London

The Tower of London was begun by William the Conqueror as a fortress and palace. Later, kings made it larger and stronger, and kept soldiers, armour, weapons, treasure, and sometimes important prisoners there. For five hundred years coins of the realm were minted at the Tower and official documents stored in some of the castle buildings. There was even a Zoo there, which began as the king's private collection of animals.

It was not until after 1850 that the Tower became, first and foremost, a tourist attraction and even today many people live and work there, sometimes perhaps joined by the ghosts from the Tower's long and eventful past.

For nine centuries the Tower has kept watch over London and the River

Thames. For more than five hundred years the Tower stood on the very edge of London, for it was not until Tudor times that London began to spread rapidly beyond the city walls.

**I. Read the text and prepare for you group-mates a more detailed report about the Tower.**

**II. Insert prepositions where necessary:**

- A. ... these days there are usually ... six ravens hopping and pecking ... the Tower lawns ... the daytime. They are cared one of the Yeoman Warders, who feeds them ... raw meat, biscuit soaked ... blood, rabbits' heads, fruit and eggs. He takes them back ... their cage every night, and ... time ... time clips their wings – just to make sure that they never leave.
- B. As well as tourists, many thousands ... schoolchildren and students come ... the Tower every year ... educational visits. ... them there is a specially equipped education centre, ... film shows, lessons, and the chance to handle historic armour, costume and even the Crown Jewels –... replica. Work also goes ... behind the scenes to discover more ... the Tower's past and to restore more ... the buildings ... their original appearance, so that they can be put... show ... the public.

**Vocabulary extension: find the difference between “historic” and “historical”. Give your own examples of their usage.**

**READING PRACTICE**

**You are going to read a magazine article about ethnic communities living in London. Answer the questions by choosing from the communities A–F. The communities may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).**



### **Which community**

– is associated with a specific means of arrival?	0-C
– is not from the main part of the country of origin?	1
– can regularly be seen in national dress?	2
– does not live in a particularly named district?	3
– is enthusiastic about a particular sport?	4 5
– arrived at four separate times?	6
– is associated with an annual social event?	7 8
– is more temporary than the others?	9
– is compared in size with another community?	10
– can easily find things to read in their own language?	11
– is said to be increasing in size?	12
– lives in an increasingly expensive area?	13
– has to try harder than others to maintain its original culture?	14
– lives and works in a different area?	15

### **Gateway to the Global Village**

Britain's capital is a treasure trove of foreign culture. People from all over the world live in London and the result is a thrilling multiculturalism: cafes, restaurants, shops and markets offer you the world on your doorstep. Come and meet people who are...

#### **Indian**

After the Irish, the Indian community is the second largest in London. The first Indians arrived in 1597 and more came after the founding of the East India trading company in the seventeenth century. Numbers increased when India became independent in 1947 but the community really took off in the 1950s and 1960s with employment opportunities around Heathrow airport. Although 'Little Indians' exist all over London, the most striking is the district of Southall in West London, not far from the airport. Here Indian food stalls and video shops are everywhere, spicy aromas fill the air, and women stroll around wearing the typical colourful sari, just as in India. In McDonald's the piped music is refreshingly Indian.

#### **Portuguese**

The supermarkets and shops in Lambeth and Stockwell Roads are the most obvious indication that you are in 'Little Portugal', but there is much more to this community than that. Over 20,000 Portuguese live south of the river Thames.

The majority have come from the island of Madeira rather than from the mainland of Portugal. This close-knit community is mad about football and folk-dancing and holds its own carnival every February. It's a community that is determined to hold on to its traditions and it's a great place to experience Madeiran culture.

### **Caribbean**

When the ship 'Emperor Windrush' docked in 1948 with its 500 immigrants, it marked the start of the main period of Caribbean immigration, stimulated by British economic expansion. Since then, over 300,000 have established vibrant communities all around London. The greatest Caribbean celebration is the Notting Hill Carnival, now Europe's largest street party, which takes place every August. However, Brixton, in South London, is the hub of the community. As you step out of the Underground station into Brixton Market, your senses are stimulated by the noise, the bright colours and the rhythmic sound of Caribbean music. This is one of the best places to shop for food in London. However, the area has become a very popular place to live and prices are rising.

### **Japanese**

Finchley and Hendon in North London are the principal centres for Japanese people. The national affection for golf has had a noticeable effect on these areas – if you drive up Finchley Road, you have an almost unlimited choice of golf shops and courses. Other than this, there is little evidence of a community. Although there are restaurants and food stores here, most socialising takes place at home. It isn't as permanent as other communities, either – many Japanese arrive on five-year contracts in the banking and technology sectors and then return home afterwards. The best restaurants tend to be in central London, where most of the community works.

### **Polish**

The Polish community isn't as distinct as some other ethnic communities in London. Andrzej Morawicz, President of a well-known Polish club, puts this down to integration. 'When you are a large enough community, it's easy to hold on to your culture and customs. In comparison, the Polish community has become part of British society to a large extent, so keeping up traditions isn't so easy.' All the same, you can hear Polish conversations along King Street in Hammersmith, West London where newsagents' windows are full of advertisements in Polish for the benefit of the local community. There are also

plenty of clubs, restaurants and food shops that help to keep traditions alive. There is even a daily Polish-language newspaper, Dziennik Polski.

### **Lebanese**

The first Lebanese who came to London were almost all businesspeople, but over the last twenty years people from all walks of life have settled here. Jocelyn, a history graduate from Lebanon, now runs a delicatessen and is very enthusiastic about London life. ‘The community is getting stronger and bigger’ she explains. ‘When I first came here, I never heard anyone speak Arabic. Now I can hear my language everywhere’. Although there isn’t a geographically defined ‘Little Lebanon’ there are many shops and restaurants in West London and along the Edgware Road.

## **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR PRACTICE**

**I. Translate the underlined words and word-combinations (make up your own sentences with these phrases).**

### **II. Translate it into English.**

1. Столица Британии – сокровищница иностранной культуры.
2. Национальная привязанность к карнавалам – отличительная черта португальцев.
3. Следует придерживаться традиций для пользы общества.
4. Эта сплоченная община помешана на гольфе.
5. Индийская община – вторая по размеру в Лондоне.
6. Возможности для трудоустройства в Лондоне привлекают иммигрантов со всего мира.
7. Приезд большого количества иммигрантов способствовал экономическому росту.
8. Этот район Лондона становится все более популярным.
9. В большей степени японцы приезжают в Лондон по пятилетнему контракту.
10. Если вы хотите попробовать индийской еды, то Западный Лондон – центр индийской торговли.

**III. Speak about advantages and disadvantages of a multicultural society. What problems does European society face nowadays?**

## The City of New York

Everyone knows something about New York – the Statue of Liberty, the famous Empire State Building, the beautiful shops on Fifth Avenue and the many theatres on Broadway.

For more than a hundred years New York has been the nation's financial, commercial and cultural center and its leading port. It is also America's biggest city with the population of over eight million inhabitants. In the summer it is hot, and in the winter it can be very cold, but there are hundreds of things to do and see all the year round.

New York is a city of islands consisting primarily of two islands (Manhattan and Staten), part of a third island (Long Island) and part of the mainland.

The total area of New York is 319.8 square miles, the extreme length from north to south is 36 miles and the extreme breadth is 16.5 miles.

New York consists of 5 boroughs<sup>1</sup>: the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens and Richmond. There are 60 bridges and 4 tunnels in the city, most of which connect the boroughs to each other.

Manhattan, the smallest island in New York, is the real center of the city. When people say 'New York City' they usually mean Manhattan, or rather downtown Manhattan, for most of the best shops, buildings and museums are concentrated here, and it is the scene of New York's nightlife. In 1626 a certain Peter Minewit, a Dutchman, bought the island from the Native Americans for a few glass necklaces, worth about \$26 today. At present, 500,000 people live in Manhattan, but five million people work here every day. Many live in the suburbs and come to work on the subway.

Wall Street in Manhattan is the financial heart of the USA and the most important banking center in the world. It is a street of skyscrapers, those incredible high buildings, which America invented and built faster than anyone else. Perhaps the two towers of the New York World Trade Center<sup>2</sup> used to be the most spectacular skyscrapers in New York. At sunset their 110 floors used to shine like pure gold. The New York Stock Exchange<sup>3</sup> is located at 11 Wall Street.

The streets in New York are numbered and it's rather convenient for the

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<sup>1</sup> borough ['bʊrɒ] = district

<sup>2</sup> The New York World Trade Center – the towers were destroyed during a terrorists' attack in 2001

<sup>3</sup> the New York Stock Exchange – Нью-Йоркская Фондовая Биржа

tourists. Some of them, though, have names like Wall Street or Broadway. Generally, those running from north to south are called avenues, while those running from east to west are called streets. 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue starts at the Washington Arch. The Avenue continues straight uptown<sup>4</sup> and divides Manhattan streets into east and west. Between 20<sup>th</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup> Streets it is a street of expensive shops and department stores. After 110<sup>th</sup> Street it passes through Harlem to the Harlem River.

Harlem, covering the north central section of Manhattan, is almost a city within itself. Early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a result of racial antagonism in other sections of the city black Americans moved to Harlem and formed the majority of its population. Puerto-Ricans form the second largest group within Harlem, living mainly in the eastern part of the district (Spanish Harlem). Most of the houses in Harlem are badly in need of repair and have no conveniences whatsoever<sup>5</sup>. The crime rate is high and tourists are not recommended to visit this part of the city on their own.

In general, although New York is a cosmopolitan city, people of different nationalities, who form its population, tend to live in national communities.

For example, there are sections called China-town and German-town. People from the former Soviet republics mostly live in Brighton Beech in Brooklyn. The numerous New York theatres on Broadway and off Broadway put on 185 performances a day to suit everybody's taste. As for the art lovers they are really spoilt for the choice among 434 museums and galleries. The art industry's annual turnover here runs into a billion dollars. The best known of the city museums is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Its magnificent collection of European and American painting contains the works by many of the greatest masters of world art. The second best known museum is the Museum of Modern Art. Madison Square Garden is the center of boxing, hockey and basketball alongside with political rallies<sup>6</sup>. Another cultural center in the city is the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, which was built in the 1960's.

New York houses many international organizations, the United Nations Organization being one of them.

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<sup>4</sup> uptown = the outskirts; *ant.* – downtown = center

<sup>5</sup> whatsoever = at all

<sup>6</sup> a political rally - a big public political meeting

**I. Look up the meaning and pronunciation of the following words from the text. Use them in the sentences of your own.**

Racial, financial, commercial, cultural, inhabitant, island, mainland, primarily, area, extreme, breadth, tunnel, scene, necklace, heart, skyscraper, incredible, spectacular, pure, although, cosmopolitan, arch, national, nationality, numerous, museum, gallery, annual, industry, magnificent, European, rally.

**II. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following Russian words and phrases and use them in sentences of your own.**

Круглый год, общая площадь, ведущий, городской район Нью-Йорка, голландец, метро, жить в пригороде, закат, расовые противоречия, сильно нуждаться в ремонте, без каких-либо удобств, уровень преступности, в одиночку, сообщество, бывший, рядом с Бродвеем, на все вкусы, товарооборот, второй по известности, наряду с, ООН.

**III. Give as many synonyms as possible.**

Everyone; borough (x2); famous; over; commerce; worth about \$26; at present; suburbs; incredible; spectacular; to be located; early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; black Americans; within; mainly; to recommend; on one's own; to tend.

**Use the synonyms to paraphrase the sentences from the text.**

**IV. Complete the following chart (write as many derivatives as you can find in the dictionary)**

Noun	Verb	Adjective
nation		
length		
		central
industry		
		financial
breadth		
	invent	
master		
		commercial
		certain

taste		
art		
		pure
		popular
		extreme

**V. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is New York the best-known city in the USA?
2. What is the climate like in New York?
3. What are the names of the islands that constitute New York?
4. What are the names of New York boroughs?
5. Why are there so many bridges in New York?
6. Which borough is the real center of the city?
7. How big is the population of Manhattan?
8. What is Wall Street famous for?
9. What happened in New York on September 11, 2001?
10. Why is it rather convenient for tourists to find their way on New York streets?
11. Which avenue divides the streets into east and west?
12. Where does this avenue start and where does it run to?
13. How was Harlem formed? How did it get its present name?
14. What is Harlem like?
15. Is Harlem the only section of the city where people of one race or nationality tend to live in their own communities?
16. Where should one go to see a theatre performance or a music show in New York?
17. Why is New York a real paradise for art lovers?
18. Where can one see sports competitions in New York?

**Traveling around the city one can't help  
using the city public transport**

**Read the following information about New York traffic system and answer the questions:**

1. Why is the subway the most popular kind of transport in New York?
2. Which kind of bus would you take to visit the most popular stores?

3. Which kind of bus would you need to visit the most popular tourist attractions?
4. What is a big advantage of getting around New York by the “Shoppers’ Shuttle” and the “Culture Loop” buses?
5. Is taxi a popular means of city transport?
6. Will a taxi take you to another city?
7. What’s the main problem of visitors who want to get about New York in their own car?

**Explain the following words and word-combinations:**

a traffic jam, the subway, a tip, a one-way street.

### **New York Traffic System**

Like every big city, New York has its own traffic system. Traffic jams can be terrible, and it’s usually quicker to go by subway. The New York subway is easy to use and quite cheap. It goes to almost every corner of Manhattan. But be careful! It’s better not to go by subway late at night.

You see more, of course, if you go by bus. New York buses are also easy to use. The “Shoppers’ Shuttle” (Monday to Friday) and the “Culture Loops” (Saturdays and Sundays) stop at some of the best-known shops and tourist places. You can get on and off as many times as you like in one day with only one ticket.

There are more than 30,000 taxis in New York. They are easy to see because they are bright yellow and carry large TAXI signs. Taxis do not go outside the city but they will go to the airports. People give the taxi driver a ‘tip’ of 15 % extra.

If you really have to drive in New York, remember that nearly all the east-west streets and most of the north-south streets are one way only. This can be difficult for a visitor who doesn’t know his way. Try to get a map that shows the direction of the traffic, and – good luck!

**I. How is the traffic system in New York different from that in London?**

**II. How is it different from the traffic system in your city and what do they have in common?**



**The city of New York has quite a long and interesting history. The text below gives some information about its early days.**

### **Some Facts From the Early History of New York**

The original “New Yorkers” were the Indian tribes Canarsee and Weckquaesgek who had 94 little settlements on Manna-hatin, “Island of Hills”. The men hunted game in the woods and caught fish in the rivers while the women did a bit of farming. Those Indians always bore weapons, but lived in relative peace. When a ship, which looked a real giant in comparison with their canoes, appeared from the sea, they showed neither fear nor aggression. In their canoes, they came closer to the odd creature to take a close look. That was on April 17, 1524. The Italian captain Giovanni da Verrazano had come to explore the American coast on behalf of the King of France. The expedition didn’t go ashore, however, they made a few cartographic sketches, and sailed off.

On the foggy morning of September 2 1609, another European, a Dutchman, landed at the place now known as the Hudson Bay. His name was Captain Henry Hudson. Unfortunately, he had little control over his rough and undisciplined crew. There was trouble between Indians and sailors and some Indians were killed.

In 1624, Manna-hatin was invaded by the first 100 settlers, hunters and fur-traders. Two years later another Dutchman, a certain Peter Minnewit bought the whole island from the Indians for junk worth 60 guilders. The settlement was called Nieuw Amsterdam.

Nieuw Amsterdam was a gold mine for soldiers of fortune, adventurers, robbers and swindlers. In 1661, the colony was practically bankrupt. Three years later, the British took over the management, and that was okay by the 1,500 inhabitants. Nieuw Amsterdam became New York.

Of the Indians, nothing remains but the name of the island – Manhattan. The old track, on which Dutch farmers drove their cattle to pasture, still exists today: the Broadway. A few street names recall the early settlers, like Bleeker or Mac Dougal, and a bridge bears the name of New York’s “discoverer” Verrazano. Those who are interested in the history of New York can find all these and many more facts in the American Museum of Natural History and in the Museum of the City of New York.

**I. Look up the meaning and the pronunciation of the underlined words.**

**II. Use the following words and phrases in sentences of your own:**  
tribe, settlement, giant, an odd creature, on behalf of, go ashore, junk, swindler, to take over, to be okay by somebody.

**III. Answer the following questions:**

1. What exactly did the Indian men do in the woods?
2. What does living in relative peace mean?
3. What thing is referred to as 'the odd creature'?
4. Did the sailors from Verrazano's expedition have any contacts with the Indians?
5. Did Captain Hudson found a settlement?
6. Why was the new settlement called Nieuw Amsterdam?
7. Did Peter Minnewit treat the Indians fairly?
8. Why did Nieuw Amsterdam attract all sorts of adventurers and criminals?
9. Why didn't the inhabitants object to the British taking over the colony?
10. How long has the place been known under the name of New York?
11. How much has it grown since the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

### **Some Places to See in Central New York (Manhattan)**

#### **Downtown Manhattan**

1. **The Statue of Liberty.** The figure of Liberty Enlightening the World, which stands on Liberty' Island in New York Harbor.
2. **Battery Park.** A green esplanade overlooking New York's Harbor.
3. **Wall Street.** The financial center of the country. Situated here are the Trinity Church (1897), the Federal Hall National Memorial (a museum of the colonial and early Federal periods in New York), the New York Stock Exchange and the biggest banks in the USA.
4. **City Hall.** City Hall has been the seat of New York's municipal government since 1811.
5. **Chinatown.** It has been the center of New York's big Chinese community for more than 100 years. There are many interesting shops and restaurants in Chinese style here.

6. **Brooklyn Bridge.** Opened in 1883, it still ranks among the world's greatest suspension bridges. Walk across it for a fine view of Lower Manhattan and the Harbor. Midtown Manhattan.
7. **Greenwich Vill Age.** The artistic quarters of New York. The main streets of it are lined with little craft and curio shops, restaurants, art galleries and off-Broadway theatres.
8. **Empire State Building.** For a long time, the 102-storey structure, built in 1931 used to be the world's tallest building.
9. **Times Square.** The theatrical center of the city.
10. **United Nations Headquarters.** The buildings and grounds contain sculpture and other works of art donated by the member nations.
11. **Rockefeller Center.** A group of fifteen skyscrapers, including the 70-storey RCA (Radio Corporation of America) Building, which houses Radio City Music Hall.
12. **The Museum of Modern Art.** The museum exhibits modern arts from the 1880's to the present time.
13. **St. Patric's Cathedral (1858–74).** It is one of the finest Gothic-style structures of America.
14. **Carnegie Hall (1891).** It presents the world's great orchestras and soloists. Uptown Manhattan.
15. **Central Park.** Among its features are a Zoo, a theater, two skating-rinks, model yacht pond, rowing lakes.
16. **Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.** It includes Philharmonic Hall, New York State Theatre, Library and Museum of performing Arts, Metropolitan Opera House.
17. **American Museum of Natural History.** Exhibitions of man and nature.
18. **Frick Museum of Art.** It contains many of the finest works of European masters from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
19. **Metropolitan Museum of Art.** One of the world's leading art museums. Its collection covers the history of world art from the ancient civilizations to the present day.
20. **Guggenheim Museum.** It contains modern painting, sculpture and graphic arts.
21. **George Washington Bridge.** One of the world's largest suspension bridges.

**Now you are going to listen to an English couple, who lived in New York for some time and are now back in England. They are telling the interviewer their impressions of life in America.**

**I. Before listening make sure that you know the meaning and pronunciation of the following words:**

tremendously, huge, cosmopolitan, major, queue, scattered, pressure, to be aware, horrendous, unusable, to speak one's mind.

**II. Now listen to the interview and answer questions on it.**

1. How long did Bob and Sheila stay in New York?
2. Did they enjoy living in the States?
3. Till what time are the shops open?
4. What time do they open?
5. Are the shops open on Sundays and during the public holidays?
6. Why is New York called a cosmopolitan city?
7. On what floor did Bob and Sheila live?
8. On what floor was Bob's office?
9. Where are people ruder in New York or in California?
10. Were Bob and Sheila attacked by criminals when they lived in New York?
11. Did they like New York subway?
12. Where is it easier to make friends: in Britain or in the USA?
13. Do Bob and Sheila miss New York?

**III. Listen to the text once again and answer more questions on it.**

1. What makes life in America easier?
2. What do London and New York have in common and how are they different as far as population is concerned?
3. In what ways are New Yorkers ruder than Londoners?

**You are going to read an article about living in New York. Answer the questions by choosing people from A–D. The people may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**Which of the people**

– has just enough money to buy necessities?

0 A

– is able to get things without paying?	1
– has thought about leaving New York?	2
– enjoys a spare-time activity that is free?	3
– spends a lot of money for the benefit of others?	4
– says that prices in New York are rising?	5
– is disturbed by the noise of the city?	6
– mentions several sources of income?	7
– thinks New York is now a safer place than before?	8
– likes the variety of people in New York?	9
– works to finance another activity?	10
– would like to have more space?	11
– thinks other New Yorkers don't always behave well?	12
– sees no reason to complain about the situation?	13

## **Living in the Big Apple**

### **A. THE SINGLE GIRL – Sherrin Bernstein**

Living in Manhattan is one big financial struggle for Sherrin Bernstein, a trainee beauty therapist. She earns enough to pay the bills, but there is little left for luxuries. But she can do a lot of fun in New York on a budget. A good meal in a restaurant costs little, and her favourite hobby is rollerblading in Central Park, which costs nothing. Apart from a short rest in Spain last year, Sherrin hasn't had a holiday for ten years. She is paying her way through college and earns money by working as a skating instructor. Despite the financial drawbacks she loves New York. The worst aspects, according to Sherrin, are pollution and noise. 'Car alarms go off through the night, police sirens too. It's hard to get a good night's sleep.' The aggressive nature of New Yorkers also makes her uncomfortable. 'People push you out of the way on the subway or in the street. Sometimes I long for a more peaceful way of life.'

### **B. THE FAMILY – Mr. and Mrs. Miles and their daughters**

Seymour Miles, his wife, Jan, and their two daughters live in a three-bedroom apartment, which is large by New York standards. Mr. Miles runs his own business and Jan is vice-president at a bank. The Miles say they are fortunate they can afford to send their daughters to a private school. The school

has an excellent academic reputation; every child has a computer. Bringing children up in New York has its benefits and drawbacks. A big advantage is access to New York's rich cultural life. The girls go regularly to museums and art galleries and see all the latest films. 'In New York they are exposed to the diversity of people, see other cultures and are enriched by that,' says Mr. Miles. The disadvantage is they do not have the freedom to go out in the street and play. The Miles say New York is becoming more and more expensive to live in, so many people are leaving and moving out to the suburbs.

### **C. THE COUPLE – Mr. And Mrs. Rochford**

A few years ago, Jeff Rochford considered moving out of New York, where he's lived all his life. 'Crime was out of control; the economy was in a mess. It was becoming a dangerous place to live. But the clampdown on crime has improved the city tremendously.' Mr. Rochford and his wife, Verda, live in a tiny one-bedroom apartment. Although it is expensive to live in Manhattan, Mr. Rochford says he feeds off the city's energy and wouldn't live anywhere else. 'Here we've got everything at our fingertips. Anything you want is available 24 hours a day.' Mrs. Rochford, however, who grew up on a farm in the country, says she has a 'love-hate' relationship with New York. 'I hate that feeling of being closed in. We're trying to save up for a bigger home,' she says.

### **D. THE HOMELESS PERSON – Gerry Brown**

Begging for coins in Fifth Avenue, Gerry Brown doesn't display an ounce of self-pity. 'A lot of wealthy people live here and good luck to them. I know a lot of them and they give me money because they like me.' Gerry, 44, has been unemployed for five years. He stays at a friend's house and comes into the city center every day. 'I do odd jobs.' He gets financial support and food stamps each month from the State. The rest of the time he earns money by going through rubbish bins and picking out cans and bottles for recycling. 'I find stuff like televisions and radios and sell them,' he says. He is experienced enough to know how to look after himself. 'I know where to get a free shower. I know where to get food – the supermarkets and restaurants – they all give it away'.

**What do you think, is it easy to earn money in New York? (give proofs from the text)**

Is it possible to live in New York without a job? (give proofs)

Is accommodation expensive in New York? (give proofs)

Is New York a safe city to live in?

Why are New Yorkers aggressive?

Why does New York seem so attractive to many people?

Why do people in New York have more possibilities to develop culturally?

## **VOCABULARY AND USE OF ENGLISH**

### **I. Look up the pronunciation and the meaning of the following words:**

a trainee, luxuries, advantage, access, diversity, clampdown, available, ounce, recycling.

### **II. Find in the article the English equivalents for the following words and phrases and use them in sentences of your own:**

катание на роликовых коньках, оплачивать расходы на обучение в колледже, противоугонное устройство, выспаться, по нью-йоркским меркам, обогащать, достоинства и недостатки (x2), переезжать в пригороды, подумывать о, быть в полном беспорядке, подпитываться, попрошайничать, мусорные баки, раздавать бесплатно.

### **III. Explain the following:**

‘I long for a more peaceful way of life.’

Mr. Miles runs his own business.

The school has an excellent academic reputation.

In New York they are exposed to a diversity of cultures.

The clampdown on crime has improved the city tremendously.

‘Here we’ve got everything at our fingertips.’

She has a ‘love-hate’ relationship with New York.

‘We are trying to save up for a bigger home.’

‘I do odd jobs.’

He gets financial support and food stamps from the State.

**IV. Use the correct form of the word in capitals at the end of each sentence to fill the gap.**

Model: Life in our village is very ... (peaceful).      **PEACE**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. I think we're all extremely ... to live here.                            | <b>FORTUNE</b>  |
| 2. We have a lot more ... than city kids.                                   | <b>FREE</b>     |
| 3. I find it... that anybody wants to live in an overcrowded city.          | <b>CREDIBLE</b> |
| 4. There is so much noise and ... in towns and cities.                      | <b>POLLUTE</b>  |
| 5. My brother, however, enjoys all the ... attractions you find in a city.  | <b>CULTURE</b>  |
| 6. He may go to live in London permanently but he hasn't reached a ... yet. | <b>DECIDE</b>   |

**V. Choose the correct word or phrase from the options.**

1. For Lisa, living in a city has benefits but it also has drawbacks / advantages.
2. The worst problems following / according to Lisa are noise and pollution.
3. Sometimes she loves / longs for the countryside.
4. Her parents live in the suburbs/subways of the city.
5. Her father runs / invests his own business.
6. She has a very good situation / relationship with her parents.
7. Despite / although the disadvantages, she has to live in the city.
8. Prices keep going off / going up, so life is very expensive.

**VI. Complete the phrases with a word from the list.**

whole / control / mess / means / budget

1. Manuel likes city life, but as a poor student, he has to manage on a very small\_\_\_.
2. He realizes that city life is by no\_\_\_ perfect.
3. A few years ago the economy was in a \_\_\_.
4. There was a lot of unemployment and the crime rate was out of\_\_\_.
5. Things are much better now, on the \_\_\_.

**VII. Choose the correct option.**

My house is not far off / from the station.



When you come out of / from the airport, turn left.  
Drive on / along as far as the traffic lights.  
He lives in / at a very expensive area.  
We ate our meal on / in the open air.  
They arrived in / at New York last night.  
They strolled on / around the city center.  
He returned to / at Rome last night.  
We can go out in / to a restaurant tonight or stay in / at home.  
Have been to / at Paris twice before.

**VIII. You're going to read another short text about New York attractions. Use the words given in capitals underneath to form the missing ones. There is an example at the beginning. While reading pay attention to the meaning of underlined words and phrases and use them in sentences of your own.**

### **Fun Days in New York**

New York is always an (0) exciting place to visit because there is such a wide (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of things to see and to do there. In terms of daytime (2) \_\_\_\_\_, it is often worth planning your visit to coincide with one of the city's many (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and parades. The city takes these very (4) \_\_\_\_\_ indeed, and there are annual (5) \_\_\_\_\_ organized by almost every ethnical group in the city.

Although these events are often (6) \_\_\_\_\_ or religious in origin. these days they are (7) \_\_\_\_\_ little more than an excuse for food, music, dancing and other forms of (8) \_\_\_\_\_. There is a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for the events to take place in the Spring months and many of them use Fifth Avenue as their principle (10) \_\_\_\_\_ place. Participating in one of these events will guarantee the trip of a lifetime.

- |             |               |           |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| (0) excite  | (4) serious   | (8) enjoy |
| (1) vary    | (5) celebrate | (9) tend  |
| (2) attract | (6) politics  | (10) meet |
| (3) festive | (7) general   |           |

**I. Discuss with your partner the advantages and disadvantages of living in New York.**

**II. Give reasons why you would like / wouldn't like to move to New York Say how life in your native town is different from life in New York.**

### **Moscow**

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural center. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century Moscow was the center of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tatar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg in 1712. Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation, but by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometers (ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin). The population of the city is over 8 million inhabitants.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazhenny) are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture. The main Kremlin tower the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Palace of Congresses, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century in memory of the victory over Kazan. There is a legend that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches

and monuments in Moscow. Now Moscow is being reconstructed and we all hope that in a few years the city will become even more beautiful.

There are more than 80 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, the Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum, the Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others.

Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Moscow is a city of students. There are over 80 higher educational institutions in it, including several universities.

Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the center of the country's political life.

### *Names*

**Ivan the Terrible** – Иван Грозный

**Peter the Great** – Петр Великий  
(Петр I)

**St Petersburg** – Санкт-Петербург

**Napoleon** – Наполеон

**St Basil's Cathedral** – собор  
Василия Блаженного

**the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great** –  
Колокольня Ивана Великого

**the Tzar-Cannon** – Царь-пушка

**the Tzar-Bell** – Царь-колокол

**the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts** –  
Музей изобразительных  
искусств имени Пушкина

**Kazan** – Казань

**the Bolshoi Opera House** –  
Большой театр оперы и балета

**the State Tretyakov Gallery** –

Государственная Третьяковская  
галерея

**the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts** –

Всероссийский музей  
декоративного, прикладного и  
народного искусства

**the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early  
Russian Art** – Музей

древнерусского искусства имени  
Андрея Рублева

**the Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre**

**Museum** – Театральный музей  
имени Бахрушина

**the Mikhail Glinka Museum of  
Musical Culture** – Музей

музыкальной культуры им. Глинки

## *Vocabulary*

<b>historian</b> – историк	<b>masterpiece</b> – шедевр
<b>to accept</b> – принимать, допускать	<b>architect</b> – архитектор, зодчий
<b>gradually</b> – постепенно	<b>tower</b> – башня
<b>powerful</b> – сильный, могущественный	<b>legend</b> – легенда
<b>liberation</b> – освобождение	<b>to blind</b> – ослепить
<b>tatar yoke</b> – татарское иго	<b>palace</b> – дворец
<b>united</b> – соединенный, объединенный	<b>mansion</b> – особняк
<b>to remain</b> – оставаться	<b>to reconstruct</b> – перестраивать, восстанавливать
<b>target</b> – мишень, цель, объект	<b>unique</b> – уникальный, единственный в своем роде
<b>attack</b> – нападение, атака	<b>drama theatre</b> – драматический театр
<b>to destroy</b> – разрушать	<b>studio</b> – студия, театр-студия
<b>fire</b> – пожар	<b>higher educational institution</b> – высшее учебное заведение
<b>occupation</b> – оккупация	<b>ancient</b> – древний
<b>completely</b> – полностью, целиком	
<b>to restore</b> – реставрировать, восстанавливать	

## *Questions*

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Is there a monument to Yuri Dolgoruky in Moscow? Where is it?
3. When did Moscow become the capital?
4. In 1712 the capital was moved to St Petersburg, wasn't it? When did Moscow become the capital again?
5. Was ancient Moscow a big city? What's the total area of modern Moscow?
6. What's the population of Moscow?
7. What places of interest in the centre of Moscow do you know?
8. What do you know about St Basil's Cathedral?
9. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?
10. What are the most famous Moscow museums? (art galleries?)
11. What theatres in Moscow do you know?
12. What is your favorite place in Moscow?

## **St Petersburg**

St Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as the “Window to the West”. Thousands of workmen were brought from all parts of Russia to build a new city on the swampy land at the mouth of the Neva River. Peter the Great was in a hurry. The work was fast and hard, and the workman dropped dead by the hundred. But the work went on.

In 1712 St Petersburg, a city of great beauty, with palaces, cathedrals, churches, government buildings became the capital. Under later rulers the new capital of the Russian Empire grew rapidly in wealth and beauty. Architects were brought from Western Europe to lay out the city in harmonious squares. Buildings were constructed of grey and rose-coloured granite. The Hermitage Palace and the Winter Palace, the homes of the tsars, were equal to any in Europe. When the First World War began in 1914, the German-sounding name, St Petersburg, was changed to Petrograd. After the October Revolution the city was renamed after Lenin.

During the Great Patriotic War the city suffered a great deal. The German armies laid siege to it in 1941, and for the next year and a half it was cut off from the rest of the country. No food could be brought in, and people died of starvation. Daily shelling and air raids destroyed parts of the city. Thousands of people were killed. Rebuilding took years.

Now St Petersburg is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre. The population of the city is over 5 million inhabitants.

St Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city – at every turn there is something to catch your eye. The Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, St Isaac’s Cathedral, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress and the building of the Admiralty, to name but a few, attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world.

Petersburg’s many museums house some of the world’s most famous art collections. The Hermitage, for example, contains the richest collection of pictures in the world.

The city is called the Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers, arms and canals there with artfully decorated bridges. It’s also famous for its beautiful white nights.

### *Names*

<b>St Petersburg</b> – Санкт-Петербург	<b>the Russian Museum</b> – Русский музей
<b>Peter the Great</b> – Петр Великий (Петр I)	<b>St Isaac's Cathedral</b> – Исаакиевский собор
<b>the Neva River</b> – р. Нева	<b>the Peter-and-Paul Fortress</b> – Петропавловская крепость
<b>the Hermitage Palace</b> – Эрмитаж	<b>the Admiralty</b> – Адмиралтейство
<b>the Winter Palace</b> – Зимний дворец	

### *Vocabulary*

<b>swampy</b> – болотистый	<b>starvation</b> – голод
<b>mouth</b> – устье (реки)	<b>shelling</b> – бомбежки
<b>to drop dead</b> – упасть замертво	<b>air raid</b> – воздушный налет
<b>ruler</b> – правитель	<b>to destroy</b> – разрушать
<b>empire</b> – империя	<b>to catch smb's eye</b> – привлечь внимание, поразить
<b>rapidly</b> – быстро	<b>to attract</b> – привлекать, притягивать
<b>to lay out</b> – планировать	<b>arm</b> – рукав реки
<b>harmonious</b> – гармоничный	<b>canal</b> – канал
<b>granite</b> – гранит	<b>artistically</b> – мастерски
<b>equal</b> – равный, не уступающий	<b>to decorate</b> – украшать
<b>to rename</b> – переименовывать	<b>bridge</b> – мост
<b>to suffer</b> – страдать	
<b>to lay siege to</b> – осадить	

### *Questions*

1. Have you ever been to St Petersburg?
2. Is St Petersburg as old as Moscow?
3. Who founded the city and when did it become the capital of the Russian Empire?
4. Peter I thought that Moscow looked provincial in comparison with the capitals he had visited and decided to build a magnificent city equal to any European capital. Did he succeed?

5. How many times has the city been renamed and why?
6. Did the city suffer a great deal during the Great Patriotic War?
7. What is St Petersburg famous for?
8. Have you ever been to the Russian Museum? (the Hermitage?)
9. What other places of interest in St Petersburg do you know?
10. Why is Petersburg called the Northern Venice?

## VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR PRACTICE

### I. Fill in the gaps with the correct article: a / an, the or - (*no article*).

1. Mr. Brown arrived at... Kennedy airport on his way to... New York yesterday.
2. Usually he used to read ... few articles out of... “Guardian”.
3. When last heard from he was at... University of Los Angeles.
4. Soon after that he was expelled from ... London University.
5. On their way to ... Ritz Hotel he refused to tell Tom what would happen there.
6. There’s ... good film at... Royal Cinema this week.
7. You should go to ... Natural History Museum, it’s very interesting.
8. If you are looking for ... good supermarket, there is one on ... Baines Street.
9. If you are looking for ... extraordinary shop, I’d recommend ... Harrod’s.
10. ...Central Park is ... very large park in ... Manhattan.
11. ...Tower of London and ... Westminster Abbey are ... most famous tourist attractions in London.
12. New York is famous for ... Empire State Building and ... Statue of Liberty.

### II. Translate it into English.

1. Многие подумывают о том, чтобы переехать из Лондона в пригороды.
2. Петербург был основан Петром I в 1703 году.
3. Русский музей считается вторым по известности музеем в России.
4. Гарлем – район Нью-Йорка, в котором здания сильно нуждаются в ремонте.
5. Тауэр – исторический символ Лондона.
6. История Москвы восходит к периоду 12 века.
7. Метро Москвы считается самым красивым метро мира.

8. Собор Василия Блаженного был построен в память о победе над Казанью.
9. В нашем городе много улиц, обсаженных деревьями.
10. По меркам Москвы жизнь в городе очень дорогая.
11. Резиденция королевы Елизаветы находится в Букингемском дворце.
12. Изо дня в день сотни людей переезжают в большие города в поисках лучшей жизни.

**III. Speak about your native town / city using the vocabulary of the topic “City”.**

**IV. Do you think that N. Novgorod may be as attractive to foreigners as Moscow and St Petersburg?**

### **The Urban Explosion**

Today cities are growing at an unprecedented rate. More than 40 % of the world population currently lives in urban areas. Developed regions have been more than 50 % urban since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Developing countries are expected to pass the mark in the first quarter of this century. Nations will face the formidable task of providing shelter, services and employment for these urban multitudes. The demand for adequate housing will exceed the supply.

In the developing world urban slums are growing twice as fast as the cities themselves. Already, some 900 million people live crowded in make-shift shacks and squalid squatter settlements.

In mushrooming urban shuns, people live amidst pollution, overcrowding, unemployment, crime and disease. Day after day they trickle in – the peasants uprooted by floods, drought, war or land pressure; the migrant workers, alone or with their families, seeking jobs, food and security; the men, the women and the children with little material possessions but holding on to the hope for better lives in the new environment. But, of course, those who suffer most are women and children. Women around the world are the poorest of the poor. A homeless woman is a familiar sight in the crowded cities of both industrialized and developing countries. Statistically, she is a zero, a nonentity without voice, nor power nor identity; at the very best, she is counted among the swelling, faceless ranks of homeless people, for whom society has no space.



## **I. Speculate on the problems of a big city.**

**II. You spent all your life in the countryside, but this year your family is moving to Nizhny Novgorod. Discuss with your friend all advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city.**

## **REVIEW**

### **I. What is the English for:**

знаменитый архитектор; правительственные учреждения; располагаться на обеих сторонах Темзы; сплоченное сообщество; придерживаться традиций; пятилетний контракт; в большей степени; жить в пригороде; сильно нуждаться в ремонте; уровень преступности.

### **II. What is the Russian for:**

to commemorate; to get around the city; to be on; clampdown on crime; spectacular views; economic expansion; vibrant communities; alongside with; a rally; a car alarm.

### **III. Give synonyms:**

famous; to go sightseeing; to reconstruct; valuable; the centre of the city; district; advantages and disadvantages; to attract one's attention; very old; unbelievable.

### **IV. Insert prepositions:**

- 1) to be divided ... four parts;
- 2) to go ... an educational visit... the museum;
- 3) to beg ... coins ... the street;
- 4) to be mad ... folk dancing;
- 5) to have a noticeable effect... the development;
- 6) to come ... work ... subway;
- 7) to be famous ... a rich collection ... paintings;
- 8) ...Moscow standards;
- 9) to pay one's way ... college;
- 10) to be ... a mess.

### **V. Translate it into English:**

1. Многие подумывают о том, чтобы переехать из Нью-Йорка в пригороды.
2. Москва была основана князем Долгоруким в 1147 году.
3. Эрмитаж считается первым по известности музеем в России.
4. Гарлем – район Нью-Йорка, который не рекомендуется посещать самостоятельно.
5. Королевские драгоценности хранятся в Тауэре.
6. История Замка Виндзор восходит к саксонскому периоду IX века.
7. Метро Лондона насчитывает 275 станций и является самым старым метро мира.
8. Статуя адмирала Нельсона стоит на вершине колонны в центре Трафальгарской площади.
9. Голландец Питер Минуит купил остров у индейцев за 26 долларов.
10. Катание на роликовых коньках в Центральном парке бесплатное.

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# ГОРОД

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по английскому языку для бакалавриата

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