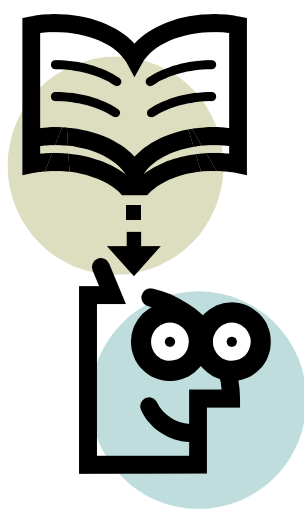


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**ENGLISH
FOR EVERY DAY
USE**



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SUPPLEMENT TO LISTENING PRACTICE

IDIOMS IN DAILY CONVERSATIONS

Idioms and conversational expressions present two types of difficulties: there are many of them, and their meanings cannot be guessed from the meanings of the words that they consist of.

The words in idioms cannot be replaced with other words that have similar meanings. You can think of idioms as "frozen" phrases, the parts of which cannot be moved or changed. For example, *to be under the weather* means *not to feel well*. You cannot replace the words in this expression without changing its meaning. The meanings of idioms have to be learned or memorized, just as you have to memorize the meaning of words.

Conversational expressions are a little different from idioms. These expressions are not "frozen," and they represent the way people usually speak. For example, all of the following expressions can be used as greetings:

<i>Hello.</i>	<i>How are you?</i>
<i>How are you today?</i>	<i>How is everything going?</i>
<i>How is everything with you?</i>	<i>How have you been?</i>

Although there are differences among these expressions, their meanings and purposes are the same. In idioms, only one form and only one combination of words has a particular meaning.

Two – or three-word verbs are similar to idioms because the meaning of the whole cannot be guessed from the meanings of the parts, for example, *look up to* = *admire*, *look after (somebody)* = *to take care of (somebody)*, *look (someone) up* = *visit*, and *look for* = *search*.

Because there are no rules that you can use to guess the meanings of idioms and two-word verbs, these parts of the English language have to be learned individually.

The following common idioms and two – or three-word verbs are provided for you.

LIST OF IDIOMS AND TWO – OR THREE-WORD VERBS

about time indicates that something should have happened earlier. *After working for this company for 5 years, he felt that it was about time he received a promotion.*

about to ready to, at the point of. *Now that she is about to enter college, she has moved out of her parents' place.*

ahead of time early, in advance. *Preparing for business presentations ahead of time is essential for the success of any venture.*

all along from the beginning, always, all the time. *Television networks have claimed all along that they do not attempt to influence their viewers.*

all at once suddenly, surprisingly, unexpectedly. *All at once, with the collapse of the stock market, many people found themselves financially ruined.*

all day long the entire day. *Educators frequently frown on the idea of studying the same material all day long.*

all in all everything taken into account, everything considered. *All in all, environmental concerns have gained considerable attention in the media.*

all the time (1) continually, regularly. *Ideally, adults should receive a consistent amount of sleep all the time.* (2) during a certain period of time. *This semester, students have been dropping and adding classes all the time.*

as for referring to, concerning, regarding. *As for updating the physics curriculum, the current budget allows us few resources to spare.*

as usual as occurs most of the time, typically. *As usual, the technical writers have missed the deadline for completion of the project.*

at first at the beginning. *At first, adjusting to new schools may appear almost impossible to foreign students.*

at last finally, after a long time. *The Admissions Office had been requesting Frank's transcript for six months and, at last, it arrived.*

at (the) least no less than, minimum. *Although the entire managerial staff does not need to attend the conference, at least the production supervisors should be there.*

at (the) most maximum, not more than. *A letter sent by first-class mail should take at most three days to travel from the east coast to the west coast.*

be broke have no money. *Jane cannot afford to buy a new car; she is broke after her vacation.*

be out of have none left. *I am sorry, sir, we are out of typewriter ribbons.*

be short of not have enough. *The factory outlet where Mark shops is short of sports footwear.*

be/get used to be/get accustomed to, accept (something) habitually. *Although maritime climates are famous for their abundance of rain, newcomers get used to it rather quickly.*

bring up (1) mention, raise an issue or question, introduce for discussion. *Betsy thought that bringing up the constant shortage of office supplies would not be appropriate at the teachers' seminar.* (2) raise a child, care for during childhood. *Mr. and Mrs. Nickels brought up Tim as if he were their own son.*

by far greatly, clearly, by a large margin. *The automobile inventory of midsize sedans exceeds by far the consumer demand for this type of car.*

by the way mention in passing, incidentally. *Mr. Johnson, could you call my dentist and cancel my appointment for this afternoon. By the way, there is no need to reschedule.*

call off decide not to do something, cancel. *The sightseeing tour was called off because a thunderstorm was forecast for the area.*

call on (1) visit. *Maybe we should call on Mr. Smith to see his rose garden.* (2) ask or choose to participate or to contribute. *The university vice-president was called on to design a long-term plan for the expansion of laboratory facilities on campus.*

catch a cold to become ill with a cold. *People who find themselves near to someone with a cold may be likely to catch a cold.*

change (one's) mind alter/change an earlier decision/opinion. *Michael thinks that changing his mind about even minor issues signifies failure.*

check in/into register at a hotel. *We can go out for dinner as soon as we check in.*

check into investigate. *Because your invoice is long overdue, I suggest that you check into this matter with your bank.*

check out (1) take a book out of the library. *I'm sorry, sir, this book is checked out.* (2) investigate. *// the advertised offer is as good as it appears, it is certainly worth checking out.* (3) leave a hotel. *What time do we have to check out?*

cheer up make (someone) feel happier. *Jack tried to cheer Ann up but she was really upset about failing her math midterm.*

clean up make clean and organized. *We can't leave until we clean up this mess we made.*

come across meet by chance, accidentally. *Can you believe it? I came across this color TV at a garage sale, and it was only \$10.*

come back (1) return. *Dr. Bradford may not be able to come back to the office before his surgery this afternoon.* (2) remember, recall. *Even events that people consider long forgotten can come back to them in the right circumstances.* (3) return to popularity. *Have you noticed that platform shoes are coming back for the fall?*

come to/come down to (1) grow to, gradually achieve enough familiarity to do something. *While some linguists disdain statistics as a mere manipulation of numbers, others may come to appreciate it as a powerful means to prove one's point.* (2) amount to. *The more we learn about human behavior, the more it comes down to heredity being a predominant factor.*

cut down on reduce, decrease, lessen. *Cutting down on high calorie foods may lead to a substantial weight loss over an extended period of time.*

do over do again. *His essay was so poorly written that he had to do it over.*

do with (1) profit/benefit from, use to advantage. *I am cold and hungry, I could do with a cup of hot soup.* (2) be familiar with, associate with, work with. *How should I know where the computer manual is? I don't have anything to do with it.*

do without manage without having. *The structure of American cities is such that urban dwellers cannot do without private transportation.*

drop by/in visit informally, for a short period of time. *Whenever you are in town, please feel free to drop by any time.*

drop off leave (something/someone) at a certain place. *If you are going downtown, can you drop me off at City Hall?*

drop out stop going to school/a class/a club. *In general, the rate at which U.S. high school students drop out has reached 43 percent in the past decade.*

every other every second one. *Liz is expected to undergo physical therapy sessions every other week.*

feel up to be able to, be capable of. *Having spent the entire day editing my paper, I don't feel up to discussing it right now.*

figure out (1) understand, achieve understanding by reasoning. *Historians dedicate themselves to figuring out the sequence of events that led to a particular outcome.* (2) calculate, solve. *The income tax laws have become so complicated that it takes an accountant to figure out all the intricacies.*

find fault with criticize, be dissatisfied with. *It is almost always easier to find fault with something than to improve it.*

fill out write/complete a form/a questionnaire. *Please read the instructions before you begin filling out the application form.*

find out (1) learn, discover. *Physicists and astronomers have been attempting to find out how earth was created.* (2) inquire, ask. *I've tried to find out why Vicky has been so depressed lately, but she refuses to talk about it.*

for the time being temporarily, for the present period of time. *For the time being, because of a series of budget cuts, the library has to postpone the acquisition of new journals.*

from now on starting now and continuing into the future, from this moment forward. *In addition to quitting smoking, the patient must carry out a daily exercise program from now on.*

get along (with/without) (1) be friendly with, agree on many things. *Many employers believe that getting along with one's co-workers is as important as being able to do one's job.* (2) make progress; advance. *How is Mary getting along with her Spanish lessons?* (3) manage; maintain. *Getting along without a word processor would seem impossible to professional writers.*

get/fall/be behind (1) fail to be at an expected level. *If Nick continues to miss his chemistry classes, he will fall behind.* (2) support, help, assist. *Environmentalists are behind the new legislation for the protection of endangered species.*

get off (1) leave a means of transportation (bus, train, plane, but not car). *I am going to the concert hall on Main Street; where should I get off?* (2) take off, remove. *Skiing boots can be difficult to put on and get off.*

get on board a means of transportation (bus, train, plane, but not car). *After getting on the bus, Janet discovered that she did not have any money for the fare.*

get over recover, overcome. *Some types of flu may take up to 2 weeks to get over.*

get out of (1) leave a car. *Watch out for the oncoming traffic while getting out of a car on the left side.* (2) exit. *I was tired this morning and had a hard time getting out of bed.* (3) avoid unpleasant activity or work. *Greg succeeded in getting out of trimming the hedges after all!*

get rid of eliminate, throw away, discard. *If I were you, I would get rid of that washing machine and buy a new one.*

get through finish. *Look at all this paperwork we have to get through before the deadline.*

give up stop. *How can you give up smoking when you continually borrow cigarettes from everyone in the office?*

go ahead begin, start doing something. *After the artifacts are gathered, the archaeological team can go ahead with the dating analysis.*

go away leave, depart. *I wish the mosquitoes would go away; they are ruining the picnic.*

go on (1) happen. *I don't know exactly what went on during the meeting.* (2) continue. *The rehearsal for the outdoor scene should go on despite the rain.*

go over check; review. *How could you turn in the report without going over it?*

go up (1) rise, increase. *In most situations, prices go up as quickly as the inflation rate rises.* (2) ascent, mount. *Go up the stairs, turn right, and go through a set of glass doors.* (3) be constructed. *The new art center will go up on High Street before the end of the year.*

grow up become an adult. *It is unusual to find someone who did not have to face social difficulties and peer pressure while growing up.*

had better/I'd (we'd) better ought to, would be smart to. *It's getting cold; we had' (or we'd) better close the window.*

hand in submit, turn in. *Students must hand in their assignments before the deadline in order to receive full credit.*

hang up end a telephone conversation. *After she hung up, Martha realized that she had forgotten to invite Wendy to her party.*

have a good time enjoy oneself. *Bob and Carrie had such a good time in Los Angeles that they decided to go there again next summer.*

have (someone) do (something) make (someone) do (something); cause (someone) to do (something). *Peter had his children help him paint the house.*

have in mind plan, intend. *What exactly did you have in mind for dinner?*

have over invite. *Let's have Mark over this Saturday; we haven't seen him in three weeks.*

hear from (1) receive a letter or a phone call from. *Mary hasn't heard from Sue since Sue moved to Wisconsin.* (2) receive information from someone about someone else. *Frank heard from Diane that Professor Green is planning to retire.*

How come? why? [an expression of surprise or questioning]. *How come you decided to take that job in Washington? I thought you liked your current job.*

in a while later, at some time in the future. *Mr. Collins will be able to see you in a while.*

in fact in reality, really, specifically. *This exercise is particularly challenging; in fact, I think it is the most difficult in the book.*

instead of in place of, rather than. *Wouldn't you rather have tea instead of beer?*

in time (1) sufficiently early, early enough. *The letter must be typed in time for the 3 P.M. collection.* (2) eventually (not immediately). *All new undertakings are difficult; however, in time, most people adjust.*

it's no wonder/no wonder predictably, expectably, naturally, it's not surprising. *It's no wonder John missed his flight; he left home just 20 minutes before the departure time.*

keep up with (1) maintain one's familiarity with. *In many research fields, scientists are required to keep up with recent findings.* (2) go/move/progress as fast as (someone/something). *You are walking so fast that I cannot keep up with you.*

leave out (1) omit. *Did you leave out your date of birth on the application form?* (2) leave available, set out. *If you come to the office after closing, I will leave your paper out for you.*

Let (somebody) know inform, tell. *It is crucial that the director let the crew know about the new project deadline.*

let (me/us) see allow (me/us) time to think, find out, determine (something). *Well, I'm not sure which road we should take. Let me see here.*

look after watch over, give care to. *Thank you for looking after my apartment while I was away.*

look for search for, seek. *You've been looking for your file for 3 hours now!*

look forward to anticipate with pleasure. *I'm sure Mrs. Lovely is looking forward to the trip to Hawaii.*

look into investigate, examine. *Because this matter has not yet been clarified, I am requesting that you look into it.*

look like resemble. *Not only does Margaret look like her father, she also acts like him.*

look out beware, be careful. *Look out! This car is moving very fast.*

look up (1) research, search in a book. *Students who cannot remember the specific weight of oxygen should look it up in the reference materials.* (2) improve. *Because of the economic stability of the past few months, business is looking up.* (3) visit. *When you are in town next month, look us up in our new house.*

look up to respect. *Mary looks up to her older sister, and that's how it should be.*

make a difference (1) change the existing situation, cause a change. *The hiring of the new city manager will make a difference in how things are run around here.* (2) be of importance. *It makes no difference to me which restaurant we go to.*

make a living earn enough to have a satisfactory standard of living. *I find it rather amazing that Stephen can make a living by selling Christmas trees.*

make a point of give importance to, insist on. *After Bob was late again this morning, his boss made a point of commenting on it.*

make fun of laugh at. *Why are you making fun of her? Anyone can make a mistake.*

make out (1) understand. *I can't make out his line of reasoning.* (2) distinguish, identify. *It was so dark when we finally arrived at the house that we couldn't make out the number over the door.* (3) complete, fill in. *Make out the check for me to give to Mr. Becker.* (4) achieve, succeed. *How did you make out in the card game last night?*

make sense be reasonable, be intelligible. *You are not making any sense. Slow down and explain the situation to me again.*

make sure be certain. *Rick made sure he had brought his passport to the registration hall.*

make up (1) compose, invent. *For this assignment, you have to make up a story about an unfortunate experience.* (2) do past work. *Students can make up the test that was given on Friday at 10 A.M.* (3) renew good relations. *Most friends make up after they've had a fight.*

may/might as well do with equal or better result/effect, be slightly preferable. *If Joe has so much work to do, he might as well stay home and study.*

more or less to some extent. *In the past five years, we have more or less achieved all our sales goals.*

never mind forget it, don't worry about it. *Can you help me to look for my glasses? Never mind, I found them.*

no matter regardless of. *No matter what the weather, the game won't be called off.*

not at all not in the least. *Do you mind dropping the paper off at the printing office? Not at all.*

no wonder see it's no wonder.

of course to be expected, naturally. *Of course, Peggy was late for the show; she's always late.*

once and for all finally, permanently, conclusively. *If the changes in scheduling are implemented as planned, our timing problems will be solved once and for all.*

once in a while occasionally, every so often, from time to time. *We don't get out of the house much, but once in a while we go to the movies.*

on purpose intentionally, for a certain reason. *She came to the meeting late on purpose so she would miss the introductory speech.*

on the other hand from the opposite point of view. *Snow covered roads are very pretty; on the other hand, driving conditions can be treacherous.*

on the whole in general, all things considered. *Although the main character in the play was not very well developed, on the whole, I enjoyed the performance.*

on time on schedule, exactly at the fixed time, punctually. *Unlike Linda, who is always late, Matthew comes to work on time.*

pick out (1) choose, select. *She should have picked out just one blouse instead of buying all three.* (2) recognize. *They couldn't pick out their son among all the graduates.*

pick up (1) lift. *The suitcase was so heavy that Grandma couldn't even pick it up.* (2) obtain, gather, acquire. *Claire stopped at the grocery store to pick up some milk for dinner.* (3) catch, arrest. *The criminal was picked up at the gas station on the corner.*

point out (1) mention, explain. *I hate to point out that the report has not been completed yet.* (2) show. *Kathy pointed Jim out to Becky at the party yesterday.*

put away return something to the usual place. *Don't forget to put away the dictionary when you are finished with it.*

put off (1) postpone, delay. *Dr. Black announced that she would put off her retirement till the end of the year.* (2) discourage. *Bret's grade in chemistry was so low that I think he was really put off by it.* (3) somewhat repelled. *Many people were put off by the candidates' lack of candor.*

put on (1) get dressed in. *On days like this, you need to put on your hat to stay warm.* (2) add. *Nicole looks as if she has put on a lot of weight.*

put up with tolerate. *I am not going to put up with this disarray in the kitchen.*

quite a few a number or a lot of. *We invited about 30 people to the reception, but quite a few of them did not show up.*

read up on study by reading about. *Professor Douglas indicated that graduate students should read up on the current economic prognosis.*

right away immediately. *Your waitress will bring you your appetizers right away.*

run into (1) meet by chance, accidentally. *Imagine running into Sue in a drugstore!* (2) collide with, crash into. *This morning, Ruth ran into the mailbox while backing out of the driveway.* (3) encounter. *While trying to get the car out of the ditch, she ran into a problem with her tires.*

run out of exhaust the supply of, come to the end of. *Sorry, sir, we have run out of paperback copies of this book.*

see to give attention to. *I'm in charge here, and I'll see to it that the work gets done right.*

show up appear. *They waited for Greg for about 45 minutes but he never showed up.*

so far until now. *So far, we have discussed only BASIC and Pascal in our computer class.*

sooner or later inevitably, eventually, ultimately. *Ryan has to start being more careful when he drives because sooner or later he'll hit someone.*

step by step gradually. *A person can learn to do almost anything taking it step by step.*

stop by visit. *We stopped by Rick's house, but he wasn't home.*

take advantage of (1) profit/benefit from, make use of. *All those who need to familiarize themselves with various word processing packages can take advantage of the seminar offered at the Adult Education Center.* (2) gain at the expense of another, use unfairly. *Criminals may take advantage of the elderly who live alone and rob them of their life's savings.*

take after resemble. *My daughter takes after my husband more than after me.*

take a trip go for a journey. *When did you take a trip to the Bahamas?*

take it easy relax, don't worry. *During spring break, most students take it easy: they have fun with their friends and travel a bit.*

take off (1) remove (clothing). *Bob took off his coat because he was getting warm.* (2) leave the ground and rise (of aircraft). *Flight attendants will serve drinks after the plane takes off.* (3) be absent from work. *I need to take a few days off to catch up on my domestic chores.* (4) deduct, reduce the price/cost. *You forgot to take the value of the coupon off my bill.*

take over take control. *Yesterday, when the basement flooded, Linda took over the entire cleaning operation.*

take out (1) remove, extract. *What do you use to take out oil stains from a wool fabric?* (2) prepared food bought in a restaurant but eaten at home. *We decided to get take out instead of cooking this evening.*

take part in participate. *Many volunteers took part in the clean-up efforts in Florida.*

take place occur, happen. *When does the English test take place?*

take up (1) begin, undertake. *Can you believe that Harold took up dancing at his age?* (2) occupy space or time. *These old phone books should be thrown out because they take up too much room on the shelves.*

talk (something) over discuss. *After I talk it over with my wife, I'll let you know whether this price is acceptable.*

tear down demolish, reduce to nothing. *The old theater building was torn down in 1968.*

tell (one) from (another); tell apart distinguish between. *The Steiner brothers look so much alike that I cannot tell Mark from Bruce. Identical twins can be difficult to tell apart.*

that is say something more exactly, express better. *Peter left; that is, he has gone, and he is not coming back.*

think of (1) have an opinion about (something). *What do you think of the new president?* (2) consider. *Karen has been thinking of opening her own business.* (3) give attention to. *The school year is almost over, and you need to think of preparing for your final exams.*

think (something) over consider/think carefully before deciding/doing (something). *Nancy told the recruiter that she would like to think his offer over for a day or two.*

time off period of vacation, release from work, time away for oneself. *Nick hasn't had any time off this year, he must be ready for a vacation.*

throw away/out discard, get rid of. *Paper should be recycled instead of being thrown away.*

turn down (1) decrease volume/intensity. *Could you turn down your radio?* (2) reject [frequently used in the passive]. *Although Paul did his best during the interview, his application for admission was turned down.*

turn in (1) hand in/submit an assignment. *The test has to be turned in before the bell.* (2) go to bed. *Although it's only 8 o'clock, I'm so tired that I'm going to turn in.*

turn off (1) shut off, close, stop. *Don't forget to turn off the fan before you leave.* (2) repel, something that repels (noun or verb). *The smell of raw meat turns me off.*

turn on let flow, open, let come. *To turn on the hot water, you need to open the valve.*

turn out (1) extinguish (a light). *The last person to leave has to turn out the lights.* (2) **turn out** attendance. *There was an impressive turnout at the lecture on global warming.*

turn up (1) increase volume/intensity. *If you turn up the volume, you'll be able to hear better.* (2) appear. *The 20-dollar bill that we couldn't find two days ago has turned up in the washing machine.*

- 9 (Man) What was the terrible noise next door?
 (Woman) When the driver was backing out of the garage, he ran over the trash can.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 10 (Woman) What did Henry and Joan think about the commencement address?
 (Man) Joan couldn't hear half of what the speaker said.
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 11 (Man) My parents and I are very close, and I usually call them once or twice a week.
 (Woman) Once your phone is hooked up, you can call off campus.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 12 (Woman) Why didn't you get toothpaste while you were out. (Man) The drug-store is sold out.
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 13 (Man) I wish I could get around this slow-moving truck. (Woman) Don't try passing it on the right, you'll get a ticket. (Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 14 (Woman) Your parents' business has done very well. Does your father have an M.B.A.?
 (Man) My father never went as far as college.
 (Narrator) What does the man say about his father?
- 15 (Man) I can't believe how many mistakes people make on the admission sheet.
 (Woman) Students seldom read instructions before filling out forms.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 16 (Woman) Excuse me, would you happen to know where the movie theater is?
 (Man) Turn around, go back for about a mile, and you'll see it on your left.
 (Narrator) What did the man mean?
- 17 (Man) We never see Julie. During the summer, she came to visit Mary every week.
 (Woman) She is carrying a full course load this semester.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 18 (Woman) You have many enjoyable activities scheduled for your geology students. I bet they are well-attended.
 (Man) Hardly anyone went on the day trip to the falls.
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 19 (Man) How did we do in St. Louis?
 (Woman) The women's swim team lost, and so did the men's.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 20 (Woman) I've heard that the sales have been pretty dismal this quarter.
 (Man) Have you had a chance to look over the report yet?
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 21 (Man) How come you brought your umbrella?
 (Woman) One never knows about the weather this time of year.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 22 (Man) You have to fill out the patient information form and the insurance form.
 (Woman) Do I have to fill out both sides?
 (Narrator) Where is this conversation taking place?
- 23 (Man) I can't believe the sink is not draining again.
 (Woman) It's time to call Acme Services.
 (Narrator) What is Acme Services?

- 24 (Man) Are you almost finished with your classes? When does the break start?
 (Woman) I still have a research project to work on.
 (Narrator) What is the woman going to do next?
- 25 (Man) Where did you go last night?
 (Woman) We found a nice little coffee shop at the end of the street.
 (Narrator) Where did the woman go?
- 26 (Woman) No sooner did we move in than the water heater stopped working.
 (Man) How much did *that* cost you?
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 27 (Man) I hear we will have new computers before the end of the month.
 (Woman) It's about *time*.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 28 (Man) Can we meet tomorrow? I need help preparing for my math test.
 (Woman) Will Thursday be all right?
 (Narrator) What is the woman suggesting?
- 29 (Man) I need to break a dollar.
 (Woman) Not *another* candy bar.
 (Narrator) What does the woman's response imply?
- 30 (Man) These pears are expensive.
 (Woman) The strawberries are in season.
 (Man) Let's get some then.
 (Narrator) Where is this conversation taking place?

Exercise 1. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Он часто пропускает занятия. Если бы он не пропускал так много уроков, он смог бы сдать экзамены лучше.
- 2 Она не сможет сделать работу по дому, так как у нее высокое кровяное давление.
- 3 Если у тебя болит голова, нужно сначала проверить твое кровяное давление.
- 4 Во сколько твой босс назначил тебе встречу? Если тебе назначена встреча, тебе не следует опаздывать.
- 5 Он любит ездить на велосипеде, когда у него отпуск.
- 6 На сбор этих справок ушло две недели, но они еще не знают, когда ожидается передача имущества.
- 7 Он всегда, когда выезжает из гаража, сбивает мусорный бак.
- 8 К сожалению, они едва могли слышать начальное обращение священника к прихожанам.
- 9 Ешьте больше фруктов сейчас, пока сезон.
- 10 Вам следует покупать больше ягоды сейчас пока сезон.
- 11 Мне надо разменять доллар. Где я мог бы это сделать?
- 12 Можете ли Вы разменять пять долларов? К сожалению, у меня нет мелочи.
- 13 Мне нужна твоя помощь в подготовке к математическому тесту.

Now read the directions for Part B while they are being read to you.

Part B

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) rip [] – рвать, разрывать, пороться, лопаться
- 2) paste [] – клейстер, мастика
- 3) adhesive [] – липкий, клейкий, связывающий
- 4) porous [] – пористый
- 5) porcelain [] – фарфор
- 6) to count on smb. [] – положиться на кого-либо, рассчитывать на
- 7) to be in jam [] – быть в трудной ситуации

DIRECTIONS: In this part you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

(Narrator) **Questions** refer to the following telephone conversation.

(Woman) Hello, Jim. I hate to bother you so late.

(Man) Hello, Gail. It's not *that* late.

(Woman) I'm in a somewhat difficult situation and was wondering if you could give me some advice. I have to leave on business tomorrow, and my purse has ripped. Do you know what type of glue I can use for leather?

(Man) Oh, there are many types of glue you can use. Epoxy, cement, and paste are easy to find and simple to use. I usually use epoxy to glue my children's shoes. Cement adhesive is better for porous materials, such as ceramics or porcelain, and paste is best for metal and other smooth surfaces.

(Woman) You certainly sound like an expert. Where can I find epoxy?

(Man) Any hardware store or even an office supply store would have it. If not, you could try a specialty store, but I'm sure it's pretty common.

(Woman) Jim, thank you very much. I can always count on you when I'm in a jam.

(Man) Glad to be of help. Have a nice trip. I'll see you after you get back.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

- 31*. What is the main topic of this conversation?
32. Why was the woman in a difficult situation?
33. What did the woman ask the man to do?
34. Why did the man mention his children's shoes?
35. What is the man's attitude in this conversation?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Мой кошелек изорвался. Каким клеем я могу воспользоваться?
- 2 Я оказался в трудной ситуации. Мог бы ты мне помочь?
- 3 Если вы хотите склеить керамику или фарфор, лучше используйте цементный клей.
- 4 Какой клей ты обычно используешь, чтобы заклеить кожаную обувь?
- 5 Какие виды клея ты посоветовал бы мне?
- 6 Я всегда могу на тебя рассчитывать в трудной ситуации.
- 7 В каких магазинах я могу купить мастику?
- 8 Рад был помочь. Вы всегда можете рассчитывать на меня.
- 9 Я не советую тебе на него полагаться, он может подвести.

*Здесь и далее вопросы, имеющие номер из двух цифр с точкой, соответствуют версии заданий на аудиокассете.

- 10 Невероятно, но она всегда попадает в разные переделки.
- 11 Ты можешь спросить совета у мистера М., он, похоже, эксперт в этой области.
- 12 Керамика и фарфор – типичные подарки в их семье.
- 13 Гладкие поверхности легче клеить.

Exercise 3. Retell the dialogue.

Exercise 4. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

Part C

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) freight [] – груз, фрахт
- 2) facility [] – легкость, льготы, оборудование, приспособления, средства обслуживания, удобства
- 3) outlet [] – выход, вытекание, пункт
- 4) departure [] – отправление, отбытие
- 5) article [] – статья, пункт, предмет, изделие, товар
- 6) to make greater gains [] – получить выгоду

DIRECTIONS: In Part C you will hear short talks. At the end of each, you will be asked several questions. Each talk and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

(Narrator) **Questions** refer to the following lecture about mail.

(Woman) In most airports, mail and other freight except the passengers' baggage is handled as cargo. In recent years, the number of tons of cargo processed by major airports has been growing twice as fast as the number of passengers. In small airports that have no separate cargo facilities, cargo is carried together with the passenger baggage. On the other hand, in large airports, cargo is directed to separate terminals that exclusively process cargo. After cargo is delivered to the airport, it is grouped by destination and, occasionally, by carrier company. Large postal outlets in airports sort mail to be delivered by various flights, depending on their scheduled departures and arrival times. Commercial cargo includes a wide range of articles, such as electronic goods, processed food items, machine parts, and even agricultural equipment. Airline economists claim that, because transporting goods doesn't require serving meals and drinks and employing stewards, companies make greater gains by carrying cargo than by carrying passengers.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

39. What is the main idea of this talk?
40. What does the term "cargo" refer to?
41. How is cargo processed at major airports?
42. How is cargo carried from small airports?
43. Where is mail sorted?
44. What does commercial cargo include?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Большинство грузов перевозятся специальными рейсами.
- 2 В последнее время количество перевозимых и обрабатываемых грузов возросло.
- 3 Маленькие аэропорты вынуждены перевозить грузы вместе с пассажирским багажом.
- 4 В больших аэропортах грузы направляются в отдельные терминалы, где их обрабатывают.
- 5 При перевозке грузов компании получают большую выгоду, чем при перевозке пассажиров.
- 6 Почта доставляется в зависимости от установленного расписания доставки.
- 7 Перевозка грузов – сложный процесс, имеющий ряд особенностей.
- 8 Транспортировка груза приносит больше доходов, чем перевозка пассажиров.
- 9 Провоз грузов в больших и маленьких аэропортах происходит по-разному.
- 10 Под грузом (cargo) понимают любой фрахт, кроме багажа пассажиров.
- 11 Груз сортируется в зависимости от его владельца, места доставки и других факторов.
- 12 Почтовый груз сортируется в почтовых пунктах и доставляется различными рейсами.

Exercise 3. Retell the story.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) tart [] – кислый
- 2) cider [] – сидр

Text 1. Read, translate and retell.

No educational medium better serves as a means of spatial communication than the atlas. Atlases deal with such invaluable information as population distribution and density. One of the best, *Pennycooke's World Atlas*, has been widely accepted as a standard owing to the quality of its maps and photographs, which not only show various settlements but also portray them in a variety of scales. In fact, the very first map in the atlas is a cleverly designed population cartogram that projects the size of each country if geographical size were proportional to population. Following the proportional layout, a sequence of smaller maps shows the world's population density, each country's birth and death rates, population increase or decrease, industrialization, urbanization, gross national product in terms of per capita income, the quality of medical care, literacy, and language. To give readers a perspective on how their own country fits in with the global view, additional projections depict the world's patterns in nutrition, calorie and protein consumption, health care, number of physicians per unit of population, and life expectancy by region. Population density maps on a subcontinental scale, as well as political maps, convey the diverse demographic phenomena of the world in a broad array of scales.

Text 2. Read, translate and retell.

The returning boomerang is constructed in such a way that it sails on a circular trajectory and returns to the thrower. A trained hunter can throw a boomerang so that it will sweep up to a height of 50 feet, complete a circle 50 feet in diameter, and then spin along several smaller, iterative circles before it lands near the thrower. Experts can make boomerangs ricochet off the ground, circle, and come back. Hunters use them to drive birds into nets by making the boomerang spin above the flock sufficiently high to fool the birds into reacting to it as if it were a predator. Ordinarily, a returning boomerang is 12 to 30 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, and less than half an inch thick. Its notorious pointed ends are not honed enough to allow the boomerang to serve as a weapon or to be even remotely threatening.

By contrast, the nonreturning boomerang is substantially heavier and can be used as a weapon. This type of boomerang is made to be 3 to 5 inches in diameter and 2 to 3 feet long, and may weigh up to 2 pounds. The power with which the boomerang hits its target is sufficient to kill or maim either an animal or a foe. All boomerangs are hurled in the same manner. The thrower grasps one end, pointing both ends outward. Having positioned the boomerang above and behind the shoulder, the thrower propels it forward with a snapping wrist motion to give it a twirl. The quality of the initial twirl conveys the propulsion to the weapon and provides its distinctive momentum.

Text 3. Read, translate and retell.

Prehistoric horses were far removed from the horses that Christopher Columbus brought on his ships during his second voyage to the New World. Although fossil remains of "dawn horses" have been excavated in several sites in Wyoming and New Mexico, these animals, which were biologically different from contemporary horses, had become extinct millennia before the onset of the Indian era. Although moviegoers visualize an Indian as a horse rider, Indians were not familiar with horses until the Spanish brought them to Mexico, New Mexico, Florida, and the West Indies in 1519. Those that escaped from the conquerors or were left behind became the ancestors of the wild horses that still roam the southwestern regions of the country. The Indian tribes scattered in the western plains began to breed horses about 1600.

The arrival of the horse produced a ripple effect throughout the Great Plains as the Indians living there were not nomadic and were engaged in rudimentary farming and graze-land hunting. Tracking stampeding herds of buffalo and elk on foot was not the best way to stock quantities of meat to adequately feed the entire tribe during the winter. However, mounted on horses, the hunting teams could cover ground within a substantial distance from their camps and transport their game back to be roasted, dried into jerky, or smoked for preservation. The hunters responsible for tribe provisions stayed on the move almost continuously, replacing their earth-and-sod lodges with tepees. Horses carried not only their riders but also their possessions and booty. The Blackfoot Indians of the Canadian plains turned almost exclusively hunters, and the Crow split off from the mainstream Indian farming in favor of hunting. In fact, some of the Apache splinter groups abandoned agricultural cultivation altogether.

The horse also drastically altered Indian warfare by allowing rapid maneuvering before, during, and after skirmishes. With the advent of the horse, the Apache, Arapahoe, and Cheyenne established themselves as a

territorial monopoly in the Plains. Because Indians did not have the wheel and had dragged their belongings from one settlement to another, horses also enabled them to become more mobile and expedient during tribal migrations. In fact, the Cheyenne abolished the custom of discarding belongings and tepee skins simply because there were no means to transport them.

Text 4. Read, translate and retell.

The symptoms of hay fever include watery and itchy eyes and a runny, congested nose. People suffering from hay fever may experience occasional wheezing and repeated bouts of sneezing and may even lose their sense of smell. Some victims of hay fever may also have stopped-up ears. About 30 percent of those who suffer from hay fever may develop the symptoms associated with periodic asthma or a sinus infection. The allergen-antibody theory does not fully explain allergic reactions because the membranes and glands in eyes and ears are controlled by the independent nervous system, which keeps these organs in balance. But the independent nervous system itself is part of the emotional-response center and may cause the feelings of anger, fear, resentment, and lack of self-confidence in reaction to allergy-causing substances.

The most common cause of hay fever is the pollen of ragweed, which blossoms during the summer and autumn. When airborne pollen particles, as well as mold, come into contact with the victim's membranes, they can cause allergic reactions that release histamine and result in a virtual blockage of air passages. To prevent hay fever or to decrease the severity of its symptoms, contact with the ragweed pollen should be reduced. Although some communities have attempted to eliminate the plants that cause the reactions, elimination programs have not been successful because airborne pollen can travel considerable distances. Antihistamines can help with short but severe attacks. Over extended periods of time, however, patients are prescribed a series of injections of the substance to which they are sensitive in order to increase immunity and thus be relieved of the seasonal allergy.

SECTION 2

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(Narrator) In this section, you will demonstrate your skills in understanding spoken English. There are three parts in the Listening Comprehension section, with different tasks in each.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) drop of [] – забрать, расходиться, уменьшиться
- 2) stationery [] – канцелярские принадлежности, писчебумажный магазин
- 3) grade [] – степень, ранг, класс, оценка, отметка
- 4) precinct [] – территория, прилегающая к зданию, избирательный участок, полицейский участок
- 5) stain [] – пятно, покрывать пятнами, красить
stain remover – пятновыводитель
- 6) greaser [] – жир, сало, смазка, мазь
- 7) paperback [] – журнал в мягкой обложке
- 8) hardback [] – издание в твердой обложке

Part A

DIRECTIONS: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what the two people said. Each conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

Now let us begin Part A with question number 1.

- 1 (Woman) The phone company called this morning, and there appears to be a problem with the bill.
(Man) This is the second time Peter forgot to pay it.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 2 (Man) I'd like to take Math three-o-five (305) this semester.
(Woman) To register for the course, students must have the instructor's permission.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 3 (Woman) Christie said you didn't have enough chairs last night.
(Man) We didn't expect forty people to attend the workshop.
(Narrator) What does the man imply?
- 4 (Man) On Monday, Betty starts with the tool company.
(Woman) I am surprised she changed her mind about not taking that job.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 5 (Woman) Today, I had a lot to do, with all the little things to take care of.
(Man) You dropped off my jacket at the cleaner's, didn't you?
(Narrator) What does the man want to know?
- 6 (Man) The dean expected the entire staff to attend.
(Woman) Had the teachers known about the meeting, they would have attended it.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 7 (Woman) We had a great time. And so many people came!
(Man) It was very nice of George to give me a party.
(Narrator) What does the man say about George?
- 8 (Man) Do you have blank cards?
(Woman) Pharmacies seldom carry stationery.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 9 (Woman) You said you'd be finished in an hour or two, but you've been working since noon.
(Man) This exam isn't as easy as it appears.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?

- 10 (Man) A lot of my friends are out of work, and they don't seem to be able to get any job at all.
(Woman) In the past few years, unemployment has been climbing dramatically.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 11 (Woman) How's Linda's report card this semester?
(Man) Her grades leave much to be desired.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 12 (Man) Are you looking for something to eat? There are apples and plums in the refrigerator.
(Woman) I'm thirsty after having that salty hamburger for dinner.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 13 (Woman) It looks like you and Rebecca are going out. I have to stay here and finish the paper tonight.
(Man) We don't mind picking up a sandwich for you on our way home.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 14 (Man) Did Doug go with you to the precinct?
(Woman) Doug isn't old enough to vote.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 15 (Woman) Carol tried to call Harry several times, but he is never home.
(Man) Harry works at a shoe store after school and on weekends.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 16 (Man) I am late for the presentation and can't find the conference room.
(Woman) Room four-o-seven (407) is not on the fourth floor but on the third.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 17 (Woman) Benjamin looks different somehow. Have you noticed?
(Man) Since he broke his glasses, he's had to use a spare pair.
(Narrator) What does the man say about Benjamin?
- 18 (Man) I didn't know you come here to shop. Are you thinking of doing a little work on the house?
(Woman) My brother suggested that we buy a set of tools for our father's birthday.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 19 (Woman) The area where Ann lives is great, but there seem to be few available units.
(Man) The apartment next door to Ann's has been vacant for twenty-one days.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 20 (Man) Can I help you find something? You seem to be having a bit of trouble.
(Woman) Do you have a stain remover that can take grease out of this shirt?
(Narrator) What does the woman want to know?
- (Narrator) This is the end of Part A.
- 21 (Man) I've cleaned the entire house, and now I'm going for a game of tennis.
(Woman) Good for you.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 22 (Woman) I bet you are glad the week is over. What are you going to do this weekend?
(Man) We have company coming from out of town.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 23 (Man) How big a tip should we leave?
(Woman) Fifteen percent would be two dollars.

- (Narrator) Where is this conversation taking place?
- 24 (Man) Are you going to put in the cucumber seeds, too?
 (Woman) I think there's plenty of space to the right of the tomatoes.
 (Narrator) What are the man and woman probably doing?
- 25 (Woman) Where should we go for lunch?
 (Man) I don't know. What sounds good to you?
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 26 (Man) It's only three o'clock, and we've already sold all the paperbacks and half of the hard-back editions.
 (Woman) Maybe we should have ordered more hardback copies.
 (Narrator) Where is this conversation taking place?
- 27 (Woman) Your super-unleaded grade is pretty expensive.
 (Man) I don't think it's more expensive than at other places.
 (Narrator) What is the man's occupation?
- 28 (Man) You forgot to send a card to the Wilsons.
 (Woman) I forgot! Why didn't you send one?
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 29 (Man) It's time to go home, Karen. Dave and I are on our way to an Italian restaurant on High Street. Would you like to come to dinner with us?
 (Woman) Thanks, but I have the travel report to finish. I need to mail it first thing tomorrow morning.
 (Narrator) What is Karen going to do?
- 30 (Woman) Judy has given her notice to the manager, and she will be leaving the office in two weeks.
 (Man) She made the right decision. I know she can use the better salary.
 (Narrator) What can be said about Judy?

This is the end of Part A.

Exercise 1. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Прошлым вечером у нас было недостаточно мест.
- 2 Людей оказалось больше, чем мы планировали.
- 3 Многие мои друзья сейчас безработные, они не могут найти работу.
- 4 Ее успехи в учебе оставляют желать лучшего, ей необходимо больше заниматься.
- 5 Летом мой друг продавал газеты, журналы и издания в твердых обложках.
- 6 Моя подруга сделала замечание боссу и через две недели ей придется искать новое место работы.
- 7 Все необходимые канцелярские товары я покупаю перед новым учебным годом.
- 8 В кинотеатре было много свободных мест.
- 9 Репутация компании была запятнана по его вине.
- 10 Какие оценки твой сын получает в школе?
- 11 Хотя в штате организации было много сотрудников, он знал всех.
- 12 Разрешение преподавателя дает студенту право посещать интересующие его курсы.
- 13 В окрестностях нашего города сейчас строится много домов.

Part B

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) matinee [] – дневной спектакль, концерт
- 2) to be out of frame [] – быть не в духе

- 3) frame [] – кадр, сооружение, рамка, остов, скелет
 4) dimension [] – измерение, (pl.) размеры, величины
 5) plot [] – фабула, сюжет
 6) layout [] – план, положение дел

DIRECTIONS: In Part C you will hear short talks. At the end of each, you will be asked several questions. Each talk and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

Now read the directions for Part B while they are being read to you.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following conversation about animation.

(Woman) What movie are you going to see?

(Man) I am taking my daughters to a matinee. We try to make it every Sunday. Unfortunately, they like cartoons, so I also have to watch them.

(Woman) I like cartoons too. Last week, I saw an animated feature, and I really enjoyed it. Do you know how much work goes into making them? First, the story has to be written. Then an artist, or even a whole team of artists, draw the story, frame by frame. When that's done, the camera crew photographs the entire sequence. The dialogue and voice features add depth and specific dimensions to the animated characters to make the plot intriguing. The music and the dialogue are recorded to match the story and the action on film. Of course, special visual and sound effects are added to the basic layout. Without them, the final version of the feature wouldn't be nearly as much fun. I think cartoons are a form of art.

(Man) I guess I will look at cartoons a little differently now than I used to. Where did you learn so much about how cartoons are made?

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

31. Where is this conversation probably taking place?
32. Why does the man say that it's unfortunate that his children like cartoons?
33. What is the first step in making a cartoon?
34. What is the purpose of special effects?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Некоторые люди предпочитают смотреть фантастические фильмы, а некоторые любят смотреть мультфильмы.
- 2 Чтобы создать фильм, сначала необходимо придумать и записать какую-нибудь историю.
- 3 Важное значение в фильмах имеет музыка, поэтому композиторы очень серьезно относятся к написанию музыки к любому фильму.
- 4 Как правило, в конце фильма звучит торжественная музыка, показывающая победу героев.
- 5 Какие незабываемые особенности этой встречи вы можете описать?
- 6 В период с весны и до осени местная труппа показывает до трех спектаклей в день, к нашей большой радости.
- 7 Необходимо сегодня же решить, в какой последовательности участники будут выступать в концерте.
- 8 В детстве мы с родителями постоянно ездили на юг.
- 9 Какое телосложение у мужчин ты находишь привлекательным?
- 10 Если бы вы представляли, сколько усилий и работы необходимо для строительства дома, вы бы не планировали заселиться в него уже через полгода.
- 11 Ему пришлось усердно заниматься, чтобы пройти собеседование и поступить в колледж.

Exercise 3. Retell the dialogue.

Exercise 4. Learn the dialogue by heart.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) daylight [] – дневной свет, естественное освещение
- 2) decrease [] – уменьшение, уменьшаться, убывать
- 3) crown [] – корона, венец, макушка
- 4) exchange [] – обмен, размен, обмениваться, разменивать
- 5) occur [] – иметь место, случаться, приходить на ум или в голову

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following conversation about autumn.

DIRECTIONS: In Part C you will hear short talks. At the end of each, you will be asked several questions. Each talk and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

(Man) I think after all the noise in the city, quiet walks in the woods can be very restful. Look, it's so pretty when the leaves are changing color. I am glad we decided to come here.

(Woman) Seasonal changes always make things appear beautiful. In the spring, the green grass and leaves make everything seem new. In the autumn, when the leaves turn red, yellow, and brown, the woods are full of color. No wonder autumn is called fall. When leaves fall on the ground, they cover it like a blanket.

(Man) Actually, the leaves turn color because in the autumn days are shorter than in the summer, and the number of daylight hours decreases. I'm sure this does not sound very romantic, but it's scientifically accurate.

(Woman) Scientifically accurate or not, I just enjoy looking at the trees that can have a dozen different shades of color in their crowns.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

35. Where does this exchange probably take place?
36. When does this conversation probably occur?
37. Why do tree leaves change color?
38. Why does the woman say scientifically accurate or not?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Всегда очень приятно прогуляться в осеннем парке, когда под ногами шелестит листва.
- 2 Осень потому и называют осенью, что под ногами листья как одеяло.
- 3 Мне тоже очень нравятся осенние преобразования природы, когда появляется множество красок и оттенков.
- 4 Сколько различных оттенков цвета можно насчитать, глядя на осенние листья.
- 5 Если вы будете водить машину аккуратнее, то вероятность дорожной аварии снизится.
- 6 На самом деле, он никогда не был за границей.
- 7 Хотя изменений часто боятся, они вносят в нашу жизнь что-то новое.
- 8 Как бы ни печально это звучало, ей лучше уехать и никогда с ним не встречаться.
- 9 Многие в жизни становятся таким, как мы этого хотим.
- 10 После напряженного рабочего дня, тихий вечер может принести долгожданный отдых.

Exercise 3. Retell the dialogue.

Exercise 4. Learn the dialogue by heart.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) humid [] – сырой, влажный
- 2) moisture [] – сырость, влажность
- 3) content [] – содержимое, суть, содержание
- 4) premise [] – предпосылка pl. помещение

- 4) editor [] – редактор
- 5) copy [] – экземпляр, рукопись, материал для печати, списывать, переписывать, подражать, копировать
- 6) employment [] – служба, работа, занятие, применение, использование, занятость
- 7) fare [] – быть, поживать, питаться, столоваться
You may go far and fare worse = будьте довольны тем, что имеете
- 8) tight [] – плотный, компактный, сжатый, тугой, непроницаемый, скудный, трудный, сдержанный
- 9) broadcast [] – радиовещательный, рассеянный, разбросанный, передавать по радио, распространять, разбрасывать семена
- 10) sluggish [] – медленный, вялый, медлительный, инертный
- 11) newscast [] – передача известий по радио
- 12) prominence [] – выдающееся положение, выступ, выпуклость; to give prominence to – продвигать

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk about reporter career choices.

(Woman) For those of you who dream of a career in the news profession, the opportunities are numerous. In the past decade, the job market for news reporters, editors, and investigators has been competitive, and as a general rule, there has been much demand for reporters in business and financial news. Unfortunately, opportunities for sports writers have not been as plentiful and are not likely to be so for a few more years. Before you set out to approach chief editors of specific papers, you should keep in mind that copy editors have been in far greater demand than either assignment reporters or professionals with skills in specialized areas, such as law and science. An important rule for all those who seek employment in the newspaper business is that your writing and reporting skills are never too good, and you need to work to improve them, even if you already have a job.

Jobs in magazine writing and journalism have not fared as well as those in the newspaper area because most magazines have cut their staffs. This means there may be an oversupply of trained and experienced magazine writers already, and magazines may be a difficult area for a new person to break into. Similarly, things are tight in broadcast journalism. Many radio and local T.V. stations have decided not to expand their reporting efforts, and the demand in radio and T.V. journalism has been sluggish. However, one new development in T.V. journalism is that currently many large-market stations have undertaken to run two-hour newscasts that have given prominence to local news on the national networks and stations. The expansion of the news format may translate into openings in this segment of the market.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

44. What areas of the newspaper business offer good employment opportunities?
45. According to the speaker, what reporter skills need ongoing improvement?
46. What is the situation in the magazine reporting business?
47. What can be said about the future career opportunities in the newscast media?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Она всегда с энтузиазмом берется за любое дело, но редко что доводит до конца.
- 2 Люди, занимающие важные положения, знают, что они имеют не только права, но и обязанности.
- 3 В наше время в большом спросе находятся специалисты в области строительства, медицины, торговли и услуг.
- 4 Переизбыток товара, как правило, ведет к снижению цен.
- 5 Если вы хотите работать в области журналистики, вы не должны забывать, что ваши навыки надо постоянно развивать, даже если вы уже имеете работу.
- 6 Существует немало людей, стремящихся осваивать новые области и профессии.

Exercise 3. Retell the story.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) deplete [] – истощать, исчерпывать, опорожнять
- 2) renew [] – обновлять, восстанавливать, возрождать
- 3) potable [] – годный для питья, питьевой
- 4) cleanse [] – чистить, дезинфицировать, очищать желудок (слабительным)
- 5) disperse [] – разгонять, рассеивать(ся), исчезать, рассыпать
- 6) dilute [] – разжижать, разбавлять, обескровливать, выхолащивать, слабеть, разрезать
- 7) airborne [] – переносимый по воздуху
- 8) waste [] – пустыня, потери, убыток, отходы

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk on groundwater.

(Man) Groundwater is a vital source of drinking water and irrigation in the U.S. and other countries. Thousands of sources are found throughout the country. The economic forecasts show that its use will grow due to increased population, industrialization, and agricultural irrigation. Groundwater is not unlimited, and this essential form of the earth's resources may be depleted. Its supply cannot be renewed as quickly as that of rainwater, and some sources may disappear permanently. Another consideration to worry about is that contamination of groundwater has occurred in various places in the United States, so some of its sources are no longer potable. When groundwater is contaminated, it cannot be cleansed as simply as surface water because the flow of ground-water is slow and not turbulent, and contaminants cannot be dispersed and diluted by new water additions. Airborne bacteria that help cleanse surface water don't have access to groundwater flows. Because groundwater is not in contact with the oxygen in the atmosphere, only a small number among dozens of bacteria types can reach it to accelerate the cleansing processes. Once groundwater at a particular source is contaminated, it may take several hundred years to cleanse it of degradable wastes.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

48. According to the speaker, why is groundwater important?
49. What are the causes of decrease in the groundwater supply?
50. How long does it take to cleanse a groundwater supply?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Многие ресурсы земли могут быть исчерпаны по разным причинам. Одна из них – загрязнение источников.
- 2 Источники воды могут быть очищены от отходов (wastes), но на это могут уйти сотни лет.
- 3 Ускорение любого процесса роста может привести к нарушениям процесса развития.
- 4 Бурные течения порой представляют собой опасность для жизни людей и животных.
- 5 Разогнать и разбавить загрязненные источники могут чистые (новые) потоки воды.
- 6 Благодаря разумной деятельности человека можно предотвратить глобальное загрязнение окружающей среды, которое по прогнозам может произойти в недалеком будущем.

Exercise 3. Retell the story.

Text 1. Read, translate and retell.

Almon Strowger, an American engineer, constructed the first automatic telephone switching system, which had a horizontal, blade-like contact arm, in 1891. The first commercial switchboard based on his invention opened in La Porte, Indiana, a year later and was an instant success with business users. To access the system, the caller pressed buttons to reach the desired number and turned the handle to activate the telephone ringer. During the same year, Strowger's step-by-step call advancement technology was implemented in the long-distance service between New York and Chicago when it proved to have the capacity of carrying signals through cable-joint extensions.

The first actual dial telephones, patented by Lee De Forest in 1907, were installed in Milwaukee in 1896. In 1912, their sound transmittal apparatus adapted an electronic tube to function as an amplifier. Transatlantic

radio-telephone service linked New York and London in 1927. However, the long distance coaxial cable, which was hailed as unprecedented, came on the scene in 1936 connecting New York and Philadelphia. The Bell Laboratories research facility came up with the transistor to replace the cumbersome vacuum tube, thus diminishing the size of the electronic switch system to about 10 percent of that of the original. Crossbar switching, installed in terminals in 1938, operated on the principle of an electromagnetic force, which rotated horizontal and vertical bars within a rectangular frame and brought contacts together in a split second. A technological breakthrough in the form of underseas cables between the United States and Hawaii was implemented almost twenty years later. An extension was connected to Japan in 1964.

Text 2. Read, translate and retell.

Psychology recognizes two types of research, experimental and differential. The former is concerned mainly with the overall processes governing human activities, and the latter sets out to establish individual differences in performance. More recent studies have demonstrated the need for a third type of psychological study, namely, that which has to do with human development. Rather than considering this aspect of human performance as a part of the first two types, scientists have noted that developmental research indeed belongs in a separate category in and of itself. Piaget's work would indisputably fall in the area of developmental theories that have had great impact on both experimental and differential research. When examining Piaget's studies, it is necessary to keep in mind that, while his theories have been highly influential, his methodology has been strongly criticized. The primary shortfall of his work had to do with a lack of definition and standardization in his data and experiment design.

Text 3. Read, translate and retell.

Evaporation and recondensation of water entail an important step in purification called distillation. During evaporation, water molecules rise from the surface of a solution, but the salts and other minerals that had been dissolved in it crystallize and precipitate from the solution, forming sediment. As water is heated, its molecules acquire sufficient energy to break the weak pull between them and rise in the form of vapor. As the vapor temperature falls, the attractive force between molecules grows to hold the molecules together, resulting in condensation. When water vapor recondenses, it consists only of water. Pure water used in chemical laboratories is obtained by this process. Water from the ocean and other sources is perpetually evaporated, purified, and eventually recondensed in the atmosphere.

Water can be purified by distillation or other methods. The hydrological cycle of the earth consists of water vapor entering the atmosphere through evaporation and coming back via condensation and precipitation. Since oceans occupy approximately 70 percent of the planet's surface, the largest amount of water in the cycle is derived from the evaporation of water from the ocean surfaces. A secondary source of water vapor lies in rivers, lakes, and soil. Plant transpiration occurs in areas with heavily vegetated land and adds to the vapor in the cycle.

Text 4. Read, translate and retell.

Observations of nature gained a foothold in art in the 1860s and 1870s when painters interested in science attempted to analyze the effects of light on color by means of physics. If the goal of impressionist painters was to copy the visual qualities of sunlight at different angles, they needed to reproduce light as it appears to the spectator when reflected from the surfaces of structures. In painting, the effects of shade were conveyed by using small strokes to minimize breaks between hues. The so-called divided color method appeared to grasp a shimmering reflection of shadows when minimal portions of primary-color paints were applied directly to the canvas, instead of being blended on the palette.

Edouard Manet departed from the fairy-tale style of painting with its tacit symbolism and centered his compositions around the visual reality of ordinary objects. Mary Cassatt followed with her spontaneous and subtle portraits of children, and Edgar Degas depicted ballet dancers in their artful poses and the color schemes of their costumes in soft colors.

Postimpressionism built on the techniques developed by impressionists and supplemented it with keen insight into other dimensions of objects and scenes. Paul Gauguin chose to disregard the classical conventions of composition, the application of color, and the shaping of form and imitated primitivist art that upheld the beauty of native drawings in Tahiti. Henri Matisse created a unique style of poster graphics, deceptively simplistic in its rhythm and texture. In his view, paintings were intended to brighten and improve reality, not copy it. He noted that photography can accomplish this latter goal just as well, or even better.

DIRECTIONS: In Part C you will hear short talks. At the end of each, you will be asked several questions. Each talk and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

SECTION 3

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(Narrator) In this section, you will demonstrate your skills in understanding spoken English. There are three parts in the Listening Comprehension section, with different tasks in each.

Part A

DIRECTIONS: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what the two people said. Each conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) facility [] – легкость, плавность, податливость, технические удобства приспособления
- 2) stock market [] – фондовая биржа
- 3) mutual [] – обоюдный, взаимный, общий, совместный
- 4) manage [] – руководить, управлять, владеть, укрощать, справляться, ухитриться, суметь
- 5) congest [] – перегружать, переполнять, скоплять(ся)
- 6) gallon [] – галлон (мера жидких и сыпучих тел.англ. = 4,54 л., амер. = 3,78 л)
- 7) headlight [] – фара
- 8) canoe [] – каноэ, челнок, плыть в челноке, на байдарке
- 9) revenue [] – годовой доход, (pl.) доходные статьи, департамент государственных сборов
- 10) reimburse [] – возвращать, возмещать (сумму)
- 11) charge [] – а) заряжать, нагружать
b) обременять
c) наполнять
d) поручать, вверять
– to charge with an important mission – давать важное поручение
– to charge oneself with smth – взять на себя заботу о чем-либо
e) назначить цену, просить (for – за что-либо)
– they charged us ten dollars for it – они взяли с нас за это 10 долларов
– what do you charge for it? – сколько вы просите за это?
f) записывать в долг
g) обвинять (to with smth)
h) предписывать, требовать
- 12) confuse [] – смешивать, спутывать, производить беспорядок
- 13) let on [] – притворяться, делать вид
– let in – впускать, вовлекать
– let oneself in for smth – впутаться, ввязаться во что-либо
- 14) swerve [] – отклонение, сворачивать в сторону, отклоняться от прямого пути
- 15) odd [] – а) нечетный
– odd and (or) even – чет и (или) нечет,
– odd houses – дома с нечетными номерами
b) непарный, разрозненный,
c) лишний, добавочный
– twenty odd years – двадцать с лишним лет
– odd money – сдача, мелочь
d) незанятый, свободный
– at odd time – на досуге, между делом
e) случайный
– odd job – случайная работа
f) необычайный, странный
– that's very odd – очень странно

- 16) pull over [] – надевать через голову, перетаскивать, перетягивать
 17) casserole [] – кастрюля, запеканка (из овощей и мяса)
 18) to mend [] – исправлять, чинить, штопать, улучшаться
 – to mend one's pace – прибавить шагу
 – to mend one's ways – исправиться
 19) altitude [] – высота, высота над уровнем моря

Now let us begin Part A with question number 1.

- 1 (Man) The medical license examination on June 22 was very difficult. Did Sandy pass?
 (Woman) She hasn't received a letter yet. But she says she sailed right through it.
 (Narrator) What does the woman say about Sandy?
- 2 (Woman) The new sports complex is an excellent facility with all kinds of conveniences.
 (Man) Last time we went, we drove around for forty minutes before we found a place to park.
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 3 (Man) The stock market is up, but my son is losing money on his mutual funds.
 (Woman) If I were in his shoes, I would hire another broker to manage my investments.
 (Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 4 (Woman) The traffic is congested by Toledo, and it's getting close to the rush hour. I don't know what time I'll get there.
 (Man) When you arrive at the house, just let yourself in.
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 5 (Man) Chocolate must be an all-time favorite. We sell gallons of it.
 (Woman) Actually, vanilla ice cream accounts for seventy percent of all flavors sold in the past decade.
 (Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 6 (Woman) Did Liz get a used car?
 (Man) She has already had to pay for new tires, and now it looks like she'll need a headlight.
 (Narrator) What does the man say about Liz?
- 7 (Man) I thought Joanna went to the art museum with Mark.
 (Woman) When Mark called at ten, Joanna had already gone canoeing with her brother.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 8 (Woman) Why did Bob and Lynn cancel their cruise? Is their company doing well?
 (Man) Because of the change in revenue income, they had to take a cut in pay.
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 9 (Man) Mrs. Bailey wants to be reimbursed. Do you know how much?
 (Woman) She was charged thirty-eight dollars for the flowers and another twelve for the delivery.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 10 (Woman) What changes are planned on the north side of the city?
 (Man) The proposal to build a hospital in the area looks more promising than it did six years ago.
 (Narrator) What does the man imply?
- 11 (Man) Can I stay for just another minute? I really need to look something up.
 (Woman) Patrons are requested to leave the library when the closing bell is sounded.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 12 (Woman) The roads here seem very confusing to me. I am not sure I can find your house in time for us to make the performance.
 (Man) Would you like to meet at the concert hall instead?
 (Narrator) What does the man suggest?
- 13 (Man) Is Rita ready with her data? We've got to make a good impression.

- (Woman) She made sure she checked the slides for the sales presentation.
(Narrator) What does the woman say about Rita?
- 14 (Woman) You bought twelve loaves of bread and five gallons of milk!
(Man) We've invited four couples to visit during the summer semester break.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 15 (Man) Isn't Margaret lonely? I know I would be.
(Woman) Now that all her children are out of the house, she is thinking about going back to college.
(Narrator) What does the woman say about Margaret?
- 16 (Woman) Ralph doesn't seem to be worried about the boys. (Man) He doesn't let on what he is really thinking.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 17 (Man) I swerved to avoid a dog and ran into a telephone pole.
(Woman) No problem. We can have your car as good as new in a couple of days.
(Narrator) What is the woman's occupation?
- 18 (Woman) Arthur went grocery shopping at midnight. What an odd thing to do.
(Man) The store does stay open.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 19 (Man) You missed your flight! Was Ken angry?
(Woman) Had he thought to pull over at that gas station we saw on Walnut Street, he wouldn't have run out.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply about Ken?
- 20 (Woman) We spent an entire week on words with primary and secondary stresses.
(Man) Words that have two stressed syllables are not as common as those that have only one.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 21 (Man) Do you know how this oven works? I can't figure it out.
(Woman) Diane makes casseroles in it every week. She'd know.
(Narrator) Where does this exchange occur?
- 22 (Man) Carl didn't tell me his wife was away at her sister's in Bluffton.
(Woman) Why is that such a big deal?
(Man) She promised to baby-sit my children while I take my father-in-law shopping for a suit.
(Narrator) Where is Carl's wife?
- 23 (Woman) We've been waiting for the prescription for twenty-five minutes, and we still need to stop at the bank and pick up the sandwiches at the deli.
(Man) We could've gone to the post office in the meantime.
(Narrator) Where does this conversation take place?
- 24 (Man) What time did they say your car would be ready?
(Woman) They said it should be ready around three-thirty, but I'll be surprised if they finish before five.
(Narrator) What can be concluded from the woman's statement?
- 25 (Man) If I eat another bite, I won't be able to breathe.
(Woman) You didn't have to have so much soup just an hour after you had half a watermelon.
(Narrator) What can be said about the man?
- 26 (Man) Not only did the Nixons come uninvited but they also brought their cousins.
(Woman) It didn't bother me.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 27 (Man) Why didn't you go out with Nick? Didn't he say he wanted to take you out on the town?
(Woman) All he ever talks about is tennis.
(Narrator) What can be concluded from this exchange?

- 28 (Man) How many students do you have in your statistics class?
 (Woman) This year we restricted it to two hundred students, but there are probably just as many on the waiting list.
 (Narrator) What can be said about the statistics class?
- 29 (Woman) I'm sorry, sir. Your coat isn't ready yet. I think we can have it for you in about an hour.
 (Man) How long does it take to mend the sleeve lining?
 (Narrator) Where does this conversation take place?
- 30 (Woman) May I have a glass of water? I'm thirsty, and I have a splitting headache.
 (Man) I'll bring you some aspirin as soon as we get to a higher altitude.
 (Narrator) What is the man's occupation?
- (Narrator) This is the end of Part A.

Exercise 1. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 В час пик начинаешь хотеть оказаться где-нибудь вдали от города, суеты.
- 2 В этом месяце всем урезали зарплату, но в следующем обещали все возместить.
- 3 Каждый месяц постоянные клиенты получают в подарок новое издание популярного автора.
- 4 В английском языке ударение в словах играет важную смысловоразличительную роль.
- 5 Распоряжения получили все без исключения, и никто не посмеет уклониться от их выполнения.
- 6 Ее мучили сильные головные боли, и врач посоветовал где-нибудь отдохнуть, чтобы поправить здоровье.
- 7 Так как их зарплата была снижена, им пришлось взять машину напрокат.
- 8 Она всегда находила странным ограничивать детей в общении.
- 9 Он был не голоден и съел всего пару кусочков мяса.
- 10 Площадь была переполнена и, чтобы лучше видеть происходящее, он забрался на столб.

Now listen to the directions for Part B while they are being read to you.

Part B

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) antelope [] – антилопа
- 2) aquarium [] – аквариум
- 3) dolphin [] – дельфин
- 4) acquire [] – приобретать, достигать, овладевать
- 5) mammal [] – млекопитающее
- 6) gill [] – жабры, второй подбородок, бородка (у петуха)
- 7) mature [] зрелый, спелый, выдержанный
- 8) prey [] – добыча, жертва, to be (to become) a prey to smth – быть жертвой чего-либо
- 9) nurse [] – няня
to put out to nurse – отдать на попечение няни
- 10) aquatic [] – водяной, водный
- 11) scale [] – чешуя, чаша весов, чистить, соскабливать
- 12) span [] – период времени, промежуток времени
- 13) predator [] – хищник
- 14) predacious [] – хищный, хищнический

DIRECTIONS: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following conversation about dolphins.

(Man) Our next stop after the antelope and the deer area is the aquarium, where we keep our dolphins. We are very proud of the animals we have acquired, and we take very good care of them.

(Woman) I thought they were fish.

(Man) Oh, no. Dolphins are mammals. They don't have gills, and they breathe by taking air into their lungs. Unlike fish, they can't remain under water for prolonged periods of time and need to come up for air. Mature dolphins eat fish, but they can also become prey for sharks. In fact, females nurse and protect their newborns for about a year till they become self-sufficient and can defend themselves.

(Woman) This is very interesting. I didn't know that.

(Man) Here we are. Aren't they beautiful? You may also notice that these aquatic creatures don't have scales. They are the most sociable of the marine mammals. Here comes Violet, our oldest. She is almost twenty years old.

(Woman) What's their life span?

(Man) It's hard to say because individuals are almost impossible to track. But on the average, I'd say about twenty-five years.

(Woman) Listen to them! They make so many noises.

(Man) That's how they communicate with one another. Some scientists even think that dolphins have their own special language that allows them to warn one another, send messages, or signal the presence of a predator. Eventually, zoologists hope to learn specifically how dolphins transmit information.

(Woman) Thank you for taking the time. I've learned so much today.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

31. What is the main topic of this dialogue?
32. Where does this conversation take place?
33. How long do female dolphins stay with their young?
34. How do dolphins communicate?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Морские животные могут дышать с помощью и жабр, и легких.
- 2 Хищник долго выслеживал свою добычу и, в конце концов, он ее поймал.
- 3 Млекопитающие, живущие в воде, не могут долго оставаться под водой, в отличие от рыб.
- 4 Взрослые обучают малышей самостоятельно добывать пищу и защищать себя от опасностей.
- 5 Длительность жизни животного зависит во многом от условий, в которых живет животное.

Exercises 3. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercises 4. Retell the dialogue.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) outdated [] – устарелый, устаревший
- 2) sizable [] – порядочного размера
- 3) tricky [] – хитрый, находчивый, сложный, ненадежный
- 4) cite [] – ссылаться, цитировать
- 5) drawback [] – препятствовать, помеха, недостаток, отрицательная сторона, уступка (в цене)

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the conversation about dictionaries.

(Man) I always recommend that my students use a dictionary when they are working on a paper or a presentation. Dictionaries don't just give the meanings of words, but they also list information about word origins. They also point out which words are literary words, used in formal writing, and which words are colloquial or simply outdated.

(Woman) That's right. Dictionaries can supply a wealth of information. Last semester, in my reading class, I encouraged students to look up idioms common in American English and foreign words borrowed from other languages. In that class, we had to use dictionaries all the time.

(Man) Of course, one can't always rely on a dictionary, however good it is. When language learners acquire a sizable vocabulary, they may need to switch from a general dictionary to a specialized one that includes technical terms. No dictionary contains all the words of a language.

(Woman) I must say, though, that using dictionaries can be tricky sometimes. If learners don't clearly understand how words are used but use them anyway, incorrect usage can make their speech or written assignments incomprehensible. In general, there are very few true synonyms, and although dictionaries cite words with similar meanings, these words may be used in completely different contexts.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

35. What is the main idea of this conversation?
36. What types of dictionaries are mentioned in this talk?
37. What did the woman say she did last semester?
38. What can be a drawback in using a dictionary?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Значение слова в большинстве случаев зависит от контекста.
- 2 Она знала очень много и любила цитировать великих людей.
- 3 В английском языке очень много слов, заимствованных из французского и латинского языков.
- 4 Устаревшие слова бывают часто непонятны, и лишь словарь может дать правильное значение.
- 5 Разговорные и литературные слова имеют свои сферы употребления.
- 6 Схожие по звучанию слова в разных языках не всегда имеют схожее значение.

Exercise 3. Retell the dialogue.

Exercise 4. Learn the dialogue by heart.

(Narrator) This is the end of Part B.

Part C

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) navigable [] – судоходный, летный
- 2) border [] – граница, край, граничить, подходить, быть похожим, окаймлять
- 3) crucial [] – решающий, критический
- 4) shallow [] – мелкий, поверхностный, пустой, мель, отмель
- 5) moderate [] – умеренный, сдержанный, посредственный, умерять, смягчать, сдерживать, председательствовать
- 6) retain [] – удерживать, поддерживать, сохранять
- 7) vicinity [] – окрестности, округа, район, соседство, близость, поблизости

DIRECTIONS: In Part C you will hear short lectures and conversations. At the end of each, you will be asked several questions. Each lecture and conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

Answer all questions according to what is stated or implied in the lecture or conversation.

(Narrator) **Questions** the below refer to the following lecture about Lake Ontario.

(Man) If you look out the window on the right side of the van, you will see Lake Ontario, the smallest and most eastern of the five Great Lakes. Although the lake is navigable for large ships all year round, it is

less traveled than the other Great Lakes. Lake Ontario borders the Canadian province of Ontario on its north side and the northwestern part of New York and forms a crucial link of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The lake is about one hundred ninety-three miles long and fifty-three miles wide and covers an area of seven thousand five hundred square miles. The shore of the lake is approximately four hundred eighty miles around. Two-thirds of the lake waters lie below sea level and, because Lake Ontario is very deep, it does not freeze in the winter except near the shore where the water is shallow. A constant current carries the water from west to east at the rate of about one-third of a mile per hour.

Because of the capacity of large bodies of water to retain heat, the lake has a moderating effect on the climate of the areas that surround it. For example, while the eastern shore of the lake never has a really hot day, on its southern shore fruit trees grow both in the United States and Canada. The lake empties into the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence River, while the Niagara River and the Welland Canal connect it to Lake Erie in the southwest.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

39. How is Lake Ontario different from the other Great Lakes?
40. What can be said about the traffic on Lake Ontario?
41. How long is Lake Ontario's shore line?
42. How does Lake Ontario affect the climate in its vicinity?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 В зимнее время там, где мелко, реки и озера замерзают.
- 2 Раньше эта река была судоходная, но за несколько последних лет она сильно (опустела) обмелела.
- 3 Наша страна граничит с несколькими европейскими странами.
- 4 Завод пытается сохранить ежегодную норму выработки продукции.
- 5 Критический момент нашей поездки был, когда поезд проезжал через горный серпантин, и мы могли видеть из окна последние вагоны поезда.
- 6 Достоянием этого города было красивое озеро, оказывающее смягчающий эффект на его климат.

Exercise 3. Retell the story.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk about Edgar Allan Poe.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) prominent [] – выдающийся, видный, известный, торчащий, выпуклый
- 2) affectionate [] – любящий, нежный
an affectionate farewell – нежное прощание
- 3) thorough [] – полный, совершенный, основательный, тщательный, законченный, а thorough scoundrel – законченный негодяй
- 4) appropriate [] – подходящий, соответствующий (to, for), свойственный, присущий
- 5) succeed [] – следовать за чем-либо, сменять, наследовать (to), достигать цели, преуспевать; to succeed in life – преуспевать в жизни
- 6) gamble [] – азартная игра
- 7) demise [] – передача имущества, смерть, кончина, сдавать в аренду, передавать по наследству, отречься от (of)
- 8) pursuit [] – преследование, погоня, занятие
the pursuit of happiness – поиски счастья
daily pursuits – повседневные дела

(Woman) Today, we move on in an overview of prominent figures in 19th-century American literature. We will begin with Edgar Allan Poe who, after more than a century since his death, remains among the most popular American authors of all time. He was born in Boston on January 19, 1809 to a family of traveling actors. About a year and a half later, his father, David Poe, left his wife and son and disappeared without a trace. Elizabeth Poe, who was an English-born actress, died in 1811 in Richmond, Virginia, during a tour, and her son was taken care of by the family of John Allan, a relatively wealthy tobacco exporter. The Allans had no children of their own, and Mrs. Allan became an affectionate mother for young Edgar. Because the

Allans were well off, Edgar received a thorough education appropriate for a gentleman. The Allans traveled frequently on business, and young Poe lived with the family in England and Scotland between 1815 and 1820. There he attended a classical preparatory school at Stoke Newington for three years. When Poe turned eleven, the family moved back to Virginia, and he continued his education at a local academy. Later when Edgar entered the University of Virginia, he succeeded admirably in his academics. However, gambling led to the demise of his academic pursuits, and Allan removed Edgar from the university within a year.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

43. Where was Edgar Allan Poe born?
44. What can be said about Poe's adoptive parents?
45. How old was Edgar Allan Poe when his family moved back to Virginia?
46. What can be said about Poe's study at the university?
47. Why did John Allan remove Poe from the university?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Окончание его учебы было отмечено грандиозным праздником.
- 2 Любое рискованное предприятие требует тщательной подготовки и большого опыта в подобных делах.
- 3 Хорошее образование позволило ему получить соответствующую работу.
- 4 Какими чертами, на ваш взгляд, должен отличаться настоящий актер?
- 5 После теоретического курса студентам позволили перейти к практическим занятиям.

Exercise 3. Retell the story.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk about advertising.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) advertise [] – помещать объявление, рекламировать
to advertise for smth – делать объявление о чем-либо (в печатном органе)
- 2) advertisement [] – объявление, реклама
- 3) promote [] – способствовать, помогать, поддерживать, выдвигать, продвигать, повышать в чине или звании, переводить в следующий класс
He was promoted major – Ему присвоили звание майора
- 4) publicity [] – публичность, гласность, реклама
to give publicity to – разглашать что-либо
publicity agent – агент по рекламе

(Man) To put it simply, advertising can be any form of presentation that promotes ideas, services, and goods that have a sponsor who pays for the advertising. All advertising is non-personal, and the information contained in it is directed toward a large group of people who have many different characteristics. What separates advertising from publicity is that advertising is paid for, while publicity cannot be bought. Sponsors such as hamburger and soft drink companies pay for the time and news media space that they use to get the information about their products to the public. In many cases, specifically indicating who the sponsor is for a particular advertisement can be the very purpose behind it. Political advertising is one of the prime examples of cases when identifying the sponsor is why the advertisement is made.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

48. What is one of the defining characteristics of advertising?
49. Who is the audience for advertisements?
50. What is the primary difference between publicity and advertising?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Какова цель любой рекламы?
- 2 Всю важную информацию о товарах и услугах вы можете получить на нашем сайте.
- 3 Рекламодатели вынуждены платить большие деньги, чтобы разместить свою рекламу на телевидении и в газетах.
- 4 Политическая, торговая и социальная реклама имеют разные цели и разные источники финансирования.

Exercise 3. Retell the story.

Text 1. Read, translate and retell.

Sir Anthony Van Dyck, one of the world's greatest masters of portraiture, was born in Antwerp and was the seventh of twelve children. His affluent father apprenticed him to a painter when he was just a little over ten. Having become a member of the Antwerp Guild of painters before he was nineteen, he worked in the studio of Peter Paul Rubens for several years.

In Italy, Van Dyck studied the great Venetian masters and painted flattering portraits of gorgeous ladies and haughty nobles in gilded velvet robes with lace and pearls. While he was sought after by the aristocracy for his acclaimed loose brushwork, his engravings and etchings also evinced his outstanding talent. Upon his return to Antwerp in 1628, he was influenced by Rubens's interpretation of the artistic form and produced numerous religious paintings while holding an appointment as the court painter. During his tenure, he proved that his use of color, his sensitive elegance, and his remarkable insight were unexcelled.

His fame preceded him to England, where he was invited by King Charles I. After years of faithful service, he was knighted in recognition of his achievements in painting countless portraits of the king, the queen, the royal children, and the titled nobility of England. However, Van Dyck's greatest piece is one of his religious works, a true masterpiece displayed in the Antwerp gallery. This group scene exhibits his artful polish in painting the folds of fabric, the delicacy of human skin, landscape, and other externals, and puts him above other accomplished contemporary masters. Although Charles paid Van Dyck a salary and granted him a pension, the painter's extravagant life-style and penchant for luxuries led him into debt, and he died without means.

Text 2. Read, translate and retell.

Linen is yarn, thread, or fabric made from the stem fibers of flax, one of the oldest cultivated plants. Because the plant is grown in temperate climates, its production is limited. Archaeological evidence shows that flax was used for making ropes and fishing nets in Line Switzerland over 10,000 years ago. Ancient Egyptians used flax more than any other fiber for making linen, which was employed in the manufacture of a diverse array of other materials. When the use of linen spread from the Mediterranean to Europe, linen became second only to wool as the most prevalent material for fabric, primarily because the spindle was no longer the sole device used for winding thread. It was during that time that the spinning wheel replaced the spindle and distaff for twisting and winding the flax fibers. By the end of the seventeenth century, a spinning wheel for linen was a fixture in almost every European and North American household.

Linen is relatively scarce now because the process of weaving flax fabric is comparatively work- and time-consuming. Upon harvesting, flax must be hackled to separate the linen fibers from the tow. Then the fibers are soaked and dried. Bundling the gleaned fiber precedes raking and thinning. The latter are essential steps since unraveling the fibrous mass of stems can facilitate winding. After the threads have been spun, they are laid on a loom and woven into the finished product, known as linen. As is the case with some other natural fibers, such as silk and wool, the price of linen fabric is rather high, and it is not as easy to care for as fabrics made of synthetic rayon, acetate, and viscose.

Text 3. Read, translate and retell.

The killdeer is a commonly found shore bird that inhabits the area between southern Canada and South America. As with all plovers, its soft contour feathers with barbs and barbules impart a sleek appearance to its body while its down feathers insulate it from the winter cold and the summer heat. The male's loud shrill, which seems to say kill-deer, warns other males away from his territory. Ornithologists do not consider the killdeer a true songbird because its throat muscles are not structured to make melodious notes.

Killdeers are distinguished by the two black bands that mark their chest and neck. Camouflaged by their protective grayish brown pigment, killdeers build nests that cradle the eggs and the young in shallow depressions in fields and open meadows. Because their nests lie directly on the ground, the young are able to run about as soon as they hatch. Killdeer are incubatory creatures and brood their own babies. When a predator approaches the nest or the bird's young, the mother tries to distract the intruder by dragging one of her wings as if it were injured. Farmers are particularly fond of killdeers because they feed on insects that damage crops. Because whole flocks of killdeers in the wild have vanished due to overhunting, game laws have been enacted to protect these plovers from poaching.

Text 4. Read, translate and retell.

During the Middle Ages, societies were based on military relationships, as landowners formed their own foot armies into which they drafted their tenants and hired hands. The infantry that fought its way forward against the opposition engaged in heavy ground battles that proved costly in the ratio of losses to wins. These soldiers carried darts, javelins, and slings to be used before closing ranks with the enemy, although their swords and halberds delivered crushing blows on contact. Such armed forces were active for limited periods of time and had a predominantly defensive function, displayed in hand-to-hand combat.

Because this sporadic and untrained organization was ineffective, the ruling classes began to hire mercenaries who were generously compensated for their tasks and subject to contractual terms of agreement. The greatest idiosyncrasy of a hired military force was that the troops sometimes deserted their employers if they could bank on a higher remuneration from the opposition. The Swiss pikemen became the best-known mercenaries of the late Middle Ages. In the 1300s, they practically invented a crude body armor of leather and quilted layered head gear with nose and skull plates, ornamented with crests. Their tower shields proved indispensable against a shower of arrows, and their helmets progressed from cone cups to visors hinged at the temples. As their notoriety increased, so did their wages, and eventually they were rounded into military companies that later grew into the basic units in almost all armies. During the same period, the first full-size army of professional soldiers emerged in the Ottoman Empire. What set these troops apart from other contemporary armies was that these soldiers remained on duty in peacetime.

Companies of mercenaries were employed on a permanent basis in 1445, when King Charles VII created a regular military organization, complete with a designated hierarchy. Gunpowder accelerated the emergence of military tactics and strategy that ultimately affected the conceptualization of war on a broad scale. Cannons further widened the gap between the attacking and the defending lineups, and undermined the exclusivity of contact battles.

SECTION 4
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(Narrator) In this section, you will demonstrate your skills in understanding spoken English. There are three parts in the Listening Comprehension section, with different tasks in each.

Part A

DIRECTIONS: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what the two people said. Each conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

Now let us begin Part A with question number 1.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) patient [] – терпеливый
- 2) hold smb. in high regard [] – быть о ком-либо высокого мнения
- 3) cash [] – наличные деньги
- 4) stack [] – стог, куча, грудa; масса, множество
- 5) curious [] – любопытный, любознательный, странный
- 6) accomplishment [] – выполнение, завершение, достоинство
- 7) at a loss [] – в растерянности, в недоумении
- 8) forward [] – отправлять, посылать, ускорять, помогать
- 9) turn-off [] – поворот, ответвление
- 10) incoming [] – наступающий, следующий
- 11) enrollment [] – внесение в список, регистрация, зачисление (поступление) на военную службу

- 1 (Woman) Professor White doesn't seem to be very patient with computers.
(Man) Well, regardless of her patience with computers, graduate students hold her in high regard.
(Narrator) What can be said about Professor White?
- 2 (Man) The dinner was delicious. Thank you.
(Woman) Would you like some cake and ice cream?
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 3 (Woman) Can't Eric lend you some money?
(Man) He is out of cash.
(Narrator) What does the man say about Eric?
- 4 (Man) I am still trying to finish copying this stack of papers.
(Woman) When you leave, be sure that the copying machine is turned off.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 5 (Woman) Tom got a C in Mrs. Walker's class.
(Man) It's surprising that he passed his Latin at all.
(Narrator) What does the man imply?
- 6 (Man) I'd be curious to find out what Janet's bills came to.
(Woman) She paid sixty dollars for a pair of shoes and one hundred fifty dollars for a dress.
(Narrator) What does the woman say about Janet?
- 7 (Woman) The construction of the Science Complex is finally over. Have you seen it yet?
(Man) The new engineering building is far from what I expected.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 8 (Man) I got my teeth cleaned today.
(Woman) So, you *have* gone to a dentist.

- (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 9 (Woman) Have Nick and Sally made all the arrangements for the reception?
(Man) It appears that one hundred and thirty guests are coming to the wedding, and the hall they rented is not nearly large enough.
(Narrator) What does the man imply?
- 10 (Man) I'd like to cash a traveler's check for a thousand dollars.
(Woman) The manager can help you.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 11 (Woman) The people across the street are getting their house ready for sale.
(Man) I know. Last week, they had the windows washed and the carpets steamed.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 12 (Man) Kate should be proud of her accomplishment. How did she react to the news?
(Woman) When she learned that she won the first prize, she was at a loss for words.
(Narrator) What can be said about Kate?
- 13 (Woman) How about a cup of coffee? You look tired.
(Man) Every morning I promise myself that I'll go to bed early but I end up staying up anyway.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 14 (Man) Is Ronald going to Iowa to see his parents?
(Woman) He wants to travel abroad this summer.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 15 (Woman) Why don't her roommates forward the package to her?
(Man) They don't have her address, and they don't know how to get in touch with her.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 16 (Man) We've been driving for forty-five minutes already, and I expected the trip to take no longer than half an hour.
(Woman) If you hadn't missed the turn-off, we could've made it there on time.
(Narrator) What does the man imply?
- 17 (Woman) The number of incoming undergraduates is high this fall.
(Man) The business school enrollment is only a third of the predicted figures.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 18 (Man) What's Henry been up to? I've seen him at the school of music several times in the past month.
(Woman) Can you believe that he has taken up singing at his age.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 19 (Woman) You seem upset. Is something wrong?
(Man) I'm sick and tired of explaining the same thing just because someone is not listening.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 20 (Woman) I've been trying to find you. Where have you and your sister been?
(Man) We took a path down to the river.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 21 (Woman) Did you get tickets for the game?
(Man) The line was too long, and I had little time. Maybe we can call the box office and try our luck there.

- (Narrator) What are the man and woman probably going to do next?
- 22 (Man) I think we need to have another phone line installed. The one we have is always busy.
 (Woman) Not on our budget we don't.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 23 (Man) You can sign up for the placement test in room 208 (two-oh-eight).
 (Woman) I don't think I should be required to take the placement test. I passed my math class in my other school.
 (Man) All transfer students have to take the test.
 (Narrator) What can be concluded from this conversation?
- 24 (Man) The flower bed in the front is so full of weeds that you can barely see the tulips. The hedges need to be trimmed, and the grass could use some work.
 (Woman) Mr. Smith could take care of all of these problems.
 (Narrator) What is Mr. Smith's job?
- 25 (Woman) The battery is getting low, and we'll probably miss the second half of the press conference.
 (Man) If you adjust the volume, we will hear better.
 (Narrator) What are the man and woman probably doing?
- 26 (Man) The actual fee for a compact is one hundred dollars per week. The other charges come from the insurance and mileage fees.
 (Woman) I didn't realize these were extra.
 (Narrator) Where is this conversation probably taking place?
- 27 (Man) I have such a bad ear infection that I won't be able to come to the final exam this afternoon.
 (Woman) Only your instructor can tell you what to do in this situation.
 (Narrator) What did the woman mean?
- 28 (Man) I hate to say it, but I didn't get much out of this course on urban economics.
 (Woman) What you get out of it depends on what you put into it.
 (Narrator) What can be said about the woman?
- 29 (Man) Do you carry books on early American crafts?
 (Woman) Well, we used to, but we couldn't sell many. If you need a specific text, you could write directly to the publisher.
 (Narrator) Where is this conversation taking place?
- 30 (Man) Despite his age, Edward is the best cross-country skier I have ever seen.
 (Woman) Oh, he really is. Last year, he came in first in a ten-mile race.
 (Narrator) What can be said about Edward?

Exercise 1. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1 Концерт имел большой успех, и плата за билеты была достойной.
- 2 Участок сильно зарос травой, и его срочно нужно было привести в порядок.
- 3 Линия живой изгороди проходила по всей территории их дома, что придавало красивый и уютный вид всей территории.
- 4 Плата за предлагаемые услуги была высока, но они решили отдохнуть, не думая абсолютно ни о чем.
- 5 Несмотря на нехватку времени и болезнь, она сумела сдать экзамены вовремя.
- 6 У тебя есть фильмы с участием Чарли Чаплина?
- 7 Не случайно все пациенты и коллеги о нем высокого мнения: он отличный специалист, внимательный и терпеливый врач.
- 8 Не обнаружив за поворотом банка, она остановилась в растерянности.
- 9 Тебе не стоит переживать о зачислении в армию, во всяком случае, до следующей осени.
- 10 Любопытно, почему он отказался от оплаты наличными.
- 11 Он выглядит не очень довольным. Еще бы, ему нужно проверить не один десяток контрольных!

12 Было бы интересно узнать, кто послал эту открытку.

(Narrator) This is the end of Part A.

Now listen to the directions for Part B while they are being read to you.

Part B

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) outrageous [] неистовый, жестокий, возмутительный; оскорбительный
- 2) pot [] – горшок, котелок, (pl.) куча денег, марихуана (разг.); приз
- 3) kernel [] – зерно, ядро (ореха)

DIRECTIONS: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following dialogue about popcorn.

(Man) Even if we are going to stay home to watch the movie, we should still make popcorn.

That way, we can have it like we would in a movie theater without having to bother with driving, parking, and paying the outrageous ticket prices.

(Woman) What a great idea! But we don't have a popcorn popper.

(Man) No problem. All we need is a cooking pot and a little oil. You can pop popcorn in anything that you can heat up to four hundred degrees. That's how the settlers did it before poppers even existed. Actually air corn poppers are best, and they don't cost much.

(Woman) Oil adds calories. Without oil, you can have as much of it as you want. Not only does it taste good, it's also good for you.

(Man) We can't do without oil. We'll have burned corn kernels, not popped. Oil heats the corn kernel and makes the moisture turn to steam and burst.

(Woman) All right, but don't add a lot of it. It's amazing how much bigger the popped corn is compared to the kernel. I read somewhere that popped corn is thirty to forty times larger. Just imagine that!

(Man) Here, have some. And you said we needed a corn popper.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

31. Where is this conversation taking place?
32. What is necessary to make popcorn?
33. What can be said about air corn poppers?
34. What does the woman say about oil?
35. Why is oil necessary for popping corn?
36. What will happen if oil is not used for popping corn?
37. How can the size of the popped corn be compared to that of the kernel?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Приготовление еды – очень увлекательный процесс, тем более, если к нему относиться творчески.
- 2 Блюда, за которые в ресторане приходится платить возмутительно много, можно с успехом приготовить самим.
- 3 Практически ни один десерт не обходится без орехов (их ядер).
- 4 Попкорн известен еще со времен первых американских поселенцев.

5 Именно масло при нагревании зерен поп-корна позволяет им стать такими воздушными.

Exercise 3. Retell the dialogue.

Exercise 4. Learn the dialogue by heart.

(Narrator) This is the end of Part B.

Now read the directions for Part C while they are being read to you.

Part C

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) certain [] – определенный, уверенный, несомненный, некоторый
- 2) assign [] – предназначать, отводить, назначать, определять
- 3) urgent [] – срочный, крайне необходимый, настойчивый, назойливый
- 4) due [] – причитающийся, надлежащий, должный, ожидаемый, подлежащий оплате
- 5) roll [] – булочка, сверток (трубочкой), список

DIRECTIONS: In Part C you will hear short lectures and conversations. At the end of each, you will be asked several questions. Each lecture or conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says. Answer all questions according to what is stated or implied in the lecture or conversation.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk about school policy.

(Woman) First of all, I would like to explain the course policies to you. The class meets three times a week for twelve weeks. In addition to the weekly written assignments, there are reading materials which must be covered before the end of the term. The written projects must be handed in on certain days of the week, but you are free to complete your readings at any time during the week when they are assigned.

Attendance in this class is taken at roll time. If you miss more than five class sessions, I will submit a written absence report to your adviser. If you must miss a class because you are ill or have an urgent matter to attend to, you need to inform me in order to avoid an unexcused absence. It is your responsibility to make up the work if you miss classes for any reason whatsoever. If you hand in your assignment after the due date, your grade will be lowered.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

38. What is the main topic of this talk?
39. When must the weekly readings be completed?
40. What would the speaker do if students miss more than five classes?
41. How can students avoid unexcused absences?
42. Why should written work be turned in on time?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 На время отпуска начальника его заместитель был назначен ответственным в отделе.
- 2 Срочные заказы необходимо выполнить в двухдневный срок.
- 3 Прежде чем готовить доклад, он внимательно изучил список тем.
- 4 Посещение занятий необходимо всем, так как определенные задания самостоятельно выполнить трудно.
- 5 За отсутствие по неуважительной причине ученики получали надлежащее наказание.

Exercise 3. Retell the story.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) touch [] – соприкасаться, ощущать, притрагиваться, волновать
- 2) faucet [] – водопроводный кран
- 3) contagious [] – заразный, инфекционный, заразительный
- 4) need [] – надобность, нужда, (pl.) – потребности, бедность, беда, нехватка
- 5) invade [] – вторгаться, нахлынуть, посягать
- 6) cough [] – кашлять
- 7) sneeze [] – чихать
- 8) droplet [] – капелька
- 9) expel [] – выгонять, выталкивать, выбрасывать
- 10) viral [] – вирусный
- 11) cell [] – тюремная камера, келья; клетка, элемент
- 12) multiply [] – умножать, увеличивать

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk.

(Man) As most of you already know, a flu epidemic has invaded not only our city but also the entire state. To decrease your chances of catching flu, you must have a clear understanding of how viral diseases spread.

Flus are viral, communicable diseases that spread from person to person through contact. Coughing and sneezing are the most common ways in which a virus travels from one person to another. When someone coughs or sneezes, the tiny droplets containing viruses are expelled into the air. If a person nearby breathes in these droplets, the virus travels from a sick person to a healthy one. After a virus invades a healthy cell, it multiplies rapidly and eventually damages or destroys the cell. If the number of contaminated cells is large, the person becomes ill.

You should note that colds spread in the same fashion as viral diseases. Touching door and faucet handles, shaking hands, and sharing towels can easily help transmit contagious diseases. One more complication needs to be mentioned. Some people who carry the infectious organisms within their bodies do not show any symptoms and are not even aware of being contagious but are, nevertheless, capable of transmitting viruses. Frequently, carriers of infections spread diseases unknowingly to themselves and others.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

43. What is the main idea of this talk?
44. What is the most common cause of flu transmission?
45. How do colds spread?
46. Who are the carriers of viral diseases?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Простудное заболевание характеризуется кашлем, чиханием и температурой.
- 2 При заболевании вирусы, как правило, вторгаются в клетки организма и повреждают или поражают их.
- 3 Попадая в организм, вирус начинает распространяться (множиться) по всему организму.
- 4 Инфекционные болезни распространяются от человека к человеку посредством контакта: рукопожатия, через полотенце и пр.
- 5 Зимний сезон – время, когда грипп и другие вирусные заболевания вторгаются в города.
- 6 При кашле и чихании крошечные капельки с вирусами выбрасываются в воздух.

Exercise 3. Retell the story.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) lawn [] – лужайка, батист
- 2) whirlpool [] – водоворот
- 3) gain [] – прибыль, выгода, доходы, прирост, увеличение
- 4) intrinsic [] – присущий, внутренний

- 5) poll [] – голосование, список избирателей, результат голосования, опрос
 6) prominent [] – выступающий, известный, видный
 7) scarce [] – скудный, недостаточный, редкий
 8) disposable [] – одноразового пользования, свободно находящийся в распоряжении
 9) vigorous [] – бодрый, энергичный, решительный
 10) boost [] – поддержка, увеличение, добавочное напряжение
 11) value [] – ценность, важность, ценности, стоимость, цена, величина, значение

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk about American values.

(Woman) Did you know that we live in times of not only great technological but also social changes that affect our society daily? American cultural and social values are undergoing major modifications, as has been repeatedly pointed out in studies dealing with opinion research in the past ten or fifteen years.

Unlike in the 1960s and 1970s, currently only twenty percent of the American public cites traditional values of hard work, family, and sacrifice as important to them. Polling firms throughout the country have found that leisure activities have come to occupy a prominent place in people's lives. As a result, time has already become and will continue to be a scarce and valuable commodity. Manufacturers of time-saving products and suppliers of services, such as fast-food restaurants, prepared foods sold in stores, microwave ovens, disposable paper and fiber goods, fast-drying paints, and professional lawn services have shown a remarkable gain in revenue. A drive for self-fulfillment is also now looked at as an intrinsic American cultural value, although it was not commonly discussed even twenty years ago. The public seems to display an unprecedented desire to spend money and effort on improving looks and feeling healthy, vigorous, and energetic. People's desire to satisfy personal creativity has given a boost to purchases of hobby products, weight-reducing services, and even whirlpool baths.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

47. Who first noted a change in American social and cultural values?
48. What does the speaker say has become a scarce commodity?
49. What does the public seem to be willing to spend effort on?
50. According to the speaker, why do people purchase hobby-related goods?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 В наше время большую популярность приобрели товары одноразового пользования.
- 2 Согласно социальным опросам к важным человеческим ценностям стали относиться здоровье, досуг и семья.
- 3 По мнению большинства, стимулом получения доходов является стремление к полноценному, активному отдыху; расширению кругозора, сохранению внешней привлекательности и физического здоровья.
- 4 Как оказывается, все эти изменения связаны не с веяниями моды, а с нашими внутренними желаниями и потребностями.
- 5 Важное (выступающее) место в жизни молодежи стало занимать образование в отличие от последних лет.
- 6 Увеличение ценностей людей в качественную сторону – хороший прогноз на будущее человечества.

Exercise 3. Retell the story.

Text 1. Read, translate and retell.

Piracy began before the days of the Roman Empire when captured sailors and passengers were sold as slaves. Around the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, piracy became legitimized when famous English buccaneers were licensed by the government to attack.

Line Spanish fleets and merchant ships while Spain and England were not at war. The hiring of pirates caught on because the governments had difficulty protecting their ships and citizens from foreign pirates. In 1668, Sir Henry Morgan, one of the best known captains of a conglomeration of pirate ships, practically declared a war on Jamaica. His lootings of Porto Bello, the Cuban coast, Maracaibo, and Panama earned him

his title and the post of lieutenant governor of Jamaica. Numerous legends associated with his marine and coastal conquests have remained as part of the folklore both in England and in the Caribbean.

One of the most brutal pirates was Edward Teach, nicknamed "Blackbeard" for his long, thick beard, which he tied back over his ears with a ribbon. After the war between England and Spain ended and his services were no longer needed, he turned to piracy and terrorized the Virginia and Carolina coasts. In 1713, Teach lost a marine battle between his ships and the Virginian fleet and was never heard from again.

Piracy vanished gradually with the onset of steam-powered seaboats that were too fast and too well equipped for a pirate frigate to overtake. The last strongholds of piracy were Pacific islands and coastal havens where boats with long galleys rowed by slaves engaged in plundering villages and capturing prisoners. British and Dutch navy patrols finally did away with these enclaves in 1863. However, till this day, piracy can be a profitable endeavor in remote parts of the world.

Text 2. Read, translate and retell.

Anteaters are so named because they eat white termites. Few people realize that anteaters have no teeth. Their jawbones protrude and are almost entirely covered with skin, making their oral cavities very small. An anteater's tongue, covered with adhesive saliva to hold termites on touch, can be extended a long way beyond its mouth. Then the animal draws it back and swallows. Although some termites build sizable mud nests, the anteater's powerful front paws have lengthy claws that can tear open the termites' nests, either on the ground or in trees.

The claws on anteaters' front legs are so long that the animals walk on the outer edges of their feet rather than on the soles. The longest claw folds back into a skin pouch in the sole of the foot. The solitary Tamandua anteater utilizes its prehensile tail as an arm to grasp a tree branch and lift itself as high as the tree crown. This physical characteristic enables the Tamandua anteater to live and hunt in trees. The silky anteater can also live in trees and sleeps curled up on a branch, to which it anchors itself by its tail and hind feet. Although the animals rarely attack, when disturbed they rear up on their hind legs and draw their forefeet alongside their head to strike an enemy with their claws or to squeeze it in their forearms. With only one offspring at a time, these mammals are extremely protective of their young, which ride on their mothers' backs. Little is known about anteaters' habitats and social organization.

Text 3. Read, translate and retell.

When jazz began to lose its reputation as "low-down" music and to gain well-deserved acclaim among intellectuals, musicians began to feature many instruments previously considered inappropriate for jazz. Whereas before the 1950s, jazz musicians played only eight basic instruments in strict tempo, in this decade they started to improvise on the flute, electric organ, piccolo, accordion, cello, and even bagpipes, with the rhythm section composed for strings or piano. Big bands no longer dominated jazz, and most changes emerged from small combos, such as the Dave Brubeck Quartet and the Gerry Mulligan Quartet. The Gerry Mulligan Quartet proved that a small, modern band could sound complete without a piano; the rhythm section consisted only of a set of drums and a string bass.

Jazz continued to move in new directions during the 1960s. Saxophonist and composer Ornette Coleman led a quartet playing "free" jazz that was atonal. Pianist Cecil Taylor also conducted similar experiments with music, and John Coltrane included melodies from India in his compositions. In the 1970s musicians blended jazz and rock music into fusion jazz which combined the melodies and the improvisations of jazz with the rhythmic qualities of rock 'n' roll, with three or five beats to the bar and in other meters. The form of jazz music was greatly affected by electric instruments and electronic implements to intensify, distort, or amplify their sounds. However, the younger musicians of the time felt compelled to include a steady, swinging rhythm which they saw as a permanent and essential element in great jazz.

Text 4. Read, translate and retell.

Collecting maps can be an enjoyable hobby for antiquarian booksellers, a captivating interest for cartographers, a lucrative vocation for astute dealers, and an inspirational part of the occupational functioning of map catalogers, archivists, and historians. Among recognized collectibles, maps are relatively rarer than stamps, but they have had their avid enthusiasts and admirers ever since copies were made by hand only for the affluent, the commanding officer, and the ship captain.

Whether the interest is business-related or amateur, the economic means abundant or slim, a collection needs a theme, be it associated with contemporary changes in cartographic representation or geographic knowledge, or a more accessible goal centered on a particular mapmaker, technique, or type of subject matter. Col-

lectors should not overlook topical maps issued predominantly or exclusively after World War II, such as navigational charts, industrial compound road layouts, or aerial projections. Potential collectors ought not to disregard two superficially prosaic, yet important themes: maps of travel routes for family trips, and maps that, for aesthetic reasons, they personally find intriguing or simply attractive. In the first case, like the box with old family photos, the collection will give the travelers the opportunity to reminisce and relive the journey.

In most cases, photocopies are worthy alternatives to originals. For example, historical society collections customarily include the high quality facsimiles needed to make a collection as comprehensive and practical as possible, supplementing the contributions made by well-to-do donors and benefactors. If not predisposed to wait patiently, and possibly ineffectually, for a lucky find, collectors may choose to sift through dealer stock, peruse through advertisements in local, regional, or national periodicals, and solicit the assistance of the U.S. Library of Congress and private agencies. Government and public agencies, companies, and trade associations can advise the collector about maps currently in circulation and pending sales of dated reproductions, editions, and prints.

SECTION 5

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(Narrator) In this section, you will demonstrate your skills in understanding spoken English. There are three parts in the Listening Comprehension section, with different tasks in each.

Part A

DIRECTIONS: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third speaker will ask a question about what the two speakers said. Each conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) feel a draft [] – чувствовать себя не в своей тарелке
- 2) figure out [] – вычислять, постигать
- 3) afford (to) [] – быть в состоянии что-либо делать; предоставлять, давать
- 4) pass [] – проходить, миновать, проезжать, передавать, превращаться, сдавать
- 5) outfit [] – снаряжение, группа, компания, часть (военная)
- 6) shade [] – тень, экран, абажур, оттенок, нюанс, незначительное количество чего-либо
- 7) requirement [] – требование
- 8) ill at ease [] – неловко
- 9) helping [] – порция (кушанья)
- 10) complaint [] – жалоба, недовольство, недомогание, иск
- 11) be on smb's way [] – по пути
- 12) legible [] – разборчивый, четкий
- 13) seat [] – сажать, сидеть, вмещать, находиться

Now let us begin Part A with question number 1.

- 1 (Woman) I feel a draft. Is the window shut?
(Man) When they left, they didn't close the door.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 2 (Man) Rich surely spends a lot of time studying.
(Woman) Had he known that the math class requires so much work, he would have taken it next year.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 3 (Woman) What were those people asking you?
(Man) They were wondering if the picture is for sale.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 4 (Man) Jim was excited about something.
(Woman) He spent fifteen minutes telling me about a magazine article he found very interesting.
(Narrator) What does the woman say about Jim?
- 5 (Woman) What do you mean you're moving? Your car is falling apart.
(Man) Once I figured out that I couldn't afford a new car, I decided to find a better apartment.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 6 (Man) Slow down! You are passing every car on the road.
(Woman) Most drivers don't observe the speed limit unless they think the police will stop them.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 7 (Woman) I like that woman's outfit. I think black is always a practical color for office clothes.
(Man) Now that shades of pink are in fashion again, black looks outdated.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 8 (Man) When I came from work at 5:30, the bank was closed already.

- (Woman) Why don't they keep the banks open longer hours?
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 9 (Woman) These students don't even know what the grading policy is.
(Man) When the teacher explained the course requirements, they were probably day dreaming.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 10 (Man) Why are you going back?
(Woman) I can't remember whether or not I locked the door.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 11 (Woman) Nancy told me she is angry at you.
(Man) Nancy may be angry at me, but she's not half as angry at me as I am at her.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 12 (Man) How did the interview go? What did you think of Paul?
(Woman) He was so ill at ease that I felt sorry for him.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 13 (Woman) Don and Katherine took their luggage to the airport tonight instead of tomorrow morning.
(Man) They'll never make it back in time for the show.
(Narrator) What does the man say about Don and Katherine?
- 14 (Man) Won't you have some more turkey?
(Woman) Thank you, but I've had two helpings already.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 15 (Woman) Excuse me, is this a new rule?
(Man) In light of numerous complaints, the management no longer allows smoking in the lounge.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 16 (Man) You don't think we need a new copier, do you?
(Woman) It was jammed six times last week and five times this week.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 17 (Woman) Maybe we should invite the Johnsons to come with us.
(Man) The Johnsons stopped going to the club because they don't like the service.
(Narrator) What does the man imply?
- 18 (Man) They did a great job, but it looks like you'd need to take some time off.
(Woman) It took them two days to paint the house and another day to clean up.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 19 (Woman) What would it cost me to mail this package?
(Man) To send it by first-class mail costs two dollars and ninety cents, and second-class postage is one dollar and forty cents.
(Narrator) What does the man imply?
- 20 (Man) What's wrong with him? He seems irritable this morning.
(Woman) Mike didn't get much sleep because his neighbor's dog was barking all night.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 21 (Woman) I want to change my clothes. Where are our suitcases?
(Man) I took them down to the front desk.
(Narrator) Where does this conversation take place?
- 22 (Man) It's snowing pretty hard, and the roads will be slippery. Will you call me when you get home?

- (Woman) Don't worry. I'll be fine.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 23 (Man) Do you mind giving me a ride to work?
 (Woman) Not at all. It's on my way to school.
 (Narrator) What does the woman agree to do?
- 24 (Woman) I ordered these books six weeks ago, and they still haven't arrived.
 (Man) Personally, I will never do business with that distributor again.
 (Narrator) What can be said about the man?
- 25 (Man) What do you think this word is?
 (Woman) I don't know. I can't read Greg's handwriting. In my opinion, if he bothers to write at all, he should make it legible.
 (Narrator) What are the man and woman probably looking at?
- 26 (Man) I don't think Joe is going to pass French.
 (Woman) Not the way *he* is going.
 (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 27 (Man) In this conference room, we can be more comfortable than in 217 (two-seventeen). I'm sure we can seat over thirty people here.
 (Woman) You're right. We can put a note on the door to let people know that the meeting has been moved to the conference room.
 (Narrator) Where does this conversation take place?
- 28 (Woman) Can you go down to the store on the corner? We need to get some milk for breakfast in the morning.
 (Man) At *this* hour?
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 29 (Woman) I love the apple pie. It tastes just like my mother's. You couldn't buy one like this at any bakery.
 (Man) Your husband is really good at it, isn't he?
 (Narrator) Who made the pie?
- 30 (Woman) The Stevensons are taking their entire family to Hawaii for the summer.
 (Man) How can they afford something like that?
 (Narrator) What does the man mean?
- (Narrator) This is the end of Part A.

Exercise 1. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Мы съели по пять порций салата, потому что были очень голодны.
- 2 Нам неловко было попросить их подвезти нас, и мы решили прогуляться.
- 3 Ее одежда была старомодной, потому что она не могла позволить себе тратить много денег на одежду.
- 4 Гостиная комната была очень просторная, и мы смогли разместить там всех родственников.
- 5 Его жалоба заключается в том, что выезд из дома полностью занят.
- 6 Было невероятно жарко, и наш пес лежал в тени и совсем не лаял.
- 7 По пути домой, я думал, что никогда не смогу доверять этому лживому человеку.

Now listen to the directions for Part B while they are being read to you.

Part B

DIRECTIONS: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following conversation about shoes.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) hose [] – чулки (мн. ч.), шланг (для поливки)
- 2) sole [] – ступня, подошва, подметка
- 3) elaborate [] – тщательно, детально разработанный
- 4) buckle [] – пряжка
- 5) embroidery [] – вышивка
- 6) royalty [] – королевская власть, члены королевской семьи, авторский гонорар
- 7) heel [] – пятка, каблук, пятка (ноская)
- 8) lizard [] – ящерица
- 9) seemingly [] – на вид, по-видимому

(Woman) Your shoes are dirty. You need to clean them off before you go inside.

(Man) Okay. I'll wash them with water from the hose.

(Woman) You can't wash leather shoes with water. You'll ruin them. Shoes are actually pretty complicated these days. We are so used to wearing shoes that few of us even think about them, apart from the times when we put them on and take them off.

(Man) If I could, I'd go barefoot.

(Woman) Well, you were born a few thousand years too late. People didn't always wear shoes. No one knows when people first began to use them, but archaeologists say that the first shoes that covered feet were wrappings of animal skins worn in cold climates. Sandals appeared later in southern regions and were most likely made of wood, with leather or cloth attaching the soles to the upper part of the foot. I think they were probably pretty uncomfortable.

(Man) You know all this about shoes. So, why did they change from sandals to the types of shoes we wear now?

(Woman) Over time, shoes began to be used not only for protection but also for decoration. Elaborate buckles, buttons, and embroidery covered most shoe uppers for royalty and commoners in France and in Spain. For example, high heels came into fashion in the 1600s and were worn by men. However uncomfortable they are, people have continued to wear them for more than 300 years.

(Man) The history of shoes sounds pretty elaborate.

(Woman) It is, and that's not all. Silk, satin, velvet, and lizard skins are still used for making dress shoes for special occasions. Today's shoes are relatively cheap because most models are designed by computer, and their components are cut by laser and sewn together by programmed machinery.

(Man) It's hard to imagine how much technology has affected everything we do, use, and wear. Even something seemingly as simple as shoes!

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

31. What was the earliest footwear made of?
32. Which of these words probably best describes the first shoes?
33. Approximately how long have high-heeled shoes been worn?
34. Why are shoes comparatively cheap today?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Практически все лето я хожу босиком.
- 2 Он всегда был аккуратен в одежде и тщательно подходил к выбору обуви.
- 3 Она всегда мечтала о сапогах из кожи ящерицы и на высоких каблуках.
- 4 Его взору было представлено много пар обуви: строгих и для праздников, с вышивкой, пуговицами, пряжками, где он обязательно себе что-нибудь выбирал.
- 5 Ее увлечением было шитье, и хотя основная работа отнимала много времени, на это она всегда находила время.

- 6 Та обувь, которую люди носят сейчас, очень сильно отличается от первой обуви, которую носили в древности, представляющие собой оберточный материал для ног.
- 7 Обувь, сделанная из натуральных материалов, требует особого ухода.

(Narrator)

Questions below refer to the following conversation about life's changes.

(Woman) Imagine meeting you at the terminal after all these years.

(Man) My bus for Baltimore is leaving in about twenty minutes. And where are you going?

(Woman) My brother is getting married in New York on Tuesday. Maybe you remember him; he was about eight years old when you saw him last.

(Man) Of course I remember him. He used to watch birds from the window in his room.

(Woman) Well, he moved to Philadelphia about five years ago, but now he works for a telephone company and commutes from the suburbs.

(Man) I suppose we all have grown older. Last time I saw you, you were still in high school.

(Woman) Those days are over. My daughter's in high school now. I'm sure your children are probably getting ready to graduate from college.

(Man) You're right. Ken is twenty-three and lives in Chicago, and Elizabeth is twenty-one.

(Woman) I'm sorry but I think this is my boarding announcement. It looks like it's time for me to go.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

35. Where does this conversation occur?
36. Where is the woman going?
37. When did the man and the woman meet last?
38. How many children does the man have?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Когда мы были маленькими, мы часто читали книжки вместе и представляли себя героями рассказов.
- 2 Мы не были близки с братом отчасти потому, что он был на 12 лет меня старше.
- 3 Они очень любят природу и никогда не переедут в город, несмотря на то, что им приходится каждый день ездить из пригорода в город на работу и тратить при этом по три часа в день.
- 4 Предполагаю, что если мы встретимся, мы можем не узнать друг друга. Прошло ведь 15 лет.
- 5 Я оптимист, но люди с годами мало меняются. Лишь сильные потрясения способны что-то изменить в человеке.

(Narrator) This is the end of Part B.

Now read the directions for Part C while they are being read to you.

Part C

DIRECTIONS: In Part C you will hear short talks. At the end of each, you will be asked several questions. Each talk and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says. Answer all questions according to what is stated or implied in the lecture or conversation.

(Narrator) Questions below refer to the following talk.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) aspire [] – стремиться, домогаться

- 2) traffic [] – уличное движение, транспорт, торговля
- 3) enforce [] – принуждать, приводить в жизнь
- 4) highway [] – автомагистраль, шоссе
- 5) blizzard [] – метель, буря, снежная буря
- 6) verify [] – проверять; подтверждать; устанавливать подлинность, истинность чего-либо
- 7) beat [] – удар; ритм; маршрут патрулирования, дозора
- 8) tedious [] – скучный, утомительный

(Woman) Those of you who aspire to enter the police force have the idea that being a police officer is exciting. Your training in the academy will teach you skills you've never even thought of. Whereas some aspects of the job can be interesting, the daily tasks that police officers perform are unexciting. Patrolling streets and assisting people with various problems are not the most interesting aspects of the job. On the city streets, traffic officers in charge of public safety direct traffic, enforce parking and speed laws, and verify the licensing of vehicles. Most police officers consider such assignments as walking the beat tedious. Because they are always watching for signs of trouble or disturbance, officers may be under a great deal of stress. Occasionally, highway police officers have to change tires for motorists who can't do the job themselves, and sometimes they do it in the pouring rain or during a blizzard. When officers are called upon to resolve disputes or protect victims of crime, their personal safety can't always be guaranteed. Writing police reports and memos is another necessary part of police officers' work. Few officers enjoy it, but all of them have to do it.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

39. What is the main idea of this talk?
40. How did the speaker describe the daily tasks of a police officer?
41. Which aspects of police work can be dangerous?
42. According to the speaker, which aspect of police work has to be performed by all officers?
43. What can be said about the majority of police activity?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 На автомагистралях движение транспорта очень напряженное.
- 2 Полицейские вынуждены патрулировать улицы и в дождь, и в метель, и в жару.
- 3 Одной из обязанностей полицейских является проверка водительских прав и осмотр транспорта.
- 4 Если работа кажется человеку скучной, он может найти другую или попытаться изменить что-нибудь в ней сам.
- 5 Он был очень независимым человеком и всегда сам решал свои проблемы.
- 6 У него был свой вкус и взгляд на вещи, потому что родители старались никогда его не принуждать делать то, что ему не нравилось.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk about American literature.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) bay [] – бухта, залив, ниша, лавровое дерево, лай
- 2) wilderness [] – дикая местность, пустыня
- 3) encounter [] – неожиданная встреча, стычка
- 4) insight [] – проницательность, интуиция
- 5) tailor [] – портной
- 6) nonetheless [] – тем не менее, все же
- 7) fever [] – лихорадка, возбуждение

(Woman) Most people don't know that when settlers first arrived in America and during their first century in their new country, they produced an enormous amount of writing. They described their adventures in the

wilderness, settlements, nature, and their encounters with strange people. They kept detailed chronicles of their lives, and some produced literally volumes. The colonial writing became a very large body of material that served as inspiration for the writers even in the 19th century. Today, for readers it provides insight and understanding of the experiences that helped shape the American national character and legal institutions.

Contrary to what most Americans believe, the first permanent American settlement was a result of commercial, rather than religious, interests. The Virginia Company established the Jamestown colony in 1607 and expected that it would attract the trade from the English who traveled through the area. However, their expectations were unrealistic, and only several tailors came to the town during its first year. Nonetheless, the records from the colony, epidemic fevers, Indian raids, and property conflicts with Indian tribes provide us with rich heritage from which to study and learn.

A large number of settlers in New England, specifically at Massachusetts Bay, were highly educated, especially clergymen and government officials. They produced a considerable body of writing, although they were not writers in the professional sense. They were primarily concerned about building a new civil society on which their lives and fortunes depended. The governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, John Winthrop, moved the office of his company from London to Boston Bay. This move allowed the colony to become a powerful center based on self-government. As all governments, the Puritans also documented their procedures and decisions and created large amounts of writing. Salem and Plymouth were prospering cities, and Harvard, the first colonial university, was established in Massachusetts.

In the Middle Colonies, the Quaker city of Philadelphia had become the colonial center by 1750. Attracted by the volume of the commercial activity in the city, many settlers moved there and established schools and libraries. Of course, all Americans know that both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed in Philadelphia. Actual literary work was also created at that time and included observations of natural history and collections of essays, such as William Penn's famous *Some Fruits of Solitude*, published in 1693.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

44. What is the main topic of this talk?
45. Why did early settlers write?
46. According to the speaker, why do readers today need to read these early accounts?
47. Who established the first American settlement?
48. Where did American self-government first begin?
49. In what city was the Constitution written?
50. What did first American literary work include?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1 В древности племена, осваивающие дикие места, встречались с многочисленными трудностями. И все же, если сравнивать наших предков с нами, они были более приспособленными к трудным условиям жизни.
- 2 Наследие, оставленное нам предками, необходимо беречь и извлекать из него уроки.
- 3 На лето она уезжала в дом у бухты и находила вдохновение во всем, что ее окружало.
- 4 На протяжении многих поколений мужчины были портными и это занятие принесло им славу и процветание.
- 5 Неожиданная встреча изменила всю их жизнь и заставила больше доверять интуиции.
- 6 Священники дарили людям веру и надежду, но в борьбе с болезнями, такими как лихорадка, они порой были бессильны.
- 7 Набеги из соседних деревень осуществлялись все чаще, и вскоре большая (огромная) по численности деревня была завоевана из-за многочисленных потерь.

(Narrator)

Text 1. Read, translate and retell.

In 1752, Benjamin Franklin made his textbook experiment with a brass key and a silk kite that he flew in a thunderstorm to prove that lightning and electricity are the same thing. In 1920, a kite-flying championship for families and individuals was held in London.

These two seemingly unrelated events underscore the fact that kites can be flown for both pleasure and scientific purposes. For example, in the 1800s weather bureaus flew kites to record temperature and humidity at certain altitudes. On one occasion, ten kites were strung together and flown at a height of four miles to lift men and carry cameras aloft.

The kite's ability to fly depends on its construction and the way that its line is attached. The familiar diamond-shaped kite flies when its covered face is aligned against the wind flow. The line attached to the nose of the kite pulls it into the wind, thus creating the necessary angle for the lift force. If the kite's construction and the angle of the air stream are correct, the kite will encounter greater pressure against its face and lower pressure against its back. The difference in the pressure creates a lift that causes the kite to rise until it hangs level from its bridle. Its angle against the wind should be sufficiently large or small to create maximum lift to overcome both drag and gravity. The towing point to which the line is attached is important because it sets the kite's angle relative to the air flow. Although the kite must be headed up and into the wind with a velocity of 8 to 20 miles per hour, it can maintain its position through a tail, a rudder, a keel, vents, or tassels.

Text 2. Read, translate and retell.

The New Scotland Yard, the most famous police unit in the world, is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. The police force in London was established in 1829 under an act of the British government. The police station and the office, whose task was to deal with the public, was located at the back of the Westminster area, where mostly government buildings were located. The police station faced a vacant plot of land, called Great Scotland Yard. According to one legend, the land was set aside to build a residence for the kings of Scotland, who frequently visited the city. However, such a house was never constructed. Another story says that the plot was owned by an Englishman, named Adam Scot, but little proof of this version exists.

After the police force of London was founded, the building housed the police headquarters from September 29, 1829. The entire police division consisted of two commissioners, eight superintendents, 20 inspectors, 88 sergeants, and 895 constables. Together they represented a formidable force, and the 50-room building functioned as an administrative center that dealt with public inquiries, correspondence, and recruitment. By 1887, the staffing of the police force had grown to about 13,000, and it became evident that the accommodations had to be expanded. A new building on the Thames Embankment was erected in 1907 and another in 1940.

With the advent of new technology, paramount in police detective work, chemical, electronic, and forensic laboratories experienced a severe shortage of space. The diversification of police duties led to inevitable growth in the number of the enlisted men and women. As an outcome, Scotland Yard leased a 20-story office complex on Victoria Street at Broadway. The ever-expanding headquarters were named New Scotland Yard. It is curious to note that the vast amount of office space for the Metropolitan Police Force does not have a police station, but includes a citizens' information room.

Text 3. Read, translate and retell.

Vitamins, taken in tiny doses, are a major group of organic compounds that regulate the mechanisms by which the body converts food into energy. They should not be confused with minerals, which are inorganic in their makeup. Although in general the naming of vitamins followed the alphabetical order of their identification, the nomenclature of individual substances may appear to be somewhat random and disorganized. Among the 13 vitamins known today, five are produced in the body. Because the body produces sufficient quantities of some but not all vitamins, they must be supplemented in the daily diet. Although each vitamin has its specific designation and cannot be replaced by another compound, a lack of one vitamin can interfere with the processing of another. When a lack of even one vitamin in a diet is continual, a vitamin deficiency may result.

The best way for an individual to ensure a necessary supply of vitamins is to maintain a balanced diet that includes a variety of foods and provides adequate quantities of all the compounds. Some people take vitamin supplements, predominantly in the form of tablets. The vitamins in such supplements are equivalent to those in food, but an adult who maintains a balanced diet does not need a daily supplement. The ingestion of supplements is recommended only to correct an existing deficiency due to unbalanced diet, to provide vitamins

known to be lacking in a restricted diet, or to act as a therapeutic measure in medical treatment. Specifically, caution must be exercised with fat-soluble substances, such as vitamins A and D, because, taken in gigantic doses, they may present a serious health hazard over a period of time.

Text 4. Read, translate and retell.

Because geologists have long indicated that fossil fuels will not last indefinitely, the U.S. government finally acknowledged that sooner or later other energy sources would be needed and, as a result, turned its attention to nuclear power. It was anticipated that nuclear power plants could supply electricity in such large amounts and so inexpensively that they would be integrated into an economy in which electricity would take over virtually all fuel-generating functions at nominal costs. Thus, the government subsidized the promotion of commercial nuclear power plants and authorized their construction by utility companies. In the 1960s and early 1970s, the public accepted the notion of electricity being generated by nuclear reactors, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission proceeded with plans for numerous nuclear power plants in or near residential areas. By 1975, 54 plants were fully operational, supplying 11 percent of the nation's electricity, and another 167 plants were at various stages of planning and construction. Officials estimated that by 1990 hundreds of plants would be on line, and by the turn of the century as many as 1,000 plants would be in working order.

Since 1975, this outlook and this estimation have changed drastically, and many utilities have canceled existing orders. In some cases, construction was terminated even after billions of dollars had already been invested. After being completed and licensed at a cost of almost \$6 billion, the Shoreham Power Plant on Long Island was turned over to the state of New York to be dismantled without ever having generated electric power. The reason was that residents and state authorities deemed that there was no possibility of evacuating residents from the area should an accident occur.

Just 68 of those plants under way in 1975 have been completed, and another 3 are still under construction. Therefore, it appears that in the mid 1990s 124 nuclear power plants in the nation will be in operation, generating about 18 percent of the nation's electricity, a figure that will undoubtedly decline as relatively outdated plants are shut down.

SECTION 6

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(Narrator) In this section, you will demonstrate your skills in understanding spoken English. There are three parts in the Listening Comprehension section, with different tasks in each.

Part A

DIRECTIONS: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what the first two people said. Each conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) book [] – вносить в книгу, заказывать билеты
- 2) submit [] – подчиняться, предоставлять на рассмотрение, подавать (документ)
- 3) dorm [] – студенческое общежитие, общая спальня, спальный пригород, место отдыха
- 4) jam [] – давка, затор, перебой в работе (машины), тяжелое положение
- 5) overnight [] – происходивший накануне вечером (ночью), продолжающийся всю ночь
- 6) receipt [] – расписка в получении, квитанция, (кул.) рецепт
- 7) restricted [] – ограниченный

Now let us begin Part A with question number 1. You will hear:

1 (Woman) What should I do with the key?

(Man) When you check out, you can return it at the front desk.

(Narrator) What does the man mean?

2 (Man) What did John see last night?

(Woman) He was so tired yesterday that he decided to stay home instead of going to the movies.

(Narrator) What does the woman say about John?

3 (Woman) Couldn't you get a seat on the next flight?

(Man) The travel agent said that it's completely booked.

(Narrator) What does the man mean?

4 (Man) Is it okay to submit a handwritten paper instead of typewritten?

(Woman) As far as I know.

(Narrator) What does the woman imply?

5 (Woman) Hopefully, we didn't disturb you. Students were trying to decide who would attend the President's counsel and they were very enthusiastic.

(Man) They were noisy.

(Narrator) What does the man imply?

6 (Woman) I don't understand what we are supposed to do in this chemistry assignment.

(Man) Do you think Frank can help us?

(Narrator) What does the man ask?

7 (Man) I'd like to check in these boxes and the three suitcases.

(Woman) The limit is two pieces per passenger.

(Narrator) What does the woman mean?

- 8 (Woman) What are you looking for?
(Man) Have you seen my red coat anywhere?
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 9 (Man) Are you and Paul still neighbors?
(Woman) Paul has moved to an apartment near the North Campus dorms.
(Narrator) What does the woman say about Paul?
- 10 (Woman) Do you have a table available?
(Man) If you don't have a reservation, you may have to wait about fifty minutes.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 11 (Man) I can't believe they charge fifteen dollars for a chicken dinner.
(Woman) But the salad and the dessert are included.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 12 (Woman) Jennifer's car wouldn't start, and she needs a ride to the library.
(Man) It's on my way to the bank.
(Narrator) What did the man infer he would do?
- 13 (Woman) Did you hear about the new craft show at the City Center?
(Man) I think I've seen more craft shows than I've ever wanted to.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 14 (Man) The road construction in Detroit always creates traffic jams on the highways.
(Woman) You could take two-seventy-five (275) around the city.
(Narrator) What does the woman suggest?
- 15 (Woman) Do you carry books on outdoor cooking?
(Man) We used to, but we don't any longer.
(Narrator) Where does this conversation take place?
- 16 (Man) I don't think I need to take another history course.
(Woman) You should discuss that with your advisor.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 17 (Woman) Can you tell me where the conference center is located?
(Man) Go straight to the light at the end of the block and turn right.
(Narrator) Where is the conference site located?
- 18 (Man) How much does it cost to mail a package overnight to Seattle?
(Woman) It depends on its weight.
(Narrator) Where does this conversation take place?
- 19 (Woman) My brother is coming to spend the weekend with us, and we wanted to have you and your wife for dinner on Saturday.
(Man) She'll be out of town.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 20 (Woman) I'd like to return the shoes and the shirt.
(Man) No problem. May I see your receipt?
(Narrator) What is the man's occupation?
- 21 (Man) We're on our way to the pool. Would you like to come with us?

- (Woman) I have to write a letter to the phone company to clear up the mistake on my bill.
(Narrator) What will the woman do next?
- 22 (Man) It's already nine. I wonder how much more we can get done today.
(Woman) Well, let's call it a day.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 23 (Man) I couldn't finish the assignment because during the summer the lab hours are restricted.
(Woman) Whether the lab is open or not, the test on vowels will be given on Friday.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 24 (Woman) The ribbons and the balloons make the room look so cheerful.
(Man) Laura went out of her way to decorate the house for the occasion.
(Narrator) Where is this conversation taking place?
- 25 (Man) Do you mind if I change the channel?
(Woman) Actually, I think this program looks interesting.
(Narrator) What are the man and the woman probably doing?
- 26 (Woman) Excuse me, do you know where the museum is?
(Man) I didn't even know there was one here.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 27 (Woman) It looks like you've finished packing.
(Man) Could you help me take these boxes downstairs?
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 28 (Man) Has Tom been tired lately?
(Woman) He's taken a second job.
(Narrator) What does the woman say about Tom?
- 29 (Woman) Marsha is getting tired of Rob's practical jokes.
(Man) Rob's humor can be difficult to take sometimes.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 30 (Man) I've been looking for a part-time job, but haven't had much luck.
(Woman) The clothing store on the corner pays its employees well.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?

Exercise 1. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Хотелось бы заказать два билета на рейс Лондон–Париж на завтра на 19.00. Это возможно?
- 2 Не могу поверить, что ее муж собирает все чеки, чтобы знать сумму их расходов в месяц.
- 3 К счастью, дорожная пробка длилась недолго, и мы успели на представление.
- 4 С февраля по апрель путевки в южные страны более доступны, чем в весенне-летний период.
- 5 Они встретились спустя несколько лет, но отношения были такими же теплыми, и всю ночь напролет они предавались воспоминаниям.
- 6 Хотя времени на подготовку строительного проекта было немного, они предоставили все чертежи в срок.

(Narrator) This is the end of Part A.

Now read the directions for Part B while they are being read to you.

Part B

DIRECTIONS: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following conversation about sharks.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) frequent [] – частый, обычный
- 2) rival [] – (n.) соперник, (adj.) соперничающий, конкурирующий, v. соперничать
- 3) virtually [] – фактически, почти
- 4) feed [] – питать(ся), пастись, вводить данные в ЭВМ
- 5) at burst of speed [] – резкое увеличение скорости
- 6) gain [] – приобретать, извлекать выгоду, спешить, достигать, добираться
- 7) detect [] – открывать, обнаруживать
- 8) file [] – напильник, пилочка для ногтей, скоросшиватель, дело, досье, ряд
- 9) emit [] – испускать (лучи), выделять (тепло), издавать (звук)
- 10) gill [] – жабры

(Woman) Sharks are meat-eating fish and are the most feared of sea creatures. Although no one knows exactly how many species of sharks exist, over 350 have been identified. Sharks vary greatly in size and behavior, and most species are found in warm waters of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. People frequently believe that sharks have few rivals, but a shark's greatest enemy is a bigger shark.

(Man) Do they eat people?

(Woman) Contrary to a popular belief that sharks virtually feed on people, fewer than 100 shark attacks are reported each year. I'd like to point out that this number includes all attacks in the world.

(Man) How fast can sharks swim? If a shark attacks you, do you have a chance to escape?

(Woman) Well, an escape can be difficult. Usually, sharks are not very fast, but when necessary, they can move at bursts of up to forty-five miles an hour. Their tails help sharks gain speed; however, they cannot maintain it for long periods of time.

(Man) Their teeth do look pretty frightening.

(Woman) The most amazing feature of sharks is their teeth. First of all, sharks have several rows of teeth, and second, their teeth can be replaced as often as every week or two. Some people believe that before sharks bite, they have to turn over on their backs, but that is a myth. Sharks can bite in any position.

(Man) In all the movies about sharks, I've seen that they can hear movement in the water from great distances. Is that also a myth?

(Woman) No, it isn't. Sharks have a keen sense of hearing and excellent eyesight that make them excellent hunters. Also, their bodies can sense movement of water, which allows them to identify the presence of another live creature. Sharks can detect even the smallest electrical fields emitted by fish that move their gills. This ability also permits sharks to navigate their way through the ocean.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

31. What is the main topic of this conversation?
32. How many shark attacks occur annually?
33. What does the man say is frightening about sharks?
34. What makes sharks good hunters?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Страх жертвы при виде охотника не дает совершать какие-либо движения и защищаться.
- 2 Сохранение всех видов живых существ в природе позволит поддерживать естественный баланс жизни.
- 3 Острый слух и идеальное зрение животных и птиц позволяет им выживать в самых трудных условиях.
- 4 Фактически, борьба соперников продолжается долго в силу равенства их сил.
- 5 Существа, живущие в воде, способны обнаруживать электрические поля, распространяемые рыбами.
- 6 Часто, в случае опасности, животные, которые обычно передвигаются не очень быстро, могут резко увеличивать скорость передвижения на некоторое время.
- 7 Если данные вводятся правильно в компьютер, то они там сохраняются и легко воспроизводятся.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following conversation about looking for a physician.

(Man) When I lived in Los Angeles, I had a great family doctor. Since we moved, I haven't been able to find a physician. I am not even sure how to go about looking for one.

(Woman) It's really not that difficult. Most hospitals have a physician-referral service. You could call one.

(Man) That's a great idea. But there are so many hospitals.

(Woman) I'm sure there is a hospital in the area where you live. If you call, you can ask for a referral to a family physician close to your house.

(Man) But what if they refer me to a doctor who doesn't accept new patients?

(Woman) Usually, hospitals have this information and won't refer you to someone who doesn't. However, to be on the safe side, you can ask for two or three referrals. You can also tell them if you are looking for a family doctor who is associated with a particular hospital. Another thing to bring to their attention is whether the doctor files claims with your insurance company.

(Man) It sounds like great service. Do they also recommend dentists?

(Woman) I don't know about dentists. You can ask them when you call.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

35. Why is the man looking for a physician?
36. What does the woman suggest?
37. According to the woman, what information do hospitals usually have?
39. What does the woman say about dentist referrals?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 При несчастном случае вы имеете право обратиться в страховую компанию.
- 2 Лечение и консультации вы можете получать либо в больнице, либо у своего семейного врача.
- 3 Обычно пациенты обращаются в больницы, расположенные вблизи их дома.
- 4 Чтобы ваша семья была обеспечена хорошим семейным доктором, нужно приложить к этому некоторые усилия.
- 5 Если вы обратитесь за советом в больницу, вам могут порекомендовать несколько семейных докторов по вашим пожеланиям.

6 10 лет назад мы обратились в службу, которая рекомендует врачам и, надо сказать, мы ни разу не пожалели о своем решении лечиться у семейного доктора.

(Narrator) This is the end of Part B.

Now read the directions for Part C while they are being read to you.

Part C

DIRECTIONS: In Part C you will hear short talks. At the end of each, you will be asked several questions. Each lecture or conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

(Narrator)

Questions below refer to a talk about job interviews.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) wrinkle [] – морщина, складка, полезный совет (намеки), новая идея, новшество
- 2) match [] – подходить, гармонировать, подбирать под пару
- 3) neat [] – чистый, опрятный, странный, хорошо сделанный, лаконичный, неразбавленный
- 4) rip [] – разрез, прореха
- 5) uproar [] – шум, гам, беспорядки (мн.), волнение
- 6) repeal [] – отменять
- 7) vessel [] – сосуд, судно, корабль, самолет, сосуд (анат.)
- 8) anchor [] – стать на якорь
- 9) finding [] – находка, открытие, решение (юр.)
- 10) margin [] – поле (страницы), запас, резерв, прибыль
- 11) conduct [] – водить, сопровождать, вести себя, дирижировать, проводить (техн.)
- 12) defeat [] – побеждать, расстраивать планы

(Man) During a job interview, your behavior, clothes, and speech are important. It's important that you arrive on time and be polite, sincere, and organized. Most people don't realize that the way one dresses for an interview is also important. If your clothes are wrinkled or mismatched, the interviewer may think that you really don't care about your appearance and even about the quality of your work. Your outfit doesn't have to cost a fortune, but it should be neat and clean to make a good impression on the interviewer. And, please, please don't arrive at the interview in clothes that have stains or rips. Don't borrow your friend's clothes if they don't fit well. This is one of the common mistakes that job seekers make: they don't want to spend the money and end up losing a chance to get an offer.

It's important to remember that if you don't make a good first impression, you may not get a chance to make another one. When you speak, you need to adjust your speech rate. If the interviewer speaks fast, you have to speak just as fast. If the person in charge speaks slowly, you'll have to slow down. Research has shown that most (people) like those individuals who speak at the same speed as they do.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

40. What is the main purpose of this talk?
41. What does the speaker say about an interview outfit?
42. What is a common mistake people make when they go for an interview?
43. How should interviewees adjust their speech rate?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 На собеседовании необходимо уделять внимание всему, начиная с одежды и заканчивая вашей речью.
- 2 Умение поддержать разговор, адекватно отреагировать на вопрос говорит о вашем умении контактировать с людьми и работать в команде.
- 3 На собеседовании именно первое впечатление играет решающую роль.
- 4 Если в вашей одежде все гармонирует, она опрятна, то вы произведете впечатление ответственного и надежного работника.
- 5 Если при первой встрече вы будете хорошо организованы, искренни, вежливы, то вы имеете все шансы получить предложение о работе, и даже потом какие-то мелкие оплошности вам могут прощаться.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to a talk about the Boston Tea Party.

(Woman) In 1767, the British imposed heavy taxes on goods sold in America. The taxation caused a public uproar, and eventually, all but one of the taxes were repealed. The tax that remained in effect had to do with the sale of tea imported from Britain or other colonies. In addition to this tax, the British government allowed one company to sell tea at lower prices, and American merchants were afraid that they could not compete fairly. At first, when tea arrived in Boston Harbor, the local merchants protested and attempted to have the tea returned to England. This attempt failed, but on December 16, 1773, about 100 colonists raided three British merchant vessels anchored in Boston Harbor and threw 342 containers of tea overboard into the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. This raid was called the Boston Tea Party by the Boston newspapers.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

44. What is the main idea of this talk?
45. When did the Boston Tea Party take place?
46. How many British ships did colonists raid?
47. Why did colonists throw the tea overboard?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Люди, занимающиеся торговлей, должны быть готовы к уплате налогов за их деятельность.
- 2 Конкуренция – важная составляющая торговли.
- 3 Очень часто изменение законов, смена власти в стране приводили к общественным беспорядкам (волнениям).
- 4 Импорт и экспорт товаров в большой степени осуществляется посредством морских судов.
- 5 В бухте постоянно стояли на якоре корабли, и местные мальчишки проводили здесь часы и дни, мечтая в будущем отправиться на одном из кораблей в далекое плавание.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to a talk on political polling.

(Man) In political polling, the purpose of any sample is to produce results that can be useful. Therefore, the findings have to be valid and reliable, and a sample has to be large enough to represent the voters' opinions. Of course, we all understand that political polls cannot be one hundred percent accurate, but still, the margin of error cannot exceed two or three percent. If poll results exceed that, they may not be valid. Even five percent is excessive.

As a rule, political polls are not completely reliable. Any pollster will tell you that they cannot scientifically predict outcomes. They describe people's attitudes at a certain moment in time, but people's attitudes obviously change as events continue to occur.

The sample of the population has to include various groups of people that represent all voters and not just a selected minority. Let me give you an example. In 1936, *Literary Digest*, a popular publication at the time, decided to conduct a political poll. They used the telephone to obtain their sample and tried to predict if Alf Landon would be the next president. I'd like to remind you that Landon was defeated by a landslide and lost to Franklin Roosevelt. His defeat by the majority of the electorate was one of the worst in history. Although

the *Literary Digest* poll predicted that Landon would win, the prediction was clearly off the mark. So, what went wrong? Well, in 1936, only wealthy people could afford to have a telephone. And the wealthy strongly supported Landon. However, they did not represent the majority opinion, even though their number was large enough for the sample size to be valid. So, it's not that polls simply have to be large enough, but they have to represent the entire voting population. Otherwise, their results won't be valid.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

48. According to the speaker, what is an acceptable margin of error in political polls?
49. What do political polls describe?
50. How did *Literary Digest* obtain their sample?
51. Why were the results of the poll invalid?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Результаты голосования считаются действительными, если участие принимало большинство, и это большинство было представлено разными группами населения.
- 2 Люди, проводящие голосования, не должны допускать ошибок в процессе голосования, которые могут повлиять на конечный результат.
- 3 Победителем голосований является кандидат, набравший большинство голосов.
- 4 Очевидно, что чрезмерное употребление лекарств наносит больше вреда, чем пользы.
- 5 Запас питьевой воды повышает необходимый минимум.
- 6 Обнаружение опасных мест и принятие необходимых мер позволило избежать возможных оползней.

(Narrator)

Text 1. Read, translate and retell.

Charles Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1902 but was raised on a farm in Minnesota, where his father was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1907. From then on, he spent his boyhood alternately in Washington, D.C., Detroit, and Little Falls, Minnesota.

Because Lindbergh exhibited exceptional mechanical talent, in 1921 he was admitted to the University of Wisconsin to study engineering. However, the young man was seeking more challenging endeavors, and two years later he became a stunt pilot who performed feats at county fairs and public assemblies. This unusual and dangerous undertaking paid off handsomely in the sense that it allowed him to gain a diverse and well-rounded experience in aeronautics. He particularly delighted in what he called "wing-walking" and parachute jumping.

After a year of training as a military cadet, Lindbergh completed his program at the Brooks and Kelly airfields at the top of his class and earned the rank of captain. Robertson Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, Missouri, offered him employment as a mail pilot to run the routes between St. Louis and Chicago, and Lindbergh retained his position with the company until 1927. During this period, he set out to win the Raymond B. Orteig prize of \$25,000 to be awarded to the first pilot to fly nonstop from New York to Paris. This ambition would irreversibly change his life and accord him a prominent place in the history of aviation.

Embarking on the greatest adventure of his time, Lindbergh left Roosevelt Field at 7:52 A.M. on May 20, 1927, and landed at Le Bourget Field at 5:24 P.M. the next day. Fearing that he would be unknown when he arrived, Lindbergh carried letters of introduction to dignitaries in Paris, but when his plane came to a stop, he was overwhelmed by tremendous welcoming crowds. He was decorated in France, Great Britain, and Belgium, and President Coolidge sent a specially designated cruiser, the *Memphis*, to bring him back. His accomplishments in aeronautics brought him more medals and awards than had ever been received by any other person in private life.

Text 2. Read, translate and retell.

Lithography is a planographic process that performs a significant function in illustration and offset printing. It is based on the principle that water does not combine with grease-based substances, preventing them from smearing an outline on an unpolished surface. The contour does not need to be engraved into the plate, as in the case of gravure printing, or raised above the surface, as in the letterpress process. These laborious operations ensure that only the design to be printed catches and retains the ink transferred to the paper.

In lithography, the artist draws on a leveled, grainy plate made of limestone, zinc, aluminum, or specially treated paper with a grease pencil, a crayon, or tusche, a greasy liquid. After sketching the contour on the plate, the artist coats both the drawn and the undrawn portions of the plate with an inking roller dipped in a solution of nitric acid and gum arabic. The gum arabic envelops the greased surfaces and prevents ink from penetrating into the greaseless areas. The artist dampens the surface with water, which is repelled by the greased areas. Then the surface is covered with thick, oily ink and pressed onto paper. The sheet picks up the ink from the design while the damp stone around the pattern keeps the ink from spreading.

In offset lithography, shiny sheets of zinc and aluminum are used instead of the heavy, hard-to-handle stone plates. The metal plates are scoured by emery dust and marble chips to give them a grained finish. The subjects to be printed are laid down photographically, and rotary presses automatically moisten, ink, and print hundreds of impressions per hour.

Text 3. Read, translate and retell.

The Globe Theater, where most of Shakespeare's plays were staged and performed, was located in London. Cuthbert and Richard Burbage built the theater in 1599 with materials left over from the construction of London's first playhouse, the Theater. They constructed the Globe on the south side of the Thames River in the little town of Southwark and counted on making the theater a draw for the locals. Little is known about the architectural design of the theater except what can be deduced from maps and the layout of the plays presented there. It appears that the Globe was either round or polygonal on the outside but most likely round on the inside. In keeping with the contemporary imitations of Roman government buildings, its roof was most probably shaped as a crude dome. It can be further deduced that the structure was decorated with pediments, arches, columns, and ornate staircases with carvings of shells, feathers, and cupids. The size of its audience is projected at as many as 3,000 spectators both in the amphitheater and in the balcony. The Globe burned down in 1613; it was rebuilt on the same foundation a year later, but its external walls were curved at an angle different from that of the original. The theater was built hastily, and evidently safety was not a top priority for either the engineer or the company. After several nearly fatal accidents, the Globe was torn down for good in 1644.

Text 4. Read, translate and retell.

There are many reasons why food fads have continued to flourish. Garlic has long been touted as an essential ingredient of physical prowess and as a flu remedy, squash has been thought by some to cure digestive disorders, and red pepper has been alleged to promote endurance. The natural human desire for a simple solution to a difficult problem sets the stage for promoting miraculous potions, pills, and combinations of chemicals. The gullible individuals who eagerly embrace any second-hand information with scientific overtones provide the foundation for healthy business enterprises.

A person who has never crossed the threshold of a health food store may be astounded, bewildered, or overjoyed. Countless elixirs, herbs, powders, sweeteners, and other fascinating extracts are only a fraction of the high-profit selection. The available literature includes pamphlets extolling the amazing return of youth one can anticipate while drinking a potion steeped with tropical weeds, as well as volumes assuring the reader of an almost eternal longevity.

The store is directly keyed to arouse visitors' concern over their health and to capitalize on real and imagined problems by offering solutions that, incidentally, cost more than the customer may be able to afford. Health food store patrons are often cajoled into buying tonics that promise to make the functioning of healthy organs even better, regardless of whether an improvement is called for. Promotion of expensive products that consumers do not actually need takes considerable initiative and insight. On occasion, there may even be some slight disregard for truth in an entrepreneur's zeal to cure customers of ills – for a price.

SECTION 7

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(Narrator) In this section, you will demonstrate your skills in understanding spoken English. There are three parts in the Listening Comprehension section, with different tasks in each.

Part A

DIRECTIONS: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what the two people said. Each conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

Now let us begin Part A with question number 1. You will hear.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) refund [] – возмещение доходов
- 2) strike [] – ударять, поражать, приводить в действие, производить впечатление, приходить в голову, бастовать, наталкиваться, опускать (парус), свертывать (палатки)
- 3) unload [] – выгружать; разгружать(ся), разряжать, облегчать (душу)
- 4) truck [] – ж/д открытая товарная платформа, (амер.) грузовик
- 5) survey [] – обозрение, осмотр, обследование, инспектирование, съемка, межевание
- 6) run [] – бегать, работать, простираться, ходить, плавать, течь, струиться, выставлять кандидатуру, вести (дело), управлять, линять, идти (о пьесе)
- 7) bulb [] – луковица; предмет, имеющий форму груши, эл. лампочка
- 8) backup [] – пробка

- 1 (Woman) I was wondering if I could borrow a cup of sugar. I'm baking a cake, and I ran out.
(Man) I'm glad it's your turn to ask for something.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 2 (Woman) I bought this tie for my husband, but he doesn't like the color.
(Man) Would you like to take another look at our selection?
(Woman) I'd rather have a refund.
(Narrator) What is the man's job?
- 3 (Woman) I'm afraid there is no Sunday edition. It comes out only on weekdays.
(Man) Isn't there news on Sunday?
(Narrator) What are the man and the woman talking about?
- 4 (Man) Have you seen a thick, dark-blue pen? I've looked for twenty minutes, and I can't find it anywhere.
(Woman) Did you misplace it again? You'll find it. You always do.
(Narrator) What conclusion can be drawn from the woman's statement?
- 5 (Woman) Because of the fog in Seattle, Mr. Black's flight has been delayed, and it looks like he's still waiting for the departure.
(Man) Oh, thank you for calling. Is he going to be in his office tomorrow, or is he going directly to San Francisco?
(Narrator) Where is Mr. Black today?
- 6 (Man) I've gained weight. If I don't start exercising every day, none of my clothes will fit.
(Woman) I could've told you that.
(Narrator) What does the woman suggest to the man?
- 7 (Woman) I'd like a pound of your chicken salad and a half a pound of roast beef.
(Man) Will that be all?
(Woman) I guess so.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 8 (Man) Marsha strikes me as an unreliable person. She has lost more papers than I care to mention.
(Woman) She is not half as bad as Tracey.

- (Narrator) What does the woman say about Tracey?
- 9 (Woman) Motorcycle races can be very dangerous if you don't know what you are doing.
(Man) No kidding.
(Narrator) What can be concluded from the man's response?
- 10 (Woman) I am looking forward to this trip. Don't forget the camera. Last time we had a tour, you left it behind.
(Man) You carry it then.
(Narrator) What are the man and the woman going to do next?
- 11 (Woman) Do you mind closing the door? When they unload the truck, they are very noisy.
(Man) Do I mind? I'd be happy to.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 12 (Man) Peggy wanted to cancel her appointment with Dr. Robinson this afternoon.
(Woman) She can certainly do that, but the doctor is leaving tomorrow, and he won't be back until June.
(Man) In this case, I think she'd better keep it.
(Narrator) What did the man say Peggy will do?
- 13 (Man) The bank has turned down my application for a loan. I need \$ 5 00 to pay my tuition.
(Woman) Don't look at *me*.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 14 (Woman) The deadline for the market survey is the fifteenth of December. To analyze the data, we have to finish collecting it by the first of November.
(Man) This may be cutting it a little too close.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 15 (Man) The road construction on route seventy-one (71) is creating terrible traffic backups.
(Woman) Tell me about it. That's the road I have to take home.
(Narrator) What can be said about the woman?
- 16 (Man) They got so lost driving from the stadium that it took them almost two hours to find their way back to the hotel.
(Woman) Didn't they have a map?
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 17 (Man) This house has four bedrooms, three bathrooms, a spacious living room, and a volleyball court in the backyard.
(Woman) Do you suppose we could schedule an appointment with the owner?
(Narrator) What would the woman like to do?
- 18 (Man) Mrs. Cook's class is going to visit the newspaper on Tuesday, and we are asking for volunteers to help with transportation.
(Woman) Thirty-five children would require eight passenger cars. What else can we do?
(Narrator) What does the woman suggest?
- 19 (Woman) This game can be run, and it also helps you expand your vocabulary. It's easy to learn. You put together words in a sequence, using the letters on these cards. See?
(Man) Where did you put the letter cards?
(Narrator) What are the man and the woman doing?
- 20 (Man) I heard Matthew followed Jenny to her new job. And their house is up for sale.
(Woman) Is that so?
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 21 (Woman) Two for dinner tonight?
(Man) Another person is going to join us.

- (Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 22 (Woman) I don't think the salesman helped us a whole lot.
(Man) I agree.
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 23 (Man) It's dark in the front hall.
(Woman) The bulb's burned out.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?
- 24 (Woman) How about some sandwiches and chips for lunch?
(Man) What, again?
(Narrator) What does the man mean?
- 25 (Man) I thought the band played really well. How did you like it?
(Woman) I've heard better.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 26 (Woman) Only city residents are allowed to swim in the pool.
(Man) I've lived here for the past nine years.
(Narrator) What does the man imply?
- 27 (Man) It's quarter to twelve. Your flight is at 1:15, and it'll take us good hour to get to the airport.
(Woman) The clock is ten minutes fast
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 28 (Woman) Photography is an exciting hobby. I'd like to learn how to take good pictures.
(Man) Last year, you wanted to take guitar lessons.
(Narrator) What does the man imply?
- 29 (Man) I have to see my accountant tomorrow, and my car is in the shop. Could you take me?
(Woman) Sorry. I have to work all day tomorrow. But you are welcome to use my car.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?
- 30 (Man) My math instructor doesn't want to help me with the course assignments. She seems to think that we are all mathematicians.
(Woman) Keeping up with the assignments is your responsibility.
(Narrator) What does the woman imply?

Exercise 1. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Мне интересно, кто будет возмещать неконтролируемые расходы, вызванные разгрузкой в нашем порту.
- 2 Только в результате осмотра ж/д товарных платформ можно будет установить степень повреждения.
- 3 После трех месяцев обучения, он продемонстрировал результаты, поразившие всех, кроме него самого.
- 4 Бухгалтеру было поручено проследить за получением заема.
- 5 Хотелось бы поручить ведение дела опытному и ответственному сотруднику.
- 6 Работа должна быть выполнена за один час, последовательность выполнения заданий не имеет значения.
- 7 Нужно купить запасную лампочку на случай, если она перегорит.

(Narrator) This is the end of Part A.

Now read the directions for Part B while they are being read to you.

Part B

DIRECTIONS: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to a conversation about selecting a college.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) succeed [] – добиваться, преуспевать, следовать за чем-либо, приходить на смену кому-либо, чему-либо, наследовать
- 2) facility [] – способность, ловкость, удобство, льгота, устройство, (pl.) оборудование
- 3) fee [] – гонорар, плата, взнос

(Woman) When I graduated from high school, I never had a chance to go to college, but now I may be able to. So, I've been trying to decide what college to apply to and thought you could help me.

(Man) I'd be glad to talk to you about it. There are many things to consider. When you think of going to college, you need to be prepared to work hard. Studying takes up a lot of time, and students who are not motivated usually don't succeed.

(Woman) I can easily see how motivation can affect success in learning. Taking college classes may not be very different from doing many other things. If you like what you do, you do a better job.

(Man) And when you are trying to figure out which college to attend, there are many questions one should ask. Asking for information can help you discover many facts about the school, what courses it offers, and what kinds of facilities it provides for students.

(Woman) Should I ask for a brochure? Maybe I need to write letters to several schools to find out about their libraries, laboratories, computers, and other facilities.

(Man) That sounds like a good start. In addition, asking about their teaching methods and the average class size may give you the information you need to decide.

(Woman) These are essential facts. So, if I'm going to write to them for information, what else do I need to find out?

(Man) Okay, other key questions are about their tuition, fees, and assistance available for students. For example, can the college help students *get* a job? Many colleges hire their students to work in offices, mail rooms, food services, and dorms. Not only do students earn money, but also they acquire work experience that they need to get jobs when they graduate.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

31. What is the main topic of this conversation?
32. What is important for success in college?
33. What does the man suggest to the woman?
34. How do students get job experience at college?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Добивается успеха тот, кто удачлив, терпелив, трудолюбив и целеустремлен.
- 2 Мы предпочитаем отдыхать в деревне, тем более что там есть все необходимые удобства.
- 3 Он умел зарабатывать деньги на всем, однако он никогда не расплылся ими бездумно.
- 4 Квартире срочно требовался ремонт, но так как мы все были очень заняты, мы решили нанять мастеров.
- 5 Плата за работу оказалась невысокой, но из чувства благодарности мы решили ее увеличить.
- 6 Какие преимущества этой работы ты можешь выделить, и что тебе в ней не нравится.
- 7 Вдобавок ко всему выяснилось, что он отлично рисует портреты.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to a conversation about dogs.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) guard [] – охрана, караул, оборонительное положение, часовой, кондуктор (ж/д), гвардия, предохранительное приспособление
- 2) cattle [] – рогатый скот
- 3) hound [] – гончая собака

4) be attached [] – быть привязанным к кому-либо

(Man) You bought a dog! I can't believe it. Why did you buy a dog?

(Woman) It's not just a dog. It's a bearded collie. They were known for being guards of cattle and sheep in Scotland in the fifteenth century. I bought it because I thought it would be good for the children to have. They'll have to take care of it and feed it. And they will learn responsibility by caring for another living creature.

(Man) Why did you buy a collie?

(Woman) Collies are disciplined and reliable. They are highly intelligent. They can help their owners by guarding the house. They don't require a lot of attention and can be left alone for long periods of time. When we both go to work and the children go to school, it'll have to stay alone and take care of itself.

(Man) Sounds like you've given this a lot of thought.

(Woman) Yes, I have. Besides collies, I also studied up on terriers, golden retrievers, cocker spaniels, and foxhounds. Terriers are good dogs, and they are beautiful. They have clean, smooth coats, square heads, and big brown eyes. Terriers like people, and they are good pets because they like affection. Terriers are smaller than collies, and they are very playful.

(Man) So, why didn't you get a terrier then?

(Woman) I didn't because they seem to be strongly attached to people. I'm in the office from eight to four, and the children are at school from 7:30 to 3:30. So, if we are out of the house all day, who is going to take care of the dog? Collies seem to be a better choice. We need a dog that doesn't need a lot of attention. It seems that a terrier wouldn't fit in because it likes to

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

35. Why did the woman buy a dog?
36. What does the woman say about collies?
37. What are the other types of dogs the woman liked?
38. Why didn't the woman buy a terrier?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Собак подразделяют на домашних, сторожевых, охотничьих и собак-спасателей.
- 2 У нас 8 лет вместе жили кошка с собакой, и они были невероятно привязаны друг к другу.
- 3 Собаки отличаются от кошек сильной привязанностью к своему хозяину. Кошки же более независимы.
- 4 Первоначально собак держали для охраны жилья, рогатого скота и для охоты.
- 5 Ее бородатый терьер был старым и очень мудрым. Он и его хозяйка понимали друг друга без слов.
- 6 Для детей заводят собаку с целью охраны и развития в ребенке ответственности за кого-либо.

(Narrator) This is the end of Part B.

Now read the directions for Part C while they are being read to you.

Part C

DIRECTIONS: In Part C you will hear short talks. At the end of each, you will be asked several questions. Each lecture or conversation and each question will be spoken only one time. For this reason, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) store [] – запас, резерв, склад, универсальный магазин
- 2) volatile [] – непостоянный, капризный, ветреный, летучий (хим.)

- 3) title [] – заглавие, название, титул, звание, право
- 4) tough [] – крепкий, жесткий, выносливый, трудный, суровый
- 5) franchise [] – привилегия, право участвовать в выборах
- 6) retail [] – розничная продажа
- 7) outlet [] – выпускное или выходное отверстие, выход, отдушка
- 8) convenience [] – удобство, комфорт, уборная, выгода

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk about video rentals.

(Woman) Like most other businesses, home video consists of three segments. They are first, production, second, distribution, and finally, retail. When companies produce prerecorded cassettes, that's production. Most of the home-video market consists of sales of movies, and almost all motion picture studios dominate the production of cassettes. Just as an example, two thirds of video-cassette sales come from the ten largest studios, and 20th Century Fox and Columbia occupy the first and the second place.

Studios do not sell directly to retailers, distributors do. And more than ninety distribution firms in the U.S. have become the bridge between production and retail. Cassette distributors make it easy for retail stores to become a video-rental outlet. These days, more than 60,000 convenience stores rent videos. And that's in addition to the 30,000 video rental stores. The retail business is volatile, and it's very competitive. A retail store can carry about 5,000 to 7,000 movies, which include current and old titles. On the other hand, convenience and grocery stores usually have about 300 to 500 titles that are current pictures. The video-rental business these days is almost like fast-food restaurants, and a store covers a certain area of about three miles in each direction. Independently owned stores have a tough time competing with large chains that dominate the business. The largest one has about 2,700 franchises, and the second largest, about 800.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

39. What is the main topic of this talk?
40. Approximately how many retail outlets rent videos?
41. What does the speaker say about the video-rental business?
42. Who dominates the video-rental business?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 С ней тяжело было иметь дело по причине ее несостоятельности во всем.
- 2 Главная привилегия заключается в невысокой арендной плате, так что в следующем месяце мы планируем открыть магазин.
- 3 Розничная торговля – одно из звеньев торговой системы.
- 4 Выгода такого названия магазина в том, что оно легко запоминается и очень звучное (sonorous).
- 5 Жесткая конкуренция на рынке заставляет повышать качество товаров и услуг и контролировать рост цен.
- 6 В силу своего возраста он имел привилегию перед остальными, но не захотел ею воспользоваться.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) virgin [] – девственный, невинный, девичий, чистый, натуральный
- 2) recycle [] – перерабатывать утильсырье
- 3) item [] – каждый отдельный предмет, пункт, параграф, вопрос, статья, номер
- 4) beverage [] – напиток
- 5) can [] – консервная банка, бидон
- 6) consumption [] – потребление, расход, туберкулез, чахотка (мед.)
- 7) term [] – период, семестр, термин, (pl.) условия, личные отношения
- 8) mine [] – разрабатывать рудник, добывать уголь, минировать, подкапываться

- 9) crust [] – корка (хлеба), земная кора, наст, твердый поверхностный слой
 10) scrap [] – клочок, металлический лом, (pl.) остатки, отбросы, (разг.) ссора
 11) toss [] – бросать, бросать из стороны в сторону, метаться во сне, бросать жребий
 12) deal [] – раздавать, торговать, иметь дело, сдавать (карты)
 13) solid [] – прочный, твердый, цельный, сплошной, чистый, веский, пространственный
 14) waste [] – растрачивание, (pl.) отходы, пустыня

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk about recycling.

(Man) Iron and aluminum represent ninety-four percent of all metal use. Recycling items that contain these metals extends the supply of mineral resources because it reduces the use of virgin materials mined from the earth's crust. Using recycled iron, or scrap iron as it is also called, not only conserves iron ore and coal, but it also requires sixty-five percent less energy and forty-two percent less water to process. In addition, recycling produces eighty-five percent less air pollution. It is somewhat surprising that only about one fourth of all iron and aluminum used in the world today comes from recycling efforts. For example, beverage cans are one of the largest sources of recycled aluminum, but almost half of all cans produced each year are thrown away.

There are several factors that negatively affect metal recycling in the U.S. The fact that the U.S. metal industry has not modified its equipment to process recycled metals is one of them. Another is that most Americans have a "throwaway" mentality; they have been conditioned to throw things away.

Manufacturers promote this lifestyle through advertising because it increases short-term consumption, but they neglect to take into account the long-term environmental costs. Consumers pay for these costs in the form of taxes and have no easily identifiable reason to recycle. American consumers often think that returning beverage cans is too much trouble. They would rather toss them away and have someone else deal with them. Merchants don't like having returned metal cans in their stores. Labor unions worry that workers in the can manufacturing industry will lose their jobs. A national law requiring the return of beverage cans would reduce the processing of virgin aluminum ore by fifty-five to seventy-five percent. Urban solid waste would also fall by one percent and save taxpayers twenty-five to fifty million dollars a year.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

43. Why is the recycling of metals desirable?
44. What is the proportion of iron and aluminum that comes from recycling?
45. According to the speaker, why do American consumers often fail to recycle?
46. What does the speaker say about merchants' attitudes toward recycling beverage containers?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Переработка утильсырья позволяет сохранять природные запасы ископаемых.
- 2 На земле остается все меньше невозделанных человеком территорий.
- 3 Стоимость переработки банок из-под напитков стоит меньше, чем добыча руды; и это было бы выгоднее и для людей, и для природы.
- 4 Однако, краткосрочное потребление товаров, распространенное в нашем обществе, приводит к растрачиванию природных запасов и большей трате денег со стороны.
- 5 Часто люди не хотят себя обременять и предпочитают не иметь дела с теми же банками, а просто их выкидывают.
- 6 Прочный слой снега зимой позволяет сохранить растения и их корни от морозов.

(Narrator) **Questions** below refer to the following talk about roses.

First learn the words and word combinations by heart given below:

- 1) fade [] – вянуть, выцветать, блекнуть, обесцвечивать, замирать
- 2) novice [] – новичок, послушник(ца) – церк.
- 3) array [] – построение, одеяние (поэт.)
- 4) bloom [] – цвет, цветение, рассвет
- 5) shrub [] – кустарник
- 6) petal [] – лепесток
- 7) bud [] – почка, бутон

(Woman) There is little doubt that roses are one of the most preferred and best-loved flowers in almost all climate zones. Most lose their leaves in the fall, but some can be evergreen in very mild climates. Centuries of cultivation have created an amazing array of flowers of every form and color. The smallest are a foot high, with flowers as small as a thumbnail. The largest bloom with flowers as big as a salad plate. Red, pink, and white are the traditional colors, but orange, yellow, black, and purple also can be found in the gardens of devoted growers.

Growing these shrubs is not complicated if their type and variety are suitable for the climate zone. Each year, the American Rose Society publishes ratings of roses on the scale from one to ten, and the higher the rating, the better the rose. The highest-rated roses grow in most climates, but those with low ratings do well only in certain regions of the country. In areas with cool summers, roses with a great number of petals should be avoided because they often fail to open. Also dark-colored roses don't do well because they do not develop their full color. In hot-summer areas, roses can grow in any garden, but their flowers open soon after they bud, and the color of their petals fades quickly. Roses bloom best during the spring and fall, and flower production falls during intensely hot summers.

In areas with cold winters, some of the marketed roses are not hardy enough, and special protection is needed to assure that they survive from winter to winter. To determine which roses are best suited for a particular climate, a novice gardener may want to take a trip to a municipal garden or an established private rose garden. Obviously, the varieties of shrubs found there will perform well in that climate zone.

(Narrator)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

47. What is the main topic of this talk?
48. How does the American Rose Society rate roses?
49. What does the speaker say about growing roses in very hot climates?
50. What does a rose gardener need to do in climates with cold winters?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Самая прекрасная пора весной – время цветения.
- 2 Розы – очень капризные (uncertain) цветы и садоводы-новички часто терпят неудачу при разведении этих цветов.
- 3 Когда они купили дачу, отец занимался постройками, а мама разбивала цветник.
- 4 Когда розы начинают увядать, бабушка собирает лепестки и делает из них вино.
- 5 Для цветов важно подобрать климатическую зону, иначе бутоны могут не расцвести, а лепестки не смогут набрать цвет.
- 6 В королевском парке меня поразили зеленые кустарники, имеющие форму животных.
- 7 Так как я очень люблю зелень, мне бы хотелось жить в стране, где много вечнозеленых деревьев, кустарников и лужаек.

Text 1. Read, translate and retell.

Although a few protozoans are multicellular, the simplest are unicellular organisms, such as amoebas, bacteria, sarcodina, ciliates, flagellates, and sporozoans, which can be amorphous in shape and smaller than .001 inch. Cytoplasm fills the cell membrane that encloses it and functions as a barrier between cells. The membrane serves as the outer tissue, and any compound that may destroy the cell has to penetrate it to reach the cytoplasm.

Some types of organisms are termed colonial because they represent loosely assembled groups of structurally similar and unifunctional cells. Colonial organisms maintain a symbiotic relationship within their particular environments.

Unlike colonial organisms, almost all species of animals and plants are multicellular and include various types of specialized or somatic cells, each with its own nucleus, genetic code, and RNA. The overall size of a multicellular body is contingent on the total number of cells that comprise it, not the size of individual cells. The simplest multicellular animals are hydras, sponges, and jellyfish, which have well-defined tissues, a cellular nucleus, and an element of cell functions. Sponges have a few specialized cells but largely resemble colonial organisms that can readily form a new individual group. If the cells of a sponge are separated, they rejoin and continue as a newly formed colonial organism.

Text 2. Read, translate and retell.

When parchment, which was extraordinarily costly, was replaced by papyrus, it became feasible to establish libraries. At the onset, they began as archives for record keeping and document storage. According to second-hand reports, the most renowned papyrus library was the Alexandrian, founded by Alexander the Great around 330 B.C. in Alexandria, Egypt.

His successors as rulers of Egypt, Ptolemy I and Ptolemy II, expanded the library into the greatest collection of scrolls in the ancient world. To acquire this collection, the rulers borrowed scrolls and manuscripts from libraries in Athens, Rome, and other localities and ordered them duplicated. At times, the library employed more than 100 scribes and illustrators. Some historians claim that the Alexandrian library purchased entire lesser libraries to contribute to and enhance the quality of its possessions.

The library owned a copy of every contemporary scroll known to the library's administrators and contained more than 400,000 items, all of which were classified and organized. The contents of the papyrus rolls were edited, and a bibliography of Greek literature was compiled and cross-referenced, reflecting the emergence and dissemination of a highly developed Greek culture. Over time, a succession of leading scholars directed this library, which was acclaimed for the scholarly undertakings it supported as well as for the size of its collection. At one time, 72 scholars were engaged to translate religious testaments, historical annals, and mercantile accounts. Although the library flourished, it was accessible to only a minority of the population because in ancient times the vast majority of urban dwellers were illiterate. Because papyrus was extremely perishable, not a trace of the Alexandrian library remains today, and archaeologists have several hypotheses as to what became of it.

Text 3. Read, translate and retell.

According to data obtained from radioactive dating, the oldest rocks found on earth are approximately 500 million to 4 billion years old. Similar ages have been determined for meteorites and the rocks gathered from the moon's surface. Different methods of arriving at the earth's age generate very similar results. Modern theories about the formation, development, and eventual burning out of stars suggest that the sun is about 5 billion years old. Experts contend that the earth and the sun were formed at almost the same time from a cloud of dust and gas resulting from a cosmic explosion. The present rate of expansion of the galaxies can be extrapolated to suggest that, if the universe began with a "big bang" about 15 billion years ago, an age of 5 billion years for both the earth and the sun can be considered plausible.

Long before radioactive dating was implemented, mythology and oral narratives alluded to a conjecture that the earth was nearly 6,000 years old. The methods of computation based on the analysis of genealogical trees in scant archaeological findings provide evidence that can be difficult to date accurately. Today, radioactive dating of particles and whole objects has rejected this figure of the earth's age as unreliable.

Text 4. Read, translate and retell.

Sex-trait stereotypes may be defined as a set of psychological attributes that characterize men more frequently than women. Thus, males are often described as ambitious, unemotional, and independent and, on the other hand, selfish, unrefined, and insensitive. Females are described as emotional, irrational, high-strung, and tentative. In spite of the egalitarian movement, recent studies have demonstrated that sex-trait stereotypes remain common among young adults today. In fact, such stereotyping has proved to be the psychological justification for social beliefs concerning the appropriateness of various activities for men and women that further perpetuate the different sex roles traditionally ascribed to men and women.

The awareness of sex-trait stereotypes in the United States develops in a linear fashion between the ages of four and ten. Generally, knowledge of male stereotypical characteristics develops earlier, whereas knowledge of female characteristics increases more rapidly between the ages of four and seven. While the reasons for this learning are not fully understood, evidence suggests that at the preschool level children's literature and television programs provide powerful models and reinforcement for stereotyped views.

Studies designed to compare sex-trait stereotypes cross-nationally show a high degree of correspondence in the characteristics ascribed to men and women. As findings have been obtained in other countries, two hypotheses have been advanced to explain the commonalities in sex trait stereotyping. One states that pancultural similarities play a role in the psychological characteristics attributed to men and women, and the second states that the general picture is one of cultural relativism.

Text 5. Read, translate and retell.

Even with his diverse experience as an elected official at the state level, Andrew Johnson was the only president of the United States ever to be impeached, primarily because of his violent temper and unyielding stubbornness. His career started in 1828 with his election to the city council of Greenville, Tennessee, and after two years as an alderman, he took office as mayor. His advancements followed in rapid succession when he was elected to the Tennessee state senate, then as the state governor, and later to the U.S. House of Representatives for five consecutive terms.

In 1864, Johnson ran for the office of vice-president on the Lincoln-Johnson ticket and was inaugurated in 1865. After Lincoln's assassination six weeks into his term, Johnson found himself president at a time when southern leaders were concerned about their forced alliance with the northern states and feared retaliation for their support of the secession. Instead, however, with the diplomatic skill he had learned from Lincoln, Johnson offered full pardon to almost all Confederates on the condition that they take an oath of allegiance. He further reorganized the former Confederate states and set up legislative elections.

Congressional opposition to his peace-making policies resulted in gridlock between the House and Johnson, and the stalemate grew into to open conflict on the issue of the emancipation of slaves. While Johnson held the view that newly freed slaves lacked understanding and knowledge of civil liberties to vote intelligently, Congress overrode Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Bill, which awarded them citizenship and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. In the years that followed, Congress passed bills depriving the president of the power to pardon political criminals, stripping away his status of commander-in-chief, and taking away Johnson's right to dismiss civil and executive officers from their duties. Johnson vetoed each bill, and each veto was overridden. When Johnson dismissed the secretary of war, Edwin Stanton, Stanton refused to step down and was supported by the House of Representatives, which voted to impeach Johnson. At the trial, the Senate came one vote short of the two-thirds majority necessary to remove him from office. After Johnson's term expired, he returned to his home state, but in 1875 he was elected senator and went back to Washington to take his seat.

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