АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
Методические рекомендации к практическим занятиям для студентов 1–2 курсов, обучающихся по российским образовательным программам
ЗАДАНИЯ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ НАВЫКОВ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Могилев 2015
Рекомендовано к изданию учебно-методическим отделом Белорусско-Российского университета

Одобрено кафедрой «Белорусский, русский и иностранные языки» «07» октября 2015 г., протокол № 2

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Задания по развитию навыков устной речи на английском языке предназначены для студентов 1–2 курсов, обучающихся по российским образовательным программам. Имеют своей целью развивать и совершенствовать речевые умения в рамках тематики, предусмотренной программой, а также формировать рецептивные и продуктивные лексические навыки по заданным темам.

Учебно-методическое издание

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Unit 1. EDUCATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Interesting facts to know and discuss.

1. Ministry of Education and Science is the main regulatory authority for education in Russia.
2. Study in Russia is a noble chance to enjoy Russian hospitality, cultures and traditions. A dream destination for millions of tourists around the world.
3. Russia has the highest literacy rate of 99.5% in the world.
4. Despite high inflation rate of Russia, education in Russia is still two to three times cheaper than in other European countries.

EDUCATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia has a long-standing tradition in high-quality education for all citizens. It probably has one of the best mass-education systems in the world producing a literacy rate (98%) exceeding most Western European countries.

Education in Russia is organized and coordinated by the state, which ensures that general education is free and available for everyone. Most schools are state schools but private schools have also been established in recent years.

Basic general education lasts for nine years. Graduates of this level may continue their education at senior high school to receive secondary general education. They may also enter an initial vocational school or non-university level higher educational institutions. Initial vocational schools include lyceums which offer one-and-a-half to two years’ purely professional education and a professional college which offer joint professional and secondary general education for three to four years and skilled workers’ training at different levels. Non-university level higher education institutions also offer three- to four-year professional and secondary general education and two-year vocational training for holders of the School Leaving Certificate. Secondary general education on the basis of basic general education continues for two years and ends when students are 17–18. Graduates from a secondary general school may apply for entrance to a higher educational institution. Secondary education leads to the award of the Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education.

After obtaining a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education a student can enter a University or a Community College. Higher education is provided by public and non-public (non-State) accredited higher educational institutions. There are two levels of higher education:

- Russia’s higher education system started with the foundation of the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the middle of the 18th century.
- Nowadays the country has 685 governmental higher educational institutions and 619 nongovernmental higher education establishments (1,162 of which are state-accredited).

There are three different degrees that are conferred by Russian
universities: Bachelor's Degree (4 years), Specialist's Degree (5–6 years), and Master's Degree (6 years). Bachelor's degrees were introduced relatively recently and are not offered by many six-year institutions. After obtaining a Master's Degree, a student may pursue postgraduate education. The first level of postgraduate education is a postgraduate school that usually results in the Candidate of Sciences Degree, roughly equivalent to the Ph. D. in the United States. The second stage would result in Doctor's Degree. A Candidate of Sciences Degree may be accompanied by honorary degree of assistant professor and a Doctor's Degree may be accompanied by honorary degree of professor.

2. Complete the sentences using the following words:
pursue, nongovernmental, higher, ensures, available, honorary, foundation, result in

1. The second stage would … … Doctor's Degree. A Candidate of Sciences Degree may be accompanied by … degree of assistant professor and a Doctor's Degree may be accompanied by honorary degree of professor.
2. Russia’s higher education system started with the … of the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the middle of the 18th century.
3. Nowadays, the country has 685 governmental … education institutions and 619 … higher education establishments (1,162 of which are state-accredited).
4. After obtaining a Specialist's or Master's Degree, a student may … postgraduate education.
5. Education in Russia is organized and coordinated by the state, which … that general education is free and available for everyone that general education is free and … for everyone.

3. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. Graduates of this level may continue their education at senior high school to receive … … … .
2. Graduates from a secondary general school may apply for entrance to … … … .
3. After obtaining a Specialist's or Master's Degree, a student may pursue … … … .
4. Candidate of Sciences Degree may be accompanied by honorary degree of assistant professor and a Doctor's Degree may be accompanied by … … … .

4. Discuss with your partner.

You are given a chance of getting a higher education in Russia. Which Russian city would you like to go and why? Explain your choice.
Unit 2. MOSCOW LOMONOSOV UNIVERSITY

1. Discuss the following statements.

1. Moscow Lomonosov University is the best university in Russia.
2. It is important to draw students into research work while studying at the university.
3. Lomonosov became a professor of Chemistry when he was 34. Founding of Moscow State University was done under his influence and according to his project.
4. This building was build by prisoners – in Stalin times it was a typical practice.

MOSCOW LOMONOSOV UNIVERSITY

Moscow Lomonosov University is the largest university of Russia. When it was founded in 1755 it was the University of Moscow with three faculties. Today with 21 faculties and over 30,000 students, Moscow Lomonosov University ranks among the top universities of the world. There are over 5,000 Professors, Associate Professors and lecturers at the University. There are also over 140 full members and corresponding members of the Russian Academy of Sciences there. The foundation of Moscow University was inspired by the radical philosophical and political views of Michael Lomonosov (1711 - 1765). The University was established by the order of Elizabeth I, the Russian Empress. In the late 18-th century Moscow University became the centre of advanced Russian science and social thought. Moscow Lomonosov University is known world-wide for its academic excellence.

Moscow Lomonosov University, the largest educational institution in Russia teaches almost in all subject areas: Arts, Sciences, Law, Engineering, etc. The staff are knowledgeable in their subjects. The top research institutions of Moscow Lomonosov University enable to keep research and teaching up to date. Here students can learn skills which fit them for a better career. Moscow Lomonosov University reputation stays with its graduates – and their achievements in turn add to that reputation. The university draws all students into research work from the very beginning. This is a characteristic feature of university education.

Moscow State University now possesses excellent training facilities: auditoriums, laboratories with the latest equipment. Besides fifteen faculties Moscow University has research institutes, astronomical observatories, museums, the main botanical garden and hostels with all modern conveniences. The University library possesses more than six million volumes which are on its shelves. The standard of teaching is very high. All University graduates are highly qualified specialists. The tuition at the University is free, the students who study
well get grants.

2. Fill in the gaps with prepositions where necessary.

1. When it was founded … 1755 it was the University of Moscow with … faculties.
2. The foundation of Moscow University was inspired… the radical philosophical and political views … Michael Lomonosov (1711–1765).
3. Here students can learn skills which fit them … a better career.
4. The university draws all students … research work … the very beginning.
5. Besides fifteen faculties Moscow University has research institutes, astronomical observatories, museums, the main botanical garden and hostels … all modern conveniences.

3. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. There are also over 140 full members and corresponding members of … .
2. Moscow State University now … excellent training facilities: auditoriums, laboratories with the latest equipment.
3. University enables to keep research and teaching up to date. Here students can learn skills which fit them for … .
4. Besides fifteen faculties Moscow University has … institutes, astronomical observatories, museums, the main botanical garden and hostels with all modern conveniences.
5. All University graduates are … … specialists.

4. Express your opinion.

1. What are the advantages of studying at Moscow Lomonosov university?
2. Is it honorable to be a student of Moscow Lomonosov University?

Unit 3. FAMOUS RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS

1. Discuss with the partner the following statements.

1. Lomonosov made substantial contribution to the natural sciences.
2. Lomonosov’s exceptional intelligence enabled him in five years to assimilate the eight year course.
3. All his contributions to science went virtually unknown outside of Russia until long after his death.
MICHAEL LOMONOSOV

Lomonosov was a scientist, a poet, a grammarian. He is often considered the first great Russian linguistic reformer. Lomonosov made substantial contribution to the natural sciences, reorganized the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Sciences, established the university that today bears his name, and created the first colored glass mosaics in Russia.

Lomonosov was born on the 19th of November, 1711 near Kholmogory, Russia. He was the son of poor fisherman. At the age of 10 he took up that work, too. When the few books he was able to obtain could no longer satisfy his growing thirst for knowledge, he left his native village, penniless and on foot, for Moscow. He was 19. His ambition was to educate himself to join the learned men on whom the tsar Peter I the Great was calling to transform Russia into a modern nation.

His bitter struggle began as soon as he arrived in Moscow. It was not an easy task for a man of humble origin to get education at that time. But his exceptional intelligence enabled him in five years to assimilate the eight-year course of study and in 1736 Lomonosov became a student of St. Petersburg Academy.

Seven months later he left for Germany to study at the University of Marburg and later in Freiberg. He studied Western philosophy and science, the technologies of mining, metallurgy, and glassmaking.

In 1741 he returned to St. Petersburg. Here he worked on «276 Notes on Corpuscular Philosophy and Physics», where he set forth the dominant ideas of his scientific work. In 1745 he was appointed a professor at the Academy. He translated scientific works into Russian and wrote in Latin such important works as «Cause of Heat and Cold», «Elastic Force of Air» and «Theory of Electricity».

He recorded more than 4,000 experiments, the results of which enabled him to set up a colored glass works and to make mosaics with these glasses. His «Discourse on the Usefulness of Chemistry», «Letter to I.I. Shuvalov Concerning the Usefulness of Glass», «Origin of Light and Colours» and the «Ode» to Elizabeth celebrated his fruitful union of abstract and applied science. To these achievements were added the composition of Rossiyskaya grammatika and «Short Russian Chronicle» and the «universal law of nature» – that is, the law of conservation of matter and energy.

From 1755 he did a lot for the development of Moscow State University. Appointed a councillor by the Academy in 1757, he undertook reforms to make the university an intellectual centre closely linked with the life of the country. He wrote several works on voyages and navigation in the Northern Seas.

His prestige was considerable in Russia, and his scientific works and his role in the Academy were known abroad. He was a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and of that of Bologna.

The persecutions he suffered, particularly after the Empress Elizabeth's death in 1762 exhausted him physically, and he died in 1765.
Catherine II the Great had Lomonosov buried with great ceremony, but she confiscated all the notes in which were outlined the great humanitarian ideas he had developed.

The publication of his «Complete Works» in 1950–1983 by Soviet scholars revealed the full contribution of Lomonosov, who has long been misunderstood by historians of science.

2. Find the following sentences in the text and read them.

1. Ломоносов внёс существенный вклад в естественные науки, реорганизовал Санкт-Петербургскую академию наук, основал Московский университет и создал первую цветную мозаику в России.
2. Его целью было самообразование, чтобы присоединиться к образованным людям, которых царь Пётр I призывал перестроить Россию в современное государство.
3. Но исключительный интеллект Ломоносова позволил ему за 5 лет изучить 8-летний курс, и в 1736 году он стал студентом Санкт-Петербургской академии наук.

3. Fill in the proper words in the following sentences according to the text.

1. When the few books he was able to ... could no longer satisfy his growing ... for ... , he left his native village, ... and on foot, for Moscow.
2. His ... struggle began as soon as he arrived in Moscow. It was not an easy ... for a man of ... origin to get education at that time.
3. In 1745 he was ... a professor at the ... .
4. Appointed a ... by the Academy in 1757 he ... reforms to make the university an ... centre closely linked with the life of the country.
5. The … he suffered, particularly after the … Elizabeth's death in 1762 … him physically and he died in 1765.

4. Prepare a group discussion about the contribution of Russian scientists to the world’s science and technology.

Unit 4. EDUCATION IN BELARUS

1. Do you know that?

1. Belarus is the country of universal literacy.
2. Belarus has one of the highest student-to-population ratios in Europe.
3. There are two official languages within the education system in Belarus, Russian and Belarusian.
EDUCATION IN BELARUS

Scientific and intellectual potential is the main strategic resource of Belarus. The republic guarantees its citizens the right to universal secondary education and creates means for further professional education. It tries to preserve the democratic character of education paying much attention to common human values, developing independent critical thinking instead of simple perception of information.

The current structure of the national educational system includes pre-school education, general secondary education, off-school forms of education, vocational education, secondary special education, higher education, training of scientific staff, retraining, qualification upgrading and self-education of adults.

Most children in Belarus start school at the age of 6. All pupils must follow the basic education curriculum up to the age of 15, and the vast majority of pupils stay at school until they finish their high school education at 17. At the age of 15, they can go to college or professional institutions to complete their high school education and work toward a professional certificate. Completion of a high school or professional certificate allows students to continue their education at the university level.

At present, the general secondary education system includes the following levels: primary (4 years of education), the 2nd level school (5–9 classes) and the 3rd level school (10–11 classes). Education in schools of the 2nd and the 3rd levels is finished by final examinations after which graduates of basic schools obtain certificates of basic education and those of secondary schools – certificates of secondary education.

Higher education in Belarus is prestigious due to its high quality and affordability. Belarus has one of the highest student-to-population ratios in Europe. There are four main types of higher education establishments to choose from, which can be either private or state operated: classical university, profile university or academy, institute, higher college. Most courses run for 4 years and students can choose to study full time, at evening classes or by correspondence.

Admission to specialized secondary and higher schools in Belarus is by centralized testing and undergraduates pass state exams or defend a Diploma project. Persons who have successfully completed their studies receive diplomas. The academic year is usually 9 months or 2 terms of four and a half months each. Classes usually begin in September and end in June. Students study different general and special subjects. The work is organized in the form of lectures, tutorials, laboratory work, practical training and individual project work. Grants are available for full-time students and scholarships are awarded to very gifted students. Most non-resident students live in student hostels. More than 6000 foreign students study at higher education institutions and universities in Belarus every year.
2. Translate the following sentences according to the text.

1. Республика гарантирует своим гражданам право на среднее общее образование и даёт возможности для дальнейшего профессионального образования.
2. Появились новые типы образовательных учреждений: гимназия, лицей, экспериментальная школа, колледж.
3. Высшее образование в Беларуси является престижным благодаря его качеству и доступности.

3. Fill in the gaps with proper words according to the text.

1. In 1989, according to the results of the …, 899 people per each thousand … in the national economy had … and … education; 144 people among them were … from the ….
2. The republic tries to … the democratic character of education, paying much attention to developing independent critical thinking instead of simple … of information.
3. The republic is … its system of education today with the aim of creating an independent, … new national school, … to international standards and … each citizen the right to the high-quality education according to his … and ….
4. So, it stimulates … of education, creates to society on students' part.

4. Choose one of the endings and complete the sentences.

1. Scientific and intellectual potential is:
   a) the national pride of Belarus;
   b) the main historical value of Belarus;
   c) the main strategic resource of Belarus.
2. Nowadays the number of students attending different educational establishments:
   a) has increased;
   b) has not changed;
   c) has lowered.
3. The republic gives teachers and students freedom:
   a) in the choice of educational forms and methods;
   b) in the choice of textbooks;
   c) in attending schools.
4. The reform envisages:
   a) 11 year secondary education;
   b) compulsory 10 year education;
   c) 12 year secondary education.
5. Discuss with your partner

Belarus has proven to be up to standard of many developed countries of Europe and America.

Unit 5. THE BELARUSIAN-RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY

1. Discuss the following statements.

1. The Belarusian-Russian University is the best university in Mogilev region.
2. The University was issued two International Quality Certificates: that of the Certification Association «Russian Register» and the other one of IQNet – the International Certification Network.

THE BELARUSIAN-RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY

Mogilev Mechanical Engineering Institute was founded on September 1, 1961. By order of the Minister of Education of the Republic of Belarus Mogilev Mechanical Engineering Institute was turned into the Mogilev State Technical University in 2000. According to the agreement between the governments of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation signed on January 19, 2001 in Mogilev, the University was reorganized into the State Institution of Higher Professional Education «Belarusian-Russian University».

The University Rector is Igor Sergeyevich Sazonov, Doctor of Engineering Sciences, Professor. The Belarusian-Russian University is the largest regional scientific and technical center. The University was issued two International Quality Certificates: that of the Certification Association «Russian Register» and the other one of IQNet – the International Certification Network. The issuance of these certificates is evidence of the fact that 34 countries of the world have acknowledged the Belarusian-Russian University having effective organizational and managerial structure. Problem research laboratories and research-production centers successfully function at the University.

The Belarusian-Russian University has 6 faculties for full-time tuition, namely the automotive; mechanical engineering; construction; electrical engineering; economics; economics and engineering faculties. It has the correspondence faculty and the faculty of pre-university training. The University also comprises the College of Architecture and Construction, Lyceum, Professional Development and Retraining Institute.

Students are trained in 18 majors according to the Belarusian educational standards and in 7 majors according to the Russian educational standards. The College of Architecture and Construction trains students in 4 fields. The Professional Development and Retraining Institute allows people already having
higher education to be retrained and to get one more higher education Diploma in one of the 9 specialities. The University student community amounts to more than 8,000 trainees, with the total number of students trained at all University structural units being over 12,000. The University takes special pride in its graduates. They are in great demand in a competitive labor market and are well-prepared for putting into practice the knowledge they acquired at the University. Studies are held in 7 buildings equipped up to modern standards. The library funds make up over 1500000 copies of textbooks and teaching manuals. The electronic library provides access to information resources of leading world companies and enables obtaining the exact information on any issue instantly. The University has the Publishing Center with up-to-date copying-duplicating equipment. Specialists of the highest qualification are trained through magistracy, post-graduate studies and as external post-graduates in 15 scientific fields. The University has the Specialized Council on Theses Defense and Ph Degrees Award. The University periodically publishes the scientific journal «Herald of the Belarusian-Russian University». International scientific and technical conferences are annually held at the University. The University maintains links with educational institutions, organizations and scientists from Bulgaria, China, Germany, France, Iran, Morocco, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Syria, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Citizens of foreign countries enter Belarusian-Russian University on a contract basis, with the tuition fee being $ 2,100 per year. The education of foreign citizens is provided in Russian in all faculties. Upon graduation students are granted diplomas of the international standard. The University puts a hostel at students' disposal. Admission is possible from June to August.

2. Fill in the gaps with prepositions where necessary.

1. Problem research laboratories and research-production centers successfully function ... the University.
2. Students are trained ... 18 majors according to the Belarusian educational standards and in 7 majors according ... the Russian educational standards.
3. They are in great demand ... a competitive labor market and are well-prepared for putting ... practice the knowledge they acquired at the University.
4. The electronic library provides access ... information resources ... leading world companies and enables obtaining the exact information ... any issue instantly.
5. The education of foreign citizens is provided ... Russian ... all faculties.
6. ... graduation students are granted diplomas ... the international standard.
3. Complete the sentences using the following words:

through, external, studies, fields, demand, knowledge, either, periodically, up-to-date

1. Specialists of the highest qualification are trained through magistracy, post-graduate … and as external post-graduates in 15 scientific … .
2. It may be paid … by individuals or legal entities.
3. The University … publishes the scientific journal «Herald of the Belarusian-Russian University».
4. The University has the Publishing Center with … copying-duplicating equipment.
5. They are in great … in a competitive labor market and are well-prepared for putting into practice the … they acquired at the University.
6. Specialists of the highest qualification are trained … magistracy, post-graduate studies and as … post-graduates in 15 scientific fields.

4. Answer the questions.

1. If you became rector of your university, what changes would you make? Why?
2. What's the best advice you would give to your brother/sister or friend who wants to get to university?
3. What was your biggest fear before you began your first year of university?

Unit 6. EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

1. Say if it’s true that.

1. Private schools are called by different names compared to state schools.
2. All pupils move to the next class automatically at the beginning of the year.
3. At the age of 14 or 15 pupils begin to choose their exam subjects. In 1988 a new public examination – the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) – was introduced for 16 year-olds.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Education in Great Britain is provided by the Local Education Authority (LEA) in each county. Until recently, each LEA was free to decide how to organize education in its own area. However, in 1988 the «National Curriculum» was introduced. It means that there is greater government control over what is
taught in schools now.

Children under five don't have to go to school, but there is some free nursery-school education before that age. The places are usually given to families in special circumstances, for example families with one parent only. That's why in many areas parents have formed play groups where children under five years can go for a morning or afternoon a couple of times a week.

At the age of five children go to primary schools, first to infant schools for pupils aged from 5 to 7 and then to junior schools for pupils from 8 to 11 years.

Some parents choose to pay for private education though there are free state schools. Private schools are called by different names compared to state schools. The preparatory schools are for pupils aged up to 13, and the public schools are for 13 to 18 year-olds. These schools are very expensive and they are attended only by about 5 per cent of the schoolchildren.

Free secondary education has been available to all children in Britain since 1944. Children must go to school until the age of 16, and pupils may stay on for one or two years more if they wish.

Over 80 per cent of schoolchildren go to comprehensive schools at the age of 11. These schools are not selective – you don't have to pass an exam to go there. But before 1965 all children took an exam at the age of 11 called the «11+». The top 20 per cent were chosen to go to the academic grammar schools. Those who failed the «11+» went to secondary modern schools. A lot of people thought that this system of selection at the age of 11 was unfair for many children. So comprehensive schools were introduced to offer education for pupils of all abilities. There are a few LEAs who still keep the old system, but most LEAs have now changed over completely to non-selective education in comprehensive schools.

Comprehensive schools want to develop the talents of each individual child. So they offer a wide choice of subjects, from art and craft, woodwork and domestic science to the sciences, modern languages, computer studies, etc. All these subjects are enjoyed by both girls and boys. All pupils move to the next class automatically at the end of the year.

At the age of 14 or 15 pupils begin to choose their exam subjects. In 1988 a new public examination – the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) – was introduced for 16 year-olds. This examination assesses pupils on the work they do in the 4th and 5th year at secondary school. For University entrance pupils have to take «A» Level (Advanced Level) GCE exam.

Many people decide to leave school at the age of 16 and go to a Further Education (FE) College for practical vocational training, for example in engineering, typing, cooking or hairdressing.

2. Find the following sentences in the text.

1. Образование в Великобритании обеспечивается местными
органами управления образованием в каждом графстве.
2. Некоторые родители предпочитают платить за частное образование, хотя существует бесплатное государственное образование.
3. Общеобразовательные школы были созданы, чтобы дать образование учащимся с разными способностями.
4. В возрасте 14–15 лет учащиеся начинают выбирать экзаменационные предметы.
5. Многие решают уйти из школы в 16 лет и получить профессиональное образование: обслуживание техники, машинопись, поварское или парикмахерское дело.

3. Fill in the proper words in the following sentences according to the text.

1. Children under … years do not have to go to school, but there is some free … education before that age.
2. … are not selective – you don't have to ... an exam to go there.
3. In 1988 a new public examination, the … was introduced.
4. This examination … pupils on the work they do in the ... and ... year at secondary school.

4. Complete the sentences using the variants.

1. Private schools are attended by about:
   a) 5 per cent of the pupils;
   b) 80 per cent of the school population;
   c) 10 per cent of pupils.
2. In 1944:
   a) the «National Curriculum» was introduced;
   b) free secondary education for all children in Britain was introduced;
   c) a programme of «Records of Achievement» was introduced.
3. For University entrance it is necessary to:
   a) pass an «O» Level exam;
   b) take a «O» Level exam;
   c) pass an «A» Level exam.
4. Many people decide to leave school at the age of 16 to:
   a) go to the University;
   b) start their work;
   c) go to a Further Education College.

5. Compare the Russian system of higher education with the system of Great Britain.
Unit 7. THE US SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

1. Say if it’s true that.

1. The American people have accepted the view that the quality of education is directly related to the quality of life.
2. Students receive «report cards» at least once a year which indicate the grades they have received in each of the subjects.
3. Elective subjects may be chosen in the fields of foreign languages, fine arts and vocational training.

THE US SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

American education remains today what it was in the earliest days of the Republic: the anvil upon which the national culture is created and adapted to changing needs. Its goal is universal education from kindergarten to university. All, regardless of race or class or economic status, are entitled to a fair chance and to the tools for developing their individual powers of mind and spirit to the utmost.

Education in the United States comprises three basic levels: elementary, secondary and higher education. Parents may choose whether to send their children to their local free public schools, or to private schools which charge fees. The organization and curricula of private schools and colleges are similar to those of public schools although the administration differs.

The vast majority of students at the primary and secondary levels go to public schools. Most of those who attend private schools attend church sponsored parochial schools.

The school year is usually nine months long, from early September to mid-June. The common pattern of organization, referred to as the 6-3-3 plan, includes elementary school in grades 1 through 6, junior high school in grades 7 through 9 and senior high school in grades 10 through 12. However, many variations on the pattern exist in the USA.

The main purpose of elementary school is the general intellectual and social development of the child from 6 to 12 or 15 years of age.

In secondary schools most pupils follow a course that includes English, science, social studies, mathematics and physical education. Elective subjects may be chosen in the fields of foreign languages, fine arts and vocational training. Pupils usually elect about half their work in grades nine through twelve.

The vocational program may give training in four fields: agricultural education, business education, home economics and trade and industrial education. This program prepares students either for employment or further training.

Most young Americans graduate from school with a high school diploma
upon satisfactory completion of a specified number of courses. Students are usually graded from A (excellent) to F (failing) in each course they take on the basis of performance in tests given at intervals throughout the year.

Students receive «report cards» at least twice a year which indicate the grades they have received in each of the subjects. High schools maintain a school «transcript» which summarizes the courses taken and the grades obtained for each student.

Usually, the pupil has one teacher for all major subjects during his or her first six years of schooling. For the last six grades, however, they have a separate teacher for each discipline.

The US is committed to providing every youngster with a good, solid education, regardless of the economic background or even the inherent ability of the youngster.

The American people have accepted the view that the quality of education is directly related to the quality of life. It is part of the American tradition to presume that they can improve.

2. Find the following sentences in the text.

1. Всем, несмотря на расовую или классовую принадлежность, экономическое положение, даются одинаковые возможности и всё необходимое для максимального развития своих индивидуальных умственных и духовных способностей.

2. Учащиеся получают оценки от А (отлично) до F (неудовлетворительно) за каждый курс по результатам тестов за год.

3. Американцы считают, что качество жизни зависит от качества образования.

3. Fill in the proper words in the following sentences.

1. The goal of the American education is universal education from … to ….

2. The organization and curricula of … schools and colleges are similar to those of … schools although the administration differ.

3. … subjects may be chosen in the fields of … languages, … arts and … training.

4. Most young Americans … from school with a high school … upon satisfactory … of specified number of courses.

5. Students receive «… …» at least twice a year which indicate the … they have received in each of the subjects.

6. The US is committed to providing every … with good, solid education, … of the economic background or even the … ability of the ….
4. Complete the following sentences using the variants.

1. Education in the USA comprises three basic levels:
   a) primary, elementary and secondary education;
   b) elementary, junior and senior education;
   c) elementary, secondary and higher education.
2. The majority of students at the primary and secondary levels go to:
   a) private parochial schools;
   b) public schools;
   c) senior high schools.
3. The main purpose of elementary school is:
   a) the general intellectual and social development of the child;
   b) to prepare students for advanced or higher education;
   c) to provide literacy and some general education.
4. The students graduate from secondary schools at the age of:
   a) 12;
   b) 15;
   c) 18.

5. Discuss with your friends the specific features of university education abroad.

Unit 8. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Do you know that?

1. Brightly – painted nestling dolls called matrioshky are perhaps the most prominent items of Russian folk craft.
2. The Kremlin’s main function in the past was to defend the population from the enemies.
3. 20 % of the world’s unfrozen fresh water is in a single lake: Russia’s lake Baikal.
4. Russian is the official language of Russia but there are many other languages used in various parts of the country.
5. The currency used in Russia is the ruble.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth’s surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belarus and
Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. There are steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland.

There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe’s biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers—the Ob, the Yenissei and the Lena—flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world’s deepest lake is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can see the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one sixth of the world’s forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The head of State is the President. The legislative power is exercised by the Duma, the capital of Russia is Moscow. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

Today there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. It has great past and promising future.

2. Complete the following sentences using the variants.

1. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans:
   a) the Atlantic, the Indian and the Arctic;
   b) the Pacific, the Arctic and the Indian;
   c) the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic.

2. The main Siberian rivers—the Ob, the Yenisei flow:
   a) into the Pacific Ocean;
   b) from the south to the north;
   c) from the north to the south.

3. Forests are concentrated in:
   a) the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East;
b) the Great Russian Plain;
c) the European south of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

4. The head of State is:
a) the Prime Minister;
b) the President;
c) the Chairman of the Duma.

3. Find the following sentences in the text.

1. Едва ли найдется еще одна страна в мире с таким разнообразием ландшафта и растительности.
2. Обширная территория страны охватывает различные климатические зоны от арктической на севере до субтропической на юге.
3. Законодательная власть осуществляется Думой.
4. Сегодня у страны много возможностей стать одной из ведущих стран в мире.

4. Fill in the proper words in the following sentences.

1. Russia covers the … part of Europe and the … part of Asia.
2. There are … in the south, and … in the midland, … and … in the north, … in the east.
3. The largest … …, the Urals, … Europe from Asia.
4. In the … of the country the climate is … and ….
5. Russia has great … and … future.

5. Discuss with your partner.

1. Russia produces a large amount of renewable energy thanks to its well-developed hydroelectric power stations.
2. Russia is located across 9 time zones.

Unit 9. THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

1. Do you know?

1. That Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park, the remainder of primeval European forest, is a World Heritage Site.
2. The Human Development Index of Belarus is the highest among the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States.
3. What is the relationship between Russia and the USA?
4. Do you agree that Russia has integrated into European society or do you think that Russia is still living its own way?
5. Would you rather live in Russia or Europe?
THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Belarus is located in the eastern part of Europe. The total area of Belarus is 207,600 square kilometers. It borders on Lithuania and Latvia in the north-west, Ukraine in the south, Russia in the east, and Poland in the west. The location has made Belarus an important trade and transport route between Europe and the CIS.

The population of Belarus is 9.46 million people (on 1 January 2013). Over 70% are urban population. More than 80% of the population are ethnic Belarusians. Most of the rest are Russians, Poles and Ukrainians. The country has two official languages: Belarusian and Russian. The main religion in the country is Russian Orthodox Christianity. The second most popular religion is Roman Catholicism.

The Republic of Belarus is divided territorially into six Oblasts (regions) with their administrative centres in Minsk, Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno and Mogilev. The country includes 118 administrative districts. The Republic of Belarus includes 110 towns, of which 15 towns have population over 100,000 and 103 urbanized populated localities.

Minsk city is the capital of Belarus, its political, economic, scientific and cultural centre. It is one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in the republic. The first recorded mention of the city goes back to 1067. Minsk today is a modern international city. More than 1.9 million 58 people live there. It also has excellent transport links including Minsk airport, several major train stations, the Minsk metro underground network, and a well-developed road system.

Belarus has a moderate continental climate, with cool humid winters and warm summers. The average temperature of January is −6 °C. In July the temperature averages +18 °C. Belarus is known as the country of blue lakes, rivers, green meadows and swamp with varied animal and plant life. There are over 20 thousand rivers and streams flowing over the territory of Belarus, all of them belong to the sea-basins of the Black and Baltic seas. The longest rivers are the Dnieper, the Nieman, the Zapadny Bug and the Zapadnaya Dvina. The Republic has about 11,000 lakes. The largest of them are the Naroch, the Osveyskoye, and the Chervonoye. About 40% of the Republic’s area is covered with forest and bushes. There are five National Parks in Belarus, protected by the State. The most famous national reservation is the Belavezhskaya Pushcha which is home to many ancient oak trees dating back more than 500 years, as well as venerable ash, pine and fir trees. There are also significant animal and bird populations here, including the world’s largest population of the rare European bison – the auroch.

About 30 types of mineral resources have been found (over 4,000 mineral fields and deposits) in Belarus. Of special significance among them are potassium salts: by their industrial reserves the country is among the leading countries in Europe. The Republic is rich in non-ore minerals like granite, dolomite, chalk, clay, loams, sand and gravel materials. Peat reserves are widely spread in Belarus.
as well.

The economic potential of Belarus is largely dependent on industry. Belarusian industry produces heavy-duty trucks and tractors, large capacity dump trucks, refrigerators, TV sets, fertilizers, meat and dairy products. They make its chief exports mainly to Russia, Ukraine and EU countries. Timber processing, furniture making, paper making, light and food industries are the main branches of industry for local consumption. Natural conditions of Belarus are favorable for agriculture which mainly specializes in animal husbandry production. Belarus's main agricultural products are potatoes, flax, sugar beets, rye, oats and wheat, as well as beef and dairy products.

Belarus is a presidential republic, governed by the President and the National Assembly. The Parliament – the National Assembly – is a representative and legislative body of the Republic of Belarus. The Parliament consists of two chambers – the House of Representatives (110 deputies) and the Council of the Republic (64 members). Executive power in the Republic of Belarus is exercised by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus headed by the Prime Minister.

2. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following phrases:

Yes, I agree that... / It is true that... / Yes, I think that... Or: I don't think that is correct... / I can't agree with the fact that... / No, I don't think you are right...

1) Belarus is situated in the western part of Europe. 2) It borders on Germany and France. 3) Our native land is very beautiful. 4) Most of the Belarusian territory is covered with mountains. 5) The climate in Belarus is moderate continental. 6) The main religion in the country is Roman Catholicism. 7) Urban population makes up 70% of people. 8) The Nieman is the longest river in Belarus. 9) The country is famous for its national reservations.

4. Discuss with your partner.

1. What are some similarities and differences between Russia and Belarus?

Unit 10. GREAT BRITAIN

1. Interesting facts to know and discuss.

1. Nearly 28 million Americans define themselves as having Scottish ancestry, including the Bush presidents. Other famous Americans with Scottish blood include Theodore Roosevelt, Jack Daniels, John Wayne, Marilyn Monroe, and Jim Morrison.
2. More languages (300) are spoken in London than in any other country in the world.
3. Everyone calls it the Tower of London, but the official name of the building is His Majesty’s Royal Palace and Fortress the Tower of London.
4. Nowhere in Britain is more than 74½ miles from the sea.
5. Every year the average British family throws away 6 trees worth of paper.

**GREAT BRITAIN**

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles, separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel.

The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England, Wales and Scotland. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and, summers are rarely hot. There are no high mountains in Great Britain. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers.

The population of Great Britain is over 64 million people. There are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. London is the capital, and it the world’s leading commercial, financial, and cultural center.

Great Britain is not very rich in valuable mineral resources. It has some deposits of coal and iron ore, which were once vital to the British economy, but their extraction has decreased.

Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. In the conditions of economic stability at the turn of the 21st century, a large middle group arose in terms of income, housing, and lifestyle, referred to as ‘middle England’. But the gap between the least well-off and the most well-off widened. The economic centre of the country remained in London and the southeast. Britain thus became a prosperous but increasingly unequal and divided society.

The most important manufacturing industries are engineering, food, chemicals, paper and publishing, textiles, and clothing. Within the engineering industry, electrical engineering and transport engineering, including motor vehicles and aerospace equipment, have grown faster, and electronic products have shown the fastest growth.

The United Kingdom, particularly London, has traditionally been a world financial centre. At the end of the 20th century, the financial services industry employed more than one million people. London has grown in size and influence as a centre of international financial operations and has more foreign banks than any other city in the world.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary
democracy. The British Parliament is the oldest in the world. It originated in the 12th century. The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the Queen as its head.

The House of Lords has more than 1000 members, although only about 250 take an active part in the work in the house. Members of this Upper House are not elected. They sit there because of their rank.

The House of Commons plays the major role in law-making. It consists of 650 Members of Parliament (MPs). Parliamentary elections are held every 5 years by secret ballot. The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. Since the 1920s the Conservative Party and the Labor Party have been the dominant parties.

England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland maintain their own unique customs, traditions, cuisines, and festivals. Afro-Caribbean, Asian, and Muslim immigrants introduced new cultural trends and made the United Kingdom the world’s most cosmopolitan and diverse country.

The contributions of the UK to the world science, technology, literature, music and other arts have been considerable. But perhaps Britain’s greatest export has been the English language, which is spoken now in every corner of the world.

2. **Complete the sentences with the following words:**

   considerable, currents, unequal, the majority of, parliamentary, prosperous, major

   1. The warm … of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain.
   2. Britain thus became a … but increasingly … and divided society.
   3. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and a … democracy.
   4. The House of Commons plays the … role in law-making.
   5. The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The party which wins … seats forms the government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister.
   6. The contributions of the UK to the world science, technology, literature, music and other arts have been … .

3. **Correct the following statements.**

   1. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy in which the Prime Minister is the head of the state and the Monarch is the head of the government.
   2. The cold currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain.
   3. Great Britain is very rich in valuable mineral resources.
4. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland maintain only English customs, traditions, cuisines, and festivals.

4. Say if you would like to visit the UK and why.

**Unit 11. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

1. Interesting facts to know and discuss.

   1. If you have 10 dollars in your pocket and no debts, you are wealthier than 25% of Americans.
   2. The longest river is the Missisipi (6,400 kilometres) "the father of waters", the Missouri (1,600 kilometres) "too thin to plough and too thick to drink".
   3. Apple has more money than the U.S. Treasury.
   4. American consumes the same amount of resources as 32 Kenyans.
   5. America is one of the only countries to display their flag almost everywhere.

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The United States of America occupies the central part of the North American continent and is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west. It is a federal republic of 50 states. The 48 states occupy the middle latitudes of the continent. The state of Alaska is separated from the rest of the country by Canada and the island state of Hawaii is located in the Pacific Ocean. The national capital is Washington, DC. District of Columbia.

The major characteristic of the United States is its great variety. Its climate ranges from the Arctic to the subtropical. The country has rain forests, deserts, mountain peaks and the flat prairie.

The United States is relatively young, being little more than 225 years old. America was the first of the European colonies gain independence. The flag of the United States is called ‘Stars and Stripes’. The 50 stars represent the 50 states and the 13 stripes represent 13 original English colonies, which in 1776 became, free and independent of England.

The United States is one of the world’s greatest economic powers in terms of gross national product (GNP). The nation’s wealth is partly a reflection of its rich natural resources, but it owes more to the highly developed industry of the country. Heavy industry dominates in the USA, including such branches as mining, metallurgical, engineering, chemical and high-tech industries. Since the mid-20th century, services (health care, entertainment and finance) have grown faster than other sectors of the economy.

The manufacture of transportation equipment (motor vehicles, aircraft and
space equipment) is a leading sector. Computer and telecommunications firms (including software and hardware) remain strong, despite a downturn in the early 21st century. Other important sectors are biotechnology, health services, food products, chemicals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery.

The population of the United States is 320 million people. Probably no other country has a wider range of racial, ethnic, and cultural types than does the USA.

The American political system is generally described as a constitutional democracy. The U.S. Constitution adopted in 1789 is the world’s oldest written constitution still in force, and George Washington was the country’s first president. The federal government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial.

The legislative power is vested in the Congress, made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The executive branch is headed by the president. A president is elected indirectly by the people through an electoral college system to a four-year term with a limit of two terms of office. The President’s official residence and office is the White House.

The judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The life of the country has always been dominated by the two major parties: the Democratic party and the Republican party which contest presidency and the majority of seats in the Congress at an election time.

2. Insert the prepositions where necessary.

1. The major characteristic … the United States is its great variety. Its climate ranges … the Arctic … the subtropical.
2. The United States is one of the world’s greatest economic powers … … gross national product (GNP).
3. The nation’s wealth is partly a reflection … its rich natural resources, but it owes more … the highly developed industry of the country.
4. The executive branch is headed … the president.
5. The legislative power is vested in the Congress, made … … two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

3. Interesting facts to know and discuss in your group.

1. In more than half of all U.S. states, the highest paid public employee in the state is a football coach.
2. Almost half of all Americans (47 percent) do not put a single penny out of their paychecks into savings.
3. In 2014, police in the United States killed 1,100 people.
4. According to one recent survey, 81 percent of Russians now have a
negative view of the United States. That is much higher than at the end of the Cold War era.

5. Montana has three times as many cows as it does people.

Unit 12. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Discuss the following statements.

1. Trivial things that make our life comfortable, but would seem miracles to our ancestors.
2. The 20th century was called the atomic age, the age of the conquest of space and the information era.
3. There are a lot of problems caused by the rapid scientific progress.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people.

Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones, what not. They would seem miracle to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them.

A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has
aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist.

But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

2. Find the sentences in the text and read them in English.

1. Трудно переоценить роль науки и техники в нашей жизни.
2. Наши предки не имели ни малейшего представления об обыденных вещах, созданных прогрессом науки, которыми мы пользуемся каждый день.
3. Были проведены миллионы исследований и сделано бесконечное число выдающихся открытий.
4. Но у любой медали есть оборотная сторона.
5. И всё же мы благодарны великим учёным прошлого и настоящего, у которых есть мужество и терпение раскрывать секреты Вселенной.

3. Fill in the proper words in the following sentences.

1. Science and technology ... the development of civilization and help us in our ... with nature.
2. Trivial things created by the scientific progress would seem ... to our ancestors.
3. The great inventions made our life easy, ... and ... .
4. A century is a long period for ... and ... progress, as it's rather ... .
5. Now we live in the ...... when the computer network ... the globe and ... not only the countries and space stations, but a lot of ... all over the world.
6. Rapid scientific progress has ... a number of problems that are a matter of our great .....

4. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. Scientists investigate the laws of the Universe, discover the secrets of nature and then:
    a) write thick books improving the life of people;
    b) invent different machines improving the life of people;
    c) apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people.
2. Our life nowadays, as compared with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century:
    a) has not changed at all;
    b) has changed beyond recognition;
    c) has become more pleasant and comfortable.
3. Our century has had several names that were connected with:
   a) a certain era in science and technology;
   b) a certain era in art and music;
   c) the development of the society.

4. Make a plan in a logical order according to the text and discuss in your group.

   1. Things that make our life easy, comfortable and pleasant.
   2. Every medal has its reverse.
   3. The role of science and technology in our life.
   4. The reason why the 20th century has had several different names.

Unit 13. GLOBAL PROBLEMS

1. Discuss in your group.

   1. What should we do to increase the awareness about the world`s problems?
   2. How should global problems and global problem-solving be approached?
   3. What is the role of science in solving the world`s problem?

GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSE

Globalization is a process of interaction between people, companies and governments of different nations. It is driven by international trade and the development of information technology. It has great influence on our environment, culture, political and economic systems. Globalization can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. Of course it`s impossible to define whether globalization is good or bad. Some people believe that free trade between countries offers prosperity and economic growth for all nations. Others think that globalization threatens the environment as well as national cultures.

Global problems are those which affect the whole mankind. As the world grows smaller, events in one area have a greater impact on other parts of the world. These problems can`t be solved in one day and require organized efforts of the world community. Some of the global problems that affect the modern world are pollution, resource issues, overpopulation, famine, and others.

Currently the environment is so contaminated that urgent measures should be taken. A single person cannot be blamed for the world pollution; however everyone should take care of their habitat. It is vital that environmental issues are treated internationally. Joint efforts can help to avoid global environmental
disaster. For instance, governments should offer support to companies and organizations, involved in manufacturing, industry or agriculture in order to find environment-friendly approaches.

At present millions of people live in poverty. They are deprived of common necessities such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water. They don’t have access to education, information, health care and employment. Poverty in some areas affects other areas because of migration and its impact on the world economy.

Another problem is overpopulation. The world’s population increases faster than the food supply. Each year a lot of people die from starvation. Only few countries are able to produce more food than their people need. For the rest of the world, hunger and malnutrition are common.

If these problems are not recognized, and the appropriate actions are not taken to slow down or put an end to them, the consequences can be extremely serious. Not only the government, but also all people are in charge. People and the governments should get together and try to solve these problems in order to make this planet a safe place to live.

2. Say if it’s true or false.

1. Global problems are those which affect a few countries.
2. Nowadays we have much more problems than our ancestors had.
3. Introduction of new technologies is a result of globalization.
4. Globalization leads to loosing national integrity.
5. A single person can be blamed for the world pollution.
6. Poverty in some areas does not affect other areas.
7. Overpopulation and rapid population growth are closely connected with the problem of food shortage.
8. All efforts should be made to solve the world’s problems.

3. Discuss with your partner.

1. What should we do to increase the awareness about the world’s problems?
2. How should global problems and global problem-solving be approached?
3. What is the role of science in solving the world’s problem?

Список литературы