



**Ф. Б. Ходжаева**

# ENGLISH



Министерство образования и науки Республики Казахстан  
Юридическая академия «Фемида»



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# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

*Пособие по развитию навыков устной речи  
для студентов I и II курсов*

**Караганда 2005**

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В учебное пособие включены тексты на английском языке различной степени трудности. Оно ориентировано на развитие навыков устной речи, расширение кругозора занимающихся.

Адресовано студентам, преподавателям вузов, всем изучающим английский язык.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В учебное пособие включены тексты на английском языке по 22 устным темам. Оно построено на базе отобранного лексического материала объемом около 2500 лексических единиц и нормативной грамматики разговорной речи. Каждый текст снабжен глоссарием и вопросами для самопроверки степени усвоения темы.

Пособие ориентировано на систематизацию знаний по темам, предусмотренным «Государственной типовой программой по английскому языку для высших учебных заведений». Содержание языкового материала, информативная насыщенность текстов способствуют развитию навыков устной речи, расширению кругозора студентов и углублению их знаний в области страноведения, юриспруденции, экономики, культуры и образования. Пособие содержит материал разной степени трудности, что позволяет преподавателю работать со студентами различного уровня подготовленности. Оно может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов, при подготовке к экзамену по английскому языку.

По окончании работы с текстами данного пособия обучаемый должен уметь:

- 1) общаться в рамках повседневной тематики, т.е. понимать речь в естественном темпе и говорить с достаточной степенью грамматической корректности (отсутствия коммуникативных ошибок);
- 2) читать научно-популярную литературу с общим пониманием смысла прочитанного;
- 3) излагать письменно свои мысли (вплоть до небольшой аннотации).

Пособие предназначено для преподавателей и студентов высших учебных заведений, а также для широкого круга изучающих английский язык, некоторые разделы специально подготовлены для студентов юридического и экономического факультетов.

## ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself, my name is Marat Abishev. I am 20, I am a young man.

I am from Karaganda. I am a student of the law faculty of the State University.

My hobby is rap and sport. I am fond of football. This is my family: a father, a mother, a sister and a brother. My father's name is Saken. He is 48. He is an economist. He works at the firm. My mother's name is Kymbat, she is a teacher. She works at school. She teaches Kazakh language. My sister is Kamilla, she is 18. She is a student too. She is fond of different European languages. She studies English, German and French. Her hobby is cinema, theatre and music. She is a nice girl. Now she is ill and she is in hospital. This is my brother Beric. He is 28. He is married. He is a manager of one business company. He is very busy. He has a wife and two children: a son and a daughter. His wife's name is Nagima. She is a doctor. She works at a hospital. She is a very pretty woman of 27. Their son's name is Arman. He is 4, he is a child. He is in the kindergarten. Their daughter's name is Karina she is only 2, she is a baby. Nagima is my sister-in-law. I am her brother-in-law. My father is her father-in-law. Kamilla is her sister-in-law.

Arman is my nephew. I am his uncle. Kamilla is her aunt. Karina is my niece. I am her uncle. Kamilla is her aunt. I am fond of my nephew and niece. Kamilla is fond of her nephew and niece too.

### New words and expressions

**aunt** – тетя

**uncle** – дядя

**father** – папа

**mother** – мама

**son** – сын

**daughter** – дочь

**sister** – сестра

**brother** – брат

**niece** – племянница

**nephew** – племянник

**wife** – жена

**husband** – муж

**grandmother** – бабушка

**grandfather** – дедушка

**grandson** – внук

**granddaughter** – внучка

**grandchildren** – внуки

**father-in-law** – тесть

mother-in-law – теща  
sister-in-law – золовка  
brother-in-law – зять  
son-in-law – зять  
daughter-in-law – сноха  
to be fond of – нравиться  
to be married – быть женатым  
teacher – учитель  
doctor – доктор  
manager – менеджер  
to be busy – быть занятым  
hobby – увлечение  
hospital – больница  
school – школа  
kindergarten – детский сад  
cinema – кино  
theatre – театр  
music – музыка  
rap – рэп  
firm – фирма  
language – язык  
German – немецкий  
French – французский  
English – английский  
Kazakh – казахский  
pretty – симпатичный  
woman – женщина

law faculty – юридический факультет  
at school – в школе  
to be ill – болеть  
to be in hospital – лежать в больнице  
student – студент  
to be from – быть родом из  
to be well – чувствовать себя хорошо  
How old are you? – сколько вам лет?  
Let me introduce myself – разрешите представиться  
What are you? – кто вы по специальности?  
What is your name? – как вас зовут?  
My name is – меня зовут  
family – семья  
to be at home – быть дома  
to have – иметь  
very – очень  
too – тоже  
to work – работать  
to teach – преподавать

## Answer the questions

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. What are you?
4. Have you a family?
5. Are you married?
6. What is your hobby?
7. What is your father (mother, sister, brother)?
8. How old is your father (mother, sister, brother)?

## MY WORKING DAY

I have to get up early in the morning because our classes begin at 8 a. m. I go to the bathroom where I wash my face and hands, brush my teeth and shave myself. Then I comb and brush my hair, get dressed, make my bed and have breakfast. If my mother is at home she makes breakfast, if she isn't I make it myself. I leave home for University at 7.30. I go there by bus, it takes me 20 minutes to get there. Every day we have a lecture and 2 seminars. In junior courses we have general subjects: History of Kazakhstan, different languages: Kazakh, English, Latin, Russian; Philosophy, Psychology and other subjects. Specialization as a rule begins in senior courses we have practice in our future profession.

At 2 p. m. our classes are over. I have lunch at our student's canteen on the second floor. Then I go to the reading room. Here I spend hours reading for my exams, do home tasks, prepare for seminars and make my term papers. Every year I take part in our student's scientific conference and here I find the necessary literature to make a report.

In the evening I go home. Now I have a time to have supper and have a rest. I can watch TV, listen to the music. When the weather is fine I go for a walk before going to bed. Then I read a little, take a shower and at 12 o'clock I go to bed.

### New words and expressions

**to have to** – должен

**to get up** – вставать

**early** – рано

**to wash one's face and hands** –  
умываться

**to brush one's teeth** – чистить  
зубы

**to shave oneself** – бриться

**to comb and brush one's hair** –  
расчесывать волосы

**to get dressed** – одеваться

**to make one's bed** – заправлять  
постель

**to have breakfast** – завтракать

**to make breakfast** – готовить  
завтрак

**if** – если

**to leave home for** – покидать  
дом

**to go by bus** – ехать на  
автобусе

**it takes** – требуется, занимает

**in junior courses** – на младших  
курсах

**in senior courses** – на старших курсах  
**general subject** – общеобразовательный предмет  
**different languages** – различные языки  
**Psychology** – психология  
**Philosophy** – философия  
**specialization** – специализация  
**future profession** – будущая профессия  
**to have lunch** – обедать  
**canteen** – столовая  
**reading room** – читальный зал  
**to spend** – проводить  
**hour** – час  
**to read for one's exams** – готовиться к экзаменам  
**to do home task** – готовить домашние задание  
**to make one's term paper** – писать курсовую работу  
**to take part** – принимать участие в  
**student's scientific conference** – студенческая научная конференция  
**to make a report** – подготовить доклад

**necessary literature** – необходимая литература  
**to go home** – идти домой  
**to have supper** – ужинать  
**to have a rest** – отдыхать  
**to watch TV** – смотреть телевизор  
**listen to** – слушать  
**to go for a walk** – идти гулять  
**before going to bed** – перед сном  
**a weather** – погода  
**fine** – чудесно, прекрасный  
**to take a shower** – принять душ  
**to go to bed** – ложиться спать  
**a little** – немного  
**a. m.** – до полудня  
**p. m.** – после полудня  
**to get somewhere** – добираться до  
**to prepare for seminars** – готовиться к семинару  
**proverb** – пословица  
**to follow** – следовать  
**Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today** – не откладывай на завтра то, что ты можешь сделать сегодня

### Answer the questions

1. Why do you have to get up early?
2. Who makes breakfast for you?
3. When do you leave home for University?
4. How much time does it take you to get there?
5. How many classes have you a day?
6. What subjects do you study in junior courses?



7. What subjects do you study this term?
8. When does specialization begin?
9. Where do you have your lunch?
10. Where do you prefer to do your home task at home or in the reading room? Why?
11. How do you spend your evenings on week-days?
12. What do you do before going to bed?
13. At what time do you usually go to bed?
14. Do you follow the proverb: Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today?

### **MY LEISURE (MY DAY OFF)**

Sunday is my day off. On Sunday I get up later than usual. I get up at about 9 o'clock. We have breakfast at 10 a. m. I help my mother about the house, I clear off the dishes, wash up and dry them. Then I do my room, I clean the carpet on the floor in my room with vacuum cleaner. I put everything in order. Then while my mother and sister are getting ready for lunch I am watching TV or playing the computer games. Sometimes I go to the swimming pool before lunch. I am fond of swimming. At 1 p.m. we have lunch, usually it is rather substantial. At lunch we talk about our plans for the evening. After lunch I like to have a rest, to look through the magazines and newspapers, to talk on phone with my friends. At 3 p.m. I go to the gym to play football with my friends, my former school-mates. We discuss our problems and news after training in one of the cafes. We have a glass of beer and remember our school days and funny cases from our life. In the evening I go for a walk and have supper. Then I do my home task, have a bath and at 11 o'clock I go to bed.

### **New words and expressions**

**Sunday** – воскресенье

**day off** – свободный день

**later** – позже

**to help mother about the house**  
– помогать маме по дому

**to do one's room** – убирать  
комнату

**to clear off** – убирать

**to wash up** – мыть посуду

**to dry** – вытирать

**to clean the carpet** – чистить ковер  
**vacuum-cleaner** – пылесос  
**to put everything in order** – приводить все в порядок  
**while** – пока  
**to get ready** – подготовить  
**to play the computer games** – играть в компьютерные игры  
**swimming pool** – бассейн  
**swimming** – плавание  
**rather** – довольно, очень  
**substantial** – существенный  
**to look through** – просматривать

**magazines** – журналы  
**newspapers** – газеты  
**to talk on phone** – говорить по телефону  
**gym** – спортзал  
**school-mates** – школьные друзья  
**to discuss** – обсуждать  
**training** – тренировка  
**a glass of beer** – стакан пива  
**to remember** – вспоминать  
**funny cases** – смешные случаи  
**to have a bath** – принимать ванну

### Answer the questions

1. What is your day off?
2. Do you have to get up early on your day off?
3. How do you spend your day off?
4. Do you go out on your day off?
5. What are you busy with on Sunday?
6. Do you meet your friends (relatives) on your day off?
7. Do you go to the gym (swimming pool) on Sunday?
8. How do you spend your evening?
9. Do you help your mother about the house on your day off?
10. Are you always satisfied with your day off?

### MY HOBBY

Hobby is something a person likes to do. Different people have different hobbies. Some people collect things like stamps, badges, coins, books and so on. Others have sports as their hobbies. Many people say that reading or travelling are their hobbies. Some people learn foreign languages as a hobby. It's nice to have a hobby. Hobby teaches people to plan their life and time. Some hobbies teach us to make useful things, develop our mind and body.

Many people are fond of collecting stamps. They keep their stamps in stamps albums. Stamps have different pictures on them. You can see stamps with pictures of animals, flowers, buildings and so on. Stamps can show famous people, famous things or places. Most stamps show the name of the country they come from. But you can't see the name "Britain" on British stamps. They always have a picture of the Queen Elizabeth. Some people have big collections of stamps. They often show their stamps to their friends or even exchange them. As for me I have my hobby since childhood. I like collecting model cars. I have more than 100 model cars in my collection. My parents, relatives, friends usually bring me model cars from different cities and even countries. I have rare cars which are not being produced now. Collecting cars taught me to know many models. I read a lot of special magazines about cars. I knew all merits and drawbacks of different cars. It made me learning driving and got a driving license. I am very proud of my collection and I know everything about each of my model car. I think it is necessary to have a hobby. If you have chosen a hobby according to your taste and character, you are lucky, because your life becomes more interesting and exciting.

### New words and expressions

**stamp** – марка  
**badge** – значок  
**coin** – монета  
**traveling** – путешествие  
**to develop** – развивать  
**mind** – ум  
**body** – тело  
**to collect** – собирать  
**album** – альбом  
**animal** – животное  
**building** – здание  
**country** – страна  
**Britain** – Британия  
**British** – Британский  
**even** -- даже  
**exchange** – менять, меняться

**childhood** – детство  
**since** – с  
**Queen** – королева  
**Elizabeth** – Елизавета  
 (королева Великобритании)  
**model car** – модель автомобиля  
**rare** – редкий  
**to produce** – производить  
**to teach (taught-taught)** – учить  
**magazine** – журнал  
**merit** – достоинство  
**drawback** – недостаток  
**to learn** – учить, учиться  
**driving** – вождение

**driving license** – водительские права (водительское удостоверение)  
**to be proud of** – гордиться чем-либо (кем-либо)  
**necessary** – необходимый

**according to one's taste and characters** – по вкусу и в соответствии с характером  
**to be lucky** – быть везучим  
**exciting** – волнующий

### Answer the questions

1. What is hobby?
2. What can people collect as a hobby?
3. Do you want to learn a second foreign language as a hobby?
4. What does hobby teach people?
5. Where do many people keep their stamps?
6. What pictures are there on the stamps?
7. Why can't you see the name "Britain" on British stamps?
8. What can you see instead of it?
9. What is your hobby?
10. Can't hobby become your future profession?

### ETIQUETTE

We live in the society and have to deal with other people all the time. That is why it is necessary to remember about it every day. Not every person is easy to get along because each of us has his own interests and manners. To make everybody comfortable there exist special rules of behavior for every person. These rules are called etiquette.

The idea of such rules goes back to the times when people began to live in groups and understood that it was better to get along with one another than to quarrel or fight. The first rules for proper social behavior were developed in ancient Greece and Rome. Much of today's formal etiquette originated in the French royal courts in the late seventeenth century. For example shaking hands is one of the earliest forms of etiquette. Giving somebody his hand a warrior wanted to show that he didn't have weapons and came in peace.

Today many of us worry about etiquette we need to know what to say and how to behave in a particular situation. Our language and our manners must be appropriate to the situation.

Each culture has its own system of etiquette and they are sometimes very different. Behavior that is proper in one culture may be improper in another.

The basic rules of introducing people in English-speaking countries are: a man is introduced to a woman, a young person is introduced to an older person, a less important person is introduced to a more important person. The purpose of greeting in all languages is the same: to establish a contact with another person and show friendliness. It is very important to use the correct form of greeting. "Hello" is the universal form and is acceptable in any situation except a very formal introduction. When British people talk to each other for the first time it is usually considered impolite to ask personal questions such as: "How old are you?" or "Are you married?". It is not polite to ask people how much they earn or how much their flat, house or clothes cost. It is better to wait for the person to tell you about it.

Very often it is difficult to stop a conversation and leave a party. Usually people do not stop talking to say good-bye unexpectedly. It's quite normal to say some time before you leave that you are going to do so.

If you want to leave a large party early, you should find your host and say good-bye without attracting more attention to your going away.

Speaking about table manners we must say that they are not very strict in Britain, but it is considered rude to eat or to drink noisily. At formal meals the cutlery is placed in the order in which it will be used. The dessert fork or spoon are laid at the top of your place setting. After each course the knife and the fork should be laid side by side in the middle of the plate. This shows that you have finished and the plate can be removed. If you want to behave mannerly at table you should follow some simple rules. Here they are:

- keep your mouth closed when you eat;
- use a knife and fork. Hold them correctly;
- don't take bread with a fork;
- don't read at the table when you eat;
- keep your elbows off the table;

– don't say you don't like food.

It is considered impolite to smoke between courses unless your host says otherwise. It is polite to ask for the permission before you smoke in other people's homes. Today in Britain smoking is forbidden in many public places: on the underground, in stations, in shops and in cinemas.

## New words and expressions

**a society** – общество

**to deal with** – иметь дело с

**to get along** – ладить, находиться в хороших отношениях

**to exist** – существовать

**to go back** – уходить

**to quarrel** – ссориться

**to fight** – драться

**rules** – правила

**behave** – вести себя

**behavior** – поведение

**to originate** – возникать

**Greece** – Греция

**Rome** – Рим

**French royal court** –

французский королевский договор

**shaking hands** – пожимание рук

**warrior** – воин

**to come in peace** – приходить с миром

**etiquette** – этикет, правила поведения

**to be appropriate** – соответствовать

**proper** – правильный

**improper** – неправильный

**the basic rules** – основные правила

**purpose** – цель

**to establish** – устанавливать

**important** – важный

**correct** – правильный

**personal questions** – вопросы личного характера

**conversation** – разговор

**to leave a party** – уходить с вечера

**unexpectedly** – неожиданно

**to attract attention** –

привлекать внимание

**to go away** – уходить

**table manners** – правила поведения за столом

**acceptable** – приемлемый

**strict** – строгий

**cutlery** – вилки, ложки

**side by side** – рядом

**to remove** – убирать

**to keep ones elbows off the**

**table** – не класть локти на стол

**permission** – разрешение

**to forbid – forbade – forbidden** – запрещать

**underground** – метро

**cinema** – кинотеатр

## Answer the questions

1. Where do people live?
2. What did people create in order to be comfortable?
3. Why isn't it easy to get along with each other?
4. How are these rules called?
5. When and were developed the first rules of behavior?
6. Shaking hands is the earliest form of etiquette, isn't it?
7. What did it mean in ancient times?
8. Are the rules of etiquette the same in every culture? Why?
9. What are the basic rules of introducing people in English-speaking countries?
10. What is the purpose of greeting in all languages?
11. What is the correct form of greeting in English-speaking countries?
12. Is it polite to ask personal questions at foreigners?
13. What questions are forbidden to ask them?
14. What are the table manners?
15. What are they?
16. How is it necessary to leave party early in Britain?
17. In what public places are forbidden to smoke in Britain?

## CITIES

### KARAGANDA

Karaganda is the city of miners. The city is situated in the basin of the Nura river, Central Kazakhstan. The city got its well sounding name from ordinary shrub called Karagana which grew here in abundance. The history of Karaganda is very interesting. In 1833 a Kazakh herdsman Apack Baizhanov found in the steppe some black stones that burnt. His master Eglick Utepov sold this land, a hundred square kilometers in area, to a rich Russian merchant for 250 roubles. Later this land fell into the hands of an Englishman who mined the coal in small pits most often from open working to supply neighboring plant. In fact the city was born in the 20-th century. In 1920 the expedition headed by professor O. Gapeyev arrived in Karaganda. The geological

researches showed that the coal deposits occupied the area of 300 square kilometers. In 1931 Karaganda was converted into the third coal-mining basin of the former USSR.

In 2004 Karaganda celebrated its 70 anniversary. Now Karaganda is the modern city of beautiful buildings and straight streets. It is a city of miners, businessmen, builders, chemists, machine-builders and students. There are many Institutes, Universities, schools, places of culture and clubs. There are some theaters (Drama theatres and the Theatre of Musical Comedy), exhibition halls of fine arts, a museum of Regional studies, botanical garden, cafes, casinos and restaurants.

Karaganda is the most multinational city in Kazakhstan. More than 133 nationalities live here. There are more than 15 national centers in Karaganda. They are: German, Polish, Jewish, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Korean, Tatar and many others. Karaganda becomes larger and more beautiful from day to day.

### New words and expressions

**mine** – шахта

**miner** – шахтер

**to be situated** – находиться,  
располагаться

**well-sounded** – звучны

**ordinary** – обычный

**shrub** – кустарник

**to grow** – расти

**in abundance** – в изобилии

**herdsman** – пастух

**stone** – камень

**burnt** – гореть

**area** – площадь

**to sell** – продавать

**merchant** – купец

**land** – земля

**to fall into the hands** – попадать  
в руки

**to mine** – добывать

**coal** – уголь

**pit** – шахта

**to supply** – снабжать

**neighboring plant** – соседний  
завод

**to head** – возглавлять

**expedition** – экспедиция

**to arrive** – прибывать

**geological researches** –  
геологические исследования

**coal deposits** – залежи угля

**former** – бывший

**coal** – угольный бассейн

**builder** – строитель

**chemist** – химик

**machine-builder** –

машиностроитель

**exhibition hall** – выставочный  
зал

**a museum of Regional studies** –  
краеведческий музей



**stadium** – стадион  
**to celebrate** – отмечать  
**anniversary** – годовщина  
**café** – кафе  
**restaurant** – ресторан  
**hotel** – гостиница  
**multinational** –  
многонациональный  
**nationality** – национальность

**German** – немецкий  
**Polish** – польский  
**Jewish** – еврейский  
**Ukrainian** – украинский  
**Byelorussian** – белорусский  
**Korean** – корейский  
**Tatar** – татарский  
**to become** – становиться  
**from day to day** – день ото дня

### Answer the questions

1. What is Karaganda?
2. Where is it situated?
3. From what did the city get its well sounding name?
4. What is the history of Karaganda?
5. When did Apack Baizhanov find black stones that burnt?
6. Who sold this land?
7. Into whose hands did this land fall later?
8. How did the Englishman mine coal?
9. When was the city born in fact?
10. Who arrived in Karaganda in 1920?
11. What did the geological researches show?
12. When was Karaganda converted into the third coal-mining basin of the former USSR?
13. When was celebrated the 70-th anniversary of Karaganda?
14. What is Karaganda now?
15. Why is Karaganda considered to be the most multinational city of Karaganda?
16. What places of culture are in Karaganda?
17. Why is Karaganda considered to be the city of students?

### LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest cities in Europe. Its population is about 9 million.

London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old. It has more than 20 centuries old history. Traditionally it is divided into several parts: the City, the Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are different from each other.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here. Few people live in the City but over million come to work here. Two masterpieces are situated within the city: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was built in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, it was used as a fortress, a palace and a prison. Now it's museum.

The Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. It includes Buckingham Palace the Queen lives and the House of Parliament stretching for nearly 1000 feet along the north bank of the Thames.

Westminster Abbey is the palace where coronations of nearly all kings and queens have taken place. Many of them were buried here as well as some other famous people of the country (G. Chaucer, Tennyson, Ch. Dickens, T. Hardy, R. Kipling, etc).

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It is a symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks are there. There are many various shops in it which attract customers from different countries of the world.

Trafalgar Square is the heart of London. It was named in the memory of admiral Nelson's victory at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and the Port of London here. The dockland area in the East End of London used to be a busy port. Ships from all over the world docked and unloaded goods there. After 1960's the London docks went to decline. The docks were too small to handle the large modern ships and the loading and unloading facilities were old. So since 1980's a new dockland has developed in the East End with modern offices and homes, a new railway system and even a small airport.

### New words and expressions

**commercial** – коммерческий

**to divide** – делить

**financial** – финансовый  
**masterpiece** – шедевр  
**St. Paul's Cathedral** – Собор  
святого Павла  
**The Tower of London** –  
Лондонский Тауэр  
**to be used as** – использовать в  
качестве  
**fortress** – крепость  
**palace** – дворец  
**prison** – тюрьма  
**Buckingham Palace** –  
Букингемский дворец  
**Parliament** – Парламент  
**to stretch** – простирается  
**to take place** – происходить  
**Westminster Abbey** –  
Вестминстерское аббатство  
**nearly** – почти  
**bank** – 1) банк; 2) берег  
**coronation** – коронация  
**king** – король  
**queen** – королева  
**to bury** – хоронить  
**as well as** – также как, такой же  
как  
**wealth** – богатство

**luxury** – роскошь  
**customer** – клиент, покупатель  
**heart** – сердце  
**to name in the memory** –  
назвать в честь  
**Trafalgar Square** –  
Трафальгарская площадь  
**battle** – битва  
**victory** – победа  
**district** – район  
**dockland area** – портовая зона  
**to handle large modern ship** –  
справиться с большими  
современными кораблями  
**loading facilities** – погрузочное  
оборудование  
**unloading facilities** –  
разгрузочное оборудование  
**to go to decline** – приходить в  
упадок  
**railway system** – система  
железных дорог  
**goods** – товары  
**port** – порт  
**from all over the world** – со  
всего мира

### Answer the questions

1. What is London?
2. What is its population?
3. Where is London situated?
4. What parts is London divided?
5. What is the City?
6. What masterpieces are situated within the City?
7. When was St. Paul's Cathedral built?
8. When was the Tower of London built?

9. What was the Tower of London used in the past?
10. What is the Westminster?
11. What does it include?
12. What is the Westminster Abbey?
13. What is a symbol of wealth and luxury in London?
14. What is the heart of London?
15. In whose memory was it called and why?
16. What is the East End?
17. What is the East End now?

## MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia is one of the largest cities in the world. It has population more than nine million people. A Russian Prince Yuri Dolgoruki founded a fortress the bank of the wide and deep Moskwa river. At first it was a small settlement with wooden houses surrounded by wooden walls to protect from the enemies. As the time passed Moscow turned into the capital of the state.

Today Moscow is a political economic and cultural centre of Russia. It is a centre of government head quarter of different political parties and international organization. There are a lot of big factories and plants in Moscow producing a great number of different goods.

Moscow is a railway highway and international airway crossroads. Everyday a lot of visitors come to this city. There are railway stations and several large airports. Moscow is the port of five seas. Its two river ports join in to five seas and many foreign countries.

There are different means of public transport in Moscow. They are: trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis (cabs). All those who live in Moscow are proud of its underground (Metro). Today Moscow Metro has over a hundred stations. In Moscow Metro you don't feel as if you are underground. It is due to architecture of the stations which are very beautiful and look like palaces.

Moscow is very important in the cultural life. It is rich in monuments, museums, art galleries, stadiums, cinemas, concert halls, theatres. All the tourists can visit the Museum of History, the Kremlin Museum, the battle of Borodino Panorama Museum, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum and a great number of theatrical musical literary and different memorial museums. You can

enjoy your stay in the Bolshoy and Maly Theatre, the Children Musical Theatre and many others.

Those who come to Moscow admire not only its houses and museums but its boulevards and parks. They are famous for their greenery shady walks, and quiet paths, picturesque ponds and flowerbeds.

Some parks have sports grounds, open air theatres, disco clubs, restaurants, cafés and snack bars. Everybody can spend an unforgettable day in Gorky Central Park, Kuskovo Forest Park and many others.

If you are a sport fan, you can watch different events and competition in the numerous stadiums. Moscow is a great scientific centre. There are a lot of colleges, Institutes, Universities. Moscow State University named after Lomonosov is famous all over the world.

Moscow is the heart of Russia, it is dear not only to Moscovites but to all the Russians.

### New words and expressions

**Prince** – князь  
**settlement** – поселение  
**to protect** – защищать  
**enemy** – враг  
**to turn into** – превращаться  
**headquarters** – штаб-квартира  
**to join to** – связывать с  
**cross-roads** – перекресток  
**means** – средства  
**underground** – метро  
**due to** – благодаря  
**palace** – дворец  
**to look like** – выглядеть  
**to be rich in** – быть богатым чем-то  
**Art Gallery** – художественная галерея

**The Battle of Borodino**  
**Panorama Museum** – Музей Панорама битвы при Бородине  
**to admire** – любоваться  
**boulevard** – бульвар  
**shady** – тенистый  
**pond** – пруд  
**path** – тропинка  
**picturesque** – живописный  
**flowerbed** – цветочная клумба  
**unforgettable** – незабываемый  
**an open-air** – открытый театр  
**sport events** – спортивные мероприятия  
**sport fan** – спортивный болельщик  
**dear** – дорогой  
**Moscovites** – москвичи

## Answer the questions

1. What is the history of Moscow?
2. Who founded a fortress?
3. What is Moscow today?
4. Why is Moscow considered to be the cross-roads?
5. What are the means of public transport?
6. What can you say about Moscow underground?
7. How does it look like?
8. What kinds of museums and monuments is Moscow rich in?
9. What else can you admire in Moscow?
10. Where can you spend an unforgettable day in Moscow?
11. What University is famous all over the world?

## NEW YORK

New York is one of the largest cities in the world and the leading financial and commercial centre of the USA. It is a city of Islands consisting primarily of two islands Manhattan and Staten part of a third island – Long Island and part of the midland. Originally, New York located on Manhattan island which was bought by Dutch settlers. The city was named New Amsterdam When British troops occupied New Amsterdam they called it New York after the Duke of York, brother of Charles 2, the king of England who was Commander of the English army. Today, New York City consists of boroughs: Queens, Brooklyn, Bronx, Staten Island and Manhattan with a total population of over 8 million people. It is the land of skyscrapers, one of the most spectacular views on earth. Manhattan is the smallest in size but the third largest district of the city in population. Manhattan stands on rock and that's why there are scarcely any trees and flowers on the streets. But in the middle of the island there is Central Park. Wall Street is only a few blocks long but it's the most important street here as it is in the financial centre of the USA. The street got its name in old days when there was a wall to protect the colonists from the Indians.

16. Broadway is famous all over the world for its bars, restaurants, theatres.

There are a lot of wonderful sights in Manhattan one of which is St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is the leading Roman Catholic Church in New York and one of the greatest Cathedrals in the world.

Rockefeller Centre the largest business and entertainment centre in America covers nearly 4 city blocks. The sculpture of Prometheus at the RCA (Radio-Corporation of America) building was made in bronze and covered in gold.

The Twin Towers of World Trade Centre had dominated Manhattan before the terrorists attack in 2001. Now there is a memorial ensemble on this place.

The Empire State Building is the largest one. It was built in 1931 and is 102 storeyed building. On the top there is the TV Tower.

United Nations Headquarters is here as well. The four buildings were erected in 1950.

New York is famous for its Statue of Liberty located on Liberty Island. The Statue was created by Frederick Bartholi and presented to the United States in 1886 as a symbol of eternal friendship between the USA and France.

The best known of about 50 museums in the city is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Its collection of American paintings contains the works of many of the greatest artists in the world.

Lincoln Centre for the Performing arts includes the Opera House, the New York State Theatre, museums, halls.

There are 60 bridges in the city which connect the boroughs to each other. The famous Brooklyn Bridge was first opened to traffic in 1883.

## New words and expressions

**primarily** – в основном

**Island** – остров

**originally** – первоначально

**Dutch** – голландский

**Duke** – герцог

**borough** – округ

**in size** – по размеру

**skyscraper** – небоскреб

**scarcely** – едва ли

**block** – квартал

**to cover** – освещать

**Prometheus** – Прометей

**to make in** – сделать из

**to dominate** – возвышать

**to erect** – возводить

**eternal** – вечный

**to contain** – содержать

**to connect** – соединять

## Answer the questions

1. What Islands does the city consists of?
2. Where was New York located originally?
3. In whose honor was New York named?
4. What kinds of boroughs does New York consist of?
5. What is Manhattan?
6. What is Wall street famous for?
7. What is Broadway famous for?
8. What are the most interesting sights in Manhattan?
9. Who created the Statue of Liberty?
10. What does this Statue personify?
11. What kind of Museums are the best known in America?
12. What does Lincoln Centre include?
13. What is the most famous bridge among the 60 bridges in the city?
14. When was it opened to traffic?

## COUNTRIES

### KAZAKHSTAN

Kazakhstan is situated in the centre of Eurasian continent. There are the majestic Zailiysky Alatau mountains the powerful rivers are: the Yrtysh, the Syrdarya and Amudarya and the endless steppes.

Kazakhstan is one of the richest countries of the world as concerning its natural and Human resources. After gaining independence Kazakhstan economy is oriented to the creation of free market in democratic society. The private sector of Kazakhstan is experiencing an unbelievable growth making the basis for the future economic stability of the State. Kazakhstan is open for the foreign investments into its economy. In spite of hardships of the transition period Presidents program "Kazakhstan 2030" guarantees the formation of democratic society with the developed economic system that will make our country one of the most prosperous state in the world.



Having gained the political independence Kazakhstan became a democratic republic with the presidential form of government. The president is elected. The power in the republic consists of two branches – legislative power represented by the President and the Government. The Parliament consists of two chambers – the Upper Chamber “Senate” and the Lower Chamber – “Majilis”. The Government is headed by the Prime Minister. Only citizen of the republic by birth not younger than 40 years old, speaking the state language fluently who has been living in Kazakhstan not less than 15 years can be elected the president of the Republic.

The State emblem of Kazakhstan is “Shanyrak” – a circle on the top of yurta in the centre of the state Emblem on the blue background. Its 2 beans lying across symbolize the four parts of the world. The sun rays are spreading all around the shanyrak. The mythological horses – “Tulpars” complete the ensemble. There is a star on the top and the inscription “K” below. The State Flag is the sun as the symbol of peace depicted against a blue background. You can see the Eagle – the symbol of Freedom under the sun. There is a traditional Kazakh ornament on the left.

### New words and expressions

**human resources** –  
человеческие ресурсы  
**to gain** – (здесь) приобретать,  
добиваться  
**independence** – независимость  
**creation** – создание  
**to experience** – (здесь)  
испытывать  
**in spite** – несмотря  
**hardships** – трудности  
**transition period** – переходный  
период  
**to guarantee** – гарантировать  
**prosperous** – процветание  
**to elect** – избирать  
**branch** – ветвь, отрасль

**legislative power** –  
законодательная власть  
**chamber** – палата  
**Upper chamber** – Верхняя  
палата  
**Lower chamber** – Нижняя  
палата  
**to head** – возглавлять  
**fluently** – свободно  
**circle** – круг  
**on the top** – на верху  
**background** – фон  
**beam** – луч  
**Sunrays** – лучи солнца  
**to spread** – распространяться  
**mythological** – легендарный

**to complete** – завершать

**bellow** – визжать

**Eagle** – орел

**Freedom** – свобода

**ornament** – орнамент

## Answer the questions

1. Where is Kazakhstan situated?
2. How do you understand the meaning Eurasian Continent?
3. What is Kazakhstan rich in?
4. To what is Kazakhstani economy oriented after gaining independence?
5. What is private sector experiencing now in Kazakhstan?
6. What does President's program "Kazakhstan 2030"?
7. What form of government is in Kazakhstan?
8. Who is represented the legislative power?
9. What chambers does the Parliament consist of?
10. Who will be able to be the President of the Republic?
11. What is the state emblem of Kazakhstan?
12. How does the State Flag look like?

## GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is one of the most developed capitalist countries.

**Area** – 244000 square kilometers. Population is about 60 million people. **Capital** – London. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated on the **British Isles**, Western Europe. It consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The British Isles are washed by the North Sea, the **Irish Sea**, the Atlantic Ocean and English Channel. The climate in **Britain** is mild. It is not cold in the winter and it is not hot in summer. **There are** many rivers in Great Britain. The chief ones are: the **Thames**, the Severn, the Tyne and others. There are many lakes in **Great Britain**, but they are small. There are many forests in the North and East of Wales, in the South of England and in the midland Britain.

**There are** a lot of mineral sources in Great Britain such as coal, **oil**, non-ferrous metals, natural gas. Leading branches of industry such as **electrotechnical**, chemical, aircraft and so on are highly de-

veloped in Great Britain alongside with traditional ones: textile, coal mining and metallurgical.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary monarchy as the legislative power belongs to the Queen (Elizabeth II since 1952) and the Parliament which consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and The House of Commons. But in fact the power is in hands of the Cabinet of Ministers which is usually formed by the ruling party. There are several parties in Great Britain, the chief of them are: the Labour Party, the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party.

### New words and expressions

**official name** – официальное название

**United Kingdom** – Объединенное королевство

**Great Britain** –

Великобритания

**Northern Ireland** – Северная Ирландия

**Scotland** – Шотландия

**Wales** – Уэльс

**to wash** – омыwać

**the North Sea** – Северное море

**the Irish Sea** – Ирландское море

**the Atlantic Ocean** –

Атлантический океан

**English Channel** – Ла-Манш

**forest** – лес

**mineral resources** – минеральные ресурсы

**oil** – нефть

**coal** – уголь

**non-ferrous metals** – цветные металлы

**leading** – ведущий

**aircraft** – самолетостроение

**alongside** – наряду

**monarchy** – монархия

**queen** – королева

**chamber** – палата

**the House of Lords** – палата лордов

**the House of Commons** – палата общин

**to form** – формировать

**ruling party** – ведущая партия

**chief** – главный

**Labour Party** – Лейбористская партия

**Conservative Party** – Консервативная партия

**mild** – мягкий

**highly developed** –

высокоразвитый

**to belong** – принадлежать

## Answer the questions

1. What is Great Britain?
2. What is the official name of the country?
3. Where is it situated?
4. What does it consist of?
5. What seas are the British Isles washed by?
6. What is the climate in Great Britain?
7. What are the chief rivers in Great Britain?
8. Where are the forests in Great Britain?
9. What mineral resources is the country rich in?
10. What are the leading branches in Great Britain?
11. What are traditional branches of industry in Great Britain?
12. What is the political structure of Great Britain?
13. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
14. Who has the power in fact?
15. What are the chief political parties in Great Britain?

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Area** over 9 million square kilometers. Population over 250 million people. Capital – Washington. The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the West and by the Atlantic Ocean in the East. It borders on Mexico in the South and on Canada in the North. The USA is the federal republic of 50 States and the federal district of Columbia (DC). The Continental part of the USA consists of 2 highland regions and 2 lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachian mountains and the Cordillera. Between them are the central lowlands, and the eastern lowlands – the Mississippi Valley.

The main rivers of the USA are: the Mississippi, the Colorado, the Columbia, the Hudson and the Missouri river. The climate of the USA is different: tropical in California and Florida and arctic cold in Alaska. The USA was formed in 1776 after the war for independence. The first President was George Washington. The USA is a highly developed industrial country and its agriculture is also highly mechanized. It holds the first place in capitalist world in production of coal,

iron, oil, silver and gold. The leading branches of industry are shipbuilding, aircraft, electronics, radio-engineering, machinery, textile and others.

The United State of America is a federal State, headed by President. According to the US Constitution the powers of the Government are divided into 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

The legislative power belongs to the Congress consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate represents the State while the House of Representatives – population. The executive power belongs to the President and his Administration (Vice-President and Cabinet of Ministers). The President is elected for a 4-year-term. The judicial power belongs to the Supreme Court and the system of federal courts. The Supreme Court consists of Chief Justice and eight associate justices who are appointed for life.

There are several political parties in the USA. The largest of them are the Republican (symbolized by a donkey) and the Democratic (symbolized by an elephant).

Nowadays the USA is one of the leading powers of the world due to the economic, political and military influence.

### New words and expressions

**to border on** – граничить (с)  
**District of Columbia** – Округ Колумбия  
**highland** – высокогорье  
**lowland** – низина  
**The Mississippi Valley** – Долина Миссисипи  
**agriculture** – сельское хозяйство  
**highly mechanized** – высоко механизировано  
**to hold** – занимать  
**shipbuilding** – кораблестроение  
**government** – правительство  
**House of Representatives** – палата представителей

**Senate** – Сенат  
**legislative power** – законодательная власть  
**executive power** – исполнительная власть  
**judicial power** – судебная власть  
**Supreme Court** – Верховный суд  
**donkey** – осел  
**elephant** – слон  
**to represent** – представлять  
**due to** – благодаря  
**military** – военный  
**influence** – влияние

to symbolize –  
символизировать

to appoint – назначать  
to elect – избирать

## Answer the questions

1. What is the Area of the USA?
2. What is the population of the USA?
3. Where is the USA situated?
4. What does it border on in the North of the USA?
5. What is the USA?
6. What does the continental part of the USA consist of?
7. What are the highland regions?
8. What are the lowland regions?
9. What is the climate of the USA?
10. What are the main rivers in the USA?
11. When was the USA formed?
12. What are the leading branches of industry in the USA?
13. What is the USA government divided into?
14. What is the legislative (executive and judicial) power?
15. For what term is the President elected?
16. What does the Supreme Court consist of?
17. What are the largest political parties?
18. What are their symbols?
19. What is the US nowadays?

## EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The system of education in any country is aimed at the developing a personality for the good of the individual and society as a whole. There are three main types of educational institution of England: primary schools, secondary schools and the universities.

Pre-school education in England begins at the age of 3 or 4. Around half of the children at this age attend nursery schools. Children of this age need care as well as education. That's why kids play a lot "learn to listen attentively and to behave".

Primary education begins at the age of five in England, Wales and Scotland and at four in Northern Ireland. The education is com-

pulsory and schooling is free of charge. Children start their school career in an infant school. Lessons start at 9 a.m. and are over 4 p.m. Children are taught "3 R's": reading, writing and arithmetic. Pupils have a lot of fun at school: drawing, reading, dancing and singing. When they are 7 pupils move to a junior school, which lasts four years till they are 11. They study a lot of subjects: English, mathematics, sciences, history, geography along with technology, music, art and physical education.

Most of children go to state school where education is free. Only a small proportion of them attend private (Public) or independent school. Parents have to pay for the education at these schools. The fees are high and only some families can afford it. The most notable Public schools are Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Rugby.

Secondary education begins at the age of 11. The majority of secondary schools are Comprehensive schools where boys and girls study together. Besides, parents can take their sons and daughters to Grammar schools or Secondary Modern Schools.

Grammar schools provide an academic course from 11 to 18. They prepare pupils for colleges and universities. Many children of working class families go to Modern Schools. They give a very limited education. Pupils get instruction of wood work, metalwork, sewing, shorthand, typing and cooking. After finishing such a school a pupil becomes an unskilled worker. The Comprehensive schools have their own "Grammar school" classes and "Modern school" classes.

Every pupil has to choose a set of subjects to learn. If he takes up Art he will study English literature, Music art, Drama and foreign languages. If he is good at exact and natural science, he will learn Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, Economics and Technical Drawing.

Higher education. Education after 16 is voluntary in the United Kingdom. Students must take at the age of 16 the examination for the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). After these exams students can choose to stay on in school or the Universities for future education.

British Universities are self-governing and are guaranteed academic independence. Many of college universities were founded in the 12-th and 13-th centuries. All the other universities in Britain were founded in 19-th and 20-th centuries.

## New words and expressions

**to be aimed to** – преследовать  
цель

**personality** – личность

**individual** – лицо, личность,  
особа, человек

**primary** – начальный

**secondary** – средний

**pre-school education** –  
дошкольное образование

**care** – забота, уход

**to attend** – посещать

**nursery school** – детский сад

**infant school**

подготовительная школа

**junior school** – младшая школа

**science** – естественные науки

**free of charge** – бесплатно

**fee** – плата

**to pay** – платить

**to afford** – позволить себе

**notable** – известный

**instruction** – обучение,  
преподавание

**majority** – большинство

**to provide** – обеспечивать

**limited** – ограниченный

**woodwork** – столярное дело

**metalwork** – слесарное дело

**sewing** – шитье

**shorthand** – стенография

**typing** – машинопись

**cooking** – кулинария

**unskilled** –

неквалифицированный

**voluntary** – добровольный

**to be good at** – успевать

**exact** – точный

**self governing** –

самоуправляемый

## Answer the questions

1. What is a system of education aimed to?
2. When does the pre-school education begin in England, Wales and Northern Ireland?
3. When does the compulsory education begin in England?
4. What subjects do children learn?
5. What are "3 R's" of the infant school?
6. What are the most notable Public schools in England?
7. What are Grammar and Comprehensive schools?
8. What are Modern Schools?
9. What instructions can the children get there?
10. Are there any compulsory subjects in the UK schools?
11. What is General Certificate of Secondary Education?
12. What are the oldest Universities in Great Britain?



## FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE LIFE OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES

You can't imagine an educated person who doesn't know any foreign language. It is especially important nowadays. Some people learn languages because they need them in their work others travel abroad for the third studying languages is a hobby.

Every year thousands of people go from one country to another either on business or for pleasure. And the knowledge of languages opens the door to any foreign country and gives them a possibility to communicate to understand people and to be understood.

A real occupational specialist cannot do without knowing languages especially English as it is an international language. You don't need to know Japanese when you go to Japan or Hindi when you visit India. English is spoken all over the world. You can hear it everywhere: in streets, shops, at restaurants.

A modern engineer or even a worker deals with instruments and machines from other countries. He has to read the instruction which is usually in English.

Scientists and scholars must understand English well because they use foreign literature to write their articles and books. They must speak English fluently to make speeches at international conferences.

Diplomats need foreign languages in their work too. They make contracts, conclude treaties, hold negotiations. If somebody wants to be a stewardess, a pilot or a businessman the person must learn English the language of international communication. Even a shopkeeper or a cashier in a big department store must know at least some phrases in English because they come across not only foreign passengers but check goods every day.

Foreign languages develop our mind. They help us to get acquainted with new customs and traditions make it possible to read many books in the original. Besides languages are very helpful in establishing friendly relations between people and nations. Young people will understand each other better if they speak one language. That's why all the students should master English or other foreign languages to become a top specialist in any branch.

## New words and expression

**possibility** – возможность  
**to communicate** – общаться  
**an occupational specialist** –  
квалифицированный  
специалист  
**to do without** – обходиться  
**to deal with** – иметь дело с  
**to make speech** – выступать  
**to make contract** – заключить  
контракт  
**to hold negotiations** – вести  
переговоры  
**to conclude treaties** –  
заключать договоры  
**shopkeeper** – продавец

**stewardess** – стюардесса  
**pilot** – летчик  
**cashier** – кассир  
**department store** – универсам  
**at least** – по меньшей мере  
**customer** – покупатель  
**to get acquainted** – знакомиться  
**in the original** – в оригинале  
**custom officer** – таможенник  
**to establish friendly relations** –  
установить дружеские  
отношения  
**each other** – друг друга  
**to master** – освоить  
**branch** – сфера

## Answer the questions

1. Why do the people learn foreign languages?
2. How do the languages help people abroad?
3. Why cannot the specialist do without knowing foreign languages especially English?
4. What for is it necessary English for scientists and scholars?
5. Why do diplomats need foreign languages?
6. Why must a shopkeeper or even a cashier in a big department store know English?
7. How do the foreign languages help the people to establish relations?
8. Why should the students master foreign languages?

## THE STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a **parliamentary** monarchy. The king or the queen is the head of the **state**. Since the 8<sup>th</sup> century the power of the English monarchy has

been limited by Parliament. Parliament is the legislative power. The British Parliament consists of two Houses: House of Commons with 630 members and House of Lords with approximately 800 peers.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by people every 5 years. The Chairman of the House of Commons is the speaker.

The members of the House of Lords are not elected they inherit this right from their fathers. The Chairman of this house is called Lord Chancellor. He sits on a woosack symbolizing the prosperity of the country achieved thanks to wool industry.

Every House has its own building with rooms for debates and rest, libraries and yard.

The main function of the parliament is lawmaking.

Each bill is introduced to the House of Commons first and has three readings. After the third reading it is taken to the House of Lords. On their approval the queen signs it thus it becomes the law of the country.

The executive power is in the hands of the Cabinet which consists of the most important ministers with the prime minister at the head. It is chosen from the members of the ruling party called the Government party (it has the greater number of seats in the House of Commons). Other parties represent the opposition. The United Kingdom is divided into counties and boroughs. Each of them is governed by a council elected by people. The Chairman of the Council is called the Mayor.

### New words and expressions

**legislative power** –

законодательная власть

**House of Commons** – Палата общин

**House of Lords** – Палата лордов

**approximately** –

приблизительно

**a peer** – пэр, лорд

**to inherit** – наследовать

**to introduce** – представлять

**on their approval** – после одобрения

**executive power** –

исполнительная власть

**thus** – таким образом

**woosack** – мешок с шерстью

**to achieve** – добиваться

**prosperity** – процветание

**to choose** (chose, chosen) – выбирать

**to govern** – управлять

**to divide** – делить  
**to sign** – подписывать  
**county** – графство  
**borough** – округ

**to elect** – избирать  
**Council** – совет  
**Mayor** – мэр

### Answer the questions

1. What is the political system in Great Britain?
2. Who is at the head of the State?
3. Since what time the power of the English monarch has been limited?
4. What does English Parliament consist of?
5. How many members are in the House of Commons?
6. How many members are in the House of Lords?
7. For what term is the member of House of Commons elected?
8. Who is the chairman of the House of Commons?
9. Who can become the member of the House of Lords?
10. Who is the chairman of the House of Lords?
11. What does a woolsack symbolize?
12. What is the main function of the parliament?
13. What is the procedure of becoming the law?
14. Who represents the executive power?
15. What is the United Kingdom divided into?
16. What body governs counties and boroughs?
17. How is the Chairman of the Council called?

### THE STRUCTURE OF THE US GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a federation of 50 states which was established by the Constitution in 1787. Each state has its own government and its own capital city and within each state there are smaller subdivisions of local government such as counties town-ships, cities and villages.

#### Federal government

The federal government of the United States is divided into three main branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

The legislative branch of the government is the Congress.

The function of the legislative branch of the government is to make laws and to finance the operation of the government through gathering taxes and appropriating money requested by the executive branch of the government.

The executive branch which includes the President, vice-president and the President's cabinet is responsible for administering and executing the laws.

The judicial branch of the federal government consists of the Supreme Court of the United States and the system of federal courts. It has the responsibility of judging the constitutionality of acts of law.

### The legislative branch

The legislative branch of the US Government is vested in the Congress. The Congress of the USA is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The term of the Congress is for two years.

#### The Senate

The US Senate has 100 members – two from each of 50 states. Each Senator is chosen by a majority of voters in the entire state and his job is to represent the whole state. Members of the Senate are elected for six-years term.

The Constitution says that a Senator must be at least 30 years old a citizen of the USA for nine years and a resident of the state from which he is elected.

#### The House of Representatives

The US House of Representatives has 435 members. The Constitution says that each state no matter how small in population must have at least one Representative.

A Representative must be at least 25, a US citizen for seven years and live in the state from which he is elected.

Each state, except the five which elect only one representative for the whole state is divided into Congressional districts. The Constitution however does not require the Representative to live in the Congressional district that elects him.

Most do live in their districts. The business of Congress is to make laws. The US Constitution also gives Congress the power to:

1. Raise money by means of taxes or borrowing.
2. Make rules for trade with foreign countries and between states.
3. Set up post-offices and federal courts.
4. Organize the Armed Forces.
5. Declare War.

The US Senate has some special powers. It must approve by majority voters the President's appointment of such high official as ambassadors, Cabinet members and federal judges. The Senate must also approve by a two-thirds majority vote treaty between the US and foreign country before the treaty can become a law.

Congressmen do work long and hard. But most of their work is done in committee meetings. Here bills are studied, experts are heard and recommendations are made to the whole House or Senate.

### New words and expressions

**subdivision** – подразделение

**township** – район

**judicial** – судебная

**taxes** – налоги

**Supreme Court of the United States** – Верховный Суд США

**to be vested in** – принадлежать

**majority of voters** –

большинство голосов

**a resident** – житель

**no matter** – вне зависимости

**however** – однако

**post-office** – почта

**set up** – учреждать

**trade** – торговля

**Armed Forces** – вооруженные силы

**appointment** – назначение

**treaty** – договор

**Declare war** – объявлять о войне

### Answer the questions

1. What has each state?
2. What is the Federal government divided into?
3. What is the main function of the legislative branch?
4. What does the executive branch include?
5. What does the judicial branch consist of?

6. What is the Senate?
7. Who can become a Senator?
8. How many members has the US House of Representatives?
9. Who can be a representative?
10. What is the main business of Congress?
11. What special power has the US Senate?

## CORPORATIONS

A corporation is a legal entity that is created by government grant.

Courts speak of the corporation as an artificial person with an existence from the persons who organize, own and rein it. However a corporation is created by people and can do nothing without the aid of people who act for it.

Although corporations are far out numbered by sole proprietorships and partnership corporations do most of the business in this country. This is because the corporation has the following attribute which are essential for large scale enterprises:

### 1. Perpetual Life

Unlike the sole proprietorship and the partnership a corporation is a legal entity separate and distinct from its owners and managers. Therefore it may continue indefinitely if granted a perpetual charter. Many American corporations are more than 100 years old.

### 2. Limited Liability

Creditors normally cannot collect claims against the corporation from person who own shares in the corporation of course the corporation itself is liable without limit for its debts; all its assets may be seized under court order to pay delinquent claims. But the individual stockholders have limited liability and can lose only the amount they have invested.

### 3. Transferability of Ownership Interests

A major advantage of the corporate form over the partnership form is the ease of transferring ownership interests. Normally individual owners can sell their interests in the corporation without disturbing the company operations or getting the consent of other owners. The stock of most large corporations is traded on the New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange. By contacting a stockbroker,

any person may buy or sell a reasonable number of shares of any listed stock within minutes when the exchanges are open.

#### 4. Ability to Attract Large Sums of Capital

Because liability is limited to investment and because owners buy and sell their interests with comparative ease many persons invest in corporations. Thus great sums of money are raised. Small and large investments by thousands of persons and institutions are combined to fund the grant corporations.

#### 5. Professional Management

With substantial capital efficient corporations generally have greater financial strength than do other forms of business organization. This enables corporations to attract superior workers by offering big salaries and fringe benefits. Moreover, because the corporation is not automatically dissolved by the death of any owner, it usually provides better assurance of continued employment.

### New words and expressions

**corporation** – корпорация  
(акционерное общество)

**legal entity** (artificial person) –  
юридическое лицо

**government grants** –  
правительственные субсидии

**limited liability** – ограниченная  
ответственность

**fringe benefits** –  
дополнительные льготы

**attribute** – свойство,  
отличительная черта

**shares** – акции

**delinquent claims** – иски о  
невыполнении своих  
обязательств

**stockholder** – акционер

**ownership interest** – доля во  
владении

**interest** – доля, участие в  
прибылях

**New York Stock Exchange** –  
Нью-Йоркская фондовая биржа

**American Stock Exchange** –  
Американская фондовая биржа

**listed stock** – (амер.) акции,  
допущенные к обращению на  
бирже; акции, котирующиеся  
на бирже

**consent** – согласие

**amount** – сумма

**strength** – сила

**to offer** – предлагать

**salary** – заработная плата

**assurance** – уверенность,  
гарантия

**transferability** – передача



## Answer the questions

1. What are the main features of a corporation?
2. What is Limited Liability?
3. What are the benefits of corporative business?
4. What is the stock?

## GOING ON BUSINESS

Business people are usually short of time. They should make up their decisions very quickly in a great competition. To economise their time they usually travel by air so this some useful information about air travel. The tickets to the necessary flight should be booked in advance. The secretary of the office must call and make a reservation for her boss at the hotel of the city where he is going. It is necessary to arrive at the airport two hours before departure time in order to register tickets, weigh in and register the luggage. Most airlines have two classes of travel; first class and economy class which is cheaper. Business people prefer to fly by the first class. It is much more expensive and comfortable. Every passenger may take 20 kg of his luggage free of charge. Excess luggage must be paid.

Every Passenger is given a boarding pass which is shown at the departure gate and to the stewardess on board. On board one must obey electric signs: "Fasten Seat Belts" and "No Smoking". Landing formalities and customs regulations are almost the same in all countries. On board the passenger is given an arrival card to fill in. After the passenger disembarks, official will check his passport and visa. Then the passenger goes to the customs for an examination of his luggage.

Personal belongings may be brought in duty-free. If he has nothing to declare he may go through the green section of the customs.

## New words and expressions

**to be short of** – испытывать  
нехватку чего-либо

**to make up ones decision** –  
решать  
**competition** – конкуренция

**flight** – рейс  
**to book** – заказывать  
**in advance** – заранее  
**to make reservation** –  
забронировать место в  
гостинице  
**departure time** – время  
отправления  
**to register** – регистрировать  
**weigh in** – взвешивать  
**cheap** – дешевый  
**expensive** – дорогой  
**free of charge** – бесплатный  
**Excess luggage** – лишний багаж  
**to pay** – платить  
**boarding pass** – посадочный  
талон  
**departure gate** – выход на  
посадку  
**stewardess** – стюардесса  
**on board** – на борту  
**to obey** – выполнять  
**electric sign** – электрическое  
табло  
**Fasten Seat Belts** – пристегнуть  
ремни

**No Smoking** – не курить  
**landing formalities** –  
формальности в аэропорту  
прибытия  
**customs** – таможня  
**almost the same** – почти также  
**arrival card** – карточка  
прибытия  
**to fill in** – заполнить  
**to disembark** – высаживаться  
**personal belongings** – личные  
вещи  
**to check** – проверять  
**official** – служащий  
**duty-free** – беспошлинно  
**to declare** – предъявлять вещи,  
облагаемые пошлиной  
**through** – через  
**the green section** – зеленый  
коридор (на таможне)  
**to bring in** – ввозить  
**examination** – осмотр  
**visa** – виза  
**passenger** – пассажир

### Answer the questions

1. Why should the business people make up their decision quickly?
2. Why do they travel by air?
3. When is it necessary to book the tickets?
4. Who must call and make a reservation for a businessman?
5. When is it necessary to arrive at the airport?
6. How many classes have most airlines?
7. Why do the businessmen prefer to fly by the first class?
8. How much can the passenger take to the plane free of charge?

9. What is the passenger given on the board?
10. What electric signs do the passenger obey on the board?
11. Where does the passenger go to for the examination of his luggage?

## OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

### DAVID RICARDO

David Ricardo, the greatest of the classic economists was born in 1772. His father, a Jewish immigrant was a member of the London stock exchange. Ricardo entered his father's business at the age of 14. In 1793, he married and went into business of his own. The young Ricardo quickly made a large fortune.

In 1799, Ricardo read Adam Smith "The Wealth of Nations" and developed an interest in political economy. In 1809, his first writings on economics appeared. There were a series of newspaper articles on the "High Price of Billion". In 1814 he retired from business to devote all his time to political economy. Ricardo's major work was "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation". This work contains among other things, a pioneering statement of the principles of comparative advantage to applied to international trade. Ricardo showed why it was beneficial for both countries, for England to export wool to Portugal and import wine in return, even though both products could be produced with less labor in Portugal.

The book covers the whole field of economics as it then existed. Ricardo held that the economy was extremely influential. For more than half a century thereafter, much of economics was an expansion of a commentary on Ricardo's work. Although Karl Marx eventually reached conclusions that different radically from any of Ricardo's views, his starting point was Ricardo's theory of value and method of analyzing economic growth.

### New words and expressions

<p><b>Jewish immigrant</b> – еврейский эмигрант</p>	<p><b>stock exchange</b> – фондовая биржа</p>
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**to make a fortune** – сколотить состояние  
**to appear** – появляться  
**The Wealth of Nations** – богатство нации  
**a series of** – серия чего-либо  
**to retire from** – уйти в отставку  
**Taxation** – налогообложение  
**to contain** – содержать  
**a pioneering statement** – первое заявление или утверждение  
**comparative** – сравнительная  
**to apply to** – обращаться  
**trade** – торговля  
**beneficial** – выгодный  
**wool** – шерсть  
**wine** – вино

**labors** – труд  
**to produce** – производить  
**to cover** – освещать  
**field** – область  
**to exist** – существовать  
**extremely** – чрезвычайно  
**influential** – влиятельный  
**although** – хотя  
**conclusions** – выводы  
**to differ** – отличать, отличаться  
**view** – взгляд  
**value** – ценность  
**growth** – рост  
**radically** – радикально  
**to reach** – достигать  
**thereafter** – впоследствии, соответственно

### Answer the questions

1. What was David Ricardo?
2. To what did he devote himself after retiring from business?
3. What was Ricardo's major work?
4. What does it contain?
5. What famous economist did he influence on?

### SERGEI ALEXEYEV IS THE LAWYER NUMBER ONE

Sergei Alexeyev achieved much in his life. He is considered to be the first lawyer of nowadays on the territory of the former USSR. Sergei Alexeyev was born in Sverdlovsk (now Ekaterinburg) in 1924. After World War 2 he graduated from Sverdlovsk Judicial Institute. Since that time his brilliant career of the lawyer has begun. It was a hard work which had the only goal: learning and developing of law.

After Institute Alexeyev defended the candidate thesis and then the doctor's thesis in the field of civil law. For some time he was the youngest doctor of law in the USSR. It is necessary to note that Alexeyev has been dealing with research work. He was offered various

administrative posts, but finally he left the leading post as he devoted all his time to science – its his life work.

For a long time he has been working as a lecturer then he was the head of the department of the “Theory of State and Law” and then he became the rector of Sverdlovsk Judicial Institute. In his native city he was considered a great authority. He had not only the brilliant lecturer’s abilities but he was also a good leader. He differed from the other lawyers by his adherence to principles and liberty of his judgments (it was not safety last century even to speak out your own point of view which didn’t coincide with generally accepted one). He has never adapted, of course, many leaders didn’t like it. Alexeyev was unlike the other lawyers: his works attract much attention by its novelty and keenness. He is an honest and extremely talented person who thinks that the role of law in the society is dominating.

As any great scientist Alexeyev educated many talented scientists. Among them was the doctor of law sciences, professor, rector of Kazakhstan State Judicial University Shaikenov – one of his favourite disciple. Alexeyev visited Almaty several times he gave lectures on civil law and theory of State and Law.

In 1990-1992 Alexeyev was the chairman of the committee of the Constitutional Inspection. He made an important contribution to drawing up of the Constitution draft and civil law of Russian Federation. In 1992 he created “The Research centre of Private Law”. In the centre of private law the efficient specialists are working now in the field of civil law. This centre is a real step in creating the law State and civil society.

Alexeyev is the author of 300 works. The famous ones are: “The Law and Perestroika”, “State and Law”, “The Philosophy of Law” and others.

### New words and expressions

**to achieve** – добиваться

**nowadays** – в настоящее время

**former USSR** – бывший СССР

**to graduate from** – окончить  
высшее учебное заведение

**goal** – цель

**law** – закон, право

**lawyer** – юрист

**to defend** – защищать

**thesis** – диссертация

**field** – область

**civil law** – гражданское право

**to deal with** – заниматься,  
иметь дело  
**to offer** – предлагать  
**administrative post** –  
административный пост  
**various** – различный  
**finally** – в конце концов  
**to devote smt to smb** –  
посвящать что-либо, чему-либо  
или кому-либо  
**science** – наука  
**scientist** – ученый  
**lecturer** – лектор  
**a head of the** – заведующий  
кафедрой  
**Theory of State and Law** –  
теория государства и права  
**abilities** – способности  
**leader** – руководитель  
**to differ from** – отличаться от  
**to be considered an authority** –  
считаться авторитетом  
**adherence to principles** –  
принципиальность  
**liberty of judgments** – свобода  
суждений

**to speak out** – высказываться  
**point of view** – точка зрения  
**to coincide with** – совпадать с  
**generally accepted** –  
общепринятый  
**to adapt** – приспособливаться  
**to attract attention** –  
привлекать внимание  
**novelty** – новизна  
**keenness** – острота  
**dominating** – доминирующий  
**to educate** – воспитывать  
**disciple** – ученик  
**chairman** – председатель  
**Constitution Inspection** –  
конституционный надзор  
**honest** – честный  
**to make a contribution** –  
вносить вклад  
**Constitution draft** – проект  
конституции  
**to create** – создавать  
**private law** – частное право  
**efficient specialist** –  
квалифицированный  
специалист

### Answer the questions

1. What is Sergei Alexeyev?
2. When did his career begin?
3. What was the main goal of his career?
4. When did he defend the candidate thesis?
5. To what did he devote all his time?
6. What was he at Sverdlovsk Judicial Institute?
7. What did he differ from the other lawyers?
8. What special was in his works?
9. What does he think about the role of law in the society?

10. Who was his disciple?
11. Did Alexeyev visit Almaty?
12. What was Alexeyev in 1990-1992?
13. What contribution did he make?
14. What did he create?
15. Who is working now in this centre?
16. How many works did Alexeyev write?
17. What are his most famous works?

## FUTURE PROFESSION

### LAWYER

I am a second year student of the Karaganda Law Academy "Phemida". I study at the law faculty. In two years I'll graduate from the Academy and become a professional lawyer. To become a good lawyer one must know much, so at the Academy we are taught different general and special subjects: Roman Law, Labour Law, Family Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Civil Law, Criminal Law etc.

The profession of a lawyer is quite diversified. The graduates of our faculty can work as investigators judges, defense counsels, legal consultants.

I'd like to be a judge and to work at the Court. My friends will work at the Procurators office, Police, Legal Aid offices.

I think that now the profession of a lawyer is one of the most important in the law – governed state which we are creating now. Lawyers have to solve many problems that still exist in our society. The duty of lawyers is not only to punish people for various crimes: hooliganism, stealing, murder, traffic violation and so on but they must do their best to prevent crimes to fight against evil in our society. They should help those people who committed an error to find the right track in their life. The lawyers protect the rights and legal interests of citizens, organizations and Institutions.

In our country justice is exercised on the principles of equality of citizens before law and trial regardless of social position, property or official standing nationality or race. The courts mission is not to meter our punishment but rather to educate people in the spirit of strict ob-

servance of all laws of labor discipline, appreciation of their duty to the state and society, respect for the right and integrity of fellow citizens and of the norms of behavior.

## New words and expressions

<b>to graduate from</b> – заканчивать (вуз, академию и т. д.)	<b>duty</b> – обязанность
<b>lawyer</b> – юрист	<b>to punish</b> – наказывать
<b>law faculty</b> – юридический факультет	<b>crime</b> – преступление
<b>general</b> – общеобразовательный	<b>various</b> – различный, разный
<b>special</b> – специальный	<b>hooliganism</b> – хулиганство
<b>subject</b> – предмет	<b>stealing</b> – воровство
<b>Roman Law</b> – римское право	<b>murder</b> – убийство
<b>Labour Law</b> – трудовое право	<b>traffic violation</b> – транспортное нарушение
<b>Constitutional Law</b> – конституционное право	<b>to prevent</b> – предотвращать
<b>Administrative Law</b> – административное право	<b>to fight</b> – бороться
<b>Civil Law</b> – гражданское право	<b>evil</b> – зло
<b>Family Law</b> – семейное право	<b>to commit an error</b> – совершать ошибку
<b>Criminal Law</b> – уголовное право	<b>right track</b> – правильный путь
<b>diversified</b> – многообразный	<b>justice</b> – правосудие
<b>graduates</b> – выпускники	<b>to exercise</b> – осуществлять
<b>investigator</b> – следователь	<b>equality</b> – равенство
<b>judge</b> – судья	<b>trial</b> – суд
<b>defense counsel</b> – адвокат	<b>property</b> – собственность
<b>Court</b> – суд	<b>regardless</b> – невзирая на
<b>Procurators office</b> – прокуратура	<b>to meter</b> – измерять
<b>to create</b> – создавать	<b>punishment</b> – наказание
<b>to solve</b> – решать	<b>to educate</b> – воспитывать
<b>to exist</b> – существовать	<b>in the spirit of strict observance</b> – в духе строгого соблюдения
<b>society</b> – общество	<b>Labour discipline</b> – трудовая дисциплина
	<b>respect</b> – уважение
	<b>norms of behavior</b> – нормы поведения



## Answer the questions

1. What subjects do you study at the law faculty?
2. Where can one work after graduating from the Law Faculty?
3. What problems do lawyers have to solve?
4. What are lawyers' duties?
5. On what principles is justice exercised in our country?
6. What is the main courts mission?
7. Where are you going to work?

### FINANCIER

I am a student of financial faculty of the law Academy "Phemida". In the near future I'll graduate from the Academy and become a professional financier. I'm sure that the profession of a financier is one of the most important nowadays in view of the situation in our Republic. At the Academy we are taught various general and special subjects such as macroeconomics, microeconomics, management, accounting, marketing, advertising, money and banking, economic theory, econometrics, statistics, computer science, philosophy, foreign language etc. A financier needs some knowledge outside his own country because both business and government are deeply involved in the world economy. Some knowledge of political and economic history will help him to expect changes and always look for basic long-run forces under the surface of things. The profession of an economist (or financier) is quite diversified.

The graduates of our Academy work at educational Institutions, various research centers, banks, business etc. They may continue their studies at the Magistrate or Doctorate if they become a scientist. Scientists in the field of Economics create new theories and models, test their hypotheses and carry out economic researches. Being employed in industry and business our graduates work as managers as an executive managers, a sales manager a financial managers. Some of them work as accountants and tax agents.

Knowing the economic laws of the development of the society economists and financiers can solve many problems facing our Republic.

## New words and expressions

<b>financier</b> – финансист	<b>change</b> – изменение, перемена
<b>financial</b> – финансовый	<b>to look for</b> – искать
<b>in the near future</b> – в ближайшем будущем	<b>long-run</b> – дальний
<b>to graduate from</b> – заканчивать	<b>surface</b> – поверхность
<b>nowadays</b> – в настоящее время	<b>graduate</b> – выпускник
<b>in view of</b> – в ведение	<b>educational Institutions</b> – образовательные учреждения
<b>to teach</b> – обучать	<b>various</b> – различный
<b>general</b> –	<b>research</b> – исследование
общеобразовательный	<b>desire</b> – желание
<b>special</b> – специальный	<b>ability</b> – способность
<b>subject</b> – предмет	<b>in the field of</b> – в области
<b>management</b> – менеджмент, управление	<b>to create</b> – создавать
<b>accounting</b> – бухгалтерский учет	<b>to test</b> – испытывать
<b>advertising</b> – реклама	<b>hypothesis</b> – гипотезы
<b>economic theory</b> – экономическая теория	<b>to carry out</b> – осуществлять
<b>econometrics</b> – эконометрика	<b>being employed</b> – будучи занятыми
<b>computer science</b> – информатика	<b>executive manager</b> – исполнительный менеджер
<b>foreign language</b> – иностранный язык	<b>a sales manager</b> – менеджер по продажам
<b>knowledge</b> – знание	<b>accountant</b> – бухгалтер
<b>outside</b> – извне	<b>development</b> – развитие
<b>government</b> – правительство, управление	<b>society</b> – общество
<b>to expect</b> – ожидать	<b>to solve</b> – решать
	<b>to face</b> – встречать, сталкиваться

## Answer the questions

1. Why is the profession of financier one of the most important nowadays in our Republic?
2. What makes a good financier economist?
3. What subjects do the financiers study at the Academy?

4. In what way do accountants differ from book-keepers?
5. What professions can occupy our graduates?
6. How can graduates continue their study after graduating from the Academy?
7. What does the profession of a financier contribute to?

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**Ходжаева Фарида Бадаловна**

**Английский язык**

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для студентов I и II курсов*

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