

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ЕЛЕЦКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. И. А. БУНИНА»

А.Н. Пузатых

ENGLISH

FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE STUDENTS

**Учебное пособие
по английскому языку**

Часть 2.

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой подбор основных лексических тем и грамматических разделов с заданиями и упражнениями для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

Издание предназначается бакалаврам дневной формы обучения, но также может быть использовано при освоении дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в рамках очно-заочной подготовки.

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МОДУЛЬ 3.

Тема 7. Мой вуз. Учеба в университете. (My university)

1. Найдите перевод английским словам.

English	староста
mathematics (maths)	контрольная
history	диплом
geography	документоведение
biology	магистр
information communication technology	математика
physical education	психология
textbook	столовая
exercise	студент старших курсов
board	учебный год
desk	икт
to teach	доска
to study	юриспруденция
enter the university	преподаватель вуза
to take an examination	получить диплом / степень
to fail an examination	списывать на экзамене
to pass an examination	пересдавать экзамен
to get a degree	лекция
to leave / finish school	расписание
timetable	зачет
term / semester	профессор
grade / mark	бакалавр
to retake an exam	поставить кому-либо зачет
economics	образование в области естественных
law	наук
psychology	биология
lecturer	парта
lecture	семинар
professor	оценка
seminar	сдать экзамен
art education	сдавать экзамен
science education	английский
art subjects	первокурсник
graduate	география
to graduate from	готовиться к экзамену
bachelor	выпускные экзамены
master	журналистика

to cheat in an exam	студент младших курсов
entrance exam	выпускник
revise for an exam	зачетка
academic year	не сдать экзамен
end-of-term exams	семестр
credit test	учить / преподавать
give smb a pass	второкурсник
record book	заканчивать школу
journalism	учиться
classroom	пара
journalist	экономика
hostel (бр.) / dormitory (ам.)	общежитие
first-year student	дипломная работа
second-year student	физкультура
senior student	курсовая работа
junior student	СПО
(class) monitor	учебник
scholarship	журналист
canteen	сдавать экзамен достаточно
diploma	история
finals	вступительный экзамен
term paper	гуманитарные предметы
test	стипендия
documentation management	аудитория
diploma thesis	государственное и муниципальное
public administration	управление
industrial training	заканчивать вуз
to take an exam in advance	сессия
secondary vocational (professional) education	поступить в университет
class	тетрадь
	гуманитарное образование
	производственная практика

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

A Few Words About Education in Russia

Young people in our country have every chance to study and to get a higher education. At present one can see a lot of changes in Russia's standard system of education. There appeared a great number of private universities (universities, institutes, colleges, schools) where you need to spend money for your education.

Young people have a broad choice of state-controlled and private education. The state education in Russia is free of charge. Students can discover all the books required for their studies in the libraries and reading-rooms of their institutes. They can likewise make experiments, carry out research work and various sort of useful work in the labs and workshops of their institutes.

To enter a University you provide the results of the Unified State Examination or need to take entrance examinations which are rather difficult. A trainee who does not work and attends a day-time department is called a full-time student. A trainee who integrates work and research studies is called a part-time trainee.

The training of professionals at our University integrates theoretical studies with practical work and industrial training. At the end of each term students are to submit their term papers.

If the trainees are succeeding, they get scholarships. To pass the examinations effectively students need to strive throughout the academic year. They might fail if they miss out on classes, and do not study frequently. Trainees must take assessments and credit tests in time. In some cases they are enabled to take them beforehand.

3. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык.

сдать (сдавать) экзамены, трудный предмет, отрасль промышленности, культура и искусство XIX века, работать в качестве инженера, через пять лет, различные (учебные) предметы, в течение учебного года, усердно заниматься, получать высшее образование, проводить научную работу, проводить эксперименты, поступать в институт, оканчивать институт, вступительные экзамены.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. At what University do you study? 2. What specialists does it train? 3. How many Institutes are there at your University? 4. What faculty do you study at? 5. When will you graduate from the University? 6. What subjects do you study? 7. Will you take any of the examinations in advance? 8. What are your plans for the coming holidays? 9. Will you go to see your parents during the holidays? 10. What is your native town (village)? 11. When did you enter the University? 12. Are there any workshops and laboratories at your Institute? 13. Do you carry out any research work or experiments? 14. Do you regularly attend lectures and seminars?

5. Прочитайте, переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Higher education in Great Britain

Vocabulary

grants — субсидия

loans — заем, ссуда

tuition fees — плата за обучение

expenses — расходы

Bachelor degree — степень Бакалавра

admission — прием

master's degree — степень Магистра

There is a significant choice of post-school education in Britain. In addition to universities, there are likewise polytechnics and a series of various types of assisted colleges, such as colleges of technology, art, etc, which tend to provide more work-orientated courses than universities. A few of these courses are part-time, with the students being released by their companies for one day a week or longer periods.

Practically all students on full-time courses get grants or loans from the Government which cover their tuition costs and daily expenses (accommodation, food, books, etc).

Universities in Britain take pleasure in total academic freedom, picking their own staff and deciding which students to confess, what and how to teach, and which degrees to award (first degrees are called Bachelor degrees). They are primarily government-funded, except for the totally independent University of Buckingham.

There is no automated admission to university, as there are only a minimal number of places (around 100,000) readily available each year. Prospects are accepted on the basis of their A-level outcomes. Essentially all degree courses are full-time and most last 3 years (medical and veterinary courses last five or 6 years).

Students who get their Bachelor degree (graduates) can apply to take a further degree course, normally involving a mix of examination courses and research study. There are 2 various kinds of post-graduate courses-- the master's degree (MA or MSc), which takes a couple of years, and the greater degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), which takes 2 or three years.

Questions

1. What is a choice of post-school education in Britain?
2. What do all students on full-time courses receive?
3. How are first degrees called?
4. Is there any automatic admission to university?
5. What are two different types of post-graduate courses?

6. Прочитайте текст.

а) Из текста удалено пять предложений. Заполните пропуски (1-5) предложениями (А-Е) после текста.

There are more than 1.5 million university students in full-time in the UK, studying at more than 100 universities across the country.

Students usually need three or four good grades A-level to get a place at university. For most courses, students apply to January last year of their studies. 1 _____

Most degree courses are three long years, but during four years are increasingly popular with spending a year abroad or in industry.

Most of the British university campuses were built in the 1960s and 70. Traditionally, universities have increased in the city centers. 2 _____

On campus social life university students mainly center around the student union. Wednesday afternoons are usually reserved for sports in universities in the UK, with inter-university league matches going on throughout the country in a wide range of sports.

3 _____ large lecture halls can accommodate up to 300 students. Students can also attend conferences and smaller seminars where participation more students is encouraged.

Students rely increasingly on online learning as part of their university education these days. 4 _____

Most British students attending a university far enough away from their hometown. In universities campus year, the most first students live on site in residences. Home owned by the university. Students generally have their own room with Internet access. 5 _____

In the UK, the university is often considered as a stepping stone to adulthood and is considered as the experience of life as it is about to get a degree.

A) The new universities were built outside the cities.

B) They have to share a bathroom and kitchen with several other students.

C) University teaching methods vary from course to course.

D) They don't find out if they have got a place until the exam results are published in August.

E) Universities are adapting their study facilities to help students with these needs.

б) Являются ли данные утверждения верными или нет. Если утверждение не верно, дайте правильный ответ.

1. There are over 1.5 million full-time university students in the United Kingdom.
2. There are about 100 universities in the UK.
3. Students need two or three good A-level results for most degree courses in the UK.
4. Students study at British universities for three or four years.
5. All UK students work abroad or in industry for a year.
6. Most UK students go to a university near their family home.

с) Сопоставьте начало предложения с концовкой.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. I'm applying for | a) course starts in September. |
| 2. He needs good A-level | b) seminar on Thursday. |
| 3. My degree | c) grades. |
| 4. There are excellent study | d) online. |
| 5. She studied at a campus | e) a place at university |
| 6. More students are choosing to study | f) facilities. |
| 7. Six students can attend the | g) university in the USA. |

7. Прочитайте текст и сопоставьте заголовки (A-F) с отрывками (1-6).

- A** The first students
- B** Staying at the universities
- C** No married teachers
- D** An exciting competition
- E** Women students
- F** Ancient universities

1 _____

The towns of Oxford and Cambridge have some of the finest buildings in Britain. They are famous for their universities, the oldest in England. All the students live and study in colleges. Cambridge has 31 colleges and Oxford has 39. Oxford's first college started in 1249. Cambridge's first college opened in 1281.

2 _____

Before the 12th century, people who wanted a good education went to the Sorbonne in Paris. Then, in 1167, all English students in Paris moved to Oxford. Some people say King Henry II told them to move. Others say the French threw out!

The students went to study in Oxford monasteries and that was the beginning of Oxford University.

3 _____

The Church was very important in Oxford and Cambridge for many years. For example, until the 19th century the university teachers were almost like priests and they couldn't marry.

4 _____

Women started studying later than men. The first women's college at Cambridge opened in 1869 and at Oxford in 1878. Today, three Cambridge colleges and one Oxford college are for women only. Men and women study together in the others.

5 _____

Every year the universities compete in a rowing race over 7 kilometres of the Thames. The first race was in 1829 and it became a yearly race in 1839. All the students really want their university to win!

6 _____

People can stay in rooms at Oxford and Cambridge when the students are on holiday. Some rooms are modern but the older rooms are more interesting (and more uncomfortable). They often have low ceilings, small windows and a view of the square in the middle of the college. Imagine sleeping in the same room as an ex-Prime Minister or eating at the same table as Lawrence of Arabia!

8. Прочитайте текст, переведите.

Higher education in the USA

There have to do with 3,000 institution of higher learning, both private and public, in the United States. They are all independent, offering their own option of studies, setting their own admission requirements and choosing which students satisfy those standards. The higher the eminence of the university, the higher the credits and grades required.

The terms 'college' and 'university' are frequently used interchangeably, as 'college' is utilized to describe all undergraduate education and the four-year undergraduate program, leading to a bachelor's degree, can be followed at either college or university. Universities tend to be larger than colleges and likewise have graduate schools where trainees can receive post-graduate education. Advanced or graduate university degrees include law and medication.

These credits are frequently transferable, so trainees who have not done well in high school can choose a junior college (or community college), which provides a two-year 'transfer' programme, preparing students for degree-granting organizations. Community colleges likewise provide two-year courses of a trade nature, leading to technical and semi-professional occupations, such as journalism.

junior college – колледж с двухгодичным неполным курсом обучения

9. Прочитайте текст.

Harvard University

Harvard University, oldest organization of higher learning in the United States (founded 1636) and one of the nation's most distinguished. It is among the Ivy League schools. The primary university campus lies along the Charles River in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a few miles west of downtown Boston. Harvard's total registration has to do with 20,000.

Harvard's history began when a college was established at New Towne, which was later on relabelled Cambridge for the English university of some of the leading colonists. Classes started in the summertime of 1638 with one master in a single frame house and a "college lawn." Harvard was named for a Puritan minister, John Harvard, who delegated the college his books and half of his estate.

At its beginning Harvard was under church sponsorship, although it was not officially affiliated with any religious body. Throughout its very first 2 centuries the college was gradually liberated, initially from clerical and later from political control, up until in 1865 the university alumni started electing members of the governing board. Throughout his long tenure as Harvard's president (1869-- 1909), Charles W. Eliot made Harvard into an institution with nationwide impact.

The alumni and professors of Harvard have actually been closely connected with numerous locations of American intellectual and political development. By the end of the 20th century, Harvard had actually informed 6 U.S. presidents-- John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Rutherford B. Hayes, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy-- and a number of justices, cabinet officers, and congressional leaders. Literary figures amongst Harvard graduates consist of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry David Thoreau, James Russell Lowell, Henry James, Henry Adams, T.S. Eliot, John Dos Passos, E.E. Cummings, Walter Lippmann, and Norman Mailer. Other noteworthy intellectual figures who finished from or taught at Harvard consist of the historians Francis Parkman, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Samuel Eliot Morison; the astronomer Benjamin Peirce; the chemist Wolcott

Gibbs; and the naturalist Louis Agassiz. William James introduced the experimental research study of psychology into the United States at Harvard in the 1870s.

Harvard's undergraduate school, Harvard College, includes about one-third of the total trainee body. The core of the university's teaching staff includes the faculty of arts and sciences, which includes the graduate faculty of arts and sciences. The university has graduate or expert schools of medication, law, organisation, divinity, education, government, dental medicine, style, and public health. The schools of law, medication, and service are especially prominent. Among the innovative research organizations associated with Harvard are the Museum of Comparative Zoology (founded in 1859 by Agassiz), the Gray Herbarium, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, the Arnold Arboretum, and the Fogg Art Museum. Likewise related to the university are a huge observatory in Harvard, Massachusetts; the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection in Washington, D.C., a centre for Byzantine and pre-Columbian studies; and the Harvard-Yenching Institute in Cambridge for research on East and Southeast Asia. The Harvard University Library is one of the biggest and essential university libraries in the world.

Radcliffe College, one of the Seven Sisters schools, progressed from casual instruction offered to individual females or small groups of females by Harvard University faculty in the 1870s. In 1879 a faculty group called the Harvard Annex made a full course of study available to females, regardless of resistance to coeducation from the university's administration. Following not successful efforts to have females admitted directly to degree programs at Harvard, the Annex, which had incorporated as the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, chartered Radcliffe College in 1894. The college was named for the colonial benefactor Ann Radcliffe, who developed the first scholarship fund at Harvard in 1643.

Until the 1960s Radcliffe operated as a coordinate college, drawing the majority of its instructors and other resources from Harvard. Radcliffe graduates, nevertheless, were not approved Harvard degrees until 1963. Diplomas from that time on were signed by the presidents of both Harvard and Radcliffe. Ladies undergraduates enrolled at Radcliffe were technically also enrolled at Harvard College, and guideline was coeducational.

Although its 1977 arrangement with Harvard University required the integration of select functions, Radcliffe College kept a different corporate identity for its home and endowments and continued to offer complementary instructional and extracurricular programs for both undergraduate and graduate students, including profession programs, a publishing course, and graduate-level workshops and seminars in ladies's research studies.

In 1999 Radcliffe and Harvard officially combined, and a brand-new school, the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University, was established. The insti-

tute concentrates on Radcliffe's former disciplines and programs and likewise offers such new ones as nondegree curricula and the study of females, gender, and society.

а) Найдите следующие слова в тексте.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Престиж | 16. Интеллектуальное и политическое развитие |
| 2. Высшее образование | 17. Обучать, давать образование |
| 3. Лига Плюща | 18. Судья |
| 4. Кампус, территория университета | 19. Лидер конгресса |
| 5. Деловой центр города | 20. Выдающийся |
| 6. Зачисление, количество принятых студентов | 21. Ввести, представить |
| 7. Основывать | 22. Историк |
| 8. Переименовать | 23. Астроном |
| 9. Оставлять, завещать | 24. Химик |
| 10. Имение, состояние | 25. Натуралист |
| 11. Политический контроль | 26. Психология |
| 12. Выпускники | 27. Преподавательский состав |
| 13. Правление | 28. Степень |
| 14. Пребывание в должности | 29. Семинар |
| 15. Факультет | |

б) Сопоставьте даты и числа с событиями.

a) 20000	1. The foundation of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.
b) 1638	2. A course of study for women became available.
c) 1869-1909	3. Total enrollment.
d) 1859	4. The first scholarship fund at Harvard was established.
e) 1879	5. The tenure of Charles W. Elliot as Harvard's president.
f) 1636	6. The agreement of Harvard.
g) 1643	7. The beginning of classes in Harvard.
h) 1977	8. The foundation of Harvard.

с) Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

- How was Harvard renamed first?
- Where were the first classes held?
- What did John Harvard leave to the college?
- What sponsored Harvard?
- How many US presidents did Harvard graduated by the 20th century? Who are they?
- What are the faculties in Harvard?
- What are the institutions affiliated with Harvard?
- How is Radcliff called now after merging with Harvard?

10. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Учебный год длится с 1-го сентября по 30-е июня. 2. Со вторника до субботы я занят. 3. Собрание состоится в 3 часа. 4. Наш институт готовит специалистов для различных отраслей промышленности и культуры. 5. Я собираюсь сдавать экзамены досрочно. 6. Я хочу навестить своих родителей, которые живут в деревне. 7. Я надеюсь успешно сдать экзамены. 8. Я окончу институт через 5 лет и буду работать инженером на заводе. 9. В нашей стране молодежь имеет все возможности учиться. 10. В нашей стране большой выбор учреждений, где можно получить высшее образование. 11. У нас есть все возможности проводить научно-исследовательскую работу. 12. Наш институт сочетает теоретическое обучение с практической работой и производственной практикой. 13. Я должен сдать свой курсовой проект в субботу. 14. Если мне разрешат, я буду сдавать этот экзамен досрочно. 15. Работая над нашими проектами, мы проводим (приходится проводить) много времени в мастерских. 16. Я выполню эту работу на следующей неделе. 17. В прошлом месяце мы провели первый научный эксперимент.

11. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Bunin Yelets State University

I study at I.A. Bunin Yelets State University. It is the oldest higher educational institution and the single classical university in the region.

We can trace the roots of Yelets higher education in the gymnasiums for girls and for boys opened in the 1870s. Now the former building of Girls Gymnasium is Building 1 of Yelets University. After the Revolution, in 1919 the young Soviet state established special institutions of general education known as “rabfacs” (“workers’ faculties”). They trained young people and adults for entering institutes and universities. Yelets working faculty was opened in March of 1921 and existed until 1939 when Yelets Teacher’s Institute was founded on the base of the rabfac and the normal school. After the Great Patriotic War the shortage of pedagogical personnel in the country was acute. That is why all the faculties arranged correspondence courses. In 1953 the teacher’s institute was reorganized into the pedagogical one. In 2000 Yelets State Pedagogical Institute got the status of a classical university and was named after our great fellow citizen, a Nobel Prize winner in Literature Ivan Alexeyevich Bunin.

Nowadays the University of Yelets is comprised of seven Institutes, the Centre of Secondary Professional Education and dozens of departments. It includes educational buildings in different parts of the city, a number of refectories, students’ halls of residence, a research and information library complex, an up-to-date assembly hall for 900 people, a sanatorium-preventorium, a fitness centre, and a medical room. Several thousands of students study here: future bachelors, masters and postgraduates. More-

over, dissertation councils in a number of specialties function where Candidate's and Doctor's theses are defended.

The university trains and retrain qualified personnel for high tech sectors of economy, social sphere and management, provides fundamental and applied research, realizes innovative products. Besides, it acts as a key element of interaction and cooperation of university, academic, sectoral science with big industrial plants in the territory of the Lipetsk Region.

One of the priority directions of work for ESU is the development of international activity in research and educational spheres like academic exchanges for students and teachers. The university cooperates with representatives from China, the USA, Germany, Iraq, Kenya, Bulgaria, the CIS countries and Baltic states.

The unique historical area, the homeland of many outstanding fellow citizens determines one more important mission for the higher educational institution – preservation of cultural heritage for present and future generations. Today the university is not only an educational centre but also a social and cultural one for the city and the region on the whole.

Questions

1. When did gymnasiums in Yelets appear?
2. What was the purpose of the workers' faculty?
3. How was Teachers' Institute reorganized?
4. Why were correspondence courses arranged after the Great Patriotic War?
5. What name did Yelets Pedagogical Institute get in 2000 and why?
6. What is the structure of the modern University of Yelets?
7. What can you say about the resource base of Yelets University?
8. Is it attractive for conducting research? Why?
9. How many students study at the university now?
10. What is the role of our university in professional education of the Lipetsk Region?
11. What is being done by the university in the sphere of international cooperation?
12. Why can ESU be called not only an educational platform but also a research and cultural centre of the city and the region?

12. Составьте текст про свою учебу в университете по образцу.

I study at the Institute of (Philology, Law and Economics) of Bunin Yelets State University. It is the oldest higher educational institution and the single classical university in the region. I am a second year student. My studies will last four years.

The academic year begins on the 1st of September and ends in June. The academic year has two terms: the autumn term and the spring term. The autumn term begins in September and ends in January. The spring term begins in February and ends as a rule in June. Each term ends with examinations which take place in January and in June. During the academic year students work hard. As a rule they are very busy and have a lot of work to do.

We have two holidays a year: winter holidays and summer holidays. The summer holidays are long. They last two months. The winter holidays are short. They last only two weeks. We go to the University five days a week. Classes at our University begin at 8.30 in the morning. We usually have three or four classes a day.

We study a lot of subjects such as _____. All students learn a foreign language – English, German or French. We learn English. We have one English class a week. As for me, I try to attend all the lectures and seminars. That is all I wanted to say about my studies at the University.

Тема 8. Будущая профессия. (My future profession)

1. Переведите английские слова на русский язык.

Средства массовой информации

News, soap opera, documentary, talk show, magazine, newspaper, reporter, interview, journalist, advertisement, headline, news reports, the editorial, horoscope, crossword, scandal, letter page, popular newspaper/tabloid, quality newspaper, journal, caption.

2. Сопоставьте слова с их определением.

Newspaper Magazine Scoop Tabloid Broadsheet Journal

1. _____ - a periodical publication containing articles and illustrations, often on a particular subject. They are generally financed by advertising.
2. _____ - a newspaper having pages half the size of those of the average broadsheet, typically popular in style and dominated by sensational stories.
3. _____ - a newspaper or magazine that deals with a particular subject or professional activity. It also can be a daily record of news and events of a personal nature; a diary.
4. _____ - a printed publication (usually issued daily or weekly) containing news, articles, advertisements, and correspondence.
5. _____ - a newspaper with a large format, regarded as more serious and less sensationalist than tabloids
6. _____ - a piece of news published by a newspaper or broadcast by a television or radio station in its rivals, exclusive story.

3. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски, образовав правильную форму слов, данных справа.

Americans' trust and confidence in the mass media "to report the news (0)_____, accurately and fairly" has dropped to its lowest level in Gallup polling history, with 32% saying they have a great deal or fair amount of trust in the media. This is down eight percentage points from last year. Gallup began asking this question in 1972, and on	(0) FULL
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<p>a (1)_____basis since 1997. Over the history of the entire trend, Americans' trust and confidence hit its highest point in 1976, at 72%, in the wake of widely lauded examples of investigative journalism regarding Vietnam and the Watergate scandal. After (2)_____ in the low to mid-50s through the late 1990s and into the early years of the new century, Americans' trust in the media has fallen slowly and steadily. It has consistently been below a majority level since 2007.</p> <p>While it is clear Americans' trust in the media has been (3)_____/_____ over time, the election campaign may be the reason that it has fallen so sharply this year. With many Republican leaders and conservative pundits saying Hillary Clinton has received overly positive media attention, while Donald Trump has been receiving (4)_____ or negative attention, this may be the prime reason their relatively low trust in the media has evaporated even more. It is also possible that Republicans think less of the media as a result of Trump's sharp (5)_____ of the press. Republicans who say they have trust in the media has plummeted to 14% from 32% a year ago. This is easily the lowest confidence among Republicans in 20 years.</p> <p>Democrats' and independents' trust in the media has declined only marginally, with 51% of Democrats (compared with 55% last year) and 30% of independents (versus 33% last year) expressing trust. Over the past 20 years, Democrats have generally (6)_____ more trust than Republicans in the media, although in 2000, the two parties were most closely aligned, with 53% of Democrats and 47% of Republicans professing trust.</p> <p>In 2001, younger Americans (55%) were more (7)_____ than older Americans (50%) to express trust and confidence in mass media. This gap emerged again in 2005 when 53% of 18- to 49-year-olds had trust and 45% of those 50 and older expressed the same sentiment. Yet in the past decade, older Americans have mostly had more confidence than younger Americans, and this year, the gap between these age groups is 12 points. And 2016 marks the first time that confidence among older Americans has dropped below 40% in polling since 2001.</p> <p>The divisive presidential election this year may be (8)_____ Americans' trust and confidence in the</p>	<p>(1) YEAR</p> <p>(2) STAY</p> <p>(3) EROSION</p> <p>(4) FAIR</p> <p>(5) CRITICIZE</p> <p>(6) EXPRESS</p> <p>(7) LIKE</p> <p>(8) CORROSION</p>
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media, particularly among Republicans who may believe the "mainstream media" are too hyperfocused on every controversial statement or policy proposal from Trump while (9)_____ far less attention to controversies surrounding the Clinton campaign. However, the slide in media trust has been happening for the past decade. Before 2004, it was common for a majority of Americans to profess at least some trust in the mass media, but since then, less than half of Americans feel that way. Now, only about a third of the U.S. has any trust in the Fourth Estate, a stunning (10)_____ for an institution designed to inform the public.	(9) DEVOTION
With the explosion of the mass media in recent years, especially the prevalence of blogs, vlogs and social media, perhaps Americans decry lower standards for journalism. When opinion-driven writing becomes something like the (11)_____, Americans may be wary of placing trust on the work of media institutions that have less rigorous reporting criteria than in the past. On the other hand, as blogs and social media "mature," they may improve in the American public's eyes. This could, in turn, (12)_____ Americans' trust and confidence in the mass media as a whole.	(10) DEVELOP (11) NORMAL (12) ELEVATION

4. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

Mass Media

The mass media play an important part in our lives. Newspapers, radio and especially TELEVISION notify us of what is going on in this world and give us fantastic possibilities for education and home entertainment. They also influence the method we see the world and shape our views.

Naturally, not all papers and TV programs report the events objectively, but serious reporters and TV reporters try to be fair and provide us with dependable info.

It holds true that the world today has lots of dramatic occasions and most news seems to be bad news. But people aren't thinking about common occasions. That is why there are a lot of programs and articles about natural catastrophes, airplane crashes, wars, murders and break-ins. Great news doesn't typically make headings. Problem does.

Some individuals say that reporters are offered too much liberty. They typically invade people's private lives. They follow stars and print marvelous stories about them

which are untrue or half-true. They take pictures of them in their most intimate minutes. The question is— should this be enabled?

The main source of news for millions of people is television. People like TV news due to the fact that they can see whatever with their own eyes. And that's an essential advantage. Seeing, as we understand, is believing. Besides, it's much more difficult for political leaders to lie in front of the cameras than on the pages of newspapers.

Still, many people choose the radio. It's excellent to listen to in the vehicle, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house.

Newspapers don't react to occasions as rapidly as TV, but they typically offer us with additional information, remark and background details.

The Internet has actually just recently become another important source of information. Its primary advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things take place in real life and you don't need to wait for news time on TV.

Questions

1. Do the media play a vital part in your life?
2. Do you believe that the media affect our life?
3. Numerous individuals get a lot of their news from TV. What about you?
4. Do you check out papers?
5. When do you typically pay attention to the radio?
6. Do you agree that the majority of news we receive from the media misbehaves news?
7. Do you think it would certainly be nice if all information printed in newspapers as well as shown on TV was excellent information?
8. Do you assume that journalists are provided way too much freedom?
9. If individuals have passed away in a plane accident, should their bodies be shown on TELEVISION?
10. Just how do paparazzi make their living?
11. Are you interested in politics? Do not you believe that some politicians utilize the media to influence their voters избиратели)?
12. What is the main benefit of the Internet?

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

TV or Not TV

Whether we realise it or not, TELEVISION plays a really fundamental part in our lives.

It's the main source of details and a cheap type of entertainment for countless people.

It's the window on the world which gives us an opportunity to "take a trip" all over the world, to "satisfy" different individuals and learn about their custom-mades and traditions.

It has the power to educate and expand our minds. It helps us to unwind after a hard day's work and escape from reality.

There's constantly an excellent range of programs on TELEVISION: news and sports programs, talk shows and TELEVISION video games, documentaries and feature films, performances and theatre performances ...

Of course, not all programs are good. But many are made in good taste and with terrific expert skill.

Some individuals argue that television is an awful wild-goose chase. It makes us lazier. We stay at home instead of heading out. We read less. We believe less. We even talk less.

It's true that some TV addicts invest hours in front of the "box" viewing whatever's on— from second-rate Mexican daytime drama to silly commercials.

The trick is to discover to control television and use it smartly. The ideal is to turn on the TV-set just when there's an actually interesting programme.

Violence on TELEVISION is another issue that stresses individuals. As George Mikes once said, TV teaches us "how to kill, to rob, to shoot and to toxin."

However the same can be stated about video game and numerous films and books. And if you do not like a certain program, why watch it?

Questions

1. How much time do you spend watching TV?
2. What kind of programmes do you like best?
3. Which is your favourite channel?
4. The average teenager in Russia spends about twenty hours a week watching TV. What about you?
5. Why is TV often called "the window on the world"?
6. Do you think that TV is capable of educating people?
7. Do you like commercials or not?
8. Do you think that there's too much violence on TV?
9. Do you believe that violence on TV may turn people into criminals?

10. Some people say that television kills conversation. Do you agree?
11. Do you use TV intelligently?

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

The British Press

Most likely in no other nation are there such excellent distinctions in between the different nationwide daily newspapers – in the type of news they report and the method they report it.

On the one hand, there are the "quality" papers: *The Times*, *The Independent*, *The Guardian*, *the Financial Times* and *The Daily Telegraph*. These concern themselves, as far as possible, with factual reports of significant nationwide and worldwide events, with the world of politics and company and with the arts and sport.

On the other hand, there are the "populars" and "tabloids," so-called because of their smaller size. The tabloids – the most widely read of which are *The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Express*, *the Daily Mirror*, *The Sun* and *The Daily Star* – focus on more emotive reporting of stories typically featuring sex, violence, the Royal Family, film and pop stars, and sport. It's typically stated that the popular press intends to captivate its readers rather than inform them.

The tabloid press is a lot more popular than the quality press. In some nations, newspapers are owned by federal government or by political celebrations. This is not the case in Britain. Papers here are mostly owned by individuals or by publishing business, and the editors of the papers are normally enabled thoughtful freedom of expression. This is not to state that newspapers lack political bias. Papers like *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Daily Express* and *The Sun*, for instance, typically reflect Conservative viewpoints in their remark and reporting, while the *Daily Mirror* and *The Guardian* have a more left-wing predisposition.

In addition to the 12 nationwide daily newspapers there are nine national papers which are released on Sundays. Most of the "Sundays" include more reading matter than daily papers, and several of them also include "colour supplements" – separate colour magazines which include photographically illustrated feature articles. Reading a Sunday paper, like having a big Sunday lunch, is a crucial custom in lots of British households.

Besides, nearly every location in Britain has several local newspapers. The British are one of the biggest newspaper-reading countries on the planet.

Questions

1. What "quality" newspapers do you know?
2. What do they concern themselves with?
3. What does a "tabloid" mean?
4. What "popular" newspapers do you know?
5. It's frequently said that the objective of the popular press is to amuse its readers rather than inform them. What sort of materials do these papers focus on?
6. Are "quality" newspapers more popular than "tabloids"?
7. In some countries, papers are owned by federal government or by political parties. What about Britain?
8. What's the distinction between daily papers and "Sundays"?
9. What does a "colour supplement" imply?
10. Are the British among the biggest newspaper-reading countries worldwide?

Экономика

1. Сопоставьте слова с их определениями.

1. Capitalism	a. economic system in which private citizens own and use the factors of production in order to generate profits
2. Consumer Price Index	b. statistic that measures overall changes in price or inflation over time
3. Consumer Sovereignty	c. the concept that the consumer is the ruler of the market
4. Demand	d. desire, ability, and willingness to buy a product
5. Depression	e. a state of the economy with large numbers of unemployment, supply shortages, and excess capacity in manufacturing plants
6. Deregulation	f. relaxation of government regulation on industry
7. Elasticity	g. a measure of responsiveness that tells us how a dependent variable such as quantity responds to an
8. Federal Reserve System	
9. Gross Domestic Product	
10. Inflation	
11. Liquidity	
12. Marginal Utility	
13. Minimum wage	

14. Money	independent variable such as price
15. Scarcity	h. privately owned, publicly controlled, central bank of the United States
16. Standard of living	i. the dollar amount of all final goods and services produced within a country's borders in a year
17. Supply	j. a rise in the general level of prices
18. Tariff	k. ability to convert an asset into cash quickly
19. Trade-off	l. the extra usefulness gained from consuming one more unit of a product
20. Unemployed	m. the lowest legal wage that can be paid to most workers
	n. any substance that serves as a medium of exchange, a measure of value, and a store of value
	o. the condition that results from limited resources combined with unlimited wants
	p. the quality of life based on the possession of necessities and luxuries that make life easier
	q. the amount of a product that would be offered for sale at all possible prices that could prevail in the market
	r. a tax on an imported product
	s. alternatives that must be given up

	<p>when one is chosen over another</p> <p>t. people available for work who made a specific effort to find a job during the past month and who, during the most recent survey week, worked less than one hour for pay</p>
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2. Прочитайте предложения. Сопоставьте слова, выделенные жирным шрифтом в предложениях, с их определениями в таблице.

1. Many farmers *are facing real economic **hardship*** after the drought killed all their crops.

2. There's no money to help ***impoverished** communities* build basic facilities like schools and medical centres.

3. In ***affluent** suburbs* like this one, house prices are extremely high.

4. There's a direct relationship between a good education system and the ***economic prosperity*** of a country.

5. Even though I got a pay rise last year, I still *find it difficult to **make ends meet***.

6. My grandparents used to be *relatively **well off***, but they lost all their money in bad investments.

7. He lives with his parents and pays no bills, so he has a lot of ***disposable income***.

8. In the most ***deprived** areas* of the city, unemployment stands at around 50% and social problems are rife.

9. We can't go on using our credit cards all the time. We have to *learn to **live within our means***.

10. They lost everything they had in the flood and were *left **destitute***.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Какое существительное имеет противоположное значение слову **hardship**?

2. Сравните прилагательные **impoverished, deprived, and destitute**. Какое из них несет больший негативный оттенок?

3. Сравните слова **affluent** и **well off**. Какое из них мы будем использовать с большей степенью вероятности?

4. Сравните выражения **make ends meet** и **live without our means**. Какое выражение предполагает под собой больше борьбы?

5. Какое из этих выражений имеет сходное значение с выражением **disposable income**?

- a. living expense b. spending money

Юриспруденция

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

1. Найдите английским словам русские эквиваленты.

independent	благородный
educational establishment	долги
to offer	способность, навык
choice	продолжить своё образование
to develop one's knowledge	иметь дело с исследовательской работой
speciality	продолжаться, длиться
useful	окончить (колледж, институт и т.п.)
a qualified lawyer	выбор
to follow	последовать
advice	предлагать
in the field of justice	развод
a successful career	успешная карьера
matter	полезный
wealth	общество
noble	предотвратить
to be in great demand	пользоваться большим спросом
the law-governed state	расширять свои знания
society	правовые (юридические) документы
to prepare	совет
legal documents	наказать за преступление
to make a will	хорошо воспитанный
defence	составить завещание
divorce	правовое государство
debts	защищать права
to punish for crimes	богатство
to prevent	защита
to protect rights	независимый
to deal with research work	подготовить
course of training	образовательное учреждение

	to last	специальность
	ability	ответственный
	responsible	в области юриспруденции
	well-mannered	дело, вопрос
	to graduate from	курс обучения
	to continue one's education	квалифицированный юрист (адвокат)

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My Future Profession

Finishing school is the beginning of an independent life for millions of school graduates in our country. Many roads are open before them. Many institutions in our city offers young people a wide selection of faculties and departments where they can develop their knowledge and talents. Although it is difficult to choose a profession of more than 2000 of the world I made my choice a long time.

I think all good profession and the main thing is to do something useful. As for me, I want to be a lawyer. Decide what I want to devote myself to my follow my dad's advice. He worked in the field of justice and making a successful career. He supposes the right choice trading one's future is a matter of prestige and wealth. No attorney is undoubtedly one of the most noble professions, the most important and most paid in the modern world. Lawyers are very interested in the law-governed state that we are creating now. Lawyer solve many problems in our society. They handle all the daily work to prepare legal documents to buy and sell a home, making a will, they are preparing the defense of their clients if they got into trouble with the police and the courts to argue their case. They represent their clients in court when the case is one of a divorce or recover some of the debt. The task of the lawyer is not only to punish people for crimes, but they do their best to prevent crime. The lawyers protect the rights and legal interests of citizens and the entire organization. They are heavily involved in politics, economics, administration and other fields and their number is increasing rapidly. One must learn for a long time, passing a large number of tests and have enough practice to become a qualified specialist and to start his own business.

Now I am a second year student of full-time department of Bunin Yelets State University and my specialty is the Law and the Social Welfare Organization. I learned with interest and pleasure. We have a qualified teaching staff. The training course lasts for 4 years and professionally oriented. My favorite subjects are Informatics, English and of course subjects concerned with my future profession. As an advanced student I took part in the work of scientific research, intellectual, sports and creative competitions to gain in-depth knowledge and develop my skills. I think I have all the qualities needed to get a good coating. I am honest, responsible, polite, kind and attentive to people.

3. Просмотрите текст. Сопоставьте слова под цифрами (1-14) со словами под буквами (а-п) как они используются в тексте.

1) to protect the rights	a) other spheres
2) concerned with	b) for crimes
3) the noblest and	c) needed qualities
4) to be engaged in	d) court cases
5) to prevent	e) a will
6) to have all	f) one's future profession
7) to represent the client	g) the client's defence
8) to make	h) the field of justice
9) to punish	i) rapidly
10) to argue one's	j) and legal interests
11) to prepare	k) crimes
12) to continue	l) in a court
13) to work in	m) best-paid profession
14) to increase	n) one's education

4. Найдите английские эквиваленты слов и словосочетаний в тексте.

1. общество, 2. предотвращать преступления, 3. продолжить образование, 4. быть очень востребованным, 5. сделать успешную карьеру, 6. стать квалифицированным специалистом, 7. выбрать специальность, 8. составить завещание, 9. приносить пользу, 10. создавать правовое государство, 11. защищать права и интересы, 12. дело престижа и финансового благополучия, 13. независимая жизнь, 14. подготовить юридические документы, 15. внимательный к людям, 16. последовать совету.

5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. Where can young people of our city develop their knowledge and talents?
2. What is the main purpose of every profession?
3. Why did you decide to become a lawyer?
4. Why is it so important to make the right choice of one's future profession?
5. How can you characterize the profession of the lawyer? Why do you find it so attractive for yourself?
6. What are the main functions of lawyers?
7. What spheres are lawyers widely engaged in?
8. Is it difficult to make a successful career in the field of justice?
9. Where do you study?
10. How is your speciality called?
11. What subjects do you like? Do you enjoy your studies?
12. What qualities should a lawyer have to your opinion?

Тема 9. Известные люди избранного направления профессиональной деятельности.

(Outstanding people of chosen field of study)

Экономика

Adam Smith

Adam Smith was a terrific researcher who made remarkable contributions in economics.

He was born in 1723 in Kirkcaldy, a small fishing town near Edinburgh, Scotland. His dad was a customs officer. He passed away prior to his kid was born.

At the age of 28 Adam Smith was appointed as a Professor of Logics at the University of Glasgow. Later he worked as a tutor to a rich Scottish duke. Then he received a grant of £300 a year. It was an extremely huge amount, 10 times the typical income at that time.

With the financial security of his grant, Smith committed 10 years to writing his work which founded economic science. Its complete title was *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. It was released with excellent success in 1776.

Adam Smith made economics a science. This Scottish economist is frequently considered as the creator of political economy too.

N.D. Kondratiev

Kondratiev, Nikolay Dmitrievich (1892–1938) - Soviet economist, creator of the concept of long waves of business conditions (“Kondratieff’s cycles”).

N.D. Kondratiev was born in a family of a peasant in the village of Galuevskaya, Kostroma province. As a student at church-teacher seminary, he joined the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1905. He was expelled from seminary for his revolutionary activities; he spent several months in prison. In 1911, having passed exams for the matriculation certificate as an external student, he entered the Economics Department of the Law Faculty of St. Petersburg University. Among his teachers was M.I. Tugan-Baranovsky, who conveyed to his student interest in the problems of economic development. During his studies, Kondratiev continued to participate in the revolutionary movement, in 1913 he was again arrested and spent a month in prison. After graduating from the university in 1915, he remained at the university at the department of political economy to prepare for the professorship.

In 1917 Kondratiev actively participated in political life - he worked as Kerensky's secretary for agricultural affairs, was a member of the last Provisional Government as deputy minister of food. After the Bolsheviks came to power, at first he sought to fight them, but then he began to cooperate with the new authorities, believing that an honest and qualified economist could serve his country under any regime. In 1919, Kondratiev left the Socialist Revolutionary Party, completely abandoned politics and concentrated on purely scientific activity.

In 1920, Professor Kondratiev became director of the Moscow Institute of Economics at the People's Commissariat of Finance. At the same time, he taught at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, and also worked at the People's Commissariat of Agriculture as head of the department of economics and agricultural planning. The years of the NEP saw the heyday of his scientific activity. In 1925, Kondratiev published the work *Big cycles of market conditions*, which immediately sparked debate, first in the USSR and then abroad.

The works of the Market Institute headed by him quickly gained worldwide fame. He was elected a member of many foreign economic and statistical societies, he was personally acquainted or corresponded with the largest economists of his time - W. Mitchell, A.S. Kuznets, I. Fisher, J.M. Keynes.

In 1920 and 1922, Kondratiev was twice arrested on political charges. With the completion of the NEP, the "peaceful coexistence" of non-Marxist economists with the Soviet regime also ended. In 1928, "Kondratievshchina" was declared the ideology of the restoration of capitalism. In 1929, Kondratiev was fired from the Institute of Market Studies, and in 1930 was arrested, declaring him the head of the non-existent underground "Peasant Labor Party." In 1931 he was sentenced to 8 years in prison; he wrote his last scientific works in the Butyrka prison and the Suzdal political prison. In 1938, when his term of imprisonment was ending, a new trial was organized over a seriously ill scientist, ending with a death sentence. Only in 1987 he was posthumously rehabilitated.

He is known in world economic science, first of all, as the author of the concept of "long waves", in which he developed the idea of the multiplicity of economic cycles.

In the market economy, Kondratiev believed, in addition to the well-known medium-term cycles (8–12 years), there are also long-term cycles (50–55 years) - "big waves of conjuncture". He processed statistical materials (price dynamics, loan interest, salary, foreign trade indicators, production volumes of the main types of industrial products) for the 1780–1920s for such countries as England, France, Germany, the USA, and also for the whole world *au pair*. For the analyzed period of time, Kondratiev identified two complete large cycles (from the 1780s to the 1840s and from the 1850s to the 1890s) and the beginning of the third (from the 1900s). Since each cycle

consisted of phases of ups and downs, he was able to essentially predict the Great Depression of 1929-1933 a few years before it began.

The concept of “long waves” became especially popular in the second half of the 20th century, when economists began to pay special attention to global and long-term trends in economic life. He studied half-century cycles in modern science called “Kondratieff”.

Kondratiev’s works on the problems of the Soviet economy are nowadays much less known than his studies on “long waves,” although their scientific significance is also very great.

According to Kondratiev, the state can and should influence the national economy through planning. Kondratiev should be considered the founder of the theory and practice of indicative (recommendatory) planning, introduced in the postwar decades at the insistence of Keynesians in almost all developed countries of the West.

Under his leadership, a long-term plan for the development of agriculture and forestry of the RSFSR for 1923-1928 (the “agricultural five-year plan of Kondratiev”) was developed, based on the principle of combining planned and market principles. Kondratiev believed that an effective agricultural sector is capable of ensuring the recovery of the entire economy, including industry. Therefore, the proposed concept of planning suggested a balanced and simultaneous rise in both the industrial and agricultural sectors.

Kondratiev criticized directive (command and command) planning, which was advocated not only by “Marxist-Orthodox” Soviet economists, but also by the party leadership. His critical forecasts came true: the first five-year plan became a robbery policy of agriculture for the sake of raising a heavy industry, but it was not possible to fully implement the originally planned plans. It was the criticism of directive planning that became the pretext for the political reprisal with Kondratiev.

Kondratiev is rightly considered the most prominent Russian economist of the Soviet period. By decision of UNESCO, 1992 was celebrated throughout the world as the year of his memory.

John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946)

John Maynard Keynes was born in 1883 and died in 1946, but his concepts and economic ideas have actually lived on, influencing a range of policies and ideologies throughout the past 100 years. While the 1970s saw criticism from Friedman and others cutting in on such policies, Keynes's work has actually been used given that the worldwide monetary crisis as the basis for the action by numerous international leaders, including George W. Bush and Barack Obama.

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Building on the idea of Hegel and others, Marx's review of commercialism influenced various political and economic motions, consisting of Bolshevism, Stalinism, Mao and his advocates, and social democracies. Without Marx and his work on socialism, we would likely not have actually seen the Cold War, the current Chinese state, or the trade union motions that drove forward workers' rights.

Milton Friedman (1912-2006)

Friedman's work focused on challenging "ignorant Keynesianism" and opposing federal government policy based on these theories. As an advisor to Ronald Reagan and his administration, he exceptionally contributed to policies based on complimentary market and very little interventionist principles, and the 1980s saw his views shown in federal government policy. Less controversially, his theories just recently played a crucial part in the Federal Reserve's action to the international monetary crisis - although Keynesian financial experts in fact relate to Friedman's totally free market approach as being responsible for the economic unrest.

Famous journalists

Robert Fisk

He is a British reporter and very popular author from Maidstone, Kent, who has been based in Beirut as the Middle East reporter for The Independent for over 20 years. He has received numerous awards, including the British Press Awards International Journalist of the Year (which he's been chosen 7 times in overall) and holds more British and worldwide journalism awards than any other foreign correspondent. He was among very couple of Western reporters who got to interview Al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden during the 1990s; and handled to do it three times. Known for his fearlessness in reporting and ability to access notoriously inaccessible figures and places, Fisk has extensively covered the Persian Gulf War, the war in Afghanistan and the Iraq War between 1990 and 2003.

Hu Shuli

Hu Shuli is a Chinese reporter who is presently the editor-in-chief of media group, Caixin Media in which she founded in 2009. Shuli had actually also been primary press reporter and worldwide editor of China Business Times before establishing Caijing, a company and finance publication which she was likewise editor-in-chief of for 11 years. Thought about one of the most reputable reporters in such a media-restrained country, she was listed as the 87th most powerful woman on the planet by Forbes in 2011– the exact same year she was listed among the Top 100 Influential People by Time publication. Understood for her vibrant expertise in the market and

her investigative deal with scams and corruption, she's currently a board member of the International Women's Media Foundation. She likewise rests on the Reuters Editorial Advisory Board as well as having a regional advisory role in the International Center for Journalists.

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