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ИНСТИТУТ ХОЛОДА И БИОТЕХНОЛОГИЙ



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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ И РЕЧЕВОЙ ЭТИКЕТ

Учебное пособие



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Учебное пособие состоит из трех частей и содержит необходимые для подготовки к интернет-экзамену тесты с ключами.

Пособие предназначено для подготовки бакалавров и магистрантов к тестированию в рамках компетентностного подхода ФЭПО по дидактическим единицам «Страноведение» и «Речевой этикет». Материалы пособия могут использоваться как при подготовке к тестированию с преподавателем, так и для самостоятельной работы.

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В 2009 году Университет стал победителем многоэтапного конкурса, в результате которого определены 12 ведущих университетов России, которым присвоена категория «Национальный исследовательский университет». Министерством образования и науки Российской Федерации была утверждена программа его развития на 2009–2018 годы. В 2011 году Университет получил наименование «Санкт-Петербургский национальный исследовательский университет информационных технологий, механики и оптики».

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для подготовки бакалавров и магистрантов неязыковых вузов всех направлений к тестированию, а также для тех, кто самостоятельно совершенствует навыки устной речи и хочет расширить свои знания по разделам «Речевой этикет» и «Страноведение». Оно будет полезно и тем, кто желает научиться пользоваться речевыми клише в повседневном общении с носителями языка для делового и других видов общения.

Цель пособия состоит в овладении речевыми штампами, навыками чтения и понимания текстов в соответствии с уровнем владения иностранным языком B1 по шкале Совета Европы.

Пособие построено на базе лексического материала объемом приблизительно в 2000 лексических единиц и рассчитано на самостоятельную работу студентов (СРС) в рамках программы обучения английскому языку в неязыковых вузах в объеме 100 часов.

Настоящее пособие является результатом анализа проводимого в течение шести лет Интернет-тестирования, выявившего недостаточную подготовку студентов по учебной программе средней школы в изучении английского языка и в навыках использования различных учебных пособий в курсе обучения английскому языку в неязыковом вузе. Заметные пробелы в знаниях наблюдаются в областях, связанных с речевым этикетом и страноведением.

Пособие содержит рекомендации по вопросам этикета речевого общения на разных уровнях (официальном и неофициальном). Оно состоит из трех частей, включая тестовые задания с ключами.

В первой части представлены текстовые материалы по Соединенному Королевству Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, США и другим странам, где английский является государственным языком. Материалы соответствуют дидактическим единицам Интернет-тестирования.

Во второй части дан обширный материал по речевым формулам – приветствие, представление, вступительная беседа малознакомых людей, разрешение, просьба, согласие, несогласие и т. д.

В третьей части приводятся пробные тесты по разделам первой и второй частей пособия с ключами.

Критерием освоения, каждой дидактической единицы дисциплины является 50 %-й объем правильно выполненных заданий одной дидактической единицы. Оценка освоения дидактической единицы проводится в бинарной шкале «освоена – не освоена».

Часть 1. СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



The word “Britain” derives from “Britannia”, the name given by the Romans to the area which is now England, Scotland and Wales. In 1603 one king came to rule England, Scotland and Wales, and the island became known as Great Britain. In 1801 Ireland officially came under British rule and England, Scotland and Wales and Ireland became known collectively as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1937 Southern Ireland was established as Eire, as independent sovereign state. And the United Kingdom became known as **the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**.

The flag of the UK (Union Jack) is made up of the flags of England (St. George’s upright red cross), Ireland (St. Patrick’s red diagonal cross) and Scotland (St. Andrew’s white diagonal cross). The Welsh, called the Welsh dragon, bears the red dragon on the white and green background. St. David is the patron saint of Wales.

Albion is a poetic name for Britain coming from the ancient name of Britain given by the Romans who associated the term with “albus” (white), and identified it with the Dover chalk cliffs.

What once used to be the British Empire is now known the Commonwealth. The term is used to describe the relations between Great Britain and its former colonies that have become politically independent, but still have some links with Great Britain.

The United Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy and its Constitution is an unwritten constitution based on statutes and important documents (such as the Magna Charta signed by King John in 1215, Habeas Corpus Act signed by Charles the second in 1679, the Bill of Rights signed after James the Second, who had lost his throne, by his daughter Mary the Second and her husband William the Third in 1689, decisions taken by courts of law on Constitutional matters).

Laws are made and put in effect on the principle of separation of powers: the legislative (the two Houses of Parliament – the House of Commons and the House of Lords), the executive (the Government or the Cabinet) and the judicial (law courts).

British Prime Ministers since the mid-20th century have been:

Winston Churchill (Conservative)	1940–1945
Clement Attlee (Labour)	1945–1951
Winston Churchill (Conservative)	1951–1955
Anthony Eden (Conservative)	1955–1957

Harold Macmillan (Conservative)	1957–1963
Alec Douglas (Conservative)	1963–1964
Harold Wilson (Labour)	1964–1970
Edward Heath (Conservative)	1970–1974
Harold Wilson (Labour)	1974–1976
James Callaghan (Labour)	1976–1979
Margaret Thatcher (Conservative)	1979–1990
John Major (Conservative)	1990–1997
Anthony Blair (Labour)	1997–2007
John Brown	2007–2010
David Cameron	2010–

The area of the country is about 245 sq km and the population is 59,647,790.

The UN forecast for 2025 is 59,961,000 and for 2050 – 56,667,000.

The UK is situated off the northwest coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean in the north and northwest and the North Sea in the east and is separated from the European continent by the English Channel (or La Manche) and the Straits of Dover (or Pas de Calais).

Britain can be divided into eight important industrial regions.

The **Midland** area around Birmingham and Wolverhampton produces vehicles, metal goods, electrical and engineering goods. In the area around Stoke-on-Trent there are “The Potteries” where porcelain goods are made. This is also a coal-mining region.

In **Yorkshire** the woolen and worsted industry can be found. Leeds is a great centre for clothing and engineering. Sheffield is famous for its steel and cutlery. Hull is one of the most important fishing ports.

The cotton goods industry thrives in the mills of south-east **Lancashire** with Manchester as its centre. Electrical goods, dye-stuffs and heavy engineering products are also made here. Liverpool is one of the world’s great ports where ship-repairing is carried out.

Coal is also mined in the eastern parts of **Durham** and **Northumberland** where there is also essential iron and steel industry. In this region very important ship-building and ship-repairing yards can be found.

Wales is noted for mineral wealth producing iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, limestone. South Wales today is important because factories producing plastics, chemicals, and textiles have been built here.

The industrial belt of **Central Scotland** extends from Glasgow to Edinburgh and is famous for extensive iron and steel industries.

Northern Ireland is famed for its linen, chemicals, engineering products and it is also a centre for the production of cigarettes and tobacco.

Finally, **London** area is characterized by mixed light industry, by the concentration of business and commerce and by its port.

The major cities are London, the capital of the UK (7,393,800), Birmingham (985,900), Glasgow (609,400), Liverpool (466,600), Sheffield (421,800), Leeds (420,300), Bristol (409,000), Manchester (394,300), Edinburgh (380,500).

UK cities

UK cities	Population	Geographical profile	Famous for
London (England)	8,173,900	The capital of the UK	The City (a big financial and business centre with Royal Exchange and the Bank of England; St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace – the official residence of the Queen, 10 Downing street – the home of Prime Minister, Hyde Park); the West End (the main entertainment and shopping district with Notting Hill and Chelsea; Trafalgar Square, the National Gallery, Piccadilly Circus); the East End with the port of London, docks and markets; the London underground called the tube

Окончание табл.

UK cities	Population	Geographical profile	Famous for
Birmingham (England)	About 1,000,000	In west Midlands	The second largest city in England and one of the principal industrial centres in the British Isles (the city's nickname is Brum); During World War the second it was heavily bombed; the third best place in the UK to locate a business; the Town Hall; the University of Birmingham (founded in 1900 and world-famous)
Belfast (Northern Ireland)	About 580,000	The capital of Northern Ireland	One of the youngest capital cities in the world; Art Gallery; the Zoo; the Botanic Gardens
Edinburgh (Scotland)	500,000	The capital of Scotland	George Gordon Byron; Walter Scott etc; the world famous Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama
Cardiff (Wales)	321,000	The capital of Wales	A major industrial city and an important port; the National Museum of Wales
Cambridge (England)	108,863	In East Anglia	The University of Cambridge; the Museum of Archaeology; the Fitzwilliam Museum; the Folk Museum; the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
Oxford (England)	About 100,000	In Warwickshire in the Midlands, the heart of England	King Charles 1 used it as English capital in the 17 th century; the oldest University of Oxford (over 800 years old) and Oxford Brookes University; the Ashmolean Museum (the oldest in Britain); the Christ Church Picture Gallery; the Museum of the History of Science
Stratford-upon-Avon (England)	23,676	In Warwickshire in the Midlands, the heart of England	The birthplace of the leading poet and playwright of all times – William Shakespeare – “Swan of Avon”

UK famous people

UK famous people	Place and dates of birth	Famous for
David Cameron	09 October 1966 (London)	Current Member of Parliament for Witne; Prime Minister and Leader of the Conservative Party
Agatha Christy	15 September 1890 – 12 January 1976	British writer of criminal detective stories, and plays
Isaac Newton	25 December 1642 – 20 March 1727	A great English scientist; his first physical experiment was carried out in 1658 when he was 16; performed many experiments with light; at the age of 25 he formulated all his thoughts on gravitation and the main idea of his “Optics”
Laurence Olivier	22 May 1907 (Dorking, Surrey, England) – 11 July 1989 (Ashurst, West Sussex, England)	World famous for his outstanding artistic achievement in the theatre and cinema
Prince Charles	14 November 1948 (Buckingham Palace– London)	Prince of Wales; the elder son of Queen Elizabeth the second; the heir to the throne
Princess Diana	01 July 1961 (Park House near Sandringham, Norfolk) – 31 August 1997 (Paris)	The first wife of Prince Charles, Prince of Wales; fund-raising work for international charities and a celebrity of the late 20th century
Queen Elizabeth the second	21 April 1926 (London)	The British monarch who has been reigning since 6 February 1952; commander-in-chief of the armed forces; head of state for each of fifteen other Commonwealth countries; nominal source of executive, judicial and legislative power in the UK known as the Sovereign having the right to be consulted, the right to advise and the right to warn, who can refuse to give Royal Assent to a bill

UK famous people	Place and dates of birth	Famous for
Queen Victoria	24 May 1819 (Kensington Palace – London) – 21 January 1901 (Osborne House – East Cowes, Isle of Wight)	The first Sovereign to take up residence in July 1837; the reign of the Queen known as the “Golden Age” in English history
Joanne Rowling	31 July 1965 (Bristol, England)	One of the most famous English writers in the world for her Harry Potter series
William Shakespeare	26 April 1564 (Stratford-upon-Avon – England) – 23 April 1616 (Stratford-upon-Avon – England)	An English poet and playwright, commonly regarded as the greatest writer in the English language; wrote such outstanding plays as “Hamlet”, “Romeo and Juliet” etc.
Margaret Thatcher	13 October 1925 (Grantham) – 08 April 2013 (London)	A British politician; Prime Minister of the UK in 1979–1990; Leader of the Conservative Party in 1975–1990 and the first and only woman to hold either post; she defiantly opposed the Soviet Union and her tough-talking rhetoric gained her the nickname the “Iron Lady”; received life peerage as Baroness Thatcher of Esteven in the County of Lincolnshire; a film was shot about Mrs Thatcher’s life and career (“The Iron Lady”)
Andrew Lloyd Webber	22 March 1948 (Kensington Palace – London)	A highly successful British composer of musical theatre; starting composing at the age of 6 he gained a number of honours including knighthood in 1992 followed by peerage, three Grammy Awards, Oscar, an International Emmy, a Golden Globe; composed 13 musicals such as “Phantom of the Opera”, “Evita” etc.

The United States of America



Throughout the fifteenth century people divided the world into three parts, namely Europe, Asia and Africa. To these in 1507 the fourth part was added known today as South and Central America and Florida in North America.

Amerige or America, that is the land of Americus (Americus Vesputius) became the name of the New World.

The new places got the names of the places the people had come from, for example Plymouth, Cambridge, London, Boston. Besides, English names often appeared with the word New like New England, New York.

The first people who arrived in America from Holland built a new town named New Amsterdam (the present New York).

The USA lies in North America and is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west, the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Arctic Ocean in the north. The USA borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south. It has a sea border with Russia too. The highland regions are the Appalachian mountains in the east, the Cordillera and the Rocky Mountains in the west. The highest peak in the Appalachian mountains is 2,037 meters high.

There are a lot of lakes and rivers. The longest rivers are the Mississippi (2300 miles), it is the second largest river in the world after the Nile, the Columbia and the Colorado. The Great Lakes is a system of five lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario). The famous Niagara Falls are situated in New York State and are the biggest falls in the world.

The USA is a federal republic consisting of 50 states. The President of the USA is chosen in a national election for a four-year term of office.

While there are various ways to divide the United States of America many people think of the country as having six regions which are distinctive from the geographical, economic and cultural point of view.

The Northeast includes NEW YORK, the largest financial centre and one of the major seaports; BOSTON, one of the first settlements and the heart of the New England States; PHILADELPHIA where the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence were signed and where Benjamin Franklin lived; WASHINGTON, DC, the capital of the USA with little industry and no skyscrapers; DETROIT the birthplace of mass production of motor cars, the headquarters of the country's car manufacturers having great problems now; CHICAGO, the second largest city in the USA the major industrial and shipping area.

The Central Basin (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota) referred to as the Corn Belt with highly developed farming. Springfield (Illinois) is where Abraham Lincoln came as a young man to practice law, to enter politics and to be elected the sixteenth President of the USA, who is regarded by many people as America's greatest President as he freed the slaves and united the country.

The Southeast (Florida, Virginia, Texas etc) with RICHMOND, the capital of Southern Confederacy during the Civil War; MONTICELLO, the home of Thomas Jefferson, the main author of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the USA; on Florida's shores

there is the John F. Kennedy Space Centre and also Miami Beach, a popular holiday area; NEW ORLEANS an important river and seaport on the wide delta of the 4000 km long Mississippi river where jazz was born among the black musicians of the town.

The Great Plains, a tough country with the continental climate where only the Red Indians knew how to survive; and Indian cattlemen, cowboys and farmers were all fighting each other for land. Those were the days of the Old Wild West; DENVER, a large city, 1000 m above sea level in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

The Mountains and Deserts region includes the Rocky Mountains over 4,200 m high and 560 km wide in Utah and Colorado; much of the region has been preserved unspoiled in national parks (Yellowstone in Wyoming and Death Valley in California; SALT LAKE CITY was settled by Mormons in the desert near an enormous salty inland sea, it is 1200 km to Los Angeles; LOS ANGELES, the world's largest metropolitan area with nearby Hollywood where motion pictures and television shows are made.

The Coast Valleys the fertile region from San Francisco to Seattle first reached by English, Russian and other explorers; Washington, California and Oregon, the Pacific coast states ship cargoes of fish, timber and fruit from the ports of San Francisco, Portland and Seattle to Asia; SAN FRANCISCO, a cosmopolitan city with the Golden Gate bridge in San Francisco Bay since gold rush days where many people have preserved their language and customs; SEATTLE, the gateway to Alaska, the 49th state; ALASKA and HAWAII and all six regions of the USA are in sharp contrast to each other; ALASKA is the northernmost part of the USA, rich in natural resources, developing mining and fishing. The fiftieth state of the USA, HAWAII, over 3200 km from the coast of California is famous for recreation areas and pineapple plantations.

USA cities

USA cities	Population	Geographical profile	Famous for
New York	8,244,910	In the Northeast	The largest US city along the Hudson river; the Statue of Liberty, the Stock Exchange, the Guggenheim Museum; the New York underground called subway
San Francisco	4,335,391	It is surrounded by water on three sides and stands on 40 hills	The Golden Gate Bridge (the symbol of San Francisco)
Los Angeles	3,819,702	in California	The capital of the film industry
Boston	617,594	The capital of Massachusetts	The oldest major city in the USA
Washington D.C.	607,000	District of Columbia on the Potomac river in the Coast Valleys	The capital named after the first president; the Capitol, the White house, Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials

USA famous people

USA famous people	Place and dates of birth	Famous for
Alexander Graham Bell	03 March 1847 (Edinburgh, Scotland) – 02 August 1922 (Nova Scotia, Canada)	Inventor of telephone (1876) and microphone; a pioneer in the field of telecommunications
Walt Disney	05 December 1901(Chicago) – December 1966 (Burbank, California)	A genius of innovation he developed the animated film into form of art and created Mickey Mouse cartoons and Disneyland and made movies such as “Mary Poppins”, “Seal Island“, “Beaver Valley”

Окончание табл.

USA famous people	Place and dates of birth	Famous for
Thomas Edison	11 February 1847 (Milan) – 18 October 1931 (Orange)	A world-famous scientist and inventor; he developed the first power station in the world; in 1882 it started to supply Manhattan in New York with electricity
Albert Einstein	14 March 1879 (Ulm-Germany) – 18 April 1955 (Princeton)	One of the most famous American scientists in the world who graduated from the Polytechnic Academy of Zurich; in 1905 he formulated the Theory of Relativity
Benjamin Franklin	17 January 1706 (Milk-street) – 17 April 1790 (Philadelphia)	The founder of the theory of atmospheric electricity and inventor of the lightning rod
Ernest Hemingway	1899 (Illinois) – 1961 (Cuba)	One of the greatest American writers awarded the Nobel Prize for his last novel “The Old Man and the Sea”; his first novel “Farewell to Arms” made him famous
Martin Luther King	15 January 1929 (Atlanta) – 4 April 1968 (Memphis)	A leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement
Abraham Lincoln	12 February 1809 (Hodgenville, Kentucky, USA) – April 15, 1865 (Washington, D.C)	America’s greatest President as he freed the slaves and united the country
Mark Twain	1835 (Missouri of Florida) – 21 April 1910 (San Francisco)	(Real name Samuel Clemens); his first novel was “Tom Sawyer”, then “Huckleberry Finn”
George Washington	22 February 1732 (Westmoreland County – Virginia) – 14 December 1799 (Mount Vernon – Virginia)	Leader of the Continental Army in the American Revolution and the first US president

Canada



Canada is a Federal Multiparty Parliamentary State with Sovereign Monarchy with the population about 32,000,000 (2002). The British Queen is represented in Canada by the Governor General.

The major cities in Canada are Toronto (about 4,000,000), Montreal (about 3,200,000), Vancouver (more than 1,600,000) Ottawa (922,000), Edmonton and Calgary (about 800,000 each), Winnipeg and Quebec (about 700,000 each).

Canada is divided into ten self-governing provinces and two territories which are administered by the federal government.

Canada's ten provinces from east to west are Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. There are two territories in the north. They are the Yukon and North-West Territory. The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

The largest province is Quebec. Quebec's first settlers were French. And French is one of the two official languages of Canada along with

English. The two largest ethnic groups of Canada are people of British and French ancestry.

Canadians in the cities are bilingual, but many of the French Canadians in the smaller towns speak only French.

Canada's largest city is **Montreal (the Quebec Province)**, located around a mountain on a green island in the middle of the St. Lawrence River with parks, avenues, streets; it's Canada's most important seaport; the place for prestigious world events: Expo 67, the 1976 Olympics with Olympic Sports Complex, the Montreal Formula 1 Grand Prix, the Montreal World Film Festival, home to the International Jazz Festival.

Ottawa is the capital of the nation located on the heel of the Ontario foot (**the Ontario Province**), its neo-Gothic Parliament buildings look like the Houses of Parliament and their traditions are similar to British.

Why was Ottawa chosen the capital of Canada (the seat of government) instead of the cities such as Toronto, Montreal, Quebec or Kingston?

One of the reasons was fear: in 1858 British Queen Victoria (1837-1900) was advised by her ministers to proclaim the lumberjack's town which is now Ottawa to be the capital of her Upper and Lower Canadian colonies (Ontario and Quebec).

And the second reason was that Ottawa stood at the crossroads of French and English –speaking Canada.

Cities in Canada

Cities in Canada	Population	Geographical profile	Famous for
Toronto	about 4,000,000	The provincial capital of Ontario located in Southern Ontario on the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario	The largest city in Canada; a cultural, entertainment and financial capital of Canada
Montreal	about 3,200,000	Located around a mountain on a green island in the middle of the St. Lawrence river, with parks, wide avenues, streets	French quarters; the place for prestigious world events: Expo 67, the 1976 Olympics, the Montreal Formula 1 Grand Prix, the Montreal World Film Festival, home to the International Jazz Festival; Olympic Sports Complex

Окончание табл.

Cities in Canada	Population	Geographical profile	Famous for
Ottawa	883,391	Located on the heel of the Ontario's foot on the Ottawa river (the Ontario Province)	The capital of the country; Parliament Hill; Peace Tower; the National Gallery; the Canadian War Museum; the National Museum of Science and Technology
Quebec	516,622	The capital of the Canadian province of Quebec	A word meaning "where the river narrows"; one of the oldest cities in North America; the oldest educational institution for women in North America

Famous people of Canada

Famous people of Canada	Place and dates of birth	Famous for (as)
Celine Dion	30 March 1968 (Quebec)	A famous singer
Reginald Fessenden	06 October 1866 (East-Bolton Quebec) – 22 July 1932 (Bermuda)	Inventor of television
James Naismith	06 November 1861 (Almonte) – 28 November 1939 (Lawrence, Kansas)	Inventor of basketball

Australia



Australia is an island continent forming with the island of Tasmania and a number of smaller islands the Commonwealth of Australia. It separates the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. It is the smallest continent and the largest island in the world. Australia is more than 30 times larger than Great Britain and almost as large as the USA (excluding Hawaii and Alaska). The continent is south of the Equator, and the seasons are the opposite way round in the southern hemisphere. The continent largest part is in the tropical belt with the tropical desert climate, the tropical wet

climate and in the subtropical belt there are three types of climate: subtropical wet, subtropical with dry summers and continental with low rainfall and sharp changes of temperatures.

Though lacking in large rivers other than the Murray and the Darling, Australia is not lacking in minerals such as iron, coal, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, gold, uranium, oil and natural gas.

The area of the country is about 7,686,850 sq km. Its population is about 19,388,000. The major cities are Sydney (4,210,100), Melbourne (3,365,000), Brisbane (1,540,000), Perth (1,360,000), Adelaide (1,100,000), Newcastle (500,000), Canberra (320,000).

The Australian population is subdivided into “original Australians” (known as the Aborigines), “old Australians” and “new Australians”.

The word “Aborigines” means “first inhabitants”. During the colonization period a great many of the Aborigines were killed and even poisoned by the white men. In all times they suffered from various degrees of discrimination. Old Australians are people of Anglo-Saxon or Irish descent, born in Australia and speaking English as their native language. The descendants of convicts, guards, prison-warders, free settlers, landowners and pioneers made up this layer of the population of Australia. New Australians are post-war immigrants from various countries, mostly European.

Now there are many nations speaking different languages, with English being the official language. Australian English (“strine”) differs from ordinary English both in vocabulary and in pronunciation. This brand of English was developed during years of isolation from other English-speaking people. Australian has its own national standard (literary variety)—the Educated or Cultivated Australian English along with British, American and Canadian English.

“Terra Australis Incognita”—the Unknown Land of the South. Until the name “Australia” (in 1795, an English navigator, Mathew Flinders, was among those who used the name) became generally accepted for the continent, it had been referred to as New Holland, New South Wales, or Botany Bay. The first landing of Europeans took place in 1606. More than a century and a half later an expedition headed by the British explorer James Cook (1728-1779) added the land to the possessions of the British Crown.

So in 1788 twelve hundred English convicts and guards arrived to form the colony the Port Jackson (now Sydney). It was the so called “First

Fleet” and the people were called “first fleeter”. Now, Australia Day, January 26, commemorates the landing.

In 1851, a prospector Hargraves who had been in California during the gold rush discovered rich traces of gold in Summer Hill Creek and within two months the whole area was full of people who were digging for search of gold in many areas, especially around Melbourne. In memory of the gold-rush days Australians are still sometimes called “diggers”.

In 1986 the Australian Act gave the country full independence from Britain while still retaining the Commonwealth membership and the Queen as its Sovereign. The system of Government is called “Federal Multiparty Parliamentary State with Sovereign Monarchy”. The country’s official name is “Commonwealth of Australia”.

Australia is composed of six states and two territories. The largest state is Western Australia (four times the size of Texas). Queensland is the next in size, then South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and the Island of Tasmania. The territories are the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

New South Wales is the original convict colony, the most populous of the states with golden beaches, picturesque waterways, good fishing sports. **Sydney** is the capital of New South Wales and the oldest Australia’s city founded by Captain Arthur Phillip in Botany Bay which he selected as the site for the settlement and which he named Sydney Cove, after Lord Sydney, the British Home Secretary. The famous Sydney Opera House looks like waves. It was designed by the Danish architect Jorn Utson. Harbour Bridge is very impressive.

Within the Aquarium of Sydney there is a tunnel through the transparent walls of which a visitor can see huge ocean fish.

The Australian Capital Territory is in the southern part of New South Wales. **Canberra** is its capital and also the capital of Australia. When the Australian states were federated in 1901, it was decided to build an entirely new city, the seat of the Federal Government and Parliament. Parliament House contains two Chambers for the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Australian National University was founded in 1946 and is devoted to research in natural sciences, medicine, social sciences and Pacific studies.

Victoria is the second smallest in size and second largest in population. It was founded by settlers and called “Garden State”.

Melbourne, its capital, is a very English city as sedate as Sydney outgoing. It is the heart of the cultural life of the country.

South Australia is a desert and wine country, the driest state in the driest continent. **Adelaide** is often called the Festival City; Davis Cup Tennis and famous Australian Cricket matches are played here.

Western Australia is mostly uninhabited and **Perth**, its capital sits alone on the other edge of the continent from Sydney. **Northern Territory** is the region of extremes of rain, sun and distance. Darwin, the capital is the most important transport base for half of Australian coastline.

Queensland, Australia's tropics with endless plains, forest covered mountains and the Great Barrier Reef. **Brisbane** is its capital.

Tasmania is a beautiful wild island. Agriculture is its main industry, but six per cent of its land is devoted to national parks. **Hobart** is its capital.

Australian cities

Australian cities	Population	Geographical profile	Famous for
Sydney	4,210,100	The capital of New South Wales and the oldest Australia's city	Sydney Opera House, Harbour Bridge, the Aquarium of Sydney
Melbourne	3,365,000	The capital of Victoria	The heart of cultural life, the centre of Australian Rules Football, the Melbourne Cup of Horse races, Australian Open Tennis Tournament
Adelaide	1,100,000	The capital of South Australia	The Festival City; the place of Davis Cup Tennis Tournament
Canberra	320,000	The capital of Australia situated in the Australian Capital Territory	The Australian National University, the Commonwealth National Library, the Commonwealth Observatory, Yarralumla – the home of the Governor-General

Australian famous people

Australian famous people	Place and date of birth	Famous for
Edmond Barton	18 January 1849 (Glebe, Sydney) – 7 January 1920 (Medlow Bath)	The first Prime Minister of the new Commonwealth of Australia
James Cook	7 November 1728 (Marthon, England) – 14 February 1779 (Hawaii)	The British explorer who added Australia to the British Crown
Mathew Flinders	16 March 1774 (Donington, Lincolnshire, England) – 19 July 1814 (London, England)	He was among the people who used the name Australia accepted for the continent
Patrick White	28 May 1912 (London) – 30 September 1990 (Sydney)	An Australian novelist

New Zealand



New Zealand, an island nation in the middle latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere is bordered by the Tasman Sea in the west and the South Pacific in the east. Its nearest neighbour, Australia is about 1,900 km to the north-east. It comprises two main islands, the North Island and the South Island, Steward Island and numerous tiny islands and islets, including the Antipodes Islands and Auckland Islands.

The area of the country is 268,798 sq km. The country's population is about 3,901,000. Its major cities are Auckland (386,300), Christchurch (317,600), Manukau (244,000), North Shore (165,000), Wellington (168,100).

The Maoris, the Polynesian people, are the aborigines of New Zealand. But they have not always lived there. Like the Hawaiians, whom they resemble closely and to whom they are related, they trace in the legends their descent from the people of some distant kingdom, Hawaiki. The official language is English. Although New Zealand lies over 1,000 miles away, much of the English spoken there is similar to that of Australia.

The principal ethnic majority are the whites (about 82 per cent of the population) and are mostly of British descent while 8 per cent are Maori and 3 per cent are Pacific islanders including Cook Islanders. Other non-European minorities include small numbers of Chinese, Indians and Arabs.

The Dutch were the first Europeans to arrive, in 1642, but the area remained relatively unknown until the arrival of Captain James Cook in 1769. New Zealand became officially British in 1840.

In 1847 the idea of the self-government was put into effect in the colonies in Canada, and it was later extended to the Australian colonies and New Zealand. The colonies obtained such complete control over their internal affairs that in 1907 they were granted the new status of dominions within the British Empire. In 1947 New Zealand became an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations. New Zealand's system of government is Constitution Monarchy.

Economically the country used to be dependent on the export of agricultural products, especially to Great Britain. The entry of Britain into the European Economic Community (EEC) in the early 1970s, however, forced New Zealand to expand its trade relations with other nations, and also develop its industrial sector.

Scientists believe that New Zealand was once a part of a supercontinent known as Gondwanaland and that its flora and fauna

evolved in isolation for more than 100 million years after this landmass broke apart. Some 84 per cent of the country native plants (the puka and kauri trees) are found nowhere else. Before the arrival of the Maoris there were only birds, lizards, frogs and two species of bats. The Europeans brought deer, goats, rabbits, opossum and other small animals.

New Zealand’s largest city is **Auckland**, the most cosmopolitan place in the country, the leading commercial and industrial city, the biggest sea port handling the largest tonnage of all New Zealand’s ports. **Wellington** is the capital of New Zealand (Wellington Province) where Parliament sits. In 1839 a British officer bought the site of Wellington from the Maoris in exchange for blankets and some other important things. Much of its business area is built on land reclaimed from the sea as with steep hills on every side Wellington is very short of flat ground.

Christchurch is the second largest city of the four main centres famous for having one of the best climates in the world, its parks and educational facilities.

New Zealand cities

New Zealand cities	Population	Geographical profile	Famous for
Auckland	386,300	The biggest sea port; commercial and industrial city	The biggest New Zealand’s Lake Taupo; hot springs
Christchurch	317,600	The second largest city after Auckland with one of the best climates in the world	Parks and educational facilities
Wellington	168,100	The capital of New Zealand (Wellington Province)	A nice city on the hills

New Zealand famous people

New Zealand famous people	Place and date of birth	Famous for (as)
Katherine Mansfield	14 October 1888 (Wellington) – 9 January 1923 (Fontainebleau, France)	A well-known writer

Symbols and Public Holidays

Country	Symbols	Public Holidays
The UK	England – a rose Scotland – a thistle Wales – a daffodil Northern Ireland – a shamrock, a three-leaved plant similar to clover	New Year's Day – 1 January; Good Friday/Easter Monday – March/April; May Day Holiday – 1 May; Spring Holiday – May; Summer Holiday – August; Christmas Day – 25 December; Boxing Day – 26 December
The USA	A rose, an eagle	New Year's Day – 1 January; Memorial Day – last Monday in May; Independence Day – 4 July; Labour Day – first Monday in September; Christmas Day – 25 December
Canada	Beaver – an animal	New Year's Day – 1 January; Good Friday/Easter Monday – March/April; Victoria Day – Monday preceding 24 May; Canada Day – 1 July; Labour Day – first Monday in September; Thanksgiving – second Monday in October; Remembrance Day – 11 November; Christmas Day and Boxing Day – 25 and 26 December
Australia	A golden wattle	New Year's Day – 1 January; Australia Day – 26 January; Easter – March/April; Anzac Day – 25 April; Queen's Birthday – 2 nd Monday in June; Queen's Birthday – 1 st Monday in October; Christmas Day – 25 December; Boxing Day – 26 December
New Zealand	A silver fern	New Year's Day – 1 and 2 January; Waitangi Day or New Zealand Day – 6 February; Good Friday/Easter Monday – March/April; Anzac Day – 25 April; Queen's Birthday – 1 st Monday in June; Labour Day – 4 th Monday October; Christmas Day and Boxing Day – 25 and 26 December

Часть 2. РЕЧЕВОЙ ЭТИКЕТ

В эпоху глобализации, которая охватывает многочисленные сферы взаимодействия стран и людей, на первый план выходят вопросы повседневного (встреча, знакомство, разговор по телефону и др.) или делового (обсуждение и подписание контрактов, деловые встречи в офисе, презентации и др.) общения, социальных контактов (в офисе, на корпоративных мероприятиях и т.д.).

Правила этикета в области общения в целом и делового в частности сформировались в унифицированном виде на основе определенного набора клише, принятого в англоязычном мире, поскольку в основном общение происходит именно на английском языке. Всем известно, что в разных странах существуют свои традиции и особенности общения, и поэтому очень важно научиться, как и когда использовать определенную речевую формулу, соответствующую теме разговора.

Формы приветствия, представления, прощания зависят от ситуаций, в которых находятся говорящие, и от их отношения друг к другу. В официальных и неофициальных ситуациях используются клише, приведенные ниже.

Приветствия (greetings), представления (introduction) и прощания (leavetaking):

Good morning/afternoon/evening.....	Good morning, afternoon, evening.
How do you do?.....	How do you do?
How are you?.....	Fine. Thanks. How are you?
I'm fine. Thanks.	
Hello! Nice to meet you.....	Hello! Nice to meet you.
Excuse me, are you Mr. Brown?.....	Yes. That's right.
Let me introduce Mr. Black to you.....	Hello. Pleased to meet you.
Mr. Brown. This is Mr. Green.....	Hello. Pleased to meet you.
Thank you for coming.....	It was a lovely party.
It was nice meeting you.....	Hope to see you again.
Is this your first visit to St. Petersburg?..	Yes, it is.
Have you been here/ to St. Petersburg before?.....	No, I haven't.

Have you visited/seen the Hermitage?...	Yes, I have.
What do you think of the Hermitage?	
Is it bigger than the Louvre?	
This is your first visit, isn't it?.....	Yes, It is.
Good bye.....	Good bye.
Bye.....	Bye.
See you later.....	Bye-Bye!
See you soon.....	Bye.
Bye now.....	Bye.
Bye then.....	Bye.

Для общения с малознакомыми людьми (small talk) или поддержания беседы могут потребоваться клише на нейтральные темы, приемлемые для таких ситуаций, как погода, спорт, новости, путешествия, положительный комментарий о стране, в которой человек оказался, кино, развлечения, еда и т. д.

How do you like the weather in Saint-Petersburg?.....	It's pretty warm. I didn't expect it.
What was the weather like when you left?.....	Pretty cold for the season.
It's a nice day, isn't it?.....	Yes, It is. It's warm and sunny.
Did you have a good journey?.....	Yes, I did. It was really nice.
What do you think of our city?.....	It's very beautiful, indeed.
How was a trip?.....	Everything was fine, but a bit boring.

Предложение сделать что-либо в одностороннем порядке или совместно (suggestion) может быть представлено следующими фразами:

Let's discuss this point at the meeting, shall we?.....	Yes. I agree.
What about meeting some time tomorrow?.....	Fine. What time?

How about doing some research first?.. All right.
 We could/can visit
 the museum tomorrow..... Certainly/OK
 Shall we go to the theatre tonight?..... That's a good idea.
 Why don't we go there?..... Fine.

Мы употребляем “can” и “could” для того, чтобы сделать предложение (suggestion). “Could” в этом случае более вежливо, чем “can”.

“Let's...., shall we?” – более официально, чем “What about...? ”, “How about ...?”, “Why don't we?” и “Shall we ...?”

Предложение оказать услугу (offer) можно следующими клише:

I'll get you some tea..... That's very kind of you.
 Shall I take your bags?..... Thank you/ No, thank you.
 Let me help you..... Yes, please/Oh, please,
 don't bother.
 I'll help you with your homework..... Oh, will you? Thanks.

Формула “Shall I take your bags?” обозначает “Do you want me to take your bags?”

Если мы предлагаем кому-то напитки и закуски, то мы используем следующие выражения:

Would you like some tea?..... Yes, please/No, Thank you.
 Will you have some bread?..... Yes, please/No, thank you.

Просьбу (request) можно выразить следующим образом:

Would you be so kind as to
 pass the document, please?..... Certainly. Here you are.
 Could you call Mr. Brown, please?..... Certainly.
 Would you help me, please?..... Of course.
 Can you open the window, please?..... Of course.
 Will you do it for me, please?..... Sure.

Мы употребляем “Can you...?” и “Could you ...?” для того, чтобы выразить просьбу (request). “Could” в этом случае более вежливо, чем “can”.

А “would” – более вежливо, чем “will”.

“Certainly” – более официально, чем “of course”, а “sure” – менее официально, чем “of course”.

Спросить разрешения (asking permission) можно такими формулами:

May I pay in cash?.....	Yes, we accept cash.
Could I speak to Mr. Green?.....	Certainly, I am putting you through.
Is it all right if I come in half an hour late tomorrow?.....	Yes, that’s quite all right.
Mum, can I go on holiday with my friends?.....	I’m afraid, you can’t. You are too young.

Мы употребляем “May I ...?/Could I?/ Can I?” для того, чтобы попросить разрешения (ask for permission) у кого-то. Обратите внимание на различия в употреблении глаголов.

May I use your telephone? (Официально: мы недостаточно хорошо знаем человека).

Is it all right if I come in half an hour late tomorrow? (Официально, и поэтому предполагает официальный ответ: – Yes, that’s quite all right).

Can I use your phone? (Неофициально: мы хорошо знаем человека).

Could I use your phone? (Более вежливо, чем “can”).

Мы употребляем “can” для того, чтобы дать разрешение сделать что-либо: You can sit here.

Мы употребляем “can’t” для того, чтобы отказать в разрешении: You can’t smoke here.

Когда просят разрешения у нас, мы можем ответить: “Certainly/Yes, of course/Sure.”

Если хорошо знаем человека, мы можем ответить: “Sure” или “No problem”.

Приглашения (invitation) можно выразить следующим образом:

Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?.....	I'd love to/I'd like to.
How about accepting my invitation?.....	Great, I think it's a good idea/ That would be nice.
Do you fancy going out?.....	I'd love to/I'd like to.

Самая обычная форма приглашения – “ Would you like to?”

Если по каким-то причинам мы не можем принять приглашение, мы можем ответить, “I'd like to, but I am afraid, I can't” – более официально и “I'd like to, but I am sorry, I can't” – неофициально.

Извинения (apologies) высказываются в виде фраз:

I'm sorry I'm late.....	It's OK. Please come in.
Excuse me for being late.....	It's OK. Please come in.
I'm awfully sorry, but I've broken a cup.....	Never mind.
I apologize for the delay.....	It's quite all right.

Клише “I'm very/so sorry.....” более выразительно, чем “ I'm sorry...”, а клише “I apologize ...” выражает официальное извинение и фраза “It's quite all right” – официальный ответ. Ответ на извинения “It's OK/That's OK.” – неофициальный.

Претензии (complaints) предъявляются следующим образом:

I don't like to complain, but my room is very cold.....	We'll consider your complaint.
I am sorry to say this, but it doesn't work.....	Oh, I am (very) sorry (Sir/Madam).
I don't want to complain, but I am not satisfied with the service.....	I'm very sorry, but I'll ask for the Manager.

Согласия (agreement) и разногласия (disagreement) можно представить следующими формулами:

It's a beautiful day.....	Yes, it is, isn't it? (agreement)
Tom doesn't look well.....	No, he doesn't. I hope It isn't serious. (agreement)
The museum is closed today.....	No, it isn't. (disagreement)
This book hasn't been translated into Russian.....	Yes, it has. (disagreement)
I'm sure we'll have a great time at John's party tomorrow night.....	I agree. All our friends will be there.
Do you see what I mean?.....	Yes, but I'm not sure I quite agree.

Поздравления (congratulations) и пожелания (wishes) можно выразить следующим образом:

Congratulations (on) your birthday.....	Thank you.
Many happy returns of the day.....	Thank you.
I wish you were happy.....	Thank you.
I've passed my driving test!.....	Congratulations!
Well done! (при достижении успеха)..	Thank you.
Happy/Merry Christmas!.....	Thank you and the same to you.

Happy New Year!

Happy Easter!

Best wishes! (used for Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day, Constitution Day)

В процессе делового общения деловой обед считается одним из приемлемых вариантов ведения деловых переговоров за пределами офиса. С помощью определенных фраз можно перейти к обсуждению более серьезных вопросов:

Are you free for lunch today?.....	No problem, we could have lunch together.
Would you like to join me for lunch?....	It's a good idea.
I hope the lunch was good.....	Yes, it was delicious.
Thank you very much for coming.....	It was a pleasure.

Беседы по телефону являются неотъемлемой частью общения в современной жизни, и следующие формулы могут помочь успешно общаться по телефону:

Good morning, BBC, can I help you?....	I'd like to speak to Mr. Black.
I am afraid, he isn't available at the moment.....	Could I call back later?
Certainly. Thank you for calling.	
Good bye.....	Good bye.

Часть 3. ТЕСТЫ ПО СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЮ И РЕЧЕВОМУ ЭТИКЕТУ

Страноведение

Тест 1. Заполните пропуски:

1. The official residence of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland is_____

.....Buckingham Palace

.....Scotland Yard

.....the West End

.....10 Downing street

2. The oldest university in Britain is.....

.....Cambridge

.....London

.....Oxford

.....Manchester

3. is a commercial part of London.

.....The East End

.....The City

.....The West End

.....Westminster

4. The capital of Wales is

.....London

.....Belfast

.....Cardiff

.....Edinburgh

5. The United Kingdom is washed by the ocean

-Arctic
-Pacific
-Indian
-Atlantic

6. The USA is a federal republic consisting of states.

- 50
- 52
-48
-54

7. The President of the USA is chosen in a national election for.....term of office.

-a two-year
-a five-year
-a three-year
-a four-year

8. is not an American writer.

-Agatha Christie
-Mark Twain
-O'Henry
-Salinger

9. The New York underground is called

-the metro
-the down land
-the tube
-the subway

10. The London underground is called

-the metro
-the down land
-the tube
-the subway

11. The symbol of Canada is the
- beaver
 - rose
 - eagle
 -golden wattle

Тест 2. Заполните пропуски:

1. French is an official language in

-New Zealand
-Canada
-India
-Switzerland

- 2.. The two largest ethnic groups of Canada are

-people of British and French ancestry
-Indians and British
-French and German
-British and American

3. The British Queen is represented in Canada by the

-Governor General
-Prime Minister
-Parliament
-Prince of Wales

4. Quebec is a province of

-the UK
-New Zealand
-Australia
-Canada

5. Montreal in Canada is famous for its

-French quarters
-television studios
-canals
-shopping malls

6.. is regarded by many people as America's greatest President as he freed the slaves and united the country.

-Abraham Lincoln
-Ronald Reagan
-John Kennedy
-Richard Nixon

7. Is the author of many outstanding plays including "Hamlet".

-Bernard Shaw
-Oscar Wilde
-William Shakespeare
-Christopher Marlowe

8. Laurence Olivier is world famous for his outstanding achievements in the sphere of

-theatre and cinema
-the computer design
-technology
-sport

9. The reign of the Queen is known as the "Golden Age" in English history.

-Elizabeth the first
-Elizabeth the second
-Anne
-Mary

10. was the British Prime Minister during the Second World War.

-Winston Churchill
-Margaret Thatcher
-John Major
-Benjamin Disraeli

11. Name the biggest city in Australia

-Adelaide
-Canberra
-Melbourne
-Sydney

Речевой этикет

Тест 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения

1. Grandmother: "Happy birthday, my dear! This is for you."
Grandchild: "....."

-Thank you for your present, granny!
-Thank you ever so much indeed, grandmother of mine!
-Thank you my ancestor.
-Where shall I put your box?

2. Tom: "How about accepting my invitation?"
Girl-friend: "....."

-Great, I think it's a good idea.
-Thank you for accepting our invitation.
-My girl-friend never accepts our invitation.
-We are happy you've accepted our invitation.

3. Hostess: "Thank you for coming."

Guest: "....."

.....Not at all. You are welcome.

.....Good bye. See you later.

.....Thank you for inviting us, it was a lovely evening.

.....Many happy returns.

4. Your friend: "I've passed my driving test!"

You: "....."

.....Thank you.

.....Good luck!

.....Bless you!

.....Congratulations!

5. Your friend: "I'm sure we'll have a great time at John's party tomorrow night."

You: " Yes,....."

.....I agree. All our friends will be there.

.....I disagree. All our friends will be there.

.....I am not sure. All our friends will be there.

.....I'm afraid. All our friends will be there.

6. Guest: " I want to speak to the manager."

Receptionist: "....."

.....You can do so.

.....She is busy now.

.....She is not available at the moment. Can I help you?

.....You have to wait for some time. Be patient, please.

7. Boss: "Yes, come in."

Employee: "....."

.....Is at all right if I come in half an hour late tomorrow?

.....I'm going to come to work half an hour late tomorrow.

.....I won't come in time tomorrow.

.....I'm going to be late tomorrow.

8. Consultant: "Who do you work for?"

A person: "....."

.....I am with ABC Software Company.

.....I don't want to work anywhere.

.....My work is for me.

.....My Boss is a high class expert.

9. Secretary: "How was a trip?"

Employee: "....."

.....I was late as usual.

.....Everything was fine, but a bit boring.

.....I'm just back from my trip.

.....I'm thinking of going on a business trip.

10. Clerk: "How do you want your cash?"

Customer: "....."

.....I want it all now, please.

.....Very quickly, please.

.....The more the better, please.

.....In tens and twenties, please.

11. Student: "Can you explain what the problem was with my composition?"

Teacher: "....."

.....Very bad.

-I do hope you don't mind my saying this, but you've had some problems.
-No, I can't.
-I'm afraid, your handwriting wasn't very good.

Тест 2. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения

1. Mate: "Can I help you?"

Nick: "....."

-No, thank you.
-Thank you very much for your help.
-Sorry, I'm short of time at the moment.
-Oh, I'm so happy I can help you.

2. Students: "....."

Tutor: "You are to choose two optional courses out of five."

-How many optional courses we are to choose?
-Do you have optional courses this term?
-What are the optional courses?
-Can we choose the optional courses ourselves?

3. Teacher: "There are some new words in the story.

Student: "....."

-Help!
-What?
-When does the lesson finish?
-Could you explain what you mean?

4. Student 1: "I'll help you with your homework."

Student 2: "....."

-Oh, will you? Thanks very much.
-Oh, shall I? Thanks very much?

.....You should do it.
.....Oh, should you? Thanks very much.

5. Boss: “Do you see what I mean?”
Employee: “.....”

.....I don't think so.
.....Yes, do, please.
.....Yes, and I don't agree with you.
.....Yes, but I'm not sure I quite agree.

6. Waiter: “ Would you like something to drink?”
Customer: “.....”

.....Give me coffee.
.....Can I have a cup of coffee, please?
.....You must bring me a cup of coffee.
.....I wonder if I could have a cup of coffee, please.

7. Director: “Do you get the idea?”
Vice-Director: “.....”

.....I don't agree with it.
.....Sorry, I'm not sure, I do.
..... No, I don't.
.....Yes, do, please.

8. Employee: “As far as I understand, it's almost impossible to operate the production line so quickly.”
Manager: “.....”

.....Well, you are quire right, but we are to do our best.
.....I think you should give up this idea.
.....Yes, I get the ideal decision.
.....You have no right to get on this job.

9. Waiter: "Are you ready to order?"

Guest: "....."

.....I want a meat sandwich.

.....Bring me a meat sandwich!

.....Hi! How are you?

.....A meat sandwich, please.

10. Client: "Could I speak to Mr. Watson?"

Secretary: "....."

.....I am afraid, he isn't available at the moment.

.....Who's calling?

.....He isn't in.

.....I am very sorry

КЛЮЧИ

Страноведение

Тест 1

- 1) 10 Downing street
- 2) Oxford French
- 3) The City
- 4) Cardiff
- 5) Atlantic
- 6) 50
- 7) a four-year
- 8) Agatha Christie
- 9) the subway
- 10) the tube
- 11) 4 years

Тест 2

- 1) Canada
- 2) people of British ancestry
- 3) Governor General
- 4) Canada
- 5) French quarters
- 6) Abraham Lincoln
- 7) William Shakespeare
- 8) theatre and cinema
- 9) Elizabeth 1
- 10) Winston Churchill
- 11) Sydney

Речевой этикет

Тест 1

- 1) Thank you for your present, granny!
- 2) Great, I think it's a good idea.
- 3) Thank you for inviting us, it was a lovely evening.
- 4) Congratulations!
- 5) I agree. All our friends will be there.
- 6) Is it all right if I come in half an hour late tomorrow?
- 7) I am with ABC Software Company.
- 8) Everything was right, but a bit boring.
- 9) In tens and twenties, please.
- 10) I'm afraid, your handwriting wasn't very good.

Тест 2

- 1) No, thank you.
- 2) How many optional courses we are to choose?
- 3) Could you explain what you mean?
- 4) Oh, will you? Thanks.
- 5) Yes, but I'm not sure I quite agree.
- 6) Can I have a cup of coffee, please?
- 7) Sorry, I'm not sure, I do.
- 8) Well, you are quite right, but we are to do our best.
- 9) A meat sandwich, please.
- 10) I am afraid, he isn't available at the moment.

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В 2009 году Университет стал победителем многоэтапного конкурса, в результате которого определены 12 ведущих университетов России, которым присвоена категория «Национальный исследовательский университет». Министерством образования и науки Российской Федерации была утверждена программа его развития на 2009–2018 годы. В 2011 году Университет получил наименование «Санкт-Петербургский национальный исследовательский университет информационных технологий, механики и оптики».

ИНСТИТУТ ХОЛОДА И БИОТЕХНОЛОГИЙ



Институт холода и биотехнологий является преемником Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета низкотемпературных и пищевых технологий (СПбГУНиПТ), который в ходе реорганизации (приказ Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации № 2209 от 17 августа 2011г.) в январе 2012 года был присоединен к Санкт-Петербургскому национальному исследовательскому университету информационных технологий, механики и оптики.

Созданный 31 мая 1931года институт стал крупнейшим образовательным и научным центром, одним из ведущих вузов страны в области холодильной, криогенной техники, технологий и в экономике пищевых производств.

В институте обучается более 6500 студентов и аспирантов. Коллектив преподавателей и сотрудников составляет около 900 человек, из них 82 доктора наук, профессора; реализуется более 40 образовательных программ.

Действуют 6 факультетов:

- холодильной техники;
- пищевой инженерии и автоматизации;
- пищевых технологий;
- криогенной техники и кондиционирования;

- экономики и экологического менеджмента;
- заочного обучения.

За годы существования вуза сформировались известные во всем мире научные и педагогические школы. В настоящее время фундаментальные и прикладные исследования проводятся по 20 основным научным направлениям: научные основы холодильных машин и термотрансформаторов; повышение эффективности холодильных установок; газодинамика и компрессоростроение; совершенствование процессов, машин и аппаратов криогенной техники; теплофизика; теплофизическое приборостроение; машины, аппараты и системы кондиционирования; хладостойкие стали; проблемы прочности при низких температурах; твердотельные преобразователи энергии; холодильная обработка и хранение пищевых продуктов; тепломассоперенос в пищевой промышленности; технология молока и молочных продуктов; физико-химические, биохимические и микробиологические основы переработки пищевого сырья; пищевая технология продуктов из растительного сырья; физико-химическая механика и тепло-и массообмен; методы управления технологическими процессами; техника пищевых производств и торговли; промышленная экология; от экологической теории к практике инновационного управления предприятием.

В институте создан информационно-технологический комплекс, включающий в себя технопарк, инжиниринговый центр, проектно-конструкторское бюро, центр компетенции «Холодильщик», научно-образовательную лабораторию инновационных технологий. На предприятиях холодильной, пищевых отраслей реализовано около тысячи крупных проектов, разработанных учеными и преподавателями института.

Ежегодно проводятся международные научные конференции, семинары, конференции научно-технического творчества молодежи.

Издаются журнал «Вестник Международной академии холода» и электронные научные журналы «Холодильная техника и кондиционирование», «Процессы и аппараты пищевых производств», «Экономика и экологический менеджмент».

В вузе ведется подготовка кадров высшей квалификации в аспирантуре и докторантуре по 11 специальностям.

Действуют два диссертационных совета, которые принимают к защите докторские и кандидатские диссертации.

Вуз является активным участником мирового рынка образовательных и научных услуг.

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