

ГОУ «ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
им. Т.Г. ШЕВЧЕНКО»
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Составитель

Д.Д. Жоровля, ст. преподаватель.

Рецензенты:

С.М. Заяц, доктор филологических наук, профессор кафедры «ОиГН» ГОУ БПФ «ПГУ им. Т.Г. Шевченко».

М.И. Петкова, учитель английского языка первой квалификационной категории МОУ «БСОШ 15»

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Практикум написан в соответствие с рабочей программой по дисциплине «Деловой иностранный язык» для технических вузов. Практикум содержит тексты, упражнения и задания направленные на формирования навыков устной речи и развитие умений грамотного письма. В текстах содержится профессиональная лексика, что способствует развитию профессиональных языковых компетенции магистрантов. Эффективное практическое овладение языком обеспечивается системой коммуникативных упражнений и диалогов, стимулирующих интерес магистрантов и их творческую активность.

Рекомендован для обеспечения базовой части блока Б1.Б.06 «Деловой иностранный язык» учебного плана в технических вузах и также может быть использован лицами с техническим образованием, желающими самостоятельно совершенствовать свои навыки владения деловым английским языком.

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Рекомендовано

НМС ПГУ им. Т. Г. Шевченко

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Предисловие

Данный практикум предназначен для магистрантов технических специальностей и является дополнительным к основному курсу английского языка. Цель практикума – формирование навыков устной речи, дискуссии и заполнения деловых документов.

Практикум состоит из 8 тем (Units) которые позволят усовершенствование общения на английском языке, как в профессиональной деятельности, так и в повседневной жизни. Каждая тема содержит познавательные тексты, знакомящие магистрантов с историей и развитием инженерного дела, предлагается основной словарь с примерами на английском языке, даются лексические упражнения, которые расширяют словарный запас магистрантов. Разделы завершаются написанием деловых документов, обсуждением предложенных жизненных ситуаций, которые позволят закрепить пройденный материал.

Практикум научит магистрантов готовить необходимые документы для устройства на работу, правильно заполнить различные бланки, написать резюме, входные карточки, официальные письма, заявки на работу, письма с извинениями за опоздание, эссе для выражения собственного мнения. Особое внимание уделяется развитию монологической речи, которая вводит магистрантов в определенную коммуникативную ситуацию и определяет мотив высказываний. Следует обратить внимание на необходимость аргументации магистрантов собственного мнения. Проблемы для дискуссий были отобраны с учетом тематики раздела и интересов магистрантов. В зависимости от активности магистрантов обсуждение может занимать 20 минут.

Практикум может быть использован лицами с техническим образованием, желающими самостоятельно совершенствовать свои навыки владения деловым английским языком.

UNIT I

History of education

I. Introductory questions

1. What is history of education?
2. How did the education system start?
3. Why was school created?
4. What proverbs do you know about education?

II. Text History of education

As long as we live we continue to learn and the education is necessary to all people on the planet to continue to develop our imagination, our tasks and our skills. Education is a slow and difficult process that includes not only the desire but also the everyday work and force. It creates knowledge, builds confidence, and breaks down barriers to opportunity. For children, it is their key to open the door to a better life.

Education started his first development in Egypt 5,000 to 6.000 years ago with the invention of writing which was very necessary to store the information and knowledge from generation to generation. In ancient times the Egyptian schools were attended only by the sons of nobles. They were taught to read, physical education and good behaviour. In India it was considered that everyone needs to be learned, but to learn the Hindu scriptures was allowed only to priestly caste. In China the education was organized according social classes till the nineteenth century. They study the scriptures by heart. The Spartans gave a pure military education to their children from noble families because they were warlike people. The Spartans' children were taught hunting, military scouting, swimming and the use of weapons. The literature wasn't important for them, some children couldn't even read. From other hand the sons of Athenians' nobles were taught to read, write, literature. They consider that man need to develop all sides of his nature, he must appreciate the most beautiful things of nature that surround us. They were taught to develop their body as well as mind.

They paid special attention to physical training, running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discus. Common peoples were trained in trades, craftsmanship.

Many Greeks philosophers consider that education's aim is to discover and develop each individual's abilities and full moral excellence in order to better serve society. Plato in his book *The Republic* exposed the best thought about education and since those days Greeks ideas have influenced European education.

The Romans organize their system of education in three stages. At the age of seven years all the boys went to primary school where they study to read, write and arithmetic. The son's of nobles went to the grammar school where they study Greek and Latin languages and literature. The third stage –at the age of 16 years son's of nobles went to school of rhetoric or public speaking to serve their country.

In Great Britain the teachers taught their children to read, write, cook, mend the shoes It is known that in nineteenth century their system of education was famous like *Monitor system* .The teacher could educate a class from one hundred pupils using old pupils as monitors to help him.

III. Vocabulary

English words	Russian translation	English examples
to select	отбирать	Please select a book for reading.
to find out	выяснять, обнаруживать, узнавать	Visit the gallery and find out more about the new collection
to introduce	вводить	My wife introduced a new rule of grammar at the lesson
to attend	принимать участие, посещать	All children at the age of seven go to school.
to pass an	сдать экзамен	Our group passed successfully the

examination		examination
to fail an examination	не выдержать экзамен	My friend may fail the examination because he is very lazy
to take an examination	сдать экзамен	Every student must take this examination
aim	цель	Your aim is to pass the frontier before the war
course	курс	Helen is a first year student
to equip	оборудовать	They will equip the classroom with the new apparatus
field	поле, сфера деятельности	There were a lot of tomatoes on the field She works in the field of mathematics
former	прежний	My mother always writes letters to the former teacher
towards	по отношению к	The group moved towards the sea
according to	в соответствие с	According to the plan we must find the solution
behaviour	поведение	Behaviour of your son is very good and he has excellent marks
to keep	держать, хранить	To keep the word is necessary for a good educated person
to throw	бросать, метать	The boys from our team throw the discus during the competition
to include	включать, вовлекать	The school program of education includes all necessary items
to decide	решать	Directors decide to make a revolutionary change in the system of education
to consist of	состоять из	The new department consists of five

		directors
as well as	так же как, также	Kate passed as well the exam as her friend

IV. Find in each line the antonyms of the proposed words

1. always- sometimes, never, late, seldom
2. early- finally, often, late, always
3. free-rich, tidy, young, fail
4. hard- difficult, easy, solid, hot
5. to fail-to go, to study, to sleep, to pass
6. possible- free, rich, difficult, impossible
7. to send- to encourage, to punish, to manage, to receive
8. to return- to complain, to send, to live, to leave
9. to graduate- to start, to enter, to return, to use
10. after- again, between, sometimes, before.

V. Find in each line the synonyms of the proposed words

1. to complete- to include, to produce, to come back, to require
2. to attend a lecture- to go out, to last, to come to the lecture , to finish
3. to build- to construct, to finish, to get, to realize
4. to return- to demand, to listen to, to work, to come back
5. to consist of- to receive, to grow, to send, to include
6. to make- to fail, to discuss, to do, to accomplish
7. to need-to love, to become, to get, to require
8. to develop- to imagine, to desire, to collaborate, to produce
9. to graduate-to lose, to find, to expose, to finish
10. to keep- to select, to determine, to sing, to hold

VI. Discussion

Imagine the situation that you start to study English language for the first time at the University. Is it important for you to know English? Explain why. Think of some pros and cons and complete the table.

for	against

VII. Writing practice

Crossing the frontier of a foreign country you are asked to complete the next entry card. Look attentively and try to complete it following the given instructions.

Entry card

Family name.....

Forenames.....

Date of birth.....day.....month.....year

Nationality.....

Place of birth.....

Sex.....

Occupation.....

Password N

Date of issue.....

Propose of entry.....

Address in visited country.....

Signature.....

For official use only:

Date of entry.....

N. of Visa.....

Date of Issue.....

Flight.....

Signature Passport Officer.....

Unit II

Education in Russia

I. Introductory questions

1. What do you know about Ancient Rus?
2. How did the Slavonic written language come to Rus?
3. What was the role of monasteries in the development of Russian culture?
4. What do you know about the Soviet Union system?

II. Text *Education in Russia*

The development of the Slavonic written language started in the early ninth century with the replacement of Greek religious books in the Slavonic language. The tenth and the thirteenth centuries are known as a flourished period of time when Russian culture, written works and scientific knowledge on natural phenomena was as high as in Ancient Greece. An important role in the development of Russian culture is due to monasteries. They had large libraries and book-making shops.

In pre-revolutionary Russia illiteracy among common people was high. Well-off people send their children to grammar schools, commercial schools or secondary schools teaching no classics. There were a lot of educational centers only for nobles. At lycee were admitted only boys from ten or twelfth years from noble families and studied there for six years. The noble's sons studied different subjects for example History, Literature, Geography, Logic, Low, French, English, German and Latin languages. The task of these schools was to bring up well-educated people in all spheres of activities. The study of arts and physical training: riding, swimming, fencing and dancing was necessary in that time.

The first University in Russia was founded in 1755 in Moscow on the initiative of M.V.Lomonosov. After 1917 education was free of charge for all the citizens. School attendance was the same for all the regions of the country and it was obligatory for children between seven and fifteen years. Passing the examinations children enter to the University to receive higher education and

every month grants for their good learning. At the end of each term the students pass examinations and after five years of study they receive a diploma.

After 1991 The Russian Federation, one of the most powerful states in the world, changed its system of education, giving more attention to the development of new conditions and technologies. In this period of time appeared a lot of private schools, lyceums, colleges, gymnasiums and different courses where students learn foreign languages, computer science. A lot of good students had the opportunity to study abroad and after graduating the world famous universities like Sorbonne in France, Oxford and Cambridge in Great Britain they return to their country to work in different fields of activity to improve the life in his native country.

III. Vocabulary

English words	Russian translation	English examples
to return	возвращать	Please return me my book for reading.
to produce	производить	Our Ministry produced many new instructions.
to leave	покидать, оставлять	The director leaved a message for all the workers.
to develop	развивать	Learning language is a hard work and we must develop our abilities using enjoyable games.
to appear	появляться	New colleges appear every year in our country.
Grammar school	гимназия	The grammar schools are popular today.
Secondary school	Средняя школа	The secondary schools are attended by students between eleven and sixteen years.

lyceum	лицей	My friend studies at the local lyceum.
entrance	вход	Entrance to the University is necessary in our days.
subject	предмет	The students have a lot of subjects to study.
nevertheless	тем не менее	He made a lot of mistakes nevertheless he graduated the University.
kind	добрый	My uncle was a very kind and intelligent man.
Primary school	Начальная школа	The children are very glad to go to a primary school.
to introduce	вводить	The father of Mike introduced some rules of behavior.
to realize	реализовать	The students realized that the summer finish and they must prepare for a new year of study.
to demand	требовать	My friend demands a lot of information about our exhibition.
to graduate	окончить учебное заведение	Ann graduated this year the college in London.
to set up	установить	The new schedule is set up at the beginning of school year.
to point	направлять	Andrew pointed his attention to the new project.
to suppose	предполагать	I suppose that this decision is the most important at the moment.
to watch	смотреть	Your colleges watch attentively the televisions programmers.
to take place	иметь место	This meeting took place every week

		after work in the evening.
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IV. Find in each line the antonyms of the proposed words

1. to receive- to ask, to bring, to evaluate, to give
2. to open –to enter, to answer, to help, to close
3. south- north, east, west, to save
4. important- usual, everywhere, difficult, bad
5. much- little, there, before, complete.
6. evening- afternoon, night, morning, midday.
7. to consume- to send, to appropriate, to sell, to generate
8. to retell- to go, to march, to speak, to keep
9. difficult- easy, interesting, ugly, clean
10. beautiful-ugly, clean, clever, smart

V. Find in each line the synonyms of the proposed words

1. free- difficult, chip, expensive, busy
2. work- job, help, friend, love
3. strong- total, simple, both, hard
4. prudent- attentive, strong, chief, access
5. complete- rude, curious, quick, finished
6. clean- cold, rich, beautiful, pure
7. great- famous, confident, silent, quiet
8. cold- hot, warm, cool, frosty
9. dark- light, black, nervous, Negros
10. glory- fantastic, nerve, danger, famous

VI. Discussion

Imagine the situation that your friend wants to study at the University. He doesn't know what department to choose day-time or evening. Help him to take the best decision. Think of some reasons and complete the table.

For a day-time University department	For an evening University department

VII. Writing practice

Imagine the situation that you had earned the money to go for a foreign country to improve your English skills. Your task is to complete the proposed form with the required information. Be careful first of all we write the first name, after name, the number of the apartment, house, street, city, country.

Registration Form

Name	
Age	
Nationality	
Occupation	
Home address	
Length of course	
Number of hours per day	
Date of starting the course	
Accommodation required	
Signature	

Unit III

Applying for a job

I. Introductory questions

1. How to write a job application?
2. How to write curriculum vitae?
3. How to behave during an interview?
4. What do you know about the responsibilities of a good worker?

II. Dialogue

Patron - Welcome to our company.

Worker-I'm glad to meet you.

Patron- How did you find about this position?

Worker-I saw your advert in the newspaper last week.

Patron-I see from your resume that you are a very experienced person. Please tell me about it.

Worker-I have worked at my last company for five years and I had many responsibilities. Before that I worked hard time in the same field.

Patron-What qualifications have you got?

Worker-I have a four year college degree. Also I'm fluent in French and Spanish.

Patron-Tell me about your strengths why should we hire you?

Worker-I'm a hard-working person and I learn very fast and I'm a good team player.

Patron - Are you available to work overtime?

Worker- Yes, I like to work hard to make money. That's why I'm applying for a job with your company.

Patron – OK. We would like to offer you the job. Do you have any questions?

Worker-Yes, can you tell me what the pay structure is?

Patron – The pay is forty dollars per hour plus bonuses for successful projects. Also you will get travelling expenses and you will get paid for

overtime. There is a three-week trial period with half-pay. After this you will be a full employee of the company.

Worker - It's sound great!

Patron –When can you start?

Worker - As soon as possible.

Patron – That's great! Please report to your department on Monday at nine a.m. Thank you for coming today.

Worker- Thank you I look forward to working with you.

III. Vocabulary.

English words	Russian translation	Examples
to seek	искать	My friend is seeking for a job.
employment	трудоустройство	The manager tries to explain all about his role in the employment
hints	рекомендации	Give us more hints on how to behave during an interview.
explanation	объяснение	Describe in some words the explanation why you are looking for a job.
available	доступный	Ask about available jobs at this moment.
negotiation skills	навыки ведения переговоров	The negotiation skills are very important in our days.
contribute	сотрудничать	The work of good specialists contributes to the progress of our company.
reasons	причины	The reasons of our company are clear and natural.
salary	зарплата	Mike asks a good salary for his

		work.
staff members	штатные сотрудники	You must understand that the work of the staff members makes your life happier.
resume	резюме	The doctor decided to write a resume for the interview.
experienced	опытный	A so good conclusion was made by an experienced worker
qualification	квалификация	The qualification of this worker is at a high level and he receives a good salary.
expenses	расходы	The expenses of this firm were very high and it was necessary to improve the situation.
overtime	сверхурочно	You must work overtime to convince the director about your abilities.
trial period	испытательный срок	Your trial period is for three months and after your salary will be higher.
half-pay	половинный оклад	Just remember that the half-pay is not for you.
fluent	беглый	Your English is very good and you speak fluent.
hard-working person	трудолюбивый человек	If you apply for a job you must be a hard- working person.

IV. Find in each line the antonyms of the proposed words

1. to appear - to ask, to bring, to evaluate, to disappear
- 2.to remain- to look, to seek, to stay, to leave

3. to destroy- to construct, to build, to make, to review
- 4.to assemble- to cover, to part, to extend, to plan
- 5.to damage-to tie, to shape, to heat, to restore
- 6.shallow- fat, deep, flat, huge, similar
7. empty- proper, total, full, dry
8. easy- above, main, difficult, successful
9. strength- hole, brick, firm, weakness
10. always- still, again, never, as well as

V. Find in each line the synonyms of the proposed words

1. huge- advanced, flat, immense, convenient
2. dear- main, concrete, previous, expensive
3. crowd-part, piece, unit, a lot of
4. to cut- to conduct, to develop, to shake, to distribute
5. to assemble- to gather, to allow, to solve, to perform
6. main- essential, recent, important, huge
7. to gather- to unit, to cut, to rise, to heat
8. branch- field, capital, channel, district
9. task- objective, aim, seat, unite
10. to perform- to increase, to solve, to represent, to establish.

VI. Discussion

Imagine the situation that your comrade is invited to pass an interview. He is looking for a job .What qualities are the most important for a good worker? Think of some of them and complete the table.

Positive	Negative

VII. Writing practice

It's evident that getting a job depends on many factors, among them writing correctly a jog application, CV or resume and your behavior during the interview. You must type your CV on a white paper, preferably on a single

sheet. Write your name, address and telephone number. Note down your education, any qualifications. Don't forget about your work history, starting with the most recent job. Describe your duties. Always be positive and never apologize for your destiny.

RESUME

1.Name/Surname	Natalia Petrov
2.Age	12 May,2005
3.Marital status	Single
4.Contat telephone	077483623
5.Languages	English fluent- translating, interpreting, negotiations skills.
6.Education	The Oxford University. International Economy.
7.Courses	Computer courses 2012
8.Work experience	Office Assistant for 3 years.
9.Salary history	Forty dollars per hour.
10.Computer skills	Windows, Excel.
11.Previous experience	Three years of translator for France.
12. Interpersonal qualities	Well-organized, honest, intelligent, responsible, friendly.

Unit IV

From the history of building

I. Introductory questions

1. Where did the primitive people look for protection?
2. What were the first human dwellings?
3. What do you know about the ancient Egyptians buildings?
4. What was the role of Greeks in the human development of the construction?
5. What do you know about the development of architecture in Ancient Russia?
6. How can you characterize the architecture of the twentieth century?

II. Text *The house*

The man was always a builder. The first houses were made of wood. It's depends upon the climate, the building materials at hand and the enemies. The ancient Egyptians built their houses using dried bricks in the sun; they put up four walls and above them a flat roof because of the climate with little rain all year round. The Egyptian's constructions were very simple and beautiful. The Egyptians gave to the world the first examples of the art of making columns. The Greeks built a slanting roof in two directions from the middle. They borrowed the columns from the Egyptians and improved their construction so that they became the teachers of the world in making columns. The Romans added the arch that makes the construction more resistible and strong.

Kiev Rus is known as the place of flourishing the Russian architecture. The construction of church buildings were strength buildings with thick walls and small windows because of the numerous wars they served like fortress against enemies' invasions. The church buildings remain the finest architectural monuments till our days.

In the Middle Ages in Europe the monarchs and nobles built their houses like castles as a form of defense against the enemies' invasions. The castles were very strong constructions with small windows, strong walls and projecting fortifications.

A new movement in the development of the world architecture was noticed in the early fourteenth century. The architecture returns to classical forms of construction and proportions of ancient Roman buildings.

The nineteenth century is famous in the world construction by the use of new materials and a great diversity of architectural styles. Iron and steel are used at a large scale and in this way appears the mass- production of building parts which were manufactured at a factory and then simple assembled at a site.

Buildings of twentieth century are characterized by the use of steel and reinforced concrete. The duration of building construction is greatly cut. In a short time with less expensive materials the builders offer to the world many blocks of flats, hospitals, schools, offices. The buildings help us to live and work in comfort and security. For example the central heating instead of the dusty open fires. Architecture of the twentieth century is famous by the construction of high buildings known as skyscrapers and a great diversity of styles that make our life more interesting and comfortable.

III. Vocabulary

English words	Russian translation	English examples
to depend on	зависит от	After University he started to work to not depend on his relatives.
to appear	появляться	The new friends appeared in her life this summer.
shallow	мелкий	A lot of shallow rivers appeared in the region.
to put up	вкладывать	Our parents put up bridges between the children.
to arouse	пробудить	The exhibition of the new collection of pictures aroused a great interest.
in turn	в очереди	The professor called the students

		in turn at the blackboard.
strength	прочность	It was a construction of great strength.
thick	толстый	The walls of the church were very thick and strong.
to serve	служить	Young boys serve in army at the age at eighteen.
to destroy	разрушать	After the war a lot of cities were destroyed.
to restore	восстановить	The destroyed buildings were restored by our engineers.
to assemble	собрать	Our students assembled the motor-car in a short time.
to extend	расширить	The sea port was extended the last time.
to heat	нагревать	In our country a lot of houses are heated with coal.
furthermore	более того	He was ill furthermore he was in a hospital.
huge	огромный	Huge buildings were constructed this autumn in the town.

IV. Find in each line the antonyms of the proposed words

1. empty- clean, dry, full, cheep
2. shallow- thick, flat, huge, large
3. easy- under, about, little, difficult
4. to destroy- to smile, to rise, to build, to heat
5. huge- immense, small, concrete, simple
6. to remain- to take place, to go, to leave, to gather
7. to damage- to heat, to cry, to restore, to shape

8. complicated- expensive, simple, big, advanced
9. strength- strong, thick, great, weakness
10. duration- period, advanced, unit, finish

V. Find in each line the synonyms of the proposed words

1. plenty of- much, little, enough, few
2. to care- to use, to encourage, to go, to deserve
3. to occur- to justify, to avoid, to help, to serve
4. to make- to do, to shave, to listen to, to like
5. to come back- to return, to follow, to revise, to write
6. to believe- to forget, to give, to respect, to abolish
7. too- little, while, against, also
8. meaning- understanding, finish, importance, start
9. to choose- to select, to respect, to install, to win
10. to win- to gain, to need, to consider, growing

VI. Discussion

Imagine the situation that after the world many cities were destroyed. Soon after these cities are reconstructed and carefully preserved. How do you think it's better to reconstruct the old buildings or to build modern and comfortable structures? Think of some of arguments and complete the table.

It is necessary to reconstruct old buildings?

For	Against

VII. Writing practice

If you need to solve some important problems and you don't know what to do, will be good to write a formal letter in a local newspaper. There are some advises of doing it. Be attentively and very laconic.

Newspaper's name and address

Your address

The date

Greeting

Dear Editor, (or Dear Sir/Madam,)

Paragraph 1

Give your reason for writing.

I am writing to complain about ...

Paragraph 2

Write about one aspect of the problem.

First, the government says that the construction of the new factory will bring us industry and jobs. However...

Paragraph 3

Write about another part of the problem.

Despite what the government says, it is clear that the factory will affect our health. Problems will increase ...

Paragraph 4

Write some suggestions for action.

I think other residents should ...

Formal ending

I look forward to reading more letters about this issue in your newspaper.

Yours faithfully.

Your signature

Print your name clearly

Example:

New York Times,

49 Lenina, Bendery.

10 Main Street

4th May, 2019

Dear Editor,

I am writing to explain the anxieties of the population of our town about the proposal for the construction of a new factory near the school. Nevertheless, the government is planning to go ahead with the building next year.

First, the government says that the factory will bring us industry and jobs. However, I suppose, it will pollute the air. Although the factory would bring noise and I am not sure the children would want to stay in a dirty, industrial region.

It is clear that the factory will also affect our health. Problems will increase in spite of the new hospital the government has promised us. Air pollution will get and this will affect people, for example, asthma sufferers.

I think other residents should write to the government about this problem. This week I will collect signatures for a petition. I think we should do everything we can stop this construction.

I look forward to reading more letters about this issue in your newspaper.

Yours faithfully,

Mr Samuel Gorgan

Unit V

An honorable profession

I. Introductory questions

1. What do you know about housing construction?
2. What do you think a well qualified worker must be able to do?
3. What is the role of a worker builder in our days?
4. The profession of a builder is an honorable one?
5. Why the building profession attracts so many young people today?
6. Civil engineers and architects have a common aim, isn't it?

II. Text *An honorable profession*

In every well developed country the housing construction is being carried out on a large scale. Many factories are recently built to produce prefab panels and the successful fulfillment of housing plans is a realization of the industrialized building methods and the development of a large quantity of prefab ferroconcrete panels and parts. The work of a modern builder worker is not complicated and backbreaking. Builders must be good engineers to assemble a construction from prefabricated units which are delivered at the construction site. Like the architects, the modern builder must be able to read a technical drawing, the scale; he must understand what the specifications of a special territory are and what materials of construction will be necessary in each case.

The profession of a builder is an honorable one and that's why it attracts a lot of young people today. The tasks of builders are to construct residential and industrial buildings, schools, hospitals, bridges, museums, theatres, kindergartens, places of culture, parks. They also built tunnels, canals, dams and aqueducts. The construction of these structures is very important and necessary for the population for example the aqueducts are necessary to store and transport the water for populated areas and to irrigate the desert territories.

The modern builder must have a scientific attitude, imagination, initiative and good judgment. All these qualifications he could obtain after a long and serious work, by experience. A good specialist must know mathematics, as well

as many facts about the construction materials, the loads of these materials, how much can they resist so that the construction will be no in danger to fall down. The modern builders need some knowledge of painting, design, mechanical engineering, geography and city planning.

The aim of civil engineers are to provide people with all modern conveniences, such as running water, gas, electricity, central heating. Careful consideration must be given to the amount of money which is going to be spent in building the house. An estimate depending upon the design of the building must be calculated after which work on the building can be started. The best modern buildings give us the opportunities to live and work in comfort and security.

III. Vocabulary

English words	Russian translation	English examples
large scale	крупный масштаб	The housing construction is carried on a large scale.
prefabricated	сборный	The prefabricated panels are used in construction.
safely	безопасно	The building profession is safely and interesting.
fulfillment	выполнение	The fulfillment of a new house was interesting for everyone.
backbreaking	изнурительный	Modern architecture isn't a backbreaking profession.
full-fledged	созревший	My opinion was full-fledged after a long work.
ferroconcrete	железобетон	The ferroconcrete panels are used in construction.
aqueduct	водопровод	Every house should be provided with aqueducts, ventilation, and electricity.

locks	замки	The locks were opened all day and the visitors come to you with great pleasure.
tremendous	огромный	To make some changes in life is a tremendous work.
canal	канал	The canals join land and the sea.
to treat	относиться	My parents treat the children with great care.
to purify	очистить	A civil engineer tries to purify water in the new sector of structure.
attitude	отношение	The attitude of the professor changes our life.
welder	сварщик	A welder welds the units to hold them in place.
to store	хранить	The book-keeper stores all the information about the new project.
aim	цель	Ann's aim was to graduate the University.
judgment	суждение	A good judgment is necessary in any profession.
pumping stations	насосные станции	New structures had improved their pumping stations and ventilation.

IV. Find in each line the antonyms of the proposed words

- city - design, project, text, village
- alive- cold, hot, ancient, dead
- bright- light, sure, sunny, dark
- broad- wide, narrow, dark, light
- clean- good, modern, ugly, dirty
- clever- smart, small, big, stupid

7. cold- hot, cool, wind, open
8. kind- cruel, warm, open, wide
9. deep- narrow, frog, fine, shallow
10. difficult- cozy, comfortable, clean, easy.

V. Find in each line the synonyms of the proposed words

- 1.dry- wet, soft, clean, hard
- 2.to promote- to need, to require, to receive, to facilitate
3. to replace- to load, to cross, to change, to include
4. to suppose- to like, to disappear, to find out, to think
5. to solve- to construct, to develop, to sell, to decide
6. between- near, among, through, about
7. to supply- to conduct, to leave, to maintain, to provide
8. invention- discovery, coal, settles , dependence
9. to design- to test, to copy, to fly, to construct
10. earth- power, clock, iron, land.

VI. Discussion

The construction of the new underground in the center of the town is necessary, but the route is obstructed by a ship- going river. You must take a decision like the main engineer of the region; you have to decide to build a tunnel or a bridge. Explain your choice and give reasons of your decision that other engineers must take into consideration.

A tunnel	A bridge
For	For

VII. Writing practice

Imagine that you are looking for a well paid job, a job of your dreams. First of all you must write a letter of job application. There are some advises of doing it. Write in black ink on white unlined paper. You can type your later or write it at hand because many employers prefer to see your handwriting. The first

sentence must be a polite opening of explanation. Describe the cause you are writing and your skills and personal qualities. Ask for an interview and use *Yours sincerely* at the end of the letter. Sign the letter at the bottom left and do it clearly. Be attentively and very laconic.

Job application

4 Kishinevskaya street, Bendery.

Mr Ivan Ivanov

October 11, 2019

Marketing Central Center , Moscow.

Dear Mr Smirnov,

I am writing to enquire for the job of a worker in your company which I saw advertised in newspaper yesterday. I would be interested in translating articles for your firm from English and French. I enclose a copy of my CV for your attention.

I am a hard-working and committed person. I can offer a variety of skills and my role in your company will suit me at present time. I think I would be a good translator due to my teaching experience. Also, I have recently passed my Language 'A' level (grade B), so I have a good understanding of the subject. In addition, I hold a certificate in first aid, which might be useful. I can be connected on telephone number... in the evenings and would be more than willing to come down for an interview.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Mr Ivan Ivanov

Unit VI

Buildings

I. Introductory questions

1. What do you know about frame construction?
2. Why is fireproof construction so important to humanity?
3. What manners of building do you know?
4. What types of building construction do you know?
5. Why do you mean by ordinary construction?
6. Where is the wire glass used?

II. Text *Types of building*

The majority of building constructions are divided into several classes based upon the manner of their construction, use, or occupancy. As far as material buildings can be divide into brick, wood, concrete, and steel building. Brick is an artificial building material made of clay which is burnt for hardening. Natural stone is used footing and foundations for external walls carrying the load. The buildings made by stone are durable and fire- resisting. According to the manner of construction we can classify the buildings into three classes:

1. Frame construction
2. Nonfireproof constructions
3. Fireproof construction

The first type of building construction embraces all buildings with exterior walls of wooden framework sheeted with wood shingles or siding; veneered with brick, stone or terra cotta; or covered with stucco or sheet metal. Frame construction buildings have floors and partitions of wood for there they are considered the most inflammable types of structure.

Nonfireproof constructions have the walls of masonry but the floors and partitions are made of wood. Slow-burning construction are designed to be fire resisting with heavy beams and girders of large dimension proving far less inflammable than the slender joists of ordinary construction.

Fireproof construction are made of incombustible material, floors are made of iron, steel, or reinforced concrete beams, filled in between with terra cotta or other masonry arches or with concrete slabs. In this case the wood is used only for under and upper floors, window and door frame, sash, doors, and interior. Wire glass is used in the windows, and all structural and reinforced steel must be surrounded with fireproof material, for example hollow terra cotta and gypsum tile in way to protect the steel from great heat and weakening.

III. Vocabulary.

English words	Russian translation	English examples
manner	манера	The manner of his behavior influenced the entire group.
occupancy	размещение	The occupancy of the population was limited by the rules of the government
frame construction	каркасная конструкция	Steel is used for frame constructions.
sheathe	обшить	Sheathe your weapon! - I'm sorry, but I cannot.
shingles	черепица	I saw him up on the roof, replacing shingles this morning.
siding	Встал на сторону	You shouldn't be siding with friends against your family.
veneer	облицовывать	Smooth veneered doors combined with aluminum frames, frosted glass.
stucco	штукатурка	Parquet floors, stucco and French doors are definitely necessary.
sheet	лист	On the table was a sheet of paper.
partitions	перекрытия	When they built the hotel the

		partitions between the floors were very strong.
inflammable	горючий	This land is without wood, or any combustible material.
masonry	каменная кладка	It's an original masonry building construction.
designate	назначать	We designate our beloved Maria to be our friend.
heavy	тяжелый	In the darkness he could hear a heavy noise.
timber	древесина	When John asked me to find her, he said she was hauling timber.
framing	каркас	It rested quietly, suspended in its mesh frame, like a blunt needle.
girders	несущие балки	He knocked on one of the iron girders and stood silently till they left.
slender	стройный	The slender worker gave a stiff nod and disappeared again.
joist	балка	He's using fewer joists to continue the work.
incombustible	негорючий	The wire glass was incombustible.
reinforced concrete	железобетонные	Ann is a good specialist in reinforced concrete.
arches	арки	Have you observed that the extended wheel arches look better inside the bus?
slabs	плиты	These consisted of large slabs of blue stone, which form a

		considerable structure.
frame	рамка	The picture's old, but the frame's new.
sash	оконная рама	Wood is necessary for sash and interior finish.
wire glass	проволочное стекло	Wire glass is used in the windows for our security.
surround	окружать	I will not surround myself with negative energy.
hollow	полый	The interior of the construction was hollow.
tile	плитка	In the process of drawing, she'd knocked out a ceiling tile.
E effect	эффект	The effect of the new film was surprising.

IV. Find in each line the antonyms of the proposed words

1. numerous- major, rapid, several, many
2. knowledge- information, analysis, attention, illiteracy
3. convenient- ordinary, ground, main, unemployed
4. to keep- to store, to leave, to stay, to copy
5. scale- route, channel, feature, reason
6. to obtain- to lose, to make, to facilitate, to graduate
7. to facilitate- to use, to obtain, to discovery, to heavy
8. to link- to separate, to care, to split, to influence
9. to forget- to remember, to lose, to expect, to expand
10. to win- to turn, to lose, to clear, to obtain

V. Find in each line the synonyms of the proposed words

1. a great deal- according to, consist of, quantity, plenty of
2. to promote- to cry, to smile, to keep, to require

3. to replace- to carry, to load, to cross, to include
4. to suppose- to love, to like, to think, to cut
5. to supply- to sail, to provide, to move, to discovery
6. to design- to construct, to test, to point, to realize
7. between- through, among, near, under
8. boat- car, ship, island, airplane
9. invention- age, century, decade, discovery
10. builder- constructor, structure, settles, building

VI. Discussion

John Marshal decided to travel through the Europe with his best friend. They don't know what means of traveling to choose the plane or the train? Give some hints to them and try to explain your choice. Complete the table with for and against.

A plane		A train	
For	Against	For	Against

VII. Writing practice

Imagine that you decided to emigrate in a foreign country. First of all you must complete a landing card. There is an example of doing it. Sign the letter at the bottom left and do it clearly. Be attentively and very laconic.

Landing card.

Family name: Petrov

Фамилия

First Name: Ivan

Имя

Sex: M

Пол (М- мужской F-женский)

Date of Birth: 2002.13.06

Дата рождения

Town and Country of Birth: Tiraspol, Transnistrian Republic

Город и страна рождения

Nationality: russian

Национальность

Occupation: architect

Род занятий

Contact Address in the USA:

Контактный адрес в Америке

Passport no:234647890

Номер паспорта

Place of Issue: Department of internal affairs of Tiraspol City

Место выдачи паспорта

Length of stay in the USA – 20 days

Срок пребывания в Америке

Port of last departure – Railways in Bendary

Место отбытия

Arrival flight – AV4356

Номер рейса

Signature – подпись

Unit VII

Building materials

I. Introductory questions

1. What do you know about the properties of building materials?
2. What are the most commonly used building materials?
3. Do building materials differ from each other?
4. What is the most ancient building material?
5. What do you know about bricks?
6. Concrete is a natural or an artificial building material?
7. How can we divide the buildings materials?
8. Give some examples of natural building materials.
9. Give some examples of artificial building materials.

II. Text *The properties of building materials*

Building materials used in construction of different establishments need to correspond to some proposes and requirements. It's very important that these materials are hard, durable, fire-resisting, and easily fastened together. The most widely used building material are steel, brick, concrete, stone, wood, glass.

Wood- one of the most ancient building material. It is cheap, light and interesting to work. The first houses in many countries were made of wood, for in those days the greater part of Earth was covered with forests. There are two groups of timber: softwoods and hardwoods. Hardwoods are used for decoration purposes, as for veneering in furniture, paneling. Modern builders use timber for window and door frames, flooring, and gates. The disadvantage of wood- it burns and is unsuitable for fireproof constructions.

Stone is the most convenient building material. The first houses built of stone without cement remain for a long time in history. The art of making any structure in stone is called stone masonry. Stone is strength, compact, and fire-resisting, durable. We can divide stone in three groups:

1. Granite-very hard, strong and durable. The engineers use granite for basements, columns, steps and for the façade. The colour of granite is gray, yellow, and deep red.

2. Sandstone-a composition of grains of sand or quarts cemented together. Its durability depends upon of cementing material. This building material is used for steps, sills.

3. Marble- a crystalline stone used for decoration proposes. Its colour white and black reflects the beauty of the marble like the best ornamental material.

Brick was known many years ago. Bricks are examples of artificial building materials. It is a composition of burnt clay, of concrete, of mortar or a composition of sawdust and other materials .Thanks its rectangular shapes it is able to place it into any desired position.

Concrete -one of the most important building material. It's a mixture of cement, sand, crushed stone and water that led to great structural innovations. The property of concrete to be formed into large and strong monolithic units it's very important. It burns at high temperature and ground up into powder. Cement starts hardening one hour after the water has been added and the process of hardening lasts for about twenty-eight days. It must be hard, strong, durable, fire-resisting and economical. Concrete is divided into two groups: plain concrete and reinforced concrete where is necessary to introduce steel. It is used for all construction purposes: building bridges and arches, dams, structures under water, for foundations, columns.

Steel is a building material which came into general use with the development of industry. Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon, and sometimes other elements. Because of its high tensile strength and low cost, it is a major component used in buildings, infrastructure, tools, ships, automobiles, machines, appliances, and weapons.

Plastics can be applied to almost every branch of building, from the laying of foundation to the final coat of paint. They can be worked with ordinary builder's tools. These are building materials sufficiently rigid to stand on their

own position without any support. It resists severe weather conditions for more than ten years without serious deformation.

III. Vocabulary.

English words	Russian translation	English examples
decays	распады	Created by disease the human nature fall into decay.
porosity	пористость	The house on the valley is a different one, with a terrible porosity.
heat insulation	теплоизоляция	I'm sure he has no idea what the insulation's made of.
crushed stone	щебень	They were all working in a stone quarry, cutting and crushing their stone by hand.
lime material	известковый материал	The lime material is used now in construction
bearing structure	несущая конструкция	The most important is the bearing construction of the structure
rigid	жесткий	His voice was rigid and precise, like his character.
lime	известь	He found Mary's case at the lime pit.
tensile	растяжимый	Now, what would you say about the tensile strength of this material?
marble	мрамор	The deserted marble corridors of the Government office building were very strange.
veneering	облицовка	Tell us that's not veneer of the new building
furniture	мебель	I spoke to some people about the arrangement of the furniture.

sandstone	песчаник	It was built of rusticated sandstone and had a splendid structure.
unsuitable	неподходящий	Rime always found a fault that made the case unsuitable.
disadvantage	недостаток	"That is the disadvantage of our profession," said the professor to his comrades.
coat of paint	слой краски	Nice new lines, looks like you can use a new coat of paint, though.
infrastructure	инфраструктура	They don't have the infrastructure to pull continue the work.
appliances	техника	I'm not so smart on electrical appliances.
sawdust	опилки	Those big piles of sawdust surround us during our working day.

IV. Find in each line the antonyms of the proposed words

1. drawbacks-advantage, side, scientist, degree
2. low- fast, low, fact, cargo
3. capable- fat, incapable, thin, due
4. to gain- to realize, to hunt, to ride, to lose
5. backward- advanced, attention, surface, shift
6. unlikely- ordinary, simple, likely, small
7. fast- slowly, enough, small, possible
8. gradually-at once, fast, rapidly, ever
9. negligible- internal, fatal, across, wide
10. small- warm, fast, cold, large

V. Find in each line the synonyms of the proposed words

1. reliable- helpful, flexible, friendly, loyal
2. intelligent- professional, ambitious, sensitive, patient

3. sociable- communicative, experienced, modest, romantic
4. modest- patient, adaptable, energetic, punctual
5. hardworking- sensitive, romantic, energetic, practical
6. independent- indifferent, irresponsible, helpless, organized
7. punctual- exact, precise, honest, patient
8. intelligent- smart, clever, bright, stupid
9. practical- successful, responsible, honest, calm
10. suitable- appropriate, adequate, shy, negative

VI. Discussion

Soon you will look for a work or maybe you found it yet. Think about the work in a big or in a small company. How do you consider where is it better to work? Give some examples and try to explain your choice.

The work in a large company		The work in a small company	
for	against	for	against

VII. Writing practice

Imagine the situation that you are late for your work and you decided to apology for it. First of all you must complete an apology letter. There is an example of doing it. Sign the letter at the bottom left and do it clearly. Be attentively and very laconic.

Apology letter for being late

Ms. Mary Clemens

24 Yellow Street

Moscow

Russia

4 May 2019

Mr Nick Robin

Financial Firm Office

Royal Street

Washington

The United States

Dear Ms. Mary Clemens,

I regret to say you I will not been able to start the work in time. It was due to reasons entirely beyond my control. Please be assured that I will solve the problem as soon as possible. I appreciate your traditions highly, so I would like you to be patient and reasonable and I'll correct all my mistakes.

I hope to hear favorably from you. Please accept my apologizes.

Yours sincerely,

Nick Robin

Unit VIII

Modern cities

I. Introductory questions

1. What do you know about the famous cities Moscow and New York?
2. When were founded Moscow and New York?
3. What do you know about the geographical position of these cities?
4. What is the architectural sightseeing of these cities?
5. Where is situated Manhattan Island?
6. What is the largest city in the United States?

II. Text *The biggest city of Russia and USA*

Moscow is the city where every stone breaths history. It stands on the banks of Moscow River. Moscow is the political, economic and cultural center of Russia. It was founded in 1147 by Prince Jury Dolgoruky. The city has an advantage position, it is protected by rivers and forests and stands on seven hills, and the main is the Borovitsky- the hill on which the Kremlin stands. The expressive architecture of this city early was very simple with primitive houses made of wood, but the fortress walls, bridges, churches and cathedrals were made of brick and white stone decorated with ceramic. During the reign of Catherine the Great was a great expansion of constructions that survived till our days.

The cities boundaries expanded considerably as the time passed, new enterprises, cultural centers, educational institutions, museums were built. The places of interest in Moscow include the Kremlin with a red brick wall, up to 21 m in height with 19 towers that surrounds palaces, cathedrals. The Great Kremlin Palace, built in 1849 is the most impressive construction inside the Kremlin. The Terem and Granovitaya Palace are other impressive architectural structures built in Moscow. The Cathedral of the Assumption and the Archangel Cathedral each with five gilded domes and the Cathedral of the Annunciation with nine gilded domes are the pride of Moscow. The city has a modern railway underground system- Metro famous for its marble- walled stations. Muscovites

are proud of their theatres: the Art Theatre, the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre and the Vakhtangov Theatre.

Moscow today is an enormous city whose infrastructure is ordinal for every big city with hotels, restaurants exhibition halls, malls and gigantic transport arteries. It's the heart of Russia.

New York is the largest city in the United States where live more people than in Australia, Peru or Sweden. It was founded three hundred years ago in the mouth of the Hudson River. Manhattan Island is the center of New York bought from the Indians for twenty- four dollars. The majority of skyscrapers are located here. The island is connected with the other four districts by six long bridges, tunnels and ferries. The Manhattan Island is the place of business, commerce and travelling. New York moves vertically as well as horizontally, taking its population by elevator to their offices on the twentieth fortieth floor. New York is the city of emigrants who cross the Ocean looking for freedom and independence. The emigrants are greeted by the Statue of Liberty which is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbor in New York, in the United States. The copper statue, a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, was designed by French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and its metal framework was built by Gustave Eiffel. The statue was dedicated to American people on October 28, 1886. New York is one of the leading manufacturing cities in the world. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, paper products, and machinery. The city traffic is very busy. There are many buses, taxis, and ferries. The streets are overcrowded, whereas the subway train can go as fast as railroad trains, stopping at the most important stations.

III. Vocabulary

English words	Russian Translation	English Examples
mouth	устье реки	The city is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River
majority	большинство	Anne plans to have the majority

		committed to us when the announcement is made.
numerous	многочисленный	There were numerous flowers on the table.
to link	связывать	There's nothing to link him to her
to inhabit	населять	There are legends of a time when humanity inhabited this island
vehicle	транспорт	Engineers also needed their vehicles to be more rapidly
opposite	противоположный	It is known that he goes in the opposite direction.
gateway	ворота	The visitors were moving in through the gateway.
skyscrapers	небоскребы	Skyscrapers raced in our town here like mushrooms after rain
city traffic	городское движение	I learned to drive late, so city traffic still fatigues me.
prince	князь	The prince moved slowly, admiring the beauty of nature.
bank	берег	Sara nodded. "They visited the bank of the river"
cathedral	собор	It'd be as lovely construction as a cathedral.
masterpiece	шедевр	Definitely it's a masterpiece, and, I gather, almost everyone forgotten about it.
fortress	крепость	It was an imposing fortress, built of stone and red bricks that impressed all the guests.

bell tower	колокольня	If we can, we would like to get you up in that bell tower.
gilded	позолоченный	It is a spacious flat, with gilded pillars and pictured colorful walls.
dome	купол	They put the pictures on the ground and built stone domes around them.
crowd	толпа	The crowd of people moved across the street to meet him.
marble	мрамор	The size of marble impressed everyone.
printing	печатающий	Very small printing was difficult to understand.
machine tools	механический инструмент	Machine tools are necessary in our factory.
repair	ремонт	How would such a comrade repair the faults of our poor sister!
rail equipment	железнодорожное оборудование	Rail equipment in our country need to be renews.
processing	обработка	Our job requires at least basic word processing skills.
furniture	мебель	I spoke to my neighbors about the furniture market.
seat	сиденье	Henry half rose from his seat.
scale	масштаб	The colors are considered on a scale of one to seven.
to perform	выполнять	Miss Hudson, I have a service to perform.
to calculate	вычислять	How are you going to calculate this plan of the new construction?

increase	увеличение	They necessitate an increase in area to improve the way of life.
facilities	средства	All that you say is so interesting and the proposed facilities afforded to the police to find the killer.
channel	канал	Where does the channel of your dreams lead?
feature	особенность	Another strange feature of Paris is its architecture.
establishment	учреждение	The businessman had saved enough to open her own establishment, and business had flourished from the beginning.
although	несмотря на то	His heart was racing, although he knows it is foolish.
to expand	расширять	Mary has the right to expand his program of development.
improvement	улучшение	A great improvement was necessary in this area the last time
convenient	удобный	It's the most convenient, the cheapest, and the most healthful way of solution.
route	маршрут	The route Henry gave her was quite different
valuable	ценный	You can choose a valuable present for her.
to remain	оставаться	The final resolution of the problem needed to remain a secret for now.
significance	важность	My friend was too clever to see

		the significance at once.
--	--	---------------------------

IV. Find in each line the antonyms of the proposed words

1. powerful- feeble, usual, considerable, several
2. piece- portion, opus, composition, large
3. to remain- to abandon, to depart, to stay, to be left
4. invaluable- priceless, inexpensive, important, helpful
5. to expand- extend, enlarge, dilate, reduce
6. to calculate- miscalculate, to compute, reckon up, figure out
7. masterpiece- artwork, work of art, creation, execution
8. right- correctly, justly, aright, left
9. a secret- mystery, enigma, public, frank
10. construction- structure, building construction, destruction, design

V. Find in each line the synonyms of the proposed words

1. historical – old, ancient, past ,unhistorical
2. new- fresh, young, reborn, ancient
3. residence- home, house, quarter, president
4. beautiful- handsome, attractive, shapely, ugly
5. movement- displacement, flow, carriage, trend
6. visitor- guest, customer, caller, local
7. enjoy- revel, bask , entertain, dislike
8. memory- recollection, storage, card, staff
9. author- copyright, auteur, creator, founder
10. freedom- slavery, oppression, captivity, slavery

VI. Discussion

The construction of new towns and cities grows every year very fast. A lot of young people now move from the villages to towns looking for a better life. It's a good idea for others to live in a village, to have a large house and to live a silent life in the middle of nature.

Imagine that you have the possibility to make a choice, what will be your decision. It is better to live in a big city or to live in a village? Think about it and give some reasons.

It is better to live in a big city?		It is better to live in a village?	
For	Against	For	Against

VII. Writing practice

Imagine the situation that you must persuade a person about your decision. First of all you must complete an opinion essay. There is an example of doing it. Sign the letter at the bottom left and do it clearly. Be attentively and very laconic.

Opinion essay.

An opinion essay reflects your personal point of view on a defined problem in writing. The main task of an opinion essay is to convince the auditory that your position is valid. To publish a fortunate opinion essay, you should discreetly choose the topic and conduct proper research on the arguable concern. Opinion papers should be interesting and well harmonious to read. Both, your point of view and the opposing position must be introduced to ensure the plurality of ideas.

We propose you five main ways.

1: Read the task

Read the problem. Decide what kind of essay you will write. The type of question will decide placement and your mental image.

2: Underline

Underline essential vocabulary in the task and write words with the same meaning. This will really economize you a lot of time. It will also help escape repetition of words, and will help you to understand the issue.

3: Get ideas

Decide if you agree or not the idea, and then give your viewpoint in the conclusion.

4: Write

After you have written your scheme, write your essay. Write the introduction, body, and conclusion.

Suitable Vocabulary

- Some people think that...
- It is claimed that...
- Some people feel that...
- While it is true that... ... I believe...
- Although many people think that..., I feel that
- Although it is often said that..., in fact the opposite is true

Example:

Animal testing may be essential, but we need to be benevolent

Millions of animals expose diseased suffering or death as a result of scientific research into the effects of drugs, food supplement, cosmetics and other chemical products. While most people suppose animal testing is necessary, others are derange by what they see as useless suffering. This essay explore at some of the positive and negative moments of animal testing.

Medical intervention has been developed from tests on animals. Since animals distribute many traits with humans, scientists utilize animals to test the protection of newly advanced drugs before aviator testing on small groups of patients. Medical brigades engage new operating techniques such as transplants on animals. Without animal testing, many methodologies or new drugs would be extremely unsafe.

Nevertheless, many people think that animals are suffering excessively and brutally. They do not suggest that every new drug needs to be tested on animals, especially with the enormous databank of knowledge and modern computer types. They also are anxious that many animal tests are no effective, indicating out that any drugs have had to be closed from the market contrary extensive

testing. They especially believe that animal testing should not be used for such goods as cosmetics, shampoos, soaps, and cleaning products. Besides, some campaign participants would like to observe certain tests substituted and more humane techniques used.

We should make sure that the millions of animals who are utilized for testing new goods are examined with the minimum of pain. Despite the fact some animal testing may be inevitable at present, treat our friend creatures as graciously as possible will demonstrate our humanity.

Appendix 1

Phrases which help you to make a presentation:

1. Introduction -Good morning, everybody! (ladies and gentlemen).

-Let me introduce myself. My name is.../I am a first year law student.

-The topic of my presentation is.../Today I would like to tell you about...

-I have chosen this topic because..., / The purpose of my presentation is to inform/ to persuade...

-The form of my presentation is .../The body of my presentation consists of... parts. -It will take only 5-7minutes of your time.

2. Body

-First of all...

-I have divided my presentation into 2-3 parts.

-Then... -After that I'd like to move on to... /-Next I'd like to move on to... /- Finally I'd like to move on to...

3. Conclusion

-Let us summarize briefly what we have looked at.

-Let us briefly summarize the main issues.

-In conclusion I want to say.

-That is the end of my presentation.

-Thank you for your listening/attention.

4. Inviting questions

-You are welcome with your questions.

-I am ready to answer any of your questions.

-Could you repeat your question?

-I am sorry, but I didn't follow your question.

-If there are no more questions thank you again for your attention.

Appendix 2

Structure of an essay:

- Title
- Introduction
- Main part
- Conclusion

Useful phrases

Giving opinion:

I agree/ disagree

In my opinion ... / From my point of view ... / As far as I am concerned ...

I believe that.../ It seems to me that...

I am in favour of... / I am against the idea of...

According to...

Some people say that...

It is said/believed that...

There is no doubt that...

It cannot be denied that...

It goes without saying that...

We must admit that...

Giving arguments:

The main argument against/in favour is...

First of all, I would like to consider...

The first thing I would like to consider is...

To begin with, .../ To start with, ...

Despite the fact that.../ In spite of the fact that...

On the one hand, ... /On the other hand, ...

Besides,.../ In addition,...

What is more, .../ Moreover, .../ More than that, ...

Finally, ...

However, ... / ..., though

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