

Е.Н. Захарова

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ДОМАШНЕГО ЧТЕНИЯ  
И ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКОГО ПРАКТИКУМА  
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)  
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ИИИМО**

**Часть 2**

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Г.ЧЕЛНЫШЕВСКОГО

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Материалы для домашнего чтения и переводческого  
практикума (английский язык)

для студентов ИИиМО

часть 2

*учебно-методическое пособие*

Саратов 2016

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Учебно-методическое пособие содержит англоязычные материалы для домашнего чтения и переводческого практикума для студентов Института истории и международных отношений. Представлено несколько групп текстов на английском языке – в зависимости от специализации бакалавров: «История», «Международные отношения», «Туризм», «Сервис».

Целью пособия является подготовка студентов к самостоятельной работе с академической литературой и периодикой по специальности.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее пособие предназначено для студентов Института истории и международных отношений в качестве материала для домашнего чтения и переводческого практикума. Учебным материалом пособия являются оригинальные тексты со специализированных онлайн источников, на которых размещен не только текстовый материал, но и методические разработки, рекомендации, комментарии.

Онлайн ресурсом текстов уровня Intermediate, Upper-Intermediate и Advanced стал сайт “English Learning Resources” <http://linguapress.com>. Каталог данного сайта представлен такими разделами, как “Free Advanced Level EFL Resources”, “Free Intermediate Level EFL Resources”, “EFL Language Games and Puzzles”, “A Clear Online Guide to English Grammar”. Каждая статья дополнена упражнениями и методическими рекомендациями для преподавателя.

Еще один информативный Интернет источник – “One Stop English” <http://www.onestopenglish.com>, на котором, по словам авторов сайта, размещены в свободном доступе более 9000 образовательных ресурсов, включая планы занятий на основе работы с англоязычными статьями, аудио и видео материалы, игры, кроссворды и т.п. Все ресурсы классифицированы по следующим категориям (меню слева на главной странице): “Methodology”, “Skills”, “Grammar”, “Vocabulary”, “Business English”, “English for Specific Purposes” и др. Можно также осуществлять поиск по интересующим темам: например, “London Resources”, “Sports and Hobbies Resources”, “USA-Themed Resources”, “Travel Resources” и т.д.

Источник статей уровня Beginner и Elementary – “Dreamreader” <http://dreamreader.net>. Рубрики данного учебного портала включают “Easy English”, “Interesting English”, “Fun English”, “Practical English”, “Academic English”. Кроме того, у пользователя есть возможность осуществлять поиск внутри каждой рубрики, т.к. статьи классифицированы тематически: например, “Travel”, “Sports”, “Technology”, “Environment”, “Culture”, “Food” и др. Интересно, что к каждому тексту приложен аудио-файл, объяснения сложных слов и выражений, необычные задания, инструкции по работе с учебным текстом.

Все учебные материалы данного пособия делятся на несколько групп – в зависимости от специализации бакалавров: «История», «Международные отношения», «Туризм», «Сервис».

Целью пособия является подготовка студентов к самостоятельной работе с академической литературой и периодикой по специальности.

Учебные тексты снабжены системой после-текстовых упражнений и заданий для домашней работы. Это позволяет последовательно подвести студентов к пониманию и осмыслению содержания текстов, развивать навыки контекстуального подхода к переводу, ориентируют на пополнение индивидуального словарного запаса в процессе чтения. Перевод рассматривается автором как этап речевой деятельности, завершающий предварительный анализ и толкование содержания и ведущий к передаче смысла оригинала средствами родного языка.

При работе с представленными в пособии статьями рекомендуется пользоваться различными словарями, среди которых отметим онлайн словари <http://www.multitran.ru>, <http://www.lingvo.ru>, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/>, <http://dic.academic.ru/> и др.

## «ИСТОРИЯ»

### THE STORY OF LONDON

Source: <http://linguapress.com/intermediate/london-story.htm>

Level: Intermediate

**The history of London:** A very historic city.



When the French poet and traveller Théophile Gautier first went to London in 1843, by ship, he was quite astonished. He wrote that London was the "*capital of enormities and of proud rebellion*". "*On this gigantic scale,*" he continued, "*industry almost becomes poetry, a poetry in which nature plays no part, but which is a result of the immense development of human will.*"

In 1843, London really was very different from any other city. It was much bigger than any other city, and it was the capital of the most industrialised nation in the world.



It was already a city with a long history, of course. London had become the British capital in Roman times, but since then, it had been built and destroyed and rebuilt so many times that there were few traces left of the capital city of Roman Britain, except deep below the ground.

Today, the oldest buildings in London include the Tower of London and Westminster Abbey, which are almost a thousand years old. Though the Tower was always a part of London, Westminster Abbey was once over a mile from the capital city. For centuries, "London" just covered the area corresponding more or less to the Roman city. Today, this part of London is still called the City of London, and is the heart of the bigger "London".

Until recently, "the City" was home to hundreds of thousands of people; but today its population is actually well less than ten thousand! Today the City is the heart of London's financial district, full of bankers and businessmen by day, almost deserted by night.

Back in the Middle Ages, the City was already becoming too small. In the 11th century, monks built a big new abbey at Westminster, and King Cnut began to build a palace beside it. King Ethelred, his successor, then decided to move his



court from the city of Winchester, to the palace of Westminster. Westminster has been the seat of the English, then British, parliament since 1265, and London has been the capital city for even longer.

While the parliament was established in Westminster, the City's growing population kept spreading to other villages all round. Villages like Chelsea and Hackney eventually became swallowed up by the metropolis which kept growing and growing.

Today, Westminster, which contains Buckingham Palace, Parliament, Piccadilly Circus, Trafalgar Square, and London's most famous shopping district, is part of the "West End" of Central London. Nearby, Chelsea is an expensive residential area, and Hackney is a working-class district: they are all parts of London.



In spite of its age, Central London does not have many very old buildings. The City itself was burnt to the ground in the terrible fire of 1666, and was almost totally rebuilt after it. Large parts of London were also rebuilt in the nineteenth century and have been rebuilt again since then, for different reasons.

Charles Dickens, the author of *Oliver Twist* and other famous novels, lived in the London that Théophile Gautier visited, and has left us with terrible descriptions of the conditions in which the poor of London lived and worked in those days. Millions of people worked in the great city, with its docks, its offices and shops, and its services. In those days most people who lived in cities were poor, and lived in squalid conditions. But a new "middle class" was growing, specially in London, where there were lots of jobs. In this way, London, the biggest city in the world, was also the first "modern" city.

It remained the world's biggest city until after the Second World War.

Since then it has continued to change, but got smaller; but with over seven million inhabitants, today's "Greater London" is, with Paris, one of the two biggest cities in Europe; and also one of the most fascinating.

### **Different parts of London: LONDON RICH, LONDON POOR**



London is one of the richest cities in Europe, and lots of people in London have plenty of money to spend. But like almost every big city, London has its prosperity but also its poverty. Most tourists visit the "West End", with its shops, cinemas, theatres and monuments. This is London's front window, where the streets are clean and most people, including the tourists, have jobs, and money to spend.

Harrod's store, in Knightsbridge, claims it is the most famous shop in the world; in theory you can buy anything there, from an elephant to a pencil (though naturally, they would have to order the elephant specially for you, there are none on the shelves!)

In the small streets behind Regent Street, there are all sorts of specialist shops, selling high-quality products to people who can afford them. "Gentlemen's tailor since 1788," says the sign outside a tiny shop with beautiful suits in its window. Expensive suits. Most of this shop's customers are businessmen, celebrities and diplomats; here at least, the foreign customer, after his first English lesson, can say "my tailor is rich".

Two miles to the north east of Regent Street, the scene is very different. Here you are in the "inner city" district of London, where many of the streets are dirty, the shops look cheap, and the people do not look rich.

Few tourists visit Islington, Bethnal Green, Brixton and London's other depressed areas. A lot of the inhabitants here are from minorities — mostly West Indian or Asian — and many of them do not have any work. Those who do have work are often in unskilled jobs which do not pay well; cleaners, dustmen, shop assistants.

Nevertheless, though these areas of London are poor, they cannot be described as ghettos, and while levels of crime are above average in many parts of the inner city, these are not dangerous areas. Ten years ago, there was rioting in Brixton, but since then things have been generally calm.

**Exercises:**

*№ 1: True or false. Say whether these statements are true or false, according to the article.*

1. London has some fine Roman remains that can be visited. T / F
2. The Tower of London and Westminster abbey are about the same age. T / F
3. Lots of bankers and businessmen live in the city of London. T / F
4. The court of King Cnut was in Winchester, not in London. T / F
5. Chelsea is part of Westminster. T / F
6. London is the biggest city in the world. T / F

*№ 2: Read the article above, then answer these questions.*

1. Why was Gautier so surprised when he first saw London?
2. How old is London?
3. Why did Westminster become an important part of London?
4. Why are there not many people in the City of London at night?
5. Explain why London does not have a lot of very old buildings.
6. Why was London the first "modern" city?
7. Why are there more tourists in Knightsbridge than in Brixton?
8. Why was Brixton in the news ten years ago?

*№ 3: Fill in the gaps with the words used in the article:*

Today, Westminster, which contains \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and London's most famous shopping district, is part of the "West End" of Central London. Nearby, \_\_\_\_\_ is an expensive residential area, and \_\_\_\_\_ is a working-class district: they are all parts of London.

In spite of its age, \_\_\_\_\_ does not have many very old buildings. The City itself was burnt to the ground in the terrible fire of \_\_\_\_\_, and was almost totally rebuilt after it. Large parts of London were also rebuilt in the \_\_\_\_\_ century and

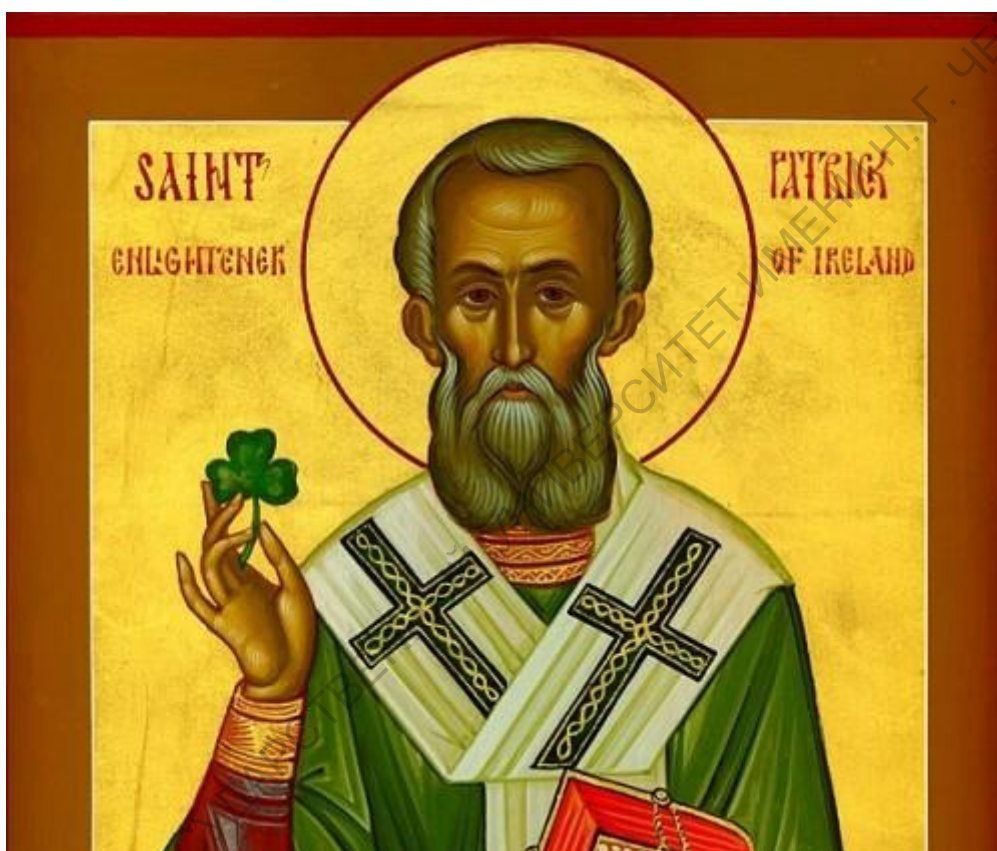
have been rebuilt again since then, for \_\_\_\_\_. Charles Dickens, the author of \_\_\_\_\_ and other famous novels, lived in the London that Théophile Gautier visited, and has left us with terrible descriptions of the conditions in which the poor of London lived and worked in those days. \_\_\_\_\_ of people worked in the great city, with its docks, its offices and shops, and its \_\_\_\_\_. In those days most people who lived in cities were poor, and lived in \_\_\_\_\_ conditions. But a new "middle class" was growing, specially in London, where there were lots of jobs. In this way, London, the biggest city in the world, was also the first \_\_\_\_\_ city.

It remained the world's biggest city until after the \_\_\_\_\_ World War. Since then it has continued to change, but got \_\_\_\_\_; but with over \_\_\_\_\_ million inhabitants, today's "Greater London" is, with \_\_\_\_\_, one of the two biggest cities in Europe; and also one of the most fascinating.

# SAINT PATRICK

**Source:** <http://dreamreader.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/StPatrick-Beginner-History-PDFReading.pdf>

**Level:** Beginner / Elementary



Not much is known about Saint Patrick. Historians are not even sure exactly when or where he lived. Most historians would say he lived during the 5th century. He may have been born in England, Scotland, or Wales. His father and grandfather were priests and men of the church. Irish pirates kidnapped him when he was 16 years old. They took him to Ireland. He had a hard life there but he started to believe in god. He soon became a Christian. After six years, he escaped. After returning home, he studied more about god.

One day, he had a vision. A vision is a dream-like state where you imagine something. In St. Peter's vision, a man gave him a letter that told him to return to Ireland. He did so and lived in a town called Saul in the north of Ireland. He taught about Christianity to the local people. Patrick used each leaf of a three-leaf clover to talk about three important ideas in Christianity.

There are many stories about Saint Patrick. Most of them are legends that are probably not true. One of these is that Saint Patrick chased all the snakes from Ireland. Historians agree, however, that Ireland probably never had any snakes when Patrick was alive.

Another famous story about Saint Patrick involves his walking stick. People say that as he walked around Ireland, Saint Patrick would stop in a town and plant his stick in the ground. When he finished teaching people in the town about Christianity, the stick had grown into a tree. The truth of these stories about Saint Patrick may be doubtful but they explain how Christianity came to Ireland and grew in popularity. It is said that Saint Patrick died on March 17th, which is now Saint Patrick's Day.

### **Exercises:**

*№ 1: Choose the answer.*

1. According to the article, when do most historians think Saint Patrick lived?
  - a) in the 5th century b) in the 1600s c) in the 1950s d) 500 years ago
2. According to the article, what happened when Saint Patrick was 16 years old?
  - a) he traveled the world b) he taught Christians c) he was kidnapped d) he became a pirate
3. The word "state" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
  - a) government b) country c) nation d) condition
4. According to the article, why do historians think the story about Saint Patrick and the snakes isn't true?
  - a) Saint Patrick was afraid of snakes b) Saint Patrick couldn't find the snakes c) There are still many snakes in Ireland d) There were no snakes in Ireland at that time

5. The word “doubtful” in paragraph 4 could best be replaced with:

a) certain b) special c) unlikely d) quality

6. According to the article, what do the stories about Saint Patrick explain?

a) the sudden growth of Christianity in Ireland b) the special powers that Saint Patrick had c) why Irish people really liked Saint Patrick d) how Saint Patrick became the leader of Ireland

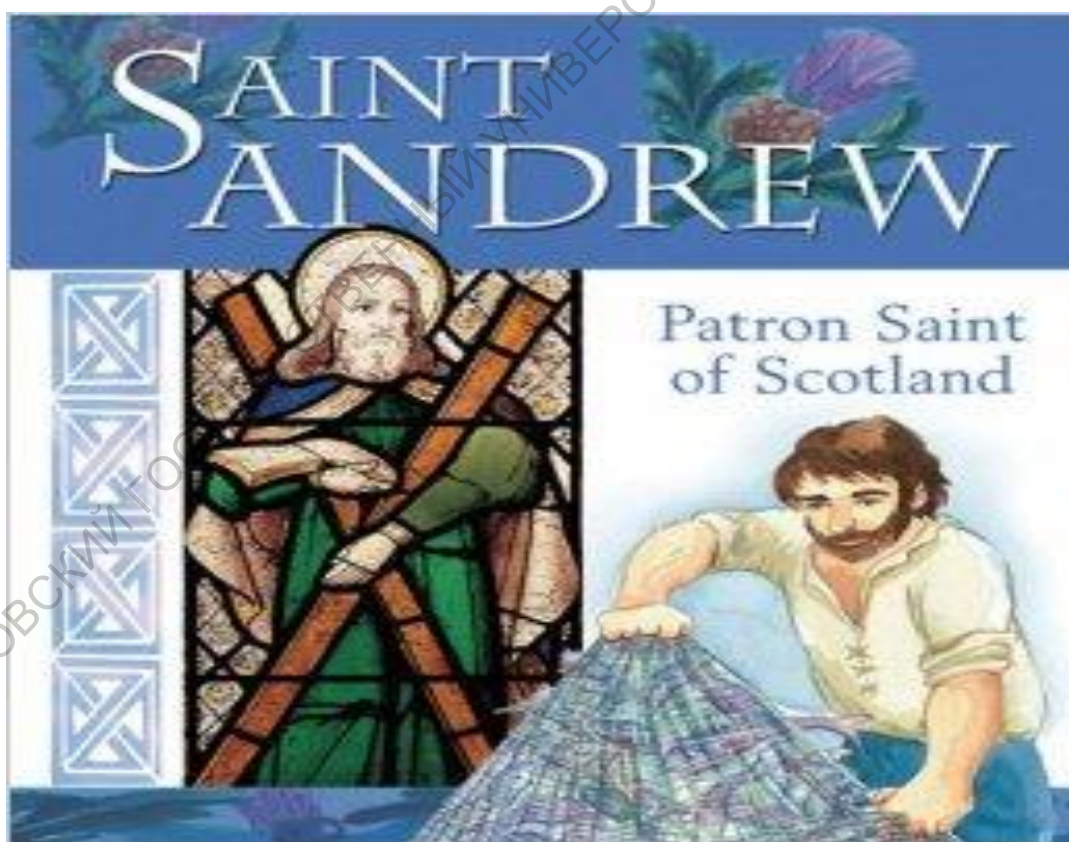
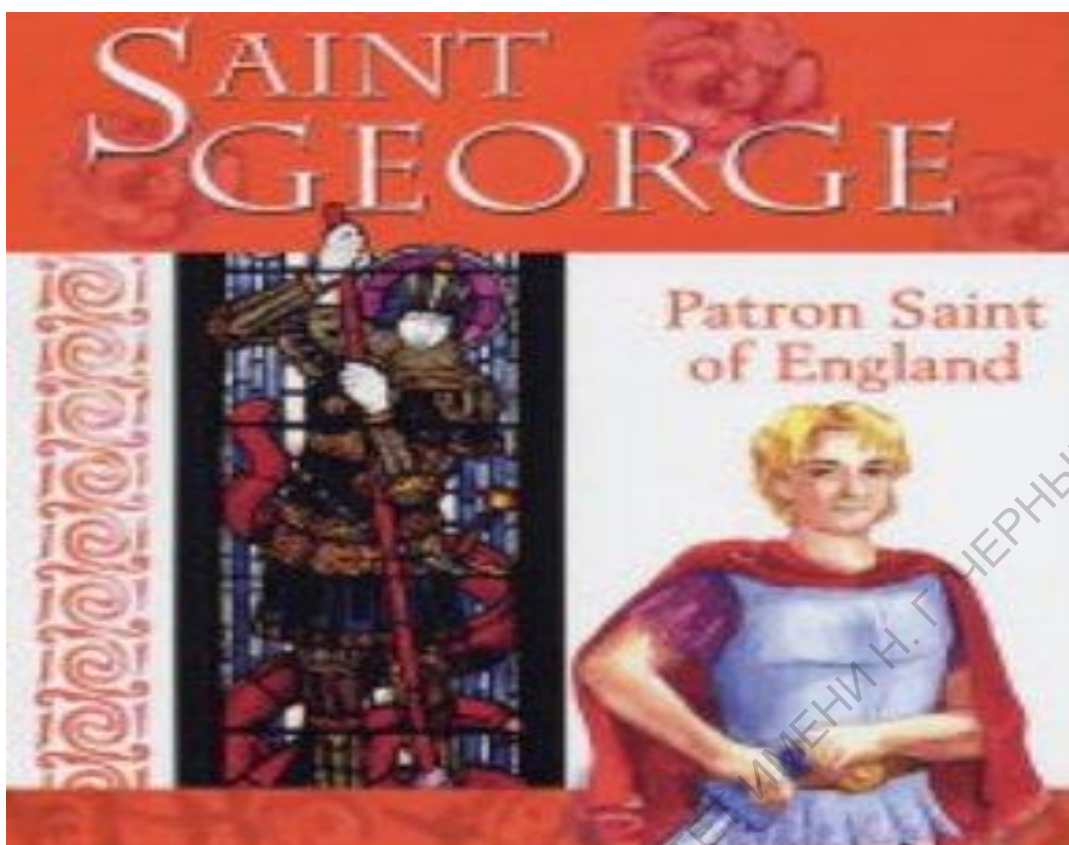
*№ 2: Fill in the gaps with the words used in the article.*

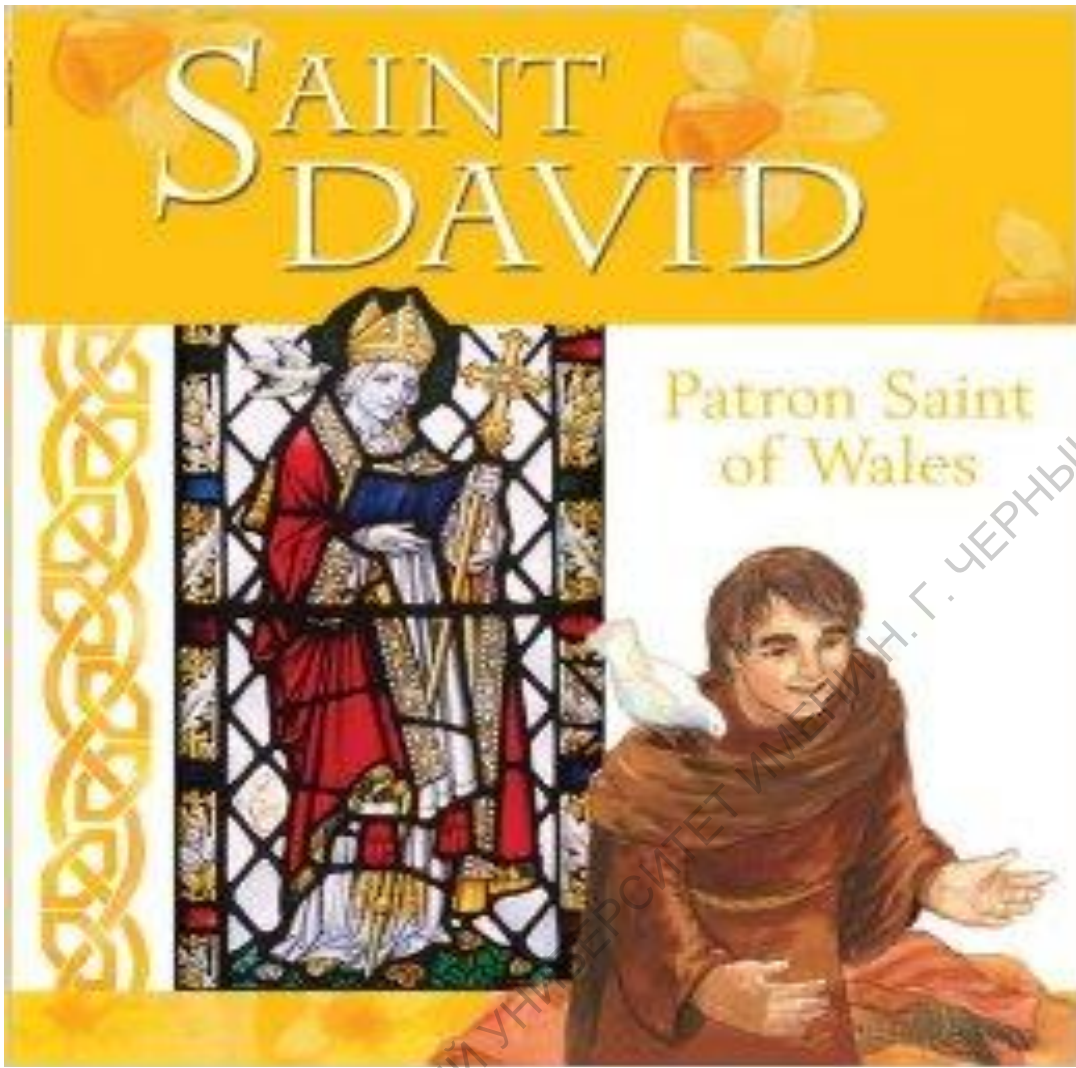
One day, he had a \_\_\_\_\_. A vision is a dream-like state where you imagine something. In St. Peter’s vision, a man gave him a \_\_\_\_\_ that told him to return to Ireland. He did so and lived in a town called \_\_\_\_\_ in the north of Ireland. He taught about Christianity to the local people. Patrick used each leaf of a three-leaf clover to talk about \_\_\_\_\_ important ideas in Christianity.

There are many \_\_\_\_\_ about Saint Patrick. Most of them are \_\_\_\_\_ that are probably not true. One of these is that Saint Patrick chased all the \_\_\_\_\_ from Ireland. Historians agree, however, that Ireland probably never had any snakes when \_\_\_\_\_ was alive.

*№ 3: What do you know about Saint Patrons of England, Scotland and Wales (in the pictures below)?*







САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

## «МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ»

### WHO KILLED MARTIN LUTHER KING?

Source: <http://linguapress.com/advanced/martin-luther-king.htm>

Level: Upper-Intermediate / Advanced



On the night of April 4th 1968, someone was waiting opposite the windows of the Lorraine Motel, in downtown Memphis.

In front of the motel, a big white Cadillac was parked; it was the car in which the Rev. Martin Luther King was being driven round, as he traveled through the southern states, speaking to audiences in towns and cities, promoting the cause of non-violence and civil rights.

When King stepped out onto the balcony, to take a breath of fresh air after

eating his dinner, a shot rang out. The civil rights leader and Nobel-prizewinner, the man who preached non-violence, fell to the ground, fatally wounded. Within minutes, he was dead.

The news spread like wildfire round the USA; the man who had done more, perhaps, than any other to further the rights of Black people in the United States of America, had been assassinated, it seemed, by a lone sniper, a white extremist. Weeks later a man by the name of James Earl Ray was arrested and sentenced to 99 years in prison for the assassination. But is that really what happened?

Though James Earl Ray initially confessed to killing King, it was not long before he retracted his statement; and to this day, there are those who do not believe that Ray was actually guilty of the crime for which he spent almost 30 years behind bars.

Indeed, the calls for Ray's release grew stronger by the year, to the point that even Dexter King, Martin Luther King's son, now believes that Ray was not his father's assassin.

But if Ray did not do the deed, who did? And why? Was it just a pure racist crime? Or was this a political assassination ordered by some faceless figures in some secret service? The theory that King was really assassinated by the Secret Service has been growing more and more popular over recent years, and was even the subject of an "X-Files" episode. So how real is the conspiracy theory? And what reasons might anyone other than a racist have had to get rid of a charismatic and peaceful leader like Martin Luther King?

We have to take ourselves back to 1968. Since 1955, King had been at the front of the Civil Rights movement in the USA. He had given great support to the year-long bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, which eventually led to the desegregation of public transportation; he had used his skills as a passionate orator to inspire black people to stand up for their rights, in housing, education and other civil rights; and he had gained the backing of a growing number of whites. He was in the front line of the anti-segregation demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1963, which probably did more than any other protest to further the cause of civil rights.

During his brief presidency from 1960 to 1963, Kennedy paved the way for a

Civil Rights Act, which would officially ban race-based segregation throughout the USA. Though Kennedy was gunned down before he had time to put the act through Congress, Lyndon Johnson completed the job, and by the end of 1964, the Civil Rights Act was law, and Martin Luther King had won the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Racism, however, had not disappeared. More laws, including the 1968 Civil Rights Act, were needed to fully eradicate all forms of official racism. But even then, laws could not change the deep-seated bigotry of many southern whites; the more Civil Rights laws were passed, the more some racist groups felt threatened.

1968 was a crisis year in many countries. The Civil Rights movement in the USA had more or less merged with the anti-Vietnam War movement. Black leaders like King were being joined by the pacifist gurus of a new generation of educated young white Americans, Bob Dylan and Joan Baez. At the same time, in the black ghettos of the rustbelt cities, a new and more aggressive movement had emerged:

Black Power.

In the opinion of some observers, America was slowly sliding towards civil unrest on a large scale. Though King, with his non-violence, was no supporter of civil conflict, he was the no.1 figurehead of black America. Hence the conspiracy theory.

According to the theory, King was assassinated by the government (whoever that may have been) to prevent the USA from severe civil conflict. A week before King was assassinated, a peaceful march in Memphis had been provoked into violence by a gang called "the Invaders". Nobody knows who was behind the Invaders - but someone was.

James Earl Ray admitted that he was involved in the assassination of King, but claimed that he was part of a plot, the dumb guy who was used by others who tricked him into it. He claimed that the gun that killed King was actually fired by a man called "Raoul" - but who Raoul was no one knows. Dexter King, who has studied events surrounding his father's death in the minutest detail, now believes that Ray was telling the truth.

In July 1997, a judge in Memphis announced that new scientific tests suggest that it was not Ray's gun that fired the bullet that killed King.

So if it was "Raoul", not Ray, that really assassinated Martin Luther King, why did he do it, and on whose orders? Was it the CIA, or some other secret organization, nervous about rising black militantism and opposition to the Vietnam war? Or was King's assassination masterminded by some secret white supremacist organisation?

Maybe we will know one day, maybe not.

### **Exercises:**

*№ 1: Select the best equivalent of the following words used in the article:*

wounded:           amused, hurt, confused  
 to further :       to promote, to stop, to discourage  
 like wildfire:     very fast, slowly, in an excited manner  
 behind bars :     drinking, working in a pub, in prison  
 release:           liberation, imprisonment, record  
 deed:              action, death, plan  
 paved the way:   seriously opposed, prepared, did nothing about  
 hence:             next, this explains, here  
 masterminded:   analysed, planned, killed

*№ 2: Read the article above, then answer these questions*

1. Why did more and more people call for the release of James Earl Ray?
2. Why do some people believe King was assassinated by the CIA?

*№ 3: Replace the verbs and participles in this extract in the correct form.*

On the night of April 4th 1968, someone (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ opposite the windows of the Lorraine Motel, in downtown Memphis.

In front of the motel, a big white Cadillac (park) \_\_\_\_\_; it (be) \_\_\_\_\_ the car in which the Rev. Martin Luther King (drive round) \_\_\_\_\_, as he (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ through the southern states, (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ to audiences in towns and cities,

(promote)\_\_\_\_\_ the cause of non-violence and civil rights.

When King (step)\_\_\_\_\_ out onto the balcony, (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a breath of fresh air after (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ his dinner, a shot (ring) \_\_\_\_\_ out. The civil rights leader and Nobel-prizewinner, the man who (preach) \_\_\_\_\_ non-violence, (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground, fatally (wound)\_\_\_\_\_. Within minutes, he (be) \_\_\_\_\_ dead.

The news (spread) \_\_\_\_\_ like wildfire round the USA; the man who (do) \_\_\_\_\_ more, perhaps, than any other (further) \_\_\_\_\_ the rights of Black people in the USA, (assassinate) \_\_\_\_\_, it (seem) \_\_\_\_\_, by a lone sniper, a white extremist. Weeks later a man by the name of James Earl Ray (arrest)\_\_\_\_\_ and (sentence) \_\_\_\_\_ to 99 years in prison \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ assassination.

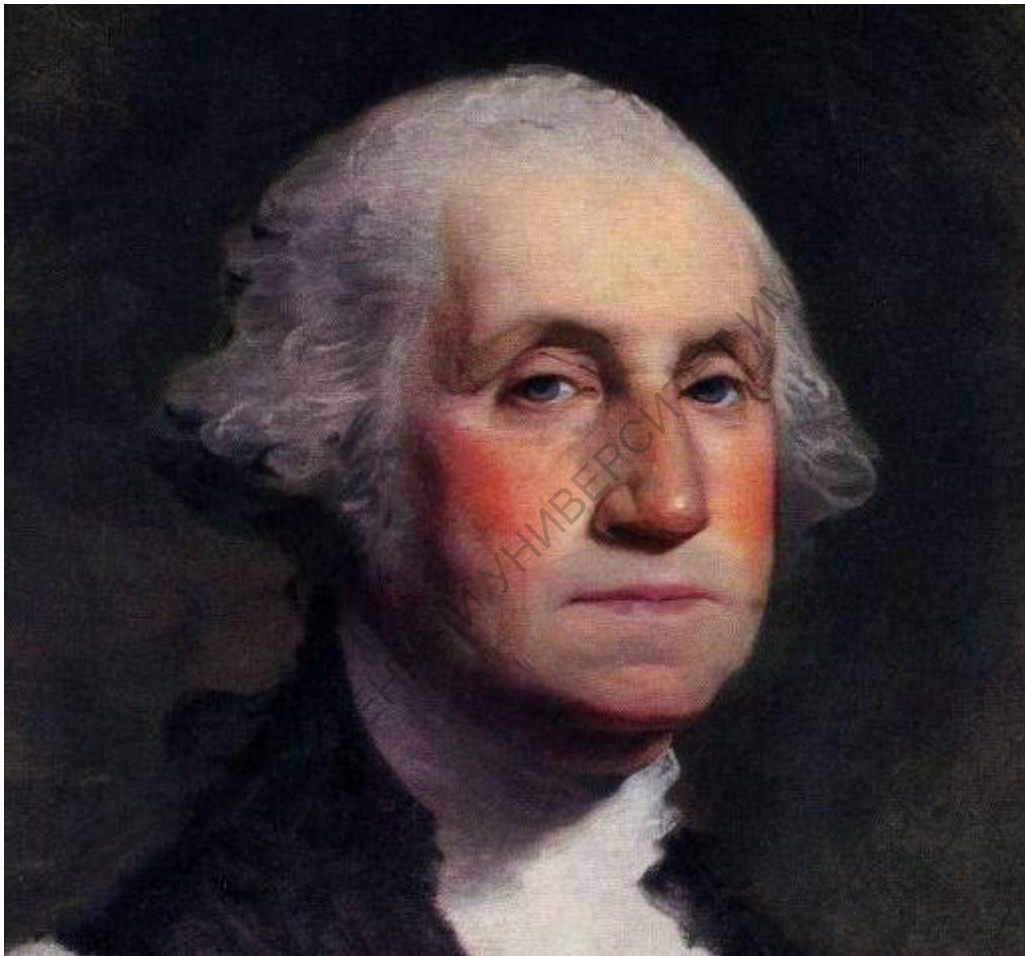
But is that really what (happen) \_\_\_\_\_ ? Though James Earl Ray initially (confess)\_\_\_\_\_ to (kill) \_\_\_\_\_ King, it was not long before he (retract) \_\_\_\_\_ his statement; and to this day, there are those who (not believe) \_\_\_\_\_ that Ray (be) \_\_\_\_\_ actually guilty of the crime for which he ( spend) \_\_\_\_\_ almost 30 years behind bars.

Indeed, the calls for Ray's release (grow) \_\_\_\_\_ stronger by the year, to the point that even Dexter King, Martin Luther King's son, now (believe) \_\_\_\_\_ that Ray was not his father's assassin.

# PRESIDENTS DAY

**Source:** <http://dreamreader.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/PresidentsDay-Beginner-Culture-VocabSheet-PDF.pdf>

**Level:** Beginner / Elementary



Presidents Day is celebrated in the United States on the third Monday of February. The holiday started in 1879. It was intended to celebrate George Washington's birthday on February 22nd. George Washington was one of the key leaders of the American Revolution. He was also the first president of the United States. In 1874, Americans also began celebrating Lincoln's Birthday on February



12. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States. He led the northern states in a war against the southern states.

Nowadays, some states honor Washington while others celebrate Lincoln on Presidents Day. Some celebrate Lincoln, Washington, and Thomas Jefferson. There is no consensus among American states about who should be celebrated on this day. The holiday is also sometimes called “Washington’s Birthday” in some states while others call it “Presidents Day” and still others use “President’s Day”.

The day is an official holiday in every state. Although almost all American companies used to give their employees the day off, this is no longer the case. Many stores are now open on Presidents Day. There are many sales. Electronics and cars are cheaper to buy because they are sold at a discount. Schools and universities also used to close for Presidents Day. Now, however, many of them remain open and regular classes are held.

### **Exercises:**

*№ 1: Choose the answer.*

1. According to the article, where is Presidents Day celebrated?

a) in Canada b) in America c) in England d) in Denmark

2. The word “intended” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced with:

a) designed b) recorded c) rejected d) increased

3. According to the article, which president is celebrated on the third Monday of February?

a) George Washington b) Abraham Lincoln c) Thomas Jefferson d) it depends on the state

4. The word “consensus” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced with:

a) problem b) discussion c) agreement d) advantage

5. According to the article, what happens in America on Presidents Day?

a) all stores are closed b) there are no classes c) there are some sales d) people go to the beach

6. The word “close” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

a) near b) tight c) dear d) shut

№ 2: Fill in the gaps with the words used in the article.

Presidents Day is celebrated in the United States on the \_\_\_\_\_ Monday of \_\_\_\_\_. The holiday started in \_\_\_\_\_. It was intended to celebrate George Washington’s birthday on \_\_\_\_\_ 22nd. George Washington was one of the key leaders of the \_\_\_\_\_. He was also the first president of the United States. In 1874, Americans also began celebrating \_\_\_\_\_ Birthday on February 12. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States. He led the northern states in a war against the \_\_\_\_\_ states.

Nowadays, some states honor \_\_\_\_\_ while others celebrate Lincoln on Presidents Day. Some celebrate Lincoln, Washington, and Thomas \_\_\_\_\_. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ among American states about who should be celebrated on this day. The holiday is also sometimes called “Washington’s \_\_\_\_\_” in some states while others call it “Presidents Day” and still others use “President’s Day”.

№ 3: What do you know about George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson (in the pictures below)?





САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ЛЕВСКОГО

## «ТУРИЗМ»

### COCONUT ISLAND

**Source:** <http://www.onestopenglish.com/skills/reading/pdf-content/reading-lessons-tourism-upper-intermediate-reading-text/154738.article>

**Level:** Upper-Intermediate



I was told Coconut Island was developing fast. Presumably this meant it was a once pristine island on the downhill slope to environmental ruin caused by uncontrolled tourist development. Perhaps they meant it in a more positive light. I wasn't sure. I went there to find out.

Driving down the east coast expressway, you don't see much. The landscape is pretty flat most of the way with just a few trees and roadside shacks selling pineapples. Oh, and of course the usual construction teams in the never-ending process of widening and 'improving' the road. However, once you get to the end of

the road and the ferry terminal, you look across the sea and see a huge mountainous, almost forbidding, island rising up in front of you. I felt a frisson of excitement, or was I just a bit nervous, as I had also just seen a rusting car ferry approaching the small pier?

We crossed without mishap, but left the ferry stuck behind a convoy of trucks carrying construction materials ready to concrete over this beautiful island. From the ferry stop, the road rises abruptly over a small hill and then as it comes down the other side we enter tourist land. Although we knew the sparkling white beach was just metres from the road, we were denied a first sight for quite some time. Not by rows of palm trees but by rows of shops selling tourist tat. We couldn't even see these too well because of all the dust thrown up by the trucks. Fortunately the tourist shops thinned out within 20 minutes and shortly afterwards we arrived at our destination: Seaview Resort. We weren't disappointed. We had been promised fine white sand and clear turquoise water and we got it. Only problem was there was just a few feet of white sand and that was mostly covered in beach towels from the overweight European tourists who had got there before us. Ah well not to worry, we could explore up the beach for a quiet spot later. We checked out the rooms and facilities and everything was just as you would expect from a mid-range hotel. It also had quite a nice little restaurant right on the beach and therefore great for a cold beer and our first sunset – perfect!

The following morning after cold bacon and eggs for breakfast it seemed that the same people from yesterday were hogging the sun beds and beach space again so we decided to walk down the beach and explore a little further afield. In actual fact I was very pleasantly surprised. I was expecting the whole beach to be lined with resorts packed side to side but actually on this beach there was still plenty of space for developers. The closest buildings to us were a couple of beachside family-run cheap and cheerful restaurants with bamboo chairs and tables. At 300 metres away, they were also just too far away for most of the package tourists. And this was generally where we spent most of our days. An added bonus was that at the shack – White Sands to give it its official name (the name was on a piece of

driftwood tacked to a nearby palm tree), the food was far, far superior to the resort. Whereas the resort chefs had removed any local flavour from their creations, the White Sands staff had managed to keep their food authentic.

So, most of our days were spent relaxing by the sea but one day we went with the imaginatively titled 'Fun' cruise for a trip round the islands further south. We were ready at the appointed place and time (8.40) and sure enough at 8.40 local time (9.15 by my watch) the boat appeared to pick us up from the beach. We climbed aboard to see it was already quite full. More room for everyone cries the captain – plenty of room on the floor! It wasn't an auspicious start but I must admit it got better throughout the day.

We steamed south. From the sea we could see the extent of the development on Coconut Island. There were plenty more resorts being built, the backdrops of swaying palms had become construction sites and the lush green hillsides had become bare red scars soon to be covered with tourist developments. However, our day was spent steaming from one little island to the next with plenty of opportunity for snorkelling and swimming. At four we turned around and were dropped off at our hotel just after sunset. I'm usually skeptical of these organized trips but I would certainly recommend this one. Not too bad for the price – Oh, I forgot to mention the lunch on board was excellent also.

Before too long our sojourn on Coconut Island was over. Overall, I was pleasantly surprised. Okay, it's getting developed but you can still find pristine beaches by spending a little bit more effort to get there. In general most of the development is on the beach and so the interior is still magnificent. It'll take another few years yet to spoil it, so my advice is to enjoy it while you can.

### **Exercises:**

*№1: How would you describe the buildings in the following pictures?*









*№ 4: Fill in the gaps with the words used in the article.*

The following morning after cold \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast it seemed that the same people from yesterday were \_\_\_\_\_ the sun beds and beach space again so we decided to walk down the beach and explore a little further afield. In actual fact I was very pleasantly \_\_\_\_\_. I was expecting the whole beach to be lined with resorts packed side to side but actually on this beach there was still plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ for developers. The closest buildings to us were a couple of beachside \_\_\_\_\_ cheap and \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants with bamboo chairs and tables. At \_\_\_\_\_ metres away, they were also just too far away for most of the package tourists. And this was generally where we spent most of our days. An added \_\_\_\_\_ was that at the shack – White Sands to give it its official name (the name was on a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ tacked to a nearby \_\_\_\_\_ tree), the food was far, far superior to the resort. Whereas the resort \_\_\_\_\_ had removed any local flavour from their creations, the White Sands \_\_\_\_\_ had managed to keep their food authentic.

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. Чернышевского

# PRAGUE

**Source:** <http://dreamreader.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Prague-Beginner-Travel-PDFReading.pdf>

**Level:** Beginner / Elementary



Prague is the capital city of the Czech Republic in Eastern Europe. It has a very long and interesting history. For many years, traveling to Prague was quite hard. The Czech Republic was part of the Iron Curtain. This was a group of countries under the strict control of the former Soviet Union. Since 1989, however, it is much easier to travel to Prague. The number of tourists who visit Prague has increased every year since then. It is now one of the most popular places to visit in the world. There are many reasons to visit this beautiful and fascinating city.

The Charles Bridge is one of the most popular places to visit in Prague. It is very old and beautiful. The bridge took over 40 years to build. People started constructing it in 1357. It was finished in 1402. For many years, this bridge was

the only way to traverse the Vlatva River. It was used as the main way to travel between Eastern and Western Europe. There are three beautiful large towers on the bridge. There are many statues that decorate it too. It is a great place for tourists because cars cannot travel on the bridge. You can walk across it slowly and enjoy the great view of Prague.

Another wonderful place to visit is Prague Castle. It was built in 970. Inside the castle are many old churches, towers, and palaces. It is almost like a town within Prague. The building styles are very elegant. There are interesting decorations, statues, and designs. The Vladislav Hall, for example, has a staircase that is big enough to ride a horse down. You can understand a little about life in old Europe.

### **Exercises:**

*№ 1: Choose the answer.*

1. According to the article, where is Prague located?
  - a) in Western Europe b) in the Soviet Union c) under a bridge d) in the Czech Republic
2. The word “hard” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:
  - a) firm b) bitter c) strong d) difficult
3. According to the article, when was the Charles Bridge completed?
  - a) 1357 b) 1402 c) 1547 d) 1989
4. The word “traverse” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced with:
  - a) visit b) cross c) see d) find
5. According to the article, why is Prague Castle almost like a town within Prague?
  - a) there are many buildings inside of it b) it is a very old part of Europe c) there is a staircase for horses d) because it was built in 970
6. The word “elegant” in paragraph 3 could best be replaced with:
  - a) beautiful b) boring c) recent d) run down

*№ 2: Fill in the gaps with the words used in the article.*

Prague is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Czech Republic in Eastern Europe. It has a very long and interesting history. For many years, \_\_\_\_\_ to Prague was quite hard. The Czech Republic was part of the \_\_\_\_\_ Curtain. This was a group of countries under the strict control of the former Soviet Union. Since 1989, however, it is much \_\_\_\_\_ to travel to Prague. The number of tourists who visit Prague has \_\_\_\_\_ every year since then. It is now one of the most popular places to visit in the world. There are many reasons to visit this \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ city.

*№ 3: What do you know about the cities in the pictures below?*





## «СЕРВИС»

### CHANGING TRENDS IN BRITISH DINING

**Source:** <http://www.onestopenglish.com/skills/news-lessons/monthly-topical-news-lessons/pdf-content/goodbye-fish-and-chips-changing-trends-in-british-dining-intermediate/555135.article>

**Level:** Intermediate



Tea, baked beans on toast and fish and chips have long been part of the British food tradition. But, there has been a change in tastes over the generations. This has been clearly shown in data published recently in the National Food Survey, which was set up in 1940 by the government because of concerns about health and access to food.



Everyone knows the British love tea but consumption has more than halved since the 1970s, falling from 68g of tea per person per week to only 25g. Britons are now drinking on average only eight cups of tea a week, down from 23 cups in 1974. And, while tea remains the most popular hot drink in the UK, people now spend more money on coffee.

The data is from 150,000 households who took part in the survey between 1974 and 2000, combined with information from 2000 to 2014. It shows a move towards healthier diets in recent decades, with shifts to low-calorie soft drinks, from whole to skimmed milk and increasing consumption of fresh fruit. But, weekly consumption of chips, pizza, crisps and ready meals has soared.

There has also been a dramatic shift from white to brown bread but the figures suggest the amount of bread people are eating has fallen from 25 to 15 slices a week over the past four decades. The consumption of baked beans has dropped by a fifth despite a rise in other types of convenience food, particularly Italian dishes. Adults in the UK now eat an average of 75g of pizza every week compared with none in 1974, while the consumption of pasta has almost tripled over the same period.

Fresh potatoes are also becoming less essential with a 67% decrease from 1974, when adults ate the equivalent of 188g every day. Sales of other vegetables such as cucumbers, courgettes, aubergines and mushrooms have increased. Consumption of takeaway food has almost doubled since 1974, from 80g per person per week to 150g. Around 33g of this amount is chips and 56g is meat, with kebabs (10g), chicken (7g), burgers (5g) and “meat-based meals” (32g) particularly popular.

Some trends suggest that British people are becoming more careful about what they put on their plates, with the average consumption of fruit increasing by 50% since 1974. In 2014, UK adults ate an average of 157g of fruit per day. Bananas have been the most popular fruit in the UK since 1996, reaching 221g per adult per week in 2014, well above apples (131g) and oranges (48g). Low calorie soft drinks represented half of all soft drinks consumed in 2014 for the first time. Britons are

also spending a smaller proportion of their salaries on food today – 11%, compared with 24% in 1974.

The UK Environment Secretary, Elizabeth Truss, said: “Food is the heart of our society and this data not only shows what we were eating 40 years ago but how a change in culture has led to a food revolution. Shoppers care more about where their food comes from than ever before, the internet has brought quality food to our doors at the click of a button, fashionable restaurants are showcasing the latest trends and exciting global cuisines are now as common as fish and chips.”

“By studying this data, we can look beyond what, where or how previous generations were eating and pinpoint the moments that changed our habits forever. We’ve only scratched the surface of what the National Food Survey can tell us. From local food maps and school projects to predicting new food trends, I look forward to seeing how this data can be used to learn more about our past and grow our world-leading food and farming industry in the future.”

### **Exercises:**

*№ 1: True or false. Say whether these statements are true or false, according to the article.*

1. British people now drink more coffee than tea. T / F
2. British diets have become healthier since the 1970s. T / F
3. British people eat less fruit now than they did in the 1970s. T / F
4. People spend a bigger proportion of their salaries on food today than they did in the 1970s. T / F
5. People ate a lot of pizza in the 1970s. 6. 150,000 households took part in the survey. T / F

*№ 2: Fill the gaps in the sentences using these key words from the text.*

cuisine - halve - triple - double - soar - consumption - shift - calorie - takeaway - skimmed

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of eating or drinking something.
2. When things \_\_\_\_\_, they reduce by 50%.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a change in something, for example in someone's behaviour, opinions or ideas.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a unit for measuring how much energy you get from food.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ milk has had the cream removed from it.
6. If things such as prices \_\_\_\_\_, they increase rapidly to a high level.
7. When things \_\_\_\_\_, they increase so that they are three times bigger than before.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ meal is one you buy in a restaurant or shop and take home to eat.
9. When things \_\_\_\_\_, they increase so that they are twice as big as before.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a particular style of cooking food, particularly the style of a particular country or region.

*№ 3: Fill in the gaps with the words used in the article.*

Fresh \_\_\_\_\_ are also becoming less essential with a 67% decrease from 1974, when adults ate the equivalent of \_\_\_\_\_g every day. Sales of other vegetables such as \_\_\_\_\_, courgettes, \_\_\_\_\_ and mushrooms have increased. Consumption

of \_\_\_\_\_ food has almost doubled since 1974, from 80g per person per week to 150g. Around 33g of this amount is chips and 56g is meat, with \_\_\_\_\_ (10g), chicken (7g), burgers (5g) and “meat-based meals” (32g) particularly \_\_\_\_\_.

Some trends suggest that British people are becoming more careful about what they put on their plates, with the \_\_\_\_\_ of fruit increasing by 50% since 1974. In 2014, UK adults ate an average of 157g of fruit per day. \_\_\_\_\_ have been the most popular fruit in the UK since \_\_\_\_\_, reaching 221g per adult per week in 2014, well above apples (131g) and oranges (48g). Low calorie \_\_\_\_\_ drinks represented half of all soft drinks consumed in \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time. Britons are also spending a \_\_\_\_\_ proportion of their salaries on food today – 11%, \_\_\_\_\_ with 24% in 1974.

## FAST FOOD

Source: <http://dreamreader.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/FastFood-Beginner-Health-PDFReading.pdf>

Level: Beginner / Elementary



Fast food is a kind of food that people eat from a restaurant where the staff quickly prepares and serves food. There are many different kinds of fast food, but the most popular are hamburgers, cheeseburgers and French fries. The restaurants that sell fast food are called "fast food restaurants". Some of the more popular fast food restaurants are McDonald's, Wendy's, Burger King and KFC.

Most of the food served at fast food restaurants contains a lot of calories and salt. A regular sized McDonald's French fries has 570 calories. A regular Burger King hamburger has 290 calories and contains 12 grams of fat. One of the burgers with the most calories is the McDonald's Double Quarter Pounder with cheese.

This burger contains 740 calories. It is the kind of food that you shouldn't eat too often.

The calories in fast food can cause health problems. On average, an adult male should have about 2500 calories per day and for females around 2000 per day. Eating high calorie food on a regular basis can lead to obesity and health problems. Many countries already have this problem partly because of fast food. In 2005, 1.6 billion adults were overweight and doctors think there will be 2.3 billion overweight adults in the world by 2015.

### **Exercises:**

*№ 1: Choose the answer.*

1. According to the article, what kinds of fast food are popular?
  - a) hamburgers, cheeseburgers and French fries
  - b) hamburgers, cheeseburgers and salad
  - c) cheeseburgers, French fries, and noodles
  - d) it is not stated
2. According to the article, which food item has the most calories?
  - a) French Fries
  - b) a KFC chicken burger
  - c) a Burger King hamburger
  - d) Double Quarter Pounder with Cheese
3. The word "kind" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
  - a) nice
  - b) soft
  - c) type
  - d) gentle
4. According to the article, how many calories should an average man eat every day?
  - a) 290
  - b) 740
  - c) 2000
  - d) 2500
5. According to the article, how many people might be overweight by 2015?
  - a) 2005
  - b) 2015
  - c) 2.3 billion
  - d) 1.6 billion
6. The word "overweight" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:
  - a) overload
  - b) underweight
  - c) heavier than average
  - d) lighter than average

№ 2: Fill in the gaps with the words used in the article.

Fast food is a kind of food that people eat from a \_\_\_\_\_ where the staff quickly prepares and \_\_\_\_\_ food. There are many different kinds of fast food, but the most popular are \_\_\_\_\_, cheeseburgers and \_\_\_\_\_ fries. The restaurants that sell fast food are called "fast food restaurants". Some of the more \_\_\_\_\_ fast food restaurants are McDonald's, Wendy's, Burger King and KFC.

Most of the food served at fast food restaurants \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of calories and salt. A regular \_\_\_\_\_ McDonald's French fries has \_\_\_\_\_ calories. A regular Burger King hamburger has \_\_\_\_\_ calories and contains 12 grams of fat. One of the burgers with the most calories is the McDonald's Double Quarter Pounder with \_\_\_\_\_. This burger contains 740 calories. It is the kind of food that you shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ too often.

№ 3: What do you know about the food in the pictures below?





САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО