

СБОРНИК РАЗГОВОРНЫХ ТЕМ

Методические указания
для студентов I курса
направления подготовки 08.03.01 Строительство
(профиль «Водоотведение и водоснабжение»)

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Урок 1. About Myself

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и выражения:

Black Sea coast — побережье Черного моря
a first-year student — студент(ка) первого курса
region — область
appearance — внешность
career — карьера
gymnastics — гимнастика
mathematician — математик
housewife — домохозяйка
chance — случай, шанс
the Netherlands — Нидерланды
the United Kingdom — Соединенное Королевство (Великобритания)
slim — стройная
several — несколько
kind — добрый
a lot — много
to introduce — представлять, знакомить
to do well — зд. успевать

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.

About Myself

Hello, friends. Let me first introduce myself. My name is Ann or Anya for my friends. My surname or last name is Sokolova. I was born on the 2nd of October in Sochi, Krasnodarsky Krai. This is the most beautiful city in Russia situated on the Black Sea coast. Now I am a first-year student at the Technical Academy. In five years I'll be an engineer.

Now let me describe my appearance. I am tall and slim and have fair hair and blue eyes. My friends say that I am pretty. I think I am just good-looking. I love sports and music. I was very serious about a career in gymnastics when I was in the 5th form. But then I broke my arm and doctors didn't let me go in for gymnastics. I love to listen to modern music and dance. I dance a lot and I hope I am good at it. I also love swimming. I always swim in the Black sea when I visit my parents, my dear family.

I would like to tell you about my family. There are five people in our family. My father's name is Vladimir Stepanovich. He is a mathematician by education and businessman by profession. My mother's name is Tatyana Petrovna. She is a housewife. She has much work about the house because I have a younger sister. She is a pupil. My sister Natasha is in the fifth form. My grandmother, my mother's mother, lives with us. She is very kind and helps us a lot.

Our family is very friendly, we have many friends. In summer many relatives come

to visit us. And, of course, they use a chance to spend several weeks in beautiful Sochi.

In May I finished school No 5 in Sochi. I did well in all the subjects but my favourite subjects at school were Physics and Computer Science. I also enjoyed English lessons.

I am very interested in learning English because I always wanted to become a programmer or maybe a businesswoman. I also think that the knowledge of foreign languages helps in everyday life and career.

Two years ago I travelled much around Europe. I have visited France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. There the knowledge of English helped me a lot.

Упр. 3. Составьте план к тексту.

Упр. 4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

- 1) What is the girl's name and surname?
- 2) Where and when was she born?
- 3) What is she now?
- 4) What will she be in five years?
- 5) Describe her appearance.
- 6) What does Ann love?
- 7) What can you say about Ann's family?
- 8) Speak about Ann's schooling.
- 9) Where did she travel two years ago?

Упр. 5. Пополните свой активный словарь по теме "About Myself" следующими словами:

tall — высокий
short — маленького роста
stout — приземистый, коренастый
slim — стройный
fat — толстый
plumpy — полный
fair hair — светлые волосы
blonde — блондин(ка)
brunette — брюнет(ка)
gray hair — седые волосы
bold headed — лысый
short sighted — близорукий
smart, clever, bright — умный (я)
stupid — тупой, глупый
boring — скучный
fun to be with — веселый человек

easy to go along— легкий в общении
quiet — спокойный
impulsive — порывистый, импульсивный
aggressive — агрессивный
rude — невежливый, грубый
shy , confused — застенчивый
active — активный
talkative — разговорчивый
enthusiastic — энтузиаст, затейник

Упр. 6. Расскажите о себе, используя материал упр. 3, 4, 5 и следующие вопросы:

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) Where and when were you born?
- 3) How old are you?
- 4) Have you got a family?
- 5) How many people are there in your family?
- 6) Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family?
- 7) Where do you live?
- 8) Did you study well at school?
- 9) What school did you finish?
- 10) Did your teacher of English help you to choose your future profession?
- 11) What was your favourite subject?
- 12) What do you like to read?
- 13) What sport do you go in for?
- 14) What are you going to be?
- 15) Do you still live with your parents?
- 16) Do you have a girlfriend / boyfriend?

Упр. 7. Расскажите о родном или знакомом вам человеке, используя его/ее фотографию. Не забудьте использовать лексику данного урока.

Урок 2. My Working Day

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и выражения:

housing — жилье
opportunity — возможность
dormitory, students hostel — студенческое общежитие
week-days — будние дни
alarm clock — будильник
roommate — сосед по комнате

make up — макияж
break — перерыв
report — доклад
canteen — столовая (студенческая)
healthy — здоровый, полезный
usually — обычно
rather — довольно
enough — достаточно
completely — полностью, совершенно
while — пока, в то время как
successfully — успешно
to rent a flat (an apartment) — снимать квартиру
to share — делить(-ся)
to turn on (off) — включать, выключать
to serve — обслуживать
to prefer — предпочитать
to miss — пропускать
to get dressed — одеваться boring — скучный
to gossip — сплетничать
to have to be back — должны вернуться

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.

My Working Day

Hi again,.. As you already know, I am a first-year student of the Technical Academy. My parents live in Sochi and I study in Rostov-on-Don so I need some housing. There are two opportunities for me: I can live in a dormitory (a students hostel), or to rent a flat (an apartment).

I decided to rent a flat. To make the rent smaller, I also decided to share my flat with another girl — Natasha Kozlova. She studies at the Academy, too, and she is my best friend now.

Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at 8:30 a.m. So on week-days I have to get up at 7:15 a.m. I don't have an alarm clock and usually my roommate wakes me up and my working day begins. I turn on the radio and do my morning exercises while Natasha takes a shower. I don't take a bath in the morning because I don't have enough time for it. I take a cool shower (that's when I completely wake up), brush my teeth. After that I go back to our room and get dressed. I brush my hair and put on a light make-up. Then we have breakfast. Natasha makes breakfast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. I have to serve breakfast on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. I love to listen to the latest news on the radio while I am eating and Natasha prefers light music.

We leave the house at ten minutes past eight and walk to the nearest bus stop. We live rather far from the Academy and it usually takes us about a quarter of an

hour to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and we have enough time we walk to the Academy. It is very healthy to walk much.

The classes begin at 8:30 in the morning and they end at 2:00 p.m. We have lectures in different subjects. As a rule we have three or four classes a day. Sometimes it is very hard to wait till they end.

Usually I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully. But sometimes I do, especially when the weather is fine and the classes are boring.

At 11:50 a.m. we have lunch. That's my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news and to gossip. My friends and I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small cafe not too far from the Academy. At 12:30 p.m. we have to be back to our classes. During the working day we also have several short breaks that last for ten minutes.

Occasionally I have to stay at the Academy till 5 or even 6 o'clock in the evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule I have no free time on week-days. So by the end of the week I get very tired.

We come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. We eat supper together and share the latest news.

After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and Natasha likes serials or films about travelling. Sometimes Natasha and I go for a walk in the park or visit our friends.

At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed and Natasha likes to listen to some music. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am reading and Natasha gets up and switches off the light and says — Good night!

Упр. 3. Составьте план к тексту.

Упр. 4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

- 1) What does Ann need and why?
- 2) What opportunities are there for her?
- 3) What did Ann decide to do?
- 4) Describe Ann's usual week-day morning.
- 5) How does she get to the Academy?
- 6) When do Ann's classes begin and end?
- 7) How many classes a day has Ann got as a rule? (How many classes a day does Ann have as a rule?)
- 8) Does she miss her classes? Why?
- 9) What is her favourite time of the day? Why?
- 10) When does Ann have to be back to her classes?
- 11) Why does she occasionally have to stay at the Academy till 5 or even 6 in the evening?
- 12) What does Ann do when she comes home at 7 o'clock?

Упр. 5. Пополните свой активный словарь по теме “My Working Day” следующими словами:

tape-recorder — магнитофон
to brush one's hair — причесывать волосы
it takes me... minutes to get to the Academy by bus — у меня уходит... минут, чтобы добраться до академии на автобусе
cloakroom — гардероб
upstairs — наверху, вверх по лестнице
downstairs — внизу, вниз по лестнице
to miss classes — пропускать занятия
to pass exams — сдать экзамены
to do well — делать успехи, хорошо учиться
for the first (second) course — на первое (второе) блюдо
to get ready — подготовиться
as a rule — как правило
to get tired — устать
to take pleasure in — получать удовольствие от...
to look forward to — ждать с нетерпением
acquaintance — знакомый

Упр. 6. Расскажите о своем обычном дне, используя материал упр. 3, 4, 5 и следующие вопросы:

- 1) Do you get up early?
- 2) Is it easy for you to get up early?
- 3) Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm-clock wake you up?
- 4) Do you do your morning exercises?
- 5) What do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?
- 6) How long does it take you to get dressed?
- 7) What do you usually have for breakfast?
- 8) Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?
- 9) When do you usually leave your house?
- 10) Do you work? If yes, where?
- 11) How long does it take you to get to your Academy (Institute)? Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
- 12) Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
- 13) What time do you come home?
- 14) How long does it take you to do your homework?
- 15) How do you usually spend your evenings?
- 16) Do you have a lot of free time?
- 17) Do you play any musical instrument?
- 18) Are you fond of listening to music?

- 19) What kind of music do you prefer?
20) Do you collect anything (stamps, records, post cards, coins, matchboxes, etc)?
21) What time do you usually go to bed?

Упр. 7. Расскажите:

- а) о рабочем дне ваших папы и мамы;
б) об обычном выходном в вашей семье;
в) лучшем дне в вашей жизни;
г) празднике, который вы провели в кругу друзей или среди родственников (Новый год, Рождество, 8 Марта и др.);
д) рабочем дне известных людей (писателей, артистов, политиков и др.).

Урок 3. Ivanovo

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова:

pool – бассейн
route – маршрут, путь
tributary – приток
census – перепись
government – правительство
enterprise – предприятие
merchant – купец
convent – монастырь
neighbor – сосед
trade – торговля
plant – завод, фабрика
opportunity – возможность
event – событие
palette – палитра
fair – ярмарка
affiliate – филиал
competition – соревнование
princely – царственный
latter – последний
famous – известный, знаменитый
former – бывший
numerous – многочисленный
flax-processing – льнообрабатывающий
sewing – швейный
entertainment – развлекательный
various – различный

current – текущий
worth – заслуживающий, стоящий
annual – ежегодный
probably – вероятно
unlike – в отличие от
approximately – примерно
considerably – значительно
almost – почти
to locate – располагаться
to mention – упоминать
to merge – соединять
to consider – считать, полагать
to receive – получать
to decline – уменьшаться, приходить в упадок
to remain – оставаться
to reduce – сокращаться
to take place – иметь место, происходить

Упр. 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.

Ivanovo

Ivanovo is located in the picturesque places of the Volga pool of the Central Federal district of Russia, at a distance of 254 kilometers from Moscow, on the route of the Golden ring of Russia. The Uvod River, a tributary of the Klyazma, flows from north to south, dividing the city into two halves. There are also two rivers in Ivanovo: the Talka and the Kharinka. Ivanovo is an administrative, industrial and cultural center of Ivanovo oblast (region). The city is also known as “the city of brides”, “the land of printed cotton”, “Russian Manchester”, “Red Manchester”. Ivanovo has been called the Russian textile industry capital for hundreds of years. The population of Ivanovo is approximately 409,000 (census 2012), land area - 105 square kilometers.

The city is first mentioned in 1561, when it was given to the Cherkassky princely family by Ivan the Terrible, after the latter's marriage to Maria Cherkasskaya. The modern city was created by merging the old flax-processing village Ivanovo with the industrial Voznesensky Posad in 1871. Yakov Garelin—a patron of arts, historian, manufacturer, and public figure—is considered to be the founder of the city and its first head. Under his government, the city began to develop, industrialise, and grow. Being the city with numerous factories Ivanovo was the place of high revolutionary activity and in May 1905 probably the first Soviet in history was created there (Ivanovo Soviet).

In 1918, the city received the status of guberniya (region) administrative center. In 1932, the city received its current name - Ivanovo. After the war, along with the continued textile industry in Ivanovo engineering and other industries

developed. Since the beginning of the 21st century there has been declining production in Ivanovo. In the first decade of the century, a large number of enterprises were closed.

Ivanovo is famous first of all by the monuments of constructivism epoch (the 30s of the 20th century): the-ship-house, the-horseshoe-house and the like. There are a lot of historical and revolutionary monuments in the city which make it rather specific. The historical center of Ivanovo is interesting by its former merchants' houses of the 19th and the early 20th centuries.

Among the other places of interest worth mentioning is Shudrovskaya palatka constructed in the 17th century and St.-Vedensky convent, the main part of which was built in the early 20th century. Ivanovo, unlike its neighbors (Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Kostroma), developed first of all as an industrial center (several textile plants of the 19th century remained almost unchanged), that's why there are a lot of plants on the territory of the city. At present trade and service industries are rapidly developed. There are also opportunities for tourism development.

The city was traditionally considered the center of the Russian textile industry. The first textile plants came into being in the 17th century. Nowadays the number of textile plants considerably reduced, but there are a lot of sewing plants. Food industry is being developed. There are a lot of various trade and entertainment centers in the city.

Cultural and entertainment events of Ivanovo city are:

- Andrey Tarkovsky International Film Festival "Zerkalo" (Mirror) - the festival which takes place since 2007 at every end of May;
- The annual Russian Fashion Festival "Plyos on the Volga. Flax Palette" (takes place in the town of Plyos);
- The annual patriotic holiday "An Open Air" usually celebrated in August at the airport "Severny" (Northern);
- Ivanovo City Day - the annual celebration of the date when Ivanovo received the status of the city, at present it takes place on the last Saturday of May; the central streets of the city are decorated by this day; fairs, concerts and competitions are held and fireworks finish the holiday.

There are many educational centers in Ivanovo. Among them are secondary schools, lyceums, classical schools, colleges, etc. Ivanovo is also known as "the students' town". Young people of our region and from other parts of Russia have wide opportunities to study in several educational institutions of higher learning: Ivanovo State University, Ivanovo State Polytechnic University, Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology, Ivanovo Medical Academy, Ivanovo State Agricultural Academy, Ivanovo State Power University and also several affiliated institutions.

Упр. 3. Составьте план к тексту.

Упр. 4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

- 1) Where is Ivanovo located?
- 2) Which rivers flow through Ivanovo?
- 3) What names are given to Ivanovo?
- 4) What is the population of the city?
- 5) Why is it called the Russian textile industry capital?
- 6) What can you say about the history of Ivanovo city?
- 7) How did it change in the soviet epoch?
- 8) What changes did the city face after the war and in the beginning of the 21st century?
- 9) What monuments is Ivanovo famous for?
- 10) What places of interest in Ivanovo can you mention?
- 11) What industries are developed in the city nowadays?
- 12) Enumerate cultural and entertainment events of Ivanovo?
- 13) What can you say about the education system of Ivanovo?

Упр. 5. Расскажите о своем родном городе, используя материал упр. 2, 3, 4 и следующие вопросы:

- 1) What is your hometown?
- 2) Do you study in your hometown or you live here while studying?
- 3) Do you like the town where you study? Why and why not?
- 4) Is it a large or a small town?
- 5) Is it a regional or a district town?
- 6) Is it a big industrial and business centre?
- 7) Do you know the history of your hometown?
- 8) When was your hometown founded?
- 9) Do you know any famous people who were born in your hometown?
- 10) Are there many historical places in it?
- 11) What are the places of interest in your hometown?
- 12) Are there many plants, offices in it?
- 13) What educational institutions are there in your hometown?
- 14) Which is the highest building?
- 15) Which is the most beautiful street in your hometown?
- 16) What street do you live in?
- 17) What is your favourite place your hometown?
- 18) What else can you say about your hometown?

Урок 4. My Speciality is Water Supply and Sewage System

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова:

utilities – муниципальные, коммунальные предприятия или сооружения
facility – объект, сооружение

supply – поставка, снабжение
sewage – канализация, водоотведение
conveniences – удобства
heating – отопление
equipment – оборудование
environment – окружающая среда
strength – прочность
pollution – загрязнение
purification – очистка
civil – гражданский
running water – водопровод
acute – острый, резкий
to carry on – вести, продолжать
to treat – обрабатывать
improvement – усовершенствование
power plant – электростанция

Упр. 2. Какие русские слова имеют те же корни, что и следующие английские слова? Запомните их произношение в английском языке:

speciality, polytechnic, university, academy, textile, construction, technology, engineering, architecture, design, transport, social, management, administration, system, history, natural, foundation, faculty, department, economics, modern, gas, electricity, municipal, project, protection, method, ecocatastrophe, liquidate, mechanics, theoretical, geodesy, hygiene, sanitary, industrial.

Упр. 3. Найдите в словаре и запишите значения следующих слов и выражений:

state, merger, follow, several, vocational, to date back, enrollment, extramural, to train, Arts, department, graduate, scale, to provide with, research, measure, in order to, among, knowledge, to be in need.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.

My Speciality is Water Supply and Sewage System

I'm a student of Ivanovo State Polytechnic University. Our University was founded in November 2012 following the merger of Ivanovo State University for Architecture and Construction and Ivanovo State Textile Academy. There are several specialized fields at the University:

- Information Technology and Engineering Systems;
- Architecture, Design and Arts;
- Civil Engineering;
- Textile;

- Transport and Transport Technology;
- Social Studies, Arts and Natural Sciences;
- Extramural Studies;
- Management and Administration;
- Continuous Vocational Training.

I study at the Institute of Information Technology and Engineering Systems. This institute was founded in April 2013 on the base of two faculties: Economics and Management and Utility Systems. The history of the Utility Systems faculty dates back to the foundation of Civil Engineering Institute in October 1981. Thus the first students' enrollment was in 1981.

The Institute trains specialists for the most important fields of human activities such as construction and improvement of the environment. There are three departments in our Institute:

- Hydraulics, Heat Engineering and Utility Systems;
- Industrial Engineering and Municipal Facilities;
- Information Systems and Technologies.

I'm a first year student. My specialty is water supply and sewage system. Housing construction is being carried on a large scale in our country today. Civil engineers provide people with all modern conveniences such as running water, gas, electricity, central heating. Engineers of my speciality are trained for making systems, technologies and equipment for water supply and sewage. Students make researches in treating natural water and sewage, make projects of water supply and sewage system, develop measures of protection of the environment and methods of ecocatastrophe's liquidating. In order to become good specialists we study many theoretical and special subjects. Among them are: mathematics, physics, theoretical mechanics, strength of materials, drawing geometry, geodesy, sanitary and hygiene and others. Good knowledge of these subjects will help our graduates in their future work.

Engineers of my specialty are of great need in the Far East where the problems of water pollution and purification are very acute. A civil engineer might also work on projects like a city power plant or a major office building.

Упр. 5. Подберите в правом столбике подходящий перевод к английским словам и выражениям:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) several specialized fields | а) инженерно-строительный |
| 2) civil engineering | б) теплотехника |
| 3) social studies, Arts and natural sciences | в) начертательная геометрия |
| 4) extramural studies | г) организация производства и городского хозяйства |
| 5) continuous vocational training | д) несколько специализированных областей |
| 6) important fields of human activities | е) разрабатывать меры защиты |

7) industrial engineering and municipal facilities

8) heat engineering

9) to develop measures for protection

10) strength of materials

11) drawing geometry

ж) непрерывное профессиональное образование

з) социально-гуманитарные и естественные науки

и) прочность материалов

к) заочное обучение

л) важные области деятельности человека

Упр. 6. Расположите предложения согласно последовательности изложения.

1) I study at the Institute of Information Technology and Engineering Systems.

2) My specialty is water supply and sewage system.

3) I'm a student of Ivanovo State Polytechnic University.

4) Engineers of my specialty are trained for making systems, technologies and equipment for water supply and sewage.

5) There are several specialized fields at the University.

6) In order to become good specialists we study many theoretical and special subjects.

Упр. 7. Составьте план к тексту.

Упр. 8. Ответьте на вопросы более чем одним высказыванием.

1) What can you say about the history of Ivanovo State Polytechnic University?

2) Which are the specialized fields at the University?

3) What can you say about the history of the Institute of Information Technology and Engineering Systems?

4) Why is the speciality of water supply and sewage system so important nowadays?

5) What do future engineers of this speciality learn to do?

6) What do they do in order to become good specialists?

Упр. 9. Перескажите текст по-английски, используя материал упр. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Урок 5. Water Supply

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова:

consumption – потребление

dearth – недостаток, нехватка

engineering structures – инженерные сооружения

household – домохозяйство

inhabitant – житель

tap – водопроводный кран

heat wave – жара, тепловая волна
to lay on – прокладывать
to reach – достигать
to do with – довольствоваться, обходиться
to deliver – доставлять
to exceed – превышать
staggering – ошеломляющий, поразительный
pure – чистый
average – средний
abundant – обильный

Упр. 2. Найдите в словаре и запишите значения следующих слов:

centralised, purpose, percentage, to enjoy, both...and, low, century, pre-war, to destroy, absence, to spend (on), vastly, no one, discrepancy, twice, indicative, to grow, time(s), famous, almost, immediacy, however, simultaneously, practically, actually, to get, almost, during, yet, famous, as a rule.

Упр. 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.

Water Supply

Centralised water supply dates back to 2500 BC. Ancient Egypt had complex engineering structures for the purpose. Yet to this day the percentage of the population enjoying centralised water supply both in Africa and Asia is very low.

In our country, at the beginning of the 20th century, only one-third of the towns had running water laid on, and only in the central part of the town, as a rule. In the pre-war period of industrial development running water reached millions of flats all over the country. But practically all the systems in the western and central parts of European Russia, were destroyed during the war and had to be built anew.

In the absence of centralised water supply, a man can do with about 25 litres of water a day for his various personal needs. But in the modern city water consumption per person is much higher. An average of 300 to 500 litres of water is spent daily on household and sanitary needs per one inhabitant of a modern city.

You can see this vastly exceeds the necessary minimum of 25 litres. Why is the discrepancy? Not because people leave their taps open. Because water is so abundant no one thinks twice about taking a shower, or a bath, using the washing machine, washing the car, etc. The volume of water consumption is indicative not only of the efficiency of the water supply but also of the population's living standards.

Our need in water is growing. Simultaneously, the globe's population is growing. In the past century the consumption of water by the world's largest cities, such as Paris, London, Berlin and Moscow, has grown 80 to 100 times. During the famous heat wave of 1972 Moscow "drank" almost 5,000,000 cubic metres of water a day. This staggering figure seems to confirm the immediacy of the water dearth

problem. Actually, however, the problem consists not so much in where to get pure water but in how to deliver it to where people need it.

Notes to the text:

- 1) B.C. = Before Christ – до новой эры
- 2) etc. = et cetera (лат.) – и так далее
- 3) per – на, по

Упр. 4. Подберите в правом столбике подходящий перевод к английским словам и выражениям:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) centralised water supply | а) санитарные потребности |
| 2) complex engineering structures | б) промышленное развитие |
| 3) to lay on running water | в) оставлять открытым кран с водой |
| 4) industrial development | г) прокладывать водопровод |
| 5) to build anew | д) центральный водопровод |
| 6) various personal needs | е) показатели уровня жизни населения |
| 7) to get pure water | ж) сложные инженерные сооружения |
| 8) sanitary needs | з) поразительная цифра |
| 9) the necessary minimum | и) мировое население |
| 10) to leave taps open | к) заново строить |
| 11) the volume of water consumption | л) проблема нехватки воды |
| 12) the efficiency of water supply | м) получать чистую воду |
| 13) population's living standards | н) различные потребности человека |
| 14) globe's population | о) необходимый минимум |
| 15) staggering figure | п) эффективность водоснабжения |
| 16) the water dearth problem | р) объем потребления воды |

Упр. 5. Какое из данных предложений выражает главную мысль текста?

- 1) Centralised water supply dates back to ancient time.
- 2) Still there are many people around the globe who do not enjoy centralised water supply.
- 3) In the modern city the water consumption is growing.
- 4) Our need in water is growing.

Упр. 6. Расположите предложения согласно последовательности изложения.

- 1) In the absence of centralised water supply, a man can do with about 25 litres of water a day for his various personal needs.
- 2) Centralised water supply dates back to ancient time.
- 3) Our need in water is growing, simultaneously; the globe's population is growing.
- 4) In the pre-war period of industrial development running water reached millions of

flats in our country.

5) The volume of water consumption is indicative of the population's living standards.

Упр. 7. Составьте план к тексту.

Упр. 8. Ответьте на вопросы более чем одним высказыванием.

1) Why is the percentage of the globe's population enjoying centralized water supply still so low?

2) How did running water reach the population of our country?

3) What is an average daily water consumption per person for his various needs in different environment?

4) Why is the discrepancy of water consumption per person in the absence of centralised water supply and in modern town with all conveniences?

5) Why is our need in water growing?

Упр. 9. Перескажите текст по-английски, используя материал упр. 5, 6, 7, 8, а также наречия: yet, practically, as a rule, simultaneously, actually, however и союзы: both...and, but, because и др.

Урок 6. Purification

Упр. 1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова:

sedimentation – оседание, отложение осадка

particle – частица

layer – уровень

sand – песок

germ – микроб

gravel – гравий

harmful – вредный

precipitate – выпадать в виде осадков (дождь, снег)

suspended – взвешенный

persisting – остаточный

to settle out – выпадать в осадок

to clump – собирать в группу

treatment – обработка

to aerate – насыщать воздухом или кислородом

to remove – удалять

to improve – улучшать

Упр. 2. Какие русские слова имеют те же корни, что и следующие английские слова? Запомните их произношение в английском языке:

process, coagulation, filtration, disinfection, bacteria, municipal, effective, ozone, ultraviolet, spray, aluminum, sulphate.

Упр. 3. Найдите в словаре и запишите значения следующих слов и выражений:

generally, to employ, taste, odor, to include, source, commonly, to effect, foreign, to add, to cause, to pass through, remain, chlorine, recently, unwanted, to expose, either...or, coarse, as well as.

Упр. 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.

Purification

The processes, generally employed in making water safe for water supply, include coagulation, filtration, and disinfection. Water from some sources must be treated also for the removal of color, taste, and odor. Coagulation is commonly effected by adding to water a salt of aluminum (usually aluminum sulphate) or ferric iron. A precipitate forms and causes a clumping of the bacteria and other foreign particles which then settle out during several hours of sedimentation; in this way 85 per cent or more of the bacteria and suspended particles can be removed.

Activated carbon is sometimes added before sedimentation to remove tastes and odors. In the process of filtration water is allowed to pass through layers of fine sand to remove remaining germs and particles. Chlorine is commonly used to destroy harmful bacteria persisting in a municipal water supply after the other treatments. Chlorine dioxide has more recently been found effective as a destroyer of bacteria as well as a means of removing unwanted tastes and odors.

Other means of destroying germs include the use of ozone and ultraviolet light. Some water supplies are aerated, i.e., exposed to the action of air and sunlight either through sprays or by running over coarse gravel; taste and odor are improved and some germs are destroyed.

Notes to the text:

- 1) a means of – средство
- 2) i.e. = id est (лат.) – то есть

Упр. 5. Подберите в правом столбике подходящий перевод к английским словам и выражениям:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) chlorine dioxide | а) удалять оставшиеся микробы |
| 2) ferric iron | б) активированный уголь |

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3) to make water safe | в) пропускать сквозь грубый гравий |
| 4) foreign particles | г) двуокись хлора |
| 5) suspended particles | д) тонкий слой песка |
| 6) activated carbon | е) трехвалентное железо |
| 7) fine sand | ж) инородные частицы |
| 8) to remove remaining germs | з) взвешенные частицы |
| 9) to run over coarse gravel | и) обезопасить воду |

Упр. 6. Какое из данных предложений выражает главную мысль текста?

- 1) The processes generally employed in making water safe for water supply include coagulation, filtration, and disinfection.
- 2) In the process of filtration water is allowed to pass through layers of fine sand to remove remaining germs and particles.
- 3) Some water supplies are aerated.

Упр. 7. Расположите предложения согласно последовательности изложения.

- 1) Coagulation is commonly effected by adding to water a salt of aluminum or ferric iron.
- 2) In the process of filtration water is allowed to pass through layers of fine sand to remove remaining germs and particles.
- 3) Chlorine is commonly used to destroy harmful bacteria persisting in a municipal water supply after the other treatments.
- 4) The processes generally employed in making water safe for water supply include coagulation, filtration, and disinfection.

Упр. 8. Составьте план к тексту.

Упр. 9. Ответьте на вопросы более чем одним высказыванием.

- 1) What processes make water safe?
- 2) What is the process of coagulation?
- 3) What happens in the process of filtration?
- 4) How can water be disinfected?

Упр. 10. Перескажите текст по-английски, используя материал упр. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.