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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**THE USA:**

**STUDY THE COUNTRY FOR FUN**

*Сборник текстов и упражнений*

*для студентов всех специальностей УО БГСХА*

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Приведены тексты страноведческого характера для развития навыков поискового и просмотрового чтения.

Для студентов всех специальностей УО БГСХА.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данный сборник представляет собой комплекс текстов страноведческого характера, подобранных из оригинальных источников. Их цель – развитие навыков поискового и просмотрового чтения.

В качестве фактического материала взяты описания реальных со­бытий и людей из истории Соединенных Штатов Америки, которые могут представлять интерес для студентов.

Сборник текстов и упражнений состоит из 17 уроков, содержащих текст и послетекстовые упражнения, направленные на освоение лексики данного текста, контроль понимания содержания прочитанного.

Сборник может быть использован как на уроке, так и в самостоятельной работе.

UNIT 1

Notes

New Jersey ['nјu:'dᵹǝ:zi] – Нью Джерси

George Washington

In 1775, when the American War of Independence began, George Washington was chosen to lead the American army. Washington knew his job would be difficult. The army was small. The soldiers were untrained and had few guns. The British army was large and strong. Its soldiers were very trained.

Early battles showed Washington's problems. His army was easily de­feated in the Battle of New York. Then Washington thought of a plan. On Christmas night in 1776, he had his soldiers attack the enemy in the city of Trenton, New Jersey. The enemy soldiers never expected an attack on such a night. They were having a Christmas party. Washington won his first victory. Washington's army won the final battle in Yorktown in 1781.

George Washington was a great leader and was respected by all his men. He was not interested in fame or money, but only in helping his country. There are many stories about George Washington. Many are probably not true. The most famous story, though, is about the cherry tree. It is said that young George cut down his father's cherry tree. When his father asked who cut down the tree, George confessed and said: “I cannot tell a lie”.

In 1789 leaders from all the states met to choose the first president of the United States. The vote was unanimous. Everyone voted for George Washington. He became the country's first president, and is remembered as the "Father of our Country."

1. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами.

1. In 1775, when the American War of Independence began, George Washington was chosen ... the American army.
2. Early ... showed Washington’s problems.
3. The every enemy never ... an attack on such a night.
4. George Washington was a great leader and was ... by all his men.
5. ... was unanimous.

2. Закончите предложения.

1. His army was easily defeated in the Battle of... .
2. New Orleans;
3. Georgia;
4. New York.

2. He was not interested in fame or money, but only in helping his ... .

1. parents;
2. friends;
3. country.

3. The most famous story, though, is about....

1. the cherry tree;

b) his father;

c) the fir tree.

1. He became the country’s first....

a) prime minister; b) president; c) king.

3. Определите, верны (true) или неверны (false) следующие утверждения.

1. The American army was large and strong.

2. Early battles showed Washington’s problems.

3. George Washington was a great leader and was respected by all his men.

4. In 1789 leaders from all the states met to choose the first president of the United States.

5. Everyone voted for John Washington.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Who was chosen to lead the American army?

2. What did early battles show?

3. Why didn’t enemy soldiers expect an attack on such a night?

4. What was George Washington interested in?

5. What was the result of the vote?

UNIT 2

Notes

Levi Strauss [straus] – Леви Страус

San Francisco [/sænfrən/siskou] – Сан-Франциско

California [kæli'fo:njɘ] – Калифорния

France [fra:ns] – Франция

Nimes [nim] – Нимы

Gold Rush [rʌʃ] – золотая лихорадка

denim ['denim] – a strong cotton cloth used especially for making jeans

Blue jeans

Levi Strauss, a young immigrant from Germany, arrived in San Fran­cisco in 1850. California was in the middle of the Gold Rush. Thousands of

men were coming to California to dig for gold. And Levi Strauss came to sell canvas to these gold miners. Canvas is a heavy fabric. So Levi Strauss thought the miners could use the canvas for tents.

One day Strauss heard a miner complain that he couldn't find clothes strong enough for the work he was doing. Strauss got an idea. He quickly took some of his canvas and made it into pants. These pants were what the miners needed. In one day Strauss sold all the pants he had made.

Strauss wanted to improve his pants. He wanted to make them even better. He bought a fabric that was softer than canvas but just as strong. This fabric came from Nimes, a city in France, and was called serge de Nimes. The miners liked this fabric. They called it "denim" (from de Nimes,) and bought even more pants from Strauss.

However, denim had no color. Because of this the denim pants did not look very interesting, and they got dirty easily. To solve these problems, Strauss dyed the denim blue.

Strauss continued to improve his jeans. Today, the company he started is known around the world. And jeans are considered not just practical but very fashionable as well.

1. Определите значение выделенных слов.

1. A young immigrant arrived in San Francisco.

a) a person from other land;

b) a person who dig for gold;

c) a person from Germany.

2. Levi Strauss sold canvas to gold miners.

a) people who wear jeans;

b) people who work underground;

c) people who sell jeans.

3. Strauss made canvas into pants.

a) skirts;

b) stockings;

c) trousers.

4. Strauss dyed the denim blue.

a) improved;

b) changed color;

c) sewed.

2. Определите, верны (true) или неверны (false) следующие утверждения.

1. Levi Strauss arrived in Washington in 1850.

2. California was in the middle of the Gold Rush.

3. Strauss came to dig for gold.

4. He decided to make pants from canvas when miners asked him about this.

5. Denim was stronger than canvas.

6. Denim had blue color.

7. The company Levi Strauss started is known around the world.

8. Jeans are practical but not fashionable.

3. Закончите предложения.

1. Levi Strauss came to California to ... .

a) sell canvas to gold miners;

b) dig for gold;

c) solve problems.

2. One day he heard a miner complain that he couldn’t ... .

a) find soft and strong clothes;

b) find fashionable clothes;

c) find clothes strong enough for his work.

3. The denim pants had no color and ... .

a) got dirty easily;

b) were very fashionable;

c) were very soft.

4. Today jeans are considered to be ... .

a) both soft and strong;

b) both practical and fashionable;

c) neither practical nor fashionable.

4. Закончите предложения.

1. He took some of his canvas and ... .

2. Strauss continued to ... .

3. The company he started ... .

4. Jeans are considered not just practical but very… .

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What country did Levi Strauss come from?

2. Why did Levi Strauss come to the United States?

3. What did he make canvas into?

4. Why did he dye denim blue?

5. What is the company he started known for around the world?

UNIT 3

Notes

Germany ['dʒə:mǝni] – Германия

Frankfurt ['frænkfət] – Франкфурт

dachshund ['dækshund] – такса

New York ['nju:jo:k] – Нью-Йорк

The hot dog

In its home country of Germany, the hot dog was called the frankfurter. It was named alter Frankfurt, a German city.

Frankfurters were first sold in the United States in the 1860s. Americans called frankfurters "dachshund sausages. "A dachshund is a dog from Ger­many with a very long body and short legs. "Dachshund sausage" seemed like a good name for the frankfurter.

Dachshund sausages first became popular in New York, especially at baseball games. At games they were sold by men who kept them warm in hot-water tanks. As the men walked up and down the rows of people, they yelled, "Get your dachshund sausages! Get your hot dachshund sausages!|” People got the sausages on buns, a special bread.

One day in 1906 a newspaper cartoonist named Tad Dorgan went to a baseball game. When he saw the men with the dachshund sausages, he got an idea for a cartoon. The next day at the newspaper office he drew a bun with a dachshund inside – not a dachshund sausage, but a dachshund. Dor- gan didn't know how to spell dachshund. Under the cartoon, he wrote "Get your hot dogs”.

The cartoon was a sensation, and so was the new name. If you go to a baseball game today, you can still see sellers walking around with hot-water tanks. As they walk up and down the rows they yell, "Get your hot dogs here! Get your hot dogs!”

1. Вставьте подходящее по смыслу слово.

1. The special bread used for a hot dog is a ... .

a) sausage;

b) bun;

c) dachshund.

2. Another word for *to shout* is to ... .

a) name;

b) draw;

c) yell.

3. A line of objects or people is a ... .

a) row;

b) game;

c) cartoon.

4. Large containers for water or other liquids, sometimes made of metal, are called... .

a) tanks;

b) sellers;

c) cartoonists.

5. A funny drawing is a ... .

a) cartoonist;

b) frankfurter;

c) cartoon.

**2. Определите, верны (true) или не верны (false) следующие утверждения.**

1. Hot dog was named after Frankfurt, a Dutch city.
2. Dachshund sausages were especially popular at basketball games.
3. They were kept in hot-water tanks.
4. Tad Dorgan was a seller of dachshund sausages.
5. People got the sausages on white bread.

3. Закончите предложение. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Frankfurters were first sold in the.USA in ... .

a) the 1960s;

b) the 1860s;

c) the 1880s.

1. A dachshund is a dog from Germany… .
2. with a very long body and short legs;
3. with a very long tail and short legs;
4. with a very short body and short legs.
5. Dachshund sausages first became popular. . .
6. in Frankfurt at baseball games;
7. in New York at basketball games;
8. in New York at baseball games.
9. Tad Dorgan drew ....
10. a bun with a dachshund on it;
11. a dachshund between two pieces of bread;
12. a bun with a dachshund inside.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What city was hot dog named after in its home country of Germany?

2. How did Americans call frankfurters?

3. What is a dachshund?

4. Where did dachshund sausages become popular in New York?

5. What did people get sausages on?

6. Who was the first to draw a bun with a dachshund inside?

**UNIT 4**

**Notes**

South America ['sauϴɘ'mɛrikə] – Южная Америка

Missouri [mi'zuəri] – Миссури

Sacramento [sækrə'mentou] – Сакраменто

the United States [ju'naitid'steits] – Соединенные Штаты Америки

**The pony express**

Around 1850 the United States began to grow rapidly. New land was added to the country. The discovery of gold in California brought thousands of settlers to the west coast. The United States had been about 1,000 miles from east to west. Suddenly it was about 3,000 miles wide.

The U.S. postal service had a big problem: how could the mail travel between the East and California?

The postal service had two solutions. Neither solution was very good. Either stagecoaches carried mail on the trails the settlers used, or the mail was taken by ship around the tip of South America. Either way, the trip took about a month. When the mail finally arrived, it was very old.

Then, in 1859, the Pony Express began. The Pony Express went from the state of Missouri to Sacramento, California. It had 400 horses, 80 riders, and 180 stations. The stations were about ten miles apart. Riders went as fast as twenty-five miles per hour from one station to the next. At each sta­tion a new horse would be ready. Within a minute the rider was off again. Each rider went seventy-five miles before passing the mail to the next rider. The mail was delivered within eight days!

The Pony Express riders faced many dangers. They had to cross rivers, mountains and deserts. They had to travel throughout the night and in all kinds of weather. The riders could be attacked at any time by bandits or Indians. Yet only one rider died, and he died after he had delivered his let­ters. The mail was lost only once.

Around the same time that the Pony Express started, the telegraph was invented. In 1861 a telegraph line was built across the country. News that took eight days to reach California now took only one hour. What the riders could do in eight days, the telegraph could do in an hour. So, the Pony Ex­press ended just eighteen months after it had begun.

1. Закончите предложения. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Around 1850 the United States began ... .
2. to deliver mail from east to west;
3. to grow rapidly;
4. to take the mail around the tip of South America.
5. Thousands of settlers were attracted to the west coast by ... .
6. the invention of the telegraph;
7. the attacks of bandits;
8. the discovery of gold in California.
9. The Pony Express delivered mail within ... .

a) a month;

b) eight days;

c) one hour.

2. Найдите правильные ответы на вопросы.

1. How fast did riders go from one station to the next?
2. twenty five miles per hour;
3. ten miles per hour;
4. seventy five miles per hour.
5. How long did it take to deliver the mail around the tip of South America?

a) eight days;

b) one month;

c) eighteen month.

1. How many riders died delivering the mail?

a) thousands;

b) 80 riders;

c) only one.

1. When was the telegraph invented?

a) when the Pony Express started;

b) in 1861;

c) in 1850.

1. How long did the Pony Express function?

a) eighteen months;

b) three years;

c) eighteen years.

3. Встaвьте подходящее по смыслу слово.

1. The mail was ... by riders.

a) sent;

b) delivered;

c) got.

2. The riders ... many dangers.

a) faced;

b) crossed;

c) experienced.

3. After a seventy five mile trip the rider ... the mail to the next one.

a) gave;

b) sent;

c) passed.

4. News took one hour to ... California.

a) travel;

b) reach;

c) pass.

5. The riders could be ... by bandits or Indians.

a) fought;

b) attacked;

c) won.

4. Закончите предложения.

1. The riders had to cross ... .
2. The telegraph line was ... .
3. The mail was lost.
4. The telegraph delivered news ....

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why did thousands of settlers come to the west cost?
2. What problem did the U. S. postal service have?
3. Why was neither solution good?
4. When did the Pony Express begin?
5. How long did it take the Pony Express to deliver the mail?
6. What problems did the riders face?
7. When was a telegraph line built?
8. How long did it take the telegraph to deliver news?

UNIT 5

Notes

Abner Doubleday ['æbnə'dʌbəldei] – Абнер Даблдей

Cooperstown ['ku:pəztaun] – Куперстаун, a town in the state of New York, which has a baseball hall of Fame, a sort of museum where baseball, equipment and information about famous baseball plays is on show to the public

Alexander Cartwright ['ælig'za:ndə'ka:trait] – Александр Картрайт Cincinnati ['sinsi'næti] – Цинциннати

Baseball

Baseball is America's most popular sport, in a baseball game there are two teams of nine players. Players must hit a ball with a bat and then run around four bases. A player who goes around four bases scores a run for his team. The team that finishes with more runs wins the game.

Where did baseball come from? No one knows for sure. Many people believe that the idea came from a game played by children in England. Other people believe that a man named Abner Doubleday invented the game in Cooperstown, New York, in 1839.But the first real rules of base­ball were written in 1815 by Alexander Cartwright. Two teams from New York played a game following Cartwright's rules. The rules worked well. Soon there were many teams.

These early teams were not professional. They played only for fun, not money. But baseball was very popular from the start. Businessmen saw that they could make money with professional baseball teams.

The first professional team was started in 1869.This team was the Red Stockings of Cincinnati. Within a few years there were professional teams in other cities, in 1876 these teams came together in a league, or group, called the National League. The teams in the National League played one another.

In 1901a new league, called the American League, was formed. To create some excitement, in 1903the two leagues decided to have their first- place teams play each other. This event was called the World Series.

Each year since then the National League winner and the American League winner play in the World Series. And, each year, millions of people look forward to this exciting sports event.

1. Найдите значение следующих слов.

1. Baseball is America’s most popular sport.

a) competitive activity;

b) play;

c) performance.

1. A player who goes around all the bases scores a run for his team.

a) gets;

b) brings;

c) invents.

1. The first real rules of baseball were written by Alexander Cartwright.

a) laws;

b) proposals;

c) instructions.

2. Вставьте подходящее no смыслу слово.

1. The team that has more runs ... the game.

a) loses;

b) wins;

c) defeats.

1. Players must hit a ball with a ... .

a) hand;

b) foot;

c) bat.

1. Some people think that Abner Doubleday ... the game.

a) won;

b) invented;

c) played.

1. Early ... were not professional.

a) teams;

b) games;

c) groups.

1. The professional teams came together in a ... .

a) league;

b).event;

c) association.

1. Millions of people ... to this exciting sports event.

a) expect;

b) look forward;

c) admire.

3. Найдите неверное слово в каждом предложении **и** замените его на верное.

1. Players hit a ball with a bat and run around four circles.
2. The early teams played for money.
3. In a baseball game there are two teams of 11 players.
4. The team that finishes with more runs loses the game.
5. In 1901 the National League was formed.
6. The play between first-place teams of different leagues was called the World Championship.

4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. How many teams and players play baseball?
2. What team wins the game?
3. Where did the game come from?
4. Who wrote the first rules of baseball?
5. Were the first teams professional or not?
6. What did they play for?
7. When did the teams come together in a league?
8. When did the two leagues deiced to play each other?
9. How was this event called?

UNIT 6

Notes

Mexico ['meksikou] – Мексика

Texas ['teksəs] – Техас

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana [ən'touniou 'lɔpɔs də'sǣntə'˄n˄] – Антонио Лопес Санта Ана

Thomas Adams [tɔməs'ǣdəmz] – Томас Адамс

William Wrigley ['wiljəm'rigli] – Вильям Ригли

spearmint ['spiəmint] – мята

Chewing gum

We think of chewing gum as a modern American invention. But this is only partly true. For thousands of years people have chewed gum resin, a juice collected from trees. In Mexico, for example, Indians have long chewed chicle, the gum resin from the sapodilla tree.

In 1850 Mexico and the United States fought a war over Texas. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana led the Mexican soldiers. When Mexico lost the war, Santa Ana had to leave his country. He went to live in New York and he took with him a large amount of chicle.

An American inventor, Thomas Adams, bought some chicle from Santa Ana. He wanted to make the chicle into rubber but his plan failed. Adams then decided that chicle was better as something to chew. In 1871 he made and sold the first gum balls. These gum balls were a great success.

Then, in the 1890s, a man named William Wrigley first made chewing gum as we know it today. William Wrigley had little education or money, but he had an idea. He made gum into flat sticks and added special flavors. Today, Wrigley's Spearmint gum and Juicy Fruit gum are among the most popular chewing gums in America.

How did modern chewing gum spread from the United States to other countries? During World War I and World War II, the U.S. Army found that chewing gum kept soldiers from getting thirsty. So American soldiers were given chewing gum each day. The soldiers who fought in Europe often gave gum to the people they met. Gum became as popular as it was in the United States. Today, of course, chewing gum can be found around the world.

1. Вставьте подходящее по смыслу слово.

1. Indians ... the gum resin from the sapodilla tree.

a) ate;

b) drank;

c) chewed.

1. Gum resin is a juice ... from trees.

a) collected;

b) taken;

c) produced.

1. Chewing gum wasn’t an American … .

a) design;

b) project;

с) invention.

1. Mexico and the United States ... a war over Texas.

a) broke out;

b) fought;

c) lost.

1. Thomas Adams made and sold the first gum ... .

a) sticks;

b) balls:

c) resin.

2. Закончите предложение. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Thomas Adams wanted to make the chicle into rubber ... .

a) and he succeeded in it;

b) but his plan failed;

c) and he did this.

1. Gum balls were ... .

a) juicy;

b)a great success;

c) tasty.

1. William Wrigley made gum into ... .

a) gum resin;

b) flat sticks;

c) gum balls.

1. The American army found out that chewing gum kept soldiers from...

a) getting thirsty:

b) gaining weight;

c) losing weight.

1. Chewing gum can be found ... .
2. only in America;
3. in the USA and Europe;
4. around the world.

3. Найдите неверное слово в каждом предложении и замените его на верное.

1. Gum rubber was collected from trees.
2. Mexico won the war.
3. Thomas Adams wanted to make chicle into gum balls.
4. Adams made and sold the first bounty.
5. Gum balls were a poor success.

4. Закончите предложения.

1. Fruit gum are among the most popular … .
2. Soldiers gave gum to the people … .
3. William Wrigley had little education but … .
4. Santa Ana went to live to New York with a large ... .

5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. Is chewing gum an American invention?
2. What was the first gum resin produced from?
3. When did Mexico and the USA fight a war over Texas?
4. Who led the Mexican solders?
5. Why did Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana have to leave Mexico?
6. What did he take with him? What for?
7. Who first made chewing gum as we know it today?
8. What are the most popular chewing gums in America today?
9. How did they spread to other countries?

**UNIT 7**

**Notes**

bald eagle ['bɔ:ld'i:gl] – белоглавый орел

thin shells – тонкая скорлупа

to hatch – выводиться

**The bald eagle**

In 1782, soon after the United States won its independence, the bald eagle was chosen as the national bird of the new country. American leaders wanted the eagle to be a symbol of their country because it is a bird of strength and courage. They chose the bald eagle because it was found all over North America and only in North America.

Today, a little over 200 years later, the bald eagle has almost disap­peared from the country. In 1972 there were only 3,000 bald eagles in the entire United States. The reason for the bird's decreasing population was pollution, especially pollution of the rivers by pesticides. Pesticides are chemicals used to kill insects and other animals that attack and destroy crops. Unfortunately, rain often washes pesticides into rivers. Pesticides pollute the rivers and poison the fish. Eagles eat these fish and then the eggs eagles lay are not healthy. The eggs have very thin shells and do not hatch. Eagles lay only two or three eggs a year. Because many of the eggs did not hatch and produce more eagles, the number of eagles quickly became smaller.

Today, the American government and the American people are trying to protect the bald eagle. The number of bald eagles is slowly increasing. It now appears that the American national bird will survive, and remain a symbol of strength and courage.

**1. Найдите значение подчеркнутых слов.**

1. In 1972 there were only 3000 bald eagles in the entire United States.

a) whole;

b) central;

c) western.

2. The reason for the bird’s decreasing population was pollution.

a) other animals;

b) dirty air and water;

c) people.

3. The eggs have thin shells and do not hatch.

a) open;

b) fly;

c) smash.

4. Eagles lay only two or three eggs a year.

a) eat;

b) produce;

c) deserve.

5. Pesticides kill animals that attack and destroy crops.

1. insects;

b) plants;

c) flowers.

6. It now appears that the American national bird will survive.

1. die;

b) fly away;

c) live.

**2. Найдите правильные ответы на вопросы.**

1. Why was the bald eagle chosen as the symbol of the United States?
2. It was the cause of the American independence.
3. It began to disappear.
4. American leaders chose it because it is a bird of strength and courage, and it was found all over North America.
5. Why has the bald eagle disappeared from the country?
6. Because in 1972 there were only 3000 bald eagles in the entire United States.
7. The bald eagle has almost disappeared from the country because of pol­lution.
8. The eggs have very thin shells and do not hatch.

3. Определите, верны (true) или неверны (false) следующие утверждения.

1. The bald eagle was chosen as a national bird after the war between the South and North.

2. It was found only in North America.

3. Pollution was the main reason for the bird’s decreasing population.

4. Pesticides are fertilizers that pollute rivers and poison the fish.

5. Eagles don’t lay a lot of eggs (only two or three) a year.

6. The American people do their best to protect the bald eagle.

4. Закончите предложения.

1. People used pesticides to kill....

2. Eagles eat poisoned fish and their eggs are ... .

3. Today, the number of bald eagles is slowly ... .

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why did American leaders want the eagle to be a symbol of their country?

2. What was the reason for the bird’s decreasing population?

3. Why aren’t eggs eagles lay healthy?

4. Is the number of bald eagles increasing or decreasing?

UNIT 8

The American cowboy

The cowboy is the hero of many movies. He is, even today, a symbol of courage and adventure. But what was the life of the cowboy really like?

The cowboy's job is clear from the word cowboy. Cowboys were men who took care of cows and other cattle. The cattle were in the West and in Texas. People in the cities of the East wanted beef from these cattle. Trains could take the cattle east. But first the cattle had to get to the trains. Part of the cowboy's job was to take the cattle hundreds of miles to the railroad towns.

The trips were called cattle drives. A cattle drive usually took several months. Cowboys rode for sixteen hours a day. Because they rode so much, each cowboy brought along about eight horses. A cowboy changed horses several times each day.

The cowboys had to make sure that the cattle arrived safely. Before starting on a drive, the cowboys branded the cattle. They burned a mark on the cattle to show who they belonged to. But these marks didn't stop rus­tlers, or cattle thieves. Cowboys had to protect the cattle from rustlers. Rus­tlers made the dangerous trip even more dangerous.

Even though their work was very difficult and dangerous, cowboys did not earn much money. They were paid badly. Yet cowboys liked their way of life. They lived in a wild and open country. They lived a life of adventure and freedom.

1. Найдите значение выделенных слов.

1. The cowboy is the hero of many movies.

a) pictures;

b) cinema films;

c) monuments.

2. Cowboys were men who took care of cattle.

1. sheep;

b) pigs;

c) cows and bulls.

3. People in the cities of the East wanted beef.

1. meat of pig;
2. meat of sheep;
3. meat of cow.

4. The trips were called cattle drives.

1. rest;

b) journey;

c) life.

2. Выберите предложения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.

1. a) Before starting on a drive, the cowboys counted the cattle.

b) Before starting on a drive, the cowboys fed the cattle.

c) Before starting on a drive, the cowboys branded the cattle.

2. a) They burned a mark on the cattle to show where it is from.

b) They burned a mark on the cattle to show who they belonged to.

c) They burned a mark on the cattle to stop rustlers.

3. a) A cattle drive took several months.

b) It took only one month to bring cattle to the East.

c) A cattle drive took six months.

3. Определите, верны (true) или неверны (false) следующие утверждения.

1. The cowboy is a symbol of heroism.

2. There were a lot of cattle in the West.

3. Part of the cowboy’s job was to take the cattle to the railroad towns.

4. A cowboy didn’t change horses.

5. Cowboys protected cattle from thieves.

6. These drives were very easy and safe.

7. Cowboys were well paid.

8. They liked a life of freedom and adventure.

4. Закончите предложения.

1. Cowboys liked their ... .

2. They rode ... .

3. Rustlers made the dangerous trip … .

4. The cowboys had had to make sure … .

5. Cowboys didn’t ... .

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is a cowboy symbol of?

2. Who are cowboys?

3. Why did cowboys take the cattle to the railroad towns?

4. How long did a cattle drive take?

5. Why did the cowboys brand the cattle?

6. Did it stop rustlers?

7. Did they earn much?

UNIT 9

Notes

harbor ['ha:bə] – гавань

Statue of Liberty ['stætϳu: 'libəti] – статуя Свободы

Frederic Auguste Bartholdi ['fredrik ɔ:'gʌst] – Фредерик Август Бартольди

Alexander Eiffel [æligza: ndə 'aifəl] – Александр Эйфель

The Statue of Liberty

One of the most famous statues in the world stands on an island in New York Harbor. This statue is, of course, the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is a woman who holds a torch up high. Visitors can go inside the statue. The statue is so large that as many as twelve people can stand inside the torch. Many more people can stand in other parts of the statue. The statue weighs 225 tons and is 301 feet tall.

The Statue of Liberty was put up in 1886. It was a gift to the United States from the people of France. Over the years France and the United States had a special relationship. In 1776 France helped the American colonies gain independence from England. The French wanted to do some­thing special for the U. S. centennial, its 100th birthday.

Laboulaye was a well-known Frenchman who admired the United States. One night at dinner in his house, Laboulaye talked about the idea of a gift. Among Laboulaye's guests was the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. Bartholdi thought of a statue of liberty. He offered to design the statue.

Many people contributed in some way. The French people gave money for the statue. Americans designed and built the pedestal for the statue to stand on. The American people raised money to pay for the pedestal. The French engineer Alexander Eiffel, who was famous for his Eiffel Tower in Paris, figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

In the years after the statue was put up, many immigrants came to the United States through New York. As they entered New York Harbor, they saw the Statue of Liberty holding up her torch. She symbolized a welcome to the land of freedom.

1. Вставьте подходящее no смыслу слово.

1. The people of France wanted to give the United States a special ... .

a) gift;

b) torch;

c) woman.

2. France and the United States had a special…

a) independence;

b) relationship;

с) feeling.

3. France helped the American colonies ... independence.

a) build;

b) gain;

c) protect.

4. A famous Frenchman, Laboulaye, ... the United States.

a) admitted;

b) visited;

c) designed.

5. Frederic Bartholdi ... to design the statue.

a) contributed;

b) offered;

c) ordered.

6. The Statue of Liberty stands on a ... .

a) building;

b) harbor;

c) pedestal.

2. Закончите предложение. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The Statue of Liberty is a ... .

a) woman who holds a fire up high;

b) woman who holds a torch up high;

c) sculptor who holds a torch up high.

2. The French people gave ... .

a) money for the pedestal;

b) money for the statue;

c) money for the gift.

3. In 1776 France helped the American colonies ... .

a) put up the Statue of Liberty;

b) win the war;

c) gain independence from England.

3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What is the most famous statue in the world?

2. Where does it stand?

3. Can visitors go inside the torch?

4. How many tons does it weigh?

5. When was it put up?

4. Выберите предложение, которое соответствует содержанию текста.

1. a) Laboulaye figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

b) Frederic Auguste Bartholdi figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

c) Alexander Eiffel figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

2. a) The French wanted to do something special for the US centennial.

b) The French wanted to do something special for the US independ­ence.

c) The English wanted to do something special for the US centennial.

5. Закончите предложения.

1. France helped the American gain ... .

2. One night Laboualye talked about the idea ... .

3. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi offered to ... .

4. The Statue of Liberty symbolized a ... .

5. Immigrants who come to the United States see the Statue of Liberty…

UNIT 10

Notes

Pilgrims ['pilgrimz] – паломники

Thanksgiving – День Благодарения

Massachusetts ['mesə'tʃu:sets] – Массачусетс

England ['iŋlənd] – Англия

Sarah Hale ['sɛərə'heil] – Capa Хэйл

Thanksgiving

On the fourth Thursday in November, in houses around the United States, families get together for a feast, or a large meal. Almost all families eat turkey and cranberry sauce for this meal, and have pumpkin pie for des­sert. This feast is a part of a very special day, the holiday of Thanksgiving.

In 1620 the Pilgrims made a difficult trip across the ocean from Eng­land. They landed in what is now Massachusetts. In England the Pilgrims had not been allowed to freely practice their religion. So they went to the New World in search of religious freedom.

The Pilgrims' first winter was very hard. Almost half the group died of cold, hunger, and disease. But the Indians of Massachusetts taught the Pil­grims to plant corn, to hunt, and to fish. When the next fall came, the Pil­grims had plenty of food. They were thankful and had a feast to give thanks. They invited the Indians to join them. This was the first Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving became a national holiday many years later because of a woman named Sarah Hale. For forty years Sarah Hale wrote to each presi­dent and asked for a holiday of Thanksgiving. At last she was successful. In 1863 President Lincoln declared Thanksgiving a holiday.

How much is Thanksgiving today like the Pilgrims' Thanksgiving? In many ways they are different. For example, historians think that the Pil­grims ate deer, not turkey. The idea of Thanksgiving, though, is very much the same. Thanksgiving is a day on which Americans celebrate and give thanks.

1. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами.

1. Almost all families eat ... and cranberry sauce for this meal, and have pumpkin pie for dessert.

2. This feast is part of a very special day, the holiday of ... .

3. In **...** the Pilgrims had not been allowed to freely practice their relig­ion.

4. They were thankful and had ... to give thanks.

5. In 1863 President Lincoln declared ... a holiday.

2. Закончите предложения.

1. In 1620 the Pilgrims made a difficult trip across the ocean ….

a) from Germany;

b) from France;

c) from England.

2. In England the Pilgrims had not been allowed … .

a) to leave their homes;

b) to leave England;

c) to freely practice their religion.

3. When the next fall came, the Pilgrims had … .

a) plenty of friends;

b) plenty of food;

c) plenty of money.

4. Thanksgiving became a national holiday many years later because of a woman named … .

a) Sarah O’Connor;

b) Samanta Fox;

c) Sarah Hale.

3. Определите, верны (true) или неверны (false) следующие утверждения.

1. On the fourth Thursday in November, in houses around the United States, families get together for a feast, or a large meal.

2. They landed in what is now Georgia.

3. Pilgrims went to the New World in search of religious freedom.

4. The Pilgrims’ first spring was very hard.

5. Thanksgiving is a day on which Americans celebrate and give thanks.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When did the Pilgrims make a difficult trip across the ocean from England?

2. Where did the Pilgrims land?

3. Why did the Pilgrims go to the New World?

4. Who taught the Pilgrims to plant corn, to hunt and to fish?

5. When was Thanksgiving declared a holiday?

UNIT 11

Notes

Hollywood ['hɔliwud] – Голливуд

Los Angeles [ləs'ændʒələs] – Лос-Анджелес

Chicago [ʃi'ka:gou] – Чикаго

Beverly Hills ['bevəli'hils] – Беверли Хиллз

Malibu ['mælibu:] – Малибу, a beach in California. Many rich and famous people especially film stars, live there.

Chinese [tjai'ni:z] – китайский

Hollywood

To many people, the word Hollywood has two meanings. Hollywood is an area in Los Angeles. Hollywood is also the American movie industry.

Hollywood was just farmland at the beginning of this century. Early American movies were made in other places, for example, in New York and

Chicago.

In 1917 a director was making a movie in Chicago. Because of cold weather, he couldn't finish the movie. He took a trip to southern California, and there he found just the weather and scenery he needed to finish his movie. The director realized that southern California was the perfect place for making movies. The next year his company built a movie studio in Hollywood. Other companies followed. Before long nearly all important American movie studios were in Hollywood, Los Angeles.

The next thirty years were Hollywood's greatest years. Thousands of movies were made, most by a few large and powerful studios. Directors, actors, and writers worked for these studios. They made some movies that today are considered great art.

Hollywood, the area in Los Angeles, also reached its high point in these years. Many famous and glamorous movie stars, like Bette Davis and Clark Gable, lived in Hollywood.

Today, Hollywood is not what it was. More movies are made outside of Hollywood. Many studios have moved. The movie stars have also moved to areas like Beverly Hills and Malibu.

But visitors to Hollywood today can go to the famous Chinese Theater and see the footprints and autographs of movie stars. They can go down the Walk of Fame, on Hollywood Boulevard, and see the golden stars in the sidewalk.

1. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами.

1. Hollywood is ... in Los Angeles.

2. Early American ... were made in other places.

3. The director ... that southern California was the perfect place for making movies.

4. Other companies ....

5. Thousands of ... were made, most by a few large and powerful stu­dios.

2. Закончите предложения.

1. Hollywood is an area in ... .

a) Los Alamos;

b) Los Angeles;

c) New York.

2. Because of cold weather, he couldn’t finish ... .

a) the opera;

b) the novel;

c) the movie.

3. Directors, actors, and writers worked for these ... .

a) theatres;

b) studios;

c) firms.

4. Many studios … .

a) have moved;

b) have disappeared;

c) have appeared.

5. They can go down the Walk of Fame, on Hollywood Boulevard, and see the golden stars … .

a) on the wall;

b) on the roof;

c) on the sidewalk.

3. Определите, верны (true) или неверны (false) следующие утверждения.

1. Hollywood was just farmland at the beginning of the 20th century.

2. The director realized that northern California was the perfect place for making movies.

3. Thousands of movies were made, most by a few large and powerful studios.

4. The movie stars have also moved to areas like Beverly Hills and Malibu.

5. They can go down the Walk of Fame, on Hollywood Boulevard, and see the silver stars in the sidewalk.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What was Hollywood at the beginning of the 20th century?

2. Who did directors, actors, and writers work for?

3. Many studios have moved, haven't they?

4. Who has moved to Beverly Hills and Malibu?

5. Where can visitors to Hollywood go to?

UNIT 12

Notes

Mount Rushmore ['maunt'rʌʃmɔ:] – гора Рашмор

Dakota [dɔ'kout] – Дакота

George Washington ['dʒə:dʒ'woʃiŋtən] – the first President of the US from 1789-1797 – Джордж Вашингтон

Thomas Jefferson ['tɔməs'dʒefəsən] – the third President of the US from 1801-1809 – Томас Джефферсон

Abraham Lincoln ['eibrəheəm or 'a:brəhəm 'liŋkən] – President of the US from 1861-1865 – Абрахам Линкольн

Theodore Roosevelt ['ϴi:ədɔ:**'**rəuzəvelt] – the 26th President of the US from 1901-1909 – Теодор Рузвельт

Borglum [bɔ:gləm] – Борглум

Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore is a 6,200-foot mountain in the state of South Dakota. The faces of four American presidents – George Washington, Thomas Jef­ferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt – are carved into the mountain. These faces, known as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, are the largest carved figures in the world.

The memorial is the work of the sculptor Gutzоn Borglum. The state of South Dakota chose Borglum for the job because he was famous for his huge statues. But, even for Borglum, this memorial was a challenge.

Borglum began work in 1927. The only way to get up the mountain was on foot or on horseback. And Borglum and his helpers had to make the trip hundreds of times just to bring up the equipment they needed.

Borglum had prepared a smaller model of the faces. Points were meas­ured on the model, and then transferred to the mountain to show where to remove rock and how much rock to remove. Workers then used drills and dynamite to remove rock and create the faces. This work was, of course, difficult and dangerous, especially in the cold weather.

The Mount Rushmore Memorial took fourteen years to complete. Bor­glum died shortly before it was done. His son finished the work. Finally, in 1941, the memorial was opened to the public. People were amazed. The faces of the presidents looked so real, and they were about sixty feet high – as high as a five-story building.

1. Определите значение выделенных слов.

1. The memorial is the work of the sculptor Gutzon Borglum.

a) a cemetery;

b) a list of names to memorize;

c) an object established in memory of an event or person.

1. Workers then used drills and dynamite to remove rock and create the faces.

a) destroy;

b) make;

c) color;

1. The Mount Rushmore Memorial took fourteen years to complete.

a) to finish;

b) to start;

c) to continue.

2. Определите, верны (true) или неверны (false) следующие утверждения.

1. Mount Rushmore is a 6,200-foot mountain in the state of North Da­kota.

2. Borglum was chosen for the job because he was famous for his huge pictures.

3. Workers used drills and hammers to remove rock and create the faces.

4. The Mount Rushmore Memorial took fourteen years to finish.

5. The Memorial was opened to the public in 1941.

3. Закончите предложения.

1. The faces of four American presidents – George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt are ... .

a) carved into a building;

b) printed on a wall;

c) carved into the mountain.

2. Mount Rushmore is a mountain in ... .

a) Mexico;

b) the state of South Dakota;

c) the state of Michigan.

3. The memorial was designed by ... .

a) Borglum;

b) Laboulaye;

c) Lincoln.

4. Mount Rushmore took ... to complete.

a) fourteen months;

b) forty years;

c) fourteen years.

5. This work was finished by ... .

a) his son;

b) other sculptors;

c) Bartholdi.

4. Заполните пропуски.

1. ... is the work of the sculptor Gutzon Borglum.

2. But, even for Borglum, this memorial was … .

3. The only ... to get up the mountain was on foot or on horseback.

4. Borglum had prepared ... of the faces.

5. People were ... .

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Whose faces are carved into the mountain?

2. Why was Borglum chosen for the job?

3. What did workers use to remove rock and create the faces?

4. Who finished the work?

5. When was the memorial opened to the public?

UNIT 13

Notes

Hamburg ['hæmbə:g] – Гамбург

San Bernardino [͵sæn'bə:nədinə] – Сан Бернардино

The hamburger

The hamburger has no connection to ham. It got its name from the Ger­man town of Hamburg, which was famous for its ground steak. German immigrants to the United States introduced the "hamburger steak."

At the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, hamburger steaks were served on buns for the first time. Hamburgers on buns were convenient and tasted good. This became the usual way of eating hamburgers.

How did the hamburger become the most popular, most typical Ameri­can food? The introduction of the bun is an important part of the answer. Another important part is McDonald's, the fast-food restaurant.

The first McDonald's was opened in San Bernardino, California, in 1949. Hamburgers were the main item on its menu. People liked the restau­rant's fast service. By the 1960s there were many McDonald's restaurants. McDonald's was a part of nearly every community in the United States. There were also other fast-food restaurants that sold hamburgers. McDon­ald’s alone sold millions of hamburgers a year.

Today, of course, there are McDonald's restaurants around the world. The food they serve is considered typically American. And, although McDonald's has expanded its menu, the main item on that menu is – as al­ways – the hamburger.

1. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами.

1. The ... has no connection to ham.

2. German ... to the United States introduced the “hamburger steak".

3. At the St. Louis World’s Fair in 1904, hamburger steaks were served on ... for the first time.

4. The first ... was opened in San Bernardino, California, in 1949.

5. Hamburgers were the main ... on its menu.

6. ... they serve is considered typically American.

7. McDonald’s was a part of nearly every ... in the United States.

2. Закончите предложения.

1. The hamburger has no connection to ... .

a) cheese; b) beef; c) ham.

2. It got its name from the German town of Hamburg, which was fa­mous for its ... .

a) port; b) beer; c) ground steak.

3. Another important part is McDonald’s ... .

a) a theatre; b) the fast-food restaurant; c) a bar.

4. People liked the restaurant’s … .

a) fast service; b) building; c) customers.

5. The food they serve is considered ... .

a) typically American; b) typically German; c) unusual.

3. Определите, верны (True) или неверны (False) следующие

утверждения.

1. The hamburger has no connection to ham.

2. At the St. Louis World’s Fair in 1904 hamburger steaks were served on pieces of rye bread for the first time.

3. The first McDonald’s was opened in San Diego, California, in 1949.

4. People liked the restaurant’s fast service.

5. There are McDonald’s restaurants around the world.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Who introduced “the hamburger steak” to the United States?

2. When were hamburger steaks served on buns for the first time?

3. What was the main item onMcDonald’s menu?

4. There are McDonald's restaurants around the world, aren’t there?

UNIT 14

Uncle Sam

Uncle Sam is a tall, thin man. He's an elderly man with white hair and a white beard. He often wears a tall hat, a bow tie, and the stars and stripes of the American flag.

Who is this strange-looking man? Would you believe that Uncle Sam is the U.S. government? But why do we call the U.S. government Uncle Sam?

During the War of 1812, the U.S. government hired meat packers to provide meat to the army. One of these meat packers was a man named Samuel Wilson. Samuel was a friendly and fair man. Everyone liked him and called him Uncle Sam.

Sam Wilson stamped the boxes of meat for the army with a large U.S. – for **United States.** Some government inspectors came to look over Sam's company. They asked a worker what the **U.S.** on the boxes stood for. As a joke, the worker answered that these letters stood for the name of his boss, Uncle Sam.

The joke spread, and soldiers began saying that their food came from Uncle Sam. Before long, people called all things that came from the gov­ernment "Uncle Sams". "Uncle Sam" became a nickname for the U.S. gov­ernment.

Soon there were drawings and cartoons of Uncle Sam in newspapers. In these early pictures, Uncle Sam was a young man. He wore stars and stripes, but his hair was dark and he had no beard. The beard was added when Abraham Lincoln was President. President Lincoln had a beard.

The most famous picture of Uncle Sam is on a poster from World War I. The government needed men to fight in the war. In the poster, a very serious Uncle Sam points his finger and says, "I want YOU for the U.S. Army."

1. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами.

1. Не often wears a tall hat, a bow tie, and the stars and ... of the American flag.

2. During the War of 1812, the U. S. government ... meat packers to provide meat to the army.

3. Sam Wilson ... the boxes of meat for the army with a large U. S. – for United States.

4. They asked a worker what the U.S. on the boxes ... .

5. “Uncle Sam” became ... for the U. S. government.

2. Закончите предложения.

1. Samuel was ... .

1. an old and ugly man;
2. a friendly and fair man;
3. a naughty child.

2. Some government inspectors came ….

a) to look for Sam’s company;

b) to look over Sam’s company;

c) to check the bills.

3. “Uncle Sam” became a nickname for ….

a) the U. S. president;

b) the U. S. government;

c) the U. S. army.

3. Определите, верны (true) или **неверны** (false) следующие утверждения.

1. Uncle Sam is a tall, fat man.

2. One of these meat packers was a man named Samuel Wilson.

3. Samuel was a friendly and fair man.

4. Before long, people called some things that came from the govern­ment “Uncle Sams”.

5. The most famous picture of Uncle Sam is on a poster from World War II.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does Uncle Sam look like?

2. What kind of man was Samuel Wilson?

3. What did Sam Wilson stamp the boxes of meat with?

4. What did the letters “U. S.” stand for?

5. In the early pictures, Uncle Sam was a young man, wasn’t he?

6. When was the beard added?

7. What is the most famous picture of Uncle Sam?

**UNIT 15**

**Notes**

John Pemberton ['dʒɔn 'pembə:tən] – Джон Пембертон

Atlanta [ət'læntə] – Атланта

Georgia ['dʒə:dʒјə] – Джорджия

Asa Candler ['eisə, 'a:sə 'kændlə] – Аза Кэндлер

**Coca-Cola**

In 1886 John Pemberton, a druggist in Atlanta, Georgia, made a brown syrup by mixing coca leaves and cola nuts. Pemberton sold the syrup in his drugstore as a medicine to cure all kinds of problems. Pemberton called his all-purpose medicine "Coca-Cola."

When few people bought Coca-Cola, Pemberton sold it to another drug­gist, Asa Candler. Candler decided to sell Coca-Cola as a soda-fountain drink instead of a medicine.

At the soda fountains in drugstores, the syrup was mixed with soda wa­ter to make the drink Coca-Cola. Candler advertised a lot and sold his syrup to many drugstores. Soon everyone was going to soda fountains and asking for Coca-Cola.

Candler saw no reason for putting Coca-Cola into bottles. But two busi­nessmen thought this would be a good idea. They got permission from Can­dler, and before long they became millionaires.

As of 1903, coca leaves were no longer used in Coca-Cola. The exact ingredients used and their quantities are not known – the Coca-Cola Com­pany keeps its recipe a secret.

World War I helped make Coca-Cola popular outside the United States. The Coca-Cola Company sent free bottles of the drinks to U. S. soldiers fighting in Europe. Coca-Cola became very popular with the soldiers – so popular that the U.S. Army asked the company to start ten factories in Europe. After the war, these factories continued to make Coca-Cola. Today, there are Coca-Cola factories around the world.

**1.** Определите значения выделенны**х** слов.

1. In 1886 John Pemberton, a druggist in Atlanta, Georgia, made a brown syrup by mixing coca leaves and cola nuts.

1. a person who looks for narcotics;
2. a person who sells drugs;
3. a customer in a drugstore.

2. The Coca-Cola keeps its recipe a secret.

1. doctor’s written instructions;
2. directions for preparing a dish;
3. a book.

3. Candler advertised a lot and sold his syrup to many drugstores.

1. improved;
2. discussed;
3. made publicly known.

2. Определите, **верны** (true) или неверны (false) следующие утверждения.

1. Pemberton sold the syrup in his drugstore as a medicine to cure some kinds of problems.
2. When few people bought Coca-Cola, Pemberton sold it to another druggist.
3. Candler decided to sell Coca-Cola as a soft drink.
4. Putting Coca-Cola into bottles was a good idea.
5. The exact ingredients used and their quantities arc now known.

3. Закончите предложения. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Pemberton sold the syrup in his drugstore as ... .
2. a soft drink;
3. a medicine to cure all kinds of problems;
4. an insecticide.
5. World War I helped made Coca-Cola popular ... .
6. in the United Kingdom;
7. in the US alone;
8. outside the United States.
9. Today, there are Coca-Cola factories ... .
10. around the USA;
11. around Europe;
12. around the world.

4. Закончите предложения.

1. In 1886 John Pemberton, a druggist in Atlanta, Georgia, made a brown syrup by... .
2. Candler advertised a lot and sold his syrup to ...
3. She saw no reason fоr putting Coca-Cola into ...
4. As of 1903, coca leaves ... .

5. The Coca-Cola company sent free bottles of the drink to ... .

6. Today Coca-Cola has a lot of factories ... .

**UNIT 16**

**Notes**

to invent – изобретать

to send – отправлять

message – сообщение

wire – проволока, провод

upstairs – вверх по лестнице

fair – ярмарка

**Alexander Graham Bell**

Alexander Graham Bell was born in 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was an expert in phonetics, the study of the sounds of languages. As a boy, Alexander became interested in sounds and speech.

In 1870 the Bells decided to emigrate to America. They lived in Boston, here Alexander taught in a school for the deaf. There he began experimenting with a machine to help the deaf hear.

While experimenting with this machine, Bell had an idea. Why not use electricity to send the human voice from one place to another? Bell began work on a new invention.

For years Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, worked day and night. They rented rooms in a boardinghouse. Bell was on one floor, and Watson was on another. They tried to send speech through a wire. Finally, on March 19, 1876, Watson heard these words very clearly: “Mr. Watson, come here. I want you.” Watson rushed upstairs, ran into Bell’s room, and shouted, “I heard you!”

That year was the centennial, or 100th birthday, of the United States. There was a large fair in Philadelphia, called the Centennial Exposition. One of the main attractions at the exposition was Bell’s “talking machine”. Thousands of visitors, including Don Pedro, the emperor o Brazil, were surprised when they saw – and heard – this invention. But they still thought it was just an interesting toy. They didn’t know that one day this talking machine toy would become the telephone and would change people’s lives.

**1. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами.**

1. Аlexander Graham Bell … in 1847.

2. In 1870 the Bells … to emigrate to America.

3. While experimenting with this machine, Bell had … .

4. Bells and his … , Thomas Watson, worked day and night.

5. This year was the … of the United States.

**2. Закончите предложения.**

1. Alexander Graham Bell… in Edinburg.

a) was born;

b) studied;

c) worked.

2. In 1870 the Bells … to America.

a) were sent;

b) came;

c) emigrated.

3. Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas tried to send speech through … .

a) the room;

b) a wire;

c) an exposition.

4. Thousands of visitors were surprised when they saw… .

a) a toy;

b) the invention;

c) people.

**3. Определите, верны (true) или неверны (false) следующие выражения.**

1. Веll's father was an expert in phonetics.

2. Bell began experimenting with a machine to rent rooms.

3. Bell began to work on a new speech.

4. Watson heard these words very clearly: “Talk to me!”

5. The “talking machine” became the telephone.

**4. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What did Alexander Bell become interested as a boy?

2. Why did he begin experimenting with a machine?

3. What did he begin to work on?

4. Did Bell and Watson work on the same floor?

5. What was one of the main attractions at the exposition?

**UNIT 17**

**Notes**

can – консервная банка

bitter – горький

cranberry – клюква

crane – журавль

to ripen – созревать

by accident – случайно

to spill – просыпать

**The cranberry**

The cranberry is North American fruit that grows on a bush. The cranberry is small, round, red, and very bitter. American Indians used the berries for food and medicine. When settlers first came from England in the 1600s, they liked these berries, too. The settlers had never seen the berries before. They decided to call them “crane berries”, because birds called cranes ate them.

The cranberry bush does not grow everywhere in the United States. In fact, it grows in only five states: Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. These states have the special conditions that the cranberry bush needs.

Cranberries ripen when the weather starts to become cold. We see cranberries in the stores in the fall. Many people eat cranberries as part of the feast of Thanksgiving in November.

Sometimes cranberries are cooked and made into a sauce or a jelly. Cranberries taste less bitter after they are cooked.

Cranberry growers separate the best cranberries from all the rest. It’s hard to recognize the best cranberries just by looking. So cranberry growers use a special method, which was developed by accident by a man named John Webb.

One day, as John Webb was taking a container of berries down some steps, he spilled the berries. While he was picking them up he noticed something interesting. The bad berries had stayed on the top steps, and the best berries had bounced down all the way to the bottom. Today, cranberry growers use a seven-step test to separate berries. The best cranberries are the ones that bounce down seven steps!

1. **Закончите предложения. Выберите правильный ответ.**
2. The cranberry is a North American fruit that grows
3. on a bush;
4. on a tree;
5. on the ground.
6. The cranberry bush …
7. does not grow everywhere;
8. grows everywhere;
9. grows only in Wisconsin.
10. Cranberries ripen …
11. in the fall;
12. when the weather starts to become cold;
13. in November.
14. Cranberries are cooked and made into … .
15. a sauce;
16. a sauce or jelly;
17. jelly.
18. Cranberry growers
19. recognize the best cranberries just by looking;
20. separate the best cranberries by accident;
21. separate the best cranberries from all the rest.
22. The bad berries stay
23. on the bottom;
24. bounce down to the seventh step;
25. on the top.
26. **Найдите правильные ответы на вопросы.**
27. Who has never seen cranberries before?
28. the settlers;
29. cranes;
30. growers.
31. Where do the cranberry bushes grow?
32. everywhere in the United States;
33. only in Massachusetts;
34. on the steps.
35. When do cranberries ripen?
36. when the weather starts to become cold;
37. when the weather starts to become warm;
38. when the weather starts to become rainy.
39. What taste do cranberries have?
40. sweet;
41. bitter;
42. sour.
43. What do cranberry growers separate the best cranberries from?
44. all the rest;
45. red berries;
46. round berries.
47. What do cranberry growers use to separate berries?
48. a container;
49. a seven-step test;
50. medicines.
51. **Определите, верны (true) или неверны (false) следующие утверждения.**
52. The cranberry is big and very sweet.
53. It grows in three states.
54. We can buy cranberries in autumn.
55. Cranberries taste less bitter after they are cooked.
56. It’s easy to recognize best cranberries just by looking.
57. Cranberry growers use a five-step test to separate berries.
58. **Ответьте на вопросы.**
59. Had the settlers ever seen cranberries before?
60. What states do cranberries grow in?
61. When can we buy cranberries?
62. What can we cook of cranberries?
63. Is it hard to recognize the best cranberries just by looking?
64. What do best cranberries look like?

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