**Министерство образования, науки и молодежной политики**

**Краснодарского края**

**Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение**

**Краснодарского края**

**КРАСНОДАРКИЙ ТЕХНИЧЕКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ**

**(ГБПОУ КК КТК)**

Методическая разработка

«Развитие навыков чтения и ведение беседы на материале текстов о США»

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Краснодар

2019

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора

по учебной работе

«\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2019 г.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_И.В. Костюченко

ОДОБРЕНА РАССМОТРЕНА

На заседании педагогической цикловой комиссией

Совета колледжа общеобразовательных дисциплин

Протокол №\_\_«\_\_»\_\_2019 г. Протокол №\_\_\_«\_\_»\_\_\_2019

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Организация - разработчик: государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Краснодарского края «Краснодарский технический колледж» (ГБПОУ КК КТК)

Целью данной методической разработки является развитие навыков изучающего чтения и ведения беседы главным образом на материале информативных текстов о США и крупнейших городах США.

Послетекстовые упражнения призваны обеспечить контроль понимания прочитанного и умения вести беседу.

**Разработчик:** Ратиева Светлана Васильевна преподаватель ГБПОУ КК КТК

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# ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В современных условиях широкого развития международных связей практическое владение иностранными языками приобретает очень важное значение для специалистов различных областей науки, техники, хозяйства и культуры.

В процессе обучения иностранному языку решаются воспитательные и общеобразовательные задачи, которые расширяют общий и филологический кругозор обучаемых, развивают их мышление и способность делать логические выводы и умозаключения. Основу учебно-воспитательного процесса по иностранному языку составляет профессиональная направленность обучения данной дисциплине, а знание студентами своей специальности позволяет на новом этапе обучения использовать в качестве учебного материала различные информативные тексты и развивать мотив учения. Методическая разработка составлена в соответствии с программой по иностранному языку для специальностей средних учебных заведений.

# 

# КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №1

**GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION**

Чтобы успешно справиться с текстом, эти слова надо запомнить.

1. to bound - служить границей
2. abundant - обильный, богатый
3. unexcelled - непревзойденный
4. facility - оборудование, средства
5. timber industry - лесная промышленность
6. implement - орудие, прибор, инструмент
7. settlement - поселение, колония
8. community - община, общность владений
9. holding - владение (землей)
10. to establish- основывать, создавать
11. cause - причина, вызывать
12. discontent – недовольство
13. to bring (brought) - приводить к
14. branch - область, отрасль
15. to own - владеть, обладать
16. to sharpen - обострять, усиливать
17. to gain - выиграть, обрести
18. conqueror - завоеватель
19. abolition - ликвидация, устранение
20. slavery - рабство ; slave - раб
21. rapid - быстрый
22. trust - доверие, вера, трест
23. to extend - простираться, расширять
24. to merge - соединяться, поглощать
25. to succeed - достигать цели, преуспевать

Прочтите и переведите текст.

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE

The United States of America occupies the middle part of the continent of North America. On the east it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the route to Europe, on the west - by the Pacific Ocean, the sea way to Asia.

The center of general manufactures in the United States is a little west of central Ohio. According to value, about one third of the manufactured products of the United States come from the central states. As in the Eats, there is abundant fuel and plenty of water for power; while from the standpoint of transportation facilities, the Middle West id unexcelled. In no other section of the country is there so dense a network of railway.

The lumber industry has of course centered around the Great Lakes.

The largest single industry with the exception of the manufacture of automobiles is the making of agricultural implements. The center of this industry is now Chicago.

A SHORT HISTORICAL-ECONOMIC OUTLINE

As early as the sixteenth century English settlements were established along the Atlantic Coast of North America. These communities were grouped into two regions - the South and the North. In the South big Land holdings were established chiefly by those connected by origin with the English aristocracy. It is characteristic of the South that at the very beginning of the history of the United States its economy was based upon the farming of large plantations by a landed aristocracy employing slave labor. The policy of England in relation to the American colonies caused a sharp discontent with the mother country, especially in New England, and 1776 brought about the War for Independence, which ended in 1783 with the formation of a federative republic - the United States of America. Following independence, the industrial development of the United States centered in the north-east, primarily in the textile and metal branches.

In the nineteenth century the differences between the capitalist North on the one side and the slave owning South on the other, sharpened. In 1861 this struggle culminated in the Civil War between the States of the North and the States of the South, and in 1866 the North gained victory. The conquerors realized their desires and among them the abolition of slavery.

Entering the period of imperialism, the further economic development of the United States was characterized by its extremely rapid tempo. Enormous progress was made in heavy industry. The country, originally agrarian, became industrial-agrarian. Gigantic trusts developed. Banks extended and merged.

The imperialist World War of 1914-1918 helped the United States to succeed to the first place in the capitalist world and now it is a highly developed capitalist country.

Прочитав и переведя текст, ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Where is the United States of America situated?
2. Tell some words about its position.
3. What can you say about the manufacture products of the United States?
4. Where has the lumber industry centered?
5. Chicago is the largest center of the industry, isn’t it?
6. When and where were the first English settlements established?
7. What can you say about big land holdings in the South?
8. What is characteristic of the South?
9. What was the reason for the War for Independence?
10. What was formed as a result of this war?
11. What was the result of the industrial development?
12. What did people realize as a result of the Civil War?
13. What was the further economic development of the United States characterized by?

# КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №2

**WASHINGTON, D C. - CAPITAL OF THE USA.**

При чтении используйте данный словарь.

1. Background - задний план, фон
2. to occupy - занимать (пространство)
3. suburb – пригород
4. shipping - торговый флот, перевозка груза
5. to deal in - заниматься чем-либо
6. tightly-knit – тесно связанный
7. in honor of - в честь кого-либо
8. to pick out - выбирать, различать
9. to approve - одобрять, утверждать
10. choice – выбор
11. to belong to - принадлежать, относиться
12. to escape - избежать, избавиться
13. uncertain - неопределенный
14. taste - вкус, склонность
15. slush - слякоть, грязь
16. spell - короткий промежуток времени
17. occasionally - изредка, случайно
18. to overpower - брать верх, подавлять
19. severe - суровый
20. damply - сыро, влажно
21. chill - холод, прохлада
22. cherry-tree - вишневое дерево
23. to owe - быть должным (к.-л.)

Прочтите и переведите текст

WASHINGTON, D C. - CAPITAL OF THE USA.

Washington was created to be the seat of government of the USA. You know that the flag of the USA, the Stars and Strips, has fifty stars on a blue background. Each of these stars represents one of the fifty states. But the City of Washington is not in any of these states. It occupies the District of Columbia, abbreviated into D C, and the name of the capital always goes with this abbreviation not to be mixed up with another Washington, which is a state on the Pacific Coast. The District of Columbia is between the state of Virginia and Maryland, on the Potomac River not far from the Atlantic Ocean. The population of Washington, D C. is about 756.000 (1970) and together with the suburbs its population is over 2,800.000.

Washington is like no other city of the USA. New York is a center of finance, of shipping, of fun; New Orleans deals in cotton; Chicago will sell you wheat and hundred head of cattle. But Washington’s only industry is government. The White House where the US Congress, and the Supreme Court are all in Washington, DC.. A fundamental feature of state monopoly capitalism in the United States is the growth of the tightly-knit union of the leading monopolists and their governmental and military representatives popularly known as the military-industrial complex. Washington, D C. is one of the few capitals in the world that was simply ordered to exist to house the nation’s government. President George Washington, in whose honor the city was named, picked out the spot that included the old tobacco-trading Potomac River port of Georgetown, not far from George Washington’s own home of Mount Vernon. The Congress approved the choice. The city belongs neither to the North nor to the South. It is too far to be prepared for them, a neutral, in- between place of mixed styles and uncertain tastes, where the magnolias bloom in the slush. Washington is humid year round because it sits between two rivers, the Potomac and Anacostia. During summer hot spells the combination of heat and humidity can occasionally be almost overpowering. By contrast, Washington’s winters are not severe, although they can be damply chill. One season, however, has to be seen - Washington’s cherry-blossom time. Several thousand of these cherry-trees were given to Washington in 1912 by the City of Tokyo. When they flower - in early April - the whole city draws its breath and drinks them in for almost exactly 12 days: it is the one Washington thing that owes nothing to protocol nor to press conference nor to power. It is indeed Washington” wonderful season, possibly because it is the one occasion in the natural cycle of this city that has nothing to do with its politics and politicians.

Ответить на вопросы:

1. What can you say about the flag of the USA?
2. Why does the name of the capital go with D.C.?
3. Where is Washington, D C. situated?
4. What is the population of Washington, DC?
5. What is the city like?
6. What is a fundamental feature of state monopoly capitalism in the USA?
7. What aim was Washington, D.C. founded for?
8. Who was the founder of Washington, D.C.? (Tell some words about G. Washington)
9. Is climate mild or cold there?
10. How do you understand “cherry-blossom time”? (Tell some words about this period of the year

Эти слова помогут вам понять текст “Pattern Of The City: Streets and Circles”:

1. pattern - образец, план
2. circle - площадь
3. to seem - казаться
4. ferociously - ужасно
5. the Capitol Building - здание конгресса
6. similary – подобно чему-либо
7. fan out - развертываться вечером
8. irregularity- беспорядочность, нарушение порядка
9. peculiarity - особенность, характерная черта
10. to avoid - избегать
11. confusion - ошибка
12. beyond - кроме того
13. sequence- последовательность
14. handful (n) - небольшая группа (немного)

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What can you say about Washington’s streets plan?
2. What is the city’s central point?
3. How many parts are there in the city?
4. How are the streets numbered to the east and to the west of the Capitol?
5. What makes the simple plan more complicated?
6. What is necessary to keep in mind?
7. Tell some words about irregularities and peculiarities of the street plan.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Washington’s street plan seems at first to be ferociously complicated but it is not so bad as it seems and, in fact, is quite orderly and logical once a few basic rules have been learned. The first is that the Capitol Building is the city’s central point. From this center the city is divided into four sections, or quadrants: North West, North East, South West and South East, which are usually abbreviated N.W., N.E., S.W., and S.E. The Capitol is also the point from which the city’s streets are numbered or lettered. The streets east and west of the Capitol are numbered 1st Street, 2nd Street and so on. Similarly, the streets to the north and to the south are named for letters of the alphabet - G-Street, К-Street, etc.

This simple plan of numbered and lettered streets is made somewhat more complicated by a handful of broad avenues, all named after the original thirteen American states, that fan out through the city. With these rules in mind, finding your way around Washington becomes a matter of logic. There are several irregularities and peculiarities to this plan to keep in mind:

1. there is no В-Street either north or south of the Capitol. Its place was taken by Constitution Avenue (north) and Independence Avenue (south);
2. there are no streets for the letters J, X, Y or Z;
3. Washingtonians sometimes write I-Street as “Eye Street” to avoid confusion with 1st Street or L-Street;
4. beyond the last lettered street, names are used - in alphabetical sequence.

## КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №3

**SIGHTSEEING OF WASHINGTON, D C.**

Используйте следующие слова при чтении текста “Sightseeing In Washington, DC.”

Quadrant – четверть круга, ¼ часть города

residential - жилой район

temple - храм

crown - венец, корона

dome - купол, свод

wing - крыло

to adorn - украшать

to relate - относиться

flat - плоский, ровный

modest - умеренный, скромный

to admit - допускать

specified - определенный

to hold - проводиться, происходить

reception - прием

to refer to - ссылаться

manuscript - рукопись

item - вопрос, каждый предмет

print - печатное издание, гравюра

recording - запись на пластинку, ленту

score - партитура

establishment- учреждение, основание

the public at large - широкие слои общества

obligatory - обязательный

major - большой, важный

thoroughfare - проход, проезд, главная улица

renovation - восстановление, реконструкция

inauguration - вступление в должность

funeral - похороны

to mark - отмечать

immediately - немедленно, непосредственно

shaft - шпиль, столб

tip - шпиль, верхушка

occasionally - изредка, случайно

capricious - капризный, непостоянный

headquarters - штабквартира, центр

shady - тенистый

bygone - прошлый

to bury – хоронить

estate - сословие, имение

Правильно прочитайте следующие названия и переведите их.

Capitol

Rome

Senate Chamber

Representatives

Rotunda

White House

Pennsylvania Avenue

Jafferson Memorial

Lincoln Memorial

Lafayette Square

Columbia

Maryland

Virginia

Mall

Thomas

Alabama

Missouri

Smithsonian

Pentagon

Georgetown

Catholic college

Arlington

Civil War

John Kennedy

Mount Vern

Читая текст, найдите ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. What does the Capitol consist of?
2. Where is it situated?
3. How do you understand the words “White House”?
4. Where is the White House located?
5. What can you say about different Rooms of the W.H.?
6. How should we understand “The Oval Office”?
7. Why can we say, that the Library of Congress is “the biggest existing library”?
8. What is the location of Major monument area like?
9. What very important procession takes place every four years on Pennsylvania Avenue?
10. What is the Smithsonian Institute like?
11. Why is it named after Smithson?
12. What role does Pentagon play in the life of the country?
13. Where is Georgetown University located?
14. Why is Georgetown a rather interesting part of the capital?
15. Who was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery?
16. Why is Mount Vemon important to see?

Прочитайте и переведите текст

SIGHTSEEING IN WASHINGTON, D.C..

Almost every public building, art gallery or governmental office you may want to see is in the North West quadrant, the other quadrants are largely residential.

The Capitol. Seat of the US Congress. The building got its name from the temple in Rome. The word is also applied now in some states to the state houses. Building of the Capitol in Washington, D.C., was begun in 1793.

The Capitol consists of a central building crowned by a great dome and connected at each end by galleries with a large wing, one of which contains the Senate Chamber, and the other - the Hall of Representatives. Beneath the dome is a monumental hall called the Rotunda, adorned with works of art relating to American history.

Washington is generally rather flat, but the Capitol Building seats on a modest hill, looking down over the Mall, a long expanse of green stretching to the Washington Monument and beyond, bordered by a number of museums and art galleries.

The White House. Official residence of the presidents of the USA located at 1600, Pennsylvania Avenue. The public is admitted during specified hours to a portion of the first floor: the Green Room, the Blue Room, where ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries are received and diplomatic functions held; the State Dining Room, where as many as 54 persons can sit at a table; and the East Room, used for public reception. In the popular use and in the press, the White House applies not only to the residence of the President but to the office of the Presidency itself. The press, for example, frequently refers to the White House in terms such as this: “White House reaction was...”

The Oval Office - the President’s Office - is in the west wing of the White House. It is also used figuratively, meaning the “US Presidency”.

The Library of Congress - “the biggest existing library”, you are told, - contains more than 13 million books in various languages, more than 19 million manuscripts including the personal papers of all but the more recent presidents and many other items, such as maps, prints, recordings and musical scores. The Library serves the Congress, the entire governmental establishment and the public at large. The Law of 1870 makes it obligatory to send to the Library two copies of every American book, newspaper or any other published item. On all US publications you can see Library of Congress Card Number.

Major Monument Area. This is a diamond-shaped area that contains many federal government buildings plus the most important tourist attractions. If you look at a map, you will see that the northern point of this area is the White House, the eastern point - the Capitol Building, the southern point - the Jefferson Memorial, and the western point - the Lincoln Memorial.

Pennsylvania Avenue connects the Capitol with the White House. The broad thoroughfare has been undergoing renovations in recent years. This is the route of the President’s inauguration procession every four years, of official funerals and of parades to mark state visits.

Lafayette Square is located immediately in front of the White House.

The Washington Monument. From miles around can be seen this tall structure on the hill behind the White House. The Monument is 500 feet (about 152 m) high and from this level the whole panorama of the District of Columbia and even parts of Maryland and Virginia can be seen. Its shape is that of an obelisk, a white marble shaft with an aluminum tip.

The Lincoln Memorial is set high on an artificial plateau at the end of the Mall. It is a big temple of Greek style with 36 marble columns to represent the states in the union at Lincoln’s death.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial. This is a memorial to the third President of the United States. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) is considered the founder of the Democratic Party, and Jefferson’s birthday, April 13, is a legal holiday in Alabama, Missouri and Virginia, and is occasionally celebrated elsewhere, especially by Democratic Party groups.

The Smithsonian Institute. It is almost everything: scientific institutes, art galleries, zoos - all the result of a capricious gift from an Englishman who never saw America in his life - a man named James Smithson who died in 1829 and left all his fortune to the United States to found “an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men”.

The Pentagon. Headquarters of the Department of Defense. The Pentagon is the heart of the US military-industrial complex. Of all forms of government spending, arms spending is the form most preferred by big business.

Georgetown. A residential section of the City of Washington, D.C. It contains the homes of many government officials. Here early 19th century houses, shady trees and cobble-stone of brick side­walks preserve the air of a bygone day. In Georgetown is located Georgetown University, the oldest Catholic college in the US, known for its foreign service school.

The Aldington National Cemetery. It is the site of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In it are also buried the bodies of American soldiers from every war since the Civil War. President John F. Kennedy was also buried there.

Mount Vernon, No visit to Washington, D C., is complete without an excursion to the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon. The estate is on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, fifteen miles south of the capital. Mount Vernon is important to see because it has been preserved and restored as a typical 18th century plantation home.

## ПОЯСНЕНИЯ К ТЕКСТАМ

1. New York (N. Y.) - Нью Йорк (штат)
2. New York City (N.Y.C.) - город Нью Йорк
3. Empire State Building - Эмпайр стейт билдинг (здание в Нью Йорке)
4. Hudson River - река Гудзон
5. East River - Ист-Ривер (узкий пролив, отделяющий остров Манхаттан от острова Лонг Айленд)
6. borough - городской район (один из пяти районов Нью Йорка)
7. Manhattan - Манхаттан (название острова и центрального района Нью- Йорка
8. Brooklyn - Бруклин (район Н.Й.)
9. bedroom of New York - «спальня Нью Йорка» (прозвище Бруклина как крупнейшего жилого района Н.Й.)
10. Brooklyn Bridge - Бруклинский мост (над Ист-Ривер, соединяющий Бруклин с Манхаттаном)
11. Queens - Куинс (район Нью Йорка)
12. the Bronx - Бронкс (район Нью Йорка)
13. Richmond - Ричмонд (район Нью Йорка)
14. Fifth Avenue - Пятая авеню (фешенебельный район Н.Й.)
15. Park Avenue - Парк авеню (аристократический район)
16. Madison Avenue - Мэдисон авеню (символ американского рекламного бизнеса)
17. Seventh Avenue - Седьмая авеню (центр швейной промышленности Н.Й.)
18. Broadway - 1) Бродвей (центральная улица Манхаттана, где находятся основные театры); 2) театры Бродвея; характерный для театров Бродвея; броский, яркий, кричащий
19. Broadway theatres - театры Бродвея
20. off-Broadway theatres - театры переулков Бродвея
21. downtown - деловая часть города (нижняя часть Манхаттана, где находится Уолл-стрит)
22. Harlem - (гетто в северо-восточной части Манхаттана)
23. Greenwich Village - Гринвич Виллидж (район писателей, художников в нижней части манхаттана)
24. East Village - Ист-Виллидж (трущобный район бывших выходцев из Польши и России)
25. Financial District - финансовый центр, деловой центр
26. Wall Street - Уалл-стрит - финансовый центр
27. Union Square - Юнион сквер (площадь, где проводятся митинги и демонстрации трудящихся)
28. Times Square - Таймс сквер (площадь, центр зрелищных мероприятий)
29. Madison Square - Мэдисон сквер (центр американской рекламы)
30. Madison Square Garden - Мэдисон сквер Гарден (крытый стадион, используется для массовых митингов, концертов)
31. Columbus Circle - площадь Колумба (географический центр Нью Йорка)
32. Central Park - Сентрал парк (крупнейший парк Манхаттана)
33. World Trade Center - «Центр мировой торговли» (высочайшие в Нью Йорке 110-этажные небоскребы, в которых размещаются конторы более 400 фирм и правительственных организаций 50 стран)
34. United Nations Headquarters - штаб-квартира ООН
35. Rockefeller Center - Рокфеллер-центр (комплекс небоскребов, где помещаются крупнейшие радиовещательные компании и редакции ряда журналов)
36. Radio City Music Hall - Радио-Сити мюзик холл (находится в Рокфеллер-центр, известен демонстрацией новейших фильмов)
37. New York Stock Exchange - нью-йоркская фондовая биржа
38. Statue of Liberty - статуя Свободы
39. City Hall – муниципалитет
40. St. Patrick’s Cathedral - собор Св. Патрика (католический собор)
41. Carnegie Hall - концертный зал «Карнеги-холл»
42. New York Coliseum - «Колизей» (выставочный зал)
43. Lincoln Center - Линкольн-центр (театрально-концертный комплекс зданий)
44. Metropolitan Museum of Art - музей изобразительного искусства «Метрополитен»
45. Museum of Modern Art - Музей современного искусства
46. Metropolitan Opera (the “Met”) - оперная труппа «Метрополитен-опера»
47. New York City Ballet - балетная труппа «Нью Йорк Сити балей»
48. Kennedy - International Airport - нью-йоркский международный аэропорт им. Кеннеди
49. Downtown Heliport - вертолетная станция в нижней части Манхаттана
50. Pennsylvania Station - ж/д вокзал Пенсильвания стейшн
51. subway - метро, «подземка»
52. express trains - поезда - экспрессы (в метро - поезда, останавливающиеся на крупных

станциях) ,

1. local trains - местные поезда, останавливаются на всех станциях метро)
2. lettered trains - поезда, имеющие буквенное обозначение
3. token - жетон (для прохода через турникет в метро)
4. transfer - пересадочный билет
5. Sheraton Hotels - отели «Шератон»
6. Hilton Hotels - отели «Хилтон»
7. Waldorf Astoria - отель «Уолдорф Астори
8. Washington, D.C. - Вашингтон (город)
9. Washingtonian - вашингтонец, житель города
10. District of Columbia (D.C.) - (федеральный) округ Колумбия
11. City of Magnificent Distances - “Город величественных просторов” (прозвище Вашингтона)
12. Washington Monument - обелиск в честь Вашингтона
13. Pencil - “вашингтонский карандащ” (прозвище обелиска в честь Вашингтона)
14. circle - площадь (в географических названиях типа Logan Circle)
15. major monument area - район основных достопримечательностей
16. Pennsylvania Avenue - Пенсильвания авеню (улица)
17. Lafayette Square - площадь Лафайета
18. Georgetown - Джорджтаун (фешенебельный жилой район)
19. White House - Белый дом (резиденция президента США)
20. 1600, Pennsylvania Avenue - дом номер 1600 на Пенсильвания авеню (употребляется в значении “президент США)
21. Oval Office - овальный кабинет (рабочий кабинет президента)
22. Executive Office Building - здание Исполнительного управления
23. Capitol - капитолий (здание конгресса США)
24. Hill - капитолийский холм (употребляется в значении “конгресс США”)
25. Jefferson Memorial - памятник Джефферсону
26. Lincoln Memorial - памятник Линкольну
27. Library of Congress - библиотека конгресса
28. Supreme Court Building - здание Верховного суда
29. Pentagon - Пентагон (употребляется в значении “американская армия”)
30. Big House - фамильярно “большой дом” (Пентагон)
31. Potomac - Потомак (название реки)
32. Arlington - Арлингтон (пригород Вашингтона)
33. The Arlington National Cemetery - Арлингтонское национальное кладбище
34. The Smithsonian Institute - Смитсоновский институт
35. Mount Vernon - Маунт Вернон (дом Джорджа Вашингтона)

Mall - Молл (парк в Вашингтоне)

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