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«Сибирский университет потребительской кооперации»**

**Методические указания и задания
по выполнению практических и самостоятельных работ
по дисциплине**

**СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

**по специальности
09.02.13 Интеграция решений с применением
технологий искусственного интеллекта**

(направленность программы: Применение искусственного интеллекта)

**квалификация выпускника:
Специалист по работе с искусственным интеллектом**

**Новосибирск
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Методические указания и задания по выполнению практических и самостоятельных работ по дисциплине «*Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности*» для обучающихся направления подготовки 09.02.13 Интеграция решений с применением технологий искусственного интеллекта / [сост.: Е.Н. Ельшова, старший преподаватель]; Новосибирск - 2025

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Методические указания и задания по выполнению практических и самостоятельных работ по дисциплине утверждены и рекомендованы к использованию в учебном процессе кафедрой иностранных языков и русской филологии, протокол от 28 мая 2025 г. № 8

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1. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Методические указания и задания к занятиям семинарского типа, контрольной и самостоятельной работе по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» предназначены для работы студентов среднего профессионального образования (обучающихся на основе среднего общего образования) на практических занятиях, самостоятельного изучения дисциплины на основе литературных источников, приобретения практических навыков употребления тематического словарного запаса в пределах определенных тем, охватывающих различные сферы общественной жизни: быт, национальная кухня, путешествия, денежные отношения, правонарушения и т.д. Также в издании содержатся рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы для студентов заочной формы обучения.

Методические указания содержат тематический план дисциплины, таблицу выбора заданий контрольной работы, рекомендации по выполнению практических заданий, список рекомендуемой литературы, а также задания для самостоятельной работы.

Целями дисциплины являются:

- повторение знаний по правилам чтения, грамматике и лексике, полученных в средней общеобразовательной школе, их расширение и углубление;
- помощь студентам в овладении грамматическим и лексическим минимумом английского языка;
- совершенствование умений говорить, читать и развитие навыков письменной речи по базовым темам;
- накопление тематического словарного запаса в пределах определенных базовых тем.
- развитие профессионально-ориентированной иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции студентов, то есть их способности и готовности осуществлять непосредственное или опосредованное общение и добиваться взаимопонимания посредством иностранного языка.

Задачами дисциплины являются:

- Развитие языковой компетенции - овладение языковыми средствами в соответствии с отобранными темами и сферами общения.
- Развитие речевой компетенции – четырех основных видов речевой деятельности (говорения, аудирования, чтения и письма) в сфере бытового и профессионального общения.
- Развитие социокультурной компетенции – умений строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно социокультурной специфике, формирование умений выделять общее и специфическое в культуре родной страны и стран изучаемого языка.
- Развитие компенсаторной компетенции – способности восполнять в процессе общения недостаточность знания языка, а также речевого и социального опыта общения на иностранном языке
- Развитие учебно-познавательной компетенции – умения совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком, удовлетворять с его помощью познавательные интересы в других областях знания.

Владение иностранным языком является обязательным элементом профессиональной подготовки современного специалиста любого профиля.

Содержание дисциплины характеризуется полифункциональностью: иностранный язык выступает не только как цель обучения, но и как средство приобретения сведений в различных областях знания. В этом реализуются широкие межпредметные связи дисциплины «Иностранный язык» с другими общими и профессиональными дисциплинами.

Изучение иностранного языка содействует общему речевому развитию студентов, расширяет их лингвистический кругозор, способствует формированию культуры общения.

Кроме того, являясь неотъемлемым элементом диалога культур, иностранный язык способствует формированию у учащихся целостной картины мира. Изучение этой дисциплины способствует развитию личности и ее социальной адаптации к условиям постоянно меняющегося поликультурного, полиязычного социального пространства.

2. Темы и их краткое содержание

Тема 1. Система образования в России и за рубежом

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- разряды существительных;
- число существительных;
- притяжательный падеж существительных

Экскурсия «Мой колледж».

Подготовка рекламного проспекта «Колледж»

Тема 2. Различные виды искусств. Мое хобби.

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- разряды прилагательных;
- степени сравнения прилагательных;
- сравнительные конструкции с союзами

Контрольная работа № 1 (1 час)

Тема 3. Здоровье и спорт

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- разряды числительных;
- употребление числительных;
- обозначение времени, обозначение дат

Практическое задание. Проект-презентация «День здоровья»

Тема 4. Путешествие. Поездка за границу.

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- личные, притяжательные местоимения;
- указательные местоимения;
- возвратные местоимения;
- вопросительные местоимения;
- неопределенные местоимения

Сочинение «Как мы путешествуем?»

Тема 5. Моя будущая профессия, карьера

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- видовременные формы глагола .;
- оборот there is/ there are

Эссе «Хочу быть профессионалом»

Контрольная работа № 2 (1 час)

Тема 6. Компьютеры и их функции

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- сложное подлежащее.

Работа с текстом «Подготовка к трудоустройству: составление и заполнение документации»

Тема 7. Подготовка к трудоустройству

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- сложное дополнение

Работа с текстом «Подготовка и написание резюме и сопроводительного письма»

Тема 8. Правила телефонных переговоров

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- сложносочиненные предложения;
- сложноподчиненные предложения

Работа с текстом «Правила телефонных переговоров»

Тема 9..

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- типы придаточных предложений;
- наречия some, any, no, every и их производные

Работа с текстом «Официальная и неофициальная переписка»

3. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАНЯТИЯМ СЕМИНАРСКОГО ТИПА И САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЕ

Самостоятельная работа является одним из видов учебной деятельности обучающихся, способствует развитию самостоятельности, ответственности и организованности, творческого подхода к решению проблем учебного и профессионального уровня. Самостоятельная работа проводится с целью:

- систематизации и закрепления полученных теоретических знаний и практических умений обучающихся;
- углубления и расширения теоретических знаний;
- формирования умений использовать специальную литературу;
- развития познавательных способностей и активности обучающихся: творческой инициативы, ответственности и организованности;
- формирования самостоятельности мышления, способностей к саморазвитию, самосовершенствованию и самореализации.

Аудиторная самостоятельная работа по учебной дисциплине проводится на учебных занятиях под непосредственным руководством преподавателя и по его заданию (перечень заданий приведен ниже). Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа выполняется по заданию преподавателя без его непосредственного участия для обучающихся очной и заочной форм обучения.

Основными видами аудиторной самостоятельной работы являются:

- обсуждение вопросов грамматики и решение практических задач по темам дисциплины;
- работа с текстами на английском языке и другими источниками информации, в том числе электронными.

Решение задач осуществляется на практических занятиях в соответствии с графиком учебного процесса. Для подготовки к практическому занятию обучающиеся должны изучить соответствующую главу основного учебного пособия, работать со словарем.

Практические задания должны иметь четкую формулировку. Критерии оценки правильности выполнения заданий должны быть известны всем обучающимся.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа выполняется по заданию преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия. Перед выполнением внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы преподаватель проводит консультацию с определением цели задания, его содержания, сроков выполнения, ориентировочного объема работы, основных требований к результатам работы, критериев оценки, форм контроля и перечня литературы. В процессе консультации преподаватель предупреждает о возможных типичных ошибках, встречающихся при выполнении задания.

Видами заданий для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы могут быть:

- конспектирование текста; выписки из текста; работа со словарями и справочниками;
- письменный перевод неадаптированных текстов;
- заучивание пословиц, поговорок и крылатых выражений общекультурной тематики;
- подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре, конференции; подготовка рефератов, докладов; презентация проектов.

При выполнении внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы обучающийся имеет право обращаться к преподавателю за консультацией с целью уточнения задания, формы контроля выполненного задания. Контроль результатов внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов может проводиться в письменной, устной или смешанной форме.

Для студентов заочной формы обучения результатом внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы является предоставление контрольной работы.

Контрольная работа является одной из составляющих учебной деятельности студента по овладению знаниями в области культуры речи и делового общения.

Цель контрольной работы – закрепить знания, накопленные в результате изучения дисциплины, приобрести навык самостоятельной работы и умение применять теорию при выполнении конкретных практических заданий.

Задачи, стоящие перед студентом при подготовке и написании контрольной работы:

1. закрепление полученных ранее теоретических знаний;
2. выработка навыков самостоятельной работы;
3. выяснение подготовленности студента к практическим занятиям.

Контрольная работа должна включать: титульный лист, оглавление, ответы на вопросы, практическое задание, список использованной литературы.

Задание контрольной работы студенты получают у преподавателя во время установочной сессии.

Контрольная работа должна быть представлена на проверку преподавателю на практических занятиях в период сессии. Защита контрольной работы проводится в форме собеседования.

3.1. Вопросы для самоподготовки по темам дисциплины

1. Система образования в России.
2. Система образования Великобритании и Соединенных штатов Америки
3. Имя существительное в английском языке.
4. Классификация существительных.
5. Присоединяемая форма притяжательных местоимений. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений.
6. Образование множественного числа существительных..
7. Притяжательный падеж.
8. Виды искусств. Хобби.
9. Порядок прилагательных в английском языке.
10. Образование прилагательных в английском языке.
11. Виды прилагательных.
12. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Исключения.
13. Сравнительные конструкции.
14. Прилагательные, описывающие положительные и отрицательные черты характера. Прилагательные-антонимы.
15. Путешествия за границу. Виды транспорта для путешествий.
16. Оформление визы..

17. Местоимения. Личные, притяжательные и их формы. Виды местоимений..
18. Будущая профессия. Профессии.
19. Видовременные формы глаголов..
20. Конструкция There is/There are и ее временные формы.
21. Компьютеры и их функции..
22. Сложное подлежащее.
23. Составление и заполнение документов для поиска работы..
24. Подготовка к трудоустройству..
25. Сложное дополнение..
26. Структура резюме..
27. Сопроводительное письмо. Его структура..
28. Телефонные переговоры..
29. Сложносочиненные предложения..
30. Сложноподчиненные предложения.
31. Деловая переписка..
32. Неформальная переписка.
33. Типы придаточных предложений.

3.2. Задания для занятий семинарского типа и самостоятельной работы

Тема 1. Система образования в России и за рубежом

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Is education compulsory in Russia?
2. What kind of school did you attend?
3. Do you pay for your education?
4. Would you like to study in a private school? Why?

Задание 2. Выучите слова:

1. **academic subjects** – учебные предметы
2. **competition** – зд. конкурс
3. **fierce** — жесткий
4. **public** — государственный
5. **bachelor's degree** – диплом бакалавра
6. **specialist's degree** – диплом инженера
7. **master's degree** – диплом магистра
8. **higher education** — высшее образование
9. **institutions of higher education** — высшие учебные заведения

Задание 3. Прочтите и переведите текст, обращая внимание на выделенные слова и словосочетания:

Education in Russia

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is **compulsory** and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary **education and secondary education**.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to **secondary school**. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are **comprehensive**, which take pupils of all abilities without **entrance exams**. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also **specialized schools**, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give **profound knowledge** in various **academic subjects**. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to **enter a university** they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

Higher education in Russia. There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to **enter a university** or college as the **competition** is rather **fierce**. Most of the colleges and universities are **public** and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a **bachelor's degree**, after 5 years a **specialist's degree** and after 6 years a **master's degree**.

There are a lot of **institutions of higher education** in our country:

the Moscow State University (Московский Государственный Университет)

the Linguistic University, known as Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages (Лингвистический Университет, известный как Институт иностранных языков имени Мориса Терезы)

People's Friendship University of Russia (Российский Университет Дружбы Народов)

They are well-known not only in Russia but also abroad.

Задание 4. Перескажите текст. Убедитесь, что вы запомнили выражения и словосочетания:

1. study academic subjects
2. there is a fierce competition
3. take entrance exams
4. enter a university
5. get profound knowledge
6. get a bachelor's degree
7. get higher education
8. various institutions of higher education

Задание 5. Прочтите текст о системе образования в Великобритании (Education in Britain). Перед текстом ознакомьтесь со словами и словосочетаниями:

Education in Britain (text about the British Educational System)

1. **stage** – ступень
2. **grammar school** — гимназия
3. **national exam** — государственный экзамен
4. **General Certificate of Secondary Education** — Аттестат об общем среднем образовании
5. **6th form** — шестой класс (соответствует 10-11 классу в российской системе образования)
6. **further education** — дальнейшее образование
7. **accept** — принимать
8. **graduate from** — заканчивать
9. **private school** — частная школа
10. **provide education** — предоставлять образование
11. **boarding school** — школа с проживанием
12. **Oxford and Cambridge** — старейшие британские университеты
13. **public school** — английская частная школа для аристократии
14. **Eton** — известная частная элитная школа
15. **assessment** — оценивание

Education in Britain is **compulsory** from 5 till 16. The first **stage** is primary school (5-11). Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. In primary schools pupils are taught the so-called three “R”: reading, writing and arithmetic.

The second **stage** is secondary school, which children start at 11. Secondary schools are called **comprehensive**, they are free and take children of all **abilities**, without **entrance exams**. There are also grammar schools which take children who pass the 11 plus exams. At 16 pupils take a **national exam** called GCSE (**General Certificate of Secondary Education** or “O” level (Ordinary)) and they can leave school if they wish and start working. This is the end of **compulsory education**. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the 6th form (at school or at a sixth-form college). The 6th form prepares pupils for a national exam called “A” level (advanced) at the age of 18. You need “A” level to enter a university. If you don’t enter a university you can go to college of further education to study more practical things such as hairdressing, typing, cooking etc.

The third **stage** is **further education** at university or college. Universities and colleges of **higher education accept** students with “A” levels. Most students **graduate** at 21 or 22 and are given their degree. Generally universities award two kinds of degree: **the Bachelor’s degree** and **the Master’s degree**. Altogether in Britain there are about 100 universities. The oldest and the most famous of them are Oxford and Cambridge.

In Britain there are also **private schools**. They are expensive but considered to **provide a better education** and good job opportunities. Private schools are **boarding schools**, where the children actually live in the school.

The most famous private schools are called “public” schools and they have a long history and traditions. Children from wealthy and aristocratic families often go to the same public schools as their parents and grand parents. The best known of these schools is **Eton**.

Some more facts about education in Britain:

The academic year in Britain usually begins in September runs to early July; it has three terms, divided by the Christmas and Easter holidays. In addition all schools have a “half-term” holiday lasting for a few days or a week, in the middle of each term.

Compulsory education is free.

In Britain education is compulsory, but schooling is not. It means that parents have right to educate their children at home if they wish. But the authorities have no right to enter people’s homes or make routine checks on children’s progress. The responsibility rests on the parents.

Children learn in different ways and at different times and speed and that is the main reason that some parents choose home education for their children. Some other reasons are:

- distance from school — расстояние от школы
- religious beliefs — религиозные убеждения
- dissatisfaction with the system — неудовлетворенность системой
- bullying — запугивание

child’s unwillingness or inability to go to school — нежелание или неспособность учиться

special educational needs — особые образовательные потребности

Задание 6. Прочтите текст о системе образования в США (Education in America). Перед текстом ознакомьтесь со словами и словосочетаниями:

Education in America

(text about the American Educational System)

1. **melting pot** — плавильный котел
2. **getting started** — положить начало
3. **successful career** — успешная карьера
4. **main aim** — главная цель
5. **grade** — класс, год обучения
6. **elementary school** — начальная школа
7. **high school** — старшая школа
8. **elective subjects** — предметы по выбору
9. **be necessary for** — быть необходимым для
10. **public school** — государственная общеобразовательная школа (! В Великобритании public school — частная школа для аристократии)
11. **private school** — частная школа
12. **religious school** — духовное училище (такие школы есть и в Великобритании)
13. **extracurricular activity** — внешкольные мероприятия
14. **take into account** — учитывать (при поступлении)
15. **institution** — учебное заведение
16. **community college** — колледж, в котором учатся студенты, живущие дома
17. **additional education** — дополнительное образование
18. **to receive a bachelor’s degree** — получить диплом бакалавра
19. **master’s degree** — диплом магистра
20. **high school graduate** — выпускник школы
21. **Harvard** — Гарвард

Americans have always believed in education but in a special American way. The schools' first job was to turn millions of foreign children into Americans. Since they came from dozens of different countries, that's not easy. Schools had to teach the children to speak English, to love their new country and to learn how to live in it. American schools were the "melting pot" in which the differences were forgotten. They were the ladder which the poor could climb to a better life.

Getting started on a successful career was the main aim.

There is no national curriculum in the USA. Each state has its own system of schools. But there are some common features in the organization of school education in the country.

Compulsory education begins at the age of 6 in most states and continues usually until 16. School consists of 12 grades: 6 years of elementary school and 6 years of high school, but this plan may be different in different states. Children move on to high school in the 7th grade and study there until the 12th grade. There are elective subjects, and every student can choose the ones which he thinks will be necessary for him in his future work or further education.

The state schools are called public schools, besides there are private schools, which are very expensive, and religious schools which are also fee-paying.

There are no national exams, although some schools and states have their own exams.

Extracurricular activity (such as playing for one of the school's sports teams) is also very important in the American School system and is taken into account by colleges and universities.]

When young people finish secondary school they go on to community colleges, which provide two years of higher education at minimal cost. A number of young people go to colleges and universities that provide four years of higher education necessary to receive a bachelor's degree, as well as additional education for a master's degree.

Generally, the system of higher education includes 4 categories of institutions:

- the community college, which is financed by the local community in different professions
- the technical training institution, at which high school graduates may take courses ranging from 6 months to three-four years, and learn different technical skills, which may include computer programming, accounting (бухгалтерское дело), etc.
- the four-year college, the graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS).
- the university.

Any of these institutions may be either public or private. The public institutions are financed by state. Among the private universities the most famous is Harvard.

Задание 7. Составьте краткий пересказ текста.

ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ (NOUN)

Существительное в английском языке (noun) — это **часть речи**, которая обозначает (называет) предмет, лицо или явление и отвечает на вопросы «кто?» или «что?».

Существительные могут обозначать:

вещи: plane – самолет, magazine – журнал;

живые существа: dog – собака, human – человек;

места: field – поле, New York – Нью-Йорк;

материалы: cloth – ткань, wood – древесина;

процессы: life – жизнь, laughter – смех;

состояния: rest – отдых, sleep – сон;

абстрактные понятия: beauty – красота, happiness – счастье;

качества: kindness – доброжелательность, bravery – смелость.

Английские существительные могут играть роль любого из пяти основных членов предложения — подлежащего, сказуемого, дополнения, определения или обстоятельства.

Подлежащее (subject)

В роли подлежащего имя существительное в английском языке может выступать самостоятельно или же с определениями.

Сказуемое (predicate)

В роли сказуемого существительное обязательно должно идти следом за глаголом-связкой. Чаще всего этой связкой выступает глагол **to be** (быть, являться).

Дополнение (object)

Роль существительного в предложении в качестве дополнения обязывает его всегда стоять после сказуемого и являться прямым или косвенным дополнением.

Прямое дополнение отвечает на вопросы «кого?», «что?» и обычно используется без предлога.

Определение (attribute)

В качестве определения существительное может употребляться либо с предлогом, либо без него.

В первом случае оно стоит после определяемого слова и в основном соответствует русскому прилагательному или существительному.

Во втором — перед определяемым существительным после артикля. Оно также может соответствовать прилагательному русского языка.

Обстоятельство (adverbial modifier)

В качестве обстоятельства имя существительное используется только с предлогом. Оно может находиться как в начале, так и в конце предложения.

Классификация существительных

По своему значению имена существительные подразделяются на нарицательные и имена собственные.

Имена собственные (proper nouns)

Обозначают единственные в своем роде предметы или названия, выделяемые из общего класса:

Географические названия, национальности и языки:

Australia – Австралия;

the Greeks – греки;

English – английский язык.

Личные имена:

Mary – Мэри;

Parker – Паркер.

Месяцы и дни недели:

Monday – понедельник;

October – октябрь.

Названия небесных тел:

Earth – Земля;

the Moon – Луна.

Названия кораблей, отелей, клубов:

The Santa Maria – Санта-Мария (корабль Колумба).

Названия праздников:

Halloween – Хэллоуин;

the New Year – Новый год.

Названия зданий, улиц, парков, мостов:

Hyde Park – Гайд-Парк;

Broadway – Бродвей.

Названия учреждений, организаций, печатных изданий:

North Atlantic Treaty Organization – Организация Североатлантического договора (НАТО);

the Times – Таймс (газета).

Имена собственные пишутся с большой буквы (включая названия месяцев и дней недели, в отличие от русского языка).

Если это сочетание нескольких слов, то все они, кроме артиклей и предлогов, тоже пишутся с большой буквы (the United States of America – Соединенные Штаты Америки).

Нарицательные имена (common names)

Указывают на общие названия предметов, материй, лиц и понятий, их категорий и групп: love – любовь, father – отец, bus – автобус.

К нарицательным существительным относятся:

Собирательные (collective nouns) — существительные, представляющие собой названия групп лиц, животных, предметов, рассматриваемых как единое целое: club – клуб, team – команда, crowd – толпа, herd – стадо, fleet – флот;

Вещественные (material nouns) — существительные, обозначающие различные вещества: iron – железо, water – вода, wool – шерсть;

Конкретные (concrete nouns) — существительные, обозначающие названия любых предметов, обладающих свойством быть узнаваемыми посредством ощущения: ball – мяч, stone – камень;

Отвлеченные (abstract nouns) — существительные, обозначающие названия понятий, качества, свойства, признаки или какое-то состояние предмета, лица: knowledge – знание, strength – сила, courage – мужество, beauty – красота

Единственное и множественное число существительных

Существительное может быть как единственного, так и множественного числа.

Единственное число (singular) обозначает один предмет: cup – чашка, gun – пушка, bubble – пузырек.

Множественное число (plural) обозначает два и более предмета: three cups – три чашки, two guns – две пушки, hundreds of bubbles – сотни пузырьков.

Образование множественного числа английских существительных

Английское существительное можно поставить во множественное число, прибавив к нему окончание «-s».

Оно читается как [z] после гласных и звонких согласных: shoe – shoes, hen – hens. Или как [s] после глухих согласных: bat – bats.

Однако, если слово оканчивается на **-ch**, **-x**, **-s**, **-sh**, вместо **-s** образуется окончание **-es**:

box – boxes
glass – glasses
brush – brushes

При окончании слова на гласную **-o** множественное число в английском образуется при помощи добавления окончания **-es**:

hero – heroes
potato – potatoes
tomato – tomatoes

Существуют также некоторые английские слова испанского происхождения. При образовании множественного числа таких слов после буквы **o** просто добавляется буква **-s**:

photo – photos
piano – pianos
tango – tangos
studio – studios

В случае, если слово заканчивается на гласную букву **-y**, то при образовании множественного числа **-y** меняется на **-ies**:

puppy – puppies
fly – flies
copy – copies

Если в слове окончание **–is**, во множественном числе мы его отбрасываем и пишем вместо него **–es**:

basis – bases

crisis – crises

oasis – oases

Образование множественного числа существительных, оканчивающихся на **–f/–fe**:

Основная масса подобных существительных образуют множественное число по общему правилу, то есть принимают окончание **–S**:

cliff – cliffs, safe – safes, grief – griefs, proof – proofs, chief – chiefs

Однако, существует группа из 13 существительных, где конечная **–f** переходит в **V** и добавляется окончание **–es**:

calf – calves (телята)

elf – elves (эльфы)

half – halves (половинки)

knife – knives (ножи)

leaf – leaves (листья)

life – lives (жизни)

loaf – loaves (сноп)

self – selves (личности)

sheaf – sheaves (снопы)

shelf – shelves (полки)

thief – thieves (воры)

wife – wives (жены)

wolf – wolves (волки)

На некоторые слова стандартные правила образования множественного числа не распространяются.

Исключения:

men – men

woman – women

ox – oxen

child – children

foot – feet

tooth – teeth

goose – geese

mouse – mice

sheep – sheep

fish – fish

fruit – fruit

aircraft – aircraft

series – series

Для того, чтобы различать, о каком числе идет речь в контексте, необходимо употреблять лишь соответствующую форму глагола **to be**:

*There **was** a fruit on the plate. / There **were** some fruit on the plate.*

Стоит учитывать также, что есть и неисчисляемые существительные. В таком случае, мы употребляем только единственную форму глагола to be.

*There **is** some money in the valley.*

Некоторые существительные наоборот могут употребляться только во множественном числе: **scissors, glasses, trousers, tweezers, pyjamas** и др. Например:

*Where are my favourite **jeans**? They must be on the chair.*

Неисчисляемые существительные используются только в единственном числе. Местоимения **each, either, neither, another** и все составные слова с компонентом **one, –body** или **–thing**, всегда относятся к единственному числу.

*Everybody **was** surprised when they saw him.*

Некоторые существительные в английском не имеют множественного, либо не имеют единственного числа. А иногда их число сложно предугадать.

Например, существительные money (деньги) и hair (волосы) в английском стоят в единственном числе (хотя в русском — во множественном).

Give me your money! – Отдай мне свои деньги!

This money is not mine! – Они не мои!

В этом предложении после money стоит is — это ведь единственное число, как мы уже сказали. И с hair аналогично:

My hair is not as long as I wanted. – Мои волосы не такие длинные, как я хотел(а).

Другие существительные в единственном числе (хотя кажется, что это не так): news (новости), advice (совет), information (информация), progress (прогресс) и слова на -ics: physics, mathematics, politics, ethics и другие).

Существительные только множественного числа:

glasses (очки), clothes (одежда), riches (богатство), goods (товары), stairs (лестница), proceeds (выручка) и т.д.

Для перевода на английский язык неважно, какое число имеет слово в русском языке.

Задание 8. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных:

month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch, onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

Задание 9. Распределите существительные по колонкам в зависимости от того, как произносится окончание множественного числа:

Friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed, boy, hat, cap, tape, shop, brush, bench, box.

[s] –

[z] –

[iz] –

Задание 10. Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе в следующие предложения:

Story, city, country, dictionary, key, party, tray

1. The students in my class come from many ____ of our republic.
2. My money and my ____ are in my pocket.
3. By the end of the term we'll have to read a few ____ by S. Maugham.
4. I like going to ____ because I enjoy socializing with people.
5. People carry their food on ____ at a cafeteria.
6. We always look up words in ____ when we write essays.
7. Sportsmen from different ____ of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

Knife, life, thief, roof, loaf, cliff, wolf

1. Please put the forks, ____ and spoons on the table.
2. Packs of ____ hunting nearby caused so much fear that nobody went to the forest mushrooming.
3. We all have some problems in our ____.
4. All the houses were covered with tiled ____.
5. The ____ were caught and arrested.
6. We could see the white ____ of Great Britain in the distance.
7. The kitchen bread-bin contained three ____ of sliced white bread and two buns.

Dish, glass, match, potato, bush, tax, bus, tomato, photo

1. Bob drinks eight ____ of water every day.
2. Can you take a few ____ of me and Rachel?
3. Please put the ____ and the silverware on the table.
4. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their ____.
5. I can see trees and ____ outside the window.
6. I want to light the candles. I need some ____.
7. When I make salad, I use lettuce and ____.
8. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French-fried ____ for dinner.
9. Are there any ____ from here to the town center?

Задание 11. Найдите 6 ошибок в образовании множественного числа существительных, заканчивающихся на –О.

Photoes, dodoes, zeroes, tomatoes, Negroes, potatos, kiloes, buffaloes, videos, pianoes, mosquitoes, stereoes, radios, studios, echos, heroes.

Задание 12. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных:

Cargo, piano, video, zoo, potato, Eskimo, hero, dodo, disco, cockatoo, tomato, Negro, volcano, mosquito, studio, photo, dingo, kangaroo

Задание 13. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

Shelf, calf, grief, cliff, life, knife, proof, reef, sheaf, wife, safe, gulf, self, elf, leaf, loaf, wolf, chief.

Задание 14. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных:

Mouse, deer, foot, woman, sheep, goose, Norman, ox, swine, aircraft, tooth, child, man, German, grouse.

Задание 15. Образуйте множественное число следующих сложных существительных:

Boy-messenger, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, statesman, fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-servant, hotel-keeper, forget-me-not, lady-bird, woman-doctor, looker-on, editor-in-chief, passer-by, commander-in-chief, handful

Задание 16. Напишите перевод слов в скобках, используйте единственное или множественное число.

1. (Дети) should not forget to brush their (зубы) twice a day.
2. How many (вулканов) are still active in Japan?
3. (Моя свекровь) always got along with her three (невестками).
4. Look! How beautiful the (ландыши) are!
5. On your way home buy some (картофеля) and (помидоров) and pick up the (фотографии) from the photographer's.
6. The job of (пожарных) is quite dangerous.
7. (Почтальоны) deliver mail early in the morning.
8. They sailed from India with (грузами) of (шелка, чая и табака разных сортов).
9. Laura has always given me good (советы).

Задание 17. Раскройте скобки, употребите в нужном числе и согласуйте предложение при помощи глагола to be (где необходимо):

1. All the dirty (одежда) ___ in the washing machine.
2. These two (перекрестка) ___ dangerous places for (водителей) and (пешеходов)...
3. Both the (средства) ___ of transport save energy.
4. (Эти деньги) ___ not mine. I can't take it.
5. The bad (новость) ___ that the train is delayed by an hour.
6. Many (видов) ___ of aquatic plants need very little light.
7. She got some (советов) ___ from the tourist agency. (Они) ___ very useful.
8. Several (пешеходов) ___ injured during the accident.
9. There (много полезных советов) ___ in the book on baby care.

- 10.(Эти виды) ____ of birds are very rare.
- 11.The (полиция) ____ investigating a series of attacks in the area.
- 12.We found with a sense of relief that there ... no (комаров) ____ at the campsite.
- 13.(Физика) ____ her favourite subject.
- 14.(Фонетика) ____ a brand of linguistics.
- 15.In summer (скот) ____ mainly fed on green grass.

Задание 18. Прочитайте рассказ. Выпишите имена существительные во множественном числе:

I am a little bunny. My name is Tim. I live in a wood. My house is in the hollow tree.

In spring, I like to pick roses. These flowers are very nice, sweet and tasty. In summer I listen to the birds and insects. In autumn I watch bright leaves on the trees. In winter I dream about spring.

Задание 19. Раскройте скобки, употребляя имена существительные во множественном числе.

1. I have two little (a sister). They are (a twin). They have a lot of (a pencil) and (an album). They like to draw (a house, a tree, a puppy, a kitten, a duck, a chicken and a doll). My sisters cannot draw (a car, a bus, a ship and an elephant). I help them.
2. My (a grandmother, a grandfather, an aunt, an uncle and a cousin) live in a village. They have a nice farm. There are a lot of (a cow, a calf, a horse, a pig and a piglet) there. I like to play with (a rabbit). They are very funny.
3. My best friend has three elder (a brother). They are (a student). They have a lot of (an interest). They like to play computer (a game), to see horror (a film), and to collect (a stamp) and toy (a car). I think their (a hobby) are very interesting.

Exercise 20. Напишите имена существительные в единственном числе.

Shelves, desks, classes, buses, pencils, babies, tomatoes, potatoes, dresses, puppies, foxes, rabbits, boxes, bosses, animals.

Притяжательный падеж (Possessive Case)

Притяжательный падеж в английском языке также имеет названия **Possessive Case** или **Genitive Case**. Если вы хотите сказать, что какая-то вещь кому-то принадлежит, необходимо использовать именно притяжательный падеж. Как правило, притяжательный падеж можно использовать только с одушевленными существительными, но существуют и некоторые исключения

В английском притяжательный падеж выражается посредством 's (апостроф эс) или просто ' (апостроф).

Prince's duty — обязанность (кого? чья?) принца;

Фразы, содержащие притяжательный падеж удобно переводить с конца.

Схема образования притяжательного падежа

+ '

+ 'S

• Во множественном числе, образованном при помощи добавления окончания -S • С фамилиями, заканчивающимися на -S	• В единственном числе • Во множественном числе, образованном не по правилу прибавления окончания -S /-ES

Для образования притяжательного падежа только апостроф (') используется в следующих случаях:

- с существительными во множественном числе, если множественное число образовано путем прибавления окончания **-S /-ES**
 - doctors' advice* – *советы врачей*,
 - boys' trains* – *поезда мальчишек*.
- с греческими многосложными именами и фамилиями, заканчивающимися на **-S**
 - Socrates' works* – *труды Сократа*,
 - Xerxes' army* – *армия Ксеркса*.
- с известными фамилиями, оканчивающимися на **-S**
 - Yeats' poetry* – *поэзия Йейтса*,
 - Burns' poems* – *стихи Бёрнса*

Для образования притяжательного падежа апостроф эс ('s) используется в следующих случаях:

- с существительными в единственном числе
 - the girl's eyes* – *глаза девочки*,
 - the Dad's study* – *папин кабинет*.
- С существительными во множественном числе, если множественное число было образовано не по правилу прибавления окончания **-S /-ES**.
 - children's games* – *детские игры*,
 - women's wishes* – *женские желания*.

Обратите внимание на образование **притяжательного падежа сложных существительных**. Здесь существует отличие от образования множественного числа.

Образование множественного числа сложных существительных	Образование притяжательного падежа сложных существительных

правило	пример	правило	пример
Окончание – S/ES добавляется всегда к главному слову, несущему основную смысловую нагрузку.	mothers <u>s</u> -in-law – свекрови, passers <u>s</u> -by — прохожие	апостроф(‘) или апостроф эс ('s) прибавляется к последнему компоненту	Mother-in-law’s, passer-by’s

Примеры:

The editor-in-chief’s order – приказ главного редактора

The commander-in-chief’s qualification – квалификация главнокомандующего

The passer-by’s comment – комментарий прохожего

Особой чертой притяжательного падежа в английском является существование так называемого группового притяжательного падежа – **group genitive**. Group genitive обозначает феномен прибавления 's или ‘ не к одному существительному, а к

- Группе существительных
Mum and dad’s wish – желание мамы и папы
- к целой фразе, содержащей существительное
the secretary of states’s private room – личная комната госсекретаря
- к группе существительное + местоимение
someone else’s enefit – чья-то выгода
- к словосочетанию с числительным на конце
in an hour or two’s time – через час или два

Обратите внимание. Что в подобных случаях 's или ‘ прибавляются исключительно **к конечному элементу**. В единственном случае, когда вы должны быть внимательны, так это когда речь идет о принадлежности к нескольким существительным.

Мы рассматривали фразу *mum and dad’s wish* – желание мамы и папы. В данном контексте речь идет о едином желании папы и мамы. В таком случае 's или ‘ прибавляется к конечному элементу. Если бы фраза была несколько иной *mum’s and dad’s wishes* в значении желания папы и мамы (у каждого свои), то 's или ‘ прибавлялся бы к каждому элементу.

Так во фразе *Bach’s and Mozart’s music* мы прибавляем 's к каждому элементу, так как у Баха и Моцарта музыка не общая – она своя у каждого.

Случаи использования притяжательного падежа в английском:

Нельзя использовать Possessive Case в английском языке аналогично тому, как мы используем его в русском. Иногда отношения принадлежности нужно выражать при помощи фразы с **of**.

Так, к примеру, **нельзя** говорить *table's leg* – ножка стола, нужно говорить – *the leg of the table*.

Притяжательный падеж в английском языке используется:

- с существительными, обозначающими людей и животных
the swallow's nest – гнездо ласточки
Molly's idea – идея молли
- со словами, обозначающими время или дистанцию
night's rest – ночной отдых
a month absence – месячное отсутствие / отсутствие длиною в месяц
a minute's silence – минутная тишина
a mile's distance – расстояние в милю

Обратите внимание, со словами **today, yesterday** и **tomorrow** возможны оба варианта образования притяжательного падежа:

today's papers = *the papers of today*

- с названиями стран и городов
Britain's museums – музеи Британии
London's sights – достопримечательности Лондона
- с названиями газет
the Guardian's analysis – анализ Гардиан
- с названиями организаций и со словами **company, firm, government, organization**
the company's plans – планы компании
the Geographical Society's gold medal – золотая медаль Географического сообщества
- со словами **world, country, nation, town, city**
the nation's wealth — благосостояние нации
- со словами **ship, boat, car**
the car's wheel – колесо машины
- с названиями планет и спутников
the sun's rays – солнечные лучи
- с некоторыми неодушевленными существительными в устойчивых выражениях

to one's heart's content
at death's door
at arm's length
out of harm's way
a hair's breath
a needle's eye
at a stone's throw
at a snail's pace

близко к сердцу
на пороге смерти
на расстоянии вытянутой руки
от греха подальше
на волоске от
игольное ушко
в двух шагах
черепашью темпами

Часто встречаются случаи, когда за существительным в притяжательном падеже не следует другое существительное. В подобном случае, мы имеем дело с **абсолютным притяжательным падежом** (Absolute genitive). Он используется в нескольких случаях:

- чтобы избежать повторения (тавтологии)
Our car is faster than Peter's.
- после предлога **of**
A friend of my mother's, a cousin of my husband's
- для названий магазинов, мест и других учреждений
At the butcher's, at the baker's, at Timothy's, at my uncle's
St. Paul's (Cathedral), St. James's (Palace)

Редко можно встретить существительное, определенное двумя последовательными фразами в притяжательном падеже:

- *My mother's father's people* – люди отца моей матери
- *The boy's half-hour's run* – получасовая пробежка мальчика

Подобный феномен получил название двойного притяжательного падежа – Double Genitive.

Задание 21. Укажите единственно верный вариант употребления притяжательного падежа:

1. My ____ parents have recently decided to move to the country.
1) sister's-in-law
2) sister-in-law's
3) sister-in-laws'
4) sister's-in-laws
2. Next Tuesday we'll mark my ____ wedding anniversary.
1) sister's and brother's-in law
2) sister and brother-in-law's
3) sister and brother's-in-law
4) sister's and brother-in-law's
3. It was ____ idea to celebrate Christmas together with our classmates.
1) Nick's and Andy
2) Nick and Andy's
3) Nick and Andy
4) Nick's and Andy's
4. I send you many thanks and the very best wishes on this ____ Day.
1) Mother
2) Mother's
3) Mothers'
4) Mothers's
5. The ____ shouts of excitement started dying down as the other team scored the winning goal.

- 1) supporter's
- 2) supporters
- 3) supporter
- 4) supporters'

6. My ____ jokes always make us cry with laughter.

- 1) father-in-law
- 2) father's-in-law
- 3) father's-in-law's
- 4) father-in-law's

7. Where are ... schoolbags? Have you seen them by any chance?

- 1) Jane and Claire
- 2) Jane's and Claire's
- 3) Jane's and Claire
- 4) Jane and Claire's

8. They say that ____ milk is very useful.

- 1) goats
- 2) goat's
- 3) goats'
- 4) goat

9. The painting disappeared from the ____ house yesterday evening.

- 1) owner
- 2) owners
- 3) owner's
- 4) owners's

10. All my ____ bicycles are better than mine.

- 1) friends
- 2) friends'
- 3) friend's
- 4) friend

11. These are ____ cameras. They are expensive, aren't they?

- 1) Pete and Tim's
- 2) Pete's and Tim
- 3) Pete and Tim
- 4) Pete's and Tim's

12. The ____ department is upstairs, on the third floor.

- 1) mens'
- 2) men
- 3) men's
- 4) man's

13. The ____ area is run by experienced stuff.

- 1) child's
- 2) children's
- 3) childrens'
- 4) children

14. It is the ____ fault, not the children's.

- 1) grows-up
- 2) grows-up's
- 3) grows'-up
- 4) grown-ups'

Задание 22. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, применив притяжательный падеж, где возможно:

1. I'm a great lover of the music of Mozart and Chopin.
2. The house of my Aunt Mary was surrounded by a beautiful old garden.
3. Manchester United Club spends millions of pounds on the wages of its players.
4. What do you think of the recent article on the problems of education?
5. The bedroom of Paul and Helen was spacious and comfortably furnished.
6. The favorite opera of my father was the Marriage of Figaro by Mozart.
7. I asked her for a glass of juice.
8. We were celebrating the victory of our football team.
9. I'll always remember the apple-pies of my mother-in-law.
10. According to the recipe you must add a spoonful of honey to the dough.
11. The essays of Kate and Ann were the best in the class.
12. He gave me a bar of chocolate for a snack.
13. Isn't it strange that he enjoys spending money of other people?
14. When burglars broke into Simon's house, they stole all the jewellery of his mother.
15. The house you are looking for is at the end of the road.

Задание 23. Перепишите предложения, используя притяжательный падеж существительных. Переведите готовые предложения:

Примеры:

This car belongs to Sam. (Эта машина принадлежит Сэму.) – This is Sam's car. (Это машина Сэма.)

These apples belong to the girls. (Эти яблоки принадлежат девочкам.) – These are the girls' apples. (Это яблоки девочек.)

1. This notebook belongs to Jane.
2. These suitcases belong to our guests.
3. This bedroom belongs to my son.
4. These keys belong to Mark.
5. This painting belongs to Picasso.
6. These poems belong to Pushkin.
7. This helicopter belongs to our boss.
8. These dictionaries belong to the students.

Задание 24. Напишите, чем является 's в каждом предложении – обозначением притяжательного падежа существительного или сокращенной формой глагола is

Ann is David's wife. (Аня – жена Дэвида.) - 's обозначает притяжательный падеж.

Ann's a wonderful wife. (Аня – прекрасная жена) - 's является сокращением глагола is (Ann is a wonderful wife.)

1. Mary's day was very hard.
2. Peter's a dentist.
3. My son's girlfriend speaks four languages.
4. She's a talented tennis-player.
5. It's cold today.
6. Kate's uncle has lost his passport.

Задание 25. Исправьте предложения:

1. There are a lot of women dresses here.
2. The chair's back has broken.
3. Did you see birds nests?
4. There was an employee' laptop.
5. Could you give me Steves number?
6. Where is the children' clothes?
7. My friend shoes are so beautiful.
8. The sheeps wool is a source of income for them.
9. There are no problems with Mary teeth's.
10. Sights of Finland are worth seeing.

Задание 26. Переведите на английский:

1. Апрельский тур в этот город довольно дешевый.
2. Завтрашняя газета будет интересной.
3. Ресурсы Земли могут быть быстро израсходованы.
4. Иди к подножию горы.
5. Доход этих компаний будет использован для строительства нового торгового центра.
6. У тебя четырёх недельные каникулы?
7. Каково начало этой истории?

Задание 27. Поставьте апостроф в нужное место и переведите предложение:

1. I was puzzled by the husband question.
2. These students work was amazing.
3. Where is Richard timetable?
4. The animals instincts are often learnt by many scientists.
5. Her uncle birthday is on the 6th of February.
6. China political system differs a lot.
7. What is the date of Jessi and Mike wedding?

Задание 28. Практическое. Подготовьте текст «My College», который можно было бы использовать для проведения экскурсии по колледжу.

Задание 29. Подготовьте рекламный проспект «College»

Тема 2. Различные виды искусств. Моё хобби.

Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

The Russian Art Heritage

Art reflects feelings and emotions, brings delight and admiration. When speaking about the arts, we connect with culture. Russia is a country that can boast of its artistic and cultural traditions; its museums attract tourists from all over the world.

The Hermitage is famous all over the world for its valuable rare collections of canvases and other art objects. It comprises masterpieces by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens and others. People come to admire the collections of sculpture, tapestry, textiles, weapons, ivory, pottery.

We must also mention the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow. A Russian merchant and a connoisseur of art, Pavel Tretyakov founded this picture gallery in the 19th century. He was especially fond of the works of the Peredvizhniki the artists who belonged to the Society of Travelling Art Exhibitions such as Kramskoy, Perov and other great Russian painters. The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the whole history of Russian art. It has a rich collection of early Russian paintings and icons including the world-famous "The Trinity" by Andrey Rublev

Speaking about arts, we should not forget about music, especially classical music. Outstanding Russian composers have made the whole world admire their music. Everybody knows Tchaikovsky, Glinka and Rimsky-Korsakov.

Russia is world-famous for its literature. The "golden age" of Russian literature began in the 19th century when such outstanding masters of letters as Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenev and Dostoyevsky created their immortal masterpieces. Alexander Pushkin was the author of more than 700 lyrical poems. He wrote volumes of dramatic works, short stories and adaptations of Russian fairytales.

Russia is famous for its architecture. The real jewel of architecture is the Moscow Kremlin with its cathedrals, towers and red-brick walls. St Basil's Cathedral is one of the world's most astonishing buildings with eight domes of different designs and colours.

Russia is also rich in young talent. We can hear new voices in music and poetry, see new canvases by modern artists, works of great actors and film directors. All of them will make their contribution into Russian culture and art.

Задание 2. Прочитайте утверждения и определите, верны ли они. Поставьте T (True) для верно и F (False) для неверно. Исправьте неверные высказывания.

- 1 Art is a reflection of our feelings and emotions.
2. Russia is world-famous for its cultural heritage.
3. There is little young talent in modern Russia.

4. The Tretyakov Gallery was founded in the 19th century by one of the Russian artists.
5. The Tretyakov Gallery has a rich collection of tapestry, ivory and weapons.
6. The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the history of 19th century Russian art.
7. Alexander Pushkin adapted more than 700 fairytales.
8. The real jewel of Russian architecture is the Moscow Kremlin.
9. St Basil's Cathedral is one of the most astonishing buildings as it has ten domes.
10. Tourists from all over the world come to St Petersburg to admire the masterpiece by Andrey Rublev "The Trinity".

Задание 3. Посмотрите на эти символы. Попробуйте определить эти виды искусства.

1. Applied arts	6. Photography
2. theatre	7. dancing
3. music	8. cinema
4. painting	9. landscape design
5. pop music	



Задание 4. Просмотрите вопросы в таблице, подготовьте информацию и заполните таблицу:

Name of your favourite art, its description Give its definition *	
Why do you like this form of art?	
Some interesting facts from its history	
Cultural events that you visit (where and how often?) and would like to visit	
Your favourite performers (artists, musicians etc.) and their works	
Literature you have read about this art	

Задание 5. Используя лексику из текста и информацию из таблицы, составьте рассказ о каком-либо виде искусства. Ваш рассказ должен

содержать информацию из таблицы, а также обобщающий вывод о роли искусства в жизни человека.

При составлении рассказа вы можете использовать следующие фразы:

My favourite form of art is...

It is verbal, visual etc. form of art

It **appeals to** me because...

An outstanding **representative** of the art is...

My favourite performer (artist) is...

The work of his I like most is...

The history of this art **dates back to**....

I often visit...

In my opinion this form of art helps...

To my mind art plays a **vital role** in....

Примечание: перевод трудных слов и выражений

appeals to - привлекает

representative - представитель

dates back to – уходит корнями в...

vital role – важнейшая роль

Задание 6. Прочитайте небольшой текст о хобби. Ответьте на вопрос: «What is a hobby?»

HOBBY

- **financial reward** — денежное вознаграждение
- **engage in** — заниматься
- **acquire substantial skills** — приобретать фундаментальные навыки

People have hobbies for pleasure. It is what people do for interest and enjoyment, rather for **financial reward**. It can be collecting, making different things, doing sports or getting further education in your favourite subject. **Engaging in** a hobby can lead to **acquiring substantial skills**, knowledge and experience.

What are hobbies for some people are professions for others: a game tester may enjoy cooking as a hobby, while a professional chef might enjoy playing computer games.

Задание 7. Переведите текст про хобби на английский язык

Что такое хобби? Это то, что люди любят делать в свободное время. Хобби бывает разным, так как вкусы у людей разные. Самые популярные хобби — это коллекционирование, изготовление поделок своими руками, рисование, садоводство и многое другое.

Несколько лет назад самым популярным хобби было коллекционирование пластинок (records), открыток (postcards) или наклеек (labels). Сейчас как дети, так и взрослые увлекаются игрой в компьютерные

игры. Еще одно распространенное хобби — это фотографирование. Многие люди размещают фотографии в социальные сети и собирают лайки. Садоводство и выращивание цветов, — любимое хобби тех, кто любит природу. Кстати, это самое распространенное хобби в Англии.

Существует мнение, что хобби помогает детям выбрать будущую профессию. Как вы думаете, верно ли это? Вы помните, чем вы увлекались в детстве? А чем вы занимаетесь сейчас?

Задание 8. Составьте свой небольшой монолог по теме «Мое хобби» («My Hobby and Free Time»).

Задание 9. Прочтите и перескажите текст:

The Use of Leisure

By the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told – more surely in all probability than by the way he does his work. For most men work is necessity in order to gain a living. Vast numbers of men have not even been able to choose what work they would do, but have been forced by economic necessity to take the first job that came their way. But in their leisure time they do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place of entertainment where no effort is required by them, a cinema or a dancing hall, and if the latter, they do not dance but simply sit and watch others dancing.

A different kind of person hurries home from work full of eagerness to begin on some scheme which he has been planning for his leisure time. Perhaps his hobby is carpentry or model engineering, or gardening, or he might wish to write, or to study some subjects in which he is interested. This is the creative type of character. For him his leisure hours are full of promise and he can look back on them with satisfaction when he reviews what he has achieved in them.

Leisure should be refreshment; it should send a man out with fresh spirits to battle with the problems of life. Sometimes this freshness comes not from doing anything, but by filling one's mind with fresh springs of beauty. Many a man gets full value from his leisure by contemplating nature, listening to music, or reading noble books. By this sort of occupation he may not have made anything that he can show, but he has none the less recreated his own source of inspiration and made his own mind a richer and fuller treasure house. This is the true use of leisure.

Задание 10. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Why can a man's character be told by the way he uses his leisure?
2. Will you choose your job by economic necessity?
3. What types of men are there by the way they spend their leisure?
4. What type of character are you?
5. What do passive people do during leisure hours?

6. How does a creative type of character spend his leisure time?
7. Are you an out-going person or not?
8. What is favorite occupation in leisure time?
9. Why should leisure be refreshment?

Задание 11. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и фраз:

досуг	собственный источник вдохновения
огромное количество	сокровищница
свежие источники красоты	творческая личность
садоводство	свое настоящее «Я»
полный стремления	род занятий
место развлечения	

Задание 12. Распределите слова по категориям. Некоторые слова могут относиться к нескольким категориям:

watercolours, spoon, exhibition, wool, salt, album, frying pan, canvas, pattern, gas cooker, pencil, needle, food processor, sewing machine, cutting board, button, magnifying glass, brush, scissors, knife, fabric, forceps, eraser, measuring tape, fork, mannequin, sketch, cotton, pepper, thread, paper, catalogue.

knitting and sewing	
drawing and painting	
stamp collecting	
cooking	

Задание 13. Составьте предложения:

1. he / not / jazz / enjoy.
2. we / like / not / shopping.
3. interests / have / I / many.
4. hate / books / she / reading.
5. he / buy / to / fishing rods / like.
6. time / spend / much / they / don't / at / home.
7. I / for / hobby / this / need / and / needle / yarn.
8. David / fond / is / of / coins / collecting.
9. makes / happy / reading / me / and / to / music / listening.

Задание 14. Заполните предложения словами из рамки:

music, favorite, listen to music, information, news, collect, singers, programmes, CDs, museums

Rich people often _____ pictures, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to _____, libraries. As for me, I like to _____. Therefore I collect _____. I like different music _____. I collect discs

of my favorite groups and _____. I carefully study the printed _____. I try to find everything about my _____ singers. I also like to watch musical _____ on TV. I want to keep up with the _____ in the world of music.

Задание 15. Прочтите мини-тексты и догадайтесь, о каких хобби идет речь:

1	I love to spend the winter thinking about what I want to plant. I enjoy cleaning out the beds in the spring and finding the shoots coming out of the ground for another year. I love to plant annuals in me containers. I love to wander out in the mornings or evenings just to see what has grown since the last time I was out.	A	Joinery
2	I like working with wood, I like to feel its texture in my hands. I like to come up with a variety of things, and then bring my ideas to life. I like the joy in the eyes of people when I give them my crafts: jewelry boxes, candlesticks, dishes, etc.	B	Reading
3	There is nothing more exciting than plunging into the world invented by another person. I like to imagine myself as a participant in the described story, trying on costumes from different epochs. I like to think out the plot, introducing my lines into it. On long evenings or right before the sleeping, in bed, I like to reflect on the ideas and problems of this or that work and be sad when everything ends.	C	Drawing and painting
4	I always envied people who can embody the images that they have in their heads on paper. It doesn't matter how: whether the result is a realistic or abstract picture, whether it is a new word in art or whether it was already in someone's work – it is always a miracle. The miracle of how using a piece of paper and a pencil stub can create a masterpiece that makes you stop and wonder at the beauty of life. I am not able to do such a thing!	D	Playing computer games
5	Some may say that this is not a real hobby. They say, sitting for days at a computer, forgetting about the world around us, is a dependency, which should be treated. Reading books is believed to develop the imagination, but the computer does not. But it develops much more – coordination of movements, speed of reaction, ability to act in a team. The books will not teach you this.	E	Gardening

Задание 16. Распределите виды деятельности по категориям:

surfing, go shopping , scuba diving , playing video games, skiing, sunbathing, surfing the internet, building sand castles, hiking, swimming, horse riding, having a picnic, bungee jumping, rollerblading, cycling, snowboarding, bird watching, watching, TV, eating out, playing chess

Indoor	Outdoor winter	Outdoor summer	All season outdoor

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ (ADJECTIVE)

Прилагательное (adjective) — это одна из главных частей речи, которая обозначает признак предмета и отвечает на вопросы «**какой?**», «**чей?**».

Употребляется прилагательное с существительным, чтобы показать его особый признак, свойство и придать дополнительные характеристики различного характера. Именно благодаря прилагательным наша речь становится разнообразной и эмоционально насыщенной.

В отличие от прилагательных в русском языке, в английском они **не изменяются** ни по родам, ни по падежам, ни даже по числам.

Smart cat – умный кот;

Cute kids – милые дети;

Hot stuff – горячая штучка.

Порядок прилагательных в английском предложении

Прилагательное в **функции определения** стоит перед существительным, к которому относится, а в **функции именной части** составного сказуемого — после глагола-связки. Вот как это выглядит на примере:

*I have bought a **black** cat.* – Я купил черного кота (определение).

*This cat is **black**.* – Этот кот черный (именная часть составного сказуемого).

Если прилагательных **два или более**, то употреблять их нужно в определенном порядке. В русском языке тоже есть такое правило, и это может помочь вам не запутаться.

Первыми будут стоять прилагательные, показывающие отношение (мнение) говорящего к предмету: *handsome* (привлекательный), *ugly* (уродливый), *luxurious* (роскошный).

Вторыми употребляются прилагательные, описывающие параметры предмета (размер, характеристики, возраст, форма, цвет) : *black* (черный), *old* (старый), *huge* (огромный).

А перед существительным обычно предназначение: *kitchen* (кухонный), *throwing* (метательный), *educative* (образовательный).

Порядок прилагательных в предложении

Артикль/Определитель	a	some	my
Мнение	lovely (восхитительный)	stunning (сногсшибательные)	reasonably (недорого)
Размер	big (большой)	small (маленькие)	-
Качество (характеристика состояния)	well made (искусно выполненный)	artful (искусно выполненные)	boiling (кипящее)
Возраст	new (новый)	old (старые)	-
Форма	rectangular (прямоугольный)	square (квадратные)	-
Цвет	black	-	red (красное)
Происхождение (страна)	american (американский)	english (английские)	Ukrainian (украинское)
Материал (вещество)	steel (стальной)	oil (масляные)	-
Предназначение	throwing (метательный)	ceiling (потолочные)	Halloween (хэллоуинс)
Существительное	knife (нож)	paintings (картины)	meal (блюдо)

Примеры:

*She has **fascinating long** hair. – У нее очаровательные длинные волосы.*

*Take that **small black metal** box. – Возьми тот маленький черный металлический ящик.*

*It was a **modern wooden dinner** table. – Это был современный деревянный обеденный стол.*

*I've bought a **new steel carving** knife. – Я купил новый стальной разделочный нож.*

*I've bought some **expensive square fragile china** plates. – Я купила несколько дорогих квадратных хрупких фарфоровых тарелок.*

Прилагательные, показывающие меру (*deep* – глубиной, *high* – высотой, *long* – длиной, *wide* – шириной и т.д.), размещаются после определяемого существительного.

Примеры:

*The highway is 10 kilometres **long**. – Эта трасса 10 километров длиной.*

*This lake isn't big, but it is 30 metres **deep**. – Это озеро небольшое, но глубиной 30 метров.*

Образование прилагательных в английском языке

Имена прилагательные бывают **простые, производные и сложные (составные)**.

- **Простые** прилагательные не имеют в своем составе ни префиксов, ни суффиксов (*big, short, black, red*).
- **Производные** включают в свой состав суффиксы или префиксы, или одновременно и те и другие (*natural, incorrect, unnatural*).
- **Сложные (составные)** прилагательные образуются из двух слов, обозначающих одно понятие: *dark-blue, red-cheeked, snow-white*.

Суффиксы, префиксы и окончания прилагательных

Наиболее известными **суффиксами** прилагательных являются:

«-less»: *helpless* – беспомощный, *useless* – бесполезный;

«-able, «-ible»: *suitable* – подходящий, *accessible* – доступный;

«-ous»: *famous* – знаменитый, *dangerous* – опасный;

«-ful»: *useful* – полезный, *careful* – внимательный;

«-ent»: *intelligent* – умный; *prevalent* – распространенный

«-ary»: *elementary* – элементарный;

«-ive»: *aggressive* – агрессивный;

«-al»: *formal* – формальный, *central* - центральный;

«-ic»: *heroic* – героический;

«-y»: *snowy* – снежный.

К наиболее известным префиксам прилагательных относятся:

«un-»: *unhappy* (несчастный), *unequal* (неравный);

«in-»: *incomplete* (неполный), *indifferent* (безразличный);

«im-»: *impolite* (невежливый), *impuberal* (неполовозрелый).

В английском есть список прилагательных, которые могут употребляться и с суффиксами, и со словами «*more/most*», «*less/least*».

Able (способный);

Angry (злой);

Clever (умный);

Common (общий);

Cruel (жестокий);

Friendly (дружелюбный);

Gentle (нежный);

Handsome (красивый);

Narrow (узкий);

Pleasant (приятный);

Polite (вежливый);

Quiet (тихий);

Serious (серьезный);

Simple (простой);

Sour (кислый).

Виды прилагательных в английском языке

По значению прилагательные английского языка бывают:

- **Качественные** (*big* – большой, *small* – маленький, *clever* – умный).
- **Относительные** (*wooden* – деревянный, *central* – центральный) и т. д.

Относительные прилагательные английского языка не имеют степеней сравнения, а качественные прилагательные имеют следующие степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Часто нужно сравнить какие-то вещи – например, сказать, что один объект лучше или хуже другого, или вообще самый лучший или самый худший, красивей другого или самый красивый, легче или самый лёгкий и т.д.

Сравнительная степень, это когда мы сравниваем – «легче», «труднее», «зеленее», и т.д.

Если слово короткое (один или два слога), мы просто добавляем окончание **-er**:

soft (мягкий) – *softer* (мягче)

new (новый) – *newer* (новее)

tender (нежный) – *tenderer* (нежнее)

grey (серый) – *greyer* (серее)

hard (твёрдый) – *harder* (твёрже)

narrow (узкий) – *narrower* (уже)

Если слово уже заканчивается на **-e**, то прибавляем только **-r**:

large (большой) – *larger* (больше)

polite (вежливый) – politer (вежливее)
white (белый) – whiter (белее)

Если слово заканчивается на согласную, а перед ней стоит гласная, то согласная удваивается:

big (большой) – bigger (больше)
fat (жирный) – fatter (жирнее)
hot (горячий) – hotter (горячее)
thin (тонкий) – thinner (тоньше)

Если в конце слова стоит -у, а перед ней согласная, то -у меняется на -i:

easy (простой) – easier (проще)
dirty (грязный) – dirtier (грязнее)
happy (счастливый) – happier (счастливее)

*I can't understand which tablecloth is larger, the green one or the blue one. – Не могу понять, какая скатерть **больше**, зелёная или синяя.*

*Who is bigger, an elephant or a whale? Who is heavier? – Кто **больше**, слон или кит? Кто **тяжелее**?*

*Для длинных прилагательных действует другое правило. Само слово никак не изменяется, но перед ним мы ставим **more** (более):*

beautiful (красивый) – more beautiful (более красивый)
difficult (сложный) – more difficult (более сложный)
interesting (интересный) – more interesting (более интересный)
effective (эффективный) – more effective (более эффективный)
dangerous (опасный) – more dangerous (более опасный)
useful (полезный) – more useful (более полезный)

*I don't think it to be more difficult. – Не думаю, что это **более сложно**.*

*I believe novels will be more interesting for your mother than detectives. – Думаю, романы будут **более интересны** твоей маме, чем детективы.*

Превосходная степень: мы говорим о предмете, что он самый-самый – «самый красивый», «самый простой», «самый опасный», либо «наименее простой, красивый, опасный» и т.д.

*К коротким словам добавляем **-est**. С такими словами почти всегда идёт артикль **the**.*

soft (мягкий) – the softest (самый мягкий, мягчайший)
new (новый) – the newest (самый новый, новейший)
tender (нежный) – the tenderest (самый нежный, нежнейший)
grey (серый) – the greyest (самый серый)
hard (твёрдый) – the hardest (самый твёрдый, твердейший)
narrow (узкий) – the narrowest (самый узкий)

Если слово уже заканчивается на -e, то прибавляем только -st:

large (большой) – the largest (самый большой, наибольший)

polite (вежливый) – the politest (самый вежливый)

white (белый) – the whitest (самый белый, белейший)

Если слово заканчивается на согласную, а перед ней стоит гласная, то согласная удваивается:

big (большой) – the biggest (самый большой, наибольший)

fat (жирный) – the fattest (самый жирный)

hot (горячий) – the hottest (самый горячий)

thin (тонкий) – the thinnest (самый тонкий, тончайший)

Если в конце слова стоит -y, а перед ней согласная, то -y меняется на -i:

easy (простой) – the easiest (проще)

dirty (грязный) – the dirtiest (грязнее)

happy (счастливый) – the happiest (счастливее)

I'm the happiest man in the world today! – Сегодня я самый счастливый человек в мире!

It's made of the thinnest lace. – Это сделано из тончайшего кружева.

*Длинные слова не изменяем, но ставим перед словом **most** (наиболее):*

beautiful (красивый) – the most beautiful (самый красивый, красивейший)

difficult (сложный) – the most difficult (самый сложный, сложнейший)

interesting (интересный) – the most interesting (самый интересный, интереснейший)

effective (эффективный) – the most effective (самый эффективный, эффективнейший)

dangerous (опасный) – the most dangerous (самый опасный, опаснейший)

useful (полезный) – the most useful (самый полезный, полезнейший)

This information is the most interesting for me. – Эта информация наиболее интересна для меня.

You have chosen the most dangerous way to do it. – Ты выбрал сделать это самым опасным способом.

*Бывает, нужно сказать, что предмет не более красивый, умный, и т.д., а менее. Тогда перед словом ставим **less** (для сравнительной степени) или **the least** (для превосходной):*

beautiful (красивый) – less beautiful (менее красивый) – the least beautiful (наименее красивый)

difficult (сложный) – less difficult (менее сложный) – the least difficult (наименее сложный)

interesting (интересный) – less interesting (менее интересный) – the least interesting (наименее интересный)

hot (горячий) – less hot (менее горячий) – the least hot (наименее горячий)

busy (занятой) – less busy (менее занятой) – the least busy (наименее занятой)

This exam was less difficult than the exam I had last year. – Этот экзамен был менее сложный, чем тот, который я сдавал в прошлом году.

Sunday is the least busy day for me. – Воскресенье для меня наименее занятой день.

Если слово сложное, состоит из двух элементов, то используем more / most или less / least.

light-minded (легкомысленный) – more light-minded (более легкомысленный) – the most light-minded (самый легкомысленный)

hard-working (трудопособный) – less hard-working (менее трудопособный) – the least hard-working (наименее трудопособный)

She was the most light-minded girl I have ever met. – Она была самой легкомысленной девушкой из всех, которых я когда-либо встречал.

Слова-исключения, у которых свои формы

Слово	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good (хороший)	better (лучше)	(the) best (самый лучший)
bad (плохой)	worse (хуже)	(the) worst (самый плохой, худший)
little (маленький)	less (меньше)	(the) least (наименьший, самый маленький)
much (много – с неисчисл.) many (многие – с исчисл.)	more (больше)	(the) most (больше всего)
far (далёкий)	farther (дальше – в значении физического расстояния) further (дальше – в более широком смысле)	(the) farthest (самый дальний) (the) furthest (самый дальний)
old (старый)	older (старше, старше по возрасту) elder (старше, старше по старшинству в семье)	(the) oldest (самый старший) (the) eldest (самый старший)
late	later (более поздний – о времени) latter (последний из двух упомянутых)	(the) latest (самый поздний) (the) last (самый последний по порядку)

Примеры:

It's the oldest tree in our garden. – Это самое старое дерево в нашем саду.

I need more money. – Мне нужно больше денег.

Yesterday's game was better than the day before yesterday's, but today's one is the best. – Вчерашняя игра была лучше позавчерашней, но сегодняшняя – лучше всех.

It was the worst hotel in my life, it's difficult to find a worse one. – Это был самый плохой отель в моей жизни, сложно найти хуже.

Tomorrow is our last day in this village. – Завтра наш последний день в этой деревне.

Если слово составное и одна его часть является исключением (из этого списка), то нужно использовать формы этого слова:

good-looking (красивый) – better-looking (красивее) – the best-looking (самый красивый)

little-significant (малозначимый) – less-significant (менее значимый) – the least-significant (наименее значимый)

There is a least-significant difference between these two models. – Между этими двумя моделями существует малозначимое различие.

Задание 17. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:

1. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. – Ник – самый счастливый мальчик, которого я знаю.
2. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best). – Из шести машин мне нравится серебристая больше всего.
3. Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. – Ноутбук Джейн дешевле, чем мой.
4. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! – Это самый вкусный чизкейк, который я пробовала!
5. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. – Этот книжный шкаф красивее, чем тот.
6. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? – Ты чувствуешь себя лучше сегодня, чем вчера?
7. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. – Думаю, что моя кошка – самая красивая кошка в мире.
8. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. – Стив Джобс более известен, чем Стивен Возняк.
9. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. – На этой неделе погода жарче, чем на прошлой неделе.

10. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. – Наш новый дом дороже, чем старый.
11. Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys. – Девочки обычно более чистые, чем мальчики.
12. Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school. – Химия была самым трудным предметом в школе.

Задание 18. Дайте степени сравнения прилагательных.

Пример: wet – wetter – the wettest

expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

1. big (большой) 2. clever (умный) 3. good (хороший) 4. pleasant (приятный) 5. poor (бедный) 6. bad (плохой) 7. funny (смешной) 8. important (важный) 9. sunny (солнечный) 10. far (далекий) 11. comfortable (удобный) 12. wise (мудрый)

Задание 19. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их.

1. most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.
2. longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.
3. more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful - is.
4. London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.
5. the – team – Adam – is - worst – the – player – in.

Задание 20. Скажите, какие из следующих предложений составлены верно, исправьте ошибки.

- 1 I hope that next time you'll speak to your uncle more politely.
2. Peter usually comes to his classes most late of his classmates.
3. Who can solve this problem most quickly?
4. This time he listened to his little sister patienter than usual.
5. Could you speak a little slower, please?
6. When I was a very young child I thought that to sing best meant to sing loudest.
7. I think that now I see the whole problem much more clearly.
8. Who lives more near to the school — you or your friend?
9. Alice goes to the theatre frequentest of us all.
10. Will you raise your hands a bit higher, please? I can't see them.
11. In December it snows oftener than in November.
12. He knows three languages but he speaks English easiest.
13. Last night I slept peacefullier than before.
14. Could you come to school more early and water the plants tomorrow?
15. This new computer works most fast and can solve problems in no time.

Задание 21. Переведите предложения:

1. Ты не мог бы вести машину быстрее?
2. Поезд прибыл раньше, чем обычно.
3. Моя сестра помогает маме чаще других членов нашей семьи.
4. Из пяти спортсменов Вася прыгнул выше всех.
5. Миссис Финч разговаривает с медсестрами терпеливее всех других врачей.
6. Наша собака лает громче соседской.

7. Мой брат пишет бабушке чаще, чем я.
8. Анна говорит по-английски лучше Васи.
9. Вася живет ближе всех к школе.

Задание 22. Заполните пропуски.

1. _____ — brighter — the brightest
2. easy — _____ — the easiest
3. funny — _____ — the funniest
4. _____ — hotter — _____
5. new — newer — _____
6. _____ — noisier — _____
7. red — _____ — _____
8. ripe — _____ — the ripest
9. tall — _____ — _____

Задание 23. Образуйте положительную степень сравнения прилагательных.

The wettest, wider, elder, more marvellous, better, crazier, the slowest, the tidiest, the smallest, cheaper, dirtier, the worst, more helpful, thinner, the largest, richer, the furthest.

Задание 24. Употребите прилагательные в скобках в нужной степени сравнения:

Crocodiles and alligators

Crocodiles are **(ancient)** animals in the world. There are 25 kinds of crocodiles and their relatives on our planet nowadays. **(large)** of them is the Crested crocodile which lives in the south-east of Asia and in Australia. They are **(long)** (about six metres) and **(strong)** among their relatives, that's why Crested crocodiles are **(dangerous)**. Unlike other kinds of crocodiles, which live in lakes, rivers and bogs, the Crested crocodile lives in the sea. Alligators are **(small)** than crocodiles. The Chinese alligator is considered to be **(small)** kind of crocodiles (only two metres long). It is also **(rare)** one.

Сравнительные конструкции в английском

Чтобы свободно использовать сравнение в английском языке, необходимо выучить некоторые сравнительные обороты. Их не так уж много, да и они довольно не сложные.

- **Моя машина такая же большая, как и твоя: as..as..**

Когда мы хотим сказать что два предмета имеют равное качество, мы используем сравнительный оборот **AS...AS... — такой же... как, и...** В этом случае мы употребляем прилагательное в **положительной степени**, то есть в его обычной основной форме:

My car is as big as yours.- Моя машина такая же большая, как и твоя.

- **Моя машина не такая большая как твоя: not as..as../not so..as**

При отрицании равенства качеств двух предметов используется тот же оборот, только с частицей not: **NOT AS...AS (не так ..., как ...)** или **NOT SO... AS... (не такой..., как...)**. Прилагательное также употребляется в положительной степени:

My car is not as big as yours. — Моя машина не такая большая как твоя.

My car is not so expensive as yours. — Моя машина не такая дорогая как твоя.

• **Моя машина больше чем твоя: than**

При сравнении двух предметов **неравного качества** употребляется союз **THAN (чем)** с прилагательным в **сравнительной степени**:

My car is bigger than yours. — Моя машина больше чем твоя.

Это самая употребляемая сравнительная конструкция. Для усиления **сравнения** можно добавлять следующие слова:

- **much** — намного
- **far** — гораздо
- **by far** — безусловно
- **a lot** — значительно
- **a little** — немного
- **even** — даже
- **still** — ещё

*My car is **much** bigger than yours! — Моя машина намного больше твоей!*

*Your car is **a little** faster than mine. — Твоя машина немного быстрее моей.*

*Bob's car is **a lot** more comfortable for this trip. — Машина Боба значительно более удобна для этой поездки.*

*But this car is **even more** comfortable — Но эта машина даже еще более удобна.*

• **Чем больше машина, тем лучше: the..the**

Если мы хотим сказать о взаимосвязи какого-то качества с другим качеством, то используем оборот **THE...THE... (чем ..., тем ...)** и прилагательные в сравнительной степени. Глаголы в разговорном варианте могут опускаться:

The bigger the car the better. — Чем больше машина, тем лучше.

The bigger your car is the safer it is. — Чем больше у тебя машина, тем она безопаснее.

• **Моя машина в два раза больше твоей: twice as..as..**

Чтобы уточнить степень неравенства, можно использовать конструкции **TWICE AS...AS...- (в два раза..чем...)** , **THREE TIMES...AS...AS— (в три раза...чем)** и так далее. Только прилагательные здесь не в сравнительной степени, а в положительной:

My car is twice as big as yours. — Моя машина в два раза больше твоей.

В выражениях «в два раза..» вместо **twice** может использоваться слово **half** (в половину) в конструкциях **half as much/many, half the ... as/of ...**:

My car is half the size as yours. – Моя машина вполучину меньше чем твоя.
My car is half the price of that one.- Моя машина вполучину дешевле той (в два раза).

Задание 25. Переведите предложения на английский

1. Мой сын выше твоего.
2. Эти апельсины дешевле, чем те.
3. Это самый интересный фильм из всех, что я видел!
4. Мой дом не такой большой как твой.
5. Она вдвое моложе меня.
6. Это упражнение легче, чем я ожидал.
7. Это красное платье выглядит намного лучше на тебе, чем голубое.
8. Эти ботинки удобнее, чем мои старые ботинки.
9. Чем скорее, тем лучше.
10. Эта сумка в три раза дороже, чем та.

Задание 26. Вставьте as ... as, so ... as или than.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete.
2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann.
3. My room is ... light ... this one.
4. The house I live in is ... old ... the one my sister lives in.
5. Sergei is... old ... Michael.
6. Nevsky Prospect is more beautiful ... our street.
7. My composition is not ... long ... yours.
8. She is ... young ... Tom's brother.
9. This woman is ... good ... that one.
10. Exercise No.2 is easier ... Exercise No.3.
11. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's.
12. This woman is ... young ... that one.
13. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother.
14. The new cinema in our district is much bigger ... the old one.
15. This child is not . . small . . that one.

Задание 27. Перефразируйте предложения, используя сравнительные конструкции.

Пример:

Jack is younger than he looks. -
Jack isn't as old as he looks.

1. It's warmer today than yesterday. It isn't
2. The station was nearer than I thought. The station wasn't
3. The exam was easier than we expected. The exam wasn't
4. The punishment was milder than we thought. The punishment wasn't

5. The Amur is wider than foreign tourists expect. The Amur isn't ...

Задание 28. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The earlier we leave, the sooner we will arrive.
2. The more expensive the hotel is, the better the service is there.
3. The more electricity you use, the higher your bill will be.
4. The more you have, the more you want.
5. The better preventing work is organized, the less crimes are committed.
6. The more serious the crime is, the tougher the punishment will be.

Задание 29. Выполните контрольную работу №1. (1 час)

Тема 3. Здоровье и спорт.

Задание 1. Заполните таблицу следующими видами спорта. Решите, какие виды спорта употребляются со словами PLAY, GO и DO.

Football, boxing, golf, karate, skiing, rugby, table tennis, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, yoga, swimming, hockey, running, judo, soccer, bowling, dancing, cycling, chess

PLAY	GO	DO

Задание 2. Угадайте, какой это вид спорта

1. Each team has eleven players. The players of the two teams wear clothes of different colors. Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with the hands.
2. Each team has up to eleven players, but only seven of them can play at the same time. The players have caps on. They mustn't splash water into the face of opponent.
3. Each team has six players on the court. The player can hit the ball with the hand. She/he has to release the ball before hitting it. The players are not allowed to touch the net.
4. It is a team sport. Each team has up to ten players, but only five of them can play at the same time. The players must try for a goal within 30 seconds of possessing the ball.
5. Each team can have up to seventeen players, but only six can play at the same time. Players wear skates and helmets.

Задание 3. Заполните таблицу следующими видами спорта.

golf / basketball / diving / swimming / wrestling / skiing / football / karate / gymnastics / cricket / weight lifting / running / volleyball / horse riding / handball / boxing / tennis / water polo / table tennis / judo

Played/done individually	Played in pairs	Played in Teams

Задание 4. Определите, что это за вид спорта. Подсказки – в рамке.

High-jump / karate / football / basketball / ice-hockey / boxing / golf / skiing / diving / tennis

1. The sport of moving over snow on skis.
2. The sport of jumping into water or swimming under water.
3. The sport of fighting with your hands, wearing thick gloves.
4. A game for two teams of eleven players who try to kick a ball into a goal on a field.
5. A game for two or four players who hold rackets and hit a small ball over a net.
6. A Japanese sport where people fight with their hands and feet.
7. A game that two teams play on ice.
8. A sport where people jump over a high bar.
9. A game that you play by hitting a small ball into holes with a club.
10. A game for two teams of five players who try to throw a ball into a high net ring.

Задание 5. Соедините виды спорта и места, где занимаются данным видом спорта

1. swimming	A. a rink
2. boxing / wrestling	B. a court
3. tennis / basketball / volleyball	C. a pool
4. football / hockey / rugby	D. a ring
5. athletics / motor racing	E. a track
6. ice hockey / skating	F. a pitch
7. bowling	G. a course
8. golf	H. an alley

Задание 6. В каком из этих видов спорта используется данный спортивный инвентарь.

1. a puck	A. badminton
2. a racket	B. golf
3. a goal	C. ice hockey
4. a shuttlecock	D. football / hockey
5. clubs	E. tennis / volleyball
6. a net	F. hockey / ice hockey
7. a stick	G. baseball
8. a bat	H. tennis / badminton

Задание 7. Дополните текст подходящим по смыслу словом из рамки

pools / courts / stadium / rink / athletes / jumping / track / pitches / rings

Nick James is very happy because there is a big sports center near his home. There are football (1) _____, tennis and basketball (2) _____, swimming (3) _____, a sports hall with two boxing (4) _____ and even a skating (5) _____. There is also a separate athletics (6) _____, where 30 000 spectators can watch track events on the (7) _____ and field events, such as (8) _____ and throwing, in the grass center. The (9) _____ get ready in modern changing rooms. A huge scoreboard shows the results.

Nick often attends sports events. He also goes swimming three times a week and hopes to succeed in this sport.

Задание 8. Прочтите и выучите слова и фразы:

1. to keep fit — быть в форме
2. healthy — полезный для здоровья
3. healthy way of life — здоровый образ жизни
4. unhealthy — вредный для здоровья
5. take care of health — заботиться о здоровье
6. food rich in vitamins — пища богатая витаминами
7. good / bad habit — хорошая / плохая привычка
8. get rid of a bad habit — избавиться от плохой привычки
9. give up smoking — бросить курить
10. take up playing sports — заняться спортом

Задание 9. Прочтите текст и переведите на русский язык:

Healthy Way of Life

- disease — заболевание
- avoid — избегать
- produce — производить

1. Everybody wants to live a long healthy life. Nowadays such life has become a dream. Because of pollution people have a lot of **diseases**.
2. Being healthy means being happy as well. In other words, when you are healthy, you are happy, you can work and rest well. If you are ill, nothing seems nice.
3. Some people think they are healthy, if nothing in their body hurts. The best way to stay healthy is to do sports. Doing exercises is the best way to **avoid** depression.
4. Today everybody wants to be fit, feel good, look slim and stay young. Many fitness clubs and sports centres have been built during the past years. These modern centres are competing with cinemas and theatres for people who go there to spend their time.
5. The word “vitamin” comes from the Latin word “life”. Men and animals do not **produce** vitamins in their bodies and must take vitamins, because they help the bodies work well. If we don’t take vitamins, we can die. People can take vitamins in pills and from fruit and vegetables.

6. People who smoke have yellow teeth and problems with lungs. But smoking is bad not only for the smokers, but for the non-smokers who are around too.

Do you agree with the statements?

Задание 10. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does it mean to be healthy?
2. Is healthy lifestyle popular in Russia?
3. Do you do anything to keep fit?
4. What do you do?
5. Why are vitamins important?

Задание 11. Выучите следующие слова и выражения:

1. healthy way of life = healthy living — здоровый образ жизни
2. **un**healthy way of life = **un**healthy living — нездоровый образ жизни
3. bad/ unhealthy habit — вредная привычка
4. take care of your health — заботиться о своем здоровье
5. get into a habit of — завести привычку
6. get rid of a bad habit — избавиться от вредной привычки
7. make it a rule — поставить за правило
8. prefer organic food — предпочитать натуральную еду
9. food with additives/ junk food/ fast food — еда с добавками, фастфуд
10. food rich in calories = fatty food — калорийная пища
11. influence our health — влиять на здоровье
12. improve health — улучшить здоровье
13. ruin health — навредить здоровью
14. do harm — причинять вред
15. skip breakfast — пропускать завтрак
16. be overweight — иметь избыточный вес
17. lose weight — похудеть
18. put on weight — поправиться
19. keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet — быть на диете
20. have little physical activity — мало двигаться
21. take regular exercises — регулярно заниматься упражнениями
22. live a regular life — вести правильный образ жизни
23. a late riser — тот, кто поздно встает
24. an early riser — тот, кто рано встает
25. be as fit as a fiddle — быть в добром здравии и прекрасном настроении

Задание 12. Прочтите текст и перескажите его:

Healthy Way of Life

Food we eat also influences our health. Nowadays people are very busy and they often eat in fast food restaurants as they don't have time to cook. Fast food is unhealthy. It is very **rich in calories (fatty)** and has a lot of **additives**. This food gives a lot of energy. But if you don't work it out (израсходовать), it

becomes fat in your body. The same is with chocolates, cakes and sweets. They have much fat and sugar.

People should **get rid of a habit of** eating fast food and *get into a habit of* eating *organic food* such as fruit, vegetables and fish.

There are other **bad habits**, which can *ruin our health*. It is smoking, drinking alcohol and using drugs.

Задание 13. Прочтите текст и переведите его:

Our Health

Our health depends on many things: our physical activity, the food we eat and our good and bad habits. Although a lot of people are interested in staying healthy, not many people do very much about it. Modern way of life when people have little physical activity, use cars instead of walking, watch television and work on computers for many hours is quite dangerous for their health. People's health also influences their mood.

There are many opportunities to stay healthy and be fit and one of them is **going in for sports**. But you needn't be a professional sportsman. Just **simple regular exercises** give you energy and help you feel and look better.

Exercises that involve repeated movements such as are walking, jogging or swimming are the best. Bending and stretching which are practiced in aerobics or yoga make your body flexible and light. The cheapest and most popular sport is jogging. If you don't have time for it, make small changes like using stairs instead of the lift or walking or cycling instead of taking the bus and it can help you to improve your health and make you a more active person.

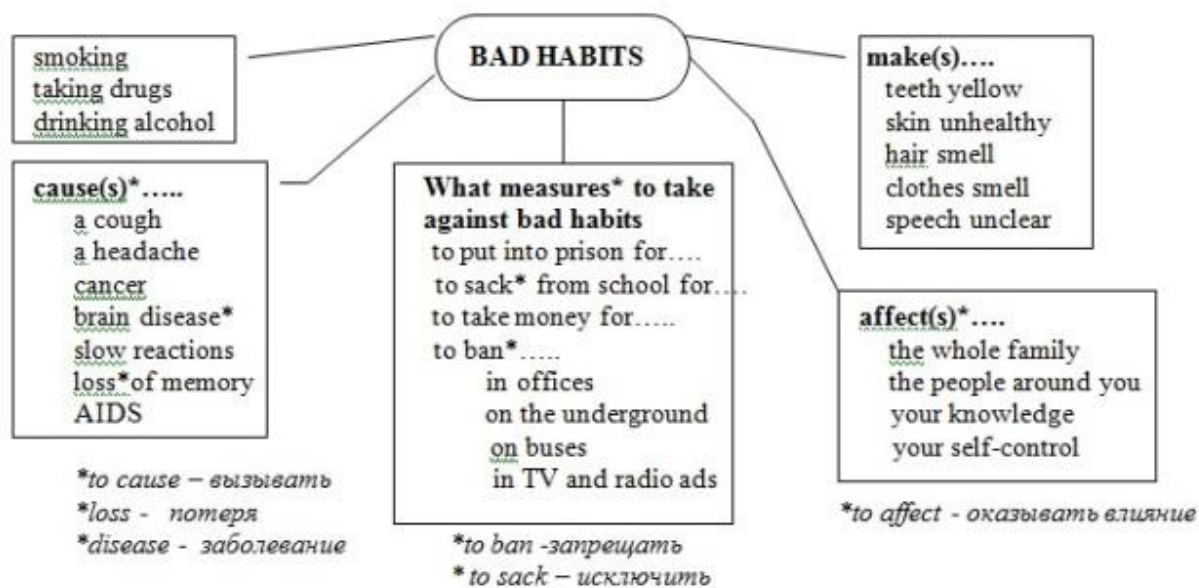
Also it is very important to get rid of bad habits. The worst ones are smoking and drinking alcohol. Smoking doesn't only causes heart and lung problems but also makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy.

Food we eat also influences our health. A lot of people like drinking Coca-Cola and coffee and enjoy pizza and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not healthy. You should avoid eating in fast food restaurants and make it a rule to cook meals at home using organic food as much as possible.

Only a healthy man can enjoy his life, work well and be happy. There are proverbs "Health is better than wealth" and "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise".

Задание 14. Назовите вредные привычки. Сверьтесь с рисунком:

1. lead to (приводить) = cause (вызывать) = result in
2. take measures – принимать меры
3. argument – довод, аргумент
4. convince – убеждать
5. affect= influence – влиять



1. Which arguments against bad habits seem most convincing to you? Place them in order of importance. Consult the table.
2. Which of the arguments will you use to convince your friends or parents not to smoke or drink to much? Use the table.

Задание 15. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays?
2. How does our health depend on our lifestyle?
3. What can people do to stay healthy? What do you personally do?
4. Is sport a hobby or a part of your everyday life?
5. Is sport popular in your family? Do your parents do sports regularly?
6. Why is it important to exercise every day?
7. What bad habits do you know? Why are they dangerous?

ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (NUMERALS)

Как и в русском, числительные в английском языке делятся на **количественные** (один, два) и **порядковые** (первый, второй). В отличие от русских числительных, английские не склоняются.

Количественные числительные отвечают на вопрос “сколько?” и обозначают количество, число предметов, лиц и др.

One person – Один человек.

Nine players – Девять игроков.

Eleven questions – Одиннадцать вопросов.

Порядковые числительные отвечают на вопросы “который? которая?”, перед ними обычно ставится **артикл** **the**, т.к. порядковые числительные чаще всего служат определениями к какому-то конкретному существительному.

The first person – Первый человек.

The ninth plays – Девятый игрок.

The eleventh question – Одиннадцатый вопрос.

Таблица английских числительных

Цифры, числа	Количественное числительное	Порядковое числительное
1	one	first
2	two	second
3	three	third
4	four	fourth
5	five	fifth
6	six	sixth
7	seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
21	twenty-one	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	twenty-second
23	twenty-three	twenty-third
24	twenty-four	twenty-fourth

25	twenty-five	twenty-fifth
26	twenty-six	twenty-sixth
27	twenty-seven	twenty-seventh
28	twenty-eight	twenty-eighth
29	twenty-nine	twenty-ninth
30	thirty	thirtieth
40	forty	fortieth
50	fifty	fiftieth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth
100	one hundred	hundredth
500	five hundred	five hundredth
1000	one thousand	thousandth
100 000	one hundred thousand	hundred thousandth
1 000 000	one million	millionth

Особенности употребления слов *hundred, thousand, million*

Слова ***hundred, thousand, million*** используются в единственном числе:

Two hundred.

Twenty thousand.

Four million.

Во множественном числе они используются, когда речь идет о сотнях (тысячах, миллионах) чего-то:

Hundreds of ships – Сотни кораблей.

Millions of stars – Миллионы звезд.

Числительные с “and”

В количественных числительных, где есть сотни и тысячи, слова, обозначающие десятки и единицы, добавляются с помощью союза **and**:

101 – one hundred and one.

425 – four hundred and twenty-five.

2036 – two thousand and thirty-six.

Как читается номер телефона на английском

Номера телефонов, счетов, карт и т. д. читают не сотнями-десятками, как на русском, а отдельными цифрами:

555-757-23-11 – *five, five, five, seven, five, seven, two, three, one, one.*

Двойные и тройные цифры иногда называют double и triple:

555-757-23-11 – *triple five, seven, five, seven, two, three, double one.*

Как читаются года на английском

Года обозначаются не порядковыми, а количественными числительными, при чтении они делятся на два двузначных числа и читаются как двузначные:

Я родился в 1985 году – I was born in nineteen eighty-five.

Это случилось в 1997 году – It happened in nineteen ninety-seven.

Года после 2000 читаются либо тоже половинками, либо со словом thousand:

2004 – *twenty o-four / two thousand four.*

2015 – *twenty fifteen / two thousand fifteen.*

Числительное в качестве существительного

Как и в русском языке, числительные в английском языке могут использоваться как существительные:

Those two broke the rules – Эти двое нарушили правила.

Денежные суммы на английском

Деньги на английском, если число больше от 1000 до 10 000, считают не тысячами, а сотнями:

\$1000 – ten hundred dollars.

\$1200 – twelve hundred dollars.

\$4357 – forty three hundred and forty seven.

\$10 005 – ten thousand and five dollars.

8. Слово **three** по правилам читается как [θri:], однако очень часто можно услышать, что его произносят как [tri:] (как слово tree – дерево).

Ноль по-английски

Ноль по-английски называется разными словами: **zero**, **o** (читается [ou], как буква), **nill**, **nought**. В общем, они равнозначны, но есть небольшие отличия.

- **Zero** – самый надежное и нейтральное из этих слов, zero – это математический ноль, температурный ноль (ноль градусов). Во избежание путаницы лучше говорить “zero”.
- **O** – часто употребляется вместо “zero” в разговорной речи, когда нужно назвать именно цифру (например, в номере телефона).
- **Nill** – буквально “ничто”, используется обычно, когда речь идет о счете в игре: Argentina – five, Jamaica – nill.
- **Nought** – тоже “ничто”, в США практически не используется, в британском английском уже считается устаревшим.

Температура

Цифра 0 читается как «zero»:

14° — fourteen degrees

0° — zero

-12° — minus twelve (degrees) / twelve (degrees) below zero

Дробные числительные:

Простые дроби (Common Fractions):

1/2- a (one) half

1/4 — a (one) fourth (a (one) quarter)

2/3- two thirds

7/16 — seven sixteenths

1 ½ — one and a half

Десятичные дроби (Decimal Fractions):

0.1 – naught (zero*) point one или point one

0.01 – naught point naught one или point naught one

2.35 – two point three five

*zero в дробях используется в Американском английском

Проценты:

1% — one per cent

50% — fifty per cent

67.3% — sixty-seven point three per cent

Количественные числительные употребляются:

* При обозначении глав, страниц, параграфов, актов пьес и т.д.

ПРИМЕР:

Chapter five

Paragraph nine

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* При обозначении номеров домов, комнат, трамваев, размеров обуви и предметов одежды.

ПРИМЕР:

Он живет в квартире №10. – He lives in apartment ten.

Я обычно езжу на трамвае №5. – I usually take tram number five.

Он носит сороковой размер ботинок. – He wears size forty shoes.

Порядковые числительные употребляются с именами собственными:

Henry VI – Henry the Sixth

Elizabeth I – Elizabeth the First

Elizabeth II – Elizabeth the Second

Charles I – Charles the First

Ivan IV (the Terrible) — Ivan the Fourth

Задание 16. Речевые упражнения. Сосчитайте по-английски:

- а) от 1 до 10 и обратно;
- б) десятками от 10 до 100 и обратно;
- с) сотнями от 100 до 1000 и обратно.

Задание 17. Произнесите и напишите по-английски.

0, 12, 22, 39, 43, 55, 68, 73, 86, 94, 134, 282, 304, 471, 938, 1963

Задание 18. Выберите из списка количественные числительные и переведите их.

1. the first;	11. the fourth;
2. eleven;	12. eight;
3. forty;	13. seventeen;
4. the second;	14. the fifth;
5. two hundred;	15. nine;
6. the twenty-first;	16. one;
7. nineteen;	17. sixteen;
8. seven;	18. the tenth;
9. the twelfth;	19. fifty;
10. the third;	20. the one hundred and first

Задание 19. Выберите из списка порядковые числительные и переведите их.

1. one hundred;	11. forty;
2. fourteen;	12. the twentieth;
3. the thirteenth;	13. one million;
4. two	14. the thousand and hundredth;
5. the ninth;	15. the sixth;
6. twenty-three;	16. ninety;
7. thirty;	17. forty-five;
8. the hundredth;	18. the third;
9. the thirty-fifth;	19. three;
10. the seventeenth;	20. eleven

Задание 20. Напишите словами количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые числительные.

3, 4, 5, 11, 21, 28, 30

Задание 21. Исправьте ошибки:

- 1. therty, thirten, siks, nain, tu, for, fife, eig, twenty, sevente, three hundreds, thosand, milion, ziro
- 2. nineth, sith, twoth, treeth, ileventh, fiftyth, seventh, four hundreth eightyth oneth

Задание 22. Посмотрите на рисунок и заполните пропуски в предложениях:

1. There are ... cats in the picture.
2. There are ... spots in the picture.
3. There are ... TV sets in the picture.
4. There are ... boxes in the picture.
5. There are ... snakes in the picture.
6. There are ... houses in the picture.
7. There are ... vegetables in the picture.
8. There are ... clocks in the picture.
9. There is ... flag in the picture.
10. There are ... letters in the picture.
11. There are ... forks in the picture.
12. There is ... book in the picture.



Задание 23. Ответьте на вопросы. Напишите ответы словами.

1. How many wheels does a car have? ... — A car has ...
2. How many seasons are there in a year?... — There are ...
3. How many wheels does a bicycle have? ... — A bicycle ...
4. How many fingers do you have? ... — I ...
5. How many letters are there in English ABC? ... — There are ...
6. How many letters are there in Russian ABC? ... — There are ...
7. How many letters are there in eight? ...
8. How many copecks are there in one rouble? ...
9. How many days are there in a week? ...
10. How many days are there in a year? ...
11. How many legs do you have? ...
12. How much is $5 + 4$? ...

Задание 24. Найдите 17 зашифрованных числительных.

O	N	I	N	E	A	S	I	X	H
W	I	S	T	N	F	I	V	E	U
T	N	C	H	O	D	X	E	F	N
F	E	N	R	E	G	T	I	I	D
O	T	W	E	L	V	E	G	F	R
U	Y	H	E	I	J	E	H	T	E
R	X	S	E	V	E	N	T	Y	D
S	I	X	T	Y	K	V	Y	L	O
B	X	Z	R	E	Z	E	R	O	F
E	L	E	V	E	N	T	Y	B	U

Задание 25. Сопоставьте:

1) $3/5$	a) twenty-four and one eighth;
2) 2%	b) nineteen oh five
3) $\frac{1}{2}$	c) three fifths
4) 2.5%	d) two per cent
5) $24 \frac{1}{8}$	e) a/one half
6) 101	f) two point five per cent
7) $1 \frac{1}{2}$	g) a/one hundred and one
8) 50%	h) one and a half
9) 365	i) one thousand one hundred
10) 1905	j) fifty per cent
11) 1,100	k) three hundred and sixty five

Задание 26. Произнесите и напишите дроби по-английски.

$1/12$, $2/9$, $1/18$, $3/10$, $8/6$, $4/5$, $11/23$, $7/8$, $6/4$, $5/16$.

Задание 27. Практическое. Подготовьте проект-презентацию «День Здоровья»

Тема 4. Путешествие. Поездка за границу.

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопрос “What would people like to know before planning their traveling?”:

Travelling in our life.

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for their pleasure.

Before planning their travelling people would like to know as much information as possible concerning the choice of the most acceptable means of travel, the way of booking tickets, the boarding and arrival formalities, the customs regulations, the reservation and checking in\out formalities at a hotel, the useful phrases when asking the way not to be lost and making a call to be understood, the most popular places to be entertained and what not.

Задание 2. Переведите на английский язык:

хотелось бы знать; заказывать, брать билет (жд и т.д.); посадка; прибытие; таможенные правила; бронирование; амер. регистрироваться, записываться; амер. освободить номер в гостинице; позвонить; развлекаться; (по)теряться; и т.д.

Задание 3. Выучите наизусть слова:

advantage – преимущество

means, pl. – средства

conveyance – перевозка, транспортировка; pl. перевозочные средства

vehicle – перевозочное средство

helicopter – вертолёт

vessel – судно, корабль

boat – лодка, шлюпка, судно, корабль

boat train – поезд, согласованный с пароходным расписанием

yacht – яхта

canoe – каноэ, челнок, байдарка

barge – баржа

hovercraft – транспортное средство на воздушной подушке

kayak – каяк (эскимосская лодка)

raft – плот

ferry-boat – паром

coach – автобус (междугороднего сообщения); пассажирский вагон

double-decker bus – двухэтажный автобус

motorcycle – мотоцикл

bicycle (cycle) – велосипед

moped – мопед

scooter – мотороллер; скутер

lorry (am. truck) – грузовик
land-rover – вездеход
jeep – джип
sledge (am. sled) – санки
cart – телега
cableway – канатная дорога; фуникулёр
donkey – осёл
deer – олень
camel – верблюд
elephant – слон
ostrich – страус
impenetrable thickets (dense forest) – дебри
jungle – джунгли
mountains – горы
mountainous area – горная местность
prairie – прерия, степь
desert – пустыня

Задание 4. Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст:
MEANS OF TRAVEL.

Transport, conveyances or vehicles.

People can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road. It means that people can use air-liners (planes), helicopters, trains, boat trains, any vessels (ships\liners, steamers, barges, hovercrafts, cargo-ships, sailing ships, ice-breakers, rowing boats and yachts or even canoes, kayaks, rafts and ferry-boats), cars and coaches, double decker buses, motorcycles, bicycles (cycles) or even lorries, mopeds, scooters, land-rovers, jeeps, sledges, carts and cableways.

Speed and comfort are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means/ animal means of conveyance are also possible among travelers: horses and donkeys, deer and dogs, camels and elephants and even ostriches, or kangaroos. Ricksha(w)s are among the exotic means of conveyance.

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are the main means of conveyance \ travel?
2. What purposes are they intended for?
3. What do you think about their advantages and disadvantages?

Задание 6. Дополните предложения личной информацией:

1. I'd like to travel by ..., because
2. If I were a traveler, I would visit
3. I prefer travelling by ... to
4. If I imagine myself in ..., I can use ... as a means of
5. If I'm in ..., I'll be able to

6. It's possible to ..., being in
7. I've got a dream to see ... in
8. in my opinion, only in this country you can use ... as an animal means of conveyance.
9. there's nothing like
10. I don't know anything more exciting than
11. I see nothing exciting in
12. I don't quite see what people find in ...

Задание 7. Выучите наизусть слова:

common – общепринятый, распространенный
 comfortable – удобный, комфортабельный, уютный
 convenient – удобный, подходящий, пригодный
 cheap – дешевый
 expensive – дорогой
 economy class – туристский класс
 request – просить
 arrive- прибывать
 beforehand – заранее
 complete – заканчивать, завершать
 departure – отправление
 register – регистрировать
 luggage – багаж
 weigh – взвешивать
 label – прикреплять или наклеивать ярлык
 overweight luggage – весящий больше нормы; оплачиваемый излишек багажа
 free luggage allowance – бесплатный провоз багажа
 excess luggage – багаж выше нормы
 free of charge – бесплатный
 boarding pass – посадочный талон
 to board – садиться на самолет; борт
 gate – вход, выход
 flash – вспышка, сверкание
 "Fasten Seats Belts" – "Пристегните ремни безопасности"
 promptly – сразу, быстро
 obey – слушаться, подчиняться
 personal effects – личные вещи
 hike – путешествовать, ходить пешком
 relax – отдыхать; расслабляться
 climb – подниматься, карабкаться
 impression – впечатление

Задание 8. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно:

Travelling by air.

Today travelling by air is a common thing. Many people like it because it is more comfortable, the most convenient, very much quicker than any other means, but it is the most expensive too. Most airlines have at least two classes of travel: first class and economy class, which is cheaper.

Here is some information on air travel that may be helpful:

1. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport beforehand to complete the necessary airport formalities:

On INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS - two hours before the departure time

On DOMESTIC FLIGHTS - an hour before the departure time

2. Passengers must register their tickets and the luggage. When the luggage is registered, it is weighed and labelled.

3. The luggage mustn't be overweighed. Each passenger of more than two years of age has a free luggage allowance. Generally this limit is 20 kg for economy class passengers and 30 kg for first class passengers. Excess luggage must be paid for except for some articles that can be carried free of charge.

4. Each passenger is given a boarding pass to be shown at the departure gate and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane.

5. Watch the electric sign flashes when you are on board. When the "Fasten Seat Belts" sign goes on, do it promptly, and also obey the "No Smoking" signal.

6. Do not forget your personal effects when leaving the plane.

Задание 9. Answer the questions to the text above:

1. Why do many people like travelling by air?
2. There are at least two classes of travel, aren't there?
3. What information on air travel may be helpful for passengers?
4. When are passengers requested to arrive at the airport on international / domestic flights?
5. Why do people arrive at the airport beforehand?
6. What do passengers register?
7. What does it mean «The luggage is registered»?
8. What does a free luggage / excess luggage mean?
9. Where, when and whom is a boarding pass shown?
10. What electric sign flashes one can read on board the plane?
11. What can you remember when leaving the plane?

Задание 10. Прочтите тексты и перескажите любой из них:

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting landscapes out of the train window when you are travelling overland.

Modern trains have very comfortable seats.

There are also sleeping cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable.

TRAVELLING BY WATER.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips, voyages and cruises. For some people there is nothing so fine as a voyage in a big ocean-going liner.

A relaxing way to see a countryside is by water. Some people like to travel on board a small riverboat, i.e. a pleasure boat for tourists and holidaymakers.

TRAVELLING BY CAR

There are a lot of people who prefer travelling by car. They think it is very convenient because you needn't reserve your tickets, you needn't carry heavy suitcases, you can stop wherever you wish and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Motorists can rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks or place themselves in a tent on the sea, river or lake shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long.

HIKING

Hiking and alpinism (mountaineering) are also popular among the people because they help them relax after their long work and also enjoy the beauties of nature.

A hiker (mountaineer) can carry a heavy rucksack, climb a high mountain, live in a tent, cook him/herself, and be very tired but full energy and impressions.

Задание 11. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту HIKING

1. Have you ever been hiking?
2. Was it a day's (two days', many days') hike?
3. Is there any romanticism in carrying a heavy rucksack, living in a tent and so on?
4. What way do you prefer to enjoy the beauties of nature: being in the mountains, in a garden, in the park, in the field or sitting before the TV set or listening to the recorded sounds of nature with closed eyes or even breathing the fragrance of flowers, sea,... and a bit dreaming?
5. Which of your travellings do you remember most of all?
6. What is your favourite means of travelling?
7. Have you been to foreign countries?

Задание 12. Прочтите и объясните:

- a) What visa is?
- b) What types of visas are there?

APPLICATION FOR A VISA.

Visa is an official mark (stamp or signature) put on a passport to show that it has been examined or approved by the officials of a foreign country which the owner intends to visit ("entrance" or "entry" - "reentry"), leave ("exit" or "permit") or pass through ("transit").

ENTRY

VISA EXIT TRANSIT

Задание 13. Выучите слова:

mark.	метка, штамп, штемпель
stamp	штамп, штемпель, печать
signature	подпись
examine	рассматривать; проверять
approve	утверждать; санкционировать
official	должностное лицо; (крупный) чиновник; служащий
intend	намереваться
pass through	зд. проезжать через
entry	въездная
exit	выездная
transit	транзитная
fill in v.	заполнять
vary v.	разниться; расходиться; варьировать
depend (on) v.	зависеть (от)
intend v.	намереваться
entry n.	вход, въезд
enter v.	входить; проникать; вписывать, вносить (в книги, списки), записывать, регистрировать
assumed name n.	вымышленное имя, псевдоним
previous a.	предыдущий, предшествующий
original a.	первоначальный; исходный; подлинный
single n.	холостяк; незамужняя
marry v.	жениться; выходить замуж
personal particulars	личные подробности
separate	отделяться; разделяться; расходиться
divorce	разводиться
widow	делать вдовой, вдовцом
particulars	подробности
accompany	сопровождать
ordinary	обычный, обыкновенный
exact	точный; совершенно правильный; верный
designation	название (предназначение), цель

permanent	постоянный
current	текущий, теперешний; современный
present	теперешний, настоящий, современный
permission	разрешение; позволение
return	возвращение
domicile	книжн. постоянное место жительства
means'of support	средства к существованию
employer	наниматель; работодатель; предприниматель
trade	занятие, ремесло
final	конечный, заключительный
destination	место назначения
border	граница граничить
purpose	цель
provide	снабжать, обеспечивать
request	просьба; требование просить разрешения, позволения
insurance	страхование
accommodation	жилье
ticket	удостоверение; карточка; квитанция
write down	записывать
stay	пребывание
several	несколько
in the case of	в случае чего-либо

Задание 14. Прочтите и переведите:

Main points of "Application for a visa" to fill in:

The types and numbers of points may vary. It depends on the country you are going to visit.

The following Information has to be written down when intending to the Schengen States:

- Name
- Other names (*name given at birth, assumed name, previous name*)
- First names
- Sex
- Date and place of birth
- Country
- a) Present nationality
- b) Original nationality

- Personal status: Single / Married / Separated / Divorced / Widowed and some personal particulars of another members of the family / wife, husband and children\ if they are accompanying you and have been entered in your travel document.

- Name and first names of parents

- Type of passport or travel document

Ordinary passport / Other documents (exact designation)

- Address

a) Permanent address

b) Current (in case of transit or short stay)

- If you have permission to return to your country of domicile

- Trade or profession

- Employer

- Office Employer's address

- Main destination.

Border of first entry into the territory of the Schengen States.

- Purpose of stay.

- Names of persons in the Schengen States who can provide information.

- Address(es) during your stay.

- Visa requested for: short stay // transit // airport // single entry // two entries // several entries

VISA for

short stay

transit

airport transit

single entry

two entries

several entries

multiple

You also have to write:

- Country of destination after your stay in Schengen States (a)): in the case of transit, do you have an entry visa for the final country of destination (b))? If yes:(c)).

- Means of support during your stay (cash, travellers' cheques, credit cards, insurance especially health, insurance accommodation, ticket, etc.)

- Besides, you have to write down your previous stays in the country you intend to visit, previous application for a visa, intended means of transport (in the case of transit) and other information.

Задание 15. Изучите материал по заполнению таможенной декларации, выучите слова:

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

You have to fill in, sign and present "*CUSTOMS DECLARATION*" to the immigration and customs inspectors. There you declare items liable to duty. If you

do not know what you are allowed, then study "*THE PROHIBITED ARTICLES LIST*" and "*THE DUTY FREE QUOTA LIST*."

You pay the duty at the cashier office and get the receipt. If you do not write down some things subject to duty, you smuggle. You have to obtain permission for duty-free importation or declare things at the Custom - house.

customs regulations	таможенные правила
tax n.	налог; пошлина; сбор
duty n.	пошлина
search v.	обыскивать
declaration n.	декларация (официальный документ с сообщением каких-н. нужных сведений)
declare v.	заявлять; предъявлять вещи, облагаемые пошлиной (на таможне)
fill in v.	заполнять
present = produce v.	предъявлять
sign v.	подписывать
allow v.	позволять
THE PROHIBITED ARTICLES LIST n., i.e. drugs, firearms, antiques, drawings, sculptures, etc.	перечень неразрешенных к вывозу (ввозу) предметов, например, наркотики, оружие, антикварные изделия, картины, скульптура и т.п.
prohibit v.	запрещать
THE DUTY-FREE QUOTA LIST n.	перечень предметов, разрешённых к беспошлинному ввозу
receipt n.	квитанция
duty—free a.	беспошлинный
liable (subject) to duty a.	подлежащий обложению пошлиной
smuggle v.	провозить что-либо тайком, заниматься контрабандой
permission n.	разрешение
item n.	каждый отдельный предмет (в списке и т.п.)
quota n.	доля, часть, квота

Задание 16. Переведите на русский язык и выучите наизусть фразы:

1. Where can I get a Declaration?
2. I need a customs declaration form.
3. Who can help me fill in the form?

4. I don't know what I am allowed.
5. Are these things liable to duty?
6. Is this quantity liable to duty?
7. Do I have to pay duty on this?
8. May I bring this in?
9. How much duty must I pay?
10. I have paid the duty. Here's the receipt.
11. Here is my "Customs Declaration".
12. Have you got anything to declare?
 - a) I've got nothing to declare.
 - b) I've got only things for personal use. / I've got my personal belongings (effects).
 - c) This is for my personal use.
 - d) I've got several presents and souvenirs.
 - e) These are gifts.
13. Have you got some foreign currency?

Задание 17. Прочтите и переведите:

A passport is a government document, giving personal particulars. When in the country (in Russia, for example) - ordinary ; when entering a foreign country (travelling abroad) - business or tourist; for diplomats -diplomatic, etc.

A certificate is a document testifying to the truth of a fact or that one has fulfilled certain requirements. For example, International Vaccination Certificate, International Insurance Certificate, Registration Certificate.

A licence (*license Am.*) is an official paper, card, etc., showing that permission has been given to do something, usually for a payment: a driving licence, a licence to sell alcohol, etc. For example, International Driver's Licence.

Задание 18. Прочтите, переведите и выучите наизусть:

1. What country are you from?/ Where are you from? – I'm from Russia. / I'm a citizen of Russia.
2. Please, show me ...your passport / the documents for your car.
3. Your passport, please. – Here it is. / Here you are
4. When shall I have my passport back? – Just wait a while.
5. What's the purpose / aim/ of your trip? – It's private (personal, business, tourism, journey)./I'm here on business./I'm on a business trip./I'm on a private invitation./I'm visiting my relatives./I'm just passing through./I've got an invitation from.../I'm a tourist.
6. Are you alone? – I'm travelling with my family.
7. Where are you going? – to London.
8. How long are you going to stay in this country?/How long will you stay here? – a few weeks./a week./about two months./I don't know yet.
9. Where are your things? – Here they are.

10. Please open ... this suitcase/the trunk
 11. Is this all yours? – Surely.

МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ (PRONOUN)

Местоимения в английском языке, можно разделить на несколько категорий, первая из которых – личные местоимения.

Личные местоимения (Personal Pronouns) в английском языке имеют два падежа: именительный (Nominative Case) и объектный (Objective Case).

Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
I – я	Me – меня
You – ты / вы	You – тебя/вас
He – он	Him – его
She – она	Her – её
It – (оно/неодушевл. предмет)	It – его
We – мы	Us – нас
They – они	Them – их

He hoped that they would approve of his proposal. – Он надеялся, что они одобрят его предложение.

Where can he be? — I can't find him anywhere. – Где он может быть? — Я нигде не могу его найти.

Каждому личному местоимению в английском языке соответствуют **притяжательное местоимение** (Possessive Pronoun), которое отвечает на вопрос Whose? / Чей?.

Следует помнить, что притяжательные местоимения в английском языке имеют две формы:

- притяжательные местоимения в так называемой **связанной форме** (Conjoint form), которые функционируют в качестве определения к существительному;
- притяжательные местоимения в **абсолютной форме** (Absolute Form), которые используются как замена существительного и выполняют в предложении все его функции, т.е. выступают в качестве подлежащего, дополнения или именной части сказуемого.

Английские притяжательные местоимения не имеют рода и числа, это значит, что форма их неизменна и не зависит от существительного или другой части речи, к которым относится данное местоимение:

- my dog – моя собака;
- my dogs – мои собаки.

Притяжательное местоимение my не реагирует на изменение числа существительного.

- my granny – моя бабушка;
- my father – мой папа.

Притяжательное местоимение *my* не реагирует на изменение рода существительного. Подобным образом ведут себя и все остальные притяжательные местоимения.

Личные местоимения	Притяжательные местоимения	
	Связанные формы	Абсолютные формы
I – я You – ты / вы He – он She – она It – (оно/неодушевл. предмет) We – мы They – они	My – мой/моя/моё/мои Your – твой/твоя/твоё His – его Her – её Its – его Our – наш/наша/наше Their – их	Mine – мой/моя/моё/мои Yours – твой/твоя/твоё His – его Hers – её Its – его Ours – наш/наша/наше theirs – их

Обратите внимание на использование в примерах абсолютных притяжательных местоимений. За ними не следует существительное, в отличие от зависимой формы:

It's not my umbrella, mine is yellow (*my* — определение, *mine* — подлежащее). – Это не мой зонт, мой – желтый.

I've left my mobile phone at home. May I use yours (*my* — определение, *yours* — дополнение)? – Я забыл свой мобильник дома, можно взять твой?

This is not my essay. I think it's yours (*my* — определение, *yours* — именная часть сказуемого). – Это не мое эссе. Я думаю, это твоё.

Притяжательные местоимения в абсолютной форме часто употребляются в составе *of*-конструкций:

a brother of mine – мой брат;

a cousin of hers – ее кузен.

Mr. Black is a good business partner of theirs. – Мистер Блэк их хороший деловой партнер.

Русское притяжательное местоимение **свой** переводится на английский либо одним из притяжательных местоимений, либо словосочетанием с **own**.

Molly is in her office. – Молли в своем офисе.

Словосочетание с **own** мы будем использовать, когда хотим подчеркнуть значение «**свой собственный**»:

my own business – моё собственное дело, бизнес, который принадлежит мне.

В словосочетании с **own** необходимо использовать предлог **of**, если конструкция стоит после существительного:

my own flat – *a flat of my own*

Класс местоимений в английском языке, также как и в русском, включает такие типы, как **указательные** и **неопределённые** местоимения, **определяющие** и **отрицательные** местоимения, **возвратные** и **относительные** местоимения.

Указательные местоимения.

Указательные местоимения указывают на то, где находится объект, событие или человек по отношению к говорящему. Они могут указывать как на физическую дистанцию, так и на отдаленность по времени. Так указательные местоимения **this** и **these** часто используются, чтобы обратиться к настоящему, а местоимения **that** и **those** указывают на прошлое.

Местоимения	Примеры
this – these (этот — эти) that – those (тот — те)	<i>Will you go to the seaside <u>this</u> year? – Ты поедешь на море в этом году?</i> <i><u>That</u> dress costs \$50. – То платье стоит \$50.</i> <i>Everything is so expensive <u>these</u> days. – Все такое дорогое в эти дни.</i> <i>I'll never forget <u>those</u> days. – Я никогда не забуду те дни.</i>

Употребление указательных местоимений в английском языке.

При указании на один предмет, событие, человека, расположенных близко, мы используем местоимение **this** (этот / эта):

This man – этот мужчина;
This month – в этом месяце.

При указании на много предметов, событий, людей расположенных близко, мы используем местоимение **these** (эти):

These books – эти книги;
These days – в эти дни.

При указании на один предмет, событие, человека, расположенных на отдалении, мы используем местоимение **that** (тот / та):

That woman – та женщина;
That century – в тот век.

При указании на много предметов, событий, людей, расположенных на отдалении, мы используем местоимение **those** (те):

Those animals – те животные;
Those years – в те годы.

Место указательных местоимений в предложении.

Указательные местоимения могут стоять перед существительными или прилагательными, которые поясняют существительное.

*This car needs washing again.
 These delicious oranges are mine.
 That rod doesn't work.
 Those nice people were in trouble.*

Указательные местоимения могут также стоять перед числительным, заменяющим существительное из контекста.

*I wan't to try on that one.
 That one was broken.
 He will take these five.
 Those three are not as good as these three.*

Указательные местоимения могут быть использованы сами по себе, когда существительное, на которое они указывают, понимается из контекста.

*Sally will never forget this.
 She didn't want all these.
 That has nothing to do with Paul.
 Those aren't Greg's.*

Возвратные местоимения.

Местоимения	Примеры
Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself Ourselves Yourselves themselves	<i>I can learn this <u>myself</u> – я могу сама это выучить. You can draw this <u>yourself</u>. – Ты можешь нарисовать это сам. Alex always repairs his car <u>himself</u>. – Алекс всегда чинит машину сам.</i>

Неопределённые местоимения и их производные (Indefinite Pronouns).

Местоимения	Примеры
1) some, any, something (что-то), someone (кто-то), somebody (кто-то), anyone (любой), anybody (любой), anything (что-то)	<i><u>Some</u> people believe in life after death. – некоторые люди верят в жизнь после смерти.</i>
2) many, a lot of (lots of), plenty of, a great number of, (a) few (с исчисл. сущ.)	<i>The rescuers noticed <u>someone</u> in the water – Спасатели заметили еще кого-то в воде.</i>
3) much, a lot of, plenty of, a great deal of, a large amount of, (a) little — (с неисчисл. сущ.)	<i>If you need <u>any</u> further information, please call me. – Если тебе понадобится какая-либо дальнейшая информация – позвони</i>

	мне. <i>Heavy rain has been forecast in <u>many</u> areas of the country. – Сильный дождь предсказывали во многих регионах страны.</i> <i>Let's sit down for <u>a few</u> minutes. – давайте присядем на несколько минут.</i> <i>You've got <u>plenty</u> of time, I think. – У тебя предостаточно времени, я думаю.</i>

В утвердительных предложениях мы употребляем **some**;

В вопросительных предложениях мы употребляем **any**;

В отрицательных предложениях с not мы употребляем **any**;

No имеет значение “никакой” и делает предложение отрицательным.

Употребление **Some**.

Some переводится как **несколько, немного, некоторые**.

Местоимение **some** употребляется:

- с неисчисляемыми (которые нельзя посчитать) английскими существительными в значении «немного»

There is some pure water in the bottle. — В бутылке есть немного чистой воды.

- с исчисляемыми (которые можно сосчитать) существительными во множественном числе в значении ‘несколько’ или ‘некоторые’

Some students prepared interesting reports. — Несколько студентов (некоторые студентки) подготовили интересные доклады.

- с исчисляемыми английскими существительными в единственном числе в значении ‘какой-либо’

Some girl has just called you. — Какая-то девушка только что звонила тебе.

Some и его производные чаще всего употребляются в утвердительных предложениях. Однако они могут быть использованы и в вопросительных структурах:

- для выражения просьбы или предложения
Would you like something to drink? — Пить будете?

Can I have some warm milk? – Можно мне немного теплого молока?

- когда мы предполагаем утвердительный ответ на наш вопрос.

Are you doing something at the moment? — Ты сейчас чем-то занят?

Some может употребляться с предлогом of в значении *некоторые из*. Но после предлога перед существительным обязательно должен стоять либо определенный артикль, либо указательное или притяжательное местоимение.

Some of my relatives live in Brest. — Некоторые мои родственники живут в Бресте.

Some of the girls were not properly dressed. — Некоторые из девушек были одеты не очень хорошо.

Употребление местоимения Any

Any и его производные употребляются в основном в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях:

I'm glad that you haven't any problems with your studies. — Я рад, что у тебя нет никаких проблем с учебой.

Has anybody called me? — Мне кто-нибудь звонил?

Any и его производные могут употребляться и в утвердительных конструкциях в следующих ситуациях:

- в значении любой, всякий, что угодно, где угодно и т.д.

Anyone can tell you her name. — Любой может сказать тебе ее имя.

You may use anything you need. — Ты можешь использовать все что нужно.

- в придаточных предложениях после **if**.

I wonder if they found anybody there. — Интересно, нашли ли они там кого-нибудь.

Let me know if you have any trouble. — Если будут какие-либо проблемы, дай мне знать.

- после следующих слов, имеющих отрицательное значение:

Hardly — едва, почти не

Scarcely — едва, почти не

Never — никогда

Without — без, не сделав что-либо

Seldom — редко

Rarely — изредка

little, few — мало

to refuse — отказываться

Sally seldom talks to anyone. — Салли редко с кем-либо разговаривает.

Fred could hardly see anything in that dark room — Фред едва мог что-либо видеть в той темной комнате.

Any может употребляться с предлогом of в значении *любой*:

You can catch any of these trams. They all go to Lake Komsomol — Вы можете ехать на любом из этих трамваев. Все они идут Комсомольскому озеру.

Однако сложные местоимения **anyone, anything, anybody** не употребляются с предлогом **of**.

Нельзя сказать:

Anyone of these managers can be appointed director. – Любой из этих менеджеров может быть назначен директором.

Можно:

Any of these managers can be appointed director.

После сложных местоимений и наречий может употребляться наречие **else** — в значении **еще, кроме**.

anybody / anyone else – кто-либо еще

anything else – что-то еще

anywhere else – где-то еще

Have you got anything else to tell me? – Ты хочешь что-то ещё сказать мне?

Неопределенные местоимения **anybody, anyone** МОГУТ принимать окончание притяжательного падежа.

I don't want to get anyone's help. – Я не хочу принимать чью-либо помощь.

Если местоимение употребляется в сочетании с наречием **else** притяжательный падеж принимает данное наречие.

Did you notice anybody else's tracks there? – Вы заметили там чьи-либо ещё следы?

Употребление местоимения no.

Местоимение **no** употребляется перед любыми существительными. Употребление местоимения **no** делает предложение отрицательным.

Обратите внимание

No = not a + существительное в ед. числе

No = not... any + исчисляемое существительное во мн. числе / неисчисляемое существительное

He has no CD player. = He has not a CD player. У него нет CD плеера.

I found no books on Art in this library. = I did not find any books on Art in this library. — В этой библиотеке я не нашел книг по искусству.

Если же существительное выполняет в предложении роль подлежащего, то перед ним может стоять только **no** (ни один, никакой), а не **not... a / not... any**.

No student has failed this difficult exam. – Ни один студент не провалил этот сложный экзамен.

No имеет следующие производные: **nobody = no one — никто, nothing — ничто, nowhere — нигде**. Так как местоимение и его производные имеют отрицательное значение, то глагол-сказуемое в предложении должен стоять в утвердительной форме.

I've heard nothing about this man. -Я ничего не слышал о этом человеке.

When they entered the room, they saw nobody there. – Когда они вошли в комнату, то никого там не увидели.

Когда **nobody**, **no one** и **nothing** служат подлежащим, то глагол ставится в единственном числе.

Nobody has seen him since Sunday. — Никто не видел его с воскресенья.

There is nothing personal in the note. — В этой записке нет ничего личного.

После местоимений **nobody** и **no one** нельзя употреблять предлог **of**. Выражение «никто из» переводится как *none of*.

Производные от местоимения **some**, **any**, **no** употребляются самостоятельно без последующих существительных и выполняют роль подлежащего либо дополнения в предложении.

Someone should help him. — Кто-то должен ему помочь.

Однако сложные местоимения **someone**, **somebody**, **something** и др. никогда не употребляются с предлогом **of**,

Общий перевод слов **few**, **a few**, **little**, **a little** – 'мало'. В чем же тогда разница?

Few и **a few** употребляются исключительно с исчисляемыми существительными, **little** и **a little** – с неисчисляемыми. **Few** и **little** означают 'мало', то есть *недостаточно*. А **a few** и **a little** – 'немного', но *достаточно*.

Таким образом получаем:

Few + исчисляемое существительное = *мало ... , недостаточно ...*

A few + исчисляемое существительное = *несколько ..., достаточно ...*

Little + неисчисляемое существительное = *мало ... , недостаточно ...*

A little + неисчисляемое существительное = *немного ..., достаточно ...*

То есть, вопрос о том, что использовать — **(a) few** или **(a) little**, отпадает после того, как вы определите, к какому слову относятся данные местоимения: если это исчисляемое существительное – используйте **(a) few**, если неисчисляемое – **(a) little**.

Определяющие местоимения (Defining Pronouns).

Местоимения	Примеры
All (все),	<i>He worked <u>all</u> his life in the mine. – Он проработал всю жизнь в шахте.</i>
both (оба),	<i>Are you <u>both</u> busy today? — Вы сегодня оба заняты?</i>
either (любой из двух, один из двух),	<i>There are shops at <u>either</u> end of the street. — Магазины есть на каждой стороне улицы.</i>
(everybody (все / каждый),	<i><u>Everything</u> is ready for the party. – Все</i>

everyone (все / каждый), everything (все), another (другой), each / every (каждый) (the) other (другой), (the) others (другие)	<i>готово к вечеринке.</i> <i>Can you pass me <u>another</u> piece of bread? – подай мне еще кусочек хлеба.</i> <i><u>Each</u> item is carefully checked. – Каждая деталь тщательно проверяется.</i> <i>He doesn't care what <u>other</u> people think of him. – Его не волнует, что другие думают о нем.</i> <i>Jane is cleverer than <u>the other</u> children in her class. – Джейн умнее других детей в классе.</i>

Местоимения **every** и **each** означают «каждый», «всякий» и употребляются исключительно перед исчисляемым существительным (то есть объектами, которые можно посчитать) и только в единственном числе. И every, и each исключают употребление артикля перед существительным. Следует говорить:

each day (each a day – не верно), everyday (every a day – не верно)

Each

- каждый из *двух*
- каждый в *отдельности*
- каждый из *ограниченного количества*
- **each of + сущ./мест.**

Every

- каждый из *многих*
- каждый в значении 'все'
- каждый из *неограниченного количества*
- **every one of + сущ./мест.**

Отрицательные местоимения (Negative Pronouns).

Местоимения	Примеры
None (ни один из общего числа), no (not),	<i>None of them took any notice of us. – Никто из них даже не взглянул на нас.</i> <i>It's not so easy to answer your question. – Не так просто ответить на твой вопрос.</i> <i>Neither Bob nor Tom solved the problem. –</i>

neither (никакой из двух представленных),	<i>Ни Боб, ни Том не решили пример.</i>
no one (никто), nobody (никто), nothing (ничто)	<i>No one can predict the consequences of global warming – Никто не может предсказать последствия глобального потепления.</i>

Относительные местоимения.

Местоимения	Примеры
who /whom – кто / кого,	<i>I don't like the actress who plays the leading role in that new television drama. – Мне не нравится актриса, которая играет главную роль в той новой телевизионной драме.</i>
which — который,	<i>The street in which I live is being reconstructed. – Улицу, на которой я живу, реконструируют.</i>
whose — чей,	<i>She looked unusually cheerful, which seemed rather strange to me. – Она выглядела необычайно жизнерадостно,</i>
that – который	<i>что показалось мне странным.</i>
what — что	

Задание 19. Обведите правильный вариант употребления притяжательного местоимения:

- Whose coat is this? — It must be / mine.
- I'd like you to meet a friend of my / mine.
- Our / Ours cottage house is much smaller than their / theirs.
- Can I borrow your / yours bike? My / Mine is broken.
- That's not Jane's husband. Her / Hers is a handsome tall man.
- We shouldn't dream of wasting your / yours time, so don't waste our / ours.
- When our / ours washing machine broke, the neighbors let us use their / theirs.

Задание 20. Вставьте личные местоимения *my, your, his, her, our or their*.

_____ first name is Molly. _____ family name is Adamauer. What about you? What's _____ first name? And what's _____ family name? I'm married. You can see _____ husband in the picture. _____ name is Aisek. We've got one son and one daughter. _____ son is 21. _____ name is Nickolas. _____ daughter is 24. _____ name is Emy. Emy is married. _____ husband's name is Bred. Emy and Bred have got two children. _____ names are Kevin and Evi.

Задание 21. Выберите из подчёркнутых слов правильные притяжательные местоимения.

1. Is this yours / your daughter?
2. It's theirs / their problem, not our/ours.
3. It's a good idea of your / yours to go to the bar tonight.
4. Are these her / hers shoes?
5. We're going swimming with some friends of our/ours.
6. Is it yours / your article about spiders? -No, it's not my / mine.
7. We know their / theirs address but they don't know our / ours.
8. That's not my / mine wallet. Mine / my is black.
9. His cottage is bigger than her / hers but her / hers is nicer.
10. My / mine parents live in Vitebsk region, and your / yours?

Задание 22. Вставьте нужные по смыслу выражения с (own).

1. He really loves to have _____ car.
2. I hope to set up _____ business one day
3. Roman Abramovich had a comfortable plane of _____.
4. We don't need your tools, we've taken _____ drill.
5. They invested the money of _____ in this project.
6. She's always smoking our cigarettes! Why doesn't she buy _____.
7. I have always dreamt to have a room of _____.
8. Liza has left _____ child in infant home!
9. The house was built by _____great-grandfather. We're proud of this fact.
10. We can believe them. _____experiment is a good proof for us.

Задание 23. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:

Tim: Whose CD is that?

Jenny: The Britney Spears CD? It's (1) _____. It's (2) _____ favourite CD.

Tim: It's (3) _____ too. Is this Kylie Minogue CD (4) _____ too?

Jenny: No, it's (5) _____ sister's. And those on the table are (6) _____ too.

Tim: There's a Beatles CD on the table. Does she like The Beatles?

Jenny: No, she doesn't. But (7) _____ parents love them. All the Beatles CDs are (8) _____.

Tim: Can I borrow this one, or is it (9) _____ sister's?

Jenny: No, it isn't (10) _____. I'll have to ask (11) _____ brother. That CD is (12) _____.

Задание 24. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:

1. Jill and Jack write articles for _____ school newspaper.
2. Bob nodded at _____ wife as if he wanted to say «You see?»
3. Do you think they are losing _____ popularity?
4. From _____ place I could watch the people eating _____ lunch.
5. I like _____ new car. I bought it yesterday.
6. He took off _____ jacket and loosened _____ tie.

7. My mum usually came to _____ office at 4 o'clock.
8. They've got two children but I don't remember _____
9. We are going to invite all _____ friends to the party.
10. We're staying at a very nice hotel. _____ room is very comfortable.

Задание 25. Обведите правильный вариант:

1. this /these shoes
2. this / these trousers
3. this / these socks
4. this / these shorts
5. this / these trainers
6. this / these hat
7. this / these dress
8. this / these blouse
9. this / these skirt
10. this / these scarf
11. this / these boots
12. this / these tights

Задание 26. Выберите верное слово:

1. This / These trousers are black.
2. That / Those shirt is very nice.
3. That / Those shoes are comfortable.
4. This / These skirt is old.
5. This / Those T-shirt is my brother's.
6. That / Those T-shirt is very small.

Задание 27. Вставьте this или these.

1. Take _____ trousers.
2. Take _____ sweater.
3. Don't take _____ bag.
4. Don't take _____ shorts.
5. Take _____ hat
6. Take _____ scarf.
7. Don't take _____ boots.
8. Take _____ shoes.

Задание 28. Вставьте верное слово:

1. This _____ is easy.
2. These _____ are my neighbors.
3. What are you doing _____ afternoon?
4. Who's _____ speaking?
5. These are my glasses and _____ are hers.
6. We are going to the seaside _____ summer.
7. _____ man over there is a famous politician.

- a) questions b) homework
 a) women b) man
 a) that b) this
 a) this b) it
 a) those b) that
 a) that b) this
 a) That b) These

Задание 29. Вставьте this, that, these, those.

1. None of _____ present expressed any surprise on hearing _____.
2. Try one of _____.
3. _____ is a computer
4. _____ are the TV sets of the latest type.
5. Suddenly I felt something soft and warm on my knees. _____ was a cat.
6. Whom were you talking with? _____ was a friend of mine.

Задание 30. Заполните пропуски местоимениями this, that, these, those.

1. _____ people over there are waiting for the bus
2. The day I first came to London was wonderful. I will remember _____ day for ever.
3. _____ summer I'm pretty busy.
4. I'm working as a receptionist _____ days.
5. _____ were the days!
6. Do you remember _____ winter when we all went to Egypt?
7. Hello! _____ is Alan. Can I speak to Harry, please?
8. _____ is a new cathedral and _____ one over there was built 900 years ago.
9. Will you come over at five o'clock? I'll be at home at _____ time.
10. The summer of 1999 I spent in the country. I remember we had a lot of rain _____ year.
11. _____ are my sisters. They have just arrived from London.
12. Who was _____ girl I saw you with last night?
13. Do you want to sit on _____ chair here or on _____ one over there?
14. _____ sweets you gave me last night were very nice.
15. Look at _____ colourful air balloons in the sky!
16. Clyde and Nancy have decided to buy a house _____ year.
17. _____ trees over there were planted by the pupils of our school
18. _____ buildings just in front of you were erected in the 18th century.
19. Hello, Mrs Swift. _____ is Mr Willis from Globe & Co speaking
20. I wish I would have bought _____ woolen sweater last Sunday.
21. You'd better take _____. The others we saw don't match your dress.
22. I couldn't forget _____ beautiful girl I had met in the park.
23. Do you know _____ little boy? He says he has been lost in the shop
24. Can you reach _____ old books on the top shelf?

Задание 31. Ответьте на вопросы:

Пример: Whose watch is this? (Linda) This is Linda's watch

1. Whose books are these? (the pupils)
2. Whose house is this? (John)
3. Whose offices are these? (the bankers)
4. Whose flowers are these? (my mother)

5. Whose translation is this? (my friend)
6. Whose shoes are these? (my sister)
7. Whose stamps are these? (Ted)
8. Whose fields are these? (the farmers)
9. Whose discovery is this? (Newton)
10. Whose duties are these? (the pupils)
11. Whose words are those? (our teacher)

Задание 32. Напишите эти предложения во множественном числе.

Пример: This is a cat. These are cats.

1. That is a car
2. This is a dog
3. That is a star.
4. This is his pencil
5. That is his pen.
6. This is a sheep.
7. That is a child.

Задание 33. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на указательные местоимения:

1. Это были самые красивые розы, какие я когда-либо видел.
2. Посмотрите, кто это? — Это один из наших студентов.
3. Я где-то видел этого человека. — Это один из наших спортсменов. — Да, теперь я узнаю, это он
4. Кто там? — Откройте, это я.
5. Какие это были чудесные цветы!

Задание 34. Закончите местоимения возвратными местоимениями:.

Пример: The water is hot, don't burn _____. The water is hot, don't burn yourself.

1. I am angry with _____.
2. He fell down and hurt _____.
3. Tell me more about _____.
4. She believes in _____.
5. We are sure of _____.
6. They did everything _____.
7. Did you translate the text _____.
8. I saw everything _____.
9. The knife was sharp, and she cut _____.
10. They introduced _____.

Задание 35. Закончите местоимения возвратными местоимениями:.

1. Can you do many things _____?

2. Does your friend Nick often talk to you about _____?
3. Did your mother buy anything for _____ last week?
4. Are you always sure of _____?
5. Can a little child take care of _____?
6. Do you believe in _____?
7. Did the pupils answer all the questions _____?
8. Did you make the dress _____.

Задание 36. В некоторых предложениях есть ошибки в использовании возвратных местоимений. Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.

1. My sister taught himself to swim.
2. Anna repaired the chair herself.
3. The children are making themselves something to eat.
4. I hurt me when I fell down the stairs.
5. We're meeting ourselves at 8.00 this evening.
6. We're enjoying ourselves very much.

Задание 37. Ответьте на вопросы. Скажите, что люди сами сделали следующее:

Пример: Who bought that book for him? He bought it himself

1. who cooked your breakfast this morning?
2. who helped them to translate the text?
3. who helped the little girl to dress?
4. who helped you to find the way?
5. who cleaned your classroom?
6. who washes your clothes?
7. who broke his tape-recorder?
8. who built their house?
9. who helped her to do maths?
10. who planted the garden in front of your house?

Задание 38. Заполните пропуски словосочетанием enjoy oneself (oneselves).

1. My brother usually spends his holidays in holiday camps, and he always _____.
2. We _____ in the country last weekend.
3. I'm _____
4. We were at a concert yesterday. — _____ you _____?
5. The Parkers went on a picnic on Sunday. They say they _____ very much.
6. My sister spent her holidays in Spain. She _____.

Задание 39. Заполните пропуски возвратными местоимениями.

1. You see you've cut _____ again. Be more careful.
2. I think that poor dog hurt _____

3. He came into the room and introduced _____
4. We didn't know where to hide _____
5. She is very sure of _____
6. Children, you can't do that _____
7. They always speak only about _____
8. We should always believe in _____
9. Babies cannot look after _____
10. I tried to control _____

Задание 40. Заполните пропуски возвратными местоимениями, где это необходимо.

1. All our friends enjoyed _____ at his birthday party.
2. Polly and Nancy, help _____ to sweets and juice.
3. They haven't decided yet where they'd meet
4. She got up, washed _____ and left the house without disturbing anyone.
5. Relax _____ when you dance.
6. Who went with her?—Nobody. She went by _____
7. He feels _____ not well today
8. We didn't know who that young guy was. He didn't introduce _____
9. It's windy, you may catch cold _____
10. «Children, take the towel and dry _____
11. I often speak to _____ when I'm in bad mood and alone
12. Concentrate _____ if you don't want to fail your exam.
13. Little Polly is only two but she can dress _____
14. I'm not angry with him. I'm angry with _____
15. They never think about other people. They only think about _____
16. Let's hide _____ under that tree. The rain is so heavy
17. Put a sheet of paper before _____ imagine a nice landscape and draw.
18. Don't take him to the party. He'll spoil everything _____.

Задание 41. В следующих предложениях используйте -selves или each other.

1. Look at _____! Your face is dirty
2. How long have Tom and Ann known _____?
3. At Christmas friends often give _____ presents.
4. I enjoyed _____ very much at the party.
5. Jack and Jill are very happy together. They love _____ very much.
6. She has no reason to blame _____
7. I think this poor dog has hurt _____

Задание 42 Впишите a, an, some or any.

1. Is there _____ milk in the crystal glass?
— No, there isn't _____ milk in the crystal glass
There's _____ juice in the crystal glass.

2. — Are there _____ sausages on the round plate?
-There aren't _____ sausages on the round plate.
There are _____ sandwiches on the round plate.
3. -Is there _____ glass on the wooden table?
— No, there isn't _____ glass on the wooden table.
There's _____ cup on the wooden table.

Задание 43. Впишите a, an, some, any.

1. There's _____ angel on the top.
2. There are _____ ornaments on the tree.
3. Are there _____ lights on the tree?
4. There isn't _____ Christmas tree in the house.
5. There's _____ jam on the wooden table.
6. Is there _____ bread in the basket?
7. There aren't _____ vegetables in the fridge.

Задание 44. Заполните предложения местоимениями some/any/no.

1. There is _____ tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot.
2. There is _____ fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge.
3. Are there _____ tasty apples in the bag?
4. There isn't _____ jam on the round plate.
5. There are _____ bananas on the wooden table. They are yellow.
6. There is _____ butter on the plate.
7. There is _____ cheese on the table, but there're _____ cheese sandwiches.
8. There isn't _____ sausage on the table.
9. There are _____ potatoes in the bag.
10. There aren't _____ bananas on the table, but there are _____ cucumbers there.

Задание 45. Выберите верный вариант:

1. Is there some/any butter in the fridge?
2. There isn't any/no bread in the bag.
3. There are some/any cucumbers on the table.
4. There are any/no potatoes in the box.
5. There is/are some cheese on the shelf.

Задание 46. Задайте вопросы к данным ответам:

1. Yes, there're some yellow tomatoes in the fridge.
2. No, there isn't any hot chocolate in the cup.
3. Yes, there are some cheese sandwiches on the round plate.
4. No, there is no salt on the shelf.

Задание 47. Вставьте some/any/no.

1. There is _____ milk in the cup, but it is very cold.

2. There is _____ bread on the table. I can't make sandwiches.
3. Are there _____ oranges in the bag?
4. There isn't _____ cheese in the fridge.
5. There are _____ flowers in the vase. They are red.
6. There are _____ carrots in the fridge. I can't make soup.
7. There is _____ coffee in the cup, but it is very hot.
8. Is there _____ cheese in the fridge?
9. There isn't _____ juice in the glass.
10. There are _____ grapes on the plate. They are green.
11. They've got _____ buns in this shop.
12. I'd like _____ potatoes, please.
13. Have you got _____ ice-cream?
14. There aren't _____ boys in the team!
15. There are _____ video shops in the town!
16. This is a terrible party. There isn't _____ good music!
17. I've got _____ posters of Ricky Martin.
18. Have you got _____ posters of Britney Spears?
19. 'Sit down, please.' 'But there aren't _____ chairs!'
20. There is _____ milk in the fridge. Go to the shop and buy _____.
21. I can see _____ tomatoes in the bag. Let's make _____ salad.
22. There aren't _____ cucumbers in the fridge.
23. Would you like _____ tea?
24. Is there _____ cheese on the shelf?

Задание 48. Исправьте предложения:

1. Are there any milk in the fridge?
2. There is no tomatoes in the salad.
3. Is there some sugar in this coffee?
4. There are some hamburger on the menu.
5. I'd like any potatoes, please.
6. There are some jam on the bread,
7. There's some fly in my soup.
8. We've got some banana.
9. There isn't some money in my pocket.
10. There is some posters on the wall.
11. Is there a salt in this soup?

Задание 49. Прочтите диалог. В пропуски вставьте some, any, или a / an.

A: I'd like _____ (1) vegetable soup with bread, please.

B: I'm afraid we haven't got _____ (2) vegetable soup today. But we've got _____ (3) milk soup.

A: I don't like milk soup. I'll have _____ (4) vegetable salad.

B: Vegetable salad. Anything else, sir?

A: Chicken with boiled potatoes.

B: I'm sorry, but we haven't got _____ (5) chicken. But you can have _____ (6) steak. And there is spaghetti or chips instead of boiled potatoes.

A: All right. _____ (7) steak and _____ (8) chips. Have you got _____ (9) juice or is there any water?

B: Of course, sir. We've got _____ (10) orange and apple juice.

A: Have you got _____ (11) tomato juice?

B: Yes, it's Spanish.

A: That's fine. And cheese. I'd like _____ (12) cheese and _____ (13) fruit salad.

B: Would you like _____ (14) ice-cream?

A: Yes, please. One ice-cream.

Задание 50: Вставьте some, any, no

1. I was terrified that _____ disaster was waiting for me.
2. They didn't make _____ mistakes.
3. I don't think _____ of us ought to wish the result to be different.
4. There were _____ people in the room. It was empty.
5. Now that he lived in the country he seldom had _____ visitors.
6. I have _____ money left. I've bought a very expensive book.
7. When we were on holiday, we visited _____ very interesting places.
8. I went out to buy _____ milk but they didn't have _____ in the shop.
9. He is _____ good as a pianist.

Задание 51. Выберите правильный ответ.

Liz is shopping. She wants to buy (1 — anything / some / any) new clothes. She is going to a New Year party tonight, but she has got (2 — anything / nobody / nothing) to wear. She wants to buy (3 — some / any / something) nice and (4 — no / some / any) new shoes but she can't find (5 — something / anything / anybody) that she likes. She is also looking for a present. She wants to buy (6 — nothing / anybody / something) special for her friend.

Задание 52. Вставьте в пропуски нужное местоимение (some, any, anything, something, everybody, everything, no и т.д.):

1. Is there _____ interesting in the magazine?
2. There are _____ books on the table.
3. _____ in the house is clean and good.
4. There is _____ here.
5. She will tell us _____ about her work.
6. She doesn't want _____ new dress.
7. Is he going _____ today?
8. Good morning, _____.
9. He never goes by train, he goes _____ by aeroplane.
10. They want a house, they have _____ to live.
11. Is _____ coming to see us today?
12. There aren't _____ pencils in the box.
13. I didn't see _____ yesterday, I was at home.

Задание 53. Вставьте вместо пропусков местоимения some, any и их производные.

1. Why are you looking under the table? Have you lost anything/ something?

2. Do they live somewhere / anywhere near Suvorov Street?
3. There is anything / something in my soup. It's mosquito!
4. I'm thirsty. Can I have some / any cold juice?
5. He can do the job alone. He doesn't need anybody else's / somebody else's help.
6. We cannot close our eyes to the facts some / any longer.
7. If anybody / somebody asks about me I'm at Kate's.
8. She can't have lost the tickets! They have got to be anywhere / somewhere!
9. I've lost my way! Isn't there anyone / someone who could direct me to Victory Square?
10. There is hardly anybody / somebody to be seen on the streets of the centre after dusk.
11. David decided that he needed to do anything / something constructive with his life.
12. Will you show me some / any of your latest sculptures?
13. «What would you like to drink?» «Oh, anything / something. Whatever you're having will be fine!»
14. Tom was in bad mood and refused to go somewhere / anywhere.

Задание 54. Вставьте much или many.

1. Do you drink _____ coffee?
2. I like reading. I read _____.
3. We have _____ lessons of English this year.
4. I like this new teacher very _____
5. I can't remember _____ from this text.
6. Do you learn _____ new English words every day?
7. We haven't got _____ bread.
8. There isn't _____ salad in the fridge.
9. She hasn't got _____ cassettes.
10. I can't spend _____ money on toys

Задание 55. Выберите подходящий вариант much или many:

1. They have too (many/much) furniture in the room.
2. There are too (many/much) books on your desk.
3. You have too (many/much) mistakes in the test.
4. You must drink (many/much) coffee.
5. You put too (many/much) vegetables in the soup.
6. You put too (many/much) fruit in the salad.
7. Must we learn (many /much) words for today?
8. We have got (many /much) sandwiches.

Задание 56. Вставьте much или many.

1. They don't have _____ words to learn.
2. There isn't _____ furniture in the room.
3. There aren't _____ things in the wardrobe.

4. There isn't _____ snow in the forest
5. He has got _____
6. I don't take _____ money to school.
7. Do you need _____ money?
8. There are _____ new houses in the street.
9. There are not _____ shops in our street.
10. _____ people come to Moscow in summer.

Задание 57. Найдите и исправьте ошибки, если они есть:

1. We didn't take many food with us.
2. There aren't much new subjects this year.
3. I haven't much free time today.
4. He doesn't do much written exercises every day.
5. We don't drink many coffee in our family.
6. There isn't much furniture in my room
7. There wasn't many happiness in his face.
8. Not many new ideas were discussed.
9. We shan't have much lessons tomorrow.
10. I won't have much mistakes in this exercise.

Задание 58. Выберите правильный вариант употребления местоимений в английском.

1. Robert hurt _____ badly while he was climbing up the ladder. (A him, B himself, C oneself)
2. People gave _____ of suggestions and we used some of them in the new show. (A a great deal, B plenty, C a large amount)
3. You shouldn't have eaten so _____ sweets. (A much, B plenty, C many)
4. He's got _____ patience with young children. (A a little, B a few, C little)
5. The skater performed two triple jumps _____ made the audience hold their breath. (A which, B that, C what)
6. Formal letters are signed "_____ faithfully". (A You, B Yours, C Your)
7. I've hung my jacket next to _____ (A her, B hers C her's)
8. I have asked them both but _____ of them knows the answer. (A none, B no one, C neither)
9. I have never seen so _____ bright stars in the sky. (A many, B much, C plenty)
10. Are Nick and Jane still going out with _____ ? (A every other, B each other, C one another)
11. She never borrows anything from _____ people. (A anothers, B the other, C other)
12. Have you got _____ else to say? (A anything, B any, C some)

13. _____ of her two daughters has got blond hair and blue eyes. (A None, B Nobody, C Neither)
14. Why did you put _____ onion into the salad? (A little, B a few, C few)
15. Paul is going to do _____ small jobs about the house. (A few, B a little, C a few)
16. There have been _____ promotions in our department for over a year. (A none, B neither, C no)
17. There were only _____ familiar people at the computer exhibition. (A a few, B little, C few)
18. He is a very bossy child; he's always telling _____ children in class what to do. (A the other, B the others, C another)
19. She doesn't like to keep _____ hidden; she always speaks her mind. (A nothing, B anything, C something)
20. You must never let _____ else use your identity card (A nobody, B everyone, C anyone)
21. It might help to talk it over with _____ else. (A some, B everybody, C someone)
22. His father drives an old car _____ is dangerous. (A which, B that, C what)
23. I'm absolutely sure you'll never get _____ chance like this. (A other, B another, C the other)

Задание 59. Вставьте следующие местоимения в текст.

All (2), that (3), us, them, who, whatever, which (2), you, whom, we, me, little, this, his, him

We (1) _____ know (2) _____ video games offer (3) _____ the chance to do things we have never dreamt of doing in real life – slaying dragons, sorting shapes to make (4) _____ disappear. But, most games are packed with many rules (5) _____ are designed to restrict the player – and there is usually a central narrative (6) _____ you have to follow if (7) _____ want to see the end.

Look at RPG genre. Modern RPGs opt for a open-world approach to design, (8) _____ ostensibly allows players (9) _____ freedom to explore. Presented with (10) _____ sense of “freedom”, the first thing we tend to do is to see (11) _____ (12) _____ can attack – and in an RPG, that's often the initial quest-giver. So while some high elf is telling (13) _____ (14) _____ about the 1,000 year war (15) _____ has plagued (16) _____ land, I'm just trying to decapitate (обезглавить) (17) _____.

Perhaps in the future, developers will create characters (18) _____ will react in real-time to (19) _____ you do.

Задание 60. Переведите, используя корректное английское местоимение.

1. We are both vegetarians. (Никто) _____ of us eats meat.
2. They've sent me only two of the five books I ordered, (другие) _____ haven't come yet.
3. Very (мало) _____ shops can offer such a variety of services as this one.
4. (Ни одна) _____ of these photos were familiar to me.
5. (Еще) _____ two uneventful days have passed.
6. (Каждый) _____ of them was dressed up for the occasion.
7. Have you been offered (какую-нибудь другую) _____ job?
8. Please, keep (другой) _____ end of the rope tight.
9. (Никто) _____ of you need to worry about my problems.
10. I enjoyed (каждую) _____ minute of my stay in London.
11. (Ничего) _____ ventured, (ничего) _____ gained.
12. As there was (очень мало) _____ time left, he outlined his plan I in brief.
13. We only spent (несколько) _____ days in London, on the first day we visited a museum but on (остальные) _____ days we just I strolled around.
14. Fortunately, I had (немного) _____ time to spare.
15. Could you fetch (другой) _____ knife from the kitchen?
16. This holiday was different from (других) _____ we had spent before.
17. I have (очень мало) _____ interest in what he is doing,
18. Would you mind lending me (немного) _____ money?
19. (Всё) _____ is clear now, thank you.
20. There isn't (много) _____ time left — we must leave at once.
21. She never stops looking at (себя) _____ in the mirror.
22. Why not repair the house (сами) _____?
23. It's strange, but Andy doesn't like (ни одной) _____ of the school activities at all.

Задание 61. Напишите сочинение «Как мы путешествуем»

Тема 5. Моя будущая профессия.

Задание 1. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст:

My future profession

What I would like to become? This question is important for me. Every job has its elements of difficulties and interest. I think that nearly all the professions are very important in life. But to choose the right occupation is very difficult, because we must take in to consideration many factors. We must consider our personal taste and our kind of mind. At the same time, we must satisfy the requirements of our society and people's needs in one profession or another.

The end of school is the beginning of an independent life, the beginning of a more serious examination. In order to pass that very serious exam we must choose the road in life, which will help us best to live and work. Each boy and girl has every opportunity to develop skills and use knowledge and education received at

school. Some may prefer to work in factories or plants, others want to go into construction: to take part in building power stations and new towns. Many opportunities to work and to satisfy at the same time the requirements of the society and your own personal interest are offered in the sphere of the services transport, communications and many others.

When choosing a future career it is important to keep in the consideration the following things:

- do you like meeting and dealing with people;
- do you like to work inside;
- do you enjoy thinking about problems;
- do you enjoy working with your hands;
- do you like working on you own;
- do you enjoy being creative.

Analyzing all this will help not to make wrong choice.

Various tests, which determine which group of professions you are inclined to, can also help.

Как правило, в английском название специальности образуется с помощью существительного или глагола, обозначающих сферу деятельности, и суффиксов **-er/-or**, **-ist**, **-ian**. Например, если человек танцор, то значит он занимается танцем. По-английски танец (впрочем, как и глагол «танцевать») звучит как «**dance**». Для того, чтобы получить слово «танцор», мы добавляем к основе dance суффикс **-er** и получаем **dancer**. Подобным образом от глаголов образуются следующие названия профессий:

- *paint — painter (рисовать — художник)*
- *write — writer (писать — писатель)*
- *translate — translator (переводить — переводчик)*
- *act — actor (играть роль, действовать — актер).*

А вот примеры профессий, образованных от существительных с помощью суффиксов **-ist** / **-ian**:

- *art — artist (искусство — художник)*
- *beauty — beautician (красота — косметолог).*

У некоторых наименований специальностей сложно определить происхождение. Например, слово **nurse** (*медсестра*) остается просто запомнить. Как правило, профессии в английском языке не изменяются по родам, но есть исключения. Например, **actor/actress** – (*актер/актриса*) или **steward/stewardess** – (*стюард/стюардесса*).

К некоторым названиям профессий для того, чтобы обозначить род, могут добавляться существительные **man** – (*мужчина*) или **woman** – (*женщина*). Классическим примером, получившим заимствование и в русский язык, является **businessman/businesswoman** – (*бизнесмен/бизнесвумен*).

Некоторые наименования профессий в английском языке получаются путем прибавления к основе суффикса **-ee**. Например, **employee** – (наемный работник) от глагола *employ* (нанимать).

Как расспросить человека о его профессии на английском?

«Профессия» на английском звучит как **profession**. Однако для того, чтобы расспросить человека о его специальностях, чаще всего в английском используется два вопроса:

- *What do you do?*
- *What do you do for a living?*

Для ответа на вопрос о профессии на английском используется глагол **to be**. Мы просто подбираем нужную форму этого глагола в зависимости от лица, о котором идет речь. То есть о себе, например, вы говорите *I am a teacher* (Я учитель).

Что касается вопроса «*What do you do for a living?*», то его лучше задавать молодым людям или студентам, а не состоявшимся взрослым. Отвечают на такой вопрос обычно: *I work as a...* и далее называют профессию.

После того, как вы выяснили название специальности, для развития беседы можно поинтересоваться, какой вид работы выполняет собеседник: ***What sort of work do you do?*** Ответом на такой вопрос является перечисление действий.

Например:

- *Я журналист и я пишу статьи. — I am a journalist and I write articles.*
- *Я учитель, я обучаю испанскому в школе. — I am a teacher, I teach Spanish at school.*

Если вы хотите уточнить, в какой сфере работает собеседник, то можно использовать вопрос: ***What line of work are you in?*** А для того, чтобы выяснить название компании, используют фразу ***Whom do you work for?*** Отвечают на такой вопрос следующим образом: *I work for CNN* (Я работаю в CNN).

Распространенные профессии на английском

На начальном этапе изучения необходимо запомнить названия наиболее распространенных специальностей, таких, как водитель, учитель, парикмахер, врач и т. п. Эти знания пригодятся для того, чтобы понимать элементарные тексты и уметь построить хотя бы небольшую беседу. Ниже мы составили список профессий на английском с переводом.

Задание 2. Прочтите и выучите следующую лексику:

Accountant — бухгалтер	Designer — дизайнер
Builder — строитель	Doctor — врач
Cashier — кассир	Driver — водитель
Cook — повар	Engineer — инженер

Fireman — пожарный
Hairdresser — парикмахер
Journalist — журналист
Judge — судья
Lawyer — юрист
Locksmith — слесарь
Marketer, marketing specialist —
маркетолог
Mechanic — механик

Nurse — медсестра
Photographer — фотограф
Plumber — сантехник
Policeman, police officer —
полицейский
Taxi driver — таксист
Teacher — учитель
Translator — переводчик
Welder — сварщик

Профессии из области медицины

Allergist — аллерголог
Ambulance doctor / emergency
paramedic — врач скорой помощи
Anesthesiologist — анестезиолог
Cardiologist — кардиолог
Chiropractor — мануальный
терапевт
Dentist — стоматолог
Dermatologist — дерматолог
Endocrinologist — эндокринолог
Endoscopist — эндоскопист
Gastroenterologist —
гастроэнтеролог
General practitioner — терапевт
Gynecologist — гинеколог
Hematologist — гематолог
Hepatologist — гепатолог
Immunologist — иммунолог
Infectiologist — инфекционист
Mammalogist — маммолог
Masseur — массажист
Neurologist — невролог
Nurse — санитар / медсестра

Nutritionist — диетолог
Oncologist — онколог
Ophthalmologist — офтальмолог
Orthopedist — ортопед
Otolaryngologist (ENT) —
отоларинголог (ЛОР)
Paramedic — фельдшер
Pediatrician — педиатр
Pharmacist — фармацевт
Physiotherapist — физиотерапевт
Proctologist — проктолог
Psychiatrist — психиатр
Psychologist — психолог
Radiologist — радиолог,
рентгенолог
Rheumatologist — ревматолог
Surgeon — хирург
Traumatologist — травматолог
Urologist — уролог
Venerologist / STD specialist —
венеролог
Virologist — вирусолог

Экономика, управление и финансы

Accountant — бухгалтер
Administrator — администратор
Assistant — ассистент, помощник
Business owner — владелец
компании
Chief executive officer —
генеральный директор
Chief financial officer —
финансовый директор

Chief marketing officer — директор
по маркетингу
Chief technical officer — главный
инженер, технический директор
Company director / president —
директор компании
Head — глава департамента
HR manager — менеджер по
персоналу

Office manager — офис-менеджер
 Personal assistant — личный секретарь
 Receptionist — секретарь в приемной
 Auditor — аудитор
 Banker — банкир
 Broker — брокер
 Dealer — дилер
 Distributor — дистрибьютор
 Economist — экономист
 Expert — эксперт

Team leader — заведующий отделом, руководитель проекта
 Vice president — вице-президент

Financier — финансист
 Inspector — инспектор
 Insurance agent — страховой агент
 Realtor — риэлтор
 Supervisor — супервайзер, контролер

Технические профессии на английском

Cableman — кабельщик
 Carpenter — столяр
 Crane operator — крановщик
 Electrician — электрик
 Engineer — инженер
 Grinder — шлифовщик
 Installer — монтажник
 Industrial climber — промышленный альпинист

Metallurgist — металлург
 Miner — горняк
 Molder — формовщик
 Motorman — моторист
 Plasterer — штукатур
 Roofer — кровельщик
 Smith — кузнец
 Steelworker — сталевар
 Technician — техник

Сельское хозяйство

Animal technician — зоотехник
 Beekeeper — пчеловод
 Combine driver — комбайнер
 Farmer — фермер, животновод
 Forester — лесник
 Herder — пастух

Horse breeder — коневод
 Machine operator — механизатор
 Meliorator — мелиоратор
 Milkmaid — доярка
 Shepherd — пастух овец
 Tractor driver — тракторист

Названия профессий в сфере информационных технологий

Blogger — блогер
 Content Manager — контент-менеджер
 Database administrator — администратор баз данных
 PC operator — оператор ПК

Programmer — программист
 System administrator — системный администратор
 Web master — веб-мастер
 Web programmer — веб-программист

Транспортные профессии на английском языке с переводом

Air traffic controller — авиадиспетчер
 Astronaut / spaceman — космонавт
 Captain — капитан судна

Conductor (амер.), guard (брит.) — проводник поезда
 Flight engineer — бортинженер
 Flight mechanic — бортмеханик
 Freight forwarder — экспедитор

Pilot — лётчик / пилот

Педагогические профессии

Educator — воспитатель

Babysitter — няня

Speech therapist — логопед

Professor / lecturer — преподаватель
ВУЗа

Творческие профессии и сфера искусства

Author — автор текстов

Copywriter — копирайтер

Editor — редактор

Executive editor — выпускающий
редактор

Layout designer — верстальщик

Poet — поэт

Writer — писатель

Кинематограф:

Cameraman — кинооператор

Director of photography — главный
оператор

Film editor — монтажер

Filmmaker / director —

кинорежиссер

Makeup artist — визажист, гример

Producer — продюсер

Projectionist — киномеханик

Screenwriter — сценарист

Stuntman — каскадер

Театральное искусство:

Actor — актер

Научные профессии на английском

Anthropologist — антрополог

Archaeologist — археолог

Biologist — биолог

Chemist — химик

Culturologist — культуролог

Ecologist — эколог

Geographer — географ

Geologist — геолог

Historian — историк

Hydrologist — гидролог

Inventor — изобретатель

Linguist — лингвист

Mathematician — математик

Dean — декан

Chancellor — ректор

Tutor — репетитор / куратор

Actress — актриса

Cloakroom attendant — работник
гардероба

Critic — критик

Director — режиссер-постановщик

Dresser / costumer — костюмер

Playwright — драматург

Set designer — декоратор

Stage crew — работники сцены

Музыка, танцы и живопись

Artist — художник, артист

Ballet dancer, ballerina — артист
балета, балерина

Choreographer — балетмейстер,
хореограф

Composer — композитор

Conductor — дирижер

Painter — живописец

Sculptor — скульптор

Sound engineer — звукорежиссер

Vocalist — вокалист

Meteorologist — метеоролог

Oceanographer — океанолог

Orientalist — востоковед

Ornithologist — орнитолог

Paleontologist — палеонтолог

Philologist — филолог

Philosopher — философ

Physicist — физик

Political scientist — политолог

Religion expert — религиовед

Sociologist — социолог

Theologian — теолог

Задание 3. Распределите слова по группам:

journalist, designer, sociologist, chemist, biologist, biochemist, dentist, doctor, businessman, farmer, physicist, physician, computer operator, electrician, mechanic, model, actor, ecologist, politician, lecturer, professor, conductor, pilot, geologist, architect, jockey, manager, director, producer, sportsman, footballer, specialist, policeman, musician, pianist, detective, economist, secretary, cook, mathematician, composer

Man-nature	Man-techniques	Man-man	Man-symbols	Man-object of art

Задание 4. В каждой профессии человек выполняет много разных функций. Тем не менее, среди них всегда можно выделить одну ключевую

a) Догадайтесь по описанию функции, о какой профессии идет речь.

1. They deliver letters.
2. They sell meat.
3. They mend or make things with wood.
4. They drive cars.
5. They sell flowers.
6. They operate on people.
7. They ride horses in races.
8. They look after people's teeth.
9. They dig coal from the ground.
10. They sell fruit and vegetables.
11. They look after people's eyes.
12. They make and sell bread.

b) Совместите профессии с функциями.

1. a teacher	a) He bakes bread.
2. a doctor	b) He works in a circus.
3. a policeman	c) He takes care of our teeth.
4. a clown	d) He fights fires.
5. a postman	e) She studies at school.
6. a dancer	f) He delivers letters.
7. a fireman	g) She gives pupils homework.
8. a baker	h) He helps sick people.
9. a dentist	i) He protects people.
10 a pupil	j) She works in a theatre.

c) Что делают эти люди?

1. A farmer _____.
2. A vet _____.

3. A teacher _____.
4. A photographer _____.
5. An astronaut _____.
6. A nurse _____.
7. A pilot _____.
8. A plumber _____.
9. A hairdresser _____.
10. A carpenter _____.

Задание 5. а) Чем занимаются эти люди? Поместите предложения в нужную колонку:

She wears a uniform.	She works with children.
He gets up very early.	He answers the phone.
He lives in the country.	She corrects homework.
She goes to foreign countries.	She serves people with food and drinks.
He likes animals.	He gives people room keys.
He meets a lot of people.	She speaks three languages.
She looks after passengers.	She works in a school.
He uses a word processor.	She travels a lot.
She works at home, too.	He works outside.
He has two students.	She stays in a hotels a lot.

She is an air hostess.	He's a receptionist.	She's a teacher.	He's a farmer.
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.

Задание 6. Кем собираются стать эти люди? Напишите предложения, используя слова, приведенные ниже:

Example: *We're going to be pilots.*

1. Frank and I are learning to fly.
2. Marina's good at language.
3. John likes songs.
4. Mary goes to Drama school.
5. Sue and Peter are studying law.
6. Ann loves animals.
7. Bill cooks very well.
8. Lisa can run very fast.
9. Pamela likes to explain grammar rules.

10. Brian protects environment.

Задание 7. Что это за профессия? Используйте фразы:

To my mind this is a profession of...

I think...

It seems to me...

a) This profession requires special education; the person should be kindhearted, careful, courageous, sensitive to the need of others; should be sympathetic to the pain of other people; should be very handy, devoted to this duty, selfless.

b) This profession requires special education; the person should be kind, generous, strict and just; should love children; should possess deep and broad knowledge of a subject; should be responsive, honest, tactful, reserved, patient and tolerant.

c) This trade requires special qualities; the person should be careful; should have quick reactions; should have vision and hearing; should know and observe the traffic rules; should be a good mechanic.

d) This profession requires special education and physical qualities; the person should be very well educated in physics, mathematics, astronomy; should be in a perfect state of health; should have good endurance and the ability to stand great strain and the state of weightlessness; should be courageous and daring.

e) This profession needs special qualities; ability to stand heights or depths, extremes of heat or cold, courage, curiosity, the sense of duty, the ability to risk, good health, devotion to one's idea, confidence in success.

f) This profession needs the following qualities; enterprise, the ability to foresee, to analyze and to risk; the ability to keep promises; the person should be disciplined, well behaved, communicative; should know foreign languages; to be a good psychologist.

Задание 8. Расскажите о своей специальности. Почему вы ее выбрали? Что вы будете делать, когда закончите обучение?

Задание 9. Сопоставьте левую и правую колонки:

1. A hairdresser	a. teaches small children
2. A vet	b. flies airplanes.
3. A carpenter	c. looks after air passengers.
4. A cook	d. serves people food.
5. A pilot	e. makes things of wood.
6. A stewardess	f. cuts people's hair.
7. A militiaman	g. drives fast cars.
8. A racing driver	h. looks after sick people.
9. A nurse	i. regulates traffic.
10. A nursery school teacher	j. works on a farm.

11.A waiter	k. cures sick animals.
12.A clown	l. makes people laugh.
13.A farmer	m. makes food.
14.A postman	n. builds houses.
15.A banker	o. counts money
16.A builder	p. brings letters.

Задание 10. Дополните предложения названиями профессий и видов деятельности:

Пример: *A person who writes for newspapers is a journalist.*

1. A doctor who treats teeth is ...
2. A person who paints pictures is ...
3. A person who types papers is ...
4. A person who takes part in public life is ...
5. A scientist who studies the structure of materials is ...
6. A scientist who studies the structure of organisms is ...
7. A person who writes books is ...
8. A person who knows a lot about his job is ...

Задание 11. Просмотрите список цирковых профессий. Переведите их и скажите, которые из них вам нравятся больше всего.

Acrobat, clown, magician, tamer, ringmaster, horse-rider, fire-eater, manager, musician, weight lifter, jumper, dancer

Задание 12. Напишите названия пяти профессий:

- inside the building,
- in the open air,
- with their hands,
- with the help of a computer,
- using a pen.

Задание 13. Составьте названия профессий из данных английских слов. Перевод поможет вам:

1. build (строитель) _____
2. music (музыкант) _____
3. employ (наниматель, служащий) а) _____ б) _____
4. history (историк) _____
5. biology (биолог) _____
6. invent (изобретатель) _____
7. account (бухгалтер) _____

Задание 14. Выберите из списка гендерно-нейтральные названия профессий:

Mail carrier, congressional representative, salesperson (2), bar person, police officer (2), flight attendant, chairperson, firefighter, business executive (2)

1. Chairman _____
2. Businessman _____
3. Businesswoman _____
4. Mailman _____
5. Stewardess _____
6. Policewoman _____
7. Policeman _____
8. Salesman _____
9. Saleswoman _____
10. Barman _____
11. Fireman _____
12. Congressman _____

Задание 15: Повторите видовременные формы глагола:

ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

В английском языке выделяют, как и в русском, **активный** и **пассивный залог** глагола. В активном залоге действие направлено ОТ лица или предмета, выраженного подлежащим, в пассивном – наоборот, по отношению к нему.

Активный залог: I invited a guest. – Я пригласил гостя.

Пассивный залог: I am invited. – Я приглашен.

В активном залоге выделяют три времени:

- **Present** – настоящее время,
- **Past** – прошедшее время,
- **Future** – будущее время.

Действие в каждом из трех времен может относиться к одному из четырех видов:

- **Simple (Indefinite)** – простое (неопределенное) действие,
- **Continuous** – длительное действие,
- **Perfect** – совершенное (то есть завершенное) действие,
- **Perfect Continuous** – длительно-совершенное действие.

Есть 12 видовременных форм или *времен*, как их называют для краткости.

	Present	Past	Future
Simple	I walk – Я гуляю (регулярно)	I walked – Я гулял	I will walk – Я буду гулять
Continuous	I am walking – Я гуляю (сейчас)	I was walking – Я гулял (в определенный момент в прошлом)	I will be walking – Я буду гулять (в определенный момент в будущем)
Perfect	I have closed – Я закрыл (только что)	I had closed – Я закрыл (к определенному моменту в прошлом)	I will have closed – Я закрою (к определенному моменту в будущем)
Perfect Continuous	I have been waiting – Я жду (уже какое-то время)	I had been waiting – Я прождал (какое то время до определенного момента в прошлом)	I will have been waiting – Я буду ждать.

В пассивном залоге тоже три времени, но нет вида Perfect Continuous, всего 8 форм. Итого в английском языке 20 видовременных форм.

	Present	Past	Future
Simple	I am frightened – Я напуган	I was frightened – Я был напуган	I will be frightened – Я буду напуган
Continuous	I am being arrested – Меня арестовывают	I was being arrested – Меня арестовывали	
Perfect	I have been warned – Я предупрежден	I had been warned – Я был предупрежден	I will have been warned – Я буду предупрежден

Важно заметить, что времена **употребляются не одинаково часто**. Активный залог, как и в русском, используется намного чаще, чем пассивный, времена Simple намного чаще, чем Perfect, а некоторые формы вообще почти не используются. В разговорной речи процентов 50, если не 80, глаголов – это всего три простейших времени Simple.

Задание 16. Соедините две части предложений:

1. . Fred plays tennis...	a. every Monday.
2. Fred is playing tennis...	b. for several times.
3. Fred has played tennis...	c. at the moment.

4. Fred played tennis...	d. at that time.
5. Fred was playing tennis...	e. next Monday.
6. Fred will play tennis...	f. when he was 15.

Задание 17. Перепишите предложения и отметьте, к какому времени они относятся – настоящему, прошедшему или будущему. Напишите рядом с предложением:

Пример : *He cut his finger with a knife. (Simple Past)*

1. He often cuts himself.
2. What time did John arrive?
3. I never forget anything.
4. Are you sitting comfortably?
5. We drank a lot of Coke at the party.
6. It was raining all night.
7. The train will leave in a few minutes.
8. I put on a clean shirt yesterday.

Задание 18. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect.

1. I _____ (listen) to the radio while Mary _____ (cook) dinner.
2. You _____ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people _____ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You _____ (read) this book?
8. While Fred _____ (sleep), Judy _____ (watch) TV.
9. When I _____ (be) young, I _____ (think) Mary _____ (be) nice — but now I _____ (think) she's fantastic.
10. Jill _____ (walk) home when she _____ (see) her husband's car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim _____ (run) to school.
12. Jack's father _____ (not work) in London — he _____ (not speak) English.
13. Joe _____ (buy) a car yesterday.
14. Their father often _____ (go) to rock concerts.
15. While you _____ (sleep), mother _____ (arrive).

Задание 19. Исправьте ошибки.

1. When she was younger, she has played tennis every day.
2. It's already 10:00, but Jane hasn't finished her homework already.
3. Joe crashed his car three times since Christmas.
4. Did you done your homework, or have you been watching TV?
5. Karl has been driving since five years.
6. This hotel has been already in business for twenty years.

Задание 20. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную форму (Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous).

1. Alice ... (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually ... (to walk) to school...
2. (to take) ... you the bus to get to school or ... (to walk) you?
3. Who is this man? I ... (to think) that I ... (to know) him, but I ... (to forget) his name.
4. The children ... (to have) a good time in the park yesterday. They ... (to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they ... (to take) pictures of themselves.
5. Where are the children? They ... (to watch) TV in the room now. Some minutes ago they ... (to play) a game.
6. Now I am in my class. I... (to sit) at my desk. I always ... (to sit) at the same desk.

Задание 21. Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous или поставьте конструкцию to be going + to inf.

1. When you_____ (know) your examination results?
2. Kathy_____ (travel) to Caracas next month to attend a conference.
3. Do you have any plans for lunch today? — I _____ (meet) Shannon at the Sham Cafe in an hour. Do you want to join us?
4. I ____ (buy) a bicycle for my son for his birthday next month. Do you know anything about bikes for kids? — Sure. What do you want to know?
5. How do you like your new job? — I don't start it until tomorrow. I_____ (give) you an answer next week.
6. I suppose he_____ (talk) about his new invention.
7. Why are you packing your suitcase? — I_____ (leave) for Los Angeles in a couple of hours.
8. My regular doctor, Dr. Jordan, _____ (attend) a conference in Las Vegas next week, so I hope I _____ (meet) her partner, Dr. Peterson, when I _____ (go) for my appointment next Friday.
9. What time class _____ (begin) tomorrow morning? — It_____ (begin) at eight o'clock sharp.
10. The coffee shop _____ (open) at seven o'clock tomorrow morning. I'll meet you there at 7:15. — Okay. I'll be there.

Задание 22. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Continuous, Present Continuous, Future Simple или поставьте конструкцию to be going + to inf.

1. At 5 o'clock tomorrow he _____ (work).
2. He can't come at noon tomorrow because he _____ (give) a lesson at that time.
3. She _____ (read) an interesting book the whole evening tomorrow.
4. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning he _____ (talk) to his friend.
5. You will recognize her when you see her. She _____ (wear) a yellow hat.
6. He _____ (have a party) on Saturday 4th December in London at 10 pm.
7. In the next days you _____ (visit) famous sights.
8. Jeanne and Paul _____ (move) to London next month.
9. Leave the washing up. -I _____ (do) it later.
10. This time tomorrow I _____ (lie) on the beach.
11. Look out! You _____ (spill) your tea!

Задание 23. Упражнение раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple.

1. Aren't you about to finish with the dishes? You _____ (wash) the dishes for thirty minutes or more. How long can it take you to wash the dishes?
2. We _____ (go) to the Steak House restaurant many times. The food is excellent.
3. A: What is that sound? B: A car alarm _____ (ring) somewhere down the street. It _____ (drive) me crazy —I wish it would stop! It _____ (ring) for more than twenty minutes.
4. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I _____ (be) a child, but I _____ (forget) it all.
5. What's that dent in the side of the car? You _____ (have) an accident?
6. I'm sorry, John's not here; he _____ (go) to the dentist. He _____ (have) trouble with a tooth for some time.
7. This cassette recorder is broken. You _____ (play) about with it?
8. Your Italian is very good. You _____ (study) it long?
9. Do you mind if I clear the table? You _____ (have) enough to eat?
10. Ann never _____ (go) camping. She _____ (not sleep) in a tent.
11. Frank, where have you been? We _____ (wait) for you since 1 p.m.
12. I'm not surprised he _____ (fail) that exam. He _____ (not / work) hard recently.

Задание 24. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Oh no! The children _____ (cook). Look at the state of this kitchen!
2. How many times Wendy _____ (be) late for work this week?
3. I'm going to give that cat some food. It _____ (sit) on the doorstep for hours. I'm sure it's starving.
4. I _____ (do) grammar exercises all morning. I deserve a treat for lunch.
5. You _____ (not / buy) your mother a present? That's really mean of you.
6. She _____ (work) in Australia for 2 years. Then she moved.
7. Now where are my keys? This is the third time I _____ (lose) them today

8. You _____ (ever/play) chess? You should try it. I'm sure it's the sort that you'd like.
9. Oh do be quiet. You _____ (grumble) all day!
10. Your tennis _____ (really / improve)! You _____ (practice) in secret?

Задание 25. Подчеркните правильно выбранное время.

1. I am writing in connection with the advertisement which appeared / has appeared on 12 April.
2. I originally studied/ have studied chemistry at university. I graduated / have been graduating with a first-class degree.
3. I now completed / have now completed a postgraduate degree in administration.
4. I've been trying / I've tried to find a permanent job for a considerable time.
5. Indeed, I have already worked /I have already been working for several companies on a temporary basis.
6. In my first job, I was / have been responsible for marketing,
7. I've been applying / have applied for several posts this year but I did not manage / have not managed to find what I'm looking for.
8. The last job I applied / have applied for required applicants to speak some Japanese,
9. I started learning / have been learning Spanish a few months ago I did not obtain / have not obtained a qualification in it yet.
10. I did not apply / have not applied for a job with your company before.
11. I hoped / have hoped that you would consider my application favourably.
12. However, I have been waiting/ have waited for a reply for weeks and I still have not received / did not receive any answer.

Задание 26. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Today is Thursday, and John _____ (be) late twice this week; he _____ (be) late yesterday and on Monday.
2. I first _____ (meet) George a month ago, and I _____ (meet) him several times since then.
3. It is October now, and we _____ (do) a lot of work this year; we _____ (do) a lot last year too.
4. She _____ (buy) a coat last winter, but she _____ (not / buy) a new dress since 2008.
5. It's only the middle of the month, and he _____ (spend) (already) most of his salary; he _____ (spend) \$60 yesterday,
6. I _____ (break) my leg in 1991, but I _____ (break) (never) my arm.
7. He's over sixty, and he's still working. He _____ (work) hard all his life. When he _____ (be) a young man, he sometimes _____ (work) all night.
8. The postman _____ (come) at eight yesterday, but it's now half past eight and he _____ (not / come) yet.
9. Today is May 25th. Ted _____ (not / be) absent this month.

10. He _____ (feel) extremely ill when he went to hospital, but he _____ (feel) much better since he came out of hospital a month ago.

THERE IS – THERE ARE

Одним из самых распространенных оборотов в английском языке является конструкция **there is/there are**. Несмотря на то, что в русском нет аналогичных конструкций, этот оборот считается самым простым и удобным.

Данный оборот обычно используется, когда мы хотим сказать *впервые*, что **кто-то** (человек или животное) или **что-то** (предмет или явление) находится рядом или в каком-либо определенном месте.

Например:

***There's a letter on your desk. Julia brought it from the mail room.** — На твоём столе письмо. Джулия принесла его из почтового отдела.*

***There are three Japanese students in my class.** — В моём классе трое студентов из Японии.*

***There's nothing on TV tonight.** — Сегодня вечером нечего посмотреть по телевизору.*

Формы и времена оборота THERE IS/THERE ARE

В английском языке оборот **there is/there are** может быть в 3-х формах (*утвердительная, отрицательная, вопросительная*), в 2-х числах (*единственное и множественное*) и во всех временах глагола «to be» (*Present, Past, Future; Simple, Perfect, Continious*), включая модальные.

Рассмотрим сначала образование и употребление единственного и множественного числа.

Единственное и множественное число оборота

THERE IS/THERE ARE

Если мы хотим сказать, что в определенном месте находится какой-то **один предмет**, то употребляем **there is (единственное число)**, если хотим сказать что в определенном месте находится **несколько предметов**, то используем **there are (множественное число)**.

Примеры:

***There is a spider in the bath.** — В ванной комнате паук.*

***There is an old church in this town.** — В этом городе есть старая церковь.*

***There are some sweets in the box.** — В коробке есть немного конфет.*

***There are three cats on the couch.** — На диване находятся три кота.*

Однако если подлежащее выражено неисчислимым существительным, то также нужно использовать оборот в **единственном числе**.

There is some sugar on the table. — *На столе немного сахара.*

There is ice cream on your shirt. — *У тебя на рубашке мороженое.*

Иногда в предложении перечисляются несколько предметов, при этом первый стоит в единственном числе, а второй во множественном (или наоборот). В таком случае данный **оборот согласуется в числе с существительным, которое идет первым.**

Например:

There is a small box and two bigger boxes. — *Здесь маленькая коробочка и две коробки побольше.*

Первым идет существительное в единственном числе, поэтому глагол тоже в единственном – there is.

There are two big boxes and one bag. — *Здесь две большие коробки и одна сумка.*

Первым в перечислении идет существительное во множественном числе, глагол принимает соответствующую форму – there are.

Формы предложений с оборотом

THERE IS/THERE ARE

Утвердительная форма

При использовании утвердительной конструкции предложение всегда начинается с оборота **There is.../There are...**, затем следует **подлежащее** (лицо или предмет речи) и, наконец, **обстоятельство места/времени** (где/когда находится предмет речи).

Рассмотрим один из примеров выше:

There are three Japanese students in my class. — *В моем классе трое студентов из Японии.*

- **There are** — оборот с глаголом **to be** в необходимой форме (рассмотрим чуть ниже);
- **three Japanese students** — подлежащее;
- **in my class** — обстоятельство места.

Зачастую в неформальной речи оборот **There+to be** используется в сокращенной форме, однако, сокращается только форма единственного лица:

- **There's (=there is)** a good song on the radio. — По радио звучит хорошая песня.

- *There's (=there is) only one chocolate bar left in the box.* — В коробке осталась только одна плитка шоколада.
- *There are only five days until my birthday.* — До моего дня рождения осталось только 5 дней.

Not: There're only five days until my birthday.

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательные предложения с оборотом могут быть построены двумя способами:

1. С помощью отрицательной частицы **not+форма to be**
2. С помощью отрицательного местоимения **no**

В конструкциях с использованием частицы «**not**» *исчисляемые* существительные в **единственном числе** используются с неопределенным артиклем **a/an**, а во **множественном числе** или *неисчисляемые* существительные используются с местоимением **any** (какой-нибудь, никакой). Кроме того, сокращения допустимы как для единственного, так и для множественного числа.

Рассмотрим примеры:

- *There isn't (=is not) any milk in the fridge.* — В холодильнике нет молока.
- *There aren't (=are not) any dogs near the house.* — Рядом с домом нет собак.
- *There isn't (=is not) anybody at home.* — Дома никого нет.
- *There isn't a party today.* — Сегодня не будет вечеринки.

В конструкциях с использованием местоимения «**no**» (а также местоимений **nobody**, **no one**, **nothing**) существительные употребляются без артиклей и местоимений **any**:

- *There is no milk in the fridge.* — В холодильнике нет молока.
- *There are no dogs near the house.* — Рядом с домом нет собак.
- *There's nobody at home.* — Дома никого нет.
- *There are no pencils on my desk.* — На моем столе нет никаких карандашей.
- *There was nothing interesting in that city.* — В том городе не было ничего интересного.

Вопросительная форма

Вопросительное предложение с **there is / there are** образуется путем вынесения глагола **to be** в нужной форме в начало предложения.

Как и в отрицательных предложениях, в вопросе существительные в единственном числе используются с неопределенным артиклем **a / an**.

- *Is there a cat outside?* – На улице есть кот?
- *Is there a party today?* – Сегодня будет вечеринка?

В вопросах существительные во множественном числе или неисчисляемые существительные используются с местоимением **any** (какой-нибудь).

Are there any pencils on my desk? – На моем столе есть (какие-то) карандаши?

Is there any money in your pockets? – У тебя в карманах есть (какие-то) деньги?

В вопросах после могут также использоваться местоимения **anybody, anyone** (кто-то) и **anything** (что-то).

Is there anything I can do for you? – Я могу вам чем-то помочь?

Was there anybody in my room? – Был ли кто-то в моей комнате?

В специальных вопросах вопросительное слово ставится на первое место, после которого идет порядок слов общего вопроса. После вопросительных выражений **how many / how much** следует существительное, к которому они относятся.

Примеры:

Who is there in my room? – Кто в моей комнате?

Why are there so many people? – Почему там так много людей?

How much money is there in your wallet? – Сколько денег в твоём кошельке?

В разделительных вопросах конструкция повторяется 2 раза: сначала утвердительная, затем отрицательная форма, либо наоборот:

There'll be a lot to do, won't there? — Нужно много сделать, не так ли?

There isn't a cat in the garden, is there? — В саду нет кота, правда?

Использование времен глаголов в обороте

THERE IS/THERE ARE

Оборот **there is/there are** может использоваться практически в любом времени и с любыми модальными глаголами. Необходимо лишь поставить глагол **to be** в нужную форму.

- *Present Simple:*

There is a lot of sugar in coffee. – В кофе много сахара.

- *Past Simple:*

There was a bottle of milk in the fridge. — *В холодильнике была бутылка молока.*

There were fire-breathing dragons in the streets. — *На улице были огнедышащие драконы.*

- *Future Simple:*

There will be books on the shelf tomorrow. — *Книги будут на полке завтра.*

I think there'll be loads of people at the festival. — *Я думаю, что на фестивале будет полно народу.*

- *Present Perfect:*

There has been an accident this morning. I hope everything is alright now. — *Сегодня утром была авария. Надеюсь, сейчас все наладилось.*

There haven't been many entries for the competition yet. — *На конкурс поступило не много заявок пока еще.*

- *Past Perfect:*

She said that there had been nothing to drink at Matt's party. — *Она сказала, что на вечеринке Мэтта не было никаких напитков.*

- *Модальный глагол:*

There must be some money in my pocket. — *В моем кармане должны быть какие-то деньги.*

There may be a mistake — check again. — *Наверно, здесь ошибка, проверь еще раз.*

- *Пассивный залог в Present Perfect:*

There have been more Americans killed in road accidents than in all the wars since 1900. — *В дорожных происшествиях погибло больше американцев, чем во всех вместе войнах с 1900 г.*

- *Конструкция «to be going to»:*

There is going to be a charity concert next week. — *На следующей неделе собираются проводить благотворительный концерт.*

Чаще всего в разговорном английском оборот используется только во временах группы Simple.

Некоторые особенности использования оборота

THERE IS/THERE ARE

1. Глагол **to be** в конструкции **there is / there are** может быть заменен на другие глаголы, которые выражают значение присутствия, такие как **to exist** (быть, существовать), **to lie** (лежать), **to live** (жить), **to come** (приходить, случаться), **to stand** (стоять) и т.д.

There stood a big stature in this park. — В этом парке стояла большая статуя.

There lives an old woman in this house. — В этом доме живет пожилая женщина.

There came some noise from his room. — Из его комнаты раздался (какой-то) шум.

There seems to be a problem. — Кажется, возникла проблема.

There happens to be a red car outside. — На улице стоит красная машина.

There tends to be a lot of rain in October. — В октябре, как правило, много дождя.

2. Если в предложении используется собирательное выражение ***a number of / a variety of***, то для выбора единственного или множественного числа глагола нужно определить, что Вы хотите подчеркнуть в предложении: если выделяется группа — используем ***is***; если выделяем индивидуальных членов группы — используем ***are***.

Например:

There is a wide variety of flavors to choose from. — Тут широкое разнообразие ароматов на выбор. (Акцент стоит на разнообразии)

There are a number of unique destinations we can visit. — Есть целый ряд уникальных мест, которые мы можем посетить. (Акцент стоит на достопримечательностях)

3. Если в обороте используется фраза «a lot», глагол ставится во множественное число, если за ним идет **существительное во множественном числе**, и в единственное — если после «a lot of» идет неисчисляемое существительное в единственном числе.

There are a lot of people in this elevator. — В лифте много человек.

NOT: *There is a lot of people in this elevator.*

There is a lot of time before the departure. — Перед отправлением еще много времени.

NOT: *There are a lot of time before the departure.*

4. Если в предложении идет перечисление предметов (однородных членов предложения) — то, на первый взгляд, кажется, что нужно использовать глагол *to be* во множественном числе. Однако для обывателей это зачастую звучит некрасиво, неуклюже. Поэтому правильнее использовать форму единственного числа, если первым при перечислении стоит подлежащее в единственном числе.

There is a kitchen, a living room, and a bedroom in my apartment. — В моей квартире есть кухня, гостиная комната и спальня.

NOT: *There are a kitchen, a living room, and a bedroom in my apartment.*

Задание 27. Поставьте There is/are:

1. ... (not) much money in my pocket.
2. ... some tea in the cup.
3. ... no potatoes for dinner.
4. ... (not) any vegetables for supper.
5. It is the same. ... no difference.
6. ... enough jam on the table?
7. ...several ways to solve the problem.
8. The situation is still the same. ... not any change.
9. ... some meat here.
- 10.... many carrots in the bag?
- 11....anybody else with you?
- 12.... usually many items in the program at the theatre?
- 13.Look! ... some water.

Задание 28. Переведите на русский язык:

1. There was a boy in the shop who wanted to steal something.
2. There is nothing in this world to believe in.
3. If there is a problem with her car, we will stay at home.
4. There isn't anybody in our class who can solve this equation.
5. There were so many places of interests in London, but we didn't have enough time to visit them.
6. There are two men outside.
7. There is nothing in the desert.
8. There was something he wanted to tell but my mum interrupted us.
9. There were three mistakes in my dictation.
- 10.Are there any letters in the postbox?
- 11.A few days ago there was a big storm, which caused a lot of damage.

Задание 29. Переведите на английский язык (Помните, что не все предложения переводятся дословно):

1. В квартире есть гостиная, но нет кабинета.
2. Здесь есть кто-нибудь?
3. В центре города находится знаменитый музей.
4. На полу лежал ковер.
5. Не было четкого ответа.
6. В ее сумке есть все.
7. В парках водилось (было) много белок.
8. В октябре 31 день.
9. В неделе 7 дней.
- 10.На юге хороший климат.

11. На фотографии мой дедушка.

Задание 30. Переведите на русский язык:

1. There is not much money in my pocket.
2. There is some tea in the cup.
3. There are no potatoes for dinner.
4. There aren't any vegetables for supper.
5. It is the same. There is no difference.
6. Is there enough jam on the table?
7. There are several ways to solve the problem.
8. The situation is still the same. There is not any change.
9. There is some meat here.
10. Are there many carrots in the bag?
11. Is there anybody else with you?
12. Are there usually many items in the program at the theatre?
13. There is some water.

Задание 31. Переведите на английский язык:

1. В магазине был мальчик, который хотел что-то украсть.
2. В этом мире нет ничего, во что можно верить.
3. Если с ее машиной будут проблемы, мы останемся дома.
4. В нашем классе нет никого, кто мог бы решить это уравнение.
5. В Лондоне было столько много достопримечательностей, но у нас было мало времени, чтобы посмотреть все.
6. На улице двое мужчин.
7. В пустыне ничего нет.
8. Было что-то, что он хотел рассказать, но мама помешала нам.
9. В моем диктанте было три ошибки.
10. В почтовом ящике есть письма?
11. Несколько дней назад был сильный шторм, который стал причиной множественных разрушений.

Задание 32. Переведите на русский язык:

1. There is a living-room in the flat, but there isn't a study here.
2. Is there anybody here?
3. There is a famous museum in the center of the city.
4. There was a carpet on the floor.
5. There was no clear answer.
6. There is everything in her bag.
7. There were a lot of squirrels in the parks.
8. There are 31 days in October.
9. There are 7 days in a week.
10. There is a good climate in the south.

11. There is my grandfather in the picture.

Задание 33. Поставьте английские предложения в отрицательную (-) и вопросительные(?) формы. Переведите предложения.

1. There is a cup of tea and some sandwiches on the table.
2. Yesterday there arose a lot of questions on this subject.
3. There are many desks and a blackboard in the classroom.
4. There is some bread in the basket.
5. Yesterday there were a lot of children in the skating-rink.
6. There are two cats in the yard.
7. There was a red rose in her hair.
8. There are a lot of beautiful parks in our town.
9. There are some students in the corridor.
10. There is a picture on the wall.
11. There is little sugar in my coffee.
12. There was something in the bag.
13. There are my parents in the next room.
14. There came a loud sound .
15. There were a lot of mistakes in his dictation.
16. There is an old man on the bench.
17. There are some boats in the river.
18. There is somebody in the room.
19. There is too much salt in the soup.
20. There were four men in the car.

Задание 34. Вставьте в пропуски глагол “to be” в нужной форме (is/are/was/were).

1. There... three windows in the room.
2. There ... a big tree near my house last year.
3. There ... a text book and two exercise-books on the table.
4. There ... some water in the glass.
5. There ... a lot of people in the park yesterday.
6. There ... much snow outside.
7. There ... a lot of trees in the park.
8. There ... some visitors this morning.
9. There ... an accident outside our house last night.
10. There ... four hundred children in the school this year.
11. There ... very much fruit on this tree this year.
12. There ... an old clock on the wall.
13. There ... a thick carpet on the wall.
14. There ... a round table in the middle of the room.
15. There ... a pen, two pencils and three books on the table.
16. There ... an old piano in the corner of the room last year.
17. There ... some interesting stories in this book.
18. There ... a river not far from the town.

19. There ... some milk in the bottle.
20. There ... two boys in the yard yesterday.

Задание 35. Напишите эссе «Хочу быть профессионалом»

Задание 36. Контрольная работа № 2 (1 час)

Тема 6. Компьютеры и их функции

Задание 1. Выучите лексику к теме:

- 1) follow - следовать, соблюдать;
- 2) figure - фигура, цифра, личность;
- 3) single - один, единственный, единый, целый;
- 4) erase - стирать, вычеркивать из памяти;
- 5) check - проверять, контролировать;
- 6) spelling-орфография;
- 7) create - создавать, творить;
- 8) retain - удерживать, сохранять, помнить;
- 9) quantity - количество;
- 10) drawing - рисование, черчение, рисунок;
- 11) drafting - составление документа, черчение;
- 12) screen - экран, окошко;
- 13) pie chart - круговая диаграмма, секторная диаграмма;
- 14) way - путь, способ, средство, образ;
- 15) alter - менять, изменять;
- 16) mention - упоминать;
- 17) connect - соединять, связывать;
- 18) edit - редактировать;
- 19) the same - одинаковый, тот же самый;
- 20) allow - позволять, разрешать;
- 21) accurately - точно.

Задание 2. Образуйте производные слова и переведите их:

connect (-ive, -tion, dis-); create (-ive, -tion, -or, -ly); edit (-tion, -or);
alter (-tion, -ive); use (-age, -er, mis-); colour (-fill, -less, multi-);
limit (-tion, -ed, un-); accurate (-ly); allow (-ance); erase (-ure).

Задание 3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение слова follow:

1. You are gaining weight. You should follow a diet.
2. The doctor said to his patient to follow a strict bed regimen.
3. A personal computer is a machine designed to follow instructions.
4. Following our interpreter there appeared the guests.
5. Winter is followed by spring.

6. He entered the room followed by his secretary.
7. Follow me!

Задание 4. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1. The results of his investigation were presented in _____.
2. The _____ of English words is quite a challenge for me.
3. This fact was _____ in his report at the international conference.
4. He lost his _____ in the forest.
5. The computer _____ representing a new trend in modern art were displayed at the exhibition.
6. The computer performs operations quickly and._____.

Задание 5. Поиск слов. Подберите определения к словам из списка:

screen, CD ROM, mouse, floppy disk, keyboard, disk drive, mouse pad/mat, modem, laptop, key.

- 1) the small object that you move with your hand to operate a computer;
- 2) the flat part in front of a computer which you look at;
- 3) the part of a computer with rows of letters and symbols;
- 4) the part of a computer you use to pass information to or from a disk;
- 5) a flat piece of plastic for storing information from a computer;
- 6) the flat piece of rubber or plastic which you use under a mouse;
- 7) a round disk for using in a computer to store large amounts of information;
- 8) a type of small computer you can carry with you;
- 9) one of the parts with a letter or symbol which you press when you use a computer;
- 10) the equipment inside a computer which allows information to be sent to another computer using a telephone line.

Задание 6. Заполните таблицу следующими словами:

storing, screen, processing, communication, desktop publishing, playing games, mouse, keyboard, drawing, inserting, calculating, display, monitor, editing, drafting, retrieving, sending, writing texts, music composing, accepting, hard disk, printing, floppy disk, keeping company's books, chips, key, selecting, sorting, erasing, CD-rom, deleting, system board, checking, displaying, modem.

Computer parts and components	Operations the computer can perform	Functions of the computer

Задание 7. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What functions of computer do you know?
2. Which in your opinion is the most popular function
 - a) with office workers? b) with students? c) with children?

Задание 8. Прочтите и переведите текст:

FUNCTIONS OF COMPUTER

A personal computer is a machine designed to follow instructions, which are called programs or software. The same computer can perform many different tasks by changing the software. The number of computer programs is almost unlimited.

Business and financial. A computer is an ideal tool for managing a company's books. It can easily, rapidly, and accurately calculate financial information. The computer can process your data and display your figures in many forms.

Writing and editing. Word-processing is the single most popular task for personal computers today. Unlike a typewriter, your words don't appear on paper right away. That's why you can make any changes you like, erase or insert something, check spelling, etc.

Desktop publishing. Desktop publishing allows you even more creative freedom in your writing and page design. Your final printed copy can be in many colours and with photographs.

Storage and retrieval. All computers have a good memory. They can retain words, numbers, and pictures in enormous quantities. Your database can hold any kind of information that's important to you.

Drafting and drawing. Any small computer can perform mechanical drawing or drafting. You can create your draft on the computer screen quickly and easily.

Graphic art. Using a computer you can create all sorts of images that are not possible with other media. Computer graphics are also used in business (for example, multicoloured pie charts, transparencies and others).

Communications. Computers can exchange information in a simple, efficient way. Using the modem, and other communications software, your computer can communicate with another computer.

Music. Today many electronic musical instruments, especially keyboards, can be connected to personal computers. An electronic keyboard sends musical tones to your computer in electronic form, then a computer alters the sounds and sends it back to the keyboard. Or sounds can be synthesized on the computer and then sent to the instrument to play.

Games. Computers make some of the best game-playing partners. Both children and adults enjoy playing computer games. There are many other uses of personal computers, too numerous to mention.

Задание 9. Дополните словосочетания в соответствие с текстом:

- 1) to follow...
- 2) to perform...
- 3) to calculate...
- 4) to hold any...
- 5) to create a...
- 6) multicoloured...
- 7) to have a good...

- 8) to perform mechanical...
- 9) to exchange...
- 10) to process...

Задание 10. Переведите на английский язык:

- 1) создавать различные графические изображения;
- 2) компьютерная графика;
- 3) выполнять различные функции, изменяя программное обеспечение;
- 4) делать любые изменения, какие Вам хочется;
- 5) проверять орфографию;
- 6) обмениваться информацией;
- 7) электронные музыкальные инструменты;
- 8) изменять звуки;
- 9) появляться на бумаге;
- 10) удалять или вставлять что-либо;
- 11) средство для ведения бухгалтерского учета компании;
- 12) неограниченное количество;
- 13) сохранять в памяти слова, цифры и картинки в огромных количествах;
- 14) свобода творчества при написании и оформлении документа;
- 15) сделать чертеж на экране компьютера;
- 16) подготовка публикации с помощью настольных издательских средств.

Задание 11. Приведите синонимы или слова, близкие по значению (пользуйтесь текстом):

program, accounting, do, store, painting, change, return, application, screen, count, the number of, let.

Задание 12. Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

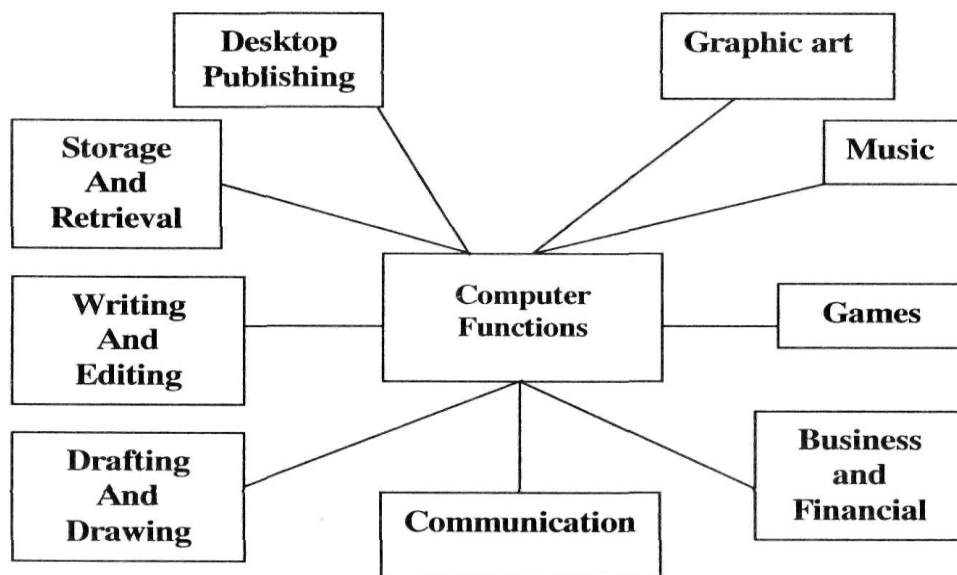
1. A computer is an ideal tool for managing a company's books.
2. There are many other uses of PC, too numerous to mention.
3. All computers have a good memory.
4. You can create your draft on the computer screen quickly and easily.
5. Both children and adults enjoy playing computer games.
6. Computer graphics is also used in business.

Задание 13. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is a computer for?
2. Is the number of computer programs limited?
3. What are the major computer functions?
4. How can a computer help in business and accounting?
5. What is the most popular task of computers today?
6. How does it help in publishing?
7. Have all computers a good memory? What is it for?

8. Can a computer draw?
9. Does a computer perform communications? In what way?
10. What is the role of computers in music?
11. Is a computer a good game-playing partner? Have you ever played with PC? Did you win or lose?
12. What other functions of computer can you add?

Задание 14. *Используя схему, расскажите о разных функциях компьютера. Скажите, которые из этих функций вы часто используете в своей деятельности:*



Задание 15. *Прочтите текст и перескажите его:*

THE LANGUAGE OF COMPUTERS

50 years ago people hadn't even heard of computers and today we cannot imagine life without them.

Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today its job can be done by a chip the size of a pen head. And the computer revolution is still going on. Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and earrings. Such wearable computers are being developed in the USA.

Japan's biggest mobile-phone company has just realized its cleverest product so far, the i-mode, a mobile-phone allows you to surf the Internet as well as make calls. Soon they will be able to buy cinema tickets and manage their bank accounts.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. Of course, they will be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illness, find minerals, understand and control the world's money markets, identify criminals and control space travels.

Computer revolution is changing our life and our language too. We are constantly making up new words or giving new meanings to old ones.

Задание 16. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What size was the first computer?
2. What types of computers are being developed in the USA now?
3. What are people using the phone for?
4. What will the next generation of computers be able to do?
5. How is the computer revolution changing our life?

Задание 17. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно:

COMPUTERS

The use of computers

Just as television has extended human sight across the barriers of time and distance, so the computers extend the power of the human mind across the existing barriers.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.

In the last 10 years or so, most large businesses have become completely depended on computers for storing and looking an information, for writing and calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they there fore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer message have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail.

E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

E-mail saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. But computers have some disadvantages. Computers can get viruses. Sometimes the wrong people can make use of the information available in the wrong way. Computers become out of date very quickly, they need to be replaced.

Задание 18. Выучите слова:

to extend – продлевать, расширять

existing – существование

within – в пределах

to utilize – использовать, перерабатывать

to replace – ставить, заменять

Задание 19. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Расширять способности человеческого мозга, существующие барьеры, экономить время, делать ошибки, полностью зависит от компьютера, просматривать информацию, посылать сообщения, заменять сообщения, великое изобретение, не покидая своего места, посылать и получать

электронную почту, использовать информацию неправильно, устаревать, нуждаться в замене.

Задание 20. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What advantages of computer do you know?
2. Why have most large businesses become completely depended on computers?
3. How do we use the e-mail?
4. What disadvantages of computers do you know?

Задание 21. Прочтите и перескажите текст:

Computers at school

Information science with the ideas and message of processing and storing information is of great importance today. That's why computer technology must be told in secondary school. The new subject "basic information science", and "computing machine" was introduced for the siner forms at schools. The pupils teach computers to resolve school problems. Contact with the machine increases the interest in learning, makes them more serious about studying new subject. School computers are used not only for studying information science, but also examinations purposes. Young people who finish the school must be trained to operate computers.

Задание 22. Запомните слова и словосочетания:

a message of processing – средство обработки
a storing of information – собрание информации
to introduce – вводить
to use – использовать
to increase – увеличивать
a purpose – намерение, цель
to train – обучать

Задание 23. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Информационная наука, средство развития, компьютерная технология, стимулировать интерес к обучению, делать более серьезным обучение новым предметам, для изучения информатики.

Задание 24. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Why is information science very important today?
2. Why do the pupils teach the computers at school?
3. What increases the interest of learning?
4. Where are school computers used?

Задание 25. Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст:

Computers in medicine

Computers are one of great importance in modern hospital. The chief use of computers is the storing and sorting the medical knowledge which has been enquired in the last 50 years. No doctor can possible keep up with all discoveries. The only solution of the problem is store medical knowledge in a computer. Today there are medical computer centers where all existing knowledge of symptoms of various diseases and of their treatment is stored. Doctors feed data on symptoms in the computer and get the necessary information on correct diagnostics and treatment.

Задание 26. Выучите слова и словосочетания:

a chief use – основная цель использования

to discovery – открытие

a solution – решение

an existing knowledge – существующие решения

a symptom – симптом

the various diseases – различные болезни

a treatment – лечение

to feed – подавать, нагнетать

diagnostic – диагностический

Задание 27. Приведите из текста эквиваленты слов и словосочетаний:

в современной больнице, накопление медицинских знаний, хранить открытия, решение проблемы, существующие знания о симптомах различных болезней, лечение болезней, подавать данные о симптомах в компьютер, получить необходимую информацию, правильная диагностика и лечение.

Задание 28. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the chief use of computers in modern hospital?
2. What is the only solution of the medical problem?
3. What are there in the medical computer centers today?
4. Why do doctors feed data on symptoms in the computer?

Задание 29. Прочтите и переведите текст, используя слова и словосочетания после текста:

The Internet

The Internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two

computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them.

This technology is called packet switching. Owing to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just route around them. One such packet-switching network already survived a war. It was the Iraq computer network, which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet. There are millions and their number is growing by thousands each month world-wide.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of people, who have access to the Internet, use the networks only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. However, other popular services are available on the Internet: reading news, using the World Wide Web, telnet etc.

Words and word combinations:

a network – нейронная сеть

to embrace – соединять

to survive – пережить

a nuclear war – ядерная война

a path – путь

a single route – единственный маршрут

a packet switching – пакетная коммутация

owing to – вследствие, благодаря

a nuclear explosion – ядерный взрыв

to knock out – выключать

a fairly accurately – сказочно точно

an access – доступ

a reliable alternative – надежная альтернатива

a fee – плата

the wireless station – радиостанция

drastically – решительно

to transmit – передавать

constantly – постоянно

to intercept – прерывать

encoding – зашифрованный

to conduct transaction – вести дела

host – множество

Задание 30. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты слов и словосочетаний:

Глобальная компьютерная сеть, ядерная война, самый короткий путь, пакетная коммуникация, выключать, самая популярная служба Интернета, иметь доступ в Интернет, посылать электронную почту, решительное увеличение, передавать сообщение, постоянно перехватывать, зашифрованные программы, вести сделки по Интернету.

Задание 31. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the Internet?

2. Where did the Internet begin?

3. Why was the Internet designed?

4. What is the most popular Internet service?
5. How do people use the Internet?
6. How can the commercial users communicate over the Internet?

Задание 32. Прочтите и переведите текст, используя слова и словосочетания после текста:

The Internet as a source of information

Computers play a very important part in our life. They help people in their work and studies. They save us a lot of time. While at school I often made use of the Internet to collect information for my test papers and compositions. Computers give access to a lot of information. It is possible to find data and descriptions, chapters from necessary books... to make a long story short, everything you need. The Internet, a global computer network, which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive in a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet. There are millions and their number is growing by thousands each month worldwide. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other, utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer messages have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail. E-mail is not only fast and easy (if you understand how to use the computer), but it also saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. The Internet may provide businessmen with a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunication systems of their communities. Commercial users can communicate over the Internet with the rest of the world and can do it very cheaply. But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, they increase the commercial use of this network. For example, some American banks and companies conduct transactions over the Internet. So, you see that the Internet is an inseparable part of our life.

Words and word combinations:

an access – доступ
accurately – точно
to utilize – использовать
to replace – вернуть
inseparable – неотделимый
to keep up – быть в курсе

Задание 33. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты слов и словосочетаний:

Экономить время, собирать информацию, найти любую информацию, глобальная компьютерная сеть, послать информацию по Интернету, посылать сообщения друг другу, общаться по Интернету, совершать сделки по Интернету.

Задание 34. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. How does the computer help pupils at school?
2. Is it comfortable to send messages to each other?
3. How do the commercial users use the Internet?
4. How do the American banks use the Internet?
5. Why does the American bank use the Internet?

Задание 35. Прочтите и переведите текст, используя слова и словосочетания после текста, составьте план для пересказа и перескажите текст:

Scientific and Technological Progress

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people.

Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the 'beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones, what not. They would seem miracle to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, aeroplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them.

A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are

ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist.

But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

Words and word combinations:

to accelerate – ускорить	a conquest – покорение
to investigate – исследовать	a mankind – человечество
a universe – вселенная	to overcome – преодолеть
to apply – обращаться	a gravity – серьезность
to improve – улучшать	to reverse – переставлять
an ancestor – предок	to arouse – вызывать
a combustion – сгорание	a concern – интерес
a miracle – чудо	a treat – развлечение
rapid – быстрый	a courage – смелость
splitting – сильная	to disclose – обнаруживать

Задание 36. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты слов и словосочетаний:

Ускорять развитие цивилизации, исследовать законы вселенной, изменяться до неузнавания, казаться чудом, век завоевания космоса, впервые в истории человечества, выходить во вселенную, пробуждать большое количество проблем, причина интереса, иметь храбрость и терпение, обнаружить секреты.

Задание 37. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What accelerates the development of civilization and helps us in our cooperation with nature?
2. How did our life change from the beginning of the 20th century?
3. What names has our century?
4. What outstanding discoveries in our century do you know?
5. What problems have the rapid scientific progress?

СЛОЖНОЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ (COMPLEX SUBJECT)

В русском языке есть тип безличных предложений, начинающихся со слов “говорят”, “считается”, “сообщают”, например: “Говорят, что вы неплохо играете в шахматы”. В английском языке им соответствуют предложения с оборотом **Complex Subject** (сложное подлежащее). В этой конструкции важную роль играет инфинитив.

Complex Subject в переводе значит ‘сложное подлежащее’, потому что оно сложено из двух частей: **существительное** + **инфинитив**. Кроме того, между двумя частями подлежащего вклинено сказуемое.

Сущ.или	Глагол (или	Инфинитив	Ост.часть

местоимение	сказуемое)		
You	are said	to play	chess very well.
The bank	is believed	to be robbed	by its employee.
The ghost	was seen	to walk	around the castle.
Lily	is unlikely	to win	the party/
The dress	seems	to be	expensive.

- Сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject) состоит из **существительного\местоимения + инфинитива**: You... to play; The bank... to be robbed.
- Местоимение здесь **в именительном** падеже (he, she, we, they), а не в объектном (him, her, us, them), как в обороте Complex Object (сложное дополнение).
- Сказуемое выражено глаголом **в пассивном залоге**, исключение – глаголы appear, seem, happen, prove, turn out.
- Сказуемое может быть выражено не только глаголом, но и сочетанием **“to be + прилагательное”**: be likely, be unlikely и др.
- Глагол (сказуемое) теоретически может быть в любом времени, но чаще – в настоящем (is unlikely, seems, are said).
- В качестве инфинитива очень часто используется **инфинитив глагола to be** (собственно, в форме “to be”).
- Инфинитив может быть в любой из шести форм, но чаще **в простой форме** (Simple Infinitive) в активном или пассивном залоге.

Варианты оборота Complex Subject

Варианты предложений с Complex Subject можно разделить на несколько групп в зависимости от того, какой глагол используется в качестве сказуемого.

1. Глаголы знания и речи

“You are said to play chess very well. – Говорят, что вы очень хорошо играете в шахматы.”

Это такие глаголы, как

know – знать,

say – говорить,

think – думать,

state – заявлять,

report – сообщать, докладывать

announce – сообщать.

He is said to live abroad. – Говорят, что он живет за границей.

New Orleans is known to be a fabulous city. – Новый Орлеан известен, как восхитительный город.

He is reported to have a serious disease. – Сообщается, что у него серьезное заболевание.

*The plan is **announced not to be** reliable. – Объявлено, что план ненадежен.*

2. Глаголы, выражающие предположение, ожидание

*“The bank is **believed to be** robbed by its employee. – Считается, что банк был ограблен его сотрудником.”*

expect – ожидать,

believe – полагать, верить,

consider – считать,

suppose – полагать.

*Your students **are expected to pass** the exam. – Ожидается, что ваши студенты сдадут экзамен.*

*That photo **is believed to be** an evidence. – Полагают, что это фото является уликой.*

*The species **are considered to co-exist**. – Считается, что эти особи сосуществуют.*

Предложения с **to suppose** – это отдельный случай, так как там присутствует оттенок долженствования, оборот рассмотрен отдельно в статье “Оборот to be supposed to”.

3. Глаголы восприятия

*“The ghost was **seen to walk** around the castle. – Видели, как привидение ходило вокруг замка”.*

К глаголам восприятия относятся такие слова, как:

hear – слышать,

see – видеть,

notice – замечать.

*My cat **was seen to chase** a dog. – Видели, как моя кошка бежит за собакой.*

*The stag **was heard to run** away. – Слышали, как олень убежал.*

*The player **was noticed to cheat**. – Было замечено, что игрок жульничал.*

Примечание:

Может смутить, что инфинитив использован с частицей to, хотя в статье об инфинитиве указано, что после глаголов восприятия он употребляется в “голой” форме, без to. Это правило НЕ касается глаголов восприятия в пассивном залоге.

4. Словосочетания с прилагательными

*“Lily is **unlikely to win** the party. – Лили вряд ли выиграет партию.”*

Сложное подлежащее используется с сочетаниями “to be + прилагательное”, такими как:

be likely – вероятно,

be unlikely – маловероятно,

be certain – определенно, несомненной,

be sure – обязательно, наверняка.

Bobby is likely to lose the match. – Бобби, скорее всего, проиграет матч.
Aliens are unlikely to make contact with us. – Вряд ли инопланетяне выйдут с нами на связь.

The company is certain to make more money next year. – Компания определенно заработает больше денег в следующем году.

This car is sure to be expensive. – Наверняка эта машина дорого стоит.

С сочетанием **to be sure** есть устойчивое выражение: **Make (be) sure + инфинитив**.

Make sure можно перевести как “убедись в чем-то” или “обязательно сделай что-то”.

Make sure to take a plenty of water. – Обязательно возьми много воды.

Be sure to turn off the stove before you leave. – Обязательно выключи плиту перед уходом.

В этом обороте может использоваться придаточное предложение (подчеркнуто) вместо инфинитива:

Make sure that nobody is watching. – Убедись, что никто не смотрит.

Make sure that you tried everything. – Убедить, что все перепробовал.

5. Complex Subject и глаголы в активном залоге

“The dress seems to be expensive. – Платье выглядит дорогим.”

В большинстве случаев сказуемое выражено глаголом в пассивном залоге, исключение – глаголы:

seem – казаться,

appear – казаться, выглядеть, появляться,

happen – случаться, оказываться,

prove – оказываться,

turn out – оказываться.

Эти глаголы используются в активном залоге.

She seems to be a nice person. – Она кажется хорошим человеком.

The study appears to show a good result. – Кажется, что исследование показало хороший результат.

A boy happened to witness the robbery. – Так случилось, что мальчик оказался свидетелем ограбления.

Their fears proved to be founded. – Оказалось, что у их страхов есть основания.

The player turned out to be a cheater. – Игрок оказался мошенником.

Задание 38. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива:

1. He seems (to read) a lot.

2. He seems (to read) now.

3. He seems (to read) all the books in the library.
4. We expect (to be) back in two days.
5. We expected (to help) by the teacher.
6. I am sorry (to break) your pen.
7. The children seem (to play) since morning.
8. I want (to take) you to the concert.
9. She hoped (to help) by her friends.
10. I hope (to see) you soon.

Задание 39. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее:

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year.
2. His invention is considered to be of great importance.
3. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible.
4. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists.
5. She appeared to be an excellent actress.
6. This work seems to take much time.
7. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low.
8. They are sure to acknowledge your talent.
9. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal.
10. She is not likely to change her opinion.

Задание 40. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее:

Пример: *It is believed that the poem was written by Byron. – The poem is believed to have been written by Byron.*

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthful.
2. It is expected that the performance will be a success.
3. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.
4. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year.
5. It was reported that five ships were missed after the battle.
6. It appeared that he was losing patience.
7. It happened that I was present at the opening session.
8. It turned out that my prediction was correct.
9. It seems they know all about it.
10. It seems they have heard all about it.

Задание 41. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings.
2. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
3. You seem (to look) for trouble.

4. I heard the door of the entrance hall (to open) and (to close) softly.
5. The article is likely (to appear) in the next issue of the journal.
6. He is sure (to tell) me all about this even I don't ask him.
7. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
8. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget).
9. Irving turned out (to be) a long, pale-faced fellow.
10. I felt Nick (to put) his hand on my shoulder.
11. Soon we found that there was another complicated problem (to consider).
12. Here are some articles (to translate) for tomorrow.
13. Jane remembered (to tell) a lot about Mr. Rochester.
14. I am very sorry (to add) some more trouble by what I have told you.
15. (To play) chess was his greatest pleasure.
16. Isn't it natural that we like (to scold)?
17. I am sorry (to spoil) your mood.
18. I remembered (to move – растрогаться) by the scene I witnessed.
19. She was sorry (to miss) the beginning of the concert.
20. I should like him (to say) it to my face.

Задание 42. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее:

Примеры:

We heard that a car stopped outside the door.

A car was heard to stop outside the door.

It is believed that the poem was written by Byron.

*The poem **is believed** to have been written by Byron.*

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthy.
2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week.
3. It is expected that the performance will be a success.
4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.
5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier.
6. It is supposed that the well-known playwright is working on a new play.
7. It is reported that the flood has caused severe damage to the crops.
8. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year.
9. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver.
10. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space.
11. It is said that the weather in Europe was exceedingly hot last summer.
12. It was reported that five ships were missing after the battle.

Задание 43. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. This work seems to be taking too much time.

2. The operation seemed to be a complicated one.
3. Money just doesn't happen to interest me.
4. In the middle of the lecture Dr Sommerville happened to pause and look out of the window.
5. From the very first mention of Long John, I was afraid that he might turn out to be the very one-legged sailor whom I had watched for so long at the inn.
6. Clyde seemed to have been thinking of no one else but Sondra since their last meeting.
7. Clyde appeared to have forgotten of his promise to spend his spare evenings with Roberta.
8. She appeared to be an excellent actress.
9. One day a Hare happened to meet a Tortoise.
10. The Tortoise seemed to be moving very slowly.
11. The Hare turned out to be the loser of the race.
12. The apparatus seemed to be in excellent condition.
13. You appear to have found in him something that I have missed.
14. The new methods of work appear to be very effective.
15. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low.
16. Irving turned out to be a long, pale-faced fellow.
17. His office turned out to be in one of the back streets.
18. He appeared to be an ideal man.
19. She doesn't seem to want to do anything I suggest.
20. He turned out to have no feeling whatever for his nephew.
21. This appeared to amuse the policeman.
22. You can easily get in through the window if the door happens to be locked.
23. The peasants did not seem to see her.
24. The Gadfly seemed to have taken a dislike to Signora Grassini from the time of their first meeting.
25. You don't seem to have done a lot of good for yourself by going away.
26. "Jim," he said at last, in a voice that did not seem to belong to him.
27. I happened to meet an old friend at the theatre.
28. Granny seems to be making a cake for my birthday.

Задание 44. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее.

Примеры:

It appeared that they had lost the way.

They appeared to have lost the way.

1. It seems they know all about it.
2. It seems they have heard all about it.
3. It seemed that the discussion was coming to an end.
4. It seems that you don't approve of the idea.
5. It seemed that the house had not been lived in for a long time.
6. It appeared that he was losing patience.
7. It appeared that he had not heard what had been said.

8. It happened that I was present at the opening session.
9. It so happened that I overheard their conversation.
10. It turned out that my prediction was correct.
11. It turned out that the language of the article was quite easy.

Задание 45. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на словосочетания *to be likely to, to be sure to*.

1. We most of us want a good many things that we are not likely to get.
2. He is sure to tell me all about this even if I don't ask him.
3. When Sondra said that they were sure to meet again, she saw Clyde's face suddenly brighten.
4. If we go on arguing, we are sure to quarrel.
5. They are sure to acknowledge your talent.
6. He is sure to give us some useful information.
7. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal.
8. Mr Worthing is sure to be back soon.
9. These two young people are sure to be very good friends.
10. You are sure to be there tomorrow night, aren't you?
11. She is not likely to change her opinion.
12. They were sure to come to an understanding.
13. Don't worry: everything is sure to turn out all right.
14. This new course of treatment is sure to help your grandmother.

Задание 46. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное подлежащее.

1. Говорят, что это здание было построено в XVII веке.
2. Предполагают, что заседание закончится в десять часов.
3. Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано.
4. Оказалось, что мы уже когда-то встречались.
5. Вы, кажется, устали.
6. Условия работы оказались более трудными, чем предполагалось.
7. Вы случайно не знаете этого человека?
8. Книга, которую вы мне дали, оказалась скучной.
9. Новые автобусы оказались очень удобными.
10. Из трех сестер Бронте Шарлотта считается наиболее талантливой.
11. Как известно, английская писательница Войнич жила в течение нескольких лет в Петербурге и изучала русскую литературу. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество.
12. Ваш приятель, кажется, очень интересуется древней историей.
13. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги.
14. Полагают, что поэма «Беовульф» была написана в VIII веке.
15. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа.
16. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения.
17. Я случайно знаю номер его телефона.

18. Он оказался хорошим спортсменом.
19. Он, кажется, пишет новую статью: кажется, он работает над ней уже две недели.
20. Я случайно встретил его в Москве.
21. Полагают, что они знают об этом больше, чем хотят показать.
22. Джим оказался храбрым мальчиком.
23. Рочестер случайно встретил Джейн по дороге домой.
24. Говорят, что он работает над своим изобретением уже несколько лет.
25. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира.
26. Вы, кажется, много читали до поступления в университет.
27. Ожидают, что они выиграют этот матч.
28. Она, казалось, читала целый день.
28. Он, казалось, угадал правду.
30. Она, кажется, думает, что это его вина.
31. Ее рассказ, кажется, очень странный, но правдивый.
32. Думают, что неисправная электропроводка вызвала пожар.

Задание 47. Прочтите тексты. Выполните упражнения к текстам:

Drawing up and Filling in Documents

1. Here are the information and official records that you should gather before you apply for any job.
2. You will need a Social Security number for almost any job.
3. All US residents, foreigners with special visas and even foreign students can get a Social Security number and a card.
4. If you are not a US citizen, you will have to explain what kind of visa you have and give visa number.
5. If you are a foreign student at a US university, you usually can be employed only by your university.
6. Some foreign university students earn small amounts of money by working as babysitters, dishwashers, translators and foreign language tutors.
7. In addition, after graduation, foreign students are sometimes permitted to work in this country for one year to gain more experience and knowledge.

Упражнение 1. Найдите в тексте английский эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

Карточка социального обеспечения, гражданство, свидетельство о рождении, тип визы, присматривать за детьми, частный учитель иностранного языка, расширить опыт и знание.

(2)

1. If you are younger than 18, you must have a work permit.

2. You can get a work permit from the principal's office of a high school or from the country school board office.
3. Some jobs require you to drive during working hours.
4. Most states require a written test and a driving test.
5. Being limited-English-proficient or a foreigner should not, normally, stop you from getting a driver's license.
6. If you went to high school in another country, you should do everything possible to get a copy of your foreign high-school diploma.
7. If you attend a college or university, you should get an official transcript of your record.
8. If you completed a vocational technical training programme, you should have a certificate to verify that you had such training.
9. Some professions require you to have a state license in order to work. These professions include cosmetology, nursing, medicine, law, accountancy, pharmacy, engineering, teaching and others.
10. To get the license, you must take an exam. To find out about getting a state license, contact the state licensing board in the capital of your state.
11. Employers may be interested in knowing the kind of training and experience you received in the military, even if you served in the military of another country.
12. You may have skills that you developed without special training. List anything that shows that you have good leadership, communication or manual skills. And don't forget to say that you speak another language.

Упражнение 2. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

Разрешение на работу; директор школы; экзамен по вождению автомобиля; плохо владеющий английским языком; водительские права; копия свидетельства о среднем образовании; официальная выписка из диплома; лицензия; комитет по лицензиям; подготовка и обучение в армии; служить в армии; особые навыки.

(3)

1. A personal data sheet is a form that has information about you that an employer might want to see.
2. Practice printing your answers on a blank paper before you write on the form.
3. Use a dictionary to make sure that you spell correctly.
4. A completed job application provides the employer the answers to questions about your education and work experience.
5. The answers to unstated but important questions tell him about your ability to work neatly, spell correctly and provide accurate and complete data.
6. A resume is an individualized, written summary of your personal, educational and experience qualifications.

7. If you are looking for a professional, technical, administrative, or managerial job, you will need a resume.
8. A resume is like a written sales presentation.
9. An effective resume creates a favourable impression of you while presenting your abilities and experience.
10. Make a complete and accurate record of every job you have had.
11. For each job include the dates and places you worked, your duties, and the name of your supervisor.
12. You should list your most recent job first and your first job last.
13. Try to give US equivalent for foreign terms, including job titles, university degrees, and (translation of) publications and companies.
14. Also, give specific information about foreign work experience, including cities and countries and a description of your exact duties.

Упражнение 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

Личный листок, заполнение печатными буквами, заявление-анкета о приеме на работу, образование и трудовой стаж, работать аккуратно, грамотно писать, предоставлять точные и подробные данные, резюме, обобщение сведений, реклама, рабочий опыт, служебные обязанности.

Тема 7. Подготовка к трудоустройству.

Jobs. Have you ever hunted for a job?

Задание 1. Выучите слова и фразы:

Employment – занятость	Application process – процесс (стадии) приема на работу
Unemployment – безработица	A post – должность
Employee – устраивающийся на работу	Negotiable – по договоренности, предмет переговоров
Employer – работодатель	Research – поиск
Hunt for – искать	A proposal – предложение
Apply for – устраиваться	Require – требовать
An application form – заявление о приеме на работу	Job satisfaction – удовлетворение от работы
CV/resume – резюме	Give up – бросать, сдаваться
A follow-up letter – письмо-ответ	You should – вам следует
To respond – отвечать	You have to – вам приходится
Advertisement – реклама	To stand out - выделяться
Strengths – сильные стороны характера	Concise – краткий, сжатый
Weaknesses – слабые стороны характера	Competing – конкурирующий
	Applicants – кандидат
	Justify – оправдывать

What are your strong sides? – Какие сильные стороны вашего характера?

What are your weak sides? – Какие слабые стороны вашего характера?

Sorry to keep you waiting – Извините. Что заставил вас ждать.

It looks very impressive – Впечатляет.

It will enable me to – Это даст мне возможность ...

Everyone made me feel very welcome – Все были очень любезны.

I used to forget my friends' birthdays – Бывало я забывал дни рождения моих друзей.

I'm very keen to work for – У меня очень большое желание работать в ...

To pick up things easily – Я легко учусь.

When it comes to – Когда дело доходит до ...

Задание 2. Обсудите с партнером:

Most of us spend between 60-80% of waking hours working, so it's important to find a job that brings true satisfaction. If you haven't found it yet, don't give up. Keep looking until you find a job that you love doing.

Задание 3. Обсудите с партнером:

What do you think are the stages in the job application process?

Задание 4. Для трудоустройства вы должны пройти следующие этапы.

Расставьте их в порядке их прохождения:

- 1 Sending a cover letter questions
- 2 Sending a CV/ Resume
- 3 Sending a follow-up letter
- 4 Responding to interview
- 5 Making interview small talk
- 6 Reading a job advertisement
- 7 Researching the market
- 8 Researching yourself

Задание 5. Обсудите с партнером и докажите ваш выбор. Начните, как в примере:

Пример:

– I think “Researching the market “ should be the first thing to do. You have to find an advertisement in a newspaper or a magazine with the post proposal.

– I can't agree. I think “Researching yourself” should be the first one. You have to know your strengths and weaknesses before starting the application process.

Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст ‘What is a successful CV’ на русский, затем расскажите наизусть, каким должно быть успешное резюме:

A successful CV is the product of careful thought and planning. It needs to stand out from potentially hundreds of competing applicants. In order to do this a CV must be planned and written specifically for the job you are applying for, clearly expressing how you meet the requirements for the job. A successful CV must be concise, honest and error-free.

Задание 7. Переведите диалог на английский, используя следующие выражения:

To look for (= to seek) – искать

To make up one's mind (= to decide) – решать

To decide – решать

To get new experience – получать новый опыт

Somewhere else – что-либо еще

To have in mind (= to think of) – обдумывать

I don't mind (= to have no objections) – я не возражаю

I'll give it a go (= I'll try) – я попробую

To pick up everything quickly (= to learn quickly) – быстро учиться

A = Andrew

B = Boris

A: Я слышал ты в поисках новой работы?

B: Да, я только что решила начать поиски новой работы. Я люблю мою настоящую работу, и коллеги прекрасные, но если я хочу приобрести больший опыт, мне надо поработать где-нибудь еще.

A: Ты уверена, что не можешь получить этот опыт на нынешней работе?

B Да, уверена. Наша компания очень маленькая. Мне нужно что-нибудь больше.

A: Есть идеи?

B: Да, у меня на примете несколько мест.

A: А ты уверена, что у тебя уже достаточно опыта и умений, которые необходимы для них?

B: Понимаешь, специальность подходит. Это как раз то, что им надо. Что касается опыта, я думаю, я очень адаптируема. Я не против работы допоздна или в выходные дни. У меня есть желание попробовать что-то новое. Я быстро учусь.

A: Ну что ж, желаю удачи.

Задание 8. Обратите внимание в диалоге на выражения со словом “mind”. Pay attention to the expressions with the word ‘mind’. Составьте 3 – 4 предложения с этим словом.

Задание 9. Ниже приведены выражения для небольшого интервью. Составьте интервью с партнером и расскажите его наизусть.

How are you?– I'm very well, thank you. – Как ваши дела? – Спасибо, прекрасно.

Thank you. It's nice to meet you too/at last. – Спасибо. Рад встрече с вами.

I can't believe the weather at the moment! I know. It's awful, isn't it? – Погода совершенно неожиданно переменилась! Да. Она ужасная, не так ли?

Is there somewhere I could leave my umbrella? I got caught in the rain. – Здесь где-нибудь можно оставить зонтик? Я попал под дождь.

I'm very sorry I'm late. I was planning to be here over an hour ago, but my train was cancelled. – Извините, я опоздал. Я планировал быть здесь час назад, но мой поезд задержали.

I was just admiring the office. – Мне очень нравится ваш офис.

That's quite all right. / That's okay. – Все нормально. / Нет проблем.

Do you think I could have a glass of water while I'm waiting? – Можно мне стакан вода, пока я жду?

Do you have a company brochure I could have a look at while I'm waiting? – Можно мне посмотреть брошюру о вашей компании пока я жду, если у вас есть?

Do you think I could use your toilet to freshen up? – Можно мне воспользоваться вашей туалетной комнатой?

Are there many other candidates scheduled for interviews today? – На сегодня много записалось кандидатов?

I had terrible problems parking here. Is it always this busy? – Здесь совершенно негде припарковаться. Здесь всегда так много машин?

I'm afraid I'm not feeling very well. Could I sit down for a few minutes? – Мне что-то не хорошо. Можно присесть на несколько минут?

No thank you. I'm fine. – Нет, спасибо. Со мной все хорошо.

Задание 10. Соотнесите вопрос и ответ, и переведите их на русский. Более, чем один ответ возможен:

1. Have you ever written an Application form?
2. Have you ever looked for a job?
3. Have you ever had an experience in catering?
4. Have you ever thought about your strengths and weaknesses?
5. Have you ever solved any problems at work?
6. Have you ever made an interview small talk?

A. Yes, during my vocational training in Grand Hotel Europe.

B. Yes, I did it last year.

C. Yes, I do it every summer.

D. No, never.

E. Yes, and I did my best. My boss was quite satisfied with my decision.

F. Yes, when I was preparing for my first interview.

Задание 11. Переведите предложения с русского на английский:

1. Для начала вам следует купить газету или журнал с объявлениями о приеме на работу.
2. Потом вам придется продумать вступительную речь для интервью.
3. Затем вы должны отправить сопроводительное письмо.
4. Вам придется узнать, какой стиль одежды существует у сотрудников компании.

Задание 12. Переведите предложения с русского на английский:

1. Вы должны написать резюме в правильном порядке.
2. Вам придется его тщательно обдумать.
3. Затем вам следует взвесить ваши сильные и слабые стороны для этой должности.
4. Вы должны прийти на интервью вовремя.

Researching yourself (Self Presentation)

Задание 13. Выучите слова и фразы:

Creative – творческий	Hard-working – трудолюбивый
Decisive – решительный	Imaginative – с воображением
Flexible – гибкий	Patient – терпеливый
Organized – организованный	Have a lot of stamina –
Persuasive – умеющий	выносливый
уговаривать	Plan ahead – планировать
Reliable – надежный	наперед
Honest – честный	To agree with – соглашаться с
Communicative – общительный	

Do you always do what you say? – Вы всегда делаете то, что говорите?

Are you good at coming up with? – Вы умеете ... ?

Are you able to plan ahead? – Вы умеете планировать наперед?

I am a little bit ... - Я немного ...

I'm reasonably good at ... - Я действительно хорошо умею ...

I recently managed to ... - Мне недавно удалось ...

Occasionally I'm ... - Время от времени я ...

I could be better at ... - Я мог бы быть лучше в ...

Задание 14. Обсудите с партнером:

Now you know that before you look for the perfect job you need to write a CV and do some research. What is it so important to research yourself before applying for a job?

Задание 15. Соотнесите черты характера 1 – 6 с вопросами a – f:

Example: 1 - f

1. creative	a. Do you always do what you say you'll do?
2. decisive	b. Are you good at getting other people to agree with you?
3. flexible	c. Are you good at making your mind up quickly?
4. organized	d. Are you able to plan ahead successfully?
5. persuasive	e. are you able to cope with last-minute changes?
6. reliable	f. Are you good at coming up with imaginative solutions?

Задание 16. Добавьте к прилагательным из Задания 15 одну из приставок dis -, in - or un - так, чтобы характеристика человека стала отрицательной:

1. <u>Uncreative</u>	3 _____	5. _____
2. _____	4 _____	6 _____

Задание 17. 5. Задайте вопросы и ответьте на них, используя информацию из Заданий 15 и 16. Обсудите ваши сильные и слабые стороны с партнером.

Example:

A: 'Are you good at getting other people to agree with you?'

B: 'Yes, I'm very persuasive. I always find the strong words to prove that what I offer is good for the company.'

Задание 18. Найдите в словаре слово 'transferable'. Как вы думаете, что обозначает выражение 'transferable skills'? Сравните ваш ответ с ответом партнера и с определением из словаря и посмотрите, были ли вы правы. Ответ вы найдете ниже при переводе предложения 12.

Переведите следующие умения с английского на русский:

1. Analytical skills – identify a mistake, analyze data;
2. Creativity – invent a machine, solve a problem;
3. Communication skills – write a report, explain an idea, give a presentation;
4. Interpersonal skills – listen to someone's point of view, work with 'difficult' people;
5. Negotiation skills – change someone's mind, convince someone to do something;
6. Leadership skills – chair a meeting, motivate a team, delegate tasks;
7. Organizational skills – decide on priorities, implement a plan;
8. Team working skills – discuss an issue, support a colleague;
9. Self-confidence – self-awareness, intelligence;
10. Resourcefulness – flexibility, intercultural awareness;
11. Independence – determination, self-motivation;
12. 'Transferable skills' means business skills that can be used in different jobs or different situations, that is skills, that are useful in almost any job.

Задание 19. Переведите предложения с русского на английский:

1. Повар должен иметь стимул к работе и творчески подходить к процессу приготовления блюд.
2. Фирма предоставляет жилье по требованию работника. Оплата – предмет переговоров.
3. Я раньше не отличался организованностью.
4. Бывало я делал задание в колледже в последнюю минуту, в спешке.
5. Извините, что заставил вас ждать.
6. Я с удовольствием рассмотрел рекламную брошюру вашей компании.
7. Я хочу применить мои знания на практике.

8. Мне бы хотелось лучше разбираться в большом разнообразии коктейлей и использовать свои творческие возможности.
9. Весь персонал вашего офиса был очень дружелюбным и я чувствовал себя очень комфортно.
10. В настоящее время я не даю себе покоя, пока не сделаю все, что мне нужно сделать.

Задание 20. Соотнесите русский и английский вариант так, чтобы у вас получился связный диалог. Выучите диалог по ролям с партнером и расскажите.

1) Я нашел нужное мне объявление в газете.	1) When is the interview?
2) И кто там требуется?	2) What about conditions of work?
3) Опытный повар. Это как раз для cover letter меня. У меня уже 6 лет стажа.	Does everything suit you?
4) А условия работы тебя устраивают?	3) I don't know. I haven't sent a and CV yet.
5) В объявлении нет ни слова о графике работы, но зато они предоставляют жилье. А это для меня самое главное.	4) I am going to do it today.
6) Когда интервью?	5) I have found the adv. I
7) Не знаю. Я еще не отправил сопроводительное письмо и резюме. Сегодня собираюсь это сделать	6) Good luck.
8) Удачи	7) What profession is in
	8) An experienced cook. It is
	9) I have 6 years of experience as cook
	8) Not a word in the advertisement
	work schedule. But accommodation is available if required. And it's great for me!

СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ (COMPLEX OBJECT)

Сложное дополнение (complex object) — конструкция, состоящая из существительного или местоимения в косвенном падеже и инфинитива (с частицей to или без нее). В предложении сложное дополнение относится к смысловому глаголу (сказуемому). Давайте сравним примеры с простым дополнением и сложным:

I want a car. — Я хочу машину. (простое дополнение, выраженное существительным)

I want to buy a car. — Я хочу купить машину. (простое дополнение, выраженное инфинитивом)

I want Jamie to buy a car. — Я хочу, чтобы Джейми купил машину. (сложное дополнение, составленное из существительного и инфинитива)

Обратите внимание: во втором примере субъект действия обоих глаголов совпадает: *я хочу, я куплю*, тогда как в последнем примере у каждого глагола свой субъект — *я хочу, но купит Джейми*.

Сложное дополнение позволяет избежать громоздких предложений и выразить мысль с помощью аккуратной грамматической конструкции. Такое дополнение может быть как утвердительным, так и отрицательным — частица **not** ставится перед частицей **to**:

I allow you not to go to school today. — Я разрешаю вам не ходить сегодня в школу.

Необходимость в частице **to** зависит от главного глагола в предложении. Например, глаголы **to want (хотеть)**, **to need (нуждаться)**, **to invite (приглашать)** образуют сложное дополнение с частицей **to**, а вот **to see (видеть)** или **to hear (слышать)** — без нее. Глаголы каждой группы придется запомнить.

Глаголы с **to** + Infinitive:

К этой группе относится большинство глаголов английского языка. В данном случае сложное дополнение может стоять в действительном залоге, а также можно использовать инфинитив страдательного залога (**to be** + **Past Participle**):

I need you to write this letter tonight. — Мне нужно, чтобы ты написал письмо сегодня вечером.

I need this letter to be written tonight. — Мне нужно, чтобы это письмо было написано сегодня вечером.

В таблице приведен список наиболее распространенных и важных глаголов, с которыми используется сложное дополнение, а также примеры их употребления. Обратите внимание, что в составе сложного дополнения некоторые из глаголов могут иметь иные оттенки значения.

Слово/Слово сочетание	Перевод	Пример
to advise	советовать	I advise you to call your parents and have an open talk with them. — Я советую тебе позвонить родителям и поговорить с ними

		откровенно.
to allow	разрешать, позволять	She allowed me to bring some of my friends to her party. — Она разрешила мне привести нескольких друзей на вечеринку.
to ask	просить	They asked us to fill out some forms. — Они попросили нас заполнить несколько бланков.
to beg	умолять	He begged Mary not to tell their parents about the accident. — Он умолял Марию не рассказывать родителям о случившемся.
to cause	приводить к чему-то	Heavy rains caused our roof to start leaking. — Сильные дожди привели к тому, что наша крыша начала протекать.
to dare	бросать вызов, вызывать	I dare you to come and talk to me face to face. — Попробуй прийти и поговорить со мной напрямую.
to encourage	поощрять, поддерживать	The teacher encouraged her students to take part in the competition. — Учительница поддержала стремление студентов участвовать в соревнованиях.
to expect	ожидать	I expected you to do better in your exams. — Я ожидал, что ты сдашь экзамены более успешно.
to forbid	запрещать	My parents forbid me to go to parties. — Родители запрещают мне ходить на вечеринки.
to force	заставлять, вынуждать	The war forced them to leave their houses. — Война вынудила их покинуть свои дома.

to intend	намереваться, планировать	She intended her birthday party to be the best event of the year. — Она намеревалась сделать свой день рождения лучшим событием года.
to invite	приглашать	She invited us to have dinner in her house. — Она пригласила нас отужинать у нее дома.
to mean	иметь в виду, подразумевать	He meant his words to sound sincere. — Он хотел, чтобы его слова прозвучали искренне.
to need	нуждаться	I need you to post this letter to your grandmother. — Мне нужно, чтобы ты отправила бабушке это письмо.
to order	приказывать	The king ordered them to look for a fugitive. — Король приказал им найти беглеца.
to permit	разрешать	The doctors permitted him to spend the night in the hospital. — Врачи разрешили ему провести ночь в больнице.
to persuade	убеждать	She persuaded me to go to India on holiday. — Она убедила меня поехать в отпуск в Индию.
to recommend	рекомендовать	I recommend you to read Terms & Conditions carefully. — Я рекомендую тебе внимательно прочитать условия использования.
to remind	напоминать	She reminded me to water the flowers once in a while. — Она напомнила мне, чтобы я поливал цветы время от времени.
to require	требовать	My boss required me to hand in the report as quickly as possible. —

		Мой начальник потребовал, чтобы я сдал отчет как можно скорее.
to signal	подавать знак, сигнализировать	She signaled me to come to her. — Она подала мне знак, чтобы я подошел к ней.
to teach	учить	My mother taught me to swim when I was six. — Моя мама научила меня плавать , когда мне было шесть.
to tell	говорить	I told her not to waste time. — Я сказала, чтобы она не тратила время впустую.
to want	хотеть	My grandmother wants me to visit her when I'm on holiday. — Моя бабушка хочет, чтобы я ее навестил , когда буду в отпуске.
to warn	предупреждать, предостерегать	Police warned us not to open our door to strangers. — Полиция предупредила, чтобы мы не открывали дверь незнакомцам.
to wish	желать; надеяться	I wish him to be happy. — Я желаю ему быть счастливым. She wished her son to be a great success. — Она надеялась, что ее сын добьется большого успеха.
would like	хотеть	I would like you to come to my birthday party! — Я бы хотела, чтобы ты пришел ко мне на день рождения!

Глаголы, требующие Infinitive без to:

Самые важные глаголы в этом списке — это **to make** (в значении «заставлять») и **to let** (позволять). Также к этой группе относятся глаголы восприятия.

*She **made me drink** the medicine which tasted awful. — Она **заставила меня выпить** ужасное на вкус лекарство.*

*Our parents **let us have a sleepover** at Julie's. — Родители **разрешили нам переночевать** в гостях у Джули.*

*Mary **felt him touch** her with his cold hand. — Мэри **почувствовала, как он дотронулся** до нее холодной рукой.*

Обратите внимание на две особенности. Во-первых, сложное дополнение с инфинитивом может быть только в действительном залоге. Если вам требуется передать страдательный залог, используйте причастие прошедшего времени (Past Participle) вместо инфинитива:

*I **saw you talk to** that boy in the street. — Я **видела, что ты говорил** с тем мальчиком на улице.*

*That boy **was seen to talk to someone** in the street. — Я **видела, что кто-то разговаривал** с тем мальчиком на улице.*

Во-вторых, вместо инфинитива здесь может использоваться **герундий (глагол с окончанием -ing)**, однако значение будет несколько отличаться. Инфинитив подчеркнет завершенность действия, а герундий — его продолжительность:

*I saw her **smile**. — Я **увидел, что она улыбнулась**.*

*I saw her **smiling**. — Я **увидел, что она улыбалась**.*

Слово/ Словосочетание	Перевод	Пример
to feel	чувствовать	I felt a snowflake fall on my face. — Я почувствовал, как снежинка упала мне на лицо.
to hear	слышать	I heard him cough during the night. — Я слышал, как он кашлял ночью.
to listen to	слушать	She listened to him sing . — Она послушала, как он поет .
to notice	замечать	Her mother noticed him take a cookie out of the cupboard. — Его мать заметила, что он достал из буфета печенье.
to observe	наблюдать	We observed big birds fly past us. — Мы наблюдали, как большие птицы пролетели

		мимо нас.
to see	видеть	I saw you talk to that boy on the street. — Я видела, как ты разговаривал с тем парнем на улице.
to watch	наблюдать, следить	They watched us read the rules. — Они проследили, что мы прочитали правила.

Глагол to help

Глагол **to help (помогать)** допускает использование сложного дополнения как с частицей **to**, так и без нее — никакой смысловой или стилистической разницы между этими вариантами нет.

*She **helped me prepare** for my driving exam. — Она **помогла мне подготовиться** к экзамену по вождению.*

*She **helped me to prepare** for my driving exam. — Она **помогла мне подготовиться** к экзамену по вождению.*

Глагол to have

Если в сложном дополнении используется глагол **to have (to have + местоимение в косвенном падеже / существительное + инфинитив глагола)**, такая конструкция будет означать «убедить/заставить/настоять, чтобы кто-то что-то сделал»:

*I will **have you do** your homework on time! — Ты у меня **сделаешь** домашнюю работу во время!*

*My parents **had us check** our car properly before travelling to France. — Мои родители **настояли, чтобы мы** как следует **проверили** машину, прежде чем отправиться во Францию.*

Задание 21. Дополните предложения, используя инфинитив с to или без:

1. We heard our mother _____ (read) a play.
2. Grandfather made her son _____ (turn off) the light.
3. She let her daughter _____ (screw in) a new bulb.
4. I should like you _____ (help) me find my cat.
5. She wants her hotel window _____ (face) the park.
6. She supposed him _____ (be) at home.
7. I would like _____ (meet) with my friends today.

Задание 22. Раскройте скобки, используя Complex Object:

1. She expected (he/ clean) the house.
2. We heard (she/ praise) his new book.
3. I want (you/ call) me as soon as possible.
4. My teacher saw (I/ open) the dictionary.
5. His classmates considered (he/ be) a leader.
6. I would like (you/come) over and visit me.
7. Baby cried and wanted (she/hold) him.

Задание 23. Объедините предложения, используя Complex Object:

1. We saw a boy. The boy broke the window of the house.
2. The teacher watched the girl. The girl cried.
3. He felt her hand. Her hand shook.
4. I heard her. She sang a popular song.
5. We noticed a cat. The cat chased a bird.
6. She ordered a cake. The cake should be delivered tomorrow.
7. Colonel commanded his army. The army attacked.

Задание 24. Переведите предложения на английский, используя Complex Object:

1. Мы увидели, как маленькая девочка расплакалась.
2. Я бы хотела, чтобы ты показал им известные места нашего города.
3. Я хочу, чтобы ты отвёл меня в самый лучший ресторан в Париже.
4. Она думала, что он алкоголик.
5. Президент хотел, чтобы Конгресс дал деньги на строительство пограничной стены.
6. Я слышала, как он описывал интерьер своей новой квартиры.
7. Я ожидала, что она покрасит стены в красный цвет.

Задание 25. Перефразируйте предложения, используя Complex Object:

1. Father said to his son that he must go to Chicago.
2. Mom said that I can go to the party with you.
3. Tom said to his daughter: "You can't stay up late".
4. He opened the door. I heard him.
5. I brought some juice from the kitchen. My grandfather asked me.
6. She said to the waiter: "Cook my steak well, please".
7. He is searching for the cure of his illness.

Задание 26. Составьте предложения из слов, используя Complex Object:

1. Fashion, know, to be, she, famous, is;
2. Smell, can, Lisa, burn, in, something, the, you, kitchen;
3. Never, have, I, hockey, see, play, father, my;
4. Math, teacher, get, mark, students, like, good, would, a, in, his, to;
5. Do not, brother, my, take, let, I, my, things;
6. People, like, Japanese, to, do not, be, strangers, touched, by;
7. Advice, her, I, follow, expect, you, to.

Задание 27. Переведите на русский язык предложения с Complex Object:

1. People didn't want illegal immigrants to enter their country.
2. Mother let her son plug in the iron.
3. I would like you to stop playing computer games.
4. President expects other countries not to interfere in the next elections.
5. Mother made her water the flowers.
6. I want you to air the room.
7. We let the children leave for London.

Задание 28. Раскройте скобки, используя сложное дополнение. Переведите:

1. I want (she) to be my wife.
2. My brother taught (I) to swim and dive.
3. They would like (we) to read aloud.
4. Bob advised (she) to stay for another week.
5. We expect (he) to arrive at noon.
6. I heard (you) open the door.
7. Dad always makes (I) go fishing with him every weekend.
8. Our parents expect (we) to stop quarreling.
9. Sara never lets (he) drive her car.
10. I saw (you) cross the street.

Задание 29. Перефразируйте предложения, используя сложное дополнение:

Пример: *I want that she will cook mushroom soup. (Я хочу, чтобы она приготовила грибной суп.) – I want her to cook mushroom soup.*

1. The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. – Their parents saw
2. They said: "He is an expert in our industry." – They consider
3. The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. – The policeman noticed

4. Elvis said to his son: “Don’t watch horror films.” – Elvis doesn’t let
5. “Mummy, please, buy me that doll”, said the little girl. – The little girl would like
6. Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows
7. He swears a lot. Many people heard that. – Many people heard
8. “Bring me some water from the well,” my grandmother said. – My grandmother wanted
9. Somebody was watching me. I felt that. – I felt
10. Daniel said: “Helen, you can go to a night club tonight.” – Daniel let

Задание 29. Ознакомьтесь с правилами написания резюме:

Встречаются два термина: **resume** и **CV** (от лат. curriculum vitae — жизненный путь). В нашей стране они используются как синонимы для определения понятия «резюме на английском языке». В Европе используют термин CV, в США — resume. В последнее время граница между этими понятиями совсем размылась, и термины CV и resume можно расценивать как идентичные.

Структура резюме или CV на английском языке

Каждый документ имеет свою структуру, которой нужно придерживаться. Обычно разделы идут в таком порядке:

1. Personal information (личная информация)

В правом верхнем углу в начале резюме нужно разместить свою фотографию хорошего качества. Слева от фото укажите основную информацию о себе. Этот раздел состоит из следующих пунктов:

Name	Имя и фамилия на английском языке.
Address	Адрес обычно пишется в таком порядке: номер дома и название улицы, номер квартиры, город, почтовый индекс, страна. Пример: 201 Lenina Street, apt. 25, Moscow, 215315, Russia.
Phone number	Номер телефона. Укажите свой номер в международном формате, так как работодатель может звонить из другой страны.
Marital status	Семейное положение: замужем/женат (<i>married</i>), не замужем / не женат (<i>single</i>), в разводе (<i>divorced</i>).
Date of birth	Дата рождения. Рекомендуется написать месяц буквами, так как за рубежом есть разные форматы написания дат. Чтобы не возникло путаницы, лучше писать: 25th July 1985. Названия месяцев в английском пишутся с большой буквы.

Email	Адрес электронной почты: your.name@gmail.com

В этом же разделе можно по желанию указать свое гражданство (*nationality*), а после электронной почты написать другие способы связи: Skype, социальные сети и т. п.

Пример этой части:

Personal Information:

Name	Alexander Petrov
Address	201 Lenina Street, apt. 25, Moscow, 215315, Russia
Phone number	Home: +7 XXX- XXX-XX-XX Mobile: +7 XXX-XXX-XX-XX
Marital status	Single
Date of birth	25 th July, 2002
Nationality	Russian
E-mail	aa_petrov@xxx.yandex.ru

2. Objective (цель)

В этом пункте необходимо указать цель резюме — соискание должности, на которую вы претендуете. При этом можно не просто написать, какая должность вас интересует, но и кратко обосновать, почему именно вы должны занять ее, какие качества помогут вам успешно реализовать себя на этом месте.

Примеры написания цели в резюме на английском языке:

Sales manager	Менеджер по продажам.
An office accountant position in the Name company.	Должность главного бухгалтера в фирме «Название компании».
A general office position with a focus on wholesaling.	Должность сотрудника офиса со специализацией в оптовой торговле.
To contribute professional skills to achieving your company's goals as an accountant.	Внести вклад в развитие компании, используя профессиональные навыки бухгалтера.
To obtain employment in the field of client support that will allow me to use my ability to communicate with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.	Получить должность в сфере клиентской поддержки, что позволит использовать мое умение общаться с людьми и знание английского языка.
I am seeking employment with a company where I can use my ability to	Меня интересует трудоустройство в компании, где я смогу использовать

communicate with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.	мое умение общаться с людьми с возможностью применять знание английского языка.
I am seeking a competitive and challenging environment where I can use my ability to communicate with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.	Я ищу перспективную и конкурентоспособную должность, где я смогу использовать мое умение общаться с людьми с возможностью применять знание английского языка.
I am seeking a position in the banking sector focusing on microcredit.	Я ищу должность в банковской сфере со специализацией в микрокредитовании.
I want to obtain a position as an accountant in your company.	Я хотел бы получить должность бухгалтера в вашей фирме.
I am looking for a position as a sales manager for a distributive company.	Я ищу должность менеджера по продажам в дистрибьюторской фирме.

3. Education (образование)

В этом разделе нужно написать, какое образование вы получили после школы и где именно. То есть нужно указать полное название учебного заведения, факультет, специальность и свой образовательно-квалификационный уровень.

Если вы окончили несколько учебных заведений, указывайте их **в обратном хронологическом порядке — от последнего к первому.**

Пример, как можно указать свое образование в резюме:

Siberian University of Consumer Cooperation, Master's degree in Marketing (2001—2006)	Сибирский университет потребительской кооперации, степень магистра по направлению «маркетинг» (2001—2005)
September 1999 — May 2001 Novosibirsk Technical College Marketing analyst — basic	Сентябрь 1999 — Май 2001 Новосибирский технический Колледж Младший специалист по маркетингу

Есть еще несколько вариантов, как можно указать свое образование в CV на английском языке. Все они правильные, вы можете использовать любой из них:

Moscow State University of Instrument	Московский государственный

Engineering and Computer Science, department of Computer Science and computer facilities, Bachelor's degree in Computer Science (2001—2005)	университет приборостроения и информатики, факультет информатики и компьютерной техники, степень бакалавра по направлению «информатика» (2001—2005)
2001—2005; department of Computer Science and computer facilities, Moscow State University of Instrument Engineering and Computer Science, Moscow, Russia Bachelor's degree in Computer science	2001—2005; Факультет информатики и компьютерной техники, Московский государственный университет приборостроения и информатики, Москва, Россия Степень бакалавра по направлению «информатика»
Moscow State University of Instrument Engineering and Computer Science, Moscow Master's Degree in Computer science, 2001—2006	Московский государственный университет приборостроения и информатики, Москва Степень магистра по направлению «информатика» 2001—2006
2001—2006 Moscow State University of Instrument Engineering and Computer Science, Master's Degree in Computer science	2001—2006 Московский государственный университет приборостроения и информатики, степень магистра по направлению «информатика»
Moscow State University of Instrument Engineering and Computer Science, 2001—2006 Degree in Computer Science and computer facilities Master's degree in Computer science	Московский государственный университет приборостроения и информатики, 2001—2006, диплом в сфере информатики и компьютерной техники Степень магистра по направлению «информатика»

Обратите внимание: образовательно-квалификационные степени в нашей стране и за рубежом отличаются.

4. Qualifications (дополнительная квалификация)

В этом разделе можно указать все профессиональные курсы, на которых вы учились или учитесь. Если вы помимо этого посещали обучающие семинары или конференции, обязательно укажите и этот факт:

September — December 2014; Programming in Java courses at the Solution Training Centre, Moscow, Russia	Сентябрь — декабрь 2014; Курсы программирования на языке Java в обучающем центре «Решение», Москва, Россия
Marketing Specialist courses in	Курсы специалистов по маркетингу,

Moscow Marketing College, started in 2014 up to present	Московский Колледж Маркетинга, с 2014 и по настоящее время
Certificate in Accounting	Сертификат бухгалтера (если получили свидетельство не в вузе)

5. Work experience (опыт работы)

В этом пункте вы должны предоставить потенциальному работодателю информацию о своем профессиональном опыте. Вам нужно перечислить все места работы **в обратном хронологическом порядке**, то есть от последнего к первому, указывая промежуток времени, когда вы работали в этих фирмах. Кроме того, укажите свои должностные обязанности. Таким образом, ваш потенциальный работодатель увидит, какие навыки вы приобрели на предыдущих местах работы. Должностные обязанности мы советуем описывать при помощи **герундия**, например: **writing program codes for mobile applications** (написание программных кодов для мобильных приложений), **preparing business plans** (подготовка бизнес-планов) и т. п.

По каждому из мест работы необходимо указать полное название компании и вашу должность. Укажите также, в какой стране и в каком городе вы трудились. Вы также можете указать род деятельности компании и название отдела, в котором работали.

Если у вас нет официального опыта работы, можно указать в этом разделе производственную практику, стажировку, подработку, фриланс, участие в каких-либо проектах и т. п.

В этом же разделе резюме на английском можно указать и свои профессиональные достижения (achievements). Делать это следует только в том случае, если вы можете конкретизировать свои успехи. Например, если вам удалось поднять объемы продаж на 2-5% или привлечь 100 новых клиентов, обязательно укажите это в данном пункте. Для описания достижений рекомендуется использовать время **Past Simple**, например: **attracted 100 new consumers** (привлек 100 новых клиентов).

Пример этого пункта CV:

Company Name 1, 2012-present Moscow, Russia Financial analyst	• Preparing business plans • Planning investment activities and budget • Analyzing data sets collected through all departments • Preparing financial forecasts Preparing reports for the board of management
Company Name 2, 2007-2011 Krasnodar, Russia	• Providing main office with office supplies • Analyzing large data sets collected through all

	departments • Preparing financial forecasts Preparing reports for the board of management

6. Personal qualities (личные качества)

В этом разделе резюме, постарайтесь поставить себя на место работодателя и подумать, какими качествами должен обладать кандидат на эту должность. Например, *инициативность и амбициозность* — обязательные качества для менеджера по развитию, а вот для бухгалтера важнее *внимательность и усидчивость*.

Фразы для описания личных качеств и навыков на английском языке с переводом на русский, которые можно отразить в своем CV:

Personal qualities

Dependable

Determined

Initiative

Versatile

7. Special skills (специальные навыки)

Этот раздел может включать в себя несколько пунктов. Несмотря на то, что он стоит почти в конце резюме, работодатели изучают его не менее внимательно, чем пункт об опыте работы. Именно в этом разделе у вас есть возможность раскрыться и показать себя с лучшей стороны благодаря дополнительным навыкам.

О чем писать в этом пункте:

Language skills (владение языками). Перечислите все языки, которыми владеете или которые изучаете. При этом для описания степени владения языками можно использовать стандартную градацию: Beginner, Elementary, Pre-Intermediate, Intermediate, Upper-Intermediate, Advanced, Proficiency. Можно использовать следующие слова:

Native — родной.

Fluent — свободное владение.

Good reading and translating ability — читаю, перевожу со словарем.

Basic knowledge — базовые знания.

Computer literacy (компьютерная грамотность). В этом пункте перечислите названия программ, с которыми вы умеете работать.

Driving license (водительские права). Если у вас есть водительские права, упомяните об этом в резюме.

Hobbies (хобби). Главная ошибка — рассказывать потенциальному работодателю обо всех увлечениях на 10 страницах. Можно упомянуть о 2-3 своих хобби, о своих достижениях в этих хобби, если они есть.

Пример:

Special skills

Native Russian

Fluent English
Working knowledge of German (Basic knowledge)
Driving License (Category B)
Computer literacy (Microsoft Office, Outlook Express, 1C: Enterprise)
Hobbies: foreign languages, chess

8. Awards (награды)

Этот пункт включается в CV опционально, только если есть какие-то значимые награды. Здесь указываются все грамоты, награды, гранты, стипендии, которые получались во время учебы в вузе или во время работы. При этом достижения указываются в хронологическом порядке.

Если награды напрямую касаются профессиональной деятельности, можно написать этот раздел выше, после опыта работы.

9. Research experience (научная деятельность)

Этот пункт тоже опциональный. В разделе указывается, в какой области велась научная деятельность и какие достижения есть на этом поприще. Если исследовательские работы не проводились, вы не участвовали в научной деятельности, этот пункт можно пропустить.

10. Publications (публикации)

Еще один опциональный пункт. Здесь пишутся названия публикаций, год их выхода и название издания, в котором они публиковались. Если таких работ нет, пропускайте этот пункт.

11. Memberships (членство в организациях)

Этот пункт включается в резюме на английском языке тоже только в том случае, если вы состоите в какой-нибудь организации. В нем вы указываете, в каких профессиональных и общественных организациях вы состоите. При этом достаточно указать только название этой организации, например: Russian Managers Association (Ассоциация Менеджеров России).

12. References (рекомендации)

В этом разделе следует указать контакты людей, которые могут рекомендовать вас как хорошего специалиста. Написать можно таким образом:

Petr Petrov, Company Name, xxx-x-xxx-xxxx, name@gmail.com (имя и фамилия контактного лица, название компании, телефон для связи, адрес электронной почты контактного лица).

Если вы пока не хотели бы предоставлять контакты своих бывших работодателей или не хотите перегружать резюме, напишите **фразу available upon request (предоставляется по запросу)**. **Старайтесь брать рекомендации с любого места работы.** Рекомендательное письмо всегда можно при необходимости прикрепить к резюме.

Сопроводительное письмо (Cover Letter)

Сопроводительные письма нужны при отправке вместе с резюме на желаемую вакансию или должность.

Сопроводительные письма также могут понадобиться и в других ситуациях. Например, дополнить основную заявку в университет или на языковые курсы. Для нас не всегда понятна необходимость такого сопроводительного или мотивационного письма при приеме на работу, но в Европе и США довольно серьезно относятся к **cover letter**.

Такое письмо позволяет сотруднику отдела по персоналу (HR-manager) узнать о потенциальном сотруднике больше, чем написано в стандартном резюме. Во-первых, оценивается умение выражать мысли на бумаге и то, как человек владеет языком, как связно он пишет и так далее.

Во-вторых, по сопроводительному письму оценивают насколько человек замотивирован в получении должности и откуда именно он узнал о вакансии: через службу занятости, нашел самостоятельно или это место ему порекомендовал коллега, который трудится в этой компании сейчас.

Принципы написания cover letter

Большинство сопроводительных писем отправляются на вакансии как приложение к резюме, поэтому они должны выполнять свою основную задачу: **помочь в получении желаемой работы**.

Хорошее сопроводительное письмо должно:

Быть кратким и лаконичным

По объему cover letter не должно занимать больше одной печатной страницы А4, особенно, если оно в печатном виде. Не нужно повторять все то, что указано в резюме, но можно выделить или дополнить какие-то основные моменты, которыми вы гордитесь или считаете полезным указать.

Быть написано профессиональным языком

В сопроводительном письме, как и в любом другом официальном документе, неуместно использовать сленг, сокращения и любые другие свободные обороты речи. Обилие профессиональных терминов (если того не требует специфика вакансии) может произвести такое же плохое впечатление, как и простая манера речи.

Мысли нужно излагать понятно и просто, их можно дополнить фактами и мотивацией — этого будет достаточно для хорошего сопроводительного письма.

Быть написано специально для позиции

Написанные «под копирку» сопроводительные письма — дурной тон в деловой среде. Менеджеры по персоналу легко отличат специально составленное вами письмо от типового.

Ваша задача — выделиться среди остальных, но сделать это изящно и со вкусом. В тексте сфокусируйтесь на том, что будет важно для компании, в которую вы хотите попасть и конкретно для позиции, на которую

претендуете. Объясните, почему вы подходите на эту должность и как компания выиграет, если наймет именно вас.

Выявлять ваши сильные стороны

В сопроводительном письме нужно похвалить себя, но сделать это тактично и умеренно. Не стоит расписывать в ярких красках свои бывшие достижения, но вот какие-то реальные цифры, которые помогут оценить вашу работу, указать будет не лишним.

Быть написано без грамматических ошибок

Это важная часть любого делового документа, да и вообще, каждого текста, что мы пишем на любом языке.

Воспользуйтесь специальными сервисами для проверки грамматики и пунктуации. А для того, чтобы проверить связность текста и логичное изложение мыслей — прочитайте сопроводительное письмо сами, спустя какое-то время после его написания. Или попросите друга или члена семьи взглянуть на него со стороны. Отправляйте документ, когда будете уверены, что он составлен без ошибок.

Следуйте основным принципам составления сопроводительных писем на английском языке, но помните, что основная задача такого письма — заинтересовать потенциального работодателя и пригласить вас на дальнейшее собеседование. Например, при подаче заявки на творческие вакансии позволительно сделать письмо более нестандартным. Это поможет выделиться среди конкурентов и быстрее получить обратную связь от компании.

Структура cover letter

Как правило, сопроводительное письмо (особенно в печатном варианте) по своей структуре мало чем отличается от обычного письма на английском языке. Оно начинается с вашего имени и фамилии, а также контактных данных (телефона и адреса электронной почты), указанных в левом верхнем углу. За ними следует обращение к получателю (HR-службе компании или конкретному человеку).

Большинство заявок при приеме на работу отправляются и принимаются по электронной почте. Это касается и сопроводительные письма. Лучше всего высылать как резюме, так и cover letter в формате PDF, чтобы работодателю было максимально удобно их читать. Указывать ли стандартную шапку из вашего имени и контактов в письме электронного формата или нет — остается на ваше усмотрение. Но все-таки, классическая форма подачи заявки на стандартные открытые позиции не будет лишней.

Структура письма

Introduction (Вступление)

Основная задача первого абзаца — заинтересовать потенциального работодателя и заставить его прочитать сопроводительное письмо до конца.

Начните с приветствия. Если вы знаете имя сотрудника, то обращайтесь к нему напрямую: **Dear Mr.** или **Dear Ms.**

Если имя вам неизвестно, то допустимо начать обращение с «*Dear Hiring Manager*» (*Уважаемый менеджер по персоналу*) или же «*Dear Recruiting Team*» (*Уважаемая команда по подбору персонала*). Вместо «*Recruiting Team*» можно использовать имя компании или бренда, обращаясь при этом ко всей команде: «*Dear *Company name* Team*» (*Уважаемая команда компании...*).

В первом абзаце следует написать о позиции, на которую вы претендуете и откуда вы о ней узнали. Если же вы пишете письмо по рекомендации сотрудника, то укажите его имя и желаемую должность. Если вы просто отправляете заявку в фирму, где нет открытых вакансий, в первом абзаце стоит указать вашу мотивацию и желание работать в их команде.

Фразы для таких случаев:

Please accept this cover letter as application for the ... position currently advertised in the ... — Пожалуйста, примите это сопроводительное письмо в качестве заявки на позицию..., которая была размещена на...

I would like to express my interest in applying for a full-time teaching position in your language center — Я бы хотел выразить свою заинтересованность в позиции преподавателя на полную ставку в вашем языковом центре

I would like to apply for a Russian teacher position — Я бы хотел подать заявку на вакансию учителя русского языка

I learned about your vacancy at a recent trade fair in Bristol — Я узнал о вакансии на недавней ярмарке рабочих мест, проходившей в Бристоле

I recently met with ... from your company, and he strongly recommended that I send you my resume for the open position in marketing department — Недавно я познакомился с ... из вашей компании, и он настоятельно рекомендовал мне отправить резюме на открытую позицию в отделе маркетинга

I am writing by suggestion of my former employer, who believes that you might need a strong advertising specialist in your team — Я пишу по предложению своего бывшего работодателя, который полагает, что вам в команду может быть нужен сильный специалист по рекламе

Are you looking for a content pro who has worked with the biggest brands in the UK for the last 5 years and knows how to promote articles in social media? Please, check out my resume for the open content-manager position in your company — Вы ищете контент-профессионала, который работал с крупнейшими брендами Великобритании в течение последних пяти лет и знает как продвигать статьи в социальных сетях? Пожалуйста, посмотрите мое резюме на открытую вакансию контент-специалиста в вашей компании

Вступление не должно быть длинным. Достаточно будет одного-двух предложений.

Main body (Основная часть)

Главная и самая весомая часть письма, в которой нужно указать, почему вас интересует именно данная компания, какие ваши прошлые навыки подойдут для открытой позиции, почему именно вы должны получить это место и так далее.

Не нужно льстить компании или сильно хвастать своими достижениями. Акцент должен быть сделан на том, что не было указано в основном резюме либо приведите полезные цифры. Будьте кратки, но убедительны. Старайтесь избегать расплывчатых формулировок, вроде «компетентный», «трудолюбивый» и других. Вместо этого лучше указать факты и достижения на прошлой работе, которые расскажут работодателю о ваших качествах лучше простых слов. Можно привести примеры из личного опыта и показать, как ваши умения помогут вам справляться с поставленными задачами в будущем.

Начать основную часть можно со следующих фраз:

I am particularly interested in this job, as... — Я чрезвычайно заинтересован в этой работе, потому что...

I have been interested in this type of work all through my career — На протяжении всей моей карьеры меня интересовала подобная работа

I would like to work for you, in order to... — Я бы хотел работать с вами для того, чтобы...

As you may observe from my attached resume, I have great experience in... — Как вы могли заметить из моего приложенного резюме, у меня есть большой опыт в...

I suppose that my skill-set matches perfectly with your requirements — Я полагаю, что мой набор навыков и умений прекрасно подходит вашим требованиям

Далее можно указать конкретные цифры и достижения на прошлой работе.

Например, так:

I have spent the last 2 years working full-time as a writer and editor for an online magazine ... that specializes in travel and educational content. During the work, I initiated several successful projects and wrote over 250 full-length articles, which in total accumulated over 3 million views — Последние два года я работал на постоянной основе в качестве писателя и редактора в онлайн-журнале..., который специализируется на контенте об образовании и путешествиях. Во время работы я инициировал несколько успешных проектов и написал более 250 полноформатных статей, которые в совокупности набрали более 3 млн просмотров.

Не увлекайтесь в описании собственных достижений и помните об общем объеме письма. Оптимальный размер — три-четыре предложения.

Conclusion (Заключение)

В заключение cover letter нужно еще раз побудить работодателя пригласить вас на собеседование. Укажите, что вы прилагаете свое резюме и выразите надежду на встречу. Не лишним будет указать и время, в которое вам было бы удобно встретиться с компанией или пообщаться по телефону. Не забудьте указать свои контакты для связи.

Сделать это можно в любом удобном для вас формате.

Например:

I look forward to discussing my qualifications. I can be reached by... — С нетерпением жду обсуждения с вами моей квалификации. Со мной можно связаться по...

I am certain that my experience and skill set would make me a great candidate for this position. Please give me a call at the number ... to schedule an interview — Я уверен, что мой опыт и набор навыков делают меня отличным кандидатом на эту вакансию. Пожалуйста, позвоните мне по номеру... чтобы назначить дату интервью

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to the invitation for an interview — Благодарю за ваше время и внимание. С нетерпением жду приглашения на интервью

As a resume is limited in the information it conveys, why don't we meet in person? If you need any additional information before arranging an interview, call me at... — Поскольку резюме ограничено по объему, то почему бы нам не встретиться лично? Если вам нужна любая дополнительная информация перед интервью, позвоните мне по номеру...

I will be glad to discuss my previous experiences and plans for the future during the job interview with you — Я буду рад обсудить мой предыдущий опыт и планы на будущее во время собеседования с вами

А можно и проявить больше настойчивости:

I am eager to discuss the contribution I can make to your company. I will follow up with a call next Monday — Я очень хотел бы обсудить вклад, который я могу сделать в вашу компанию. Я позвоню вам в следующий понедельник.

I will call you this Friday to follow up on my application and arrange for an interview — Я позвоню вам в эту пятницу, чтобы узнать о рассмотрении моего заявления и договориться о собеседовании

Финальная часть сопроводительного письма, как и вступление, не должна быть длинной. Одного-двух предложений будет вполне достаточно.

В конце рекомендуется поставить стандартные фразы благодарности для окончания писем:

Thank you for your attention — Благодарю за внимание

Thank you for your time — Благодарю за уделенное время

Thank you so much for your time — Большое спасибо за ваше время

Looking forward to hearing from you — С нетерпением жду вашего ответа

После этого внесите финальный штрих — классическую фразу «Best regards» (С уважением) и напишите ваше имя.

Помните, что после прочтения вашего сопроводительного письма у HR-менеджера должно возникнуть только одно желание: как можно скорее пригласить вас на интервью.

Полезные фразы и слова

Использование стандартных предложений и оборотов речи в сопроводительном письме — нормальное явление. Для cover letter примером таких оборотов можно считать следующие:

I would like to know more about employment opportunities in... — Я бы хотел узнать больше о возможностях трудоустройства в...

You will find more detailed information in my CV — Более детальную информацию вы можете найти в моем резюме

I would be well suited to the position because... — Я подхожу на эту позицию, потому что...

I have an excellent command of... — Я превосходно владею...

I have a working knowledge of... — Я обладаю рабочими навыками...

I am an experienced user of... — Я опытный пользователь...

I have a huge experience in... — У меня большой опыт в...

Whilst working at... I became highly competent in... — Во время работы в ... я стал высококвалифицированным специалистом в...

I consider ... to be one of my strong points — Я считаю...одним из моих самых сильных качеств

My greatest achievements include... — Мои ключевые достижения это ...

My main responsibilities included... — Среди моих основных обязанностей были...

Among my strengths are... — Среди моих сильных качеств можно выделить...

Навыки, которыми вы владеете:

Excellent communication skills — Отличные коммуникативные навыки

Logical thinking — Логический склад ума

Analytical skills — Аналитические способности

Good interpersonal skills — Хорошие навыки межличностного общения

Negotiation skills — Умение вести переговоры

Presentation skills — Навыки проведения презентаций

Промежуточные слова-связки, которые сделают текст сопроводительного письма более последовательным и логичным:

However, ... — Однако ...

Undoubtedly, ... — Несомненно, ...

Namely — А именно ...

Including — Включая ...

Moreover, ... / What is more, ... — Более того, ...

Not only...but also — Не только ..., но и ...

On the one hand, ... on the other hand, ... — С одной стороны..., с другой стороны...

Firstly, secondly, thirdly — Во-первых, во-вторых, в-третьих

As for.../ Regarding... — Что касается...

Consequently... / Therefore... / Thus... — Следовательно...

One should mention ... — Хотелось бы отметить...

In my opinion ... — По-моему мнению, ...

I am sure/certain/convinced that... — Я уверен, что...

Пример хорошего cover letter с переводом

Каждое из таких писем должно быть уникальным и написанным специально для вакансии, поэтому сложно дать стандартный образец, которое поможет вам получить работу мечты. Но, следуя вышеизложенным принципам и ориентируясь на желаемую позицию и ваши личные качества и сильные стороны, можно написать качественное cover letter, которое выделит вас среди других кандидатов. Посмотрите вот такой пример сопроводительного письма на английском:

John Mayers,
+1(653)89-90-90
johnm@gmail.com
Dear High Flying Birds HR-team,

I would like to express my interest in applying for a part-time Articles Writer position in your online Magazine. I saw this opportunity at the recent post on your Instagram (@highflyingbirds) and hope that you are still looking for someone with great experience and passion for writing.

I think that I would be well suited to the position because I have huge experience in creating online articles and SEO-writing. For the last 5 years, I have worked with Wanderlust, Vogue, GQ and many more. During this time I wrote above 150 full-length articles about music, travel, street style, beauty, and home. As you can see, I have a lot of experience in many areas. I consider unique content and highest quality to be my strong points.

I have attached my CV and samples of my best works to this email. I will write you next Monday to discuss the great things that we can create together. I can be also reached by phone +1(653)89-90-90 any day from 9 AM to 10 PM or on my Instagram account (@john_mayers) any time.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,

John Mayers

Джон Майерс,

+1(653)89-90-90

johnm@gmail.com

Уважаемая HR-команда High Flying Birds,

Я хотел бы выразить свою заинтересованность в том, чтобы подать заявку на должность автора статей на полставки в вашем онлайн-журнале. Я увидел эту возможность в недавнем посте в вашем Instagram (@highflyingbirds) и надеюсь, что Вы все еще ищете кого-то с большим опытом и страстью к писательству.

Я думаю, что я хорошо подхожу на эту должность, потому что у меня есть огромный опыт создания онлайн-статей и написания SEO-контента. Последние 5 лет я работал с Wanderlust, Vogue, GQ и многими другими. За это время я написал более 150 полноформатных статей о музыке, путешествиях, уличном стиле, красоте и доме. Как Вы можете видеть, у меня большой опыт во многих областях. Я считаю своими сильными сторонами уникальный контент и высокое качество работы.

Я приложил свое резюме и образцы моих лучших работ к этому письму. Я напишу Вам в следующий понедельник, чтобы обсудить прекрасные работы, которые мы можем создать вместе. Я также доступен по телефону +1 (653) 89-90-90 в любой день с 9:00 до 22:00 или в своем аккаунте Instagram (@john_mayers) в любое время.

С нетерпением жду Вашего ответа.

С наилучшими пожеланиями,

Джон Майерс

Задание 30. Выучите слова и фразы:

analyzed – анализировал

managed – управлял

arranged – устраивал

organized – организовывал

assessed / evaluated – оценивал

performed – осуществлял

assisted – помогал

planned – планировал

budgeted - составлял бюджет	designed – проектировал
promoted – продвигал	solved – решал
calculated – подсчитывал, вычислял	developed – развивал, разрабатывал
recommended – рекомендовал	supervised – контролировал, курировал
controlled / monitored – контролировал	distributed – распространял, распределял
represented – представлял	tested – проверял
coordinated – координировал	examined – проверял, изучал
researched – исследовал	trained – обучал
created – создавал	implemented – реализовывал, воплощал
sold – продавал	
boarding school - интернат, пансион (закрытое учебное заведение)	
college - колледж, училище	
institute – институт	
private / independent school - частная школа	
teacher training college - педагогический колледж	
technical college – техникум	
university – университет	
vocational college – профтехучилище	
undergraduate – студент	
bachelor's degree student - бакалавр	
master's degree student – магистр	
postgraduate – аспирант	
doctoral candidate – докторант	
ability to conduct business in 2 languages – способность вести дела на двух языках	
easily solve technical problems – с лёгкостью решаю технические проблемы	
excellent written and verbal communication skills – отличные навыки письменного и устного общения	
in-depth knowledge of... / understanding of... – глубокие познания в... / понимание...	
keep alert to... / keep abreast of... – слежу за новинками в сфере...	
keep up-to-date with changes in the industry – слежу за изменениями в своей профессиональной сфере	
speaking in public – умение выступать перед аудиторией	
well-developed skills in... – развитые навыки в области...	

Задание 31. Составьте резюме

Задание 32. Напишите сопроводительное письмо к резюме.

Тема 8. Правила телефонных переговоров.

Задание 1: Перепишите слова из списка и выучите их:

Виды телефонных звонков:

A collect call	Звонок за счет абонента
A local call	Местный вызов
A long-distance call / a trunk call	Междугородний вызов
A personal call	Личный звонок
An urgent call	Срочный звонок
Area code	Код местности
Buzzing	Гудок
Connection	Связь
Conversation	Разговор
Extension	Дополнительный номер
Line	Линия
Answerphone	Автоответчик
Operator	Телефонист
Receiver	Трубка
Switchboard	Коммутатор
Appointment	Назначенная встреча
Telephone directory	Телефонный справочник
Answer a call / Pick up	Ответить на звонок
Book a call	Заказать звонок
Call / phone / ring up	Позвонить
Connect / put through	Дозвониться
Cut off / disconnect	Разъединиться
Get someone over the phone	Застать кого-то по телефону
Hang up	Повесить трубку
Hold on / hold the line	Подождать у телефона
Leave a message	Оставить сообщение
Make a call	Сделать звонок
Sort out	Выяснить / уладить

Speak over the phone	Говорить по телефону
Busy signal	Занято
Call back / phone back	перезвонить

Задание 2: расположите фразы из диалога в правильном порядке, запишите его.

– Karen Bennett. — Карен Бенетт.

– Hello! I would like to reserve a table for today at 8 pm. — Здравствуйте! Я бы хотела зарезервировать столик сегодня на 8 вечера.

– Hello! This is “Red Dragon”. How can I help you? — Алло! Это «Красный дракон». Чем я могу вам помочь?

– What about tomorrow? — А на завтра?

– I am terribly sorry, madam, but for today it is all full. — Мне очень жаль, но на сегодня мест нет.

– That’s right. — Верно.

– Yes, it is possible. Tomorrow at 8 pm? — Да, это возможно. Завтра на 8 часов?

– Very well. Could you please tell me your full name? — Отлично. Не могли бы вы сказать мне ваше полное имя?

– And for how many people? — На сколько человек?

– For ten people. — На 10.

– No, thank you, it’s just a business meeting. — Нет, спасибо, это деловая встреча.

– Will you need a birthday cake? — Желаете праздничный торт?

– Good bye. — До свидания.

– Thank you very much. Good bye. — Большое спасибо. До свидания.

– No problem. All right, tomorrow, 10th of August a reservation at 8 pm for ten people. Please do not be late. — Нет проблем. Хорошо, завтра 10-го августа бронь на 8 вечера на 10 человек. Пожалуйста, не опаздывайте.

Приветственные фразы на английском по телефону:

Фраза	Перевод
This is Ivan Ivanov calling.	Это Иван Иванов беспокоит.

It's Ivan Ivanov here.	Это Иван Иванов.
It's Ivan Ivanov from "Olimp" here.	Это Иван Иванов из «Олимпа».
This is Ivan Ivanov from "Olimp".	Это Иван Иванов из «Олимпа».

А после того, как человек ответит вам приветствием, обязательно задайте простой, но очень важный вопрос:

Фраза	Перевод
Is it convenient for you to talk at the moment?	Вам сейчас удобно разговаривать?

В случае если человек занят, сразу же уточните, когда можно будет поговорить с ним. Возьмите на вооружение следующие фразы:

Фраза	Перевод
Can I call you back?	Я могу Вам перезвонить?
I'll call back later.	Я перезвоню попозже.
Could you tell me when the best time to call is?	Скажите, пожалуйста, когда лучше перезвонить Вам?

Может случиться и так, что вы наберете неверный номер. В таком случае можно воспользоваться следующими фразами:

Фраза	Перевод
Is that 777-5555?	Это номер 777-5555?
I must have got the wrong number.	Я, должно быть, набрал неправильный номер.
I'm sorry, I must have dialed the wrong number.	Извините, я, должно быть, набрал неправильный номер.
Sorry to have troubled you.	Извините, что пришлось побеспокоить Вас.

Как ответить на приветствие

Сначала обязательно поздоровайтесь обычными словами Good morning/afternoon/evening, затем, в зависимости от вашей должности и

специфики сотрудничества с зарубежными партнерами и клиентами, можно использовать такие фразы для разговора по телефону на английском языке:

Фраза	Перевод
“Olimp”. How can I help you?	«Олимп». Чем я могу Вам помочь?
Thank you for calling “Olimp”. Ivan Ivanov speaking. How can I help you?	Спасибо за звонок в «Олимп». Иван Иванов у телефона. Чем я могу Вам помочь?
“Olimp”, Ivan Ivanov speaking. How may I be of help?	«Олимп», Иван Иванов у телефона. Чем я могу Вам помочь?
“Olimp”, Ivan Ivanov speaking. Is there anything I can do for you?	«Олимп», Иван Иванов у телефона. Я могу Вам чем-то помочь?

В данный момент вы заняты? Вежливо попросите человека перезвонить вам позже.

Фраза	Перевод
Could you call again a bit later, please?	Вы не могли бы перезвонить немного позже?
Try calling again later.	Попробуйте перезвонить попозже.

Человек ошибся номером? Сообщите ему об этом при помощи одной из следующих фраз.

Фраза	Перевод
What number are you calling?	По какому номеру Вы звоните?
What number did you dial?	Какой номер Вы набрали?
I’m sorry, but we don’t have Mr. Koreiko here.	К сожалению, мистер Корейко не работает у нас / у нас нет сотрудника с такой фамилией.
Sorry, you must have the wrong number.	Извините, должно быть, Вы ошиблись номером.
Sorry, you’ve got the wrong number.	Извините, Вы ошиблись номером.

You must have misdialed.	Вы, должно быть, набрали неправильный номер.

Бывают ситуации, когда человек не ошибся номером, но его звонок вам неприятен, например, в случае, если он навязчиво предлагает вам ненужные товары или услуги. Как вежливо ответить на нежелательный звонок?

Фраза	Перевод
I'm sorry, I'm not interested.	К сожалению, я не заинтересован.
Sorry, I'm busy at the moment.	Извините, я сейчас занят.
We have no interest in your services.	Нас не интересуют Ваши услуги.
Please, accept that I do not want any more telephone calls.	Пожалуйста, учтите, что я не хочу, чтобы Вы звонили мне.

Как уточнить информацию о звонящем

Представим, что вам позвонили, но не представились. В таком случае нужно избегать пауз в разговоре и сразу уточнить, кто звонит и с какой целью. В этой ситуации используйте следующие фразы:

Фраза	Перевод
Who is calling, please?	Пожалуйста, представьтесь.
Could I ask who's calling?	Могу я узнать, кто звонит?
May I ask who's calling?	Могу я спросить, кто звонит?
Can I take your name, please?	Могу я узнать Ваше имя, пожалуйста?
Where are you calling from?	Откуда Вы звоните?
Could you tell me what it's about?	Не могли бы Вы сообщить мне цель звонка?
Who are you calling?	Кому Вы звоните?
Who do you want to speak to?	С кем бы Вы хотели поговорить?
The name of the person you are calling, please?	Назовите, пожалуйста, имя человека, которому Вы звоните.

What company are you calling from?	Из какой компании Вы звоните?

Как попросить соединить вас с нужным человеком

Вы звоните в фирму, но попадаете к секретарю или на общий телефон большого отдела. В таком случае вам нужно попросить сотрудника позвать к телефону нужного вам человека. Также вы можете попросить соединить вас с внутренним телефоном конкретного сотрудника. Используйте такие фразы:

Фраза	Перевод
Can I speak to Mr. Koreiko?	Могу я поговорить с мистером Корейко?
Can I get Mr. Koreiko, please?	Могу я поговорить с мистером Корейко, пожалуйста?
May I speak with Mr. Koreiko, please?	Могу я поговорить с мистером Корейко, пожалуйста?
Could I speak to Mr. Koreiko, please?	Могу ли я поговорить с мистером Корейко, пожалуйста?
I'd like to speak to Mr. Koreiko, please.	Я бы хотел поговорить с мистером Корейко, пожалуйста.
Is Mr. Koreiko there, please?	Скажите, пожалуйста, мистер Корейко на месте?
Could you put me through to Mr. Koreiko, please?	Не могли бы Вы соединить меня с мистером Корейко, пожалуйста?
Could I have extension number 635?	Не могли бы Вы соединить меня с номером 635?

Как попросить подождать соединения с нужным человеком

И снова обратная ситуация — звонят в вашу фирму, и вы понимаете, что собеседнику нужен другой сотрудник. В таком случае вам нужно попросить человека не вешать трубку и подождать соединения. В разговоре по телефону на английском в зависимости от специфики вашей деятельности используются такие фразы:

Фраза	Перевод
I'll put him on.	Я соединю Вас с ним.

I'll put you through.	Я соединю Вас.
Hold the line, please.	Пожалуйста, оставайтесь на линии.
One moment please.	Одну минуту, пожалуйста.
Please hold and I'll put you through to his office.	Пожалуйста, подождите, и я соединю Вас с его офисом.
One moment, please. I'll see if Mr. Koreiko is available.	Одну минуту, пожалуйста. Я проверю, может ли мистер Корейко подойти к телефону.
Do you know what extension he's on?	Вы знаете, на какой он линии (внутренний телефон)?

Что делать, если связь плохая

Помехи на линии — главная фобия любого человека, которому нужно вести диалог по телефону на английском языке. Однако не унывайте, несколько простых фраз помогут вам справиться с этой ситуацией. Эти фразы выручат вас при возникновении технических неполадок:

Фраза	Перевод
Can you hear me?	Вы слышите меня?
I can't hear you.	Я не слышу Вас.
It's a bad line.	Связь плохая.
This line is so poor.	Связь очень плохая.
Could you please speak up a little?	Вы не могли бы говорить немного громче, пожалуйста?
Could you please speak a little slower? My English isn't very strong.	Вы не могли бы говорить немного медленнее, пожалуйста. Я не очень хорошо владею английским.
Could you speak a bit louder, please?	Не могли бы Вы говорить немного громче, пожалуйста?
Sorry, I didn't quite understand that.	Извините, я не совсем понял, что Вы мне сказали.

Sorry, I did not catch you.	Извините, я не понял Вас.
Could you please repeat that?	Не могли бы Вы это повторить?
I'm sorry, I didn't get that. Could you say it again, please?	Извините, я не понял, что Вы сказали. Не могли бы Вы повторить, пожалуйста?
Could you repeat your last phrase, please?	Не могли бы Вы повторить вашу последнюю фразу, пожалуйста?
I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you repeat that, please?	Извините, не могу понять. Не могли бы Вы повторить это еще раз, пожалуйста?
Could you repeat, please, what you said?	Не могли бы Вы повторить, что сказали?
Did you say Saturday 9 a.m.?	Вы сказали, суббота 9 утра?
You said his name was Ostap, right?	Вы сказали, его имя Остап, верно?
Would you mind spelling that for me?	Пожалуйста, произнесите это по буквам. / Вас не затруднит произнести это по буквам?
How do you spell that?	Произнесите, пожалуйста, по буквам.
Could you please call me back? I think we have a bad connection.	Не могли бы Вы перезвонить мне? Мне кажется, у нас проблемы со связью.
Let me read this back to you.	Позвольте, я прочитаю то, что записал с Ваших слов (чтобы удостовериться в правильности).
Let me repeat that just to make sure.	Позвольте, я повторю, чтобы удостовериться, что все правильно понял.

Иногда не плохая связь, а звонок по другой линии мешает вам разговаривать. Если звонок по второй линии важнее звонка по первой, можно извиниться перед собеседником и попросить его войти в ваше положение. Воспользуйтесь такими фразами:

Фраза	Перевод
I'm afraid that's my other line.	К сожалению, мне звонят по другой

	линии.
Could you please hold for a minute? I have another call.	Не могли бы Вы подождать минутку? У меня еще один звонок.

Как назначить встречу

Если вы звоните человеку с целью назначить встречу с ним, используйте шаблоны фраз, представленные ниже. Они звучат вежливо и помогут вам быстро договориться с собеседником. Используйте следующие фразы, чтобы назначить встречу:

Фраза	Перевод
I'd like to arrange an appointment.	Я бы хотел договориться о встрече.
When is it convenient for you?	Когда Вам удобно?
Would next Friday be okay?	В следующую пятницу Вам удобно?
I could make it after five.	Я смогу встретиться с Вами после пяти часов.
I wonder if you would mind if I visited your office next week?	Я хотел бы узнать, не будете ли Вы возражать, если я посетю Ваш офис на следующей неделе?
Shall we say 5:20 next Friday, in "Horns and hoofs's" office?	Значит, в 5:20 в пятницу в офисе «Рога и копыта»?

Как вежливо перебить человека

При телефонном разговоре с зарубежным партнером или клиентом лучше не перебивать собеседника, но бывают случаи, когда это сделать необходимо. Сделать это вежливо можно при помощи таких фраз:

Фраза	Перевод
Wait a minute! What about?..	Подождите минутку! А что насчет?..
Would you mind if I just say something here?	Вы не будете против, если я сейчас кое-что скажу?

I'm sorry for interruption, but...	Извините, что я Вас перебиваю, но...
May I add something here, please?	Могу я кое-что добавить, пожалуйста?

Как попросить передать человеку, что вы звонили

Вы позвонили своим зарубежным партнерам, но нужного вам человека нет на месте? Попросите сообщить ему о вашем звонке и не забудьте оставить свои контактные данные. Вежливо попросить о звонке можно следующими способами:

Фраза	Перевод
Could you please tell him Ostap Bender from "Horns and hoofs" called?	Не могли бы Вы, пожалуйста, передать ему, что звонил Остап Бендер из «Рога и копыта»?
Could you ask him to call Ostap Bender from "Horns and hoofs" when he gets in?	Не могли бы Вы передать ему, чтобы он позвонил Остапу Бендеру из «Рога и копыта», когда он придет?
Tell him I will call tomorrow, please.	Передайте ему, пожалуйста, что я позвоню завтра.
Please, tell him Ostap Bender phoned and I'll call again at half past five.	Пожалуйста, передайте ему, что звонил Остап Бендер. Я перезвоню в 17:30.
Do you have a pen handy? I don't think he has my number.	У Вас есть ручка под рукой? Я не думаю, что у него есть мой номер.
Thanks! My number is 777-5555, extension 13.	Спасибо! Мой номер 777-5555, добавочный 13.
Could you ask him to call me back?	Не могли бы Вы попросить его перезвонить мне?
He can reach me at 777-5555.	Он может связаться со мной по номеру 777-5555.

Если вам удобнее самому перезвонить человеку, скажите следующее:

Фраза	Перевод
When will he be in?	Когда он будет на месте?

That's okay. I'll call back later.	Все в порядке. Я перезвоню позже.

Как принять сообщение для кого-то

Вам позвонили и попросили передать трубку коллеге, а его нет на месте или он занят? В таком случае нужно вежливо сообщить о том, что человек не может подойти к телефону, и предложить оставить сообщение. При этом не забудьте уточнить имя звонящего, а также его контактный телефон. Выучите такие фразы:

Фраза	Перевод
I'll let him know you called.	Я передам ему, что Вы звонили.
Can I take your number?	Могу я узнать Ваш номер телефона?
What is your number?	Какой у Вас номер телефона?
Can I take your message?	Могу я принять Ваше сообщение?
Is there any message?	Что-нибудь передать ему?
I'll pass on your message.	Я передам ему Ваше сообщение.
I'm afraid he's out. Would you like to leave a message?	Я боюсь, он вышел. Вы не хотели бы оставить сообщение?
I'm sorry, Ostap's not in at the moment. Can I ask who's calling?	К сожалению, Остапа нет на месте. Могу я узнать, кто это звонит?
He's on meeting right now. Who's calling please?	Он сейчас на совещании. Сообщите, пожалуйста, кто это звонит?
He's busy right now. Could you please call again later?	В данный момент он занят. Не могли бы Вы перезвонить попозже?
I'm sorry, he's not available at the moment.	К сожалению, он сейчас не может подойти к телефону.
I'm sorry, he is not in the office at the moment.	К сожалению, он сейчас не в офисе.
I'm sorry, he's on another call.	К сожалению, он сейчас говорит по другой линии.

He'll be back in 20 minutes.	Он вернется через 20 минут.
Can I take a message or shall I ask him to call you back?	Могу я передать ему какое-то сообщение или попросить его перезвонить Вам?
What message would you like to leave?	Что бы Вы хотели передать ему?
I'll make sure he gets the message.	Я обязательно передам ему Ваше сообщение.

Вы также можете попросить собеседника перезвонить попозже с помощью таких фраз для разговора по телефону на английском языке:

Фраза	Перевод
Try calling again later.	Попробуйте позвонить еще раз попозже.
Please, call back later.	Пожалуйста, перезвоните попозже.

Как оставить сообщение на автоответчике

Если вы дозвонились только до автоответчика, не спешите вешать трубку. Оставьте сообщение, чтобы человек мог перезвонить вам, как только освободится. Можно оставить такое простое сообщение:

Фраза	Перевод
Hello, this is Ostap Bender calling for Mr. Koreiko. Could you please return my call as soon as possible. My number is 777-5555. Thank you.	Здравствуйте, это Остап Бендер, мне нужен мистер Корейко. Пожалуйста, перезвоните мне, как только сможете. Мой номер 777-5555. Спасибо.

Какое сообщение записать для своего автоответчика

Не стоит пренебрегать функцией автоответчика в собственном телефоне, ведь эта опция позволит вам не пропустить ни одного важного звонка. Выделите 5 минут и запишите простой текст для звонящего. Текст может выглядеть следующим образом.

Фраза	Перевод
Hello, this is Ostap Bender. I'm sorry I'm not available to take your call at this time. Please, leave me a message and I'll get back to you as soon as I	Здравствуйте, это Остап Бендер. Прошу прощения, но я сейчас не могу ответить на Ваш звонок. Пожалуйста, оставьте мне сообщение, и я перезвоню Вам, как

can.	только смогу.
Thank you for calling. There's no one here to take your call at the moment. Please, leave the message after the tone, and I'll get back to you as soon as possible.	Спасибо за звонок. Рядом с телефоном нет никого, кто мог бы ответить на Ваш звонок. Пожалуйста, оставьте сообщение после звукового сигнала, и я перезвоню Вам, как только смогу.
Thank you for calling "Horns and hoofs's" office. Our hours are 9 a.m. — 9 p.m., Monday-Sunday. Please, call back during these hours, or leave the message after the tone.	Спасибо, что обратились в офис «Рога и копыта». Мы работаем с 9 утра до 9 вечера с понедельника по воскресенье. Пожалуйста, перезвоните нам в рабочее время или оставьте сообщение после звукового сигнала.

Прощание

Вы успешно поговорили по телефону, решили все вопросы? Тогда пришла пора прощаться, и это тоже надо делать правильно: без сантиментов и вежливо. Попрощаться с собеседником можно так:

Фраза	Перевод
It's been nice to talk to you.	Было приятно побеседовать с Вами.
I hope to have been of help to you.	Я надеюсь, что смог Вам помочь.
Have a nice day.	Всего доброго.
Thanks for calling. Bye for now.	Спасибо за Ваш звонок. До свидания.
Thanks for calling. Goodbye.	Спасибо за звонок. До свидания.
Bye, Mr. Koreiko.	До свидания, мистер Корейко.
Goodbye, Mr. Koreiko.	До свидания, мистер Корейко.

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:



Apple
Jane White
Executive Director

10 Park Avenue London Great Britain,
Tel. (0945) 8591443, Fax. (0945) 8892514

1. Whose visit card is it?
2. What is Jane White?
3. What city is the firm from?
4. What is the address of the company?
5. What is the telephone number of the firm?
6. What is the fax number of the company?

Задание 4. Прочтите и переведите диалоги:

Miss Philimonzeva the Financial Director of Fifth Element is speaking to a secretary of Jane White Executive Director of Apple firm.

Secretary: Apple firm, may I help you?

Philimonzeva: Yes, I'm Dasha Philimonzeva, Financial Director of Fifth Element Company Rostov-on-Don Russia calling for Jane White.

Secretary: Would you spell your name please?

Philimonzeva: Yes, it is F- h -i- l- i- m- o- n- z- e- v- a.

Secretary: Thank you. One moment, please. I am ringing. Oh, sorry, it looks like she is busy. Would you like to leave a message?

Philimonzeva: Of course. Please have her call me at the Fifth Element Company Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

Secretary: Would you like to leave your telephone number?

Philimonzeva: That's OK. It's 8-2-5-6-1-4-3-9-9.

Secretary: Thank you. I'll give him the message. Bye now.

Philimonzeva: Good-bye.

In a quarter of an hour the Executive Director of the Apple Miss White is calling herself. Let's listen to the conversation.

Philimonzeva: Hello?

Miss White: Hello. This is Jane White from Apple Firm. May I speak to Miss Philimonzeva?

Philimonzeva: Yes, Philimonzeva speaking.

Miss White: Did you want to speak to me?

Philimonzeva: Yes, Miss White. I'm the new financial director of Fifth Element. I have a pleasure in informing you that we carefully studied your materials and decided to accept your proposal.

Miss White: Thank you, Miss Philimonzeva.

Philimonzeva: I'm planning to come to London and discuss with you the main points of our agreement in detail.

Miss White: When are going to come?

Philimonzeva: On Monday next week.

Miss White: That's fine. Are you going to travel by air?

Philimonzeva: Of course. Which hotel in London do you recommend?

Miss White: I'd recommended the Northern Star Hotel. It's not very expensive. Shall we reserve a room for you?

Philimonzeva: Yes, it isn't too much trouble. I'd like to book a single room with private bathroom for three nights.

Miss White: OK.

Philimonzeva: Thank you very much.

Miss White: Good-bye, Miss Philimonzeva. Have a good trip.

Philimonzeva: Good-bye, Miss White. See you next week.

After a while Miss Angelina the secretary of Miss White is calling to the Hotel. So, listen to the dialogue "Reservation a room at the hotel".

Receptionist: Hello. Northern Star Hotel. Can I help you?

Secretary: Yes, I'd like to reserve a single room with a bathroom, for three nights, from Monday, the 22-th of February, to Thursday the 24-th of February, inclusive.

Receptionist: Let me see. Yes, miss. A single room for three nights with breakfast, is that right?

Secretary: Yes, that's right.

Receptionist: What is your name, please?

Secretary: It's for Miss Philimonzeva.

Receptionist: Could you spell it, please?

Secretary: Yes, P-h-i-l-i-m-o-n-z-e-v-a.

Receptionist: Thank you, miss.

Miss Philimonzeva is at the Booking Office, buying a ticket.

Cashier: Good morning, what can I do for you?

Philimonzeva: I want to fly to London. Are there any seats available on Monday next week?

Cashier: Are you flying alone miss?

Philimonzeva: Yes.

Cashier: What class?

Philimonzeva: Economy.

Cashier: Just a moment, miss. I'll check. There are a few seats left.

Philimonzeva: Fine.

Cashier: What is your name, miss?

Philimonzeva: Dasha Philimonzeva.

Cashier: OK, you can buy an open return.

Philimonzeva: How much is it?

Cashier: It is one thousand, five hundred \$, including airport taxes.

Philimonzeva: May I pay in cash?

Cashier: Certainly, miss. Here you are. Flight PS 501.

Philimonzeva: - What time is the flight due to depart?

Cashier: It leaves at 6 p.m., but you must check in one hour prior to departure, miss.

Philimonzeva: - And what time does it arrive in London?

Cashier: 10.30 local time. There's four hours time difference, you know.
Philimonzeva - Thank you very much.

Задание 5. Выучите и воспроизведите в паре любой из диалогов.

Задание 6. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Telephones and Voice Mail

Telephones and voice mail are valuable business tools only when they generate goodwill and increase productivity. Poor communication techniques can easily offset any benefits arising from improved equipment.

Making Productive Telephone Calls

Before making a telephone call, decide whether the intended call is really necessary. Could you find the information yourself? If you wait a while, would the problem resolve itself? Perhaps your message could be delivered more efficiently by some other means. Alternatives to telephone calls include e-mail, memos, or calls to voice mail systems. If a telephone call must be made, consider using the following suggestions to make it fully productive: Plan a mini-agenda. Before placing a call, jot down notes regarding all the topics you need to discuss. Following an agenda guarantees not only a complete call but also a quick one. You'll be less likely to wander from the business at hand while rummaging through your mind trying to remember everything.

Use a three-point introduction. When placing a call, immediately

- (1) name the person you are calling,
- (2) identify yourself and your affiliation, and
- (3) give a brief explanation of your reason for calling.

For example: "May I speak to Larry Lopez? This is Hillary Dahl of Sebastian Enterprises, and I'm seeking information about a software program called Power Presentations."

This kind of introduction enables the receiving individual to respond immediately without asking further questions. Be cheerful and accurate. Let your voice show the same kind of animation that you radiate when you greet people in person. In your mind try to envision the individual answering the telephone. A smile can certainly affect the tone of your voice, so smile at that person. Moreover, be accurate about what you say. "Hang on a second; I'll be right back" rarely is true. Better to say, "It may take me two or three minutes to get that information. Would you prefer to hold or have me call you back?" Bring it to a close.

The responsibility for ending a call lies with the caller. This is sometimes difficult to do if the other person rambles on. You may need to use suggestive closing language, such as "I've certainly enjoyed talking with you," "I've learned what I needed to know, and now I can proceed with my work," "Thanks for your help," or "I must go now, but may I call you again in the future if I need . . .?"

Avoid telephone tag. If you call someone who's not in, ask when it would be best for you to call again. State that you will call at a specific time—and do

it. If you ask a person to call you, give a time when you can be reached—and then be sure you are in at that time. Leave complete voice mail messages. Remember that there's no rush when you leave a voice mail message. Always enunciate clearly. And be sure to provide a complete message, including your name, telephone number, and the time and date of your call. Explain your purpose so that the receiver can be ready with the required information when returning your call

Receiving Productive Telephone Calls

With a little forethought you can make your telephone a productive, efficient work tool. Developing good telephone manners also reflects well on you and on your organization.

Identify yourself immediately. In answering your telephone or someone else's, provide your name, title or affiliation, and, possibly, a greeting. For example, "Larry Lopez, Proteus Software. How may I help you?" Force yourself to speak clearly and slowly. Remember that the caller may be unfamiliar with what you are saying and fail to recognize slurred syllables.

Be responsive and helpful. If you are in a support role, be sympathetic to callers' needs. Instead of "I don't know," try "That's a good question; let me investigate." Instead of "We can't do that," try "That's a tough one; let's see what we can do." Avoid "No" at the beginning of a sentence. It sounds especially abrasive and displeasing because it suggests total rejection. Be cautious when answering calls for others.

Be courteous and helpful, but don't give out confidential information. Better to say, "She's away from her desk" or "He's out of the office" than to report a colleague's exact whereabouts.

Take messages carefully. Few things are as frustrating as receiving a potentially important phone message that is illegible.

Repeat the spelling of names and verify telephone numbers.

Write messages legibly and record their time and date. Promise to give the messages to intended recipients, but don't guarantee return calls. Explain what you're doing when transferring calls.

Give a reason for transferring, and identify the extension to which you are directing the call in case the caller is disconnected.

Задание 7. Делая и принимая звонки, когда вам следует и не следует быть:

cheerful and accurate • responsive and helpful • cautious • in a rush • courteous • cold and impersonal • confusing and irritating • sympathetic

Задание 8. Вставьте в пустые места частицы и предлоги:

1. I'm talking ... the phone. 2. Will you jot ... the notes? 3. After waiting for a long time he hung 4. Don't wander ... the business. 5. Is he ... now? 6. Now I can't talk on the phone, I'll call 7. He always rambles He never tries to enunciate ... clearly. 8. You should smile ... the clients.

Задание 9. Дополните предложения недостающими парами слов из списка:

how / help	put / down
call / later	time / reach
name / from	let / transfer
afraid / in	this / speaking
wondering / help	sorry / was
calling / because	remember / met
speak / please	I'll / message
mine / referred	

1. ... can I ... you? 2. I'm... ... I need some information. 3. ... me ... you to Sales. 4. Would you like to ... back ... ? 5. My ... is Chris Robb ...York Paper. 6. A colleague of ... , Liz Peterson, ... me to you. 7. I'm ... she's not ... this week. 8. I could ... you ... for Friday afternoon. 9. ... , your name ... ? 10. I'd like to ... to Mark Chin, ... 11.... is Mark 12.You may not ... me - we ... last year. 13.I was ... if you could ... me. 14.... give him the 15.What's a good ... to ... you?

Задание 10. Ниже приведены некоторые общие и полезные вопросы для телефонных переговоров. Соедините конечную часть вопросов с их началом. (Возможны несколько вариантов):

1. ... leave a message?
2. ... take a message?
3. ... transfer me to his voice mail?
4. ... have your phone number?
5. ... know what this regarding?
6. ... help you?
7. ... ask what this is regarding?
8. ...speak to Stuart Tipps, please?
9. ... 555-7434?
- 10.... ask who's calling?
- 11.... repeat that please?
- 12.... ask him to call John Donson?
- 13.... speak up a little, please?
- 14.... a good time?
- 15.... ask when he'll be back?
- 16.... call back later?
- 17.....something I could help you with?

- a. Would you like to ...
- b. May I ... ?
- c. Could you ... ?
- d. Does s/he ... ?
- e. Is this ... ?

Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения

Предложения в английском языке, в зависимости от количества **грамматических основ** (сочетания подлежащего и сказуемого) в предложении, подразделяются на **простые** (с одной грамматической основой) и **сложные** (двумя или несколькими грамматическими основами).

Простые предложения

I called you to ask for help. – Я позвонил тебе, чтобы попросить о помощи.

Yesterday's music festival was great! – Музыкальный фестиваль вчера был замечательный!

Сложные предложения

We will tell you when we are ready. – Мы скажем вам, когда мы будем готовы.

Jack was waiting for your call but you didn't call him. – Джек ждал твоего звонка, но ты ему не позвонила.

Сложные предложения, в зависимости от отношений между их несколькими грамматическими основами, делятся на **сложносочиненные** и **сложноподчиненные предложения**.

Сложносочиненное предложение

Compound sentence (сложносочинённое предложение) – сложное предложение, которое состоит из двух или нескольких простых предложений. Такие простые предложения (грамматические основы) **равноправны между собой по смыслу**, то есть они могут быть разделены на отдельные предложения.

Matt is working in the garden and Kate is cooking now. – Мэтт работает в саду, а Кейт сейчас готовит обед.

Matt is now working in the garden. Kate is cooking. – Мэтт сейчас работает в саду. Кейт готовит обед.

Be careful on the stairs outside: you may fall down. – Будь осторожен на ступеньках на улице: ты можешь упасть.

Be careful on the stairs outside. You may fall down. – Будь осторожен на ступеньках на улице. Ты можешь упасть.

Способы соединения

Сложносочиненные предложения, в зависимости от того, как соединены в них разные грамматические основы (или простые предложения), могут быть **союзными** и **бессоюзными** предложениями.

В союзных сложносочиненных предложениях грамматические основы соединяются с помощью сочинительных союзов или соединительных

наречий: **otherwise** (иначе, или же), **however** (однако), **nevertheless** (тем не менее), **yet** (но, все-таки, однако), **still** (все же), **therefore** (следовательно) и другие.

It is already April but the weather is still very cold and rainy. – Уже апрель, но погода до сих пор холодная и дождливая.

Paul had a lot of work to do, however he was too tired to get up from the bed. – Пол знал, что у него еще много работы, однако он был слишком уставшим, чтобы подняться с постели.

В **бессоюзных сложносочинительных предложениях** грамматические основы (или простые предложения) разделяются с помощью пунктуации: **запятой** (comma), **точки с запятой** (semicolon), **двоеточия** (colon) и др.

The snow fell quietly, the town was silent. – Снег тихо падал, в городе было тихо.

Clark decided to stay at home: he had a terrible headache. – Кларк решил остаться дома: у него была ужасная головная боль.

The professor entered the classroom; he was wearing a white cotton shirt, blue jeans and leather moccasins. – Профессор вошел в аудиторию; на нем была белая хлопковая рубашка, голубые джинсы и кожаные мокасины.

Сложноподчиненное предложение

Complex sentence (сложноподчиненное предложение) – сложное предложение, которое состоит из одного **главного предложения** (main clause) и одного или нескольких зависимых **придаточных** (subordinate clauses).

I don't know what you are talking about. – Я не знаю, о чем ты говоришь.

I will give you candies if you clean your room. – Я дам тебе конфеты, если ты уберешь в своей комнате.

The girl you have just seen is my new classmate. – Девочка, которую ты только что видел, – моя новая одноклассница.

От одного главного предложения могут зависеть несколько однородных (равноправных) придаточных.

Kate doesn't know where she can buy this book and how much it will cost her. – Кейт не знает, где она может купить эту книгу и сколько она будет стоить.

We were sure that Jack would win this competition and that he would become a new champion. – Мы были уверены, что Джек выиграет эти соревнования и что он станет новым чемпионом.

Также придаточные предложения могут относиться к другим **придаточным в одном сложном предложении**.

Kate doesn't know where she can buy the book she has to read. – Кейт не знает, где она может купить книгу, которую ей нужно прочитать.

We were sure that Jack would win the competition he had been preparing for. – Мы были уверены, что Джек выиграет соревнования, к которым он готовился.

Способы соединения

В сложноподчиненном предложении придаточные предложения могут соединяться с главным предложением с помощью **подчинительных союзов** и **союзных слов** или же **бессоюзным способом**.

одчинительные союзы **if** (если), **that** (что), **because** (потому что), **as** (так как) служат только для соединения частей сложноподчиненного предложения и не являются членами придаточных предложений.

I am late as I have missed my bus. – Я опаздываю, так как я не успел на автобус.

We will go for a walk if the weather is fine. – Мы пойдем на прогулку, если погода будет хорошей.

Kate knew that she had to arrive on time at the airport. – Кейт знала, что она должна прибыть в аэропорт вовремя.

I don't like this book because it's dull and not funny at all. – Мне не нравится эта книга, потому что она скучная и совсем не смешная.

Союзные слова **what** (что), **that** (что, который), **who** (кто), **whom** (кому, кого), **where** (где, куда), **when** (когда), **how** (как), **which** (который), хотя и служат для соединения частей сложного предложения, но также являются членами придаточных предложений.

I don't know what to talk about. – Я не знаю, о чем говорить.

Everything that he loved has gone. – Все, что он любил, исчезло.

Matt knows who stole his car a year ago. – Мэтт знает, кто украл у него машину год назад.

Have you already decided where you want to go tonight? – Ты уже решил, куда хочешь пойти этим вечером?

Придаточные предложения могут соединяться с главным предложением без использования союзов или союзных слов. В русском языке такой способ соединения отсутствует.

I wish you were here. – Как бы я хотела, чтобы ты был здесь.

You have the book I'm looking for. – У тебя есть книга, которую я ищу.

The restaurant we have been to is really nice. – Ресторан, в котором мы были, очень хороший.

Задание 11. Соедините два предложения в одно, используя слова, данные в скобках:

1. A. 1. It was spring. It was warm (and). 2. It was raining. It was warm (but). 3. I like apples. I like plums (and). 4. Go home at once. Mother will be angry (or).
2. B. 1. She was late. She seldom came on time (but). 2. Run. You will be late (or). 3. He looked at his watch. It was four o'clock. (-). 4. Everything went fine. She was happy (and). 5. He is very old. His mind is as sharp as ever (yet). 6. I was busy. I would have come (or else). 7. I would have come. I was busy (but). 8. You don't know all the facts. You would have changed your mind (otherwise).

Задание 12. Составьте из двух предложений одно, используя who /that / which:

3. A book was written 5 years ago. It is very popular.
4. There is a book on the table. Take it.
5. He paid for the house 100,000\$. It is now worth 150,000\$.
6. A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.
7. A boy broke the window. He ran away.
8. I met a woman. She can speak six languages.
9. What's the name of the river? The river goes through the town.
10. A coffee-maker is a machine. The machine makes coffee.
11. Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?
12. I gave you some money. Where is it?
13. You have bought some oranges. How much are they?
14. We met some people. They were very nice.
15. They invited the Browns to dinner. They didn't come.
16. Linda is dancing with a man. What is his name?
17. John works in a factory. The factory is the biggest in town

Задание 13. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу союзы: Since, even if, who, before, while, when, as though, that, wherever, after, and, so that, as soon as, if, that

1. Darryl looked after my dog ... I was away.
2. ... the curtain accidentally fell during her speech, the actress forgot her lines.
3. A statue ... was sculpted by Rodin is on display at the museum.
4. ... the queen rode in the parade, she gave a speech.
5. She doesn't know ... he'll return.
6. Many brave soldiers fought in the war ... they received medals.
7. ... we were early, we had to wait.
8. Peter is a famous baseball player ... lives in a beautiful house in Miami.
9. ... we get off the train, we will see our parents.

10. We believe ... the statement may be true only from a theoretical perspective.
11. He just cancelled his meeting ... he can come tonight.
12. Tom was welcome ... he went.
13. Our boss devotes us time ... he is busy.
14. Regional directors are invited to participate ... they are in New York.
15. It feels ... the air becomes fresher.

Задание 14. Переведите предложения:

1. Ты можешь плакать как ребенок или ты можешь прибрать комнату как взрослый.
2. Я знаю, почему он убежал.
3. Я копил деньги, чтобы купить iPad.
4. Не смотря на то, что на вечеринку меня пригласил мой друг, я не хочу идти.
5. Моя собака ждала нас у дверей, пока мы не пришли домой.
6. Птица, которую мы увидели, внезапно улетела.
7. Мы выиграли игру, потому что работали друг с другом как команда.

Задание 15. Составьте сложносочиненные предложения, используя союзы and, but, or, so, because

1. Are you going to make a cake? Have you already made it?
2. I bought a magazine. I haven't read it yet.
3. It rained yesterday. We stayed at home.
4. Mary often goes to the theatre. She loves operas.
5. My brother is married. He lives in Italy.
6. My brother is married. My sister is single.
7. Our neighbors were very poor. They never asked for help.
8. The taxi stopped. The passenger got out.
9. The taxi stopped. The passenger stayed in the car.
10. They've got a nice house. They haven't got a garden.

Задание 16. Найдите главное предложение:

1. Unless it's too cold, I am going skiing tomorrow — Если только не будет слишком холодно, я завтра иду кататься на лыжах.
2. People tend to overeat when they are drunk — Люди склонны переедать, когда они "под шафе".
3. Before paper was invented, other materials were used for writing — До того как изобрели бумагу, для письма использовались другие материалы.
4. Yogis like to sleep on nails, because it is harder to get up from screws — Йоги любят спать на гвоздях, потому что с шурупов труднее вставать.

Задание 17. Выберите подходящую связующую частицу:

1. The instructor told us (that/what) we should bring with us — Инструктор рассказал нам, что мы должны взять с собой.
2. The instructor told us (that/what) we should bring warm clothes — Инструктор сказал нам, что мы должны прихватить теплую одежду.
3. I know (that/what) some mushrooms are poisonous — Я знаю, что некоторые грибы являются ядовитыми.
4. I am not sure (that/what) kinds of mushrooms are edible — Я не уверен, какие виды грибов съедобны.

Задание 18. Объедините 2 предложения, используя either ...or или neither ... nor

1. She can put on a dress. She can put on a suit.
2. He hasn't got any pens. He hasn't got any pencils.
3. Ann has no sons. Ann has no daughters.

Задание 19. Вставьте either ... or или neither ... nor

1. - Did anybody come to see you last week?
2. Nobody did ... Julia ... John was there.
3. – Have they arrived yet?
4. No, they haven't. But I expect them ... today ... tomorrow.
5. Borrow some money from your friends. ...Ann ... Mary will help you.
6. ... my words ... Dad's arguments had any effect on him.
7. It's getting dark. You must ... go at once ... wait till tomorrow.
8. What's happened to Jim? He has ... written ... phoned.
9. Inside the examination room we could ... smoke ... talk.
10. The room was ... comfortable ... clean, was it?
11. Haven't you heard that Sally lives not far from us? She has ... bought a new flat ... rented it.
12. I'd like to help you a little. I can ... walk the dog ... go shopping.

Задание 20. Вставьте союзы там, где необходимо

1. Nowadays he was busy ... he saw few of his old friends.
2. He ... spoke better, ... also he spoke more correctly.
3. I have not much news to convey ... there are some things to add.
4. Honey is sweet, ... the bee stings.
5. ... you must improve your work, ... I shall dismiss you.
6. You can take a bus, ... we can walk together.
7. The signal was given ... the steamer moved slowly from the dock.
8. We move to a new flat ... that's settled.
9. The rain stopped...the sky cleared: we could continue our journey.

10. He speaks English, ... his sister speaks German.
11. I like the sports channel, ... my wife prefers movies.
12. We overslept ... the train left without us.
13. I saw hundreds of people on the streets ... many of them looked familiar.
14. The weather is glorious ... we are sure to win.

Задание 21. Вставьте союзы

1. I see ... you don't remember me.
2. We don't know ... he'll be back.
3. He could not come to the lecture ... he was ill.
4. I believe you ... I know you.
5. ... you have finished your work, you may go home.
6. No one knows ... he came from.
7. I don't know ... she will come today.

Задание 22. Переведите предложения на английский язык

1. Мои друзья обещают мне, что помогут мне.
2. Джон объяснил, почему он опоздал.
3. Так как было холодно, мы не пошли гулять.
4. Я ушел, так как там никого не было.
5. Он сказал, что собирается уехать из нашего города.

Тема 9. Официальная и неофициальная переписка.

Официальные письма пишут по многим причинам: представить какую-либо информацию, подать заявку, для рекомендации кого-то или чего-то, а также чтобы пожаловаться, извиниться и т.д.

Неофициальные письма пишут по похожим причинам, но обычно тем людям, которых мы знаем. Основным отличием этих писем является язык, который вы используете. Во всех случаях важно, чтобы стиль письма соответствовал целевой аудитории.

Основные составляющие хорошего письма:

Введение (Introduction), где вы пишете цель вашего послания. В официальных письмах следует представиться.

Основная часть (Main body), где вы, собственно говоря, пишете о своем вопросе, желании и т.д.. Каждый новый аспект должен быть вынесен в новый абзац. Как правило, новый абзац нужно начинать с тематического предложения. Примеры и пояснения следуют в далее идущих предложениях.

Выводы (A conclusion), где вы обращаете внимание на главные моменты вашего письма и/или выражаете свое мнение. В официальном письме, любое действие, которое вы хотите предпринять должно

сопровождаться пояснениями. В неофициальном же письме, вы обычно пишете пожелания.

Официальное письмо содержит:

неопределенно-личные предложения;
использование пассивных форм в большинстве случаев;
сложные грамматические конструкции;
более сложные и официальные фразы;
специальные связующие слова (*furthermore, first of all, secondly, finally, in fact, with reference to, to conclude*);

В официальном письме не должно быть сокращений.

Неофициальное письмо содержит:

повседневную лексику, идиоматические выражения;
прямое обращение, определенно-личные предложения;
редкое использование пассива;
менее сложные грамматические структуры;
сокращения;
упрощенные связующие слова.

Formal Letter	Informal Letter
Начинают письмо обычно с фраз:	
Dear Sir/Madam (если имя и фамилия неизвестны)	Dear John, Dear Kate
Dear Mr / Mrs / Ms Brown (если имя и фамилия известны)	
Заканчивают фразами:	
Yours faithfully, Yours sincerely	Lots of love, kisses Take care
Прежде всего, нужно объяснить, почему вы пишете: I am writing to request... / inform... / complain about... / etc..	В неофициальном письме, перед тем как писать основной текст, вы можете спросить как дела у того человека, которому вы пишете: How are you doing? How are things?
Кроме этого можно добавить: — кто вы: I am writing on behalf of my English class — ссылку на то, что вы видели, слышали: I am writing in response to your advertisement in newspaper — детали места, времени, событий: ...while I was attending the seminar on the 8th of June...	

Задание 1. Прочите и переведите письма:

Примеры деловых официальных писем:

Letter of enquiry (письмо-запрос)

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing in connection with an advertisement for your English course. I am 19 years-old student from Russia. I am interested in English and have been looking for a course in English at higher level.

I would like to ask for more details about this English course. I would be very grateful if you could inform me about payment forms and enrolment requirements. I look forward to your answer.

Yours faithfully,

Ann Rudova

Dear Mr. Stevens,

Mrs. M.K. Collins has applied for work as saleswoman in my drugstore. She has referred me to you as one for whom she has done similar work. Please give me some general information as to her fitness for this work. I shall be grateful to you for this help.

Sincerely yours,

Brian Warner

Letter of complaint (письмо-жалоба)

Dear Mr. Olsen,

I am writing to complain about ineffective work of your book service centre. On February the third I ordered from you one copy of «Dandelion wine» by Ray Bradbury. The book arrived by mail and I found that some of the pages were transposed so that the book was not usable.

As a result I was left without a needed book. I would like the privilege of returning the defective book to you in exchange for a perfect copy. I hope it would be possible for you to replace it as soon as possible. I look forward to your answer.

Yours sincerely,

Bill Berry

Дополнительные речевые модели для письма-жалобы:

I must express my dissatisfaction with... — Я должен выразить свое недовольство...

In fact I have already talked/written about it but nothing has changed/happened to... — Фактически, я уже говорил/писал об этом, но ничего не изменилось...

There has been no replay to my previous letter. — На мое прошлое письмо не было ответа.

The item has not been replaced. — Изделие не было заменено.

It suddenly stopped working. – Неожиданно товар перестал работать.

The keyboard was missing. – Клавиатура была потеряна.

Contrary to the description in the menu/brochure/time-table... Описание в меню/брошюре/расписании не соответствует...

The food was not cooked properly. – Еда не была приготовлена надлежащим образом.

The price was expensive enough. – Цена была завышена.

It was a very unfortunate event because... — Это событие закончилось неудачей, потому что...

In this way it ruined all my plans as... — Таким образом, все мои планы были нарушены из-за...

I hope I can expect... — Надеюсь, что я могу рассчитывать (ожидать)...

Letter of application (Письмо-заявление)

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing in response to your job offer concerning the post of computer operator which I found in the latest issue of «Daily News».

I believe this position fits my expectations of a perfect job for a young person. As far as my qualifications are concerned I have been working for about two years as a computer operator in Gray Service Company, where I have had the chance to get «hands-on» experience with computers in a real working office and coming into contact with the public for the first time. There I have gained a lot of valuable professional experience. In addition to this, I consider myself to be hard-working and a very sociable person.

I would be happy to attend the interview at any time that is convenient to you. I am enclosing the names of two referees from Gray Service Company, whom you can contact for more details. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Jane Morrison

Дополнительные речевые модели для письма-заявления для получения работы:

I am writing in reply to/with regard to... — Я пишу, чтобы ответить/в связи...

I am writing in connection with... — Я пишу в связи...

I would like to express my interest in... — Я бы хотел выразить свой интерес к...

I found the position/job/post offer extremely interesting because... — Я считаю, что должность/работа/пост является чрезвычайно интересной, поскольку...

I would like to apply for this job because... — Я бы хотел получить эту должность, так как...

My reason for applying for this job is that...(I am very sociable, hard-working, talented in...) — Причина, которой я хочу получить это место...

As for my experience it includes... — Что касается моего опыта работы...

I worked for...as... — Я работал на должности... в течении...

I am ready to come to an interview at any time. — Я готов прийти на собеседование в любое время.

I enclose my CV/references from my previous employers. — Я прилагаю резюме/рекомендации от прежних работодателей.

Деловое рекомендательное письмо на английском языке

В рекомендательных письмах содержится информация о рабочих умениях, навыках, знаниях, опыте, заслугах рекомендуемого человека и оценка его работы предыдущим руководителем.

Дополнительные речевые модели для рекомендательных писем:

I met him...in..., when he joined... Я встретился с ним ... в..., когда он присоединился к...

...has asked me to write a letter of recommendation to accompany his application for... I am very pleased to do so.... попросил меня написать рекомендательное письмо для подачи по месту требования.... Я рад сделать это.

...distinguished himself / herself ... показал себя как...

His / her greatest talent is ... Его/ее главным талантом является...

He/she is a creative person... Он/она креативная личность...

His / her excellent capacity to...was invaluable... Его/ее отличный потенциал к... был бесценен...

While he / she was with us he / she...His responsibilities included...За время работы у нас он/она... В его/ее обязанности входило...

His / her main responsibilities were... Его/ее главными обязанностями было... His / her daily tasks included... Его/ее ежедневные задачи включали...

The only weak spot that I ever noted in his / her performance was...Единственный недостаток, который я отметил в его/ее личности...

I am confident that...will continue to be very effectively. He/she deserves my best recommendations. Я уверен, что ... продолжит работать очень эффективно. Он/она заслуживает моих наилучших рекомендаций.

I would happily recommend ...as a hopeful candidate. Я с удовольствием рекомендую ... как подающего надежды сотрудника.

Деловое поздравительное письмо

Цель поздравительного делового письма — официально поздравить руководителя компании или своего коллегу. Это письмо может быть короче, чем официальное деловое письмо, но иметь более эмоциональную окраску.

Дополнительные речевые модели для поздравительных писем:

Best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year from ...! Примите наилучшие пожелания счастья и процветания в Новом году от ...!

In appreciation of our association during the past year, everyone at ... extends our very best wishes for a wonderful holiday season! — Цenia наше сотрудничество в течение прошедшего года, каждый сотрудник ... выражает наши наилучшие пожелания в связи с праздниками!

Warmest wishes for a happy holiday season and a wonderful new year! — С самыми теплыми пожеланиями счастливых праздников и прекрасного наступающего года!

Деловое приглашительное письмо

В деловом мире встречи с партнерами являются частичным залогом успеха, поэтому правильное оформление приглашений является очень важным. При составлении приглашения обратите внимание, чтобы имя партнера было указано полностью. Приглашение должно быть кратким, уместно использование юмора, и конечно же, время отправки приглашения!

Фразы для приглашения:

You are cordially invited to be the guest of... Мы сердечно приглашаем Вас быть гостем на...

Allow me the pleasure of inviting you to... Не откажите в удовольствии пригласить Вас...

Ответ на деловое письмо на английском языке

Некоторые письма, полученные компанией, предполагают предоставление ответа. Структура такого письма не отличается от делового письма.

Дополнительные речевые модели для ответа на письмо:

Thank you for your letter. Спасибо за Ваше письмо.

We much appreciate your offer. Мы высоко ценим Ваше предложение...

We shall be pleased to supply you with... Мы будем очень рады поставить (выслать) Вам...

Regarding your question about... Относительно вашего вопроса о...

Задание 2. Составьте два письма – официальное и неофициальное.

Типы придаточных предложений

Придаточные предложения в зависимости от роли, которую они выполняют в сложноподчиненном предложении, подразделяются на **придаточное-подлежащее, придаточное-сказуемое, придаточное-определение, придаточное-дополнительное** и **придаточное-обстоятельственное** предложения.

Придаточное-подлежащее

Subject clause (придаточное-подлежащее) – **придаточное предложение**, которое выступает в роли подлежащего для сказуемого в главном предложении. В главном предложении, в таком случае, не должно быть других подлежащих, кроме «**вводного подлежащего**» **it**.

В придаточном-подлежащем предложении могут использоваться подчинительные союзы **that, if, whether**, союзные слова **who, which, what, whatever** (что угодно), **whoever** (кто угодно), **where, when, how, why**, или же придаточные предложения могут присоединяться к главному бессоюзным способом.

Союзы

It was pity that you couldn't come. – Было жаль, что ты не смог прийти.

It will be cool if you manage to come to our party. – Будет круто, если у тебя получится прийти на нашу вечеринку.

Whether Janice is coming or not is something I can't tell. – Придет ли Дженис или нет – это я не могу сказать.

Союзные слова

What is done cannot be changed. – Что сделано нельзя изменить.

It feels so good when you meet your old friend. – Так хорошо, когда ты встречаешь старого друга.

Why she had done this was the most important question. – Почему она сделала это было самым важным вопросом.

Бессоюзный способ

It is good you have found your wallet. – Хорошо, что ты нашла свой кошелек.

It is sad Mike's brother doesn't want to talk to us. – Грустно, что брат Майка не хочет разговаривать с нами.

Придаточное-сказуемое

Predicative clause (придаточное-сказуемое) – придаточное предложение, которое выступает в роли сказуемого для подлежащего в главном предложении. В этом случае в главном предложении есть только часть сказуемого (глагол-связка), а придаточное является именной частью сложного сказуемого.

В придаточном-сказуемом могут использоваться союзы **that, if, whether, as if** (будто бы), союзные слова **which, what, where, when, why, how**, или же они могут присоединяться к главному предложению бессоюзным способом (встречается редко).

Союзы

Our opinion is that facts are facts. – Наше мнение таково, что факты остаются фактами.

I felt as if I was guilty for all the crimes in the world. – Я чувствовал себя так, будто был виновен во всех преступлениях в мире.

The thing to be decided now is whether we are going to the cinema or stay home. – То, что мы должны решить сейчас, – это либо мы идем в кино, либо мы остаемся дома.

Союзные слова

That is how everything is done in our world. – Это то, как все происходит в нашем мире.

A sunset by the sea is what I love the most. – Закат у моря – то, что я люблю больше всего.

My question is why we should work on Sundays. – Мой вопрос – почему мы должны работать по воскресеньям.

Бессоюзный способ

The problem is I don't know these people. – Проблема в том, что я не знаю этих людей.

The interesting thing is some students have to skip classes and work to pay for their studies. – Интересно то, что некоторые студенты прогуливают занятия и работают, чтобы заплатить за свое обучение.

Придаточное-дополнение

Object clause (придаточное-дополнение) – придаточное, которое выступает в сложном предложении в качестве дополнения к сказуемому

(реже к другим членам) в главном предложении. Несколько однородных придаточных-дополнения разделяются между собой запятыми.

Придаточное-дополнение присоединяется к главному с помощью союзов **that, if, whether**, союзных слов **who, whoever** (кто-либо), **which, whichever** (какой-либо), **what, whatever** (что-либо), **where, when, why, how**, или же **бессоюзным способом**.

Союзы

I heard that you got promoted! – Я слышал, что тебя повысили!

I wonder if Jack and Margaret are still together. – Мне интересно, вместе ли еще Джек и Маргарет.

They are asking whether we are going to the party or not. – Они спрашивают, пойдём ли мы на вечеринку или нет.

Союзные слова

I don't know what to say. – Я не знаю, что сказать.

Did you see how Kate danced? – Ты видел, как танцевала Кейт?

You can do whatever you want. – Ты можешь делать все, что ты хочешь.

Бессоюзный способ

Do you know Paul is going to marry Martha? – Ты знаешь, что Пол собирается жениться на Марте?

Matt said there was nothing special in that restaurant. – Мэтт сказал, что в этом ресторане нет ничего особенного.

Придаточное-дополнение может вводиться в предложение с помощью предлогов **to, on**, а также «вводного дополнения» **it**.

I have already seen it that you sent me yesterday. – Я уже видел то, что ты мне вчера прислал.

I am always ready to listen to whatever you want to tell me. – Я всегда готов выслушать все, что бы ты ни захотела мне рассказать.

It is hard for me to concentrate on what my teacher is talking about. – Мне сложно сосредоточиться на том, о чем говорит мой преподаватель.

Придаточное-определение

Attributive clause (придаточное-определение) – придаточное предложение, которое в сложном предложении выступает в роли определения к существительному (или местоимению) в главном предложении.

Такие придаточные соединяются с главным с помощью союзных слов **who, whose, which, that, as, where, when**, а также **бессоюзным способом**.

All we can do has already been done. – Все, что мы можем сделать, уже сделано.

There is no child who doesn't like playing computer games. – Нет ребенка, который не любил бы играть в компьютерные игры.

I don't like that kind of situations when you have to talk to someone but don't remember his name. – Я не люблю такие ситуации, когда ты должен поговорить с кем-то, но не помнишь его имени.

Обстоятельственное придаточное

Adverbial clause (обстоятельственное придаточное) – придаточное предложение, которое выступает в роли обстоятельства и зависит от глагола, прилагательного или наречия в главном предложении. В большинстве случаев обстоятельственные придаточные соединяются с главным предложением с помощью подчинительных союзов.

Как и обычные обстоятельства, **обстоятельственные придаточные**, в зависимости от их значения, делятся на обстоятельственные придаточные **времени, места, причины, цели, результата, уступки, условия, сравнения и способа действия**.

Придаточные времени вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **when, while, whenever** (когда бы ни), **as, till, until, as soon as** (как только), **as long as** (пока), **since, after, before, now that** (теперь, когда).

It happened when I was 10. – Это произошло, когда мне было 10 лет.

Jack was waiting for us at the station until we arrived. – Джек ждал нас на станции, пока мы не приехали.

You can come to my house whenever you want. – Ты можешь приходить в мой дом, когда тебе захочется.

Если в **придаточном-обстоятельстве** говорится о действии, которое произойдет или должно произойти в будущем, то используется **настоящее время** (Present Simple).

I will return as soon as I can. – Я вернусь, как только смогу.

Kate won't go until she gets her money back. – Кейт не уйдет, пока не получит обратно свои деньги.

We will go to the zoo after mom finishes her work. – Мы пойдём в зоопарк после того, как мама закончит свою работу.

Придаточные места вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **where, wherever** (где бы ни, куда бы ни).

I will come to you wherever you are. – Я приду к тебе, где бы ты ни была.

I went where you had told me to go to. – Я пошел туда, куда ты мне сказал пойти.

She pointed where a group of young people stood. – Она указала туда, где стояла группа молодых людей.

Придаточные причины вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **as, because, since, for fear (that)** (из страха, опасаясь), а также **on the ground that** (на основании того, что), **for the reason that** (по причине того, что) и другими.

I ran away for fear that my mom would scold me. – Я убежал, опасаясь того, что моя мама наругает меня.

Since she was ill, she couldn't attend her classes yesterday. – Так как она была больна, она не смогла присутствовать на занятиях вчера.

The head of this company turned down the proposal to reconstruct the whole building on the ground that it would be too costly. – Глава этой фирмы отклонил предложение перестроить все здание на основе того, что это может быть слишком дорого.

Придаточные цели вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **that, in order that** (с тем, чтобы), **so that, lest** (чтобы не) и другими. В придаточном цели часто используются модальные и вспомогательные глаголы **should, will (would), can (could), may (might)**.

We work that we can live normally. – Мы работаем, чтобы мы могли нормально жить.

They are leaving now so that they will be at home earlier. – Они уезжают сейчас, чтобы приехать домой пораньше.

Kate reserved her plane tickets earlier lest she missed her chance. – Кейт пораньше забронировала билеты на самолет, чтобы не упустить их.

Придаточные результаты вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **so that** (поэтому, таким образом), **that**. Придаточные с союзом **so that** выделяются запятыми.

She ran so fast that nobody could catch up with her. – Она бежала так быстро, что никто не мог ее догнать.

Ann spoke in such a low voice that nobody could hear her. – Энн говорила таким тихим голосом, что никто не мог ее услышать.

There was a breakdown on the local power station, so that the whole our district was cut off power. – На местной электростанции произошла авария, и, как результат, весь наш район был обесточен.

Придаточное уступки вводится в предложение с помощью союзов **thought, although, as, no matter how** (неважно, как), **however, whoever, whatever, whichever, in spite of the fact that** (несмотря на то, что), **notwithstanding that** (вопреки тому, что).

I am not going to stop, whatever you may tell me. – Я не собираюсь останавливаться, что бы ты мне не говорил.

Although she has been working since 6 a.m., she is still full of strength. – Хотя она и работает с 6-ти утра, она до сих пор полна энергии.

They were a great success, notwithstanding that they were young and inexperienced. – Они имели успех вопреки тому, что были молоды и неопытны.

Придаточные условия вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **if**, **unless**, **suppose** (вдруг, если), **in case** (в случае, если), **on condition that** (при условии, что), **provided** (если только) и другими.

В придаточном условия **не используется будущее время**. Вместо него используется настоящее (чаще всего Present Simple)

If she wants it, she will do it. – Если она захочет, она сделает это.

We can play outside tomorrow unless it rains. – Завтра мы можем поиграть на улице, если не будет дождя.

No one will touch you provided you stay here with me. – Никто тебя не обидит, если ты останешься тут со мной.

Придаточные условия могут соединяться с главным предложением без помощи союзов, то есть опускается союз **if**. В таком случае в придаточном предложении используется не прямой порядок слов.

Were you a bit smarter, you wouldn't have done that. – Если бы ты был немного умнее, ты бы этого не делал.

Should you go to the market, buy some bread and milk for me, please. – Если ты пойдешь по магазинам, купи мне, пожалуйста, хлеб и молоко.

Более детальная информация по употреблению времен в условных предложениях находится в статье Conditionals.

Придаточные сравнения вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **than**, **as**, **as ... as**, **not so ... as**, **as if**, **as though** (как будто).

Brandon was running as fast as he could. – Брендон бежал так быстро, как только мог.

It has happened sooner than we wanted. – Это произошло раньше, чем нам хотелось бы.

Kate looks bad as if she hasn't slept for the whole week. – Кейт выглядит так плохо, будто она не спала всю неделю.

Придаточные образа действия вводятся в предложение с помощью союза **as**. Такие предложения имеют оттенок сравнения.

I did everything exactly as you told me. – Я сделал все точно так, как ты мне и сказал.

He left the city as he had arrived to it. – Он уехал из города так же, как и приехал в него.

Задание 3. Дополните предложения придаточными предложениями:

1. Here is the student who ...
2. Meet the man who ...
3. I shan't forget the place where ...
4. What will you do when ...
5. What did you do before ...
6. Will you stay here while...

Задание 4. Употребите глагол в скобках в нужной форме и скажите, какое придаточное предложение вводится союзами *if* или *when*:

1. I don't know if I (to find) this book but if I (to buy) it it will be a good birthday present for my friend.
2. Does he know when they (to go) on the excursion?
3. I'll give this book to you when I (to finish) reading it.
4. Will you go to the skating rink if he (to ask) you to?
5. We don't know when she (to come) to us but when she (to come) we'll invite her to the party.

Задание 5. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

1. I shall try to do this translation if you give me the book.
2. If I find my plan, I shall show it to you.
3. If I am well tomorrow, I'll go to the museum.
4. If we have time, we shall go to the art exhibition.
5. When the academic year begins, these students will live in the hostel.
6. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we shall go to the country.
7. She will be glad if you accept her invitation to join her for a skiing trip.
8. If you hurry now, you will catch the train.

Задание 6. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. Я сделаю этот перевод, если я не буду занят.
2. Он уедет, когда кончится учебный год.
3. Я пойду в кино, если у меня будет время.
4. Мы пойдем в читальный зал, когда начнутся уроки.
5. Я приму участие в соревнованиях, если буду хорошо себя чувствовать.

Задание 7. Выберите нужный союз:

1. Some of my friends have found the work ____ (*after – while – before*) others are still unemployed.
2. I agree with the idea, ____ (*since – although – before*) I don't think it's quite practical.
3. You should brush your teeth ____ (*after – before – while*) have finished your meal.
4. Let's go home ____ (*after – before – while*) it starts raining.

5. The storm started ____ (*after – before – while*) the kids were playing in the yard.
6. Give this book to Sam ____ (*since – when – until*) you see him.
7. He has ridden a horse ____ (*since – when – until*) he was a little boy.
8. The first jeans were designed for workers, ____ (*since – although – before*) today they are worn all over the world.
9. The sun is quite warm today, ____ (*after – while – before*) the air is still chilly.
10. ____ (*Unless – When – While*) they help me, I won't be able to finish the report on time.

Задание 8. Составьте предложения, выбрав нужный союз в скобках:

1. His job is very hard, (yet / therefore) his salary is low.
2. I'm sorry I opened your handbook, (however / but) I mistook it for mine.
3. Alex lost his job a year ago, (however / or) he soon managed to find another one.
4. I know she's hard to deal with, (and / nevertheless) you ought not to be rude to her.
5. I've been living here for many years, (but / and) I don't know the place very well.
6. Her life is very peaceful, (or / yet) she is always complaining.
7. We haven't got much in common, (moreover / but) we get on with each other fairly well.
8. Tom is 17 (or / and) he is studying at college.
9. The rent is reasonable, (moreover / but) the location is perfect.
10. My mum dislikes pets, (nevertheless / and) she bought a puppy for us.
11. You can take a horse to water (and / but) you can't make him drink.
12. She was rushing to the office, (therefore / but) she couldn't talk to me.
13. A lot of novels are published every year, (therefore / however) very few of them become bestsellers.
14. I didn't talk to the Director (or / but) I talked to the Manager.
15. Sam sat down on the bench (but / and) Lucy sat besides him.

Задание 9. Составьте предложения, выбрав нужный союз:

1. **Since / Just** as there's too much work to do, we won't go on holiday.
2. I'd better take an umbrella **in case / whether** it rains.
3. Just keep an eye on the baby **while / whereas** I cook the supper, will you?
4. Many of the children feel more confident **if / though** they work in groups.
5. **Although / in order that** he hasn't said anything, he seems to be upset about it.
6. You must be careful **while / unless** you wash this delicate silk blouse.
7. I'd like to find out **when / even if** the classes begin.
8. **By / as long as** the time you receive this letter, I'll have left for Japan.

9. At last, **after** / **as long as** he had tried three times, he passed his exam.
10. The manager didn't offer him the job **because** / **although** his appearance was very untidy.
11. **Even if** / **When** there are small children around, it's better to put breakable ornaments out of their reach.
12. **Unless** / **Until** you hurry, you won't catch the bus.
13. I couldn't resist having another slice of cake **in case** / **even though** I was supposed to be losing some weight.
14. Leave the cake in the oven **until** / **because** it turns brown.

Задание 10. Укажите правильный союз:

1. Mark can't leave his job ... he has found another one. (*as soon as / until / when*)
2. My son's hair got darker ... he got older. (*as / if / as long as*)
3. I'll lend you this book ... I have finished reading it. (*unless / in case / when*)
4. ... I lived farther from the school than any other pupil, I was often the last to arrive. (*Although / Despite / Since*)
5. I stood on a chair ... I could reach the upper shelf. (*because / so that / as*)

Задание 11. Укажите русский эквивалент для выделенных английских слов:

1. **As** he was busy, he didn't come.
 - 1) в качестве
 - 2) так как
 - 3) как
 - 4) по мере того как
2. He works **as** an engineer.
 - 1) так как
 - 2) в качестве
 - 3) когда
 - 4) по мере того как
3. **As** he came too early, he didn't find anybody there.
 - 1) в качестве
 - 2) так как
 - 3) когда
 - 4) как
4. **As** you know, Russia is a large country.
 - 1) так как
 - 2) как
 - 3) когда
 - 4) в качестве
5. He couldn't come **for** he was busy.
 - 1) для
 - 2) в течении

3) так как

4) до

6. He was working **for** several hours.

1) так как

2) в течение

3) для

4) до тех пор пока

7. Look at **that** man.

1) та

2) что

3) эти

4) который

8. The book **that** you see is on art.

1) те

2) эти

3) которая

4) та

9. He thinks **that** he will know English.

1) который

2) эти

3) тот

4) что

10. **That** he knows English is quite clear.

1) что

2) то что

3) тот

4) который

Задание 12. Укажите английский эквивалент для выделенных русских слов.

1. I couldn't come to the meeting (так как) I was very busy.

if

for

but

2. (Поскольку) you have come, let's discuss the problem.

but

if

since

3. (Если только) you translate this article by the end of the week, we shall be able to return the magazine to the library on Monday.

as

because

provided

4. Our teacher (обеспечил) us with new textbooks.

gave

provided
sent

5. Выберите правильный перевод парных союзов: 1) как....так и.... 2) или....или 3) ни....ни....
either.... or....
both and.....
neither.....nor

Задание 13. Вставьте a — as if, b — like, c — for, d — during

1. Everybody looked happy they were on holiday.
2. She didn't look.....she was enjoying it.
3. It rained.....some days without stopping.
4. I don't know anyone you.
5. You look.... you've been in a fight.
6. They think they'll go away.....a few days.
7. There were many interruptions..... the President's speech.
8. He's 30 but sometimes he behaves ... a child.
9. She sounded she didn't want to come.
10. Before that she was out of work.....some months.

Задание 14. Вставьте a — while, b — until, c — so that, d — than

1. We stayed at a very comfortable hotel.... we were in New York.
2. Give me your address... I can find you.
3. I'll never speak to her again she apologizes to me.
4. She wrote the composition sooner we expected.
5. I hurt my leg..... I was doing the house work.
6. I'll wait for you your lesson is over.
7. I think I'll wait Thursday before making a decision.
8. His report was better we suggested.
9. I'll take a warm jacket with me I can put it on if the weather is cold.
10. What did he say about me.... I was out?

Задание 15. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. (So/ Because) of the fact that there was a snowstorm, all train departures were cancelled.
2. (Because / Due to) the traffic, I arrived at the office late.
3. I'd like to spend a weekend in the mountainous area (because/ that's why) I'm fond of climbing.
4. Australia is separated from the other continents. (Due to / That's why) its wildlife is so unique.
5. Probably, (that's why/ due to) its geographical position and landscapes, Australia's population is very small.
6. I heard a noise (so / because) I got out of bed and turned the light on.
7. I do it well (because / that's why) I have trained a lot.
8. She got the job (because/ that's why) she was the best candidate.

9. It was (due to/ so) the fact that his car had got stuck in the snow.
10. He often says unpleasant things. (Due to/ That's why) I don't like him.

4. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Каждый вариант контрольной работы для студентов очного отделения состоит из четырех блоков заданий (Reading, Vocabulary, Grammar, Writing). Студент должен выполнить один из вариантов контрольной работы. Задание контрольной работы определяется студентом согласно таблице по двум последним цифрам личного дела (шифра). В таблице по вертикали и горизонтали размещены цифры от 0 до 9, где по вертикали – предпоследняя цифра шифра, а по горизонтали – последняя цифра шифра. Например: шифр М-98-28. Пересечение второй строчки и восьмого столбца дадут номер варианта контрольной работы – 4.

Таблица для определения номера задания контрольной работы

Предпоследняя цифра шифра	Последняя цифра шифра									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2
5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
7	23	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4

1. Выполнять письменную работу следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради пишутся фамилия, инициалы, шифр, адрес, номер контрольной работы. В конце необходимо указать список использованной литературы.
2. Контрольная работа должна быть написана чернилами, аккуратным четким почерком либо набрана на компьютере. При выполнении контрольной работы необходимо оставлять широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.
3. После проверки преподавателем на контрольной работе делается пометка «к собеседованию» или «на доработку». Пометка «к собеседованию» означает, что студент допускается к устной защите своей контрольной работы. Пометка «на доработку» требует исправления всех отмеченных ошибок и повторной проверки контрольной работы.

4. К зачету допускаются студенты, успешно защитившие контрольную работу.
5. Процедура зачета предполагает устные ответы на вопросы, указанные в программе, либо письменное выполнение теста.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Hi! I'm John and I'm 15 years old. I go to school on weekdays, so I don't have a lot of free time for activities. I spend six hours at school, and then I have English and French lessons. After that I go home and study. If I have some free time in the evening I watch TV or play a game on my computer. Apart from games, I also like to chat online with my friends. We only have one computer, so I have to share it with my sister. She likes to surf the Internet and watch music videos.

On weekends I like to spend my time outside. I play football with my friends at a pitch near my house. We have a team and we are training for the championship this year! It is hard work but it is very fun. In the evenings I usually go to the cinema with my friends or sister. If the movies are boring I go out in the evening with my friends and we play and talk. Sometimes we go to a fast food restaurant and eat. Usually, the food isn't very good though.

I have a lot of free time during the summer when school is closed. I go to my parents' village in Crete. I like to go to the beach and swim everyday. I also water ski. I think it is fun and very exciting when the boat goes fast. Next year, I want to try other extreme sports too. Like bungee jumping! I think it is very frightening but I want to do it anyway. I don't think my parents will let me, though.

This Christmas holiday I want to go snowboarding. I think it is very exciting and I want to try something new. Usually we stay in Athens. Hopefully, my parents will take me somewhere where there is snow like Parnassus.

1 Write true (T) or false (F). [10 points]

- 1 John likes to watch music videos online. ____
- 2 John doesn't have a lot of free time on weekends. ____
- 3 John sometimes goes to the cinema with his sister. ____
- 4 John thinks water skiing is frightening. ____
- 5 John goes snowboarding every Christmas. ____

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

reading, sky diving, go out, snowboarding, playing games, collecting things

- 1 I like _____ online with my friends on my computer.
- 2 If you live near a mountain with snow you can go _____ every day.
- 3 Jack loves _____ like stamps and football cards.
- 4 I don't like extreme sports. I prefer staying indoors and _____.
- 5 I wouldn't go _____. I prefer sports on the ground!
- 6 On weekends I usually _____ with my friends.

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I think rock climbing is very _____.
a frightened b frightening
- 2 The movie she was watching was _____.
a amused b amusing
- 3 The teacher is always _____ when students get good grades.
a thrilled b thrilling
- 4 Some people think that reading is _____ but, I love it!
a bored b boring
- 5 The new song by *Pink* is _____.
a amazed b amazing
- 6 My brother isn't _____ with computer games. He likes extreme sports.
a satisfied b satisfying

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 Rock climbing is an example of a(n) **extreme** / **special** sport.
- 2 "What's the **score** / **total**?" "It's Lakers 76 and Bulls 68"
- 3 Michael went to play baseball but he forgot his **net** / **bat**.
- 4 My cousin Maria makes a lot of money as a(n) **amateur** / **professional** athlete.
- 5 In volleyball you must **kick** / **hit** the ball over the net.
- 6 Our school has a new basketball **pitch** / **court**.

5 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

train, medal, contact, communicate, professional, championship

- 1 Chatting online is a good way to stay in _____ and _____ with friends who live far away.
- 2 _____ athletes _____ very hard every day.
- 3 Usain Bolt won the gold _____ in the 100 meter race.
- 4 Last year our team won the _____. This year it will be more difficult.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Marie: Hi, Anthony. What **1) do you do** / **are you doing** here?

Anthony: I **2) help** / **am helping** Bill get ready for Monica's birthday party.

Marie: So am I! Right now I **3) make** / **am making** biscuits.

Anthony: They **4) look / are looking** great!

Marie: Thank you. I **5) see / am seeing** people coming. They're our friends!

Anthony: Can I help you?

Marie: Yes, please. I **6) need / am needing** soft drinks. Can you bring some?

Anthony: No problem!

7 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets. [5 points]

1 I _____ (enjoy) reading a book before I go to bed.

2 Janet _____ (study) for her test on Friday.

3 I _____ (play) cricket every Saturday.

4 Paul can't come to the park right now, he _____ (eat)

5 Michael _____ (train) from 5.00 to 7.00 every Wednesday and Friday with his volleyball team.

8 Complete the diagram with the words from the box. [5 points]

always	occasionally	sometimes
hardly ever	often	usually

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

100%-----

Writing

9 Read the following announcement from your neighborhood volleyball team. Then write your profile. Use the ideas given to help you. Write 100-140 words. [20 points]

The Tigers volleyball team is accepting new members to the team. If you are interested in making friends, exercising and being a part of a team, please send us a profile about yourself!

Be sure to include:

- details about yourself (name, age, where you live)
- what you like about volleyball and sports
- how someone can contact you

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2**Reading****Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.****Holidays****a**

We went to Cairo, Egypt last year with my family. We had a fantastic time. Cairo is over 4000 years old and there are many attractions to see. First we visited the Egyptian museum and learned a lot about ancient Egyptian culture. Then we went to the Pyramids and the Sphinx. The Pyramid of Giza is 4500 years old and is 139 meters tall. It used to be even taller standing at 146 metres! We also took a ride on camels. The Cairo market is very exciting. There are so many people trying to sell you things. My brother was shopping all day long when we went.

b

My family and I wanted to be outdoors. We didn't feel like running around visiting museums and other attractions all day long. That's why we went to the Pyrenees Mountains in France for a walking holiday. There are different walking programmes to choose from. Some are very difficult and some are easier. We walked through the mountains for one week. We saw forests, flowers, wild life and bridges. We would spend our nights in hotels in different villages. We had a guide with us and she made sure that we didn't get lost. She also told us about the local history of the area.

c

We took a trip to Berlin for our Christmas holiday. Berlin is the capital of Germany and it is an amazing city! There are beautiful buildings, parks and many other attractions to see. The hotel we checked into was near Alexanderplatz and there were many cafés, restaurants and clubs we could go to. We visited the Dahlem Museum complex and saw many works of art from all over the world. For New Year's Eve we went to the Brandenburg Gate and celebrated with many people. We had a lot of fun and one day I want to go again!

d

Last summer we went to my mother's village Gerolimenas in Mani. We stayed there for one month and relaxed. We go every summer and have a lot of fun. I have many friends there and am very happy to see them. We have a place to stay and we don't have to worry about checking in, checking out, passports, waiting

at taxi ranks or missing our flight. The weather is always sunny and we swim every day. Every evening we go out with our friends and walk around the harbour. The only thing I don't like about going is coming back to Athens when school starts!

1 Write the letter of the text(s) which talk(s) about... [14 points]

- 1 a teenager who saw art work from different countries. ____
- 2 teenagers who visited many attractions. ____ and ____
- 3 teenagers who didn't spend their time in cities. ____ and ____
- 4 a teenager who is going back to the same place next year. ____
- 5 a teenager who didn't go abroad on holiday. ____
- 6 a teenager who celebrated. ____
- 7 a teenager who didn't check into a hotel. ____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 I saw a big ship at the **port** / **station** today.
- 2 We couldn't get on the plane because dad lost our **fares** / **boarding passes**.
- 3 We showed our passports before crossing the **border** / **harbour** into France.
- 4 It is very expensive to take your car onto a **tram** / **ferry**.
- 5 We were waiting a long time for the train at the **station** / **border**.

3 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

guidebook, attractions, taxi rank, fare, passport

- 1 You need to have a _____ if you travel to a country outside of the European Union.
- 2 There are many _____ you can visit in Athens: the Parthenon, the Agora and Monastiraki, for example.
- 3 The taxi _____ from London to Heathrow was 40 pounds.
- 4 A _____ can help you get around in a country you don't know.
- 5 There are many people waiting at the _____ to go home or their hotels.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Hi, I am from Russia and I _____ in Voronezh.
a stay b live c station
- 2 When I am older I want to take a space _____ to the Moon!
a trip b voyage c travel
- 3 Anna likes to _____ a lot. She visited three countries this year.
a voyage b travel c journey
- 4 We took a short _____ to the sea this weekend.
a journey b travel c trip
- 5 My cousin went on a long _____ by train to Siberia this summer.
a trip b voyage c journey

5 Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap. [5 points]

Anna: Hi Peter, it's me Anna. Are you ready for our **1)**_____ to London?

Peter: Hi Anna! Yes, I am. I have packed my things and am taking a **2)**_____ to the airport from the **3)**_____ near my house.

Anna: I am very excited! Last year I went on a long **4)** _____ to Egypt by ferry and I had a very good time. There are a lot of **5)** _____ to see in Egypt!

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 I went / was going to all the attractions yesterday.

2 I was packing / packed my things when Janet called.

3 We travelled / were travelling around Europe last winter.

4 I was checking / checked in at the airport when I realized that I lost my passport.

5 As I was getting / got off the train, I realized it was the wrong stop.

6 My father drove / was driving from Manchester to London yesterday.

7 Complete with the past simple or past continuous form of the verb in brackets. [5 points]

My Trip to Lefkada

Last summer my family **1)**_____ (go) to Lefkada. You don't have to take a ferry to get there, so we **2)**_____ (drive) there with our car. The first thing we **3)**_____ (do) was check into our hotel. It was beautiful and right next to the beach! We went to all the attractions like Porto Katsiki beach and even **4)**_____ (see) a waterfall! We swam everyday. One day when I **5)**_____ (swim) I saw an octopus! The food is very good there too. On our last night there we went to a very nice tavern.

8 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 When I was younger, I used to / didn't use to like salad. Now I love it!

2 My brother would go / was going to the cinema every Saturday.

3 Last year my mother didn't use to / used to let me go to the cinema on school nights. This year she does if I don't have homework.

4 He would study / was studying when his mum called him for dinner.

5 Usually we would go / were going to the village every summer. Now we go to other places for holiday.

Writing

9 Write a story about your most exciting holiday. You can make it up. (100–140 words) [20 points]

Give information about:

- where you went

- who you went with
- description of the place
- what happened

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №3

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Flight attendant, more than a job!

I have been a flight attendant for one year now and wouldn't change my job for all the money in the world. I love it! The flight industry has changed and flight attendants are not only women who are not married. Today men and women with families also apply and become flight attendants. After filling in an application, you must complete intensive training before you become a flight attendant.

It's true that flight attendants serve food and prepare drinks for passengers on planes. Some other customer service responsibilities include offering blankets, pillows, hot towels, magazines, newspapers, headsets to listen to the radio or in-flight movies and other items. In general we make sure that everyone is comfortable.

However, making sure that everyone is comfortable isn't all we do! The most important responsibilities are safety related. Before each flight we have a meeting with the pilot and make sure that the plane is safe before take-off. Then, we make sure that everyone is in their seats and offer help to anyone who might need it like children travelling alone or passengers who are older. We check that safety items such as life vests, torches and fire fighting equipment are on board. After this we do a safety demonstration which lets people know what to do in case of an emergency. During the flight we constantly check that everything is ok and working properly in the cabin. For example, if something is not working properly, or if we something seems strange, we inform the captain.

Flight attendants are highly trained professionals and can take care of many different kinds of emergencies that may happen onboard a plane. In some situations we have to handle passengers who are ill, drunk, injured and aggressive or frightened. We are prepared to handle medical situations like heart attacks, and unexpected events like fires or emergency landings. We also have survival skills in case we land in open water, deserts or jungles! Today most flight attendants also learn self defence.

What I like the most about my job is that you get to meet many different people from all over the world. This is why most flight attendants speak more than one language. It is always helpful when you can communicate with someone who is not from the same country you are. Sometimes when we fly into a country I get to spend some time there. When I am not working I get to travel for free!

Being a flight attendant is hard work, but we do get a lot of holidays and I really enjoy being on the ground after so much flying. However, after a few days at home, I can't wait to be up in the air again!

1 Write true (T) or false (F). [10 points]

- 1 A flight attendant's most important responsibility is to make sure passengers are comfortable. ____
- 2 Flight attendants do not communicate with the pilot. ____
- 3 Flight attendants have medical training. ____
- 4 Flight attendants always spend some time in the cities they fly to. ____
- 5 Flight attendants work more days than other people. ____

Vocabulary

2 Fill in the gaps with the words below. [6 points]

flight attendant, nursery teacher, civil engineer, mechanic, animator, computer technician

- 1 She was always good with children. I'm not surprised that she became a ____.
- 2 I am very lucky because my cousin is a _____ and he always helps me when I have problems with my laptop.
- 3 I want to become a _____ so that I can work on building projects to make the city look prettier.
- 4 When my car has a problem I try to fix it myself, if I can't, I take it to a _____.
- 5 People think that a _____ only serves people on a plane. They also have to learn many other things, like first aid.
- 6 Today an _____ must learn how to use a computer when they draw.

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I didn't get the job because I didn't have enough ____.
a retirement b experience c employment
- 2 My brother quit his job after he ____ the lottery.
a won b earned c applied
- 3 Sarah is very ____ and sells her paintings for a lot of money.
a inventive b artistic c challenging
- 4 I filled in my ____ and mailed it to the company.
a qualification b retirement c application
- 5 I am friends with most of my ____ at work.
a classmates b interviewers c colleagues
- 6 My ____ is very happy with his staff at this company.
a employee b employment c employer

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

employees, salary, close down, set up, application, take on

My parents 1)_____ a new business last month. They only have four 2)_____ so they have to 3)_____ more work until they hire more staff. I work there as well and my parents give me a 4)_____. It's not a lot of money but it is good experience for me. We need more help so we handed out 5)_____ forms for people to fill in. I really hope the business does well and we do not have to 6)_____.

Grammar

5 Complete with the past simple or present perfect form of the verb in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 I _____ (join) the team five months ago.
- 2 _____ (you ever be) to a football stadium?
- 3 I _____ (already study) for the exam on Wednesday.
- 4 Tom _____ (eat) this morning and isn't hungry now.
- 5 Christina _____ (just finish) writing a letter and now she is going to post it.
- 6 Tim _____ (run) the marathon last year and he came in twentieth place.

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I have **been training** / **trained** for months for the swimming competition.
- 2 She has **not gone** / **been going** dancing in a long time.
- 3 How long has she **taken** / **been taking** karate classes?
- 4 He has **eaten** / **been eating** his dinner and is now looking forward to dessert!
- 5 Have **you seen** / **been seeing** the new movie Tarantino directed?
- 6 I have **worked** / **been working** since nine in the morning.

7 Complete the questions with question tags. [5 points]

- 1 You are coming to the party tonight, _____?
- 2 This movie is exciting, _____?
- 3 He didn't lose my books, _____?
- 4 Tom has been to the market, _____?
- 5 You'll bring my things tonight, _____?

8 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

[5 points]

- 1 Has he got my MP3 player?
I wonder if _____.
- 2 What are you going to do if you fail the exam?
Do you know _____?
- 3 Do you live near here?
Can I ask you _____?
- 4 What time do we start work tomorrow?
Could you let me know _____?

5 Do you have my pencil?

Can you tell me _____?

Writing

9 Write a letter of application for a part-time job at a shop that sells computers. Tell them why you think you should get the job. (100–140 words) [20 points]

The Megabyte Store is looking for young people willing to work

- Are you a student and want to earn some money?
- Can you work on Saturdays?
- Are you a friendly person?
- Are you good with computers?

*If you are interested please email a letter of application to
MB@megabyte.com*

Use the following to help you with your letter:

- Use a greeting. (paragraph 1)
- Let them know why you are writing and where you saw the job advertised. (paragraph 1)
- Give information about all the items the advertisement mentions. (paragraph 2)
- Use indirect questions to ask for more information. (paragraph 3)
- End the letter politely. (paragraph 4)
- Sign off.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №4

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercises 1 and 2.

1 The Norrmalmstorg Robbery

The Norrmalmstorg Robbery in Sweden is one of the most famous robberies in history. On 23 August 1973 Jan Erik Olsson's robbery of Kreditbanken in Stockholm did not go as he had planned. The Swedish police came to the scene immediately and two policemen went inside the bank. Olsson started shooting at them, injuring one of the police officers and taking the other one hostage. He also took four other people in the bank hostage and demanded that his friend Clark Olofsson be brought to the bank. Olofsson was also a criminal and had been in trouble with the law before for violent crimes. The first time he was caught he was only 16 years old. Olsson also demanded 3 million Swedish

Kronor (that's about 3,000,000 euro), two guns, bullet-proof vests, helmets and a fast car.

The police said that Olsson and Olofsson could have the car if they let the hostages go. The robbers didn't agree to this and Olsson called Olof Palme, the Prime Minister of Sweden, and told him that he would kill the hostages if they did not bring him what he asked for. The next day one of the hostages also called the Prime Minister and told him that she was very mad at him and that he should let the robbers and hostages go! They remained in the bank for six days. On August 28 the police used gas to get the robbers out of the bank. Luckily no one was seriously injured and the police were able to arrest them.

After the incident was over, hostages told reporters that they had felt more afraid of what the police would do than the robbers. A court sentenced Olsson to ten years in prison. After he got out he had more problems with the law. His friend Olofsson told the court that he was there to protect the hostages and in the end he did not go to prison. He actually became friends with Kristen Enmark who was one of the hostages. The families also became friends. Psychologists have studied this robbery and believe that when someone is held hostage they sometimes can become 'friends' with the person who was holding them hostage. They call this the 'Stockholm Syndrome'.

Since the robbery people have made movies, songs and written books about the event.

1 Write true (T) or false (F). [5 points]

- 1 At first there were two robbers who went into the bank. ____
- 2 The police agreed to all of Olsson's demands. ____
- 3 Only one of the robbers went to prison. ____
- 4 The hostages became friends with the police that saved them. ____
- 5 Stockholm Syndrome is about the relationship developed between hostages and robbers. ____

2 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 What does 'hostage' mean?

- a someone who robs banks
- b someone taken as a prisoner
- c someone who works with the police

2 Clark Olofsson was ...

- a not a criminal.
- b in trouble with the law before.
- c taken as a hostage.

3 The hostages were ...

- a more afraid of the police than the robbers.
- b more afraid of the robbers than the police.

c not afraid of anyone..

4 When the police arrested the robbers, ...

a the hostages were seriously injured.

b the robbers were seriously injured.

c no one was seriously injured.

5 Clark Olofsson ...

a was not sent to prison.

b was sentenced to ten years in prison.

c went to prison for the rest of his life.

Vocabulary

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 The police found **fingerprints** / **arson** at the scene of the crime and caught the burglar.

2 The detective **investigated** / **smuggled** the crime for months.

3 The man was accused of the **smuggling** / **robbery** at the bank.

4 The woman was arrested for **shoplifting** / **kidnapping** from a supermarket.

5 He **accused** / **owned up** to the crime and went to prison for less time.

6 The burglars **owned up** / **broke into** the house and stole everything.

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

murder, burglary, robbery, kidnapping, smuggling, arson

1 She went to prison for _____ after she burned the house down.

2 _____ is a very serious crime. Nothing is worse than taking someone's life.

3 They thought they could get a lot of money by _____ the rich man's son.

4 The _____ of plants into the country is illegal.

5 Luckily no one was hurt during the bank _____.

6 A lot of paintings were stolen during the museum _____.

5 Complete the table. [5 points]

The crime	The criminal
smuggling	1
shoplifting	2
robbery	3
kidnapping	4
burglary	5

6 Complete the paragraph with these words. [6 points]

run off with, locked up, let him off, got away with, get off, broke into

The burglar who 1)_____ into the villa three months ago went to court yesterday. He had 2)_____ €30,000 worth of jewellery. He thought that he had 3)_____ it but the police caught him two days later when he was eating at an expensive restaurant. He asked the judge to 4)_____ this time because he had never stolen anything before. The judge said he wasn't going to 5)_____ with a fine and he got 6)_____ for two years.

Grammar

7 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 They had already stolen the painting when the police **arrived** / **had arrived**.
- 2 The prisoners **escaped** / **had escaped** two weeks ago.
- 3 My sister brought a DVD to watch but I **had already seen** / **already saw** it.
- 4 Tom **had lived** / **lived** in Paris for ten years and loved it there.
- 5 When George went home he realised that someone **had broken in** / **broke in**.
- 6 Janet **hadn't seen** / **didn't see** Anne since they were ten years old.

8 Complete the paragraph with the past simple, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. [6 points]

The police 1)_____ (investigate) the crime for thirteen weeks before finding a suspect. They found that the door to the villa 2)_____ (not be) damaged and realised that the burglar 3)_____ (use) a key to get in. The police think that the burglar 4)_____ (look) for the jewellery for hours because every room was untidy. The police also found footprints in the house. At first they didn't lead anywhere but then they found the same footprints outside. They 5)_____ (follow) them for twenty minutes when they saw a man jogging past them. When they looked at the ground they saw that he had the same footprints they were following. They realised that the neighbour 6)_____ (steal) the jewellery!

9 Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative form of these words. [5 points]

good, bad, happy, fast, big

- 1 My brother is the _____ kid in school. No one can beat him.
- 2 This has to be the _____ movie I have ever seen. I hate it!
- 3 I think that Messi is the _____ football player in the world today?
- 4 He felt much _____ living in the countryside rather than in the city.

5 Russia is a _____ country than India, but it has fewer people.

Writing

10 Imagine that you have seen a robbery at a museum. Write an email or a letter to the police telling them about it. (100–140 words) [20 points]

Give information about:

- the scene of the crime
- the time
- the robbers (age, appearance, clothes, etc)
- what happened

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №5

Reading

Read the texts. Then do Exercise 1.

6 A: Dubai Mall

The largest shopping mall in the world is the Dubai Mall. The total area it covers is more than 50 football pitches put together. The Dubai Mall is actually a combination of ten to fifteen malls. It has a total of 1200 stores! So there is shopping for everyone. There are many attractions, as well. The SEGA indoor theme park offering many thrilling rides and games and a twenty-two screen cinema are just two examples. If you are hungry or thirsty you can visit any of the one hundred and sixty restaurants, fast food places or bars. If you feel that one day is not enough to do your shopping or see everything, you can also stay at the mall's luxury hotel and spend the night in any of its 250 rooms.

B: Yiwu Bazaar

The largest market in the world is located in Yiwu, China. It is actually made up of several markets spread across the city, and the total area covered by the market is more than eight hundred football pitches combined. There are hundreds of thousands of goods for consumers to buy. You can find anything from plastic toys to DVD players to eyeglasses and many more. There are more than four hundred thousand different items on sale and they are exported to more than 212 countries. Buyers come from all over the world. Americans, Europeans, Arabs and Africans all come to the Yiwu market to buy products. There are many Pakistani, Korean and Middle-Eastern restaurants for people to eat at and hotels to stay overnight at too.

C: Ima Keithel Women's Market

The Ima Keithel market in Mainpur, India is the only market in the world that is run by women. The Ima Keithel, or ‘mother’s market’, is over one hundred years old and more than three thousand women gather there to sell fresh vegetables, fish, grain, handmade products and other household items. The women who sell their products come from many different communities and have different religions. Most of the products that they sell are from the region of Mainpur. The Ima Keithel is also considered an historical site for visitors to see. Unfortunately, the government is making changes to the market so that it can look modern and attract more tourists.

D: Floating Market

If you are visiting Thailand, the Damnoen Saduak is a must see. It is a floating market one hundred kilometres west of Bangkok and only takes two hours to drive there. The men and women there sell their goods on the water. People there sell and buy fruits, vegetables, souvenirs and other items from small boats. Tourists from all over the world visit this market when they visit Thailand. While you are there you can see traditional Thai houses, the way the people live and how they travel by boat. Most people who sell their products are farmers. They also use the water there to grow fruit and vegetables. The market is very colourful and exciting. If you like taking pictures you will not be disappointed!

1 Write the letter of the text(s) which talk(s) about the following. [12 points]

- 1 A shopper can spend the night in an expensive hotel. ____
- 2 If you visit this place it is a good idea to bring your camera. ____
- 3 This place is changing and may not look traditional anymore. ____
- 4 These are the biggest of their kind. ____ and ____
- 5 This place can also be a lot of fun for children. ____
- 6 Visitors from other countries come here mostly to buy things. ____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 The Ima Keithel is an **open air market** / **shopping mall** – everything is outdoors.
- 2 This shirt doesn’t fit me but I can’t return it. The shop does not give **profits** / **refunds**.
- 3 I prefer having **notes** / **coins** in my pocket because they are lighter.
- 4 Many **consumers** / **products** visit the market every day.
- 5 My uncle makes a **living** / **life** fixing cars.

3 Choose the correct answer. [8 points]

My cousin Tom is a shopaholic. His house is packed with so many different
1)____ which he does not even use. He is always reading 2)____ he gets in the

mail, then places orders by telephone. It's a big problem because he is not making a **3)**_____ and is always asking to **4)**_____ money from me. Last month I **5)**_____ him 50 euro. And that's only last month. He **6)**_____ me 500 euro for all of last year. When he doesn't have cash to pay for something he writes a **7)**_____. Recently, he took out a **8)**_____ from the bank. I really think he needs to get help. Soon he won't be able to pay his rent or buy food!

1	a consumers	b products	c profits	d notes
2	a catalogues	b menu	c receipts	d refunds
3	a return	b decision	c loss	d living
4	a borrow	b lend	c save	d pay
5	a borrowed	b lent	c saved	d rented
6	a owes	b lends	c returns	d gains
7	a note	b loan	c cheque	d paper
8	a refund	b catalogue	c loan	d account

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

owe, profit, goods, currency, bargain

- The price for that jumper was a real _____. It was so cheap!
- The market has so many different kinds of _____ for sale.
- Business is doing better than last year. This year I am making a big _____.
- I don't want to borrow anymore money. I already _____ Frank too much.
- The national _____ of Greece used to be the drachma. Now all countries in the European Union use the euro.

5 Complete the phrases with these words. [5 points]

go, do, do, make, make

- _____ money
- _____ a living
- _____ business
- _____ karate
- _____ shopping

Grammar

6 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

who, which, why, when, whose, where

- These are the shoes _____ I want to buy.
- This is the teacher _____ always gives us a lot of homework.
- I think I know _____ she likes this movie so much.

- 4 I remember _____ we used to go to the fun park with our parents.
5 That's the shop _____ people go for bargains.
6 That's the man _____ dog is always barking.

7 Can you remove the relative pronoun? Write yes (Y) or no (N). [5 points]

- 1 This is the restaurant where we ate at last week. ____
2 He is the man who found our lost dog. ____
3 That was a good example why you should always wear a helmet. ____
4 That is the sweater which I want to buy for my girlfriend. ____
5 The teacher wanted to know whose mobile phone was ringing. ____

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. [5 points]

- 1 I wish the bus _____ (not leave) already. Now how will I get home?
2 If only she _____ (have) a map, we wouldn't be lost now.
3 I wish the market _____ (be) closer.
4 If only I _____ (can) pay for these shoes. They're so expensive!
5 I bet she wishes she _____ (save) her money instead of spending it all yesterday.

Writing

9 You have ordered a digital camera online from World Electronics. Unfortunately it is not working properly. Write a letter of complaint to World Electronics telling them that you are not happy with the camera. (100– 140 words) [20 points]

Remember to:

- use an appropriate greeting
- tell them why you are writing the letter (paragraph 1)
- tell them what the problem is (paragraph 2)
- ask them for a refund or a new camera (paragraph 3)
- use an appropriate closing expression
- sign off

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №6

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Perhaps the most important reason we have schools is to prepare students to participate in society. Most of our schooling involves the use of our eyes to read

and write. What happens though, when a child cannot see? Children who are blind face extra difficulties in understanding things the same way other children do, learning languages and moving around freely. Does this mean that blind children should stay at home and not get an education? Certainly not! Blind children attend schools and follow programmes which use different ways of teaching them how to read, write and do things people who can see do.

The first people we know who showed an interest in the blind are the Ancient Egyptians. They did not only try to understand why people became blind, they also took care of their needs. The first country to have compulsory education for the blind is the United States in the 1880's, and then Britain followed in 1893. Studies have shown that blind children learn best when they are in an open environment that doesn't stop them from learning new things.

Unfortunately, today 85% of all children with special educational needs in poorer countries do not get an education. And for children who are blind, 90% do not get an education. They simply do not have enough schools built especially for their needs. The best solution to this problem is to have blind children and children who can see go to the same state schools. Of course, the state schools would have to be able to meet the needs of the special needs students too.

The blind children in these schools should be given the opportunity to share the same experiences as their classmates who can see. The children and parents in these schools should be encouraged to become friends. There would have to be teachers who are specialised in education for the blind that would give advice to the teachers in the state schools. This relationship between the students and their parents should help show that we are not that different from each other.

Having state schools accept blind children does not mean that we just put them in the same classrooms as children who can see. Blind students have more needs and there are some things that schools must do to be ready to teach them.

Firstly, the schools must work together with people who are specialised in teaching the blind. They would give advice to teachers and prepare lessons and homework. Also, blind students often have to learn to do things differently than other students. For example, in primary school they learn to read using the Braille system. This means that because they can't see, they learn to read special books by using their fingers, not their eyes. In addition, they also learn to move around without the help of other people and become more independent.

All children with disabilities should go to school, get an education and have the same opportunities as children without them. If we all work together, there is nothing that we can not do.

1 Write true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.

[10 points]

1 Egypt was the first country to have compulsory education for the blind. ____

2 85% of blind children in poorer countries do not get an education. ____

- 3 100% of children without disabilities go to school in rich countries. ____
 4 Blind children should spend time together with children who can see. ____
 5 Blind children in state schools learn extra skills. ____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I enrolled in a ____ course after my father gave me his old camera.
 a photography b calligraphy c geography d cookery
 2 That is a very popular company. They even have a ____ in Moscow.
 a degree b pass c brand d branch
 3 Bob learned all about plants in his ____ class.
 a calligraphy b woodworking c gardening d gymnastics
 4 I got my ____ after I completed my computer course.
 a paper b certificate c exam d workshop
 5 Taking up a ____ is a great way to exercise and learn how to defend yourself.
 a martial art b subject c course d degree
 6 When I finish university I will have a ____ in maths.
 a grade b degree c class d tutorial

3 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

boarding school, university, secondary school, state school, home school, nursery, primary school

- 1 My brother was sent to a _____ in France.
 2 My mother studied for 7 years at _____ before becoming a doctor.
 3 Some parents prefer to _____ their children rather than send them to state school.
 4 First, we will send Sarah to _____ before she goes to primary school.
 5 Students in _____ study hard to get into the university of their choice.
 6 Students first learn to read, write and do maths in _____.

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 She is **taking** / **sitting for** the midterm exam tomorrow.
 2 If you study hard, you will not **fail** / **pass**.
 3 We learned about the ancient Egyptians **in** / **at** history class.
 4 I **studied** / **learnt** a lot of new English words during my stay in Great Britain.
 5 After I **graduate** / **leave** school today, I will go to the cinema.
 6 Which is your hardest **subject** / **lesson**? Mine is science.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *take*. [6 points]

- 1 We always ____ a good time when Fred comes over.
- 2 She is late because she ____ her time coming here.
- 3 I ____ a Geography lesson at three.
- 4 Sometimes you have to ____ a chance.
- 5 John ____ on too much work and he won't finish in time.
- 6 The students are ____ trouble with algebra in their maths class.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 I **might** / **can** make it to the party tonight, but I can't say for sure.
- 2 I am sure you **could** / **should** do better if you tried a little harder.
- 3 She **must** / **may** hand in her homework today, or she will fail the class.
- 4 She doesn't think she **can** / **might** come over tonight.
- 5 He doesn't think he **could** / **should** go to the concert tonight.

7 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first using the words in brackets. [5 points]

- 1 I think he will be able to do it. (could)
I _____ think _____ he _____.
- 2 There is a chance he will pass the exam. (might)
He _____ the exam.
- 3 There is no way he doesn't know the answer. (must)
He _____ the answer.
- 4 I think it's a good idea for us to start studying now. (should)
I think _____ studying now.
- 5 There is a possibility that it will rain today. (may)
It _____ today.

8 Complete the paragraph using one indeterminate pronoun in each gap. [6 points]

Last month I was very nervous about a maths test. I was surprised that **1)** _____ in my class was really worried like me. I remember that I could not think of **2)** _____ else but that exam. I tried to find **3)** _____ to study with but, **4)** _____ was available. I spent all week studying by myself. When I went to class ready to take the

exam I remembered 5)_____ the teacher said. He said that exam was on the 16th of December, not the 6th! 6)_____ started laughing. Even me!

Writing

9 Write an essay on the topic *Is Physical Education (PE) as important as other subjects in school?* (200–250 words) [20 points]

Include:

- a general statement about the topic (paragraph 1)
- your personal opinion and 2-3 reasons for it (paragraph 2)
- an opposing opinion and 1-2 reasons for it (paragraph 3)
- reasons why you disagree with the opposing opinion (paragraph 4)
- a conclusion restating your position (paragraph 5)

Remember to use connectors to pull your essay together:

Reason and result	Consequently, So that
Contrast	However, Despite (...this / ...the fact that)
Addition	Moreover Besides

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №7

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Sports are a great way for teenagers to stay fit and lead sociable lives. Unfortunately, it is often difficult to find fields and areas in the city to practice. There are, however, some sports which do not need a court, a field, or a pitch. They can be practised almost anywhere. Examples of such sport are free running, or parkour and skateboarding.

Although very similar, some say there is a difference between free running and parkour. Free running shares many of the same movements seen in gymnastics, but the difference between them is that free running takes place in cities and rural settings. The main idea behind it is to quickly move across obstacles by using movements such as running, jumping, rolling, swinging and grabbing. Free running comes from the earlier practice of parkour. Free running does not concentrate only on the best way of moving through objects like parkour. Free

running encourages people to use moves which they feel express themselves. Foucan, a famous free runner, says that free running is about “following your way” and not trying to follow someone else’s way of doing things. Free running aims for complete freedom of movement. So whether you are trying to find the best way of going through an obstacle or the most complicated way which feels good and looks good to others, it is your choice.

Although free running, or parkour can be done alone, most people hang out with others who do it and form social groups. They encourage and help each other. There is a website for people in Greece, www.parkour.gr, where you can learn about events and find out where people with common interests meet and practice what they love doing.

Another activity which can be done in your city or town is skateboarding. Skateboarding is done by riding and performing tricks on a skateboard. Skateboarding first began somewhere between the 1940’s or early 1950’s. At first it was something surfers would do when they were not in the water for fun. They would take boxes and attach roller skate wheels to them and ride them. Over the years the boxes turned to planks and the sport of skateboarding began to develop on its own. It wasn’t until the 1970’s that the skateboarding we know today began to happen. Nowadays, teenagers in countries everywhere can be seen practicing it in cities or skate parks.

Besides also being a means of transportation skateboarding is also very similar to free running and parkour because it is both a recreational activity and an art form. Teenagers feel that they can express themselves when they skateboard. Most of the skateboarders around the world are under the age of 18. And although mostly boys skateboard, girls do too. Even though skateboarding can be done by oneself, it is a very sociable activity like parkour and free running. People who skateboard form friendships, hang out, listen to a lot of the same music and share the same sense of street fashion.

It is important for teenagers to find activities that they can share with people their age. There are more traditional activities someone can get involved with and some which are a little different. What is important is that you get involved with something active or creative, stay safe and are able to share your experiences with others.

1 Answer the questions. [10 points]

1 Why are parkour and free running similar to gymnastics?

2 What does ‘follow your way’ mean?

3 Who were the first skateboarders?

4 What do skateboarders have in common?

5 Is it important for teenagers to do an activity? Why?

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

ashamed, miserable, skip, dye, pretend

1 She has beautiful black hair. She shouldn't _____ it.

2 The teacher told him not to feel _____ because he failed the exam.

3 My friend told me he was going to _____ maths today because he hadn't studied.

4 It's best to let people know you are upset rather than _____ you are not.

5 He was _____ because his favourite team had lost.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these words. [5 points]

hang out, break up, make up, get divorced, get married

1 I like to _____ with my friends after school.

2 We were all very happy when Sally and Tom _____ after their fight.

3 We don't think they are going to be together for long. I think they will _____ in a month.

4 My mother and father _____ last year, but they are still friends.

5 My sister and her boyfriend get on very well. I think they are going to _____.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

I am very **1)**_____ and I don't like spending a lot of time in malls or walking around town window shopping. Sometimes my girlfriend buys me clothes because she says I am too **2)**_____. She is not like me and is quite **3)**_____. She is taking me shopping this weekend because I need clothes for next week. On Monday I am starting work at an office and I have to look **4)**_____. Then, on Saturday I am going to my cousin's wedding and I will have to wear **5)**_____ clothes. I am not looking forward to either!

1	a casual	b formal	c fashionable
2	a fashionable	b unfashionable	c smart
3	a fashionable	b formal	c casual
4	a fashionable	b casual	c smart
5	a formal	b trendy	c casual

5 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 We are going to a formal dinner party and everyone is **getting dressed / dressing up**.
- 2 Don't come in! I am **getting dressed / wearing**!
- 3 I really like what she is **wearing / putting on**.
- 4 I have to **get off / take off** the bus at the next stop.
- 5 I always **try on / put on** clothes before I buy them.

6 Complete the table. [5 points]

positive	negative
kind	
honest	
loyal	
respectful	
reliable	

Grammar

7 Complete the sentences with the correct -ing or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets. [5 points]

- 1 Doctors say that _____ is very bad for you. (smoke)
- 2 I forgot _____ my geography book to school today. (bring)
- 3 Everyone needs _____ some food for the party tonight. (cook)
- 4 Our mum knows when we are pretending _____. (study)
- 5 We are _____ forward to volleyball practice this afternoon. (look)

8 Complete the sentences with these modal verbs. [5 points]

should, shouldn't, can't, must, might

- 1 I _____ have gone to the theatre. The show was awful!
- 2 He _____ have studied like he said he did. His mark was terrible.
- 3 She _____ have won the tennis match if she wasn't injured.
- 4 I _____ have gone with you. I was so bored at home.
- 5 You _____ have left your MP3 player at school. I looked everywhere and it's not here.

9 Rewrite these sentences using the modals in brackets. [5 points]

1 There is a chance that someone else did it? (may)

Do you think that someone else _____?

2 I wish you had told me about practice on Sunday.

You _____ about practice on Sunday. (should)

3 She probably forgot to call you. (might)

She _____ to call you.

4 I am sure it was John who played the joke on you. (must)

It _____ who played the joke on you.

5 I don't think I was able to help him with his problem. (could)

There was nothing I _____ with his problem.

Writing

10 Read the letter below and write a reply to Sarah. In your letter answer her questions and ask your three questions about the birthday party. (100–140 words) [20 points]

I am having problems in school. I can't make friends. Most of the other kids in my class have friends and do things together in groups. At home I make my parents and cousins laugh but at school I am very shy and not very sociable. What can I do to make friends? Do you have any advice for me?

As for my other news, I am having a birthday party this Saturday!

Sarah

Be sure to:

- thank your pen-friend for writing (paragraph 1)
- give 2–3 pieces of advice (paragraph 2)
- ask your three questions (paragraph 3)
- sign off

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №8

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

The *Lord of the Rings* trilogy was a very successful movie series consisting of three different parts: *The Fellowship of the Ring* (2001), *The Two Towers* (2002) and *The Return of the King* (2003). These films made a lot of money at the theatres. They hold 15th, 8th and 2nd place for being the highest money making films in history. They were also nominated for 30 Academy Awards, of which they won 17 including an award for Best Picture. *Return of the King* alone won 11 awards tying the record previously set by *Ben-Hur* and *Titanic*.

The trilogy is an epic fantasy which takes place in a fantasy land called Middle Earth. The main character is a small hobbit called Frodo who goes on an adventure to destroy a ring of an evil Dark Lord called Sauron. If he destroys the ring, then he also destroys the Dark Lord. The task is very difficult to complete and there are many dangers like evil wizards, orcs, goblins and other monsters. However, Frodo is not alone. He has the help of brave adventurers and together they are called the Fellowship of the Ring. The group gets divided and find themselves in many difficult situations. There are many battles with a lot of different creatures and magic. In the end the group is victorious.

The films are based on the written work of J.R.R. Tolkien. He was a professor of literature at Oxford University and wrote the three books between 1937 and 1949. The trilogy soon became widely read by people all over the world. Even today it remains very popular and is translated into many different languages. Although many fantasy novels had been written before *The Lord of the Rings*, it is this series that made people interested in the genre again. Tolkien is considered by many to be the ‘father of modern fantasy literature’.

The director of the film trilogy is Peter Jackson. He knew he had a very difficult task ahead of him. He knew there was a risk of disappointing a lot of people because the books were loved for many years. Despite the great reception by most, there were some long time fans of the book who were disappointed. They felt he had changed important parts of the written work and didn’t include others. Peter Jackson says that he had to because sometimes what is in a book cannot be shown on the big screen as effectively.

Two amazing features of the films are the soundtrack and the special effects. Howard Shore wrote the music to the movies and the London Philharmonic Orchestra performed most of it! There were many visual artists who worked on the special effects. A lot of work had to be done to bring Tolkien’s fantasy world to life.

Also contributing to the success of the movie were the actors who starred in it. They gave wonderful performances. Some of the actors include Ian McKellen,

Christopher Lee, Viggo Mortensen, Elijah Wood, Orlando Bloom and Kate Blanchet just to name a few. Peter Jackson filmed the trilogy in his home country of New Zealand and it took him eight years to complete all three films with a total budget of 285 million dollars!

1 Write true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.
[5 points]

1 *The Two Towers* won as many awards as *Titanic* and *Ben Hur*. ____

2 The Trilogy is based on the books written by an Oxford University Professor.

3 Everyone liked the film versions of the books. ____

4 It took over 100 people to create the special effects. ____

5 *Return of the King* had a Budget of 285 million dollars. ____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 I usually like **hearing** / **listening to** music when I study.

2 There are so many amazing things to **watch** / **see** in the Cycladic museum.

3 **See** / **Look at** those clouds! It's going to rain.

4 Can you call me a bit later? I am **watching** / **seeing** a movie now.

5 He hasn't got any hair – he's **ideal** / **bald**.

6 Can you **hear** / **listen to** that noise? I think it is coming from the bedroom.

3 Complete the paragraph with these words. [6 points]

performance, directed, review, actors, action, plot

The 1) _____ for the new movie *Super Cops* was not very good. Critics thought that it was boring because it had no 2) _____. The movie was 3) _____ by John Bleach and had lots of famous 4) _____ like Jimmy Jones, Sandra Bernard and Mick Jags. The 5) _____ was difficult to understand, so the movie didn't make sense either. The only good thing about the movie was the amazing 6) _____ by Sandra Bernard. Let's hope John Bleach does a better job next time.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 I really like watching *Friends*. It's a very funny **episode** / **series**.

2 I prefer **sitcoms** / **dramas** because they are more emotional.

3 The *Star Wars* trilogy has amazing **special effects** / **screens**.

4 The movie *Skyfall* has an amazing **soundtrack** / **sound effects**. I listen to it a lot.

- 5 It's a very popular movie. You should **close** / **book** tickets.
6 The **soundtrack** / **sound effects** were very good. The monsters sounded real.
5 **Choose the correct answer.** [6 points]

- 1 Many people visit the open-air ____ 'Kolomenskoye' each year!
a art gallery b museum c aquarium
2 My girlfriend loves to dance, so I am taking her to a(an) ____ tonight.
a ballet b musical c opera
3 We didn't sit near the movie ____ because it was so big!
a plot b set c screen
4 The ____ really liked the play, so the actors and director were happy.
a audience b plot c review
5 There are so many amazing fish to see at the ____.
a aquarium b art gallery c circus
6 You mustn't miss the fantastic Picasso exhibit at the ____ this month.
a zoo b art gallery c fun fair

Grammar

- 6 **Choose the correct answer.** [6 points]

- 1 The movie *72 Metres* **is directed** / **directed** by Vladimir Khotinenko.
2 My friends **like** / **are liked** going to the square after school.
3 Tickets to the concert **sell** / **are sold** downtown at Ticket House.
4 She is very popular. Everyone **likes** / **is liked** her.
5 At the end of the year prizes **given** / **are given** to actors who performed well.
6 Tatiana Vasilieva always **loves** / **is loved** performing in front of an audience.

- 7 **Use the passive to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.** [10 points]

- 1 The policeman gave them a ticket for speeding.
They _____ a ticket for speeding.
2 My sister will write the music for a short film.
The music for a short film _____ by my sister.
3 The journalist reported that a gorilla escaped from the city zoo.
_____ that a gorilla escaped from the city zoo.
4 The academy has given the film three different awards for excellence.
The film _____ three different awards for excellence.
5 Our friend served us fried rice and spring rolls.
_____ fried rice and spring rolls.
8 **Complete the second sentence with the causative in the correct form.** [6 points]

- 1 The gardener cuts our grass every day.

2 A mechanic repaired our car last week.

3 The hairdresser is cutting my mother's hair tomorrow.

4 The computer programmer is installing new software in my computer tonight.

5 Mum is dying my hair tonight.

6 The movers will bring the furniture to our house next week.

Writing

9 You have thought of a great plot for a film. Write a letter to a director telling him / her about the movie you would like them direct. (120–150 words) [20 points]

- What type of film is your plot for – action, comedy, drama, thriller etc (paragraph 1)
- What happens? (paragraph 2)
- How does it end (paragraph 3)
- Who would you like to act in it? (paragraph 4)
- Sign off

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №9

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercises 1 and 2.

The Internet is a network that connects computers from around the world by cable and satellite and it has changed our lives in many ways. **1)** _____

We can send and receive texts, images, video and sound to other computers anywhere in the world. The Internet helps us stay in touch with each other by reducing the amount of time needed to communicate with each other. One does not have to sit down and write a letter, go the post office, mail it, then wait for days for it to get to the address we sent it to. Businesses and professionals have benefitted a lot from the Internet as well. They are able to exchange information quickly and cut down on the amount of time needed to complete work. Also, the Internet makes information available for all users. People using the Internet can look up answers to questions they have quickly from their homes. They can also study many subjects by using the Internet and read newspapers online.

2) ____As the Internet continues to play a more and more important role in our lives, people are becoming more dependent, or addicted to it. 3) ____In fact, research done by Dr. Kimberly S. Young showed that internet addiction is very similar to other addictions like gambling at casinos and alcoholism and that using the Internet too much can affect someone's educational, social, economic and professional life.

People who are addicted find that they need more and more time on the Internet in order to be happy. 4) ____This often makes things difficult for them in their relationships with others, at their jobs, school or with career opportunities. They use the Internet as a way of escaping their problems rather than dealing with them. If they feel sad, helpless, guilty or nervous they avoid facing these feelings by logging on and visiting different sites, chat rooms or sending emails.

People should not be left with the wrong impression. 5) ____It is very important technology and has helped us in more ways than one. It has brought people around the world closer to each other, has helped us professionally and has provided us with access to unlimited amounts of information. The Internet has made our lives easier by assisting, informing and entertaining us, but it should not rule our lives. As the ancient Greeks used to say, all things should be done in good measure.

1 Complete the text with these sentences. [5 points]

A Despite the positive aspects of the Internet there are also negative ones.

B Although too much use of the Internet can cause these problems, it is not our enemy.

C When they cannot log on to the Internet they often feel nervous, and cannot stop thinking about what is on the Internet and sometimes have dreams with the Internet in them.

D An addiction is when someone cannot control their need for something and it begins to affect their life in a negative way. Just like with alcohol, cigarettes and drugs, many psychologists say that people are becoming addicted to the Internet.

E Before the Internet, many things we take for granted today, took a lot more of our time and effort in the past.

2 Write true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text. [5 points]

1 The Internet has made more information available to more people. ____

2 The Internet is the most important technology invented. ____

3 Internet addiction is very different from addiction to alcohol. ____

4 People who use the Internet too much tend to run away from their problems.

5 In life, it is a good idea not to overdo things. ____

Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

demonstrate, attempt, message, equivalent, progress, accurate

1 It was a good _____, but John couldn't solve the math problem.

2 I do not understand how this machine works. I think she will have to _____ for me.

3 I sent my friend a text _____ to let him know where we are.

4 A lot of _____ has been made since the computers of the 50's.

5 The _____ of 1 dollar and 50 cents is 1 euro.

6 I do not want to hand in my science report unless my information is _____.

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Life for people often changes after every new and important **1)** _____. Like the steam engine for example. Before it was invented, there were no large machines producing products. The computer may be the most important invention of the 20th century. People use them to surf the Internet, work and communicate with others via email. Offices use computers connected to a **2)** _____. Many people like to use computers, but also like to be able to move around when they do. They usually buy a **3)** _____ and take it with them when they travel. There is also a lot of **4)** _____ you can buy and install into your computer. Sometimes though, I think it is a good **5)** _____ if you send someone you like a **6)** _____ instead of an email.

1	a postcard	b software	c laptop	d invention
2	a network	b software	c discovery	d laptop
3	a discovery	b laptop	c network	d invention
4	a gesture	b network	c software	d discovery
5	a invention	b network	c gesture	d discovery
6	a postcard	b network	c gesture	d software

5 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 Joanna is going to university to study **education** / **medicine**. She wants to be a doctor.

2 **Communication** / **Education** has changed a lot since the invention of email.

3 He is doing a **science** / **transport** experiment in the lab.

4 The plane is my favourite type of **transport** / **gesture**.

5 It is important that children all over the world go to school and get an **invention** / **education**.

5 Eratosthenes made an amazing **discovery** / **gesture** when he proved that the Earth was round.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these phrases. [6 points]

get through, piece of cake, hang on, call (someone) up, call in, hang up

1 If you don't let me speak I am going to _____ on you!

2 I studied all week, so the exam should be a _____.

3 Can you _____ for one second, my mum is calling me.

4 Can you _____ Mary _____ and ask her what time the movie starts?

5 I really do not feel like going to work today. I am going to _____ sick.

6 I've been calling Jennifer all day long, but I just can't _____.

Grammar

7 Complete the sentences by putting the words in brackets in the zero (0), first (1st) or second (2nd) conditional. [6 points]

1 If you want to _____ (send) an email, you _____ (need) an internet connection. (0)

2 If I _____ (come) home earlier, I _____ (prepare) dinner. (1st)

3 If he _____ (have) a temperature, he _____ (see) the doctor. (1st)

4 If he _____ (be) my friend, I _____ (invite) him to the party. (2nd)

5 She _____ (fly) to New York if she _____ (earn) a lot of money. (1st)

6 You _____ (get) sunburnt if you _____ (stay) in the sun too long. (0)

8 Complete the sentences by putting the words in brackets in the second (2nd) or third (3rd) conditional. [6 points]

1 If the weather _____ (be) nice, they _____ (play) football. (3rd)

2 If we _____ (live) in Rome, Francesco _____ (visit) us. (2nd)

3 If Tim and Tom _____ (be) older, they _____ (play) in our hockey team. (2nd)

4 If we _____ (go) to a good restaurant, we _____ (have) a better dinner. (3rd)

5 If Sue _____ (study) harder, she _____ (be) better at school. (2nd)

6 If they _____ (wait) for another 10 minutes, they _____ (see) the pop star. (3rd)

9 Write a second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word given. [5 points]

1 She will call you if she isn't busy. (unless)

2 If she keeps practising, she will win the race. (as long as)

3 Unless you get some sleep soon, you will be very tired tomorrow. (if)

4 I will visit you for Christmas as long as I do not have to get on a plane. (if)

5 We wouldn't have got there on time if he didn't take us with his car. (unless)

Writing

10 The editor of a local newspaper has asked you to write an article outlining the positive and negative aspects of mobile phones. (120–150 words) [20 points]

Follow this plan:

- **Introduction:** Make a general statement about the popularity of mobile phones.
- Paragraph 2: Choose positive aspects about mobile phones (eg, easy to get in touch with friends, parents can find you, emergencies, etc).
- Paragraph 3: Choose negative aspects (people can always find you, driving and talking, using them in classrooms, etc).
- Conclusion: State whether you think that there are more positive aspects than negative.

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercises 1 and 2.

My brother studied in Venice for three years and he told me that it had been the best time of his life. He studied architecture there at the University Iuav of Venice. He had been there before as a tourist and liked the city, but after living and studying there he really got to appreciate what the city has to offer and shared some of his impressions with me.

Venice is a 1400-year-old Italian city and has a population of about 275 000. In the 6th century AD, barbarian invasions forced people from the surrounding areas into the marshlands known today as Venice. **1)** ____ There are 150 canals and an amazing 409 bridges! Over the years it became a very rich city and commercial centre. It thrived as an independent state for many centuries until 1797 when Napoleon gave Venice to Austria. **2)** ____

Although Venice is built on 118 islands, it is a city very well suited for walking. There are many narrow streets with buildings that have been around for centuries. There are countless attractions to visit as well, such as the Basilica San Marco, the Grand Canal, and Rialto Bridge. It's a good idea to buy a 'Chorus Pass'. It's a onetime fee, and it allows you to visit many of the city's churches where you can see works of art of many famous artists. **3)** ____ Venice attracts a lot of tourists throughout the year and is often quite crowded. Sometimes, during peak season it can be difficult to get around through all the crowds. This is why getting lost is often a good thing. There is something to see at every corner of the city and there are many beautiful, more remote areas of the city other than the Grand Canal.

To escape from the noisy and busy centre it is a good idea to visit some of the more peaceful islands of Venice like Torcello and Burano. Torcello has more green spaces than the other parts of Venice, and Burano is a fishing village with lovely blue, green and red houses.

4) ____ Tourists like to get a ride on these at least once during their visit and have the gondola drivers sing opera and wear the classic white and black striped shirts. Gondola rides are quite expensive, but a cheaper way to travel through the canals is by traghetto, which is something like a public gondola.

The nightlife in Venice is very good, too. There are many pubs and trendy bars one can visit. The area around the Campo Santa Margherita in Dorsoduro is a good place to visit for fun. Many university students like to spend time there. **5)** ____ As Venice is located by the sea, the seafood cuisine is especially good.

1 Complete the text with sentences A–F. [5 points]

A Later in 1886 Venice became a part of Italy during the movement for Italian unification.

B The Accademia Gallery is also a must-see if you are interested in art.

C The city was actually built on 118 small islands for protection against future invasions.

- D** There are many restaurants to dine at as well with fantastic food.
E Of course the most well-known way of getting around Venice is through its canals on Gondola rides.

2 Write true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.

[5 points]

- 1** People built the city of Venice in 1400 AD. ____
2 Because of the water and canals, Venice isn't a good city for walking. ____
3 There are more ways than one to escape noisy crowds. ____
4 If you do not want to spend too much money, it is a good idea to travel by gondola. ____
5 Venice is great if you want to see art, or just have fun. ____

Vocabulary

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Many people dream of buying a house in the countryside and living an **1)**____ lifestyle. Not me. I love the city and think life out of the city is too boring and **2)**____. I like all walking in the centre in **3)**____streets full of people going different places.

There are so many museums and galleries to visit and **4)**____to go shopping in. I do like to leave sometimes, but only for a few days during my holiday. Sometimes it's nice to get away from the **5)**____and be surrounded by green like **6)**____and valleys. But, only for a little while!

1	a outdoor	b urban	c polluted
2	a noisy	b quiet	c polluted
3	a crowded	b quiet	c wonder
4	a theatres	b valleys	c department stores
5	a valleys	b pollution	c paths
6	a forests	b roundabouts	c paths

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

car park, path, remote, petrol station, block of flats, office blocks

- 1** My father works downtown where all the big _____ are.
2 The car is running on empty, I hope to find a _____ soon.
3 It's a good idea to leave your car in a _____ and take the train downtown.
4 Always walk on the _____ when you are in the forest so you don't get lost.
5 Residents living in that _____ do not have gardens, so they put pot plants on their balconies.

6 I am sick of living in the city. I want to live in a _____ area far from the noise and traffic.

5 Match the meanings to the words in bold. [4 points]

1 I **would like** dance lessons after school. _____

2 Is there anything you want from the supermarket? **Like** fruit or vegetables?

3 **What's it like** to live in the city? _____

4 I **really like** this spaghetti! I could eat it every day. _____

a for example b love c want d the characteristics of something

6 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 Please **turn** / **straight** right after you pass the supermarket.

2 The department store is **across** / **over** the street from the theatre.

3 Just continue **turn** / **down** the road for 100 metres and you will see it.

4 It's easy to get there from here, just go **straight** / **over** and you will see it.

5 Once you get **over** / **straight** the bridge you are in Evia.

Grammar

7 Write the statements in reported speech. [6 points]

1 'I don't feel like going to the concert today.'

He _____ said

2 'We didn't meet in the city centre today.'

Alice _____ told _____ us

3 'I was very good at maths in university.'

Dima _____ said

4 'I don't think that they have enough good players to win the championship.'

Sandra _____ said

5 'Nick is thinking about moving to Paris next winter.'

Jim _____ told _____ me

6 'Ted is visiting his relatives in the countryside this Christmas.'

Mike _____ said

8 Write these questions in reported speech. [6 points]

1 'Have you been skiing at all this winter?' Juliet asked Mary.

Juliet asked _____.

2 'Can I borrow your stereo for the party I am having tonight?' Mario asked Jim.

Mario asked _____.

3 'Will you be joining us for dinner tonight?' Mum asked us.

Mum asked _____.

4 'How often do you go to the doctor for a check-up?' Anna asked John.

Anna asked _____.

5 'Where did you learn how to box so well?' Bill asked Ted.

Bill asked _____.

6 'What do you think is the best way to get to theatre?' Nancy asked Mick.

Nancy asked _____.

9 Write these commands in reported speech. [3 points]

1 He said to me, 'Give me the phone.'

2 She said to us, 'Please be home on time.'

3 'Don't go into that house,' we said to them.

10 Rewrite these sentences using the reporting verbs in brackets.

[4 points]

1 Sally said she would give me her bicycle tomorrow. (offer)

2 Our parents told us to be home by 10.00. (order)

3 He said he would be there on time with the equipment. (promise)

4 She said I should take up a sport. (advise)

Writing

11 You have been asked to write a report about your school. State the positive and negative aspects. Be sure to include any suggestions you may have for improvement. (100–140 words) [20 points]

Before you write, plan what you're going to say:

- Start the report in the correct way
- Use a clear layout with a heading for each section
- Include an introduction saying what the report is about (paragraph 1)

- Talk about both positive and negative things (paragraphs 2–3)
- Include suggestions for improvement (paragraph 4)
- Use formal or neutral language.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №11

Reading

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Looking for work is something most people will have to deal with at some point in their life. Many teenagers begin this process early and start their search during the summer when school is out and they have more free time, or when they are in university. **1) ____**

When searching for a job, however, it is a good idea to have a plan. Job hunting can be hard work and a good attitude and proper planning can certainly increase the chances of finding something that suits you.

Before beginning your search, there are some questions you should ask yourself:

- What are you really interested in? If you know the answer to this question it will help you knock on the right doors. Also, you are less likely to be upset once you start working. **2) ____**
- Do I want to find a job in a field that I will work in after I finish school or university? The job you find can be work you do just to make extra money, gain a sense of responsibility or experience and meet new people. Or, it may be work that is related to what you are planning to do after you finish secondary school or university. **3) ____**
- How much free time do I have and how many hours do I want to work? Students' schedules can be very busy. Take a look at how much extra time you have before looking for work. **4) ____**
- Do I want to work somewhere near home, or near school? Location is very important. People very often spend almost as much time getting to their work as they do working.

When you begin your search it is a good idea to speak with your parents, friends and teachers. They may have ideas to give you or may know people you can get in touch with about work. Search the employment section of your local newspapers and any announcements posted on boards in your university. Before you contact possible employers write an outline with information about yourself which you think is appropriate for the job you are applying to. **5) ____** This way if you feel you made any mistakes, you can correct them for the next time you call or see someone for work. If you do not get a job somewhere be sure to thank

them anyway and leave your contact information. This will make a good impression and they may get in touch with you in the future for work.

1 Match the sentences to the numbers in the text. [10 points]

- a** Your first work experiences are very important, which is why it is preferable that your first job is something you find interesting.
- b** Any job you find should not make finding time to complete your schoolwork more difficult for you.
- c** Also, after speaking with employers, take notes on how things went.
- d** Starting early has many advantages, like developing a sense of responsibility and pride, as well as earning extra spending money.
- e** For example, if you are interested in technology you might look for part-time work at a shop which sells computers.

Vocabulary

2 Complete with these words. [6 points]

well-organized, moody, reliable, creative, cheerful, aggressive

- 1** Sarah is very _____. She has not missed a day at work all year.
- 2** It is important to be _____. Otherwise you spend too much time looking for your things.
- 3** I don't like playing games with John. He gets very _____ when he wants to win at something.
- 4** One minute she is happy and the next she sad. She is very _____.
- 5** I knew Maria would become an artist. She was always very _____.
- 6** I like being around Mike. He is a very _____ person.

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1** Stop telling everyone what to do. You're too ____!
a arrogant **b** bossy
- 2** I try not to be ____ and criticise other people.
a energetic **b** arrogant
- 3** He thinks he is the best at maths. He's very ____.
a big-headed **b** efficient
- 4** They always think of the hard way of doing things. They aren't ____ at all!
a efficient **b** bossy
- 5** It is a good idea for ____ people to take up a sport.
a moody **b** energetic

6 ____ people think they are better than everyone else.

a Arrogant b Cheerful

4 Tick the words that are correct and correct the ones that are wrong. [7 points]

1 inambitious	_____
2 unattractive	_____
3 disconsiderate	_____
4 unimaginative	_____
5 unpolite	_____
6 irresponsible	_____
7 disorganized	_____

5 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

tired, sorry, helpful, angry, proud, anxious

My son, John, is working at a café this summer. I told him that I wouldn't give him money to go out with his friends unless he got a part-time job somewhere for the summer. At first he was very **1) _____** and would not stop shouting and complaining about my decision. Then, when he found a café to work at, he became very **2) _____** about it. He was worried that he would not do a good job. Sometimes when he comes home after work he feels a bit **3) _____** and relaxes on the couch while watching TV. But after working there for a few weeks he has made new friends and his boss made him feel **4) _____** when he told him that he does a very good job! He has even become more **5) _____** in the house and does not expect me to do everything!

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Michael: Hi, Janet. What **1) do you work / are you working** on?

Janet: I **2) paint / am painting** a picture for my art class.

Michael: It looks very pretty. **3) Do you paint / Are you painting** often?

Janet: No not really. **4) But I am enjoying / enjoy** it now.

Michael: Well I think it looks great! **5) You should consider / considering** doing it more often.

Janet: Thanks. I **6) think / am thinking** of taking another art class next year too.

7 Complete the sentences with the *present simple* or *present continuous* form of the verb in brackets. [5 points]

- 1 _____(you come) to the party tonight?
- 2 Megan _____(write) a composition for her class tomorrow.
- 3 Robert _____(play) guitar in a rock band every weekend.
- 4 _____ (you think) Real Madrid will win the championship this year?
- 5 Matt can't come to the phone right now. He _____(work) in the garden at the moment.

8 Complete the following sentences using *be used to*. [5 points]

- 1 My uncle _____.
- 2 My friend _____.
- 3 Footballers _____.
- 4 Actors _____.

9 Put the verb into the correct form. Use either the *present simple* or the *present continuous*. [5 points]

- 1 Please turn off the radio. I _____ (study).
- 2 How many languages _____ (you speak)?
- 3 George says he got all the questions right, but I _____ (not/believe) him.
- 4 Hurry! The movie is starting. I _____ (not/want) to miss it.
- 5 You can borrow my bicycle. I _____ (not/need) it at the moment.
- 6 I am glad we invited Grandpa to the birthday party. He _____ (really enjoy) himself.

Writing[20 points]

The café you work at is very busy and is looking for help. Your friend Demetra is looking for work and you think she would do a great job at serving people. She is friendly, responsible and hard working. Write her an email about working for the café. Write 120–150 words.

Use the Planner to help organize your work.

Paragraph 1: Greet Demetra and tell her why you are writing to her.

Paragraph 2: Tell her what the café is like and what the job involves.

Paragraph 3: Tell her why you think she would do a good job there.

Paragraph 4: Finish off by asking her to reply to your email and let you know if she is interested.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №12

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Not all people live in houses and stay in the same place throughout the year. People who move from one location to another make up what is known as a nomadic culture. Although nomadic cultures are becoming rarer in the modern world, there are still about thirty to forty million people who continue to move and set-up their homes where they next choose to settle.

The Bedouin of the Middle East are traditionally nomadic and many today still continue to live their lives moving from one place to the next. The lands of the Sinai, Arabia and Negev where the Bedouin come from are mostly very dry and consist of deserts. This makes it very difficult for people to remain in the same place and survive; especially in the older days when advances of the modern world did not exist. Many Bedouins have herds of sheep, goats and camels and as such they need to go where the animals can graze and drink water. Once there is no food in one place for the herd, they move to the next.

Because the Bedouin who continue the nomadic culture know how difficult it is to survive in the lands they live in, they share a deep respect for each other. They have a very strong sense of hospitality and are well known for their celebratory reception of guests. The desert is also a very quiet and lonely place. Seeing a new face, especially in the older days, creates a sense of happiness, interest and generosity.

Because Bedouins move from place to place their homes are tents which they set up. They weave the hair from their goats or camels to make the cloth they need for their tents. The Bedouin tents are usually made up of two areas which are divided by a curtain called a *ma'nad*. One area is used by the men and also to welcome most guests and is called the *mag'ad*. The other section is called the *maharama* and is reserved for the women and to receive female guests.

Guests who are welcomed by the Bedouins enjoy a wonderful experience. This is especially true if you are not familiar with their culture. It is an opportunity to escape the modern world you know. Guests are fed delicious food, listen to music and poetry and sometimes get to watch traditional dances. The instruments the Bedouins mostly use are the *shabbaba* which is something like a flute and the *rababa* which is a one string violin. The singing is mostly done by the Bedouin women who sit across from each other and it looks like they are speaking to each other while they sing.

The world is changing and becoming more modern. This has affected most Bedouins and the lands they live on so many no longer live nomadic lives. However, many still continue their traditional ways and there are lots of people who are happy they do and plan trips to visit them.

1 Write true (T) or false (F). [12 points]

- 1 There are more nomads in the world today than in the past. ____
- 2 Not all Bedouin today are nomads. ____
- 3 The Bedouin move around because they need to find water for their farms. ____
- 4 The Bedouin are very kind to people they invite into their tents. ____
- 5 Bedouin tents have three areas: one for guests, one for the men and one for the women. ____
- 6 When guests come the Bedouin women sit across from each other and speak to each other. ____

Vocabulary

2 Complete the text with these words. [5 points]

peaceful, country house, multiplex cinema, block of flats, shopping centre

My family moved to the countryside from the city last year. Things are very different here, but I like it better. Firstly, we now live in a big **1)** _____ not in a **2)** _____ like we did in the city. There aren't many cars, buses, houses and people in the countryside. It is much more **3)** _____ here and it is really nice to do things outdoors, like go on walks.

There are things that I miss about the city. I really like watching films and in the countryside there is no **4)** _____ nearby. Also when I want to shop I often need to drive to the nearest town. In the city I would just go to the **5)** _____ nearby.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 It is very **dangerous** / **depressing** to drive too fast.
- 2 The movie was so **exciting** / **dull** that it put me to sleep.
- 3 We listened to romantic music all evening and had a **lovely** / **lively** time.
- 4 That church has been in this city for hundreds of years. It is a **historic** / **modern** building.
- 5 We were waiting a long time for the train at the **station** / **border**.

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

skyscraper, public park, field, farmhouse, gym

- 1 Although we live in a large city, there is a _____ in which take walks and do sport on the grass.
- 2 There are many cows in the _____ in the countryside.
- 3 That _____ is the tallest building in city.
- 4 After work I go to a _____ and exercise 4 times a week.
- 5 I love getting away from the city when I visit my uncle's _____.

5 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 Every evening my parents tell me to _____ the rubbish out.
a clear b take c load
- 2 My father _____ his vegetable garden twice a day.
a waters b loads c lays
- 3 On Monday I _____ the shopping and on Fridays I pay the bills.
a take b do c make
- 4 I must _____ the laundry today. I have no clean clothes left!
a make b tidy c do
- 5 After our family eats dinner, my sister and I _____ the table.
a take b do c clear
- 6 People who have dogs should _____ them every day.
a walk b water c make

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 It **snowed** / **was snowing** a lot last year.
- 2 He **was talking** / **talked** on the phone for hours with his girlfriend.
- 3 **Did you go** / **Were you going** to the theatre last night?
- 4 I **was hearing** / **heard** a strange sound and went downstairs to see what it was.
- 5 As I **was jogging** / **jogged** in the park in the morning, I saw my friend Tim.
- 6 My father **cooked** / **was cooking** dinner when he realized that we had run out of salt.

7 Complete with the correct possessive pronoun. [5 points]

Sandra: Maria! Why is **1)** _____ Lady Gaga CD in your room?

Maria: What are you talking about Sandra? The CD isn't **2)** _____!

Sandra: I remember going to the shopping centre last week and buying it. I am sure it's **3)** _____.

Maria: It isn't 4) ____ CD. You didn't go to the shopping centre alone. I went with you and you didn't have enough money to buy the CD. I lent you eight euro so, actually, it's 5) ____ CD.

Sandra: You're right, I'm sorry. I really should learn to share more.

1 A my	B mine
2 A yours	B your
3 A my	B mine
4 A your	B mine
5 A ours	B our

8 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 Hurry up! ____ movie starts in twenty minutes!

- A - B An C A D The

2 My friend Bob is ____ mathematician.

- A - B an C a D the

3 ____ Tokyo is such an exciting city to visit!

- A - B An C A D The

4 If you see ____ orange in the fridge, can you please bring it to me?

- A - B an C a D the

5 I think playing ____ sports is a great way to exercise.

- A - B an C a D the

6 Please try and remember where you left ____ keys.

- A - B an C a D the

9 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 I **used to** / **use to** love going to the fun park with my parents.

2 My brother **would** / **use to** watch cartoons every Saturday morning.

3 She didn't **use to** / **used to** listen to rock music. Now she loves it.

4 Did he **would** / **use to** play football as well as he does now?

Writing [20 points]

Would you rather live in a city or the countryside? Write an article explaining your answer. Write 120–150 words.

Give information about:

Paragraph 1: Where would you rather live?

Paragraph 2: Why would you not live in a city or the countryside?

Paragraph 3: Why would you live in a city or the countryside?

Paragraph 4: End the article with a summary of your opinion.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №13

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

The main purpose of an education is to teach children to socialize and work with other people their age and provide them with the tools necessary to succeed in life. Not all countries have the same culture, which is why schools often work differently in different countries. The way children learn and what they learn also changes as time passes. Students in Greece today, for example, are learning new things in ways their parents didn't when they were in school. In Greece, these changes have been taking place for thousands of years.

Education in ancient Sparta was very different from what made up an education in ancient Athens. Life in Athens, for example, was very different from life in Sparta. This made education in the two city-states different from each other. Spartans strongly believed in following rules, living very simple lives and becoming part of a well-trained army. The main reason for an education was to prepare children to become soldier-citizens.

Spartan boys began their education when they were six or seven years old. However, they didn't go to school in the morning and come back in the afternoon. They would leave home to join groups of other children their age. Older officers would train them until they were 18 years old. Every year of training would become more difficult. The courses they took were very tough and often very painful. They learned to fight and wrestle. Some Spartans learned to read and write as well, but they didn't learn science or maths because it was not considered as important as becoming good soldiers ready to die for the Spartan state. Music and dancing, however, were a part of their classes. When they turned 20, they finally became soldier-citizens ready to fight for the Spartan state if necessary. Only when a Spartan became 60 could he live at home with his family.

Although other Greek states did not provide an education for the girls, the Spartans did. The girls didn't have to leave home, but they learned many of the same things the boys did. They also learned to run, jump, wrestle and fight with weapons.

The main purpose of education in Athens was different. They prepared themselves for both times of war and times of peace. Boys mostly went to private schools and did not get an education from the state like in Sparta.

Education began at home and was given by either a parent or a male slave. At around the age of 6 or 7 boys were sent to elementary school and would follow lessons until they were about 14 years old.

Like the Spartans, Athenians also received a physical education. Some of what they learned included running, jumping, boxing, wrestling, javelin, gymnastics and discus. However, they also learned to play musical instruments, sing, solve maths problems, read and write. Literature was considered the most important lesson. Students who learned to read and write would study Homer's Odyssey and the Iliad. Girls did not go to school, but often learned how to read and write at home. For the Athenians, the education of the mind was just as important as that of the body.

1 Read the statements below and answer either S (for Sparta), A (for Athens), or B (for both). [12 points]

- 1 Children didn't live at home when they were getting an education. ____
- 2 Exercise was an important part of the education. ____
- 3 Boys learned music at school. ____
- 4 All boys learned to read and write. ____
- 5 The state provided an education for all boys and girls. ____
- 6 They believed the arts and sciences were just as important as being a good soldier. ____

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words. [6 points]

got, get into, work, lose, pay, show

- 1 Students who _____ attention in class usually get better marks.
- 2 Our teacher asks our parents to see her when we _____ trouble.
- 3 Michael _____ sick yesterday, so he isn't at school today.
- 4 I find maths boring and I _____ interest in class easily.
- 5 Although I find maths boring, I try to _____ interest in class.
- 6 Sandra decided to _____ hard this year and her marks are very high!

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Violet's parents are rich, so they send her to an expensive ____ school.
a state **b** private **c** individual
- 2 My parents are going to meet my favourite teacher this Monday on ____ day.
a open **b** public **c** vocational

3 The ____ course I am taking has taught me a lot about fixing cars.

a occupational b vocational c seasonal

4 The ____ is tomorrow and I haven't even started yet!

a endline b finish line c deadline

5 I have to wear a ____ at my school. I'm not happy about that at all!

a suit b costume c uniform

4 Complete the dialogue with a phrasal verb in the correct form.

[6 points]

break up, mark down, give back, hand in, hand out, take up

Last week I was very nervous when our teacher 1) _____ the tests to everyone in the class. I had studied, but sometimes I forget things when I take a test. I

2) _____ the test when I finished answering all the questions. When I sat down, I realised that I had forgotten to write my name at the top of the test. I have done that before and my teacher 3) _____ my test! He 4) _____ the test and I wrote in my name. I am sure that I did well this time. When school 5) _____ for summer I am going to do something I enjoy and 6) _____ windsurfing lessons.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct words. [5 points]

peers, assistant, adolescents, siblings, principle

1 People in the same age group are _____.

2 This is too much work for one person. I really need a/an _____.

3 The new _____ has made many good changes to the school.

4 _____ often fight with each other when they are younger.

5 When children become _____ they become more independent.

Grammar

6 Complete the text with the *present perfect* or *present perfect continuous*. [5 points]

I 1) _____ (take) karate lessons with my friends for a year now and I love it! My friends 2) _____ (take) lessons before and are a bit better than me. We 3) _____ (train) really hard for a competition next week. I don't care if our school wins or loses, as long as we all try our best. My classmates 4)

_____ **(be)** very helpful because they know that I _____ 5) _____
(never compete) before.

7 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 They **have never eaten** / **have never eating** a mango before.
- 2 I **have studied** / **have been studying** guitar playing for ten years.
- 3 Michael **has been waiting** / **has waited** for three hours to buy a ticket to the movie.
- 4 Don't worry about that, Erika. Jim and Julia **have brought** / **have been bringing** _____ the _____ wine.
- 5 She **has been** / **has been being** to Thailand before.

8 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Michael can't come to the phone right now. He's **gone** / **been** to the supermarket.
- 2 I'm so excited. I have never **been** / **gone** to Paris before!
- 3 Have you **been** / **gone** to that new restaurant yet?
- 4 Shhh! Be quiet. Your father has **been** / **gone** to bed.
- 5 She has **been** / **gone** to Lefkada and won't be back for a week.

9 Complete with the *present perfect* or *past simple* using the words in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 Last year I _____ **(break)** my leg playing football.
- 2 She doesn't want to go to the movie because she _____ **(see)** it.
- 3 She _____ **(be)** there before, so I don't think she will want to go.
- 4 When was the last time that you _____ **(visit)** your grandmother?
- 5 I am so upset. I _____ **(drop)** my mobile phone and it broke!

Writing[20 points]

You have received a letter from an English friend, Mark, who wants to learn to play guitar as well as you do. Write an answer letter of 120–150 words.

Give information about:

Paragraph 1: Thank Mark for writing – briefly give your news.

Paragraph 2: Write about what kind of music you like.

Paragraph 3: Write about finding the right teacher.

Paragraph 4: Write about how much time you spend practising.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №14

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

For centuries people believed that the sun, the stars and the planets all move in a circle around the earth. This is what is called a *geocentric* theory in astronomy. The word comes from the ancient Greek, “geo” which means earth and “centro” which means middle or centre. This theory was believed by great minds like Ptolemy, Aristotle and most ancient Greek philosophers as well as thinkers in ancient China.

Although geocentrists were wrong in the end, they were people who depended on scientific observation. The geocentric belief in ancient Greece was based on observations of natural phenomena. By watching the stars, planets and sun, it looks like they are moving around the earth. Also, it is easy to believe that if something we are standing on is moving, we would feel it. Geocentrists, did not get everything wrong. They also believed that the earth is round and not flat like we have read about in mythology.

The ancient Greeks believed that the planets and stars moved around the earth in circles. However, after observing them they saw that that they do not move perfectly this way. In the 1600’s, Polish astronomer Copernicus, was able to better explain the motion of the planets and stars by saying that the sun, and not the earth, was the centre of the universe. This is what we call a *heliocentric* solar system. This word also comes from the Greek language, “helios” meaning sun and “centro” meaning centre. This theory was difficult to accept as people, and the church in particular, wanted to believe that man is at the centre of the universe and space.

Galileo also believed in the heliocentric theory and was able to further prove this theory by using a telescope he had built. With it, he was able to better observe the motion of the planets and stars in space. He saw, for example, that the moons of Jupiter moved around Jupiter and not the earth. At the same time that Galileo was observing space with his telescope, a German mathematician and astronomer, Johannes Kepler, was doing his own work to prove the heliocentric theory. He was able to explain the motion of planets by proving mathematically that the planets and the stars move in ellipses and not in circles.

As years passed, more and more scientists, such as Isaac Newton, were able to give more information proving that the Earth moves around the sun and not the other way around. Copernicus was not the first astronomer to believe in a heliocentric theory. The ancient Greek Aristarchus of Samos believed this as well. He was able to prove that the sun is larger than the earth, so he thought that the earth must go around it.

It often takes a long time to prove a theory and scientists may begin with one that is wrong. However, by asking questions or trying to explain the world around us, scientists and philosophers have answered many questions and have helped us to better understand the world around us.

1 Choose the correct answer. [10 points]

1 People who believed in a geocentric theory thought that...

- a ...the earth moved around the sun.
- b ...the sun moved around the earth.
- c ...moons moved around Jupiter.

2 People who believed in a geocentric theory thought that...

- a ...the earth was flat.
- b ...the earth was round.
- c ...the earth was an ellipse.

3 A heliocentric solar system means that...

- a ...the planets move around the sun.
- b ...the sun moves around the earth.
- c ...moons move around Jupiter.

4 ...used a telescope to prove the heliocentric theory.

- a Ptolemy...
- b Copernicus...
- c Galileo...

5 ...believed in a heliocentric solar system first.

- a Aristarchus...
- b Copernicus...
- c Galileo...

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 We learned about the geocentric theory in our **astronomy** / **chemistry** class.

2 We learn about different gases and liquids in our **chemistry** / **geology** class.

3 She always gets high marks in **geology** / **mathematics**. She is very good with numbers.

4 I find **biology** / **astronomy** very interesting. I like understanding how the body works.

5 If he wasn't good at **physics** / **geology**, he wouldn't have found the volcano.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words. [6 points]

theory, weight, liquids, breakthrough, invention, width

- 1 It is a good idea to drink lots of _____ during the summer.
- 2 After you measure the length, measure the _____ too.
- 3 The scientist is not sure, but she has a _____.
- 4 The _____ of the telescope was very helpful to astronomers.
- 5 What is the _____ of that elephant? It's huge!
- 6 Most scientists dream of making a _____ in science.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 I should buy a _____ because I travel a lot and it would make things easier for me.
a desktop b laptop c keyboard
- 2 I don't like typing on this _____. I am going to get a new one.
a keyboard b screen c scanner
- 3 You can use a _____ to copy all your old photographs on to your computer.
a keyboard b scanner c screen
- 4 My brother spends too much time on the _____. He needs to find a hobby outdoors.
a printer b online c internet
- 5 I love my new monitor. The _____ is 17 inches long!
a mouse b printer c screen

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the phrases given. [6 points]

hack into, set up, log into, click on, plug (sth) into, back up

I just bought a new desktop computer yesterday. I had to throw out my old one because someone 1) _____ it and filled it with viruses. I couldn't even 2) _____ anything with my mouse. It was an old computer anyway. I've asked my friend to 3) _____ my new computer because I don't know how. I can't wait to 4) _____ it _____ the socket and start using it. This time I am going to be careful when I 5) _____ websites I don't know. I am also going to 6) _____ all my files so I don't lose them again if something goes wrong.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 He **had been working** / **had worked** on his paper all day when the monitor broke.

2 He **had studied** / **had been studying** and didn't feel nervous about his maths test.

3 Someone **hacked into** / **had hacked into** my computer yesterday and now it doesn't work.

4 Tom **had been researching** / **had researched** his theory when another scientist found the answer to it.

5 When Jane looked through her telescope, she realised that someone **had broken** / **broke** it.

6 They **had been programming** / **had programmed** the computer game for months before they presented it to the public.

7 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 Adam had ____ finished getting dressed when he realised that the dinner had been cancelled.

a just b already c since

2 I haven't seen her ____ we were in university.

a soon b already c since

3 It is a good idea to do some stretches ____ you play sport.

a just b already c before

4 You shouldn't swim ____ you eat a big meal.

a for b after c before

5 You should be careful with the equipment ____ you go to the laboratory.

a soon b just c when

6 I can't believe he finished his homework ____! He started only an hour ago.

a already b just c before

8 Complete the sentences using the *comparative* or *superlative* form of the words in brackets. [5 points]

1 The sun is _____ (**big**) the planets in our solar system.

2 Lionel is _____ (**intelligent**) student in the class.

3 The *Knock Nevis* is _____ (**long**) ship in the world.

4 Light travels _____ (**fast**) sound.

5 Research is _____ (**good**) method of finding answers to questions.

6 That was _____ (**funny**) movie I have ever seen. I'm still laughing!

9 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given. [5 points]

1 The train takes longer to get to Thessaloniki than the plane.

FAST

The plane gets to Thessaloniki _____ the train.

2 What is the length of that couch?

HOW

_____ is that couch?

3 No one in the class is as good as Sandra at biology.

BEST

Sandra _____ in the class at biology.

4 He will meet us at the park as soon as he finishes his work.

WHEN

He will meet us at the park _____ his work.

5 He started jogging at 4 o'clock and he still hasn't stopped.

SINCE

He has been _____ and still hasn't stopped.

Writing [20 points]

Write an essay giving your opinion about the advantages and disadvantages of spending time surfing the Internet. Write 120–150 words.

Give information about:

Paragraph 1: How will you introduce the topic?

Paragraph 2: What advantages will you include?

Paragraph 3: What disadvantages will you include?

Paragraph 4: What is your opinion?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №15

Reading

Read the text. Then do exercise 1.

My friends and I had been talking about taking a trip to Peru for years until we finally decided to do it. This spring we'll be flying over the Atlantic on our way to Lima, the capital city of Peru. We'll spend the next twelve days visiting places we've only seen in pictures. To say that we are excited would be an understatement.

We've booked a four-star hotel in Lima, where we'll be staying for two days. We wanted to rent rooms somewhere safe in the city. Lima could be a bit dangerous, especially if you are carrying expensive camera equipment with you

in unknown neighbourhoods. **1)** ____ However, we have hired a guide who is going to give us a tour of the city sites and its museums.

From there, we are going to travel to Cuzco by bus. It's going to be a long and tiring trip, as it takes anywhere between 17-23 hours to get from one city to the other.

2) ____ Cuzco has a long history and is a very popular tourist destination. It used to be the greatest city of the Inca Empire and is the oldest populated city in South America. **3)** ____ Tourism is good for its economy but, on the down side of it, the structure of the city has changed quite a bit because of this. Many of the buildings in the city are either, hotels, restaurants, souvenir shops, travel agencies, or Internet cafés. **4)** ____ The city walls built by the Incas can still be seen today. Among the cobble stone streets and city squares, one can see how the people of the city live their day-to-day lives. Cuzco is also where we are going to begin our trek to Machu Picchu.

On the first day of the trek, our local guide will take us through the Sacred Valley and we will visit the picturesque town and Inca ruins of Ollantaytambo. The next four days will be spent walking along the ancient trail of the Incas. **5)** ____ The last day will be the most exciting. We are going to reach the steps that take us to Intipunku, the 'Sun Gate'. From here, we will walk through the ruins of Machu Picchu. Machu Picchu is an ancient city of the Incas tucked high away in the mountains. **6)** ____ It is the most popular archaeological site in South America. The next day we will return to Cuzco and begin our trip back home.

1 Complete the text with these sentences. [12 points]

- A** I'm sure it will also be a great way to see the countryside, though.
B However, I've read that, fortunately, much of its interesting past can still be seen and felt.
C For many years, people in the west did not know of its existence until 1911 when American historian, Hiram Bingham, discovered it.
D Two days is enough for us because we do not want to spend too much time in the crowded city.
E Today, it is the archaeological capital of North and South America.
F We are going to see amazing ruins and beautiful mountain scenery every day.

Vocabulary

2 Complete with the words below. [5 points]

palace, museum, monument, cathedral, archaeological site

1 The Notre Dame is the most famous _____ in France. It is very old but people still go there to pray.

- 2 Knossos in Crete is a very old and famous _____.
- 3 We want to visit every _____ in Rome. Like the Colosseum!
- 4 The _____ that the king lives in is so much larger than all the houses in the city.
- 5 There are so many amazing works of art to see inside the new Acropolis _____.

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

I am travelling alone this year and I need to book a simple **1)** _____ room at a hotel. The cheapest place I found is at a **2)** _____, but there isn't a bathroom **3)** _____. I am not picky, but I do like to have my own bathroom. I never book a room at a **4)** _____ hotel. I think that their **5)** _____ are far too expensive for what is offered. I don't care about satellite TV, Internet access or mini bars. I would rather spend that money visiting the museums in the city. Next year, I am going to stay at a **6)** _____ for two weeks in the summer. It will be so cool! It's going to be just me, my tent and the sea.

1 a double	b single	c en suite	d luxury
2 a youth hostel	b luxury	c en suite	d five star hotel
3 a double	b rates	c en suite	d tent
4 a luxury	b guest	c youth hostel	d campsite
5 a singles	b rates	c doubles	d luxuries
6 a campsite	b youth hostel	c hotel	d rate

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1** Hi. I would like to **book** / **close** a double room for the 23rd to the 28th.
- 2** I am too lazy to get dressed and drive to the restaurant. I am going to eat **out** / **in** tonight.
- 3** I find staying at a **bed** / **tent** and breakfast is cosier than staying at a large hotel.
- 4** I can't believe I **missed** / **lost** my plane to Jordan. Now I will never see Petra!
- 5** It took him a lot longer to get here because he came **on** / **by** foot.
- 6** I want to go somewhere different this time. Every year we **spend** / **go** our holiday at the village.

5 Fill in the gaps with these words. [5 points]

walking, stop, station, guided, sightseeing

- 1** It's raining and I've been waiting at the bus _____ for half an hour.

- 2 The train _____ is on the other side of town and our train leaves in forty minutes!
- 3 I am going to go on a _____ tour of Geneva. It is a small city.
- 4 It is very difficult to get around in Saigon if you do not speak Vietnamese. I am arranging a _____ tour of the city.
- 5 This was a very tiring year for me. I don't want to go _____, I just want to go somewhere and do nothing but sit on the beach.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I bought tickets and **will go** / **am going** to the Shakira concert next Friday.
- 2 "Someone is knocking on the door." "Don't get up. I **am going to** / **will** get it."
- 3 Hurry up! The ferry **leaves** / **will leave** at 5 o'clock.
- 4 They are playing so poorly! They **aren't going to** / **won't** win the game.
- 5 **Shall** / **Will** you be able to bring some food over on Sunday?
- 6 She has never taken any acting lessons, but she believes she **will** / **is going to** be a star one day.

7 Complete the sentences using *will*, *going to*, the *future perfect* or the *future perfect continuous* and the verbs in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 When she graduates from medical school, she _____ (**spend**) 7 years studying to be a doctor.
- 2 I know! I _____ (**have**) the party at my house! There is plenty of space.
- 3 We took our vacation early this year. We _____ (**work**) in the office when Jim leaves for his days off.
- 4 Emanuel has been working hard in his garden. It _____ (**be**) beautiful this spring.
- 5 I want to make this trip special for my wife. I _____ (**book**) a room at a five-star hotel.
- 6 By tomorrow evening, he _____ (**finish**) reading the book.

8 Choose the correct answer. [4 points]

- 1 **As soon as** / **Until** the plane lands, I will go straight to the pyramids for a tour.
- 2 He will be a very talented scientist **as soon as** / **when** he grows up.
- 3 You need to get here **before** / **until** John, or you will miss the surprise.
- 4 She will continue working on her project **until** / **when** she gets hungry.

9 Rewrite the second sentence with a *question tag*. [5 points]

1 I don't think she likes me.

She _____?

2 Is he crazy enough to jump from that cliff?

He's not _____?

3 Could he actually be that rude?

He _____?

4 Don't you like the new building the architect designed?

You _____?

5 Isn't he going to be ready in time for the opening?

He _____?

Writing [20 points]

You have ordered a digital camera online from World Electronics. Unfortunately, it is not working properly. Write a letter of complaint to World Electronics telling them that you are not happy with the camera. Write 120–150 words.

Remember to:

- Use an appropriate greeting.
- Tell them why you are writing the letter. **Paragraph 1**
- Tell them what the problem is. **Paragraph 2**
- Ask them for a refund or a new camera. **Paragraph 3**
- Use an appropriate closing expression.
- Sign off.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №16

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

This should have been the most exciting day of Claire Winterbourne's life. She had picked up painting as a hobby six years ago and today she had a meeting with destiny. Instead, she was sitting at the airport, terrified and waiting for her flight. When she first got the message to fly to Berlin to show her work, she was the happiest person in the world. But then she realized, "Berlin..." she would have to fly to Berlin. That was one thing Claire had had no intention of doing.

Claire had always been very artistic ever since she was a child. At school her teachers encouraged her to take up art lessons. But when she finished school and went to study at university, she began to paint less and less. She got a degree in business management and started working in an office for a big company. She enjoys her work there and likes the challenge of business. But after she had worked there for 5 years, she realized that she should make time for other things that interest her, and that's when she started painting again. At first, she only showed her family and friends her work. They were all very impressed and encouraged her to start a website and upload some pieces. She got lots of messages from people she didn't know telling her how much they liked her work. One day she got a message that she will always remember. The man wrote, "Hello Claire. I have become a huge fan of your work and would like to meet you to discuss exhibiting at my art gallery here in Berlin, Germany. Please contact me for details if you are interested."

Claire did, and arranged to have an exhibit at his gallery. She was so excited that she forgot about her fear of flying. When she calmed down, she realised what she was in for. She started to sweat and became very nervous. She tried to find a different way of getting to Berlin from Edinburgh, Scotland. She saw that she could get there by taking the train to London and then by taking the *Eurostar* train to Brussels in Belgium. Then she would have to take yet another train to Berlin. That would take far too long and would cost a lot more. Horrified, she realised that she had no other options but to go by plane.

So here she was at Heathrow airport waiting for her flight. Instead of imagining her artwork hanging on gallery walls in a city famous for its support of the arts, she was imagining her plane falling to the ground with her in it. It was almost time to board and Claire had to make a decision. Either she would let her fear defeat her and she would go home, or she would beat her fear, get on the plane and reach for her dreams. After taking a deep breath, she gave in her plane ticket and boarded the plane.

1 Write true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.
[10 points]

- 1 After thinking about the message to go to Berlin, Claire was happy. ____
- 2 People noticed Claire's talent in art six years ago. ____
- 3 Claire got lots of messages, but one message she will never forget. ____
- 4 There is more than one way to go to Berlin from Edinburgh. ____
- 5 Claire allowed her fear to win. ____

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

audience, practise, practice, rehearsal, stage, keyboards

I started taking music lessons in September and I chose the piano as my instrument. I love the way it sounds. I go to lessons 3 times a week, but I 1) _____ at home every day. My teacher always says, "2) _____ makes perfect". I don't have a piano at home, but I do have 3) _____ that my parents bought me for my birthday. We have a big concert next week and in class today we are having a 4) _____ to make sure we are ready for the 5) _____ we are going to play for. I am really excited and I hope I don't get too nervous when I am on 6) _____.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 The film did very well because it had a very interesting _____.
a set b role c plot
- 2 There are so many beautiful _____ in the Acropolis museum.
a sculptors b sculptures c actors
- 3 He was a very talented theatre _____.
a sculptor b sculpture c actor
- 4 Sandra really hoped that the director would give her a _____ in the film.
a part b role c composer
- 5 Even though the film had a very strong _____ with actors like George Clooney and Angelina Jolie in it, the movie was boring.
a composer b conductor c cast

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 You shouldn't be afraid to **speak out** / **turn out** about something if you disagree with it.
- 2 We weren't able to see the play because the tickets were **gone out** / **sold out**.
- 3 Tom and Mary have been **going out** / **sorting out** since they met at the Christmas party.
- 4 **Look out!** / **Turn out!** You're going to hit that tree!
- 5 I was really nervous when I was cooking the food for the dinner. But in the end, it **turned out** / **carried out** really tasty!
- 6 What a mess! It's going to take me ages to **bring out** / **sort out** everything.

5 Complete with these words. [6 points]

criticises, comedies, landscapes, awards, performances, portraits

1 I had such a good time at the theatre today. The actors' _____ were excellent!

2 _____ are my favourite type of film. I love to laugh.

3 Julie was never interested in _____, only in the respect of the audience.

4 I love painting _____. Nothing is more beautiful to me than the sky and mountains.

5 Good _____ show the real character of the person painted.

6 I hate going to the movies with him. He _____ every movie he watches.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 "I am going to travel by plane."

He said that he **is going** / **was going** to travel by plane.

2 "I'll pick everyone up and drive them there."

She said that she **will pick** / **would pick** everyone up and drive them there.

3 "I am painting a new piece for the exhibit."

Mario said he **was painting** / **had been painting** a new piece for the exhibit.

4 "I couldn't read the rest of the book."

She said she **couldn't read** / **hadn't read** the rest of the book.

5 "I had eaten all the sweets."

She said she **ate** / **had eaten** all the sweets.

6 "We were driving for hours in the snow."

They said that they **had been driving** / **drove** for hours in the snow.

7 Rewrite the first sentence in *reported speech*. [6 points]

1 "Where is the TV controller?"

Dad _____.

2 "I will see you tomorrow in class."

She _____.

3 "Tanya, whose jacket is this?"

He _____.

4 "The phone is ringing."

She _____.

5 "Do you see your brother often?"

She _____.

6 "We left for New York yesterday."

They _____.

8 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Janet **told** / **said** / **asked** that she hated the class.
- 2 We **told** / **said** / **asked** if it was a long journey.
- 3 They **told** / **said** / **asked** me the museum was closed.
- 4 The artist **told** / **said** / **asked** that he used iron to make the statue.
- 5 Georgia **told** / **said** / **asked** her friends that she would be late.

9 Report what the people say using the *reporting verbs* below.
[5 points]

advise, promise, complain, deny, warn

- 1 “My house is always a mess,” said Magda.

_____.

2 “I will be there tomorrow for sure,” Mike said.

_____.

3 “Be there on time if you want to get good seats,” Peter said.

_____.

4 “Don’t order the salmon,” said Mandy.

_____.

5 “I didn’t take your mobile phone,” said Bob.

_____.

Writing [20 points]

You are an art student at university and you want to apply for the job below.

Write 120–150 words.

Zafiriou Art Gallery

We are looking for young people to work evenings in our gallery. If you are interested in the arts and would like work with us, please submit a letter of application.

Include:

- your current situation
- your connection with the arts
- why you would like to work with us

Remember to include:

Paragraph 1: your reason for writing

Paragraph 2: your current situation / why you would like to work in an art gallery

Paragraph 3: why you think you are a good candidate

Paragraph 4: any questions you may have

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №17

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

In 1998, director James Cameron won the Oscar for Best Picture for the film 'Titanic'. Fifteen years later, he is sure to be a contender again for a number of awards. His latest film, 'Avatar', has been in theatres for a month now and the public response to this brilliant fantasy has been overwhelming.

There are a number of reasons responsible for the popularity of this film. James Cameron has developed a plot that is an allegory to the problems we have today, such as fighting wars and damaging the environment for money. The film tries to give viewers the message that we have a responsibility to respect nature and the relationship it has with us and other animals. He does this by combining a story of romance and adventure. He has created a beautiful fantasy world using the latest in 3D technology.

The movie takes place in the year 2154 on the planet of Pandora. Humans on Pandora are trying to take material they need from the planet to save the environment on Earth. To do this, they need to communicate with the Na'vi who live on Pandora. The Na'vi are 3 metres tall with blue skin and have a special relationship with the environment they live in. Dr. Grace Augustine (played by Sigourney Weaver) creates what is called an 'Avatar' to help the humans gain the trust of the Na'vi. Avatars look exactly like the Na'vi and are controlled by a human mind. She wants to form a peaceful relationship with them before the human soldiers come in and destroy their land. Joining Grace's team is Sully (played by Sam Worthington), a soldier who cannot walk and is in a wheelchair.

As an Avatar, Sully can walk and run, as he is no longer handicapped. When he is on Pandora, he comes into contact with Neytiri (played by Zoe Saldana), a princess of the Na'vi tribe. At first she is very suspicious of this soldier but then she decides to teach him about her culture and the world she lives in. From the start, Sully reports back to the soldiers but, as time passes, he finds himself torn between the two worlds.

The humans lose patience with Dr. Augustine and her methods and, eventually, decide to attack the Na'vi people who are trying to protect their planet. Sully, then, has to make a decision. Is he a soldier or is he now a Na'vi? He chooses the latter and together with Neytiri and the other Na'vi he fights for the planet of Pandora, against the human soldiers.

Avatar is the most expensive film ever made, reaching a budget of close to 400,000,000 euro! Most of the film budget has gone to the special effects in the movie and the result is absolutely amazing. The alien world of Pandora, the creatures that live there and the Na'vi are all stunning to look at. WETA Digital, which also worked on the highly successful 'The Lord of the Rings' trilogy, has brought the planet of Pandora and the Na'vi to life using 3D technology and the most advanced special effects to date.

Of course, the film is not only about the special effects, since one cannot deny the fact that the cast does a great job as well. Sam Worthington is very convincing and I am sure we will see him in many more films in the future. As usual, Sigourney Weaver is superb. Stephen Lang, who plays the Colonel, is a character you will love to hate as he leads the soldiers into Pandora. We never see Zoe Saldana, but we do hear her. She is the amazing voice of Neytiri, the Na'vi princess. Neytiri is a CGI character, meaning that she is not real but computer-animated.

1 Choose the correct answer. [10 points]

1 Avatar is a successful film because...

- A ...people can understand the problems the film talks about.
- B ...it's a great romance-action film.
- C ...both of the above.

2 Why does Doctor Augustine develop Avatars?

- A To steal resources from the planet Pandora.
- B To better understand the Na'vi without fighting them.
- C To report back to soldiers about Pandora.

3 What does the critic mean when he says Sully is "torn between the two worlds"?

- A Sully feels close to the Na'vi and must decide whose side he is going to take.
- B Sully is reporting to both the Na'vi and the humans.
- C Sully is travelling from one place to another a lot.

4 The writer believes that...

- A ...the film was expensive, but the result was worth it.
- B ...the film was too expensive for what it has to offer.
- C ...more of the budget should have gone to the actors.

5 What does the writer mean by “you will love to hate,” in the last paragraph?

A Stephen Lang does a bad job as the bad Colonel.

B Stephen Lang does a good job as the bad Colonel.

C None of the above.

Vocabulary

2 Fill in the gaps with the words in the correct form. [6 points]

articles, subscribers, reporter, viewers, watch, documentary

My cousin is a 1) _____ for an Australian newspaper called *The Times*. He loves his job because he gets to meet a lot of interesting people and be in exciting situations. *The Times* is a very popular newspaper in Australia. There are also a lot of 2) _____ who read the newspaper online in Australia and in other countries. He writes lots of 3) _____ on the environment. He is also working on a 4) _____, which will be shown on TV next week. I am going to 5) _____ it. The TV station expects there will be a lot of other 6) _____, too.

3 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

chat show, game show, documentary, reality show, sitcom, soap opera

1 I have been invited to a morning _____ to talk about my new movie.

2 ‘Next Top Model’ is a very popular _____.

3 There is a very good _____ about animals every Wednesday night on television. Unfortunately, not too many people watch it.

4 My neighbour moved because he won a lot of money on a _____.

5 I like watching a good _____ in the afternoon. It’s relaxing to just watch and have a good laugh.

6 The ‘Bold and the Beautiful’ is the oldest _____ on television. It’s amazing because all the characters have married each other 2-3 times.

4 Circle the correct answer. [5 points]

1 My best friend is moving to Belgium. I hope we **keep in** / **lose** touch.

2 I lost the documents you emailed me. I need to **download** / **upload** them again.

3 I spend too much time **searching** / **surfing** the Internet without really looking for anything specific.

4 I have made a lot of online friends through **search engines** / **social networking sites**.

5 My uncle doesn’t buy newspapers. He just **glances at** / **hits** the headlines.

5 Circle the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Have you **seen** / **watched** Lilith lately? I hope she is OK.
- 2 **See** / **Look** at all those reporters. They really want an interview with the politician.
- 3 I'm sorry, have you **seen** / **looked at** this film before?
- 4 Did you **see** / **watch** the performance at the Apollo theatre, yet? It's excellent.
- 5 I always **watch** / **look at** the news first thing in the morning.
- 6 Wait a just one minute. I am **looking** / **watching** through these papers for the information you need.

Grammar

6 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets and the tense given in the passive. [9 points]

- 1 **present simple** – This program (show) _____ every Friday.
- 2 **present continuous** – New software (design) _____ for work.
- 3 **present perfect** – That film (show) _____ in the theatres.
- 4 **past simple** – I (take) _____ on a tour of the university.
- 5 **past continuous** – Our car (wash) _____ while we had coffee.
- 6 **past perfect** – The reporter (inform) _____ of the events.
- 7 **will** – The bridge (complete) _____ by next year.
- 8 **going to** – The statue (display) _____ at the square this Sunday.
- 9 **modal verb** – Some attention (should give) _____ to the safety of the building.

7 Rewrite these sentences in the passive. [6 points]

- 1 Iris had shown me the new offices.

- 2 The software can help you with your work.

- 3 The reporters are going to inform the public about the floods.

- 4 Sam hasn't set up their network yet.

5 They had given Monica a job as a computer programmer.

6 The Academy gave the award to the actor.

7 No one has ever seen a live giant squid.

8 Complete with the *causative* form. [6 points]

1 I can't email you for the next two days. I 'm _____ my computer _____ (fix).

2 They're _____ their house _____ for summer. (paint)

3 He is _____ the software _____ in India. (program)

4 I am _____ my food _____ tonight. (deliver)

5 The director is _____ his new film _____ by the critics. (review)

6 We're _____ the house _____ (clean). It was such a mess after the party.

Writing [20 points]

Write a review of latest album you have heard for your school newspaper. Write 120-150 words.

Include information about:

- Choose a singer or a band that you have a strong opinion about.
- Start with a surprising statement.
- Plan before you write.
- Use plenty of adjectives.
- Give your opinion throughout.

Do not:

- Just tell the story.
- Write irrelevant information.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №18

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Ever since I was a child I loved the sea. I would anxiously wait for school to break up so that my family and I could go to our summerhouse in Mani, in the Peloponnese. Once there, I would spend hours every day underwater with my snorkel and mask. I enjoyed team sports like football and volleyball, but not as much as many of my classmates. During the winter months my parents signed me up to a pool in a gym. I quickly got bored. I enjoy swimming, too, of course, but that isn't what primarily attracts me to water. It's observing life underwater that fascinates me most. It wasn't long before I convinced my parents to sign me up for scuba diving lessons.

After watching many documentaries about the deep sea on television, I realised that I wanted to do what the deep-sea divers who film sea life were doing. Many people consider scuba diving an extreme sport and, at first, my parents didn't want to sign me up for lessons. They were afraid that scuba diving would be too dangerous and too expensive as well. I researched diving and presented my parents with facts that prove scuba diving is not more dangerous than other sports and that it is also affordable. I found out, for example, that the number of accidents which occur while cycling is seven times that of diving. Of course, like with most sports, it is not danger free and there are many safety rules and procedures one must follow.

I signed up for an open water diving course at a diving school in Anavisos. A certified instructor taught me the basics and all the safety signals and practices a diver needs to understand. I also learned about injuries and common mistakes that divers make. I spent six Saturdays getting certified. It was fun because most of the training was done underwater. At the end I took a written test and I passed! I also met a lot of interesting people at the diving school. Some were beginners like me, while others were more experienced divers who rented out diving equipment like oxygen tanks, flippers and wet suits from the school. It is good to make friends with other divers because, this way, you can easily find someone to go diving with. You are not allowed to go diving by yourself; you must go with at least one buddy.

Today my 'diving buddies' are my dad and mum! After taking me for lessons and hearing me talk about the experiences of diving, they decided that they wanted to get certified too! They have even organised a diving trip to Sharm el Sheikh in Egypt in this summer. It is going to be fantastic. Sharm el Sheikh is a coastal city located on the shores of the Red Sea. The Red Sea is famous for its rich underwater sea life and divers from all over the world travel there for the experience to encounter uncountable varieties of fish, corals and other sea life. I can't wait!

1 Choose the correct answer. [12 points]

1 The narrator finds swimming and team sports...

- a** ...very exciting.
- b** ...boring.
- c** ...enjoyable

2 The narrator...

- a** ...considers scuba diving an extreme sport.
- b** ...doesn't consider scuba diving an extreme sport.
- c** ...considers scuba diving a dangerous sport.

3 The narrator found out that scuba diving...

- a** ...is not more dangerous than other sports.
- b** ...is more dangerous than other sports.
- c** ...is not dangerous at all.

4 At diving school the narrator...

- a** ...made a lot of mistakes and got injured.
- b** ...was taught how not to get injured or make mistakes.
- c** ...none of the above

5 The narrator found training before getting his certificate...

- a** ...fun.
- b** ...difficult.
- c** ...boring.

6 The country the narrator is going to dive in is...

- a** ...Sharm al Sheikh.
- b** ...Egypt.
- c** ...the Red Sea.

Vocabulary

2 Complete with these words. [5 points]

basketball, athletics, boxing, deep-sea diving, tennis

1 He was never into team sports. He preferred running and other _____.

2 She took up _____ to learn how to better defend herself.

3 There are so many amazing things to see underwater when you go _____.

4 She prefers individual sports and decided to begin _____ lessons.

5 Even though he is short, he is an amazing _____ player.

3 Complete the sentences using the words in the right form. [6 points]

ring, track and field, court, hoop, goal, net

- 1 It's raining, so I don't think I will meet my friends at the basketball _____.
- 2 I love watching Olympic _____ events. The ten-thousand-metre race is my favourite.
- 3 If my team doesn't score a _____, we will lose the match.
- 4 The ball didn't go over the _____ and I lost the tennis match.
- 5 My friend is very tall. When he plays basketball, he can jump and grab the _____.
- 6 All boxers get a little nervous when they step into the _____.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

My cousin was always a good athlete and very strong. When he was a teenager, his dad advised him to 1) _____ boxing. He loves it. While other kids are 2) _____ at the mall, my cousin goes to the gym and 3) _____ for hours. Last weekend he had a match against the city champion in his age group. My cousin hadn't 4) _____ on time and I thought maybe he wasn't going to come. He was just late because of traffic. It was a very exciting match and my cousin won! He 5) _____ his opponent in the 3rd round!

1 a take up	b make up	c turn up
2 a hanging out	b knocking out	c working out
3 a turns up	b plays out	c works out
4 a turned up	b worked up	c hanged up
5 a hung out	b knocked out	c dropped out

5 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 At first Jim was nervous about the boxing match. His **competitor** / **opponent** seemed very strong.
- 2 Everyone at the football stadium booed the **referee** / **umpire**.
- 3 All the **viewers** / **spectators** at home really enjoyed watching their national team play.
- 4 Barcelona **beat** / **won** Seville in the cup final.
- 5 Even though I **beat** / **won** the game today, my sister is a better tennis player overall.

Grammar

6 Complete the sentences using the proper *conditional* form. [6 points]

- 1 If you _____ (eat) properly, you _____ (feel) better.
- 2 If she _____ (not train) better, her time _____ (not be) good.
- 3 If I _____ (practise), I _____ (play) better.
- 4 If she _____ (feel) better, she _____ (walk) to school.
- 5 If she _____ (come) to the party, she _____ (have) a great time.
- 6 If we _____ (have) a basketball court, our friends _____ (visit) us everyday.

7 Tick the sentences that are correct and correct the ones that are wrong. [6 points]

- 1 If you will see Tim, you can tell him. _____
- 2 If he studied for the test, he would have a better chance of passing. _____
- 3 If I was taller, I will be a great basketball player. _____
- 4 If you don't hurry up, you would be late. _____
- 5 If you don't try, you will never know. _____
- 6 If you don't listen, you wouldn't understand. _____

8 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given. [5 points]

- 1 If you saw a celebrity on the street, would you ask for an autograph?

IF

What _____ on the street? Would you ask for an autograph?

- 2 I wouldn't visit Egypt in the summer.

UNLESS

I would _____ summer.

- 3 If there isn't much traffic, we can make the 8 o'clock movie.

AS

We can make the 8 o'clock movie _____ traffic.

- 4 I will call everyone about the party unless you don't want me to.

IF

I will call everyone _____ me to.

- 5 Jonathan will bring the food if you ask him to.

UNLESS

Jonathan won't _____ him to.

9 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 He is acting **as** / **like** he has never seen food before.
- 2 It seems **as** / **like** if it might rain tonight.
- 3 She looks **as** / **like** she had a very tiring day.
- 4 We used the volleyball **as** / **like** a football and played on the pitch.
- 5 **As** / **Like** most people, I prefer to watch science fiction movies at the cinema.

Writing [20 points]

Write an article discussing the advantages an individual sport has over a team sport or why a team sport has more advantages over an individual sport. Write 120–150 words.

Be sure to:

- Write four paragraphs.
- Talk about one topic only in each paragraph.
- Develop your ideas with explanations and/or examples.
- Use linking words/phrases to link your ideas and paragraphs.
- Be consistent in style (e.g. informal or neutral).
- Make it interesting by asking questions, giving your opinion, using a personal angle and/or giving examples.
- Give it a title.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №19

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

If asked what the driest place on earth is, most people would probably answer the Sahara Desert in Africa or the Gobi Desert in Asia. Although these are much bigger deserts, with the Sahara being the biggest in the world, both of these answers would be wrong. The driest place on earth is neither in Africa nor in Asia, it is in South America. That's right, South America does not only have rainforests, rivers and green mountains, it also has the driest place on earth and it is called the Atacama Desert in the country of Chile.

The Atacama Desert is located along the coast of Chile right next to the Pacific Ocean. It is a bit ironic that the driest place on earth would be located right next to the largest body of water on earth, isn't it? When we think of deserts, we imagine scorching temperatures coming from a sun that beats down on us. Generally, this is true, but not at Atacama. Most of the desert is located on a high altitude, as much of it extends up into the Andes Mountains. The average

elevation is at about 4,000 meters above sea level. Not only is Atacama the highest desert in the world, it is also one of the coldest with temperatures ranging from about 0°C to 25°C.

How hot a place is does not determine whether or not it is a desert. What matters is how dry the place is, and Atacama is the driest. Climatologists call the centre of Atacama “an absolute desert.” Ever since people have been recording the amount of rainfall in different regions, none has ever been measured this area. Areas beyond the centre of Atacama do get some water with an annual average of 0.6 millimetres to 2.1 millimetres. This is an extremely small amount of rain. Compare it, for example, to the annual rainfall that the Sahara receives, which measures between 100 millimetres to 200 millimetres! Atacama used to have more water in the distant past during the Ice Age. When the ice melted, lakes formed in the Andes Mountains. However, because Atacama is so dry, the water in the lakes is evaporating. As it evaporates, mineral salts get left behind making the water very salty.

Although it is a desert, Atacama really is a beautiful place with a lot of variety. High up in the mountains of Atacama you can see patches of snow that never melted because it never got hot enough. Amongst the snow-capped mountains, one can also see five volcanoes. Although conditions are very difficult for most animals to survive, there are some that do. There aren't any forests or lush plains, but there are patches of vegetation where some insects and animals survive. Red algae live in the salt lakes, which is why one can see flocks of flamingos eating them.

People have been living in Atacama for thousands of years. The Chinchorro mummies found in Atacama are the oldest mummies in the world. The oldest of them are dated between 5,000BC to 3,000BC, making them about 2,000 years older than the Egyptian mummies! Because of the climate there, the buried bodies of the Indians dried perfectly. Today, very few people live in the desert. Yet, there is a town called Calama located in the middle of the desert with a population of about 150,000.

1 Choose the correct answer. [10 points]

1 The largest desert in the world is...

- a** ...the Sahara.
- b** ...the Gobi.
- c** ...Atacama.

2 Atacama is the...

- a** ...highest and coldest desert in the world.
- b** ...highest and driest desert in the world.
- c** ...coldest and driest desert in the world.

- 3 Last year, the “absolute desert” received...
- a ...no rainfall.
 - b ...less than 2.2 millimetres of rainfall.
 - c ...between 100 to 200 millimetres of rainfall.

- 4 The salt lakes in Atacama...
- a ...are getting bigger as the ice melts.
 - b ...are the same size they have always been.
 - c ...are getting smaller because they are losing water.

- 5 In Atacama...
- a ... animals, insects and plants survive.
 - b ...only insects survive.
 - c ...only insects and animals survive.

Vocabulary

2 Circle the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 Ever since John met Sally, he’s been **rain or shine** / **on cloud nine**. I think he’s in love.
- 2 He didn’t expect to get the sack. It really was a **bolt from the blue** / **bolt of thunder**.
- 3 Don’t make a big deal out of it. It’s just a **storm in a teacup** / **storm in a teaspoon**.
- 4 I don’t think I’ll play today. I’m a bit **under the weather** / **under the thunder**.
- 5 He had a face **like weather** / **like thunder** when I told him I forgot to bring the tennis racket.
- 6 Come **clouds or shine** / **rain or shine** I will finish this project today!

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word. The first letter has been provided. [6 points]

- 1 This is the worst **b**_____ that has hit Alaska in years. I can’t even see my car from all the snow.
- 2 It is so hot! Meteorologists say that this **h**_____ will last for another five days.
- 3 The **h**_____ was so powerful. There was so much rain and winds were travelling at 150 kilometres per hour!
- 4 Farmers are worried that if it doesn’t rain, the **d**_____ will destroy their crops.

5 The **t**_____ destroyed five houses in our town. It actually lifted our car and dropped it 500 metres from where it was parked!

6 The **f**_____ really made life difficult for everyone. There was water everywhere!

4 Complete with these words. [5 points]

becoming extinct, wildlife reserve, environmentally friendly, global warming, endangered species

I had been planning a trip to South Africa for a year and I am so excited that I am finally going! What I am really looking forward to is visiting the Sanbona 1)_____. There are so many amazing animals to see there. It is protected and hunting is not allowed. It is home to many 2) _____, like the white lion. Places like Sanbona help prevent these animals from 3) _____. It is sad to think that because of our actions a lot of these animals may not be here tomorrow. We should all try to be more 4) _____ in order to try and stop 5) _____.

5 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 I never swim in April. The water is **freezing** / **frozen**!

2 I'd take my sunglasses if I were you. It's really **bright** / **light** out.

3 Nothing to worry about when you're travelling. Just **light** / **soft** showers.

4 I am going to pull the car over. I can't see anything through this **thick** / **heavy** rain.

5 I hope your father doesn't go sailing today. The winds are very **force** / **strong** today.

6 You call this cold? Back home in Moscow it is 25°C **under** / **below** zero.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 You **don't have to** / **can't** make dinner tonight. We can always order.

2 If we are not careful, many animals **may** / **are able to** become extinct.

3 You **mustn't** / **can't** go in the jungle without a guide, it's dangerous.

4 I think you **should** / **have to** walk more rather than use your car every time you leave the house.

5 A giraffe **should** / **can** reach a height of 5.5 metres tall.

6 We **might** / **can** leave town if the tornado comes near.

7 Use a *modal verb* to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. [6 points]

- 1 It is forbidden to smoke in this restaurant. You'll have to go outside.
You _____ in this restaurant. You'll have to go outside.
- 2 I suggest you run one kilometre the first week then add a kilometre every other week. You _____ the first week then add a kilometre every other week.
- 3 I am positive that I left my wallet on the table at the restaurant.
I _____ on the table at the restaurant.
- 4 They must finish fixing the roof today. It's going to rain tonight.
They _____ fixing the roof today. It's going to rain tonight.
- 5 A cheetah is able to run 114 kilometres per hour!
A _____ 114 kilometres per hour!
- 6 There is a possibility it will snow tonight.
It _____ tonight.

8 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 If they _____ polluted the river, there would be more fish in it.
a hadn't **b** wasn't **c** isn't
- 2 The farmers' crops _____ have grown if it hadn't rained in spring.
a won't **b** would **c** wouldn't
- 3 Their voyage _____ a lot smoother if the weather had been calmer.
a would be **b** would have been **c** wouldn't have been
- 4 If they had been careful with their cigarettes, they _____ the forest fire.
a can prevented **b** could prevented **c** could have prevented
- 5 If the sun _____ so strong, I wouldn't have had to sit in the shade.
a wasn't **b** hadn't been **c** had been

9 Make *third conditional* sentences about these situations. [5 points]

- 1 There were so many people smoking and the room was smoky.
If there hadn't been _____.
- 2 There were no bicycle lanes, so people didn't ride their bikes to work.
If there had been _____.
- 3 The weather got so bad and I couldn't go sailing.
If the weather hadn't _____.
- 4 They reacted quickly and were able to save the whale.
If they _____.
- 5 We didn't prevent hunters from shooting eagles and they became endangered.
If we _____.

Writing [20 points]

Pollution in your town is becoming a problem. Write a letter to your mayor outlining your ideas and suggestions as to what can be done to produce a cleaner environment. Write 120–150 words.

Be sure to:

- Start by clearly mentioning your reason for writing.
- Decide how to organize the whole letter.
- Use linking words and phrases to connect your ideas logically.
- Finish off with a strong statement of what you believe and a ‘call to action’.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №20

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

There are many diets people can choose to follow and they do so for many different reasons. **1)** ___ I have been following a vegetarian diet for two years now. I love the taste of meat, so it hasn't been easy! There are many reasons for becoming a vegetarian. Some people do so because they feel that following a diet that is low in fat and high in fibre is the most nutritious way to eat. But most people decide to follow a vegetarian diet for a combination of reasons.

The answer that the majority of people gave when asked about why they are following a vegetarian diet was that they didn't approve of the conditions animals are kept in and the way they are treated and killed for food. Vegetarians do not eat meat, fish, poultry or products that come from animals after they are slaughtered for their meat. They mostly eat vegetables, fruit, nuts, legumes, such as peas and beans, and grains. Vegetarians also eat some animal products like eggs, milk and cheese, but they usually look for these to be ‘free-range’, meaning that the animals are not kept in small cages and live a life where they have space to move around and are not treated badly. **2)** ___

Cutting down on meat is also good for the environment. F. M. Lappe wrote in his book, *Diet for a Small Planet*, that it takes 16 pounds of grain, 8,000 litres of water and at least 4 litres of petrol to produce only half a kilo of meat. In the US, over 70% of the grain farmland is used to feed the animals we eat. Because we eat so much meat, people are cutting down trees to grow grains to feed these animals. **3)** ___

Many people think that becoming a vegetarian is not a healthy lifestyle to follow. **4)** ___ It has been proven that vegetarians are less likely to suffer from

heart disease, cancer, diet-related diabetes, putting on too much weight from fattening foods and high blood pressure.

Another myth is that vegetarian food is boring and tasteless. Although I like the taste of meat and do miss it, there are many delicious vegetarian recipes to choose from. There are thousands of recipes from hundreds of different vegetables, grains, legumes and fruit to choose from. Also, vegetarian food tends to be cheaper than a meat-based diet! Going out to eat shouldn't be a problem either. Most restaurants have vegetarian options in their menus. 5)

1 Complete the text with these sentences. [10 points]

A There are some people who do not eat any animal products. They are called vegans.

B This is a myth. In fact, people who follow a well-balanced vegetarian diet actually eat most of the food that doctors recommend to us.

C This is true especially here in Greece where there are so many traditional vegetarian dishes to choose from.

D Some people follow the diet they believe is the healthiest for them and others follow diets only to lose weight in time for beach weather.

E 'Factory farms', where the animals we eat are kept, produce hundreds of millions of tons of animal waste every year, which leaks into and pollutes rivers and streams.

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words in the right form.

[6 points]

cut, sprain, break, pull, get, have

1 Jonathan _____ his ankle playing basketball the other day.

2 She is going to _____ a bone if she keeps on skiing so fast.

3 Charlotte is so happy to _____ her leg out of a cast in time for summer.

4 It really is a good idea to stretch before doing sport, otherwise you might _____ a muscle.

5 Even though I _____ a black eye, I'm glad I stood up to him.

6 Careful with that knife! It's very sharp and you might _____ yourself.

3 Complete with these words. [5 points]

cut down on, get over, go off, put on, take care of

After my last visit to the doctor, I have decided to make some changes in the way I eat and the lifestyle I lead. Firstly, I need to **1)**_____ the bad habit of smoking. If I can do this alone, it will be a huge step towards a healthier life.

Secondly, I must **2)** _____ fattening foods. I eat way too much food that contains a lot of sugar and fat. Over the years, I have **3)** _____ over 15 kilos! I also need to eat the fruit and vegetables that I buy, instead of letting them **4)** _____ and throwing them out. If I don't **5)** _____ myself today, who knows what tomorrow will bring?

4 Choose the correct answer. [12 points]

1 I don't like eating at my cousin Anne's house. She is a vegan and the food is so **tasty / bland**.

2 I don't think I am going to pick the apples yet. They aren't ripe and will be too **sweet / sour**.

3 I love **spicy / mild** food. That's why Mexican cuisine is my favourite, especially when they use a lot of jalapeño peppers!

4 I don't understand why **sparkling / still** water is so popular in other countries. I like it straight from the tap.

5 I prefer crisps when they are a bit burnt and **crisp / soft**.

6 You should add some more sugar in this lemonade, it still tastes **sweet / bitter**.

7 I am having trouble sleeping because there was so much food and all the dishes were so **light / heavy**.

8 My uncle is from Texas and he likes his meat **rare / well-done**. If he sees blood, he turns it back.

9 If the vegetables you eat are **raw / cooked**, they lose a lot of vitamins.

10 I love **salty / sweet** foods like potato chips.

11 Don't add too much salt, just two **teaspoons / cups**, please.

12 My uncle hardly cooks the meat he eats. He likes his steaks **well-done / rare**.

Grammar

5 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 That's the waiter **who / which** took our order.

2 That's the cafe **where / which** we ate that amazing cheesecake.

3 He didn't explain **why / which** raw vegetables are healthier.

4 This is the bakery **where / which** has delicious pastries.

5 I'll never forget **when / where** Chef Pierre cooked dinner just for me!

6 John, **who's** / **whose** father owns Hallahan's Steak House, is having a BBQ this weekend.

6 Join these sentences using *non-defining relative clauses*. [5 points]

1 That's the cook from Casa Pasta. He makes amazing spaghetti dishes.

2 Every other Sunday we go on picnic at Sounion. We meet our friends there.

3 I like to have a glass of wine with my food. It's also good for me.

4 Our mums are baking cakes for our birthdays. They both make great desserts.

5 Last Sunday we went for dinner. We saw Angela and Mark.

7 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 I wish I **hadn't** / **haven't** eaten all the dessert.

2 I'd love to visit New Zealand. If only they **would sell** / **had sold** the tickets cheaper.

3 I wish I **didn't boil** / **hadn't boiled** the vegetables.

4 It's about time they **started** / **start** watching their diet.

5 I'd prefer it if we **don't** / **didn't** eat meat everyday.

6 If only I **could cook** / **cooked** Italian food.

8 Write sentences about each situation beginning with the words given. [6 points]

1 If I hadn't eaten it all, I wouldn't have felt so bad.

If only _____.

2 It's annoying that my neighbours play loud music all the time.

I wish _____.

3 Slow down! You drive way too fast.

I wish _____.

4 It's too bad that I didn't go to the market today.

If only _____.

5 I really regret spending money on that awful movie.

I wish _____.

6 Don't order any food because I am cooking dinner tonight.

I'd rather _____.

Writing [20 points]

Read the letter below that your friend Sam has written to you asking for your advice. Write back to him with your advice. Write 120–150 words.

Hi,

I haven't been eating right the past years and I want to change my diet. I am thinking about becoming a vegetarian but people have told me not to. They say that vegetarians do not have healthy diets and that the food does not taste good. But even if it isn't that healthy, it's good for the environment. I don't know what to do.

Can you give me some advice?

Many thanks,
Sam

Start your letter: Dear Sam,

Paragraph 1: Why are you writing?

Paragraph 2: Tell him if you think that vegetarian food is healthy or not and if it tastes good.

Paragraph 3: Tell him if you think becoming a vegetarian is good for the environment.

Paragraph 4: End the letter with a friendly comment.

Sign off: Kind Regards, or Faithfully,

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №21

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

One of the most exciting places someone could visit is Angkor, a region in the country of Cambodia. Angkor used to be the centre of an old empire called the Khmer empire which was in power from around 800 AD to 1200 AD. In 2007 researchers from many different countries used technology, like satellite photographs, and found that Angkor had been the largest city in the world until the 1800's. **1)** ____ They believe that close to one million people lived in the city.

The houses of the city were made from wood and cannot be seen today. However, the Khmer empire spent 300 years producing amazing temples and other structures in the area of Angkor from bricks and sandstone which visitors can still see today. In the area there are 72 major temples and other buildings, as well as the remains of hundreds of smaller temples. Today, Angkor is mostly covered by forest and does not have hotels for people to spend the night. Visitors usually stay in Siem Reap and travel to the forested area of Angkor to visit the temples. 2)_____

Once there, visitors can choose from several different ways of visiting the sites. There are tour buses and cars with guides which usually cost between 20–60 euro for the day. Motorcycles and Tuk tuks can also be hired. Tuk tuks look like motorcycles, but they have three wheels and fit three people, instead of two like motorcycles. 3)_____ This of course is a bit more expensive, so be prepared to spend around 90 euro for the basic 12-minute tour. There are also more traditional ways of getting around. 4)_____ If someone wants to visit Bayon temple, for example, they either have to walk up the hill it is built on, or take an elephant ride up.

7 Of the many temples, there are a few which attract the most visitors. The Buddhist temple Ta Prohm is an example. 5) _____ Trees that are hundreds of years old have grown in and around the temple. Their roots grow through the stones splitting them apart. It is interesting because the temple and the trees become one.

8 Another temple, and the most known of all in Angkor, is Angkor Wat. This temple was built in the 12th century in honor of the Hindu god Vishnu and later was used as a Buddhist temple. It is the largest temple in the world built on land 1.5 kilometres in length. The people of Cambodia are very proud of this structure and it can also be seen on the Cambodian flag.

9 UNESCO, a United Nations Organization which tries to protect important sites, has declared Angkor as a World Heritage site. Other sites considered World Heritage sites are the Acropolis and the Pyramids of Egypt to name a few. 6) _____ If you get a chance to visit this spectacular place, do not miss it.

1 Complete the text with these sentences. [10 points]

AIf you really want to make sure that you see everything including the smaller temples which are further away, you can rent a helicopter.

BIt takes about 20 minutes by car to reach the Angkor Archaeological Park.

CVisitors can ride in horse carriages or on elephants from different points within the park.

DThis means that Angkor is important to all people of the world, not only to the people of the country they are in.

EWhat makes this temple different from the others is that it has mostly been left the way it was found.

F The city of Angkor used to be about the same size as Los Angeles in California.

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [10 points]

bargain, employment, interview, market, online, mall, qualifications, retire, credit card, staff

- 1 It's very important to leave a good impression when you go for a job _____.
- 2 I really enjoy playing _____ computer games with my friends.
- 3 The _____ at the new five-star hotel are all very polite.
- 4 Unfortunately, he doesn't have the right _____ for the job.
- 5 It is a good idea to go to an _____ agency when you are looking for work.
- 6 I always shop at the outdoor _____ on Fridays.
- 7 The new _____ has many shops, restaurants and a cinema complex.
- 8 My mother has been working for 36 years and next year she will _____.
- 9 I bought this jacket for only 20 euro. It was a real _____!
- 10 I never have cash on me. I always use my _____ to pay for things I buy.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 I am afraid of heights, so I will never go **sky diving** / **snowboarding**.
- 2 It is very ecological to use **solar** / **climate** energy instead of petrol.
- 3 Peter is very active and likes extreme sports like **playing games** / **rock climbing**.
- 4 The dinosaurs **went out** / **died out** many years ago.
- 5 The changes in the climate have made the **sea levels** / **floods** rise.

4 Cross the sentences that are incorrect and correct them. [6 points]

- 1 Manos was very exciting about the news he heard. _____
- 2 Angie was very bored and really wanted to go out. _____
- 3 Every one at the party had an amazed time. _____
- 4 He was unlucky and just missed the last train. _____
- 5 My brother and I argue all the time. We always disagree about things. _____
- 6 Not playing in your own stadium is always an unadvantage. _____

5 Choose the correct answer. [9 points]

- 1 My friends are going to **go** / **come** over tonight to watch DVDs.
- 2 I am not looking forward to **doing** / **making** the dishes tonight.
- 3 When I get a job I want to **do** / **make** a lot of money.
- 4 Once you've **done** / **made** the housework, you can go out and play.
- 5 Do you mind if I **lend** / **borrow** your mp3 player? I want something to listen to on my journey.
- 6 The thief **got** / **did** away with the crime she committed.
- 7 Could you **write** / **fill** in this form, please?
- 8 Sarah has **taken** / **brought** on too much work.
- 9 He was **put** / **let** off after working for the company for years.

Grammar

6 Complete the sentences with the present simple, present continuous, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of the verb in brackets.

[10 points]

- 1 I _____ (usually not like) maths, but this class _____ (be) great!
- 2 _____ (you ever be) to the theatre? I _____ (have) two tickets if you are interested.
- 3 How long _____ (your sister practise) ballet? What _____ (she learn) so far?
- 4 I _____ (think) of taking a trip abroad for Christmas holiday. Do _____ (you want) to come with me?
- 5 I _____ (just finish) studying for my exam and now I _____ (want) to relax.

7 Complete the dialogue with the past simple, past continuous, *used to*, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous form of the verb in brackets. If a pronoun and / or time adverb is given, use it / them too. [8 points]

John: I 1) _____ (reading) a book when Julie 2) _____ (call) me.

Mick: What did she want?

John: She 3) _____ (ask) me if I wanted to go to a concert. I said yes and told her that the last time I 4) _____ (be) to one was before last summer.

Mick: Who 5) _____ (you see)?

John: I 6) _____ (see) the White Stripes and was very excited because I

7) _____ (look forward) to seeing them live for a very long time.

Mick: Who are you going to see with Julie?

John: We are going to see Shakira. I 8) _____ (like) her, but I don't anymore.

Mick: So why are you going?

John: Because I like Julie.

8 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. [5 points]

1 Where is Burj al Arab?

Can _____ you _____ tell _____ me _____?

2 Did I get the job?

I _____ would _____ like _____ to _____ know _____.

3 What are the ingredients for your cake?

Could _____ you _____ let _____ me _____ know _____ what _____ the _____?

4 What does he think about Jason and Maria's relationship?

I wonder what _____ Jason and Maria's relationship.

5 Can I bring a friend to the party?

Do you know if _____ to the party?

9 Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative form of these words. [5 points]

good, little, important, fast, expensive

1 This is the _____ book I have ever read.

2 That is the _____ coat in the mall. I can't buy it.

3 If you eat _____ junk food, you will feel better.

4 I get to work _____ when I take the metro than when I drive.

5 The final test is the _____ test of the year.

10 Complete the sentences with these relative pronouns. [6 points]

who, which, why, when, whose, where

1 That is the skateboard _____ I want to buy.

- 2 That is man _____ bought the house next to ours.
3 I don't know _____ she always comes to class late.
4 I remember _____ I used to play football every day. Now I don't have the time.
5 That's _____ we often like to go for dinner.
6 I wonder _____ car that is. It's amazing!

11 Complete the sentences with *will*, *going to*, the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 I hope Bill _____ (not be) angry when he sees I dropped his monitor.
2 The programme says that the movie _____ (start) at 9.00.
3 Look at the sky. I don't think it _____ (rain).
4 I _____ (meet) Jim at the cinema at 9 o'clock.
5 Jessica _____ (have) a dinner party tomorrow – are you coming?
6 I bought a new CD and I _____ (listen) to it tonight.

Writing

Last year you went abroad for a winter holiday. Write an email to your friend telling him / her about it. (120–150 words) [20 points]

Give information about:

- where you went
- what you did
- who was with you
- how you felt then
- how you feel now

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №22

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Every year there are many film festivals which take place in different countries around the world. Some of them include the [Asian Festival of First Films](#), the [Berlin International Film Festival](#), the [Venice Film Festival](#) and Moscow International Film Festival to name a few. Perhaps the most prestigious festival takes place in France and is known as the Cannes Film Festival.

The Cannes Film Festival was officially founded in 1946 making it one of the oldest film festivals today. It is usually held every year in May at the Palais des Festival et des Congres and lasts twelve days. The festival's history, however,

starts before its official launching. In the late 1930s the fascist governments of Italy and Germany interfered with the selection of films that would be shown at the [Mostra del cinema di Venezia](#) in Italy. That is when Jean Zay decided to create a film festival in France. The first festival to be held in Cannes was scheduled for the month of September in 1939. However, the festival never took place because Germany attacked Poland on the 1st of September after which Britain and France declared war on Germany, and World War II began.

After the Second World War was over, the first film festival in Cannes finally took place in 1946. Since then it has become the largest international showcase of cinema. Many filmmakers who are unknown look forward to the festival to get a chance to show their work. Unlike the Oscars, everyone has a chance to show their films at Cannes. Journalists and people involved in film from all over the world come to Cannes in May to meet with each other. Of course, unless you are in the media or involved in film it is very unlikely that you would be able to be a part of any of the events.

Cannes is known for showing all kinds of films, which is what makes it so attractive to so many people who search for different things when they watch a movie. As in other film festivals, awards are given to the best movies and the people who make them. There are two categories of awards: Feature Films and Short films. A committee chooses the people that decide which films will be awarded. These people are chosen from the film industry and for the past years they have almost all been either directors or actors. There are a lot of awards given at Cannes, but the most important one is the Palm d'Or which is given to the best feature film and the best short film.

Perhaps more important than the awards, is the opportunity for new films, new artists and new artistic approaches to be seen by important people in the film world. Whether or not a movie wins the Palme d'Or, it has the opportunity of grabbing the attention of film critics and producers who can really help the movie as its director and actors become known around the world.

1 Give short answers to the following questions. [10 points]

1 Why did France decide to hold a Film Festival in France?

2 What year was the first Cannes Film Festival held?

3 Who can attend the Cannes Film Festival?

4 Who decides which movie receives the Palm d'Or?

5 Why is the festival important for new directors or actors?

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

boarding school, university, secondary school, degree, home school, nursery

- 1 My parents travelled a lot because of work so they sent me to _____ in England.
- 2 I am going to _____ to study law and become a lawyer.
- 3 Some parents _____ their children because they feel they will get a better education this way.
- 4 We go to _____ before we go to primary school.
- 5 Some students go to university and others go to technical schools after _____.
- 6 I want to get a _____ in science and become a scientist.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

My friends and I do not spend much of our time shopping for clothes and we are not very 1)____. Many teens our age like to 2)____ at the mall, but we prefer to spend our time at our neighbourhood square, each other's house or the cinema. Sometimes we may wear something 3)____ like a suit if we have to go to a wedding or something like that. But generally, we try to avoid 4)____. Some of us like to look a bit different and have 5)____ our hair different colours.

1	a casual	b formal	c fashionable
2	a hang out	b make up	c break up
3	a fashionable	b formal	c casual
4	a trying on	b dressing up	c wearing up
5	a dyed	b skipped	c died

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I like **hearing** / **listening to** music when I am travelling by train or ferry.
- 2 I love **watching** / **seeing** DVDs at home when it is raining outside.
- 3 **Look** / **See** out! A car is coming.
- 4 That wonderful movie we saw was **directed** / **performed** by Emir Kusturica.
- 5 I prefer **sitcoms** / **dramas** because they are more light-hearted and fun.
- 6 We should **book** / **close** the tickets soon. They are a very popular band.

5 Complete the sentences with these words / phrases. [6 points]

hang up, piece of cake, invention, call in, network, demonstrate

- 1 I always just _____ on people who call and try to sell me things.
- 2 I am not feeling well this morning. I'm going to _____ sick.

- 3 The _____ of the plane made travel to other countries much quicker.
- 4 You've done this a thousand times before. It should be a _____ for you.
- 5 We asked the teacher to _____ how to solve the maths problem.
- 6 They are going to set up a computer _____ in the office today.

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Every summer we go to the village and stay at our summer house. It's nice to get away from the 1) _____ environment. I don't mind the city, but it is nice to go somewhere less 2) _____. There are small one-family homes in the village and no 3) _____ or department stores. The village is located in a 4) _____ so there are a lot of trees everywhere you look. I always take my bicycle when I go because there are a lot of amazing 5) _____ I can ride on when I am there. I enjoy riding my bicycle by myself because it is 6) _____.

1	a outdoor	b urban	c valleys
2	a outdoor	b quiet	c polluted
3	a blocks of flats	b paths	c wonders
4	a theatre	b valley	c forest
5	a roundabouts	b paths	c remotes
6	a quiet	b urban	c noisy

7 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 My mother tells me to be careful with the knife when I **slice** / **serve** the bread.
- 2 'May I **offer** / **fry** you something to drink?'
- 3 'Can you **pour** / **beat** some water for the guests, please?'
- 4 When I fry my food I always use **onion** / **olive** oil.
- 5 Timothy felt **injured** / **ill** and he didn't go to school on Monday.
- 6 I hope I **fever** / **recover** in time for the game this weekend.

Grammar

8 Complete the sentences using reported speech. [10 points]

- 1 'What movie did you see at the cinema' Anna asked Angela.

Anna _____ asked _____ Angela _____.

- 2 'This spaghetti tastes bad,' Jenny said.

Jenny said _____.

- 3 'No, I don't want to eat Chinese tonight,' said Terry.

Terry _____ said

4 'Why don't you tell Michael to come with us?' Ross suggested.
Ross _____ suggested

5 'I won't be able to finish my work on time,' Sandra told us.
Sandra _____ told _____ us

9 Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice. [10 points]

1 The computer technician is going to fix our computer.

_____.

2 Who directed the *Star Wars* trilogy?

_____.

3 A chef will prepare the food for the dinner party.

_____.

4 They have already booked the rooms for us.

_____.

5 The new company employees will take on the project.

_____.

10 Complete the sentences with these modal verbs. [5 points]
should, shouldn't, can't, must, might

1 I _____ have ordered the chicken. It's terrible!

2 It _____ be Richard who stole your bag. He is out of town.

3 Everyone _____ have had a good time. The adventure park is so fun!

4 You _____ have warned him about how difficult the hike up the mountain is. He is exhausted.

5 She _____ win the race if she paces herself correctly.

11 Choose the correct answer. [10 points]

1 The witness saw him **getting** / **to get** into the car.

2 **Everyone** / **Anyone** thinks history class with Mrs Sills is very interesting.

3 I forgot **reminding** / **to remind** Jonathan to bring me my CDs when he comes.

4 Does **anyone** / **nobody** want to come with me for a walk down town?

- 5 Is there **anything** / **everything** I can do to help you?
6 Do you remember **watching** / **to watch** cartoons when we were younger?
7 One thing I **liking** / **like to** do with biscuits is dip them in milk.
8 **None** / **Every** of the athletes were able to jump over the bar.
9 I liked **both** / **neither** the comedy and the thriller.
10 It was **so** / **such** a scary flight to Madrid.

Writing

12 Is it a good idea to spend a lot of time on the Internet? Write an essay (120–150 words) discussing the topic. [20 points]

1 First, decide if you agree with the statement, or disagree with the statement. You can also choose to discuss both views.

2 Make a plan for your essay:

- Introduction: State the problem / topic.
- Paragraph 2: Express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion.
- Paragraph 3: Express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion.
- Paragraph 4: Explain why you disagree with the opposing opinion.
- Conclusion: Summarise what you've said and make a final comment about the topic.

3 Remember to use linking words and phrases.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №23

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

The world's tallest building officially opened on 4 January 2010 with a dramatic fireworks ceremony in Dubai. The Burj Khalifa, standing at an amazing 828 metres, high is by far taller than any skyscraper or structure built before it. Although it is not completed on the inside, it is officially open for the public by Dubai's ruler, Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum.

Construction of the 'Burj Khalifa' began in 2004 and, five years later, all 160 floors of the structure were completed. The building has a mind-boggling 28,000 glass panels and more than 500,000 square metres of office space spread across 47 floors. The tower also has the world's highest observation deck, the highest

mosque (on the 158th floor) and the highest swimming pool (on the 76th floor). Because the size of the building is so tremendous, it has 57 different lifts to accommodate people. At the foot of the tower, there is a 300 metre fountain which is also the world's tallest performing fountain. Before the Burj Khalifa was completed, the tallest building was the Taipei 101 in Taiwan, standing at 508 metres tall. The difference between the two is more than 300 metres. The tallest building in America is Willis Tower in Chicago standing at 442 metres tall. The Burj Khalifa is almost twice as tall! The top of the tower can be seen from 95 kilometres away! Just imagine, if the tower were built in Athens, you would be able to see it from Corinth!

The design of the Burj Khalifa uses a lot of ideas from traditional Islamic architecture and the open petals of a desert flower were the inspiration for the base of the tower. There are 1,044 luxury apartments, 49 floors of offices and, in the future, a 160-room Armani hotel. About 12,000 people are expected to live and work in the tower.

Building such a tall skyscraper was not an easy task by any means. There were a lot of technical challenges that the architects and engineers had to overcome. Bill Baker, the tower's structural engineer, said they hadn't been sure how high they could go and that they learned a lot as they went along. His job was very important, as he was responsible for the stability of the building. There were a lot of things the architects and engineers had to consider when building the tower. Obviously, building something so tall is very challenging, but the height of the tower was not the only thing they had to worry about. Dubai is also known for being very windy and the surface under the tower moves a bit. Mohamed Ali Alabbar said that the tower had been hit by lightning twice, an earthquake in Iran shook the land in Dubai and they have experienced all types of strong winds. None of these phenomena have affected the building.

Besides engineering difficulties, the tower also faced economic ones. In 2004, the economy of Dubai was doing very well. However, a few years later, the crisis that hit countries worldwide also hit Dubai. There was a problem of finding enough money to complete the project. Abu Dhabi, a neighbouring and rich country, gave Dubai 8 billion euro to help their economy. The name of the tower was supposed to be Burj Dubai, but as a sign of appreciation it was changed and named after the leader of Dubai, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed.

1 Write true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.
[12 points]

- 1 The Burj Khalifa was completed on 4 January 2010. ____
- 2 Over half a million square metres will be used for offices. ____
- 3 The Willis Tower is the third tallest building in the world. ____
- 4 The tower holds several world records. ____

- 5 The engineers working on the tower had a very clear picture of what it would look like before they would finish building it. ____
- 6 Besides the environment, the tower also faced financial problems before its completion. ____

Vocabulary

2 Circle the correct option. [6 points]

- 1 Jim forgot to bring my book again. I'm starting to get **tired** / **annoyed**.
- 2 Christina takes tennis too seriously and is a very **selfish** / **aggressive** player.
- 3 Your hair has grown far too **long** / **curly**. You really should have it cut.
- 4 I get sad when I see so many people who are **houseless** / **homeless** in the city.
- 5 I am tired of moving from one place to another. I really just want to stay in one place and call it **house** / **home**.
- 6 Heather never thinks she is wrong. She is really **bigheaded** / **well-organized**.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 I used to have curly hair when I was younger, now it's ____.
- a thin b thick c straight d fair
- 2 I like watching TV ____ I eat my dinner.
- a during b while c for d as
- 3 My girlfriend fell asleep ____ the football match.
- a during b while c for d as
- 4 I don't mind getting dressed for work. I ____ wearing a suit and tie.
- a would b am used to c use to d used to
- 5 Michael's paintings are beautiful. He was always very ____.
- a energetic b efficient c cheerful d creative

4 Choose the best answer. [5 points]

- 1 ____ is the study of the stars, planets and universe.
- a Chemistry b Geology c Astronomy
- 2 I did well in vocabulary, but ____ for grammar.
- a broke up b got marked down c gave back
- 3 You should drink lots of ____ in summer.
- a liquids b gases c solids
- 4 What is the ____ of that skyscraper?
- a height b length c volume
- 5 Who was the first person to ____ the automobile?
- a discover b invent c conduct

5 Complete with these words. [6 points]

already, just, still, most, than, yet

- 1 By the time I got to the party, everyone had _____ left.
- 2 I think that Maradona is _____ the best player ever to have played football.
- 3 My parents had _____ come in when I broke the vase.
- 4 Even though it isn't a science, _____ of my classmates enjoy talking about astrology.
- 5 I haven't seen the movie _____, but I am going to this weekend.
- 6 I would rather listen to my favourite band in concert _____ on the stereo.

6 Choose the best answer. [9 points]

- 1 I like to travel ____ when I get a chance.
a abroad **b** a foreign country **c** a country **d** a holiday
- 2 I couldn't wait to ____ the train after 12 hours of travelling.
a set off **b** start off **c** get off **d** go off
- 3 I don't want you in my room. ____
a Look out! **b** Speak out! **c** Go out! **d** Get out!
- 4 I was so upset when I ____ that my computer had a virus.
a found out **b** went out **c** turned out **d** carried out
- 5 Although I had my doubts, the movie ____ to be really good!
a sold out **b** carried out **c** found out **d** turned out
- 6 Tim is in a really bad mood, ____ ?
a aren't he **b** is he **c** isn't he **d** he is
- 7 You wouldn't tell on me, ____ ?
a would you **b** wouldn't you **c** do you **d** don't you
- 8 I wish Samantha would ____ me the truth.
a tell **b** told **c** say to **d** said to
- 9 If ____ where you are, we'll come meet you.
a tell us if **b** you told us if **c** you tell us if **d** you tell us

Grammar

7 Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 _____ this school _____ (**offer**) computer courses?
- 2 She _____ (**watch**) too much television after school.
- 3 Can you please get the door? I _____ (**talk**) on the phone.

- 4 Hurry up! Our plane _____ **(take-off)** at 5 o'clock.
 5 Don't get up. I _____ **(answer)** the phone.
 6 When I _____ **(be)** younger, I _____ **(jog)** everyday.

8 Complete with a/an, the or –.[6 points]

- 1 Galileo made _____ very interesting observation.
 2 Once you heat _____ oven, put the pie in for 20 minutes.
 3 His house was completely burned down in the fire because it was made of _____ wood.
 4 It's not a good idea to drink _____ every day.
 5 We always have _____ interesting conversation with our cousins.
 6 _____ painting I like best, is hanging in the Louvre gallery.

9 Complete each sentence with a preposition.[7 points]

- 1 I wish Samantha would give me _____ my CDs. She's had them forever.
 2 Put the bags _____ the car.
 3 I am going to take _____ karate for self-defence.
 4 Things are too quiet. Should I put some music _____?
 5 Henry has set _____ a Facebook account to keep in touch with his friends.
 6 Our ski instructor handed _____ safety procedure pamphlets.
 7 Watch _____! That car is coming right at us!

10 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use the word given. [5 points]

- 1 Computer programming is harder than I'd thought.

AS

Computer _____ programming

2

I have never played such an exciting computer game before.

EVER

This _____ is _____ the _____ most

- 3 He hasn't handed in his assignment yet.

STILL

He _____.

4 Juliet started studying the stars when she graduated.

SINCE

Juliet _____.

5 Kim will be able to use the car when her husband gets back.

UNTIL

Kim _____ won't
_____.

11 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. [6 points]

1 "Judy is visiting the doctor tomorrow."

John told me _____.

2 "They were recording their new album."

Paul _____ said _____ they
_____.

3 "Have you ever been deep-sea diving?"

Janice _____.

4 "I will drive you to the airport tomorrow."

Mum _____.

5 "Do you surf the Internet at home?"

Olga _____.

6 "Wash the dishes!"

Mum told me _____.

12 Choose the correct answer. [7 points]

1 After I graduate from secondary school, I **will** / **am going to** go to university.

2 Don't get up. I **'ll** / **am going to** answer the door.

3 Hurry up everybody! The ferry **leaves** / **is going to leave** at five.

4 **Will** / **Shall** I pick up a DVD on the way home?

5 I can't make it this Saturday. I **will have** / **am having** relatives over for dinner.

6 I **am going to** / **will** get fit in time for summer.

7 Hi. I **am going to** / **'ll** have the Cobb salad and a cheeseburger.

Writing [20 points]

Do you have a favourite place to visit in your country or anywhere else in the world? We want to hear about it! Write an article. Use 120–180 words.

Remember to include:

Paragraph 1: Where is it?

Paragraph 2: What does it look like?

Paragraph 3: Why is it your favourite building?

Paragraph 4: Closing statement

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №24

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

When most people think of the word ‘crime’ they think of tough criminals that are either stealing from or harming other people. There is, however, another category of criminals called cyber-criminals. Computer crime, or ‘cyber-crime’, can be a very serious offence and it seems to be growing each year.

There are many different types of cyber-crime, some more serious than others. There are two basic categories of cyber-crime. The first are crimes that directly target computers and devices and the latter are crimes done with computers which target people. For example, in the first case, as a consequence of the crime, your computer may have a problem working. Whereas, in the second case, someone using a computer may trick you into losing lots of money. What follow are some examples of cyber-crime.

A. Spam

Spam refers to the flooding of un-asked-for emails to computer users with messages and advertisements. People’s emails are stolen from the Internet and are then used to mail unwanted emails. The majority of spam sent is illegal and anti-spam laws have been put into effect.

B. Fraud

Computer fraud is when one user uses lies and misrepresentation to trick another user into losing their money. There are two basic ways in which this is done. One way is to be approached by email and tricked into paying for something that is not true. For example, you may receive an email telling you about a great opportunity to buy a digital camera but, after you pay for it, you don’t get the camera. Another type of fraud is when someone hacks into your computer and steals information about you, like your address, birthday and credit card number. They then use all this information to buy things with your money.

C. Obscene or offensive content

There are millions and millions of websites on the Internet. There are many that we like to visit and others which we choose not to; it’s a matter of personal taste.

There are, however, some which are downright obscene and offensive. Some websites may have racist messages which influence people to commit violent crimes, for example. Others may be blasphemous in that they incite hate against certain religions. Illegal pornography is also a big problem. Different countries have different laws against obscene or offensive content on websites.

D. Harassment

There are cases when one computer user specifically targets another user and harasses them with hateful mail and chat messages. They may do this because they do not like the other person's race, religion, nationality or gender. People are usually targeted after they have expressed something about themselves or an opinion that someone else doesn't like on a public forum, like a chat room.

E. Drug Trafficking

Drug traffickers also use the Internet to help their 'businesses'. A reason for the rise in Internet drug trafficking may be that the seller and the buyer never meet face-to-face. They communicate by email and the dealer arranges to have the drugs sent by post. Also, certain drugs have recipes. By using the web, drug dealers share this information with each other.

Whether you are walking down a dark alley late at night, or sending emails and surfing the web you should always be careful.

1 Read the questions and choose either A, B, C, D or E to describe the crime. [10 points]

- 1 Omar is Muslim and has been receiving emails by someone calling him a terrorist. ____
- 2 It takes you forever to delete all these emails that try to sell you things. ____
- 3 You get a bill by mail that says you owe 200 euro for a necklace you never bought. ____
- 4 You are looking for information on Africa and you see a site that says nasty things about Africans. ____
- 5 Ross is doing time in prison for trying to sell cocaine through the Internet. ____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I watched an excellent **documentary** / **article** on television last night.
- 2 I can spend hours downtown **watching** / **browsing** the shop windows and what's on display.
- 3 **Look** / **Watch** at that! I've never seen so much lightning before.
- 4 The painter was very nervous about what the **critic** / **designer** would say.
- 5 You will be safe if you **hear** / **listen to** the instructions.

6 The big fire at the factory last night will surely hit the **headlines /titles** tomorrow morning.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 My friends often come over after school and we ____.

a take out **b** take up **c** hang out **d** knock out

2 I need to buy a racket before I begin ____ lessons.

a tennis **b** football **c** volleyball **d** boxing

3 I really hope we ____ our opponents tomorrow.

a win **b** take out **c** compete **d** beat

4 Ever since I got a camera as a present, I have been very interested in ____.

a photography **b** gardening **c** sailing **d** designing

5 ____ is a game of strategy.

a Hockey **b** Skating **c** Chess **d** Hiking

4 Complete the sentences with the words below. [6 points]

wildlife reserve, endangered species, environmentally friendly, global warming, becoming extinct, acid rain

1 There many animals like lions and giraffes on the ____.

2 Many animals around the world are ____ because of deforestation.

4 The factory fumes caused the ____.

5 Is the Siberian tiger a(n) ____?

6 Are schools working hard to make people more ____?

5 Choose the best answer. [6 points]

1 Careful you don't ____ yourself with those scissors.

a cut **b** get **c** break **d** pull

2 Jim has had his leg in a ____ for two months now.

a bone **b** sling **c** cast **d** bruise

3 Don't forget to ____ before you play volleyball.

a sprain **b** stretch **c** graze **d** break

4 I need to ____ on sweets. I've gained a lot of weight.

a get over **b** go down **c** go off **d** cut down

5 My brother hit his leg on the table corner and got a ____.

a brute **b** graze **c** brew **d** bruise

6 That cut looks serious. You should ____ it.

a get over **b** take care of **c** go off **d** put on

6 Choose the best answer. [7 points]

detective, jury, lawyer, suspect, victim, got away with, accused of

- 1 The police had their best _____ on the case.
- 2 There is a lot of evidence against him. He better get a really good _____.
- 3 The _____ found the defendant guilty.
- 4 The police only had one _____ for the murders.
- 5 I can't believe he _____ murder!
- 6 She was _____ Internet fraud.
- 7 Sadly, Mr. Jones was the _____ of a terrible crime.

7 Choose the correct answer. [7 points]

- 1 My cousin only buys well-known **brands** / **logos** when she shops.
- 2 I really can't understand how women can walk in **high heels** / **trainers**.
- 3 You should buy a **bracelet** / **belt** for those pants. They're too big for you.
- 4 My closet is full of jeans. I need to buy a **tracksuit** / **trainer** if I am going to start jogging.
- 5 I bought my girlfriend a **nose ring** / **ring** and asked her to marry me.
- 6 Always ask for a **cash desk** / **receipt** when you buy something.
- 7 I bought my best friend a silver **bracelet** / **scarf**.

Grammar

8 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use the word given. [5 points]

- 1 I'll only go shopping if you come with me.

AS

I'll go shopping _____
with me.

- 2 The computer technician fixed our network yesterday.

HAD

We _____ our network
yesterday.

- 3 You won't win the race if you don't train.

UNLESS

You _____ won't
_____ for it.

- 4 Children do not get enough exercise because they play so many computer games.

DID

If children _____, they would get enough exercise.

5 My sister is a waitress at a restaurant.

WORKS

My _____ sister.

9 Choose the correct answer.[6 points]

1 If the car ____, we would never have gotten home.

a hadn't started b doesn't start c won't start d started

2 That's where my brother has ____.

a fixed his car b been fixed his car c his car fixed d car fixed

3 When you ____ to the country, you breathe fresh air.

a are going b go c will go d went

4 My dream of becoming a scientist is actually ____ happen.

a gone b go to c going d going to

5 There ____ so much pollution if people walked more or cycled more.

a wouldn't be b would be c be d is going to be

6 They ____ house looked after by their neighbour.

a are having their b have had their c are have their d will have had

10 Circle the correct answer. [6 points]

1 If you want to become a successful architect, you really **have to** / **could** study more.

2 He has trained very hard. He **might** / **must** reach the top of Mt. Everest.

3 Sandra **should** / **ought** to tell her sister that she lost her jacket.

4 You **can't** / **mustn't** smoke in this restaurant. It's against the law.

5 They **mustn't** / **can't** make fun of Bill all the time. He is starting to get upset.

6 People **could** / **need** to be nicer to each if we are to get along.

11 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 That's the music shop **when** / **where** I bought the CDs.

2 I don't understand **why** / **who** people throw rubbish out of their car windows.

3 **Who** / **Which** shut down the computer without asking me?

4 Do you know **when** / **where** mum and dad are coming home?

5 **Which** / **When** software do you use for spam protection?

12 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 I am going to the supermarket. Do we need more **coffee** / **coffees**?

2 Hurry up! We don't have **much** / **many** time left.

3 This store sells electrical **goods** / **good**.

4 How many **pairs of jeans** / **pair of jeans** do you have?

5 I **neither** / **either** have the patience nor the time for foolishness.

6 **All** / **Every** person I have spoken to really liked the movie.

13 Complete these sentences with a modal verb and the correct form of the verb in brackets. [6 points]

1 The cake is missing. My brother
_____ (eat).

2 The movie has already started. You
_____ (pick me up) earlier.

3 Maria was shocked by the news. Judy
_____ (tell) the news.

4 Greg got injured when you tackled him. You
_____ (be) when you play.

5 Harry never exercises. He
_____ (run) ten kilometres.

6 Did you check the car? You

(leave) your mobile phone there.

Writing [20 points]

You have been asked to submit a short composition about what you would do if you won 1 million euro. Follow the guideline below. Write 120–150 words.

Paragraph 1: Introduction – How did you win the money?

Paragraph 2: What would you buy?

Paragraph 3: Would you change as a person?

Paragraph 4: Summarise your thoughts.

Студенты заочной формы обучения так же должны выполнить определенный вариант контрольной работы согласно ниже изложенным рекомендациям.

- Студенты 1 курса со сроком обучения 4,5 года выполняют контрольную работу №1.
- Студенты 2 курса со сроком обучения 4,5 года выполняют контрольную работу №2.
- Студенты 1 курса со сроком обучения 3,5 года выполняют контрольную работу №2.

Помимо контрольной работы, студенты должны выполнить дополнительные устные и письменные задания, которые проверяются и оцениваются во время зачетно-экзаменационной сессии.

Требования к оформлению работы

Контрольная работа может быть выполнена на тетрадных или машинописных листах разборчивым почерком, либо напечатана. Шрифт не менее 14, полуторный интервал.

Страницы контрольной работы обязательно нумеруют. Для замечаний рецензента необходимо оставлять широкие поля.

Формулировки всех заданий *обязательно* переносятся в текст работы в полном объеме и с сохранением исходной нумерации.

Перевод текста оформляется следующим образом:

<i>Английский текст</i>	<i>Русский текст</i>	<i>Поля</i>

При заполнении титульного листа работы необходимо правильно указать дисциплину, факультет, курс, группу, направление, фамилию и инициалы, домашний адрес. В конце работы ставят дату и подпись.

Контрольная работа, оформленная ненадлежащим образом, не проверяется.

Проверка и защита контрольной работы

Контрольная работа сдается на проверку; рецензент либо рекомендует ее к собеседованию, либо возвращает студенту на доработку. К доработанной контрольной работе студент должен приложить предыдущую – с замечаниями и рецензией преподавателя.

Во время зачетно-экзаменационной сессии происходит защита контрольной работы. На защите студенту предлагается:

- исправить допущенные недочеты;
- обосновать и прокомментировать свои ответы;
- выполнить аналогичные задания из других вариантов контрольной работы.

Контрольная работа считается зачтенной после ее успешной защиты. Зачтенная контрольная работа позволяет допустить студента к зачету (экзамену), она остаётся на кафедре до окончания экзаменационной сессии, затем уничтожается. Незачтенная контрольная работа возвращается студенту.

Структура и содержание контрольной работы №1

Контрольная работа №1 представлена в 25 вариантах и включает следующие типы заданий:

1. Работа с текстом (задания 1 -20). Здесь студент должен:

- а) Сделать полный письменный перевод текста.
- б) Составить словарь к тексту. Словарик содержит 15 – 20 ключевых слов и выражений, отражающих тематику текста, с переводом.
- в) Кратко изложить содержание текста в нескольких предложениях - составить резюме текста. Резюме составляется на английском языке; оно должно быть грамотным, соответствовать содержанию текста и отражать его структуру.

2. Тестовые задания лексико-грамматического характера (10 заданий). Для успешного выполнения заданий рекомендуем изучить следующие грамматические темы:

№ п\п	Грамматическая тема	Номер задания
1	Артикли	21 - 40
2	Глагол <i>to be</i> ; конструкция <i>there is/there are</i>	41 - 60
3	Функции слов <i>it, that, one, what, which</i>	61 - 80
4	Сравнительная и превосходная степень прилагательных и наречий	81 - 100
5	Времена <i>Present Simple</i> и <i>Present Progressive</i>	100 - 120
6	Модальные глаголы	121 - 140
7	Времена <i>Past Simple</i> и <i>Past Progressive</i>	141 - 160
8	Формы выражения будущего	161 - 180
9	Времена группы <i>Perfect</i>	181 - 200
10	Пассивный залог	201 - 220

3. Дополнительное задание к контрольной работе №1:

Выполнить устный перевод 10 текстов по выбору студента. Тексты выбираются из банка заданий контрольной работы, задания №1 – 25.

Номера заданий контрольной работы определяются согласно таблице, по двум последним цифрам личного дела (шифра) студента. Выбор задания контрольной работы производится следующим образом: если шифр студента ФК–06–35, то пересечением Строки 3 и Столбца 5 определяются номера заданий – 15, 35, 55, 75, 95, 115, 135, 155, 175, 195, 215.

Таблица для определения номера задания контрольной работы

Предпоследняя цифра шифра	Последняя цифра шифра									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0

	1 6 1 8 1 1 0 1 1 2 1 1 4 1 1 6 1 1 8 1 2 0 1	2 6 2 8 2 1 0 2 1 2 2 1 4 2 1 6 2 1 8 2 2 0 2	3 6 3 8 3 1 0 3 1 2 3 1 4 3 1 6 3 1 8 3 2 0 3	4 6 4 8 4 1 0 4 1 2 4 1 4 5 1 6 4 1 8 4 2 0 4	5 6 5 8 5 1 0 5 1 2 5 1 4 5 1 6 5 1 8 5 2 0 5	6 6 6 8 6 1 0 6 1 2 6 1 4 6 1 6 6 1 8 6 2 0 6	7 6 7 8 7 1 0 7 1 2 7 1 4 7 1 6 7 1 8 7 2 0 7	8 6 8 8 1 0 8 1 2 8 1 4 8 1 6 8 1 8 8 2 0 8	9 6 9 8 9 1 0 9 1 2 9 1 4 9 1 6 9 1 8 9 1 5 9 1 7	5 0 7 9 0 1 1 0 1 3 0 1 5 0 1 7 0 9 0 2 1 0
1	1 1 3 1 5 1 7 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 5 1 1 7	1 2 3 2 5 2 7 2 9 2 1 1 2 1 3 1 5 2 1 7	1 3 3 3 5 3 7 3 9 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 5 3 1 7	1 4 3 4 5 4 7 4 9 4 1 1 4 3 4 1 5 4 1 7	1 5 3 5 5 5 7 5 9 5 1 1 3 5 1 5 5 1 7	1 6 3 5 6 7 6 9 6 1 1 3 6 1 5 6 1 7	1 7 3 5 7 7 9 7 1 3 7 5 3 7 1 7	1 8 3 5 8 7 8 9 8 1 1 3 8 1 5 8 1 7	1 9 3 5 9 9 1 1 3 9 1 5 9 1 7	2 0 4 6 0 8 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 4 0 1 6 0 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2
										0

2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	10
	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12
	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	14
	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	16
	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	18
	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	20
	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	22
										0

4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
5	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	10
	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12
	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	14
	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	16
	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	18
	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	20
	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	22
										0
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15

	1 16 1 18 1 20 1	2 16 2 18 2 20 2	3 16 3 18 3 20 3	4 16 4 18 4 20 4	5 16 5 18 5 20 5	6 16 6 18 6 20 6	7 16 7 18 7 20 7	8 16 8 18 8 20 8	9 16 9 18 9 20 9	0 17 0 19 0 21 0
7	11 31 51 71 91 11 1 13 1 15 1 17 1 19 1 21 1	12 32 52 72 92 11 2 13 2 15 2 17 2 19 2 21 2	13 33 53 73 93 11 3 13 3 15 3 17 3 19 3 21 3	14 34 54 74 94 11 4 13 4 15 4 17 4 19 4 21 4	15 35 55 75 95 11 5 13 5 15 5 17 5 19 5 21 5	16 36 56 76 96 11 6 13 6 15 6 17 6 19 6 21 6	17 37 57 77 97 11 7 13 7 15 7 17 7 19 7 21 7	18 38 58 78 98 11 8 13 8 15 8 17 8 19 8 21 8	19 39 59 79 99 11 9 13 9 15 9 17 9 19 9 21 9	20 40 60 80 10 0 12 0 14 0 16 0 18 0 20 0 22 0

Продолжение таблицы

Предпоследняя цифра шифра	Последняя цифра шифра									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	1 2 1 4 1 6 1 8 1 1 0	2 2 2 4 2 6 2 8 2 1 0	3 2 3 4 3 6 3 8 3 1 0	4 2 4 4 4 6 4 8 4 1 0	5 2 5 4 5 6 5 8 5 1 0	6 2 6 4 6 6 6 8 6 1 0	7 2 7 4 7 6 7 8 7 1 0	8 2 8 4 8 6 8 8 8 1 0	9 2 9 4 9 6 9 8 9 1 0	1 0 3 0 5 0 7 0 9 0 1

	1 1 2 1 1 4 1 1 6 1 1 8 1 2 0 1	2 1 2 2 1 4 2 1 6 2 1 8 2 2 0 2	3 1 2 3 1 4 3 1 6 3 1 8 3 2 0 3	4 1 2 4 1 4 4 1 6 4 8 4 2 0 4	5 1 2 5 1 4 5 1 6 5 8 5 2 0 5	6 1 2 6 1 4 6 1 6 6 1 8 6 2 0 6	7 1 2 7 1 4 7 1 6 7 8 7 2 0 7	8 1 2 8 1 4 8 1 6 8 8 8 2 0 8	9 1 2 9 1 4 9 1 6 9 8 9 2 0 9	1 0 1 3 0 1 5 0 1 7 0 1 9 0 2 1 0
9	1 1 3 1 5 1 7 1 9 1 1 1 1 3 1 5 1 7 1 1 9 1 2 1 1	1 2 3 2 5 2 7 9 2 1 1 2 3 1 5 2 7 1 9 2 1 2 1 2	1 3 3 3 5 3 7 9 3 1 3 3 3 5 3 7 9 3 2 9 3 2 3	1 4 3 4 5 4 7 9 4 1 4 3 4 5 4 7 9 4 2 9 4 2 4	1 5 3 5 5 5 7 9 5 1 1 3 5 5 7 9 5 2 9 5 2 1 5	1 6 3 5 6 7 9 6 1 1 3 6 5 6 7 9 6 2 9 6 2 1 6	1 7 3 5 7 7 6 9 7 1 3 7 7 6 9 7 1 9 7 2 9 7 7	1 8 3 5 8 7 9 8 1 1 8 3 5 8 7 1 9 8 2 9 8 1 8	1 9 3 5 9 7 9 9 1 1 9 3 5 9 9 9 9 9 2 9 9 2 1 9	2 0 4 6 0 8 0 1 0 2 0 1 4 0 1 6 0 8 0 2 0 2 2

										0

Номер задания необходимо обозначить в начале работы. Контрольная работа, выполненная по неверно определённом номеру задания, не рецензируется и не возвращается.

Структура и содержание контрольной работы №2

Контрольная работа №2 представлена в 20 вариантах. Она включает следующие типы заданий:

1. Работа с текстом. Здесь студент должен:
 - а) сделать полный письменный перевод текста (Задание 1);
 - б) выполнить задания на проверку общего понимания текста (Задание 2).
 - в) Выполнить задания к тексту лексического характера (Задание 3).
2. Выполнить тестовые задания по изученным грамматическим темам (Задания 4-7). Данные задания заключаются в полном и адекватном переводе предложений, содержащих примеры сложных грамматических явлений. Для их успешного выполнения необходимо обязательного предварительно изучить теорию по следующим грамматическим явлениям:

№ п\п	Грамматическая тема	Номер задания
1	Инфинитив (The Infinitive)	4
2	Герундий (The Gerund)	5
3	Причастие (Participle 1, Participle 2)	6
4	Условные предложения (Conditionals)	7

3. Дополнительные задания к контрольной работе №2:

Прочитать и перевести все тексты из других вариантов контрольной работы №2 для данного направления подготовки (всего 4 текста).

Составить опорный конспект текстов и подготовиться к беседе по изученному материалу.

Вариант Контрольной работы №2 определяется по последним цифрам личного дела (шифра) студента. Номер задания необходимо обозначить в начале работы. Контрольная работа, выполненная по неверно определённом номеру задания, не рецензируется и не возвращается.

ЗАДАНИЯ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Контрольная работа № 1

1. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244, 000 square kilometers.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland, and Wales does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech “Great Britain” is used to mean the United Kingdom. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the continent by the Northern Sea and the English Channel. The Western Coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

Shakespeare called Britain a “precious stone set in the silver sea” because of its natural beauty. It has a varied countryside where you can find mountains, plains, valleys and sandy beaches. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain, but it is only 1343 meters high.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest one and the most important one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild all year round.

The UK is the one of the world smallest countries. Its population is over 58 million. About 80% of population lives in cities.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world’s largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Queen. In practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

2. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There's hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. It has steppes in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena— flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

3. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Mark Twain

Mark Twain is one of the America's most famous authors. He wrote many books, including "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". Mark Twain's own life was interesting enough to be a book.

Twain was born in 1835 in the state of Missouri, near the Mississippi River.

He came from poor family. His father died when he was twelve, so he had to leave school. While still a boy, he worked as a riverboat pilot. He steered boats up and down the long Mississippi River.

The Civil War, which started in 1861, made traveling on the Mississippi impossible. Twain went west to Nevada. There he worked on a newspaper. In 1864 he went to California to find gold. Twain did not have much luck as a gold miner. He left California to travel to Europe. Twain wrote a book about his trips to Europe.

But the most important influence on Twain and his books was the Mississippi River. When Twain finally steered down, he lived in a house with a porch that looked like the deck of the riverboat. *"Huckleberry Finn"*, Twain's greatest book, is about the adventures of a boy on the Mississippi River. Another of Twain's books is called *"Life on the Mississippi"*

In fact, even the name Mark Twain comes from the Mississippi. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens. On the river Samuel Clemens often heard the boatmen shout "Mark Twain!" This meant the water was twelve feet deep. When Samuel Clemens began to write he chose himself the name Mark Twain.

4. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Shopping

There are many shops and supermarkets in our city.

When we want to buy something we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: ready-made clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so, that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry.. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If its not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

But there is a very good service called Postal Market. It really helps you to save you time and get goods of high quality. You have just to look through a catalogue, choose the things you like, order them and wait a little to get them.

5. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

STUDYING AT UNIVERSITY

(in England and Wales)

If you want to enter university, you must first pass examinations that most students take at the age of eighteen (called "A" levels). Most students take three "A" levels (three examinations in three different subjects) and they must do well in order to get a place at the university because the places are limited. Competition to get into one of Britain's universities is fierce. At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.

Until 1998, British students didn't have to pay for university. Now they must pay about £ 1,000 a year as a tuition fee. Not all students study full-time at the university or college. Many of them combine their studies with work.

Students at university are called undergraduates while they are studying for their first degree. Undergraduates go to large, formal lectures, but most of the work takes place in tutorials: lessons in groups of ten or more when the students discuss their work with the lecturer.

Most university courses last three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are doing/studying history, or doing/studying for a degree in history, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a degree. This can be a BA (=Bachelor of Arts) or a BSc (=Bachelor of Science), e.g. "I have a friend who has a BA in history, and another who has a BSc in chemistry".

When you complete your first degree, you are a graduate. Some students then go on to do a second course or degree (postgraduate course / postgraduate degree). These students are then postgraduates. There are usually three possible degrees: MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science) - usually one year; MPhil (Master of Philosophy) - usually two years; PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) - at least three years; Students can graduate with an ordinary degree or an honours degree which is better. When people study one subject in great detail, we say they are doing research.

6. *Выполните работу с текстом.*

а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). *Составьте словарь к тексту.*

в). *Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.*

Youth problems

When you leave school you understand that the time of your independent life and the beginning of a far more serious examination of your abilities and character has come. You also understand that from now you'll have to do everything by yourself, and to "fight" with everybody around you for better life. The first problem that young people meet is to choose their future profession; it means that they have to choose the future of their life. It's not an easy task to make the right choice of a job. You know children have a lot of dreams about their future: to become a superman or a policeman or a doctor... It's very easy they think, but when they become older and see the real world they understand that in all professions they'll need to know perfectly about what to do, they must be well-educated and well-informed. That's why I think it's very important to have a good education at school. And if you work hard everything will be OK. Another problem of young people is drugs. This is a relatively new problem but it is becoming more and more dangerous. Millions of young people today are using drugs, and most of them will die. Usually they want just to try it, then again and again ... and after a year or may be two years they will die. It is true. Because there are no medicine to help. That's why young people should never do it, if they do - it'll go bad, very bad. I think that police must work hard to protect young people from drugs. Because drugs will kill our young generation and our future will be very bad.

7. *Выполните работу с текстом.*

а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). *Составьте словарь к тексту.*

в). *Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.*

WHY STUDY ENGLISH?

Being able to speak English well is important in today's world because English is everywhere. English is one of the most widely spoken languages. There are approximately 375 million people in the world who speak English as a mother tongue, and an equally large number of people speak English as a second language. The largest concentrations of native speakers are in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Ireland, South Africa and New Zealand. English is the official language of 83 countries and is spoken in 105 countries.

English is the global language of communication in all major fields today. English is the international language of business, science, politics, and culture. What are you interested in? Is it science? Music? Computers? Health? Business? Sports? Today's media – such as the Internet, television and the press – give you almost unlimited access to knowledge about your favorite subjects. The majority of the electronically stored information around the world is in English, so you can use English to obtain information on many subjects on the Internet.

Nowadays in the competitive job market it is necessary to speak English. Approximately, 80% of business communications around the world take place in the English language. Many major firms conduct their international business in English and increasingly require their employees to speak and write fluent English. So if you learn English you will have a better chance of getting a well-paid job. If you have a service job (for example, in a shop, hospital or hotel), English may be useful for communicating with foreign customers.

Knowing English makes travel easier, and allows you to communicate with people from many parts of the world. You can travel to any English-speaking country without the need of have a translator. It may help you gain friends not just locally but internationally.

8. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH?

EVERYONE knows the stereotypes about foreigners speaking English: Scandinavians are shockingly fluent, while the Japanese lag despite years and billions of yen spent trying. Now a big new study confirms some of those stereotypes. But it holds some surprises as well.

Education First, an English-teaching company, compiled the biggest ever internationally comparable sample of English learners: some 2m people took identical tests online in 44 countries. The top five performers were Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Finland. The bottom five were Panama, Colombia, Thailand, Turkey and Kazakhstan. Among regions, Latin America fared worst. (No African country had enough takers to make the lists's threshold for the minimum number of participants).

Several factors correlate with English ability. Wealthy countries do better overall. But smaller wealthy countries do better still: the larger the number of speakers of a country's main language, the worse that country tends to be at English. This is one reason Scandinavians do so well: what use is Swedish outside Sweden? It may also explain why Spain was the worst performer in Western Europe, and why Latin America was the worst-performing region: Spanish's role as an international language in a big region dampens incentives to learn English.

Export dependency is another correlate with English. Countries that export more are better at English. Malaysia, the best English-performer in Asia, is also the sixth-most export-dependent country in the world.

Teaching plays a role, too. Starting young, while it seems a good idea, may not pay off: children between eight and 12 learn foreign languages faster than younger ones, so each class hour on English is better spent on a 10-year-old than on a six-year-old. Between 1984 and 2000, the study's authors say, the Netherlands and Denmark began English-teaching between 10 and 12, while Spain and Italy began between eight and 11, with considerably worse results.

Finally, one surprising result is that China and India are next to each other (29th and 30th of 44) in the rankings, despite India's reputation as more Anglophone. The Chinese have made a broad push for English (they're "practically obsessed with it").

9. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus was also polluted with radioactive

substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries - members of the UNO - have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kasbahs, Donbas, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

10. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Sports and Games

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one thing in which people of every nationality and class are united.

The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting, hunting, hockey and in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow-skating, skiing and tobogganing. Some people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping.

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interest. This game is played in all the countries of the world. The other favorite games in different countries are golf, tennis, cricket, volleyball, basketball and so on. Badminton is also very popular.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics and track and field events. A lot of girls and women go in for calisthenics.

Among indoor games the most popular are billiards, table tennis, draughts and some others, but the great international game is chess of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by thousands of enthusiasts in different countries.

Sport unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, bodybuilding, etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily

activity in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

11. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Going round the world

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less.

For this reason it's becoming more and more important to know different languages, especially English. But you can't learn languages only from books. The best way to reinforce what we have learnt from books is to put it into practice.

At the end of their studies, many young people decide to go and live for a while in the country whose language they have studied. This is undoubtedly an interesting and instructive experience. And it's a great opportunity to learn and deal with a thousand new practical problems.

So here's some advice to help you feel at ease and make the best of this journey.

Everybody would like to go with a nice group of friends. But if you do, the opportunities to practice the language are greatly reduced. In groups, you always speak your own language.

What you need is "total immersion". For this you mustn't even take the book in your own language. The only things permitted in your language are letters. It's certainly much more difficult. But one day you'll realize you're thinking in English!

Trains are a great way to travel: practical and economical. Besides, you can make friends easily with your fellow-travelers. And, sitting comfortably, it's like watching a film to see the beautiful landscapes and unknown towns passing in front of your eyes.

Buying local papers is also a good way to practice the language and it helps you to understand the life of the country. In this way you can find many topics of conversation too. Among the news you can also find information about local and cultural events: festivals, shows, sports events.

It's very useful to watch TV programs. It's a very quick and effective way to learn languages and understand well what people say on television, it shows we have a very good command of the language.

Working is perhaps the quickest way to find out about the everyday life of the country and it's a way to save money so that you can extend your trip. You can often find offers of work in the youth hostels. It's easy to find temporary jobs there, even for a few days.

On this type of trip it's possible that you might be alone for days and days. However, you can make friends in the hostels. There you can meet other travelers of different nationalities who also have the need to communicate. They're living through the same experience. In this way sometimes friendships start up that can last a whole lifetime.

12. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Mass media. Different ways to know the world

There are many different ways to get knowledge about our big world. It is mass media, travelling, museums, meeting with interesting people, etc.

People all over the world enjoy books. Books are our friends and teachers. We can learn a lot of interesting and useful things from the books.

Many people choose traveling as the way to know the world. I enjoy it too. It's very fun and interesting! Every year I travel to another place than last year, and I like it: new places - new impressions!

The mass media have done and continue doing much to excite an interest in every aspect of the country's life. The mass media are the various ways by which information and news is given to large numbers of people, especially television, radio, newspapers and magazines. The mass media now play an important role in shaping our opinions.

I think, it is impossible to imagine our life without newspapers. Millions of copies of them appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers; others buy newspapers at the newsstands.

There are national daily newspapers, such as the "Izvestiya", and the "Komsomolskaya Pravda". There are also national weekly newspapers, such as the "Argumenty i Fakty" and the "Nedelya". Most national newspapers express a political opinion, and people choose them according to their political beliefs.

Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events.

In the USA daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The daily newspapers are of two kinds: quality and popular. A quality paper is a serious newspaper, which publishes articles and commentaries on politics. A popular paper contains many photographs; its articles are often sensational and mostly deal with private life of famous people.

"The Wall Street Journal" is a quality paper. It is a business newspaper with the largest circulation in the country. There are also newspapers in the USA, which are famous all over the world for their quality. "The New York Times" is "the world's top daily".

13. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Travelling

Almost all people are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various means of travelling. For me there is nothing like travel by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other means. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train. Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too.

With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole countryside. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper.

Travelling by ship is also very popular now. It is very pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face and hear the cry of the seagulls.

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many sights in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your suitcases.

A very popular means of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. Hitch-hiking is a very popular method of travelling among young people. But it is not as popular in our country as abroad.

Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes, we can place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long.

14. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

British Traditions and Customs

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In

Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race.

British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside.

Halloween is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saint's Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween. The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on that day.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st.

A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone.

The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches» foot, yards and miles.

15. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

International etiquette

A lot of people travel for pleasure and on business; they visit a lot of different countries and experience a lot of different cultures. You have to know the

appropriate way to behave socially, in public.

Here are some specific advice when you are going on a particular trip abroad. I'm sure a lot of you already know about visiting churches, mosques, and other religious buildings. It's important to wear appropriate clothes and cover up bare skin. Men should always wear shirts. Shorts are not good idea for women — women should in general avoid showing bare shoulders, arms, or legs, and in mosques and temples you'll need to cover your head too. In fact, when we're in Egypt, the Middle East, and Asia you'll also need to take off your shoes before you enter any religious building — outdoor shoes are seen as carrying all the impurities of the world. I wonder if any of you know about some other customs. For example, when we get to the Far East, from Singapore onwards, you should be particularly careful about your posture. The soles of your feet, for example, are considered to be the dirtiest part of your body, and you should never point your foot at someone — so crossing your legs in public is not a good idea when we're in Singapore and Thailand. Also, avoid pointing, certainly at people, but also at objects. In Japan and other Far Eastern countries, blowing your nose in public is also not really acceptable.

When it comes to greeting people in different countries there are a lot of differences. You'll find Egyptian and Middle Eastern men kissing each other. The Spanish and many southern Europeans also kiss each other on the cheeks — though normally the men. In Japan they'll bow — and the extent of the bow depends on the respect due to that person. But for you, probably the safest way to greet someone, certainly outside Asia, is just with a firm handshake. Although you must make sure it's your right hand: in a lot of countries, particularly African and Middle Eastern countries, the left hand is regarded as unclean, so you shouldn't give thing to people, pass food, and so on, with your left hand.

Food and eating habits is probably the most interesting area of international etiquette, but you'll be eating in international restaurants most of the time — although I hope you can all handle chopsticks! You probably won't get invited anyone's home on this trip but if you ever do, make sure you check out the way to behave first. There's lots of potential for unintentionally causing offence. For example, in Singapore you should always say no to a second helping of food (you'll probably get some anyway!), and it's polite to leave some food on your plate at the end, whereas in somewhere like Russia that would probably offend your host!

Well, perhaps that's enough on international etiquette for the moment. You'll find a lot more information in your welcome packs, and I'd like to suggest you have a good look at the section on tipping and bargaining in particular.

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IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

"Knowledge is Power" - thus goes the saying, which proves to be true in the modern age of computer technology, space-travel and nuclear technology age.

It is through education that knowledge and information is received and spread throughout the world. An uneducated person cannot read and write, he is closed to all the knowledge and wisdom he can gain through books and other mediums. In other words, he is shut off from the outside world. In contrast, an educated man lives in a room with all its windows open towards outside world.

The biggest part of growing up is making the right choices that benefit you in the future. The idea is to get an education so you can choose a career, have hope, and achieve your goals and dreams. Without knowledge you can't be informed nor can you truly understand the meaning of many topics. Education trains the human mind to think and take the right decisions.

Education is an international passport. A well-educated individual can get a good job opportunity in any part of the world, depending upon his educational background, professional skills and abilities.

A well-qualified person possesses self-confidence, inter-personal skills, etiquette and manners. Educated people have jobs that are more meaningful and interesting as they are in a position of decision-making.

The Right to Education is a fundamental human right. It occupies a central place in Human Rights and is essential and indispensable for the exercise of all other human rights and for development.

Education has an immense impact on the human society. The quality of human resource of a nation is easily judged by the number of literate population living in it. Education is a must if a nation aspires to achieve growth and development and more importantly sustain it. This may well explain the fact that rich and developed nations of the world have very high literacy rate and productive human resource.

The importance of education cannot be neglected by any nation. And in today's world, the role of education has become even more vital. It is an absolute necessity for economic and social development of any nation.

17. а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). *Составьте словарь к тексту.*

в). *Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях*

SCIENCE IN OUR LIFE

Today we see the world in which social, industrial and political order has been greatly influenced by science. The development of science has increased man's knowledge of nature. Modern experimental science began about 400 year ago. Man learned to use the energy of fire water. Later man made steam serve him.

Nowadays man uses thermonuclear energy. I'd like to dwell on electronics as not a day passes without the appearance of a new electronic device. The first

great progress in electronics came with the invention of the vacuum tube or valve in 1904. It made broadcasting possible. The development of electronics during World War II gave us radars and electronic computers.

The first general purpose computer for scientific use was invented in 1949. Today computers have become common they can do fantastic things. Computer can conduct experiments in places, which are too dangerous for people. Some computers are used in carves and mines to replace workers. Besides they can be designed for special purposes.

They can solve mathematical problems, make bank calculations, play chess. New supercomputers solve problems in many branches of industry, science and culture. They are widely used in submarine navigation and in modern hospital. Now much is being done to create artificial intellect. Science has brought into being new atomic technologies.

Electric engineering and radio engineering have been created in the some way. Science and technology have achieved great progress in space research. There have been space flights, the launching of interplanetary stations in the direction of Mars, Radar contacts with the planets Mercury and Venus. Science enters own flats. Many people have already forgotten what the world was like before television.

Several generations of children have grown up with TV as a baby-sitter, teacher and companion. A lot of kitchens in our flats are so well equipped that they look like a control room. We are so used to all these that we can't imagine our life without science.

18. а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). *Составьте словарь к тексту.*

в). *Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях*

NATIONAL CHARACTER

British people give a relatively high value to the everyday personal contacts. Some writers on Britain have talked about the British desire 'to belong', and it is certainly true that numerous clubs devoted to various sports and pastimes play a very important part in many people's lives. Many people make their social contacts through work and, partly as a result of this, the profession is also important aspect of their sense of identity. British people try to appear as if they belong to as high class as possible, though nobody wants to be thought of as 'snobbish'.

The British are rather conservative and their conservatism can combine with their individualism. Why should they change just to be like everyone else? Indeed, not being like everyone else is a good reason not to change. Their driving on the left-hand side of the road is a good example to this. Systems of measurement are another example. The British government has been trying for many years to get British people to use the same scales that are used nearly

everywhere else in the world. But everybody in Britain still shops in pounds and ounces.

It is probably true that the British, especially the English, are more reserved than the people of many other countries. They find it comparatively difficult to indicate friendship by open displays of affection. For example, it is not the convention to kiss when meeting a friend. Instead, friendship is symbolized by behaving as casually as possible.

The British are comparatively uninterested in clothes. They spend a lower proportion of their income on clothing than people in most European countries do. Many people buy second-hands clothes and are not at all embarrassed to admit this. Of course, when people are 'on duty', they have to obey some quite rigid rules. A male bank employee, for example, is expected to wear a suit with a tie at work.

The British are always talking about the weather. Unlike many others, this stereotype is actually true to life. The English people are great pet lovers. Practically every family has a dog or a cat, or both. They have special dog shops selling food, clothes and other things for dogs. There are dog hairdressing saloons and dog cemeteries. Millions of families have 'bird-tables' in their gardens. Perhaps, this overall concern for animals is part of the British love for nature.

19. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

Managing yourself

Each person has eight gifts: time, energy, possessions, money, talent, thoughts, feelings, actions. We need to use our gifts wisely.

Happy, healthy people manage their time wisely. This management is a positive action that helps people feel good about themselves.

Energy is like fuel. To keep energy you have to stay healthy. If you are sick, tired or poorly nourished, you can not perform effectively. At certain times of the day your energy level is high. Study or hard work is rarely done well late at night when you are tired.

Learn to manage possessions wisely. If our rooms and the things we own in our rooms are kept in order and are looked after, we experience a sense of our own worth.

People say that money can not buy happiness. That is true many times. But money can certainly make people unhappy. When we fail to manage our money wisely, we often make our lives difficult and disappointing.

Positive actions are also necessary for recognizing and developing talents. We should be thankful for the things we are good at and we should do our best to improve those skills.

All people experience feelings and emotions. A person who is in control of this emotion will expand his circle of friends and learn to be friendly to all people.

Each of us experiences anger in a different way. We all get angry at times. But uncontrolled anger will destroy your chances of thinking and acting wisely.

The feeling of fear. Fear is certainly normal. If you are afraid of water, for instance, you may have a healthy fear. Water can be dangerous. But if that fear keeps you from swimming, it has taken over and is managing you. You must face your fear, enter the water carefully and conquer that negative feeling.

Everyone has feelings of anger, worry, jealousy, pride, fear, discourage and love. We should learn to manage these through positive actions.

You are in control. When you choose positive actions you feel better about yourself.

20. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

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American and British schools

In America, all children from six to sixteen go to school. They spend six years in "elementary" school, and four or six years in "secondary" or "high" school. School education is free. At the end of every school year, the children take a test.

If a child does well, he goes into next class ("grade"). If he doesn't do well, he has to repeat the grade. Some schools have modern teaching equipment, like computers and closed circuit television, but there are small country schools, with just one classroom. At the end of their time at school, most students get a high school diploma. If they want to on to college, they take college admission tests. In Britain all children from five to sixteen go to school. They spend six years in "primary" school, and then go on to "secondary" school.

In Britain, there are "state" schools, which are free, and private schools for which parent's pay. Many British private schools are "boarding" schools. The children stay at school all the time, and only come home in the holidays. They usually wear uniforms. Teaching in both countries is usually quite formal. Students often work together in groups and go to the teacher only when they need help. At school pupils spend the most important of their lives. It is here that their characters and views are formed. The word "school" always reminds us of our childhood and youth, of close and dear people in our life.

21. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

Places of interest in London

There are a lot of places of interest in London. Among them there are: Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London.

London stands on the river Thames. Crossing the river by the Tower Bridge you can see the Tower of London. It is one of the oldest buildings of the city. Many centuries ago it was a fortress, a royal palace and then a prison. Now it is a museum of arms.

On the bank of the Thames, not far from the Tower of London, you can see Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament. It is the seat of the British government and it is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. In one of its towers there is famous Big Ben, the largest clock of England. It strikes every quarter of an hour.

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official London residence. Tourists always go to see the ceremony of changing the Guard there.

London has many fine squares. Some of them are quiet, others are busy like Trafalgar Square. Trafalgar Square is the central square of the city. To the right of the square there is the National Gallery which has a fine collection of European paintings.

St Paul's Cathedral is the biggest English church. Another famous church is Westminster Abbey where kings, queens, and many famous people are buried. London is also famous for its beautiful parks. Hyde Park is the most democratic park in the world, as anyone can say anything he likes there. Regent's Park is the home of London Zoo.

22. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

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Learning foreign languages

During a lot of centuries people learn foreign languages.

People in Europe started to learn languages in the 11th century. It is known that Yaroslav the Wise knew a lot of foreign languages. But at those times learning foreign languages was a privilege of rich people.

Today millions of people all over the world learn foreign languages. They play a great part in our life. People, who know foreign languages, are necessary for the development of the techniques, economy and arts in the modern society. For example, a good engineer or a qualified worker should be able to read some technical papers for the imported equipment.

Learning foreign languages is especially important in our country. People want to learn foreign languages to write to their pen friends, or to communicate with them personally. People also want to read the works of famous writers in the original, newspapers and magazines. During the classes of foreign languages

one can train his memory and thinking. A foreign language helps to know the native language better. A person who learns a foreign language, at the same time gets acquainted with the culture of the country, its literature, history and geography.

23. а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

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London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 11 000 000 people. London is situated on the river Thames.

The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. It includes Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives, and the Houses of Parliament.

The West End is the most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and the Port of London there.

London has many places of interest. One of them is the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government. There one can see the famous Tower Clock Big Ben, the symbol of London. Big Ben is the real bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Another place of interest is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. There are many other places of interest in London: Trafalgar Square, Regent's Park, and Westminster Abbey and, of course, the British Museum. It's impossible to describe all places of interest.

24.а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

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Life in the 21st century

We've entered a new era: the twenty-first century. Of course, it's exciting and we are trying to predict what our life will be like in the future.

It will certainly become better — I'm sure of it.

Robots will do all the dangerous and dirty work for us and our daily life will become easier. They'll sweep the floor, dust the furniture, wash the dishes and even cook! It doesn't mean we'll become lazier, no. When everything is automated, we'll be able to do more creative jobs.

We'll be able to call our friends on a videophone and type up homework by talking to a small gadget that understands the human voice.

Scientists (or probably computers?) will find solutions to our most urgent problems. People will stop dying from cancer and AIDS and will live to be 150 years old.

There will be no more famine on our planet and no more hungry children. Cities will become cleaner, greener and safer. We'll drive electric cars and live in houses with lots of plants and special air-cleaning gadgets.

Atmospheric pollution will be stopped and our planet will be saved. There will be no more wars, no more criminals and no more terrorists.

People will learn to live in peace and understand each other.

We'll have more free time and longer holidays. We'll be able to travel in space and — who knows? — one day we'll be able to spend our holidays on Mars.

I'm really optimistic about the future. After all, we are becoming wiser. The superpowers are disarming, governments are waking up to Green issues ...

Anyway, it's up to us to look after our planet and try to make it a better place to live.

25. а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

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Ecology

Until recently the planet was a large world in which human activities and the nature were in balance. Acid rain, global warming, ozone reduction, widespread desertification and species loss: we have to face them now.

Ecology and economy are very closely connected. First economy influenced the state of our environment. Now we have to face degradation of soils, water, atmosphere and forests. Millions of trees are dying in Germany's Black Forest and thousands of lakes in Sweden are so acidic that nothing can live in them. In Scotland farmers complain that acid rains kill their fish. Forests in Denmark, France, Northern Italy, Greece and Norway are damaged.

Thousands of lakes in Canada and the USA can no longer support fish life. The Mediterranean Sea has one of the dirtiest coastlines in the world. Ten million tons of oil, industrial waste, chemicals are pumped into the sea every year. It causes diseases like typhoid, dysentery, hepatitis and cholera. The Rhone in France, the Po in Italy, the Ebro in Spain and the Nile in Egypt carry pesticides and chemical wastes.

Many industries produce waste products, which can be difficult or dangerous to dispose of. Many countries have no storage facilities for the spent nuclear fuel. The search for ways to dispose of radioactive waste goes on. In 1982 seventeen countries took part in the United Nations environmental programme. The World Commission on Environment and Development, headed by the Prime Minister of Norway, was set up in 1983 by the United Nations. Its aim

was to examine the environment and development problems on the planet and to formulate realistic proposals to solve them.

Now some chemicals are banned and some must be controlled. In several countries there is frequent analysis of the water around the coasts. The time has come for the governments and their people to take responsibility for the policies that cause the environmental damage.

26. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

I want to go to the cinema to see a film about and the French.

- a) France b) a France c) the France

27. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

She always said that when she grew up she wanted to be

- a) doctor b) a doctor c) the doctor

28. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Earth is millions of kilometers from ...

- a) Sun b) a Sun c) the Sun

29. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Give me, please.

- a) apple b) an apple c) the apple

30. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Bring from the kitchen.

- a) milk b) a milk c) the milk

31. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Can you give me over there?

- a) book b) a book c) the book

32. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

It is washed by the waters of

- a) Atlantic Ocean b) a Atlantic Ocean c) the Atlantic Ocean

33. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

My friend likes to eat

- a) fish b) a fish c) the fish

34. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

She's got two brothers, ... one is my friend.

- a) a tall b) the tall c) tall

35. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Is there ... on TV tonight?

- a) a good film b) the good film c) god film

36. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

I'll see you in half

- a) a hour b) an hour c) the hour

37. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Can anyone give me please because I have just fallen over?

- a) hand b) a hand c) the hand

38. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

My headphones come from ...

a) the Japan b) Japan c) a Japan

39. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Moscow is on

a) Moskva River b) a Moskva River c) the Moskva River

40. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

At home we can't play ...

a) baseball b) the baseball c) a baseball

41. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

... don't know what real bacon is!

a) French b) the French c) a French

42. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Did you know my sister was ...?

a) a engineer b) the engineer c) an engineer

43. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Did you come by ... ?

a) train b) the train c) a train

44. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

I'd like ... , please.

a) the orange juice b) an orange juice c) orange juice

45. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Last year they travelled to...

a) Crimea b) the Crimea c) a Crimea

46. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

He drinks ... milk every day

a) ab) the c) _____

47. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

How much time do we have? Just ... hour.

a) a b) an c) the

48. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

Would you like ... cup of tea?

a) a b) an c) the

49. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

That's ... letter you have been expecting.

a) ab) and c) the

50. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

When we went out, ... moon was shining

a) ab) _____ c) the

51. *Выберите правильную форму:*

You ... the best friend I ever had

a) am b) is c) are

52. *Выберите правильную форму:*

There ... another solution to the problem.

a) are b) were c) seems to be

53. *Выберите правильную форму:*

Chess and aerobics...not as exciting as skydiving and figure skating

a) is b) has been c) are

54. *Выберите правильную форму:*

There ... a certain rule to be used in this case.

a) was b) is c) were

55. *Выберите правильную форму:*

There ... a lift in the house.

a) are b) is c) were.

56. *Выберите правильную форму:*

My friend ... preparing to enter the University.

a) will b) were c) is

57. *Выберите правильную форму:*

There ... no wars in the future.

a) will be b) are c) were

58. *Выберите правильную форму:*

My aunt...very depressed last Saturday

a) has been b) was c) will be

59. *Выберите правильную форму:*

Yesterday we... at the theatre

a) was b) have been c) were

60. Everybody in the family... very glad to see him at home again

a) were b) has been c) was

61. *Выберите правильную форму:*

There ... a few things I want to make clear.

a) were b) are c) is

62. *Выберите правильную форму:*

I ... going to the concert with my friend.

a) am b) will be c) were.

63. *Выберите правильную форму:*

There ... a lot of fruit in our garden.

a) were b) is c) was.

64. *Выберите правильную форму:*

The train ... to arrive at 10.

a) will be b) is c) were.

65. *Выберите правильную форму:*

The students ... in the reading hall.

a) is b) am c) are.

66. *Выберите правильную форму:*

The students ... asked to help the farmers.

a) was b) is c) were.

67. *Выберите правильную форму:*

How many students ... there in your group?

a) will be b) are c) is.

68. *Выберите правильную форму:*

I ... glad to meet my friend.

a) am b) is c) were.

69. *Выберите правильную форму:*

Such problems ... discussed at our meeting.

a) will b) was c) are.

70. *Выберите правильную форму:*

...your little sister in bed now?

a) are b) was c) is

71. *Выберите правильную форму:*

They ... strong in the future because they go in for sport.

a) are b) will be c) will

72. *Выберите правильную форму:*

My friend ...in Leningrad during the war.

a) is b) has been c) was

73. *Выберите правильную форму:*

... he in St Petersburg last year?

a) is b) has been c) was

74. *Выберите правильную форму:*

This house ... built last year.

a) is b) has been c) was

75. *Выберите правильную форму:*

We ... to meet at 8.

a) are b) will be c) have been

76. *Переведите предложение.*

The speed at which the car was moving was too high.

77. *Переведите предложение.*

The temperature at which measurements are made should be constant.

78. *Переведите предложение.*

Everybody knows *that* two and two are four.

79. *Переведите предложение.*

The suggestion was made *that* all the distances were equal.

80. *Переведите предложение.*

I will explain the rule to you *in order that* you should know it.

81. *Переведите предложение.*

It's common knowledge that water is a liquid.

82. *Переведите предложение.*

It is not to be expected that these two numbers should be equal.

83. *Переведите предложение.*

It was our strong will that helped find the solution to the problem.

84. *Переведите предложение.*

The way in which this was achieved is not exactly what we have in mind.

85. *Переведите предложение.*

The man who is speaking is my brother.

86. *Переведите предложение.*

The book which you have taken is well known.

87. *Переведите предложение.*

What she is doing here is not quite clear.

88. *Переведите предложение.*

I have read all the books that you gave me.

89. *Переведите предложение.*

The minimum wage will be increased, which will cause the price rise.

90. *Переведите предложение.*

I have heard the news and find it very interesting.

91. *Переведите предложение.*

He returned the book that he had borrowed.

92. *Переведите предложение.*

I don't know which book to choose.

93. *Переведите предложение.*

I've read all the books that you gave me.

94. *Переведите предложение.*

The woman that I love most of all is my mother.

95. *Переведите предложение.*

The young man who lives next door is a doctor.

96. *Переведите предложение.*

I have a lot of friends who live in London.

97. *Переведите предложение.*

Where is the cheese which was in the fridge?

98. *Переведите предложение.*

I don't like stories which have unhappy endings.

99. *Переведите предложение.*

There are the people that caught the thief.

100. *Переведите предложение.*

It wasn't that bad.

101. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

This highway is ... than that highway. (wide)

102. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

That is the ... building in the city. (high)

103. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

The situation is getting ... every day. (bad)

104. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

It is the ... book I have ever read. (interesting)

105. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

The ... the (soon, good)

106. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

Hamburgers are ... fish and chips. (- expensive)

107. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

Rolls Royces are ... Toyotas. (+ expensive)

108. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

A pound of plums is ... a pound of peaches. (= heavy)

109. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

John is ... in cars ... you are. (+ interested)

110. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

France is nearly ... Spain. (= large)

111. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

Dogs are ... cats. (+ friendly)

112. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

This exercise is much ... the other one. (- difficult)

113. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

I'm ... at English ... you! (+ good)

114. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

You must work ... if you want to pass the exam. (+ hard)

115. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

This blue dress is by far (beautiful) in the shop. It's (nice) than the red one and (modern) than the green one.

116. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

Finally I think that I'll buy the (cheap) of the two cars. I know the other one is (fast) and (comfortable) but it's just too expensive.

117. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

(Many) people think that English is (easy) to study than German.

118. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

This film was made after one of Hemingway's (good) novels. And yet, I preferred the film to the book: it was (lively) and (interesting).

119. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

This monkey is..., but that monkey is... (funny).

120. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

Alex's wrist-watch is (expensive) than mine.

121. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

The dog is also man's the (good) friend. (Many) than ten thousand years ago dogs didn't live with people.

122. Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.

Our flat is (comfortable) than yours.

123. Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.

What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?

124. Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.

Moldova is one of the (poor) countries in Europe.

125. Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.

This dress is (beautiful) than that one.

126. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

I have just applied for a job in the local hospital, now I (wait) for an answer from them.

127. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we (not / grow) any.

128. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

My parents (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where (your / parents / live)?

129. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

How long (you know) Jerry? - But I don't know him at all. I have never met him.

130. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.

131. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Jim is very untidy. He (always / leave) his things all over the place.

132. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

About 85 percent of American students (attend) public schools, which are supported by state and local taxes.

133. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Jack is in London at the moment. He (stay) at the Park Hotel. He (always / stay) there when he's in London.

134. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Today the world (change) so rapidly; things never stay the same.

135. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
What Jack (do) now? He (have) breakfast).
136. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
Water (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
137. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
Look! Somebody (climb up) that tree over there.
138. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
The moon (go) round the earth.
139. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
Look! That man (try) to open the door of your car.
140. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
Mr Black (dance) with me every Sunday.
141. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
I usually (go) to work by car.
142. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
Usually I (enjoy) parties but I (not / enjoy) this one very much.
143. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
John and I (stay) in a beautiful hotel.
144. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
She (live) with her parents?
145. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
Look at the river. It (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
146. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
“I (watch) TV”, he says.
147. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
John and I (stay) in a beautiful hotel now.
148. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
Look! David and Max (come) home.
149. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*
People (believe) in gods from the earliest times.

150. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*

Every day his grandfather (go) for a walk.

151. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

John ... tell us the rules of the game: we know them.

a) should b) couldn't c) needn't.

152. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

...you speak any foreign languages?

a) may b) could c) can.

153. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

You look tired. You go to bed.

a) must b) would c) should.

154. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it.

a) might b) need c) could.

155. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

You have just had lunch. You be hungry.

a) can't b) mustn't c) shouldn't.

156. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

You ... not smoke here.

a) can b) may c) must.

157. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

He... speak Chinese.

a) may b) could c) can.

158. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

He ... not be late.

a) must b) would c) should.

159. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

... you help me with this report, please?

a) could b) can c) should.

160. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

I ... like to see her.

a) would b) can c) should.

161. Do you know this man? He ... be our new teacher.

a) have to b) are to c) has to.

162. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

You ... learn this poem by Wednesday.

a) are to b) had to c) have to.

163. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

She asked me if she ... use my telephone.

a) could b) should c) must.

164. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

They ... call her tomorrow.

a) would b) can c) should.

165. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

Your story couldn't be true.

a) wouldn't b) couldn't c) shouldn't.

166. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

I ... to study before the test.

a) need b) must c) should.

167. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

May I use your telephone, please?

a) can b) may c) must.

168. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

The meeting ... to begin at 5 o'clock. Don't be late!

a) have to b) are to c) is to.

169. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

He asked if he ... bring his sister to the party.

a) might b) should c) could.

170. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

I'm not sure, but he ... be at school now.

a) might b) should c) could.

171. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.

a) can't b) couldn't have c) hasn't been able to

172. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.

a) needn't b) mustn't c) can't

173. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.

a) can b) has to c) must

174. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.

a) must b) needn't c) should

175. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*

I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girl.

a) could b) am able to c) can

176. *Раскройте скобки, выбрав формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*

I (read) the report when you (ring).

177. *Раскройте скобки, выбрав формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*

I (see) Paul at the airport. He (wait) for his brother's plane to arrive from Canada.

178. *Раскройте скобки, выбрав форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*

They (move) to a new flat last year.

179. *Раскройте скобки, выбрав формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*

While the kids (play) in the garden, their mother was hurriedly cooking dinner.

180. *Раскройте скобки, выбрав формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*

He (pass) her a message when the teacher (look / not)

181. *Раскройте скобки, выбрав формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*

Simon (play) on the computer while his brother (watch) TV.

182. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
While I (sit) in a meeting, my mobile suddenly (ring).
183. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
Yesterday at six o'clock, Colin (play) football.
184. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
Yesterday we (dance) much in the night club.
185. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
I (see) a famous celebrity when I (shop) on Oxford Street yesterday.
186. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
Last year London (see) cold winter.
187. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
James Ellis (go) on a business trip last week.
188. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
Where you (go) yesterday when I (see) you?
189. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
What they (do) at 10.30?
190. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
Tom (burn) his hand when he (cook) dinner.
191. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
When Tom (arrive), we (have) dinner.
192. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
It (rain) when I (get up) this morning.
193. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
I (fall) asleep when I (watch) television.
194. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
I (not drive) very fast when the accident (happen).
195. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
The company (do) well when I last (visit) it.
196. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
The students (talk) when the teacher (walk) into the room.
197. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
It was a beautiful day. The sun (shine) and there wasn't a cloud in the sky.
198. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
When I saw Dave, he (work) in the garden.
199. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
You (do) your homework yesterday?
200. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
I (play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday.
201. *Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.*
You can't see this film on TV tonight, they (show) it only next Sunday.
202. *Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.*
I (study) at 9 tomorrow evening.

203. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I am reading an English book now. It is so interesting that by the end of the day I (read) it.

204. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

At what time you (be) here?

205. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I (wait) for you at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

206. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

If I (meet) George tomorrow, I will tell him to come and see you.

207. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I won't leave the house before the postman (bring) mail.

208. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I won't give you a definite answer until I (hear) from my bank.

209. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

A month from now he (finish) all his exams.

210. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

According to the weather forecast it (rain) tomorrow all day long.

211. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

Don't worry! I (help) you with this problem.

212. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

Jack (meet) Tom tomorrow afternoon.

213. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I don't know his address, but I (get) it for you, if you want it.

214. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

This time tomorrow I (fly) to Germany.

215. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

Tomorrow at this time, I (take) my English language exam.

216. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I think he (return) next week.

217. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

She (not, go) to the party with us.

218. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

He (leave) on Tuesday.

219. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

He (go) to leave on Tuesday.

220. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

The bank (open) at 10:00 a.m.

221. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

He (leave) on Tuesday.

222. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

The plane (arrive) five tomorrow.

223. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

He probably (sleep) when you return.

224. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

By the time she returns, I (finish) my work on the report.

225. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

By 2020, she (live) in Moscow for sixty years.

226. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) We haven't had lunch yet.

b) We didn't have lunch yet.

227. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) I have broken my arm.

b) I broke my arm.

228. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) You have done the work very well.

b) You did the work very well.

229. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) Thomas Edison has invented the light bulb.

b) Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.

230. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) Have you ever been to Spain?

b) Were you ever to Spain Italy?

221. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) Have you done the work yet?

b) Did you do the work yet?

232. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) We've bought a new car, so it's time to sell the old one.

- b) We've bought a new car, so it's time to sell the old one.
233. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) Have you washed the dishes?
- b) Did you wash the dishes?
234. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) I've never thought about it.
- b) I never thought about it.
235. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) The reason I look so brown is that I have just come back from Greece.
- b) The reason I look so brown is that I just came back from Greece
236. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) She has studied very well at school.
- b) She studied very well at school.
237. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) I have never smoked a cigarette ever since.
- b) I didn't smoke a cigarette ever since.
238. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) We went to Poland on a business trip this spring.
- b) We gave gone to Poland this spring.
239. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) TheTitanicsankin 1912.
- b) The Titanic has sunk in 1912.
240. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) When was the last time you ate apples?
- b) When was the last time you have eaten apples?
241. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) I knew him for ages.
- b) I have known him for ages.
242. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) I have visited Italy four times.
- b) I visited Italy four times.
243. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- I have already cleaned the room.
- I already cleaned the room.
244. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) I have lost my keys. I can't open the door.
- b) I lost my keys. I can't open the door.
245. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) I have seen this cartoon before.
- b) I didn't see this cartoon before.
246. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) I haven't been to Moscow since last year.
- b) I wasn't in Moscow since last year.
247. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) Who wrote this article?

b) Who has written this article?

246. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

a) I have finished my work and I am going home now.

b) I finished my work and I am going home now.

248. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

a) The manager signed the letter. Can you post it at once?

b) The manager has signed the letter. Can you post it at once?

249. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

a) I saw three movies last week.

b) I have seen three movies last week.

250. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

a) He has already finished his project.

b) He already finished his project.

251. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
Yesterday the terrible news shocked everyone.

252. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
This is a large hall, we hold many parties here.

253. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
Somebody is using the computer at the moment.

254. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
People don't use this road very often.

255. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
A small red car hit the dog.

256. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
People advised us not to go out alone.

257. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
Tom has lost his key.

258. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
You must return this book by the 12th of December.

259. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
In more than 200 years the USA has changed its Constitution 26 times.

260. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
Mary helps John.

261. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

While I was on holiday, my camera (disappear) from my hotel room.

262. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

Jack's parents (die) when he was very young. He and his sister (bring) up by their grandparents.

263. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

Our work must (finish) as soon as possible.

264. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

- Erick (commit) a crime, he (follow) by the police.
265. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
I (feel) bad - the room (fill) with smoke.
266. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
I was born in London but I (grow) up in the north of England.
267. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
All flights (cancel) because of fog.
268. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
I (read) this book last summer, it (write) by Oscar Wilde.
269. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
She (lose) her father many years ago, he (kill) during the war.
270. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
This book (sell) well, because it (write) by a talented writer.
271. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
We (invite) to the concert last Saturday.
272. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
At the station they will (meet) by a man from the travel agency.
273. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
Five or six small children (follow) him.
274. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
This bookstore (build) two years ago, people (buy) 20 000 books last year.
275. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму:
Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.
The office (clean) every day, one old lady (clean) it.

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Money does not bring happiness

Almost all nationalities have a proverb "money does not bring happiness". But unfortunately there are very few people who follow this wisdom.

To my mind it's bad for a person to have money. If you have a little money you want more and more and all what you live for is to save up money. Such a person becomes rude, he doesn't notice anybody; he can't understand other people and all he wants is to save up money. In my opinion rich people can't love and nobody can really love them. If anybody is with them he does it only due to money. Apart from this, rich people are always exposed to danger, because everybody wants to kill them and take their money. That is why they have to have a lot of security. They build big cottages, hire security and live in their own world without other people.

From my point of view, happiness is to have friends, a family, to love and to be loved and not to be afraid of your life. What is more you feel happy when help people, when do them good. A person can't be happy living alone.

On the other hand, happiness is impossible without money nowadays. Without money you can't buy beautiful clothes, tasty food, to say nothing of traveling. Nowadays you can see the whole world, if you have money. And I can't but say about medicine. Our free medicine leaves much to be desired that is why if you want to be cured you have to pay money. What is more, rich people can afford education in any country of the world and at any university. It gives great opportunities. And of course you can't support family without money. To sum it up, I want to say wisdom: "Nothing must be too much". A lot of money does not bring happiness, but happiness is impossible without money.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Moneyinmylife».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) Nellie closed her eyes and tried not to think.
- b) Quickly she dressed, and went into the other room to prepare their breakfast.
- c) She went to the railway station to catch the train.
- d) We expect prices to rise next week.
- e) We have decided not to advertise our product.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Your coming now and saying "I'm her father" doesn't change my feelings.
- b) We have succeeded in studying English.
- c) Seeing is believing.
- d) He knew nothing of his being sent to London.
- e) New manager suggested changing the structure of the company.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) I looked at the bookshelf: one book was missing.

- b) Companies producing iphones are profitable.
- c) The Professor did not exaggerate when he spoke of the widespread interest for this experiment.
- d) Coal extracted in Wales is of high quality.
- e) Having fixed his car, he decided to travel to the Black sea.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If the weather is fine, we will go hiking.
- b) If the price of butter fell, the demand for margarine would probably fall.
- c) If I were a magician I would make all people happy.
- d) If we don't take care of our future, nobody will do it.
- e) If I had known that I wouldn't have said anything.

Вариант 2

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

The geography of the USA

The USA is the 4th largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It is situated in central North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south and has a sea-border with Russia. It also includes Alaska and Hawaii. The total area of the country is 9,4 million square kilometers.

The USA is a federal republic, a union of 50 states. The capital of the country is Washington.

The population of the country is about 313 million people. They are the people of all races and nationalities, either descendants of immigrants or immigrants who have come to America from all the countries of the world in search of independence and self-realization.

USA has almost every type of climate. If you look at the map of the USA you'll see snow-topped mountains and flat prairies, fertile valleys and deserts, the areas of tropical heat and arctic cold.

The West of the country is a mountainous area of the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. USA is rich in gold, copper, lead, silver and other minerals.

The USA has many thousands of streams. Some of them are mighty rivers, which flow lazily across the valleys. Others rush swiftly down deep canyons and steep gorges. The longest are the Mississippi (6,400 kilometers), "the father of waters", the Missouri (1,600 kilometers) "too thin to plough and too thick to drink", the Colorado wild, restless and angry, the Columbia, full of dignity and

the Rio Grande (3,200 kilometers), a national boundary between the USA and Mexico.

The USA has thousands of lakes of all kinds and sizes. The Great Lakes make up the largest group; they are the greatest collection of fresh water lakes in the world with the total area equal to that of Great Britain. Here the famous Niagara Falls precipitate from the height of 50 meters. Among salty lakes the Great Salty Lake in Utah and the Salton Sea in California are the most famous. They are rich in salt (6,000 million tons).

Among the largest cities of the USA are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and others. But a great proportion of the country consists of open land marked with farm-houses and small towns.

The USA is one of the greatest industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world. With only about 5% of the world's population and about 6% of its land area, the USA produces around 25% of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods and services. It's the world's leader in biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research and development, communications, computer and information services and similar high-technology fields. One of the reasons is America's vitality, its spirit of enterprise and initiative as well as its size and natural resources.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «I am a patriot of my country».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) She went to the park to relax.
- b) He wanted to get there early, but he failed.
- c) Jack made them do morning exercised every day.
- d) We expect them come on time.
- e) We have decided not to go to the night club.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) I like skiing in winter.
- b) We have succeeded in studying French.
- c) You can help him by supporting him.
- d) He knew nothing of their arrival in Paris.
- e) New manager insisted on firing the former stuff.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) A boy sitting next to me is my friend.
- b) Iphones are mostly produced in Asian countries.
- c) The flat of my friend was furnished in a modern style.

- d) Having done the question-and-answer exercises, the students began to write a composition.
- e) We are moving to a new flat tomorrow.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If you **hear** her singing, you **will be impressed** by her voice.
- b) If the price on oil went down, the prices would probably fall too.
- c) If I were a magician I would make all people happy.
- d) If we hadn't done this, the teacher wouldn't have been so upset.
- e) When this museum **is** open, we **will go** for an excursion there.

Вариант 3

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Going round the world

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less.

For this reason it's becoming more and more important to know different languages, especially English. But you can't learn languages only from books. The best way to reinforce what we have learnt from books is to put it into practice.

At the end of their studies, many young people decide to go and live for a while in the country whose language they have studied. This is undoubtedly an interesting and instructive experience. And it's a great opportunity to learn and deal with a thousand new practical problems.

So here's some advice to help you feel at ease and make the best of this journey. Everybody would like to go with a nice group of friends. But if you do, the opportunities to practice the language are greatly reduced. In groups, you always speak your own language.

What you need is "total immersion". For this you mustn't even take the book in your own language. The only things permitted in your language are letters. It's certainly much more difficult. But on day you'll realize you're thinking in English!

Trains are a great way to travel: practical and economical. Besides, you can make friends easily with your fellow-travelers. And, sitting comfortably, it's like watching a film to see the beautiful landscapes and unknown towns passing in front of your eyes.

Buying local papers is also a good way to practice the language and it helps you to understand the life of the country. In this way you can find many topics of conversation too. Among the news you can also find information about local and cultural events: festivals, shows, sports events.

It's very useful to watch TV programs. It's a very quick and effective way to learn languages and understand well what people say on television, it shows we have a very good command of the language.

Working is perhaps the quickest way to find out about the everyday life of the country and it's a way to save money so that you can extend your trip. You can often find offers of work in the youth hostels. It's easy to find temporary jobs there, even for a few days.

On this type of trip it's possible that you might be alone for days and days. However, you can make friends in the hostels. There you can meet other travelers of different nationalities who also have the need to communicate. They're living through the same experience. In this way sometimes friendships start up that can last a whole lifetime.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «WhyisitimportanttoknowEnglish».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) She went to the shop to buy food.
- b) He agreed to make a report at the conference.
- c) She made them pay the bills.
- d) We expect them come on time.
- e) We have decided not to spend money on clothes.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We discussed opening a new business.
- b) Many people get satisfaction from doing a good job and creating something useful or beautiful.
- c) The difficulties of rebuilding the plant were successfully overcome.
- d) We have succeeded in making presentations.
- e) We can't stand his being stubborn.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Women from 111 countries and belonging to 132 national organisations took part in the meeting in Prague in 1986.
- b) Knowing English well he was able to read this magazine.
- c) The book written by him was very popular.
- d) Having passed the test they went to the cafe.
- e) We are not kidding.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If you heat ice, it melts.
- b) If I **were** you, I **would discuss** this question with your boss.
- c) She **would be** happy if she **were invited** to the party.
- d) If you **had warned** me about the danger, I **would not have participated** in this competition.
- e) I wish I had seen this yesterday.

Вариант 4

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

We are what we eat

How much food do you think you will eat by the time you are seventy nine?

The average Frenchwoman, for example, will eat: 25 cows; 40 sheep; 35 pigs; 1,200 chickens; 2.07 tons of fish; 5.05 tons of potatoes; 30,000 litres of milk; 13,000 eggs; 50,000 loaves of bread; 12,000 bottles of wine; 9,000 litres of orange juice; 6000 litres of mineral water; 1.37 tons of apples; 768 kg of oranges; 430 bags of carrots; 720 kg of tomatoes; 1,300 lettuces; hundreds of packets of coffee, sugar, spaghetti, etc.; 8 kg of dirt.

Delicious, isn't it? How many cows and pigs have you swallowed already? Scientists say that we eat about half-a-ton of food a year – not counting drink!

Some people eat even more. According to WHO (World Health Organization), Americans are the fattest people in the world. 55% of women and 63% of men over 25 are overweight or obese. (Doctors say that you are obese if you weigh at least 30% above ideal body weight.)

Though America is the world leader in obesity, Europe is quickly catching up. According to WHO, almost one-third of people living in the European Union are now overweight and one in ten is obese.

Britain has replaced Germany as Europe's most overweight nation! And the English are fatter than the Scots or Welsh.

Russia, the Czech Republic and Finland also have some of the heaviest people in Europe. Even in such countries as France, Italy and Sweden, Europe's slimmest nations, people (especially women) are becoming fatter.

Among the French, Italians and Swedish, who are considered to be Europe's slimmest nations, the number of overweight people is dramatically rising.

We live in the era of fast food culture. We are always in a hurry. We have no time to relax and enjoy a meal. We want to eat now and we want to eat fast.

We walk less, because we prefer to use cars or public transport. Yes, many people nowadays are exercise crazy, they spend hours in gyms – and then they rush to have a good snack!

What is tasty is not always healthy. Doctors say that chips and pizzas are fattening, coco cola spoils our teeth, and coffee shortens our lives. If you go on eating too much, you'll become obese, and obesity leads to heart disease, diabetes and stroke. Some scientists believe that food influences not only our bodies but our spirits as well.

Foods with lots of additives, fat or sugar can make you violent and anti-social. Natural foods like fresh fruit and vegetables which contain lots of vitamins and minerals can make you more intelligent, optimistic and energetic.

More and more people nowadays become vegetarians. A diet free from meat, researchers say, has all the vitamins, minerals and protein you need.

If you are young and fit, don't think that this doesn't concern you. Teenagers, too, are getting fatter. Obesity rates in teens, according to experts, are doubling! Surveys show that the favorite foods among teenagers both in Europe and the USA are: hamburgers, chips, hot dogs, pizzas, ice-cream.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «My eating habits».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) To know all is to forgive all.
- b) You are always the first to arrive.
- c) I should come and see him off as I live not so far away.
- d) Some people find it difficult to speak in public.
- e) The book to be read can be bought in any bookshop.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We are proud of having been his colleagues.
- b) Looking at the computer screen for a long time is very harmful for eyes.
- c) My boss insists on my staying there.
- d) He sat without answering.
- e) She entered the office without being noticed.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) He set in the arm-chair thinking.
- b) Having shaken hands with them we continued our way.
- c) The questions put to the professor were important.
- d) Having received his letter they left for London.
- e) While waiting for them I was reading this newspaper.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If you want, I'll tell Jagger that we need time to think it over.
- b) When he hears that, he'll be a bit impatient.
- c) If I spoke Japanese as well as you do, I'd try to find a job with one of the Japanese banks.
- d) If you invested some time into learning how the Internet works, you'd find that it could really help you in your job.
- e) If you took the train, you wouldn't be so tired when you arrived.

Вариант 5

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Hobbies

The author of an article in a Polish newspaper has counted 1019 personal interests and ways to spend one's free time. The most popular hobbies are philately, collecting view-cards, coins, stamps, badges and books. Some people are interested in modern architecture. Others are interested in photography. A useful hobby is collecting discs. You may have recordings of operas and pop music, folk music and jazz concerts. It's impossible to describe all these 1019 hobbies known in the world. The main thing is that they enrich our knowledge in some particular field, broaden our outlook and help us to relax.

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. Playing computer games is a relatively new hobby.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments.

Almost everyone collects something at some period of his life. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it.

By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «My hobby».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) To know everything is to know nothing.
- b) I asked him to give me the magazine.
- c) Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
- d) His mind was too much upset to put the same thoughts in another words.
- e) I'll make him tell me the truth.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) You are proud of being a worker, aren't you?
- b) The method of carrying out the operation is well known.
- c) She entered the office without being noticed.
- d) I don't like your speaking so loudly.
- e) He began doing his exercises when I left him.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) He has been lying in bed for three days.
- b) Having shaken hands we started the meeting.
- c) This book translated in English became a bestseller.
- d) Having met her parents they left for London.
- e) I was reading this newspaper when she entered the room.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If I had a big garden, I would grow a lot of flowers.
- b) If you had gone there, you would have seen him.
- c) If you had taken your medicine yesterday, you would be well today.
- d) Had I time, I would study Spanish.
- e) If you had a yacht, you would travel a lot.

Вариант 6

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

National Stereotypes

A stereotype is a fixed set of ideas that is generally held about a particular type of a person or a nation. In my opinion it is a dangerous thing to judge about a person or a group of people by existing stereotypes but nevertheless a certain stereotype does exist. If you ask a group of people what traits characterize the

British, the Russians, the Americans and so on, they will answer that English like to talk about the weather.

According to stereotypes English are also thought to be reserved, conservative, shy of strangers, suspicious of change and slow to accept new ideas, responsible, honest and unemotional. But I think these stereotype pictures are far from true, especially in today's world.

Americans are considered to be always smiling, enthusiastic and positively thinking. They are mad about material wealth. Most Americans believe wealth is a reward for hard work and that it's possible to have good standard of living if a person works hard. God helps those who help themselves – says the proverb.

Russians are considered to be industrious, tough, brave and progressive. They are fond of being with other people, hospitable to foreigners, enjoying social life. On the other hand, sometimes they are inclined to cheat and unwilling to respect the views, ideas, opinions opposite to their own. They drink vodka and eat caviar.

Italians are open-hearted, optimistic and great lovers. Germans are punctual, accurate and fond of order.

Stereotypes are certainly not a reliable description of an individual nation but they still exist.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Nationalstereotypes».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
- b) I asked him to pass me some salt.
- c) I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- d) To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- e) To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) She doesn't allow smoking in the house.
- b) When I'm tired, I enjoy watching television. It's relaxing.
- c) He tried to avoid answering my question
- d) I don't mind you using the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
- e) I wouldn't recommend eating in that restaurant. The food is awful.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) The man sitting in the corner of the room is a famous actor.
- b) Waiting for the bus I saw my friend.
- c) The test given to the students is not very difficult.
- d) Having met her parents they left for London.

e) She is in the kitchen washing the dishes.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

a) If I had studied, I would have passed the test.

b) She will talk to him if she sees him.

c) If he talked to her yesterday, he would tell her about our plan.

d) What would you do if you found a thousand dollars on the street?

e) They will bring his book if they find it.

Вариант 7

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

British Cuisine

Some people criticize English food. They say it's unimaginable, boring, tasteless, it consists of chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavor that British don't use sauces to disguise their natural taste. What can be compared with fresh pees or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why should you put spring lamb in wine or cream and spices, when it is absolutely delicious with just one or two herbs?

If you ask foreigners to name some typical English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" then stop. It is disappointing, but the truth is that, there is no tradition of eating in restaurants in England, because they think that cooking must take place at home. So it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices.

Cynics will say that this is because English have no their own cuisine, but this is not quite true.

Traditional British cuisine includes fish and chips, roast beef, steak, mashed potatoes, and probably famous pudding. Certainly we may find different kinds of food in any restaurant in England, but these are the most popular, because many Englishmen, answering the question about their gastronomy stereotype, will name these things.

A real British cuisine distinguishes itself either due to its high quality and high prices or low prices if you are satisfied with Bangers and Mash. A lot of bistros, snack bars, and pubs provide us with sandwiches as well as dishes of the European cuisine.

Small cozy restaurants became more popular than big ones. You may have a snack in Fast Food Shops, where you will find pizza and hamburgers which are also available in some small fast-food bars. If you have a wish, you may make a culinary voyage in London. Indian cuisine, Chinese cuisine, American cuisine, and even African cuisine are represented in the restaurants of London.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «My favorite cuisine».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) It was a nice day, so we decided to go for a walk.
- b) They don't have much money. They can't afford to go out very often.
- c) They want to be taken to the concert by their father.
- d) I'm still looking for a job but I hope to find something soon.
- e) Our neighbor threatened to call the police if we didn't stop the noise.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy going for a walk?
- b) I wish that dog would stop barking. It's driving me mad.
- c) Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on working.
- d) If you walk into the road without looking, you risk being knocked down.
- e) I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind waiting.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) The old man fell asleep watching TV.
- b) The goods produced in China were of bad quality.
- c) Two pages are missing in the book.
- d) There is a taxi near our house waiting for us.
- e) Having done her homework she went to the park to play with her friends.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If I have enough time tonight, I will help you.
- b) I would call him now if I knew his telephone number.
- c) If I were rich, I would take a trip around the world.
- d) I can make your favorite cherry pie for you if you buy sugar on your way home.
- e) Ella would be very disappointed if we didn't come to her party tomorrow.

Вариант 8

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Getting a Job in the United States

There are two types of jobs: full-time and part-time work. A full-time job is usually 35-40 hours a week. A part-time job is 15-28 hours a week.

The difference between them is more than just a matter of how long one works. The difference is in the pay and benefits.

Part-time workers do not receive any benefits other than a few days off a year. Many youth in our country begin working from an early age. The law requires young people to be a certain age, before they may begin work.

However, most may work at the age of fourteen, with a worker's permit or permission from his parents or guardian. Students usually have part-time jobs in fast food restaurants. Many young men and women work in pizza places and ice cream shops as waiters. Some students work at sports events as coaches, referees or scorekeepers.

Some students work to pay for attending college or university, others like having extra pocket money, or are saving to buy something.

How much money can a young person make? However, the minimum wage in California and New York is around 6 or 7 dollars per hour.

If a student in America wants to find a job, he or she will find it. The job may not be prestigious or even enjoyable, but there is work to be found.

American youth needs to work. Saving money for college, university, or technical schools is necessary. Costs run from 5,000-20,000 dollars a year, and the average American family cannot provide this much money every year for four years. One can assume that most university students work one, two or even three jobs during their time at university.

Most employers expect their applicants to have previous experience. In order to obtain a job, one must fill out an application. An application requires necessary information for taxes. The employer usually requests recommendations. It is now also standard practice for many employers to ask employees to take drug tests before they can get a job.

After an application has been reviewed, the employer may call the prospective employee in for an interview. Work experience is necessary for most college or university graduates. Thus, American youth must work during college or university in order to get a good job later on or to pay for attending a college or university.

2 . *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Studyingandworking».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

a) This plant is known to produce tractors.

b) He wants his son to become a lawyer.

c) The enemy army was reported to have overthrown the defense lines and to be advancing towards the suburbs of the city.

d) He seems to know French very well: he is said to have spent his youth in Paris.

e) You had better call our distributors at once.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) We were hungry, so I suggested having dinner early.
- b) Hurry up! I don't want to risk missing the train.
- c) Could you please stop making so much noise?
- d) I enjoy listening to music.
- e) I considered applying for the job but in the end I decided against it.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) I saw the letters received.
- b) The children watched the boys playing football.
- c) She showed us a list of the newly published books.
- d) I saw her talking with a woman.
- e) When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If I were you, I would buy a new car.
- b) If I found a thousand dollars on the street, I would buy presents and sweets for all the children in our apartment house.
- c) If I had known his telephone number then, I would have called him.
- d) If she were at home, she would pick up the phone.
- e) If he were my brother, I would go crazy.

Вариант 9

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

BRITISH ECONOMY

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. Britain lives by its industry and trade. With a population representing only 2 per cent of the world total, it is one of the largest trading nations in the world, providing about 10 per cent of world exports of manufactured goods. More than two-thirds of those employed in England work in the service industries.

Britain is a highly industrialized country. Britain's major industries include iron and steel engineering, including motor vehicles and aircraft, electrical and electronics manufacturing, textiles, chemicals, etc.

The textile industry is considered to be the most extensive one: immense quantities of cotton and woolen goods and artificial silk are produced and exported. But great disadvantage of its economy is that it possesses very few of the raw materials necessary for its industry. Most of the raw materials are imported.

Birmingham is an important industrial centre. One can find any type of production here, from steel smelting to manufacturing the most delicate articles: from motor cars and railway engines to pins and buttons. Britain is also a big market for food and other consumer goods, British agriculture, though highly efficient, produces just about two-thirds on the country's food requirements. The main grain crops are wheat, barley, oats and rye potatoes and vegetables are grown in all parts of Britain.

London is a major financial, banking, and insurance centre.

The City contains probably the greatest concentration of financial expertise in the world.

With the discovery and exploitation of oil and natural gas from the bed of the North Sea, Britain has become self-sufficient in these kinds of energy. Nuclear power stations produce about 10 per cent of Britain's electricity although most electricity is produced by coal-fired or oil-fired power stations. After Britain joined the European Economic Community, its foreign trade expanded substantially. Britain imports huge quantities of primary products and exports about a third of its manufactured goods.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Economy of Russia».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) We are happy to have been invited to the party.
- b) That firm is reported to be conducting negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
- c) The enemy army was reported to have overthrown the defense lines and to be advancing towards the suburbs of the city.
- d) It seemed to have been snowing heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
- e) I am glad to have done all the homework yesterday.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Have you finished washing your hair yet?
- b) Hello! Fancy seeing you here! What a surprise!
- c) I've put off writing the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- d) What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody being so stupid?
- e) Sarah gave up trying to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) I heard him shouting something from the opposite shore.
- b) I heard it was said for several times.
- c) He watched them going down the mountain.
- d) He wants the work done immediately.
- e) He doesn't like boiled milk.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he doesn't do his home assignment, he will not watch TV.
- b) If she had friends, she would not feel so lonely.
- c) If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you.
- d) If I'd seen him, I'd have talked to him.
- e) If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there.

Вариант 10

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Internet in our life

Internet is widely spread all over the world. Millions of us have two different lives: one is in the real world and the other is online. The importance of Internet can be hardly overestimated. It gives us an ability to do and to have whatever we want. However, global network has not been always so popular.

In 2009 the mankind celebrated forty years of Internet. Many of modern teens don't even know that the Internet is a military invention. It was invented in 1969 during the cold war. USA tried to make stable connections between life-centers that would survive if nuclear war happened. Thankfully it never happened and hopefully it would never happen in the years to come. So this invention was brought to civil life.

At that time computer environment was not developed much enough to let Internet spread all over the world. It took about 20 years to make this step. And after the invention of phone modems Internet came into our houses.

Every day millions of users open their favorite websites, use e-mail and other means of connection. By the way, ease of connection is one of the greatest achievements that was given to us by Internet. It is not necessary to use telephone to make international calls. Using Internet we can talk with our friends, relatives, co-workers from any country in the world.

Nobody owns Internet and no organization controls its use. Millions of people around the world are logging into libraries, download computer programs, videos and music, and take part in discussion groups.

Even the presidents have their own Internet accounts. The total number of Internet-users in Russia accounts for 70 million people. In Europe this figure is higher – more than 2000 million people. Internet delivers 100 000 channels for different kinds of interest.

Now we can connect our mobile phones, cameras, palm computers and even alarm clocks with Internet. Now we can be connected with it everywhere – in the bus, underground and even on the North pole.

Unfortunately nothing goes smooth in the first time. As we know, World Wide Web (WWW) is the source of information. And there is almost no censure. So there are some countries that limit usage of Internet. There are strong restrictions to visit international websites in the Arabic world, for example.

The rest of us can freely use Internet as they want to. For example, you can make online purchases or sell your personal goods. You can find new friends or even love through Internet. It is a great world that made our life much easier and more interesting.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Internetinmylife».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) I want to be informed of her arrival.
- b) Our sportsmen are proud to have won the cup.
- c) He is known to have been working on the problem for many years.
- d) The representative of the firm asked for the documents to be sent by air mail.
- e) He didn't hear me knock at the door.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) Have you finished writing a letter?
- b) Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.
- c) They burst out laughing.
- d) They accuse him of having robbed the house.
- e) I understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) We saw him walking along the bank of the river.
- b) The people watched the goods being discharged.
- c) I saw the girl reading a book.

- d) The girl standing at the window is my sister.
- e) Why have you had the walls of your room painted blue?

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If you go on smoking so much, you will ruin your health.
- b) If Mike doesn't help her, Tom will help her.
- c) We would have gone to the park yesterday if it had not been raining so heavily.
- d) If I were you, I would do it.
- e) If I'd had enough time yesterday, I'd have done it.

Вариант 11

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

JOB HUNTING

Before you look for the perfect job, write a CV or apply for a job, you need to do some research. Researching yourself is the key to finding the job that is right for you.

The first thing you need to do when starting the job hunting process is a self-assessment of your own strengths and weaknesses. The process will help you identify the skills, qualifications, experience, knowledge and personal characteristics that employers are looking for. It's very useful to produce a "mind map" to highlight your strengths and weaknesses.

Once you know yourself, it's time to start researching the market – finding out more about the type of job you want and the companies and organizations that have similar posts. This will help you make a short list of the places where you'd like to work.

You will need to search online job search sites and utilize offline resources including networking, which is still the way most people find jobs.

Online job search resources, including job search sites, job search engines, networking sites, resume posting, and ways to make sure you are using all the online job search resources available.

Are you using the help wanted classified ads when you look for jobs? If not, you should be. Local and regional employers don't always post on the major jobs sites. Instead, they will advertise in their local newsletter to avoid being overwhelmed with applicants and, in many cases, because they are not interested in paying relocation costs.

The next step in finding a job is to write a resume or prepare to complete a job application. Depending on the type of job you are searching for, you will need a

resume, CV (curriculum vitae) and a cover letter or you will need to complete an application for employment.

In most cases, you will need a resume to apply for full-time, professional job opportunities. If you are seeking a part-time job or work in a career field like hospitality or retail, for example, you will complete an application for employment.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Job I dream of».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) I haven't heard anyone call me.
- b) I rely on you to come in time.
- c) He asked for the papers to be brought.
- d) The secretary was happy to have been invited to the party.
- d) The director didn't like to be interrupted.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Avoid making silly mistakes.
- b) I dream about building a big house.
- c) In dealing with statistical data it is necessary to have all the factors involved.
- d) Would you mind our taking part in the discussion?
- e) The manager insisted on all the employees getting bonuses.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Having been sent to the wrong address the letter didn't reach him.
- b) He sat in the arm-chair thinking.
- c) She came up to us breathing heavily.
- d) The people watched the goods being discharged.
- e) Why have you had the walls of your room painted blue?

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he repaired his car tomorrow, he would go to the summer house on Friday.
- b) If Mike doesn't help her, Tom will help her.
- c) If you had applied this method, you would have got better results.
- d) Fred will answer the phone if his wife has a bath.
- e) What would you do if it rained?

Вариант 12

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

PARTY ETIQUETTE

Even at the most casual parties, there are some things a polite guest should do:

- 1). Tell your host whether you're attending.
- 2). Be on time. Punctuality means different things to people in different countries, but in general guests should arrive at or shortly after (usually only fifteen minutes) the time stated in the invitation. Do *not*, however, arrive early.
- 3). Be a willing participant. When your host says that it's time for dinner, go straight to the table. If you happen to be asked to participate in a party game or view Susie's graduation pictures, accept graciously and enthusiastically no matter how you really feel.
- 4). Offer to help when you can. If you're visiting with the host in the kitchen as he prepares the food, be specific when you offer to help: "I'd be happy to work on the salad or fill the water glasses." Even if your offer is refused, your gesture will be appreciated. When the party's is over, you could also offer to help with the cleanup.
- 5). Don't eat much, as if you haven't eaten in a week. It will not only attract the wrong kind of attention, it will also leave less food for other guests. Don't drink much alcoholic beverages.
- 6). Thank the host twice. In some parts of the United States, a second thank-you by phone is customary the day after the party (the first having been delivered on leaving the party).

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Goodandbadmanners».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) We decided to run through the forest.
- b) The teacher expected Sarah to study hard.
- c) I learned to ride the bike at the age of 5.
- d) Don't worry. I'll remember to call you tonight.
- e) They invited me to come.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) Running long distances requires much training.
- b) After working at some plant you will know your specialty better.
- c) The baby likes being spoken to.
- d) He entered the room without noticing her.
- e) These bags require drying.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Being very busy he could not answer my question.
- b) I remember well his words told at the meeting.
- c) The fifth of June arriving, they departed.
- d) The weather being very warm, the closet window was left open.
- e) He wants the documents sent by airmail.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If Claire wears this dress at the party, our guests will not stay any longer.
- b) If the steak was not so hot, we would eat it.
- c) If he had not failed his driving test, his parents would have lent him their car.
- d) If I knew the subject well, I wouldn't worry about the exam.
- e) Were we on holidays now, we would go to the countryside.

Вариант 13

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

"Knowledge is Power", which proves to be true in the modern age of computer technology, space-travel and nuclear technology age.

It is through education that knowledge and information is received and spread throughout the world. An uneducated person cannot read and write, he is closed to all the knowledge and wisdom he can gain through books and other media. In other words, he is shut off from the outside world. In contrast, an educated man lives in a room with all its windows open towards outside world.

If you have education you can choose a career, have hope, and achieve your goals and dreams. Education trains the human mind to think and take the right decisions.

Education is an international passport. A well-educated individual can get a good job opportunity in any part of the world, depending upon his educational background, professional skills and abilities.

A well-qualified person has self-confidence, inter-personal skills, etiquette and manners. Educated people have jobs that are more interesting and well-paid.

The Right to Education is a fundamental human right. Education has an immense impact on the human society. The quality of human resource of a nation is easily judged by the number of literate population living in it. Education is needed if a nation wants to achieve growth and development. This may well explain the fact that rich and developed nations of the world have very high literacy rate and productive human resource.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «WhateducationIwouldliketohave».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) It takes character and self-control to understand and forgive.
- b) He seems to have been reading since morning.
- c) You are always the first to arrive.
- d) The book to be read can be bought in any shop.
- e) Some people find it difficult to speak in public.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) He persisted in trying to solve that difficult problem.
- b) He never agreed to their going on that dangerous voyage.
- c) He did not approve of her drinking so much coffee.
- d) Would you mind opening the window?
- e) Did you find any difficulty in solving this problem?

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) They want the goods shipped on Monday.
- b) I must have my shoes cleaned.
- c) She wants to have these documents sent off at once.
- d) The hall was full of laughing people.
- e) The singing girl was about fourteen.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If you were luckier, you might get this position.
- b) If I didn't know you, I would not trust you.
- c) I should not have been late yesterday, if my watch had been right.
- d) If they had called at the office yesterday, they would have found me there.
- e) If I had seen him yesterday, I should have told him about it.

Вариант 14

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Television

Whether we realize it or not, TV plays a very important part in our lives.

It's the main source of information and a cheap form of entertainment for millions of people. It's the window on the world which gives us an opportunity

to "travel" all over the world, to "meet" different people and learn about their customs and traditions. It is the only opportunity for sick and disabled people to know what is going on in the world. It has the power to educate and broaden our minds.

It helps us to relax after a hard day's work and escape from reality. There's always a great variety of programmes on TV: news and sports programmes, talk shows and TV games, documentaries and feature films, concerts and theatre performances... Of course, not all programmes are good. But many are made in good taste and with great professional skill.

Some people argue that television is a terrible waste of time. It makes us lazier. We stay at home instead of going out. We read less. We think less. We even talk less. It's true that some TV addicts spend hours in front of the "box" watching whatever's on — from second-rate Mexican soap operas to silly commercials.

The trick is to learn to control television and use it intelligently. The ideal is to turn on the TV-set only when there's a really interesting programme.

Violence on TV is another problem that worries people. As George Mikes once said, TV teaches us "how to kill, to rob, to shoot and to poison." But the same can be said about computer games and many films and books.

And if you don't like a certain programme, why watch it?

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Television in my life».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
- b) He agreed to buy a new car.
- c) The question is easy to answer.
- d) The man asked me how to get to the airport.
- e) He seems to have been reading since morning.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) I couldn't help laughing.
- b) He felt satisfaction in helping them.
- c) You can't learn English well without practicing every day.
- d) I can't imagine Peter going by bike.
- e) I look forward to seeing you at the weekend.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Asked about this event, he replied nothing.
- b) When burnt, coal produces heat.
- c) The results received were of great importance for the further work.

- d) Having read the book I gave it to Pete.
- e) The large building being built in our street is a new school.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he were here I should speak to him.
- b) If he should come, tell him to wait.
- c) If the weather is fine, we shall play outside.
- d) If they had called at the office yesterday, they would have found me there.
- e) I wouldn't ask you to help my sister if you weren't her friend.

Вариант 15

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Life of youth

Nowadays when our independent state is developing, much attention is paid to our youth. The desire of our young people to become qualified specialists in future motivates them to enter higher educational establishments. For young people higher education is the method of developing their talents and abilities, their creative potential. That is why beside their studies they are also engaged in different clubs and organizations. Almost every school or institute has its own team of “joyful and smart” (KVN). This game is rather popular among our young people and it helps them to bring out their brightest talents and to create team spirit. Young people learn to work together, to share the moments of luck and failure.

Besides studies young people are also engaged in scientific and research work.

There also exists the branch of youth organization Greenpeace in our country. Young people learn to love their land and the world that surrounds them. This organization protests against environmental pollution, against extermination of all animals, not only rare species.

Some young people work in their church organizations: they help elderly people, reconstruct our historical monuments and monasteries. This work brings them closer to our history, teaches them to love their country and respect its past.

A lot of young people go in for a sport that is why schools and institutes have sport clubs and teams. Our young people are especially interested in football, basketball, hockey, etc. There also exists a great variety of different clubs in this country. They are: theatre clubs, where young people stage different literary works; clubs “What? Where? When?”, where they can enlarge their knowledge in different fields of science and life, and so on.

Future belongs to the young that is why the political life of this country is important to them. Many young people are engaged in political parties and organizations such as: “the greens”, the Union of Youth.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Young Russian people».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) Excuse me, may I ask you a question?
- b) Why did you pretend to eat my hamburger?
- c) We decided to buy a new car.
- d) They've got some work to do.
- e) He'd like to fly by plane.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) Excuse me being late.
- b) He could not help telling the results of the negotiations.
- c) It is worth while having all the data together before discussing them.
- d) Peter gave up smoking.
- e) I enjoy writing picture postcards.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) I remember well his words said at the meeting.
- b) We don't like the book bought last week.
- c) The stolen things were returned to the owner.
- d) Having finished the experiment the students left the laboratory.
- e) Being busy, he postponed his trip.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If you ring me up, I shall tell you something.
- b) You would have summer holidays from June till August if you lived in the USA.
- c) We would sell the bike for 20 Euros if Ron repaired it.
- d) If it had been warmer, we would have gone swimming.
- e) If he had asked her to help him before his exam, she would certainly have helped him.

Вариант 16

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Alcoholism

Alcoholism is a dangerous disease. For most people, alcohol is a pleasant accompaniment to social activities. Some people think that moderate alcohol use - up to two drinks per day for men and one drink per day for women and older

people is not harmful for most adults. Nonetheless, a big number of people have serious trouble with their drinking.

Currently, nearly 30 million Russians abuse alcohol or are alcoholic. The consequences of alcohol misuse are serious, in many cases, life-threatening. Heavy drinking can increase the risk for certain cancers. It can also cause immune system problems, brain damage, and harm to the baby during pregnancy. In addition, drinking increases the risk of death from automobile crashes, recreational accidents, and on-the-job accidents and also increases the likelihood of homicide and suicide.

In our society, the myth prevails that an alcohol problem is somehow a sign of moral weakness. As a result, you may feel that to seek help is to admit some type of shameful defect in yourself. In fact, however, alcoholism is a disease that is no more a sign of weakness than is asthma or diabetes. Moreover, taking steps to identify a possible drinking problem is a chance for a healthier, more rewarding life.

While alcoholism is a treatable disease, a cure is not yet available. That means that even if an alcoholic has been sober for a long while and has regained health, he or she remains dependent and must continue to avoid all alcoholic beverages. "Cutting down" on drinking doesn't work; cutting out alcohol is necessary for a successful recovery.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Alcoholism is a big problem».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
- b) To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
- c) Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
- d) He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
- e) He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) The teacher of mathematics did not approve of his pupils dreaming.
- b) All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me.
- c) I don't feel like seeing him.
- d) I insist on being told the truth.
- e) I object to his borrowing money from you.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Being busy, he postponed his trip.
- b) They showed us a list of the goods sold.
- c) I found the key lost.
- d) Having been written long ago, the manuscript was impossible to read.
- e) The stolen things were returned to the owner.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If we surf the Internet, we will find a lot of information about Loch Ness.
- b) If we send an invitation, our friends will come to our party.
- c) If you used a pencil, the drawing would be perfect.
- d) The children would be happy if he taught them English.
- e) If my uncle had told me the way to his office, I would not have arrived so late.

Вариант 17

- 2. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

American customs and traditions

Every nation has different customs and traditions, its own way of life. In Europe there are people who have lived in the same house and been in the same job for 20, 30 or more years. That's not the American way of life. The Americans love change, they call it the spirit of adventure, a spirit that they think is more characteristic of America than of Europe. They like to move away, to change houses and jobs.

While the Englishman thinks it is ill mannered to ask private questions, the American doesn't feel that at all. He will tell you all about himself, his wife and family, and ask where you have come from, what your job is, how you like America and how long you are staying. The American prefers sociability. In his home he doesn't object to being seen by everyone — he actually likes it.

With this sociability goes overwhelming hospitality. A national Thanksgiving Day is perhaps the only holiday spent by the Americans at home. Table decorations follow a traditional pattern — a harvest of Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes.

Still another American tradition concerns Halloween. Its origin dates back hundreds of years to the Druid festival. The Druid New Year began on November 1, marking the beginning of winter and the reign of the Lord of Death. The custom of telling ghost stories on Halloween comes from the Druids. On this occasion children usually wear ghost costumes or false faces. They also carve out rounded eyes in pumpkins and put burning candles inside them to make them visible from far away.

In Texas, where the West begins, the biggest annual festival — the Fat Stock Show — is held. Its rodeo, hold together with the stock show, is the biggest indoor rodeo on the earth.

And, of course, no nation can exist without humour. As they themselves say, an American must have one wife, two cars, three children, four pets, five suits, six acres, seven credit cards — and is lucky to have eight cents in his pocket.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Traditionsofdifferentnations».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- b) This writer is said to have written a new novel.
- c) They watched the boy cross the street.
- d) To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- e) My parents wanted me to be home at 11 o'clock.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) I stretched out my hand to prevent her from falling.
- b) My friend succeeded in translating this difficult text.
- c) She suspected him of deceiving her.
- d) The poor peasant thanked Robin Hood heartily for having helped him.
- e) He gave up the idea of ever hearing from her.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) The wind having dropped, they set out to walk.
- b) Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
- c) The teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.
- d) The house surrounded by tall trees is very beautiful.
- e) Be careful when crossing a street.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) Richard will walk to school if he misses the bus.
- b) Emily will buy the cola if you pack the picnic basket.
- c) If she had 5 pounds more, she would buy herself this T-shirt.
- d) If they offered me the job, I would take it.
- e) If I had seen you, I would have talked to you

Вариант 18

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

At the airport

When preparing to fly, passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before departure time. They must register their tickets and weigh and check their luggage.

Most airlines have at least 2 classes of travel, first class and economy class. Economy class tickets are much less expensive. Each passenger more than 2 years old gets a free luggage allowance. If you check excess luggage you'll have to pay for it. Every passenger is also allowed one small carry-on bag, for instance a laptop computer or small suitcase.

The rules for passengers who are traveling abroad are similar in most countries but there are, sometimes, slight differences. Here are some things to remember: if, for instance, you need to go through Customs, try to fill in the customs declaration before you talk to the customs officer. He will ask every passenger the same, routine questions about whether he is carrying anything he wants to declare: like tobacco, alcohol, presents, and sums of money.

At the check-in counter, your ticket is looked at, your things are weighed and labeled with their destination. The next formality is filling in the immigration form and going through passport control. Remember that the immigration form has to be filled in block letters. You write your name, nationality, permanent address and the purpose of your trip. In most countries there is also a security check when your carry-on-luggage is inspected.

After fulfilling all these formalities you go to the departure lounge where you can have a snack, read a paper or buy something in the duty-free shop and wait for the announcement to board the plane.

When you arrive at your destination, some of these same formalities will be repeated. At the airport you may be met by a specially trained dog whose job it is to make sure that no passengers are carrying any illegal drugs. In addition, the immigration officer might want to inspect your visa, your invitation and even your return ticket.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «My favorite way of travelling».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) To see is to believe.
- b) He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.
- c) To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.
- d) I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- e) This writer is said to have written a new novel.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We are looking forward to seeing you again.
- b) She always complains of feeling unwell.
- c) The cold weather prevented the girls from going for long walks.
- d) Jane thought of leaving London after Miss Temple's marriage.
- e) I was quite disappointed at not finding him there.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Having been written the letters were posted to customers.
- b) He being no more heard of, it was natural to forget everything.
- c) There are many students in our group taking part in all kinds of extra-curricular activities.
- d) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
- e) The treaty having been signed, trade was at once resumed.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If you dive into this river, you will hurt yourself.
- b) If the sun shines, the children will play outside.
- c) If you helped your grandma, I would do the shopping.
- d) Andrew would water the flowers if he stayed at home.
- e) If he had come earlier, he would have met Tina.

Вариант 19

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

China

China is the one of the largest countries in the world. The total area of the country is over a million square kilometers. As for population, China is the first country in the world. Over one billion people live there. It means that one out of every five people in the whole world is Chinese. China is a great country, only it has a man-made object which is visible from outer space - The Great Wall.

China has a recorded history of nearly four thousand years. It was a monarchy till 1949 when Mao Tse Tung became a head of the state. Since that year China has been a Socialist Republic. In 1966 China started the Cultural Revolution. It finished, when Mao died.

And now China is in the hands of Deng Xiaping, who has given the country some freedom. Doors are now open to the rest of the world. And you can even come to China to study there. Some words about China's education system. First of all, all foreign students will have to share a room with one Chinese student, which is very common. Days start very early, so they'll have to get up at about six o'clock. There are morning exercises in the open air, and they will be invited to join. The breakfast is at about six thirty. The classes will probably be in

English and Chinese, they begin at seven thirty. Lunch is at twelve and then more classes until six. After school day students usually go to the cinema. In fact it is very difficult to get tickets. People also like to go for a walk, to play cards or just to sit outside talking. The air in the streets is not polluted, because there are few cars but literally millions of bicycles.

Chinese food is legendary that is why you can find it in most cities in the world, and people like it very much. If you want to visit China you will have to get a visa. There are in fact many cities that you can visit with just the ordinary visa, and others that you need to get a visa from the local police station to go to. Now there is a very good train service and also an internal air service, but I think that it will be better if you travel by trains because you will see so much more of the country. And I also think that China is worth seeing. You will never forget it if you visit it.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «China. How I see it».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) She went to the shop to buy food.
- b) He agreed to make a report at the conference.
- c) She made them pay the bills.
- d) We expect them come on time.
- e) We have decided not to spend money on clothes.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We intend shipping the goods in May.
- b) Loading heavy weights requires great skill.
- c) She mentioned having read it in the paper.
- d) Sam apologized for leaving the door open.
- e) She doesn't mind working the night shift.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Having been collected all the materials were sent to the laboratory.
- b) I heard my mother talking on the phone.
- c) My uncle always has his car washed.
- d) We stood waiting for the taxi.
- e) Looking down from the tower we saw many people walking in the streets.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If she knew his phone number, she would call him next week.

- b) If Jack London had not learned life from his own experience, he could not have written his great works.
- c) Had the science of radio not been developed so rapidly, we should not have got such remarkable changes in the technique today.
- d) Had he been a young man, he would have taken part in the expedition.
- e) If we paid more attention to grammar, we should know the language better.

Вариант 20

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Drugs

More people are abusing drugs today than in any other time in history of mankind, and many of those people are youth.

Understanding what drugs are is fundamental for understanding their potential abuse. Drugs are a psychoactive substance.

A psychoactive substance is something that people take to change the way they feel, think or behave. Some of these substances are called drugs and others, like alcohol and tobacco, are considered dangerous, but are not called drugs. The term drug also covers a number of substances that must be used under medical supervision to treat illnesses.

I am going to talk about drugs as those man-made or naturally occurring substances used without medical supervision, basically to change the way a person feels, thinks or behaves.

In the past, most drugs were made from plants. That is, plants were grown and then converted into drugs such as coca paste, opium and marijuana. Over the years, these crude products were further processed to drugs like cocaine and heroin and finally, in the 20th century, people found out how to make drugs from chemicals.

These are called man-made or synthetic drugs and include ecstasy, LSD, etc. These were initially manufactured for largely experimental reasons and only later were used for recreational purposes. Now, however, with the increased size and scope of the drug trade, people set out to invent drugs especially for human consumption.

For the first time in human history, a whole industrial complex creates and produces drugs that are meant to be used for the sole purpose of «having fun». People use drugs just to escape the reality, to have fun. The majority of them are young, even very young, who do not understand what might happen to them because of drugs. Drugs is a direct way to death.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (небольше 100 слов) на тему «Life without drugs is a choice of new generation».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
- b) He agreed to buy a new car.
- c) The question is easy to answer.
- d) The man asked me how to get to the airport.
- e) He seems to have been reading since morning.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Are you thinking of visiting London?
- b) Do you think it's worth buying it?
- c) There is high probability of their being invited to the congress as special guests.
- d) We'll probably think of trying another approach in this matter.
- e) He talked without stopping.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) For the moment the shop was empty, the mechanic having disappeared into a room at the back.
- b) Everybody looked at the dancing girl.
- c) The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother.
- d) The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle.
- e) A fish taken out of the water cannot live.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If we paid more attention to grammar, we should know the language better.
- b) If I were in his place, I should refuse.
- c) If there were more time, I could finish my article.
- d) If they were happy, they wouldn't quarrel every evening.
- e) If she knew his phone number, she would call him next week.

Вариант 21

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Friendship

What is friendship? Some people will say that it is a feeling of mutual liking between two or more people, other will add that it is a state when one person understands and supports the other one.

To my mind friendship can be compared to a tree. Its seed should find good soil and under good conditions it will grow into a tree. As the years go by the tree stands firmer and firmer on the ground. And if it is strong enough, it will survive all the storms and winds. But to help it, we should take care of it and love it.

The most important feeling that exists between friends is trust. It never appears by itself, it's the result of a long friendship and this feeling is very valuable. Respect and tolerance are also very important; it means that you don't criticize your friend's way of living, but try to understand him, discuss problems with him and explain to him what you think is good and what is bad. A friend is a person who can help you in time, lend you any sum of money for a long period of time without any percent, whom you can wake up in the middle of the night just to say you feel worried or who is eager to do everything for you waiting nothing in return, who supports you in all your beginnings and who will never betray you.

Lucky are those people who have friends. I'm happy to have lots of friends, too. Some of them are very close, some are less. But all of them make my life interesting and enjoyable.

I appreciate friendship. It makes happiness grow brighter and grief less painful, because we have friends to share it with. When we doubt our ability to fulfill our aspiration or to reach our secret goal it is our best friend who gives us a spark of assurance. And we trust our friends and we are grateful to them. Friendship is a bridge between loneliness and fellowship, frustration and confidence, despair and hope, setbacks and success. That's why a true friend is a priceless gift. They are rich who have true friends, says a proverb and I agree.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Friendship in my life».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) It seemed to have been snowing heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
- b) I am glad to have done all the homework yesterday.
- c) The enemy army was reported to have overthrown the defense lines and to be advancing towards the suburbs of the city.
- d) We are happy to have been invited to the party.
- e) That firm is reported to be conducting negotiations for the purchase of sugar.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Have you finished washing your hair yet?
- b) Hello! Fancy seeing you here! What a surprise!
- c) I've put off writing the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- d) What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody being so stupid?
- e) Sarah gave up trying to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) I heard him shouting something from the opposite shore.
- b) I heard it was said for several times.
- c) He watched them going down the mountain.
- d) He wants the work done immediately.
- e) He doesn't like boiled milk.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he doesn't do his home assignment, he will not watch TV.
- b) If she had friends, she would not feel so lonely.
- c) If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you.
- d) If I'd seen him, I'd have talked to him.
- e) If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there.

Вариант 22

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Globalization

Globalization is a controversial issue for business and governments throughout the world. We recognize globalization mainly through its effects. It's a bit like electricity - we can not see it, but we certainly observe what it does.

Globalization can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. This process is a combination of economic, technological, socio-cultural and political forces. It's a movement of people, goods, capital and ideas due to increased economic integration.

Globalization is a controversial issue mainly because different groups interpret it in different ways. For its opponents globalization is a threatening word. It prompts visions of large multinationals dominating the world in pursuit of ever-higher profits. Many pressure groups fear that globalization threatens the environment as well as national cultures - they predict that it will make the rich nations richer and the developing countries even poorer than they are. But its supporters have another point of view. They believe that increasing and freer trade between nations will offer prosperity and economic growth for all countries and businesses.

So globalization is likely to be a hot potato for the twenty-first century. As far as the benefits are concerned there it's possible to name next statements:

1. An opportunity to get acquainted with cultures of different nations;

2. A variety of choice for consumers: when they can buy in their local stores and supermarkets not only home-produced goods but also foreign ones;
3. Transnational corporations create additional jobs for local people. Producers in countries with cheap labour force minimize their costs;
4. Another point is risk-sharing. It's more reasonable to invest money not in one company but to create an international company with great amount of subsidiaries in various countries, so it won't have so serious consequences if one of them will not stand cut-throat competition;
5. This cut-throat competition in the local markets between domestic and foreign producers leads to production of high-quality goods.

The disadvantages of globalization are:

1. Pollution of the environment (and there one peculiarity should be admitted - developed countries try to locate their harmful for the environment factories and works not in their own countries but in developing countries);
2. Globalization destroys cultural identity, for example Europeans usually try to impose their customs and traditions on Asian people;
3. Multinational corporations prefer to use cheap labour-force of developing countries for instance in Asia. And at the same time they provide their workers with bad and sometimes even awful working conditions;
4. It's difficult for domestic producers to compete with multinational corporations especially if it's an infant industry;

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Globalization. Is it good or bad? ».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) It was a nice day, so we decided to go for a walk.
- b) They don't have much money. They can't afford to go out very often.
- c) They want to be taken to the concert by their father.
- d) I'm still looking for a job but I hope to find something soon.
- e) Our neighbor threatened to call the police if we didn't stop the noise.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy going for a walk?
- b) I wish that dog would stop barking. It's driving me mad.
- c) Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on working.
- d) If you walk into the road without looking, you risk being knocked down.
- e) I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind waiting.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) The sun having set an hour before, it was getting darker.

- b) Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
- c) Being busy, he postponed his trip.
- d) Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
- e) The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he were in town, he would help us.
- b) If I were you, I should go there immediately.
- c) If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you.
- d) If I'd seen him, I'd have talked to him.
- e) If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there.

Вариант 23

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Healthy way of life

Scientists say that in the future people will live longer. With healthier lifestyles and better medical care the average person will live to 90 or 100 instead of 70 and 75 like today. When the human genome is decoded, we'll probably live up to 150. Incurable diseases will be cured and "bad" genes replaced.

But that's tomorrow. And today, we continue to stuff ourselves with fast food — chips and pizzas, hamburgers and hot dogs. We are always in a hurry. We have no time to enjoy a home-cooked dinner with family and friends. We want to eat now and we want to eat fast. What is tasty is not always healthy. Doctors say that chips and pizzas are fattening, cola spoils our teeth and coffee shortens our lives.

If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity leads to heart disease, diabetes and other serious illnesses. But the world today is getting fatter and fatter. America is the world's leader in obesity, but Europe is quickly catching up.

Lack of exercise is another serious problem. We spend hours in front of our computers and TV-sets. Few of us do morning exercises. We walk less, because we prefer to use cars or public transport. Research shows, however, that young people who don't take enough exercise often suffer from heart attacks.

It's common knowledge that smoking and drinking can shorten our lives dramatically. Cigarette-smoking, for example, kills about 3 million people every year. Many of them die from lung cancer. Some aren't even smokers. They are people who live or work with heavy smokers. Yet many young people smoke and drink. Why? One answer is that tobacco and drinks companies invest enormous sums of money in advertising their products. For them cigarettes and alcoholic drinks mean money. For us they mean disease and even death.

We all know that the healthier we are, the better we feel. The better we feel, the longer we live. So why not take care of ourselves?

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (небольше 100 слов) на тему «My plans to improve myself».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) To know all is to forgive all.
- b) You are always the first to arrive.
- c) I should come and see him off as I live not so far away.
- d) Some people find it difficult to speak in public.
- e) The book to be read can be bought in any bookshop.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We are proud of having been his colleagues.
- b) Looking at the computer screen for a long time is very harmful for eyes.
- c) My boss insists on my staying there.
- d) He sat without answering.
- e) She entered the office without being noticed.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) He set in the arm-chair thinking.
- b) Having shaken hands with them we continued our way.
- c) The questions put to the professor were important.
- d) Having received his letter they left for London.
- e) While waiting for them I was reading this newspaper.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If you want, I'll tell Jack that we need time to think it over.
- b) When he hears that, he'll be a bit impatient.
- c) If I spoke Japanese as well as you do, I'd try to find a job with one of the Japanese banks.
- d) If you invested some time into learning how the Internet works, you'd find that it could really help you in your job.
- e) If you took the train, you wouldn't be so tired when you arrived.

Вариант 24

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Smoking

Smoking is the best way to bad health. Today half the men and a quarter of the women in the world smoke on the average.

Some people think that there is not much sense in refraining from smoking, since the inhabitants of many cities and even villages breathe air contaminated with industrial and automobile wastes. They are very wrong. Vehicle exhaust gases are harmful in themselves, but a smoking driver is subjected to something far more dangerous.

Take another example: according to WHO (World Health Organisation) figures, the sick rate is higher among smoking workers of the heavy engineering, chemical, ceramic, mining, building, cement and rubber industries.

The harm of tobacco smoke on women should be especially emphasized. In particular, smoking may affect the course of pregnancy. Smoking women may bring into the world crippled or abnormal children.

The evidence that exposure to other people's smoke is dangerous to health is now incontrovertible. The exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health risk to non-smokers, increasing their chance of contracting lung cancer and heart disease. The degree of risk depends on the extent and duration of exposure. Particularly there is a high risk among workers in the hospitality industries (bar staff, casino workers and other employees in workplaces where smoking is routine). It is estimated that secondhand smoke causes one premature death a week.

In the past few years some measures have been taken to reduce smoking. There has been a growing awareness of the dangers of smoking throughout the world. The anti-smoking campaigns launched in a number of countries have brought about extensive public censure of this harmful habit and a decrease in the number of smokers among some groups of the population.

In our country the campaign to beat the cigarette habit has acquired a purposeful nature. Special legislative, medical and educational measures are being worked out.

Instructions forbid smoking among schoolchildren. Lessons on the harm of smoking have been included in courses of the anatomy, physiology and hygiene, the sale of cigarettes to minors is prohibited. Warnings against the harm of smoking are printed on packets of cigarette brands.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Howtofightbadhabits».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) We are happy to have been invited to the party.
- b) That firm is reported to be conducting negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
- c) The enemy army was reported to have overthrown the defense lines and to be advancing towards the suburbs of the city.
- d) It seemed to have been snowing heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
- e) I am glad to have done all the homework yesterday.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Have you finished washing your hair yet?
- b) Hello! Fancy seeing you here! What a surprise!
- c) I've put off writing the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- d) What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody being so stupid?
- e) Sarah gave up trying to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) I heard him shouting something from the opposite shore.
- b) I heard it was said for several times.
- c) He watched them going down the mountain.
- d) He wants the work done immediately.
- e) He doesn't like boiled milk.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he doesn't do his home assignment, he will not watch TV.
- b) If she had friends, she would not feel so lonely.
- c) If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you.
- d) If I'd seen him, I'd have talked to him.
- e) If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there.

Вариант 25

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

History of money

The use of money is as old as the human civilization. Money is basically a method of exchange, and coins and notes are just items of exchange. But money was not always the same form as the money today, and is still developing.

The basis of all early commerce was barter, in other words the direct exchange of one product for another, with the relative values a matter for negotiation. Subsequently both livestock, particularly cattle, and plant products such as grain, come to be used as money in many different societies at different periods. The earliest evidence of banking is found in Mesopotamia between 3000 and 2000 B.C. when temples were used to store grain and other valuables used in trade.

Various items have been used by different societies at different times: cacao beans, butter, tobacco leaves, animal hides, snails, salt and even rats. Human slaves have also been used as currency around the world. In the 16th century, the average exchange value of a slave was 8000 pounds of sugar.

Gradually, however, people began exchanging items that had no intrinsic value, but which had only agreed-upon or symbolic value. An example is the

cowrie shell. Metal tool money, such as knife and spade monies, was also first used in China. These early metal monies developed into primitive versions of round coins at the end of the Stone Age. Chinese coins were made out of copper, often containing holes so they could be put together like a chain. The Chinese invented also paper money during the T'ang Dynasty.

Outside of China, the first coins developed out of lumps of silver. They soon took the familiar round form of today, and were stamped with various gods and emperors to mark their authenticity. These early coins first appeared in the Kingdom of Lydia (now in Turkey) in the 7th century B.C.. Paper money was adopted in Europe much later than in Asia and the Arab world -- primarily because Europe didn't have paper.

The Bank of Sweden issued the first paper money in Europe in 1661, though this was also a temporary measure. In 1694 the Bank of England was founded and began to issue promissory notes, originally handwritten but later printed. To make travelling with gold less dangerous, goldsmiths, or people who made jewelry and other items out of gold, came up with an idea. The goldsmiths started writing out notes on pieces of paper that said the person who had the note could trade the note in for gold. These promissory notes were the beginning of paper money in Europe. If you look at a British bank note today, you'll see it still says: I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of twenty pounds.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Money in my life».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) Nellie closed her eyes and tried not to think.
- b) Quickly she dressed, and went into the other room to prepare their breakfast.
- c) She went to the railway station to catch the train.
- d) We expect prices to rise next week.
- e) We have decided not to advertise our product.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) They objected to the talks being held without all the parties represented.
- b) We have succeeded in studying English.
- c) Some people can walk all day without feeling tired.
- d) He knew nothing of his being sent to London.
- e) Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) He saw his friend going out with Sue.
- b) Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.
- c) The people dancing in the street are all very friendly.
- d) Peter hurt his leg doing karate.

e) The umbrella found at the bus stop belongs to John Smith.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

a) If I were you, I should go there immediately.

b) If the price of butter fell, the demand for margarine would probably fall.

c) If I were a magician I would make all people happy.

d) If we don't take care of our future, nobody will do it.

e) If I had known that I wouldn't have said anything.

5. СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

5.1 Основная учебная литература

- 1 Английский язык: учеб. пособие / З.В.Маньковская. – М.: ИНФРА-М, 2019. – 200 с. – (Среднее профессиональное образование). – www.dx.doi.org/10.12737/22856. – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/1003044>с.
- 2 English for students of economics: Английский язык для студентов-экономистов: учебник / Л.А. Халилова. — 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. — М. : ФОРУМ : ИНФРА-М, 2018. — 383 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование).

5.2 Дополнительная учебная литература

- 4 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ язык. Английский язык: учебное пособие / ЧОУ ВО Центросоюза РФ СибУПК; сост.: М.С.Жданова, И.А.Самок. – Новосибирск, 2018. – 111 с.: ил. – Библиогр.: с. 110. ISBN 978-5-334-00174-9.
- 5 Иностранный язык: Английский язык: учебное пособие для студ. всех специальностей СПО / сост.: А.И.Дьяков; АНОО ВО Центросоюза РФ «СибУПК». - Новосибирск, 2018. - 172с.

6. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ РЕСУРСОВ

- «Словари» (online): www.slovari.gramota.ru
- BBC Languages: www.bbc.co.uk/languages/
- Better English lessons: www.better-english.com/
- Википедия: www.wikipedia.ru
- Грамматика: www.study-english.info
- Грамматика: www.study.ru
- Учебный фильм "Изучение новой лексики": www.engvid.com/how-to-expand-your-vocabulary/
- Учебный фильм "Неличные формы глагола": www.engvid.com/6-ways-to-use-gerunds/
- Учебный фильм "Порядок слов в английском предложении": www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZPJgqqxATGw

7. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ

№п/п	Темы дисциплины	Перечень учебно-методических материалов
1	Система образования в России и за рубежом	1, 2, 3, 4
2	Различные виды искусств. Мое хобби	1, 2, 3, 4
3	Здоровье и спорт	1, 2, 3, 4
4	Путешествие. Поездка за границу.	1, 2, 3, 4
5	Моя будущая профессия, карьера	1, 2, 3, 4
6	Компьютеры и их функции	1, 2, 3, 4
7	Подготовка к трудоустройству	1, 2, 3, 4
8	Правила телефонных переговоров	1, 2, 3, 4
9	Официальная и неофициальная переписка	1, 2, 3, 4

8. ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

About Myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Timofei, Tim for short. My full name is Timofei Kurochkin. I'm seventeen years old. I was born in 1998. My birthday is on the 22nd of January. I live in Russia, in the Far East. I'm Russian. I'm a student. I study at teachers' training college. I want to be a teacher like my grandfather. There are two more children in the family besides me — my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Maria. Oleg is twenty-one, he goes to the Academy and he will be a dentist. Maria is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four; he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much. I'm doing quite well at college. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basketball. I take part in different basketball competitions. I have many friends at school and in the team. My grandparents are already retired. They are fond of gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

Vocabulary:

to introduce — представлять

let me introduce myself — разрешите представиться

besides – кроме

job — работа

quite – вполне

proud — гордый

to be proud of smth — гордиться чем-то

marks – оценки

to go in for sports — увлекаться спортом

take part in – принимать участие

competition – соревнование

to retire — быть на пенсии

to be fond of – увлекаться

grow – расти, выращивать

raspberries – малина

About My Family

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and me.

My Mummy is forty- one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities.

My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter and he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much.

My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University and she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction.

My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny; I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat.

My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table.

I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

Vocabulary:

typical — типичный

Spanish — испанский

ability — способность

painter — художник

fiction — художественная литература

funny — смешной

to spend — проводить

to grow — выращивать

to enjoy — наслаждаться

to be retired — выйти на пенсию

green — зелень

to be fond of smth. — нравиться кому-либо

A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than you have a hobby. A person's hobbies are not connected with his profession, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience. A hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on his age, intelligence level, character and personal interests.

What is interesting to one person can be trivial or boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, key rings, stones, matchboxes, thimbles and all sorts of things. Once you've got a small collection you keep adding to it. Some people don't even remember how their collection started but now their house is crammed full of different knick-knacks which they can't use but keep for the sake of having them. But some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be a good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life, if you long for changes and want to get

away from civilization, than camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Some people prefer more extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, orient themselves, obtain food from the wild, build shelters and adapt themselves to extremely cold weather. They learn to overcome any obstacles and become strong and self-reliant.

Ecotourism is becoming popular and fashionable all over the world, especially with people who try to damage the environment as little as possible. Tourists visit places of natural beauty and they usually travel on foot, by bicycle or boat so that there is no pollution. They stay in local houses or hotels and eat local food. Their aim is to enjoy nature, to experience the local culture and to get unforgettable impressions without polluting and wasting or destroying natural resources. They must keep places that they visit clean and safe. The principles of eco-tourism are 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs' and 'Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home'. If people remember these simple rules, we will be able to save our planet and to conserve the wildlife.

A hobby plays a very important educational, simulational and psychological role, makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.

Travelling

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it's natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible. So after exploring Europe and North America they go to exotic countries.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. They motivate to see something new, to explore the world, which is so easy to do nowadays. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

As [English](#) people say — A picture is worth a thousand words. And I totally agree with them.

Every country and every nation has its own traditions and customs. I think we should know traditions and customs of different people. And we should respect them. Great Britain is an island which lies between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The total area is 242,534-sq. km. The population is 57 mil people. The largest and the most populated part of the UK is England. Its population is 47. 837 mil people and its capital is London. Scotland is the most northern part of the island of GB. Its population is over 5 mil people. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. There are a lot of places of interest in Great Britain: Stonehenge and Hadrian Wall, Durham castle and York Cathedral, Steam Boat Museum, National Railway Museum, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London. On the Houses of Parliament one can see the famous Tower Clock Big Ben, the symbol of London. In Great Britain there is no written constitution. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy headed by King (now Queen, Elizabeth the second). Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St. Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others.

Russia is the largest country in the world. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Its population is of 200 million people. There are 1,030 towns and cities in our country. Moscow, with 9,5 million people, is the capital. The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. These two cities have the majority of Russian sights. For example, the Kremlin, which is situated in the heart of Moscow, the Bolshoi Theater, which is also in Moscow and many others. Saint-Petersburg is famous by its magnificent architecture. Almost every building in the city looks like a rare masterpiece. Many people take trips along some Russian cities, called Golden Ring. The Golden Ring of Russia includes such cities as Suzdal, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl and many others. These cities are famous for their rich history and ancient churches.

The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom is situated in the north-west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the north-west and the North Sea on the east.

The U. K. includes Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, contains England, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom has an area of 244,000 square kilometres (94,249 square miles). The capital of the country is London. English is the official language.

The population of the U. K. is nearly 60 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. Four out of every five people live in towns. Over 46 million people live in England. Over 3 million - in Wales. A little over 5 million - in Scotland. About 1.5 million- in Northern Ireland. London's population is over 7 million people. The British nation consists of the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. There are many people of all colours and races in the United Kingdom.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is not too hot in summer or too cold in winter. It often rains in England. Rain falls in summer and in winter, in autumn and in spring. Snow falls only in the north and west of the country. The surface of England and Ireland is flat, but Scotland and Wales are mountainous. Many parts of the country have beautiful villages. There are many rivers in Great Britain. The main river is the Thames. Many ships and barges go up and down the river. The longest river is Severn. It is 350 kilometres long.

There are many universities, colleges, libraries, museums and theatres in the country. The most famous universities are Cambridge University, Oxford University, Glasgow University.

The U. K. is a parliamentary monarchy. The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

The United Kingdom has some mineral resources. Coal and oil are the most important of them. The United Kingdom is one of the world's most industrialized countries. The main industrial centres are Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin.

Agriculture takes an important sector in economy of the country. The British people grow wheat, fruit, vegetables, oats.

The United States Of America

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometres. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean. The most northern part of the USA is Alaska, the largest state, separated from the rest of the country by Canada. The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people, most of the people live in towns.

People of different nationalities live in the USA. The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions. For example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers, but the eastern continental region is watered with rainfall. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather. There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peaks of the Cordillera in the USA are 6,193 and 4,418 metres.

The main river of the country is the -Mississippi. But there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the south and the Columbia in the north west. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada. The USA produces more than 52 per cent of the world's corn, wheat, cotton tobacco. There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of the country), New York (the city of contrasts, financial and business centre of the USA), Boston (there are many colleges and universities in it), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centres of the automobile industry).

The USA has an Academy of Sciences. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and other interesting places in the country.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as aluminium, salt, zinc, coppers, and others. The country is rich in coal, natural gas, gold and silver, too. It holds one of the first places in the world for the production of coal, iron, oil, natural gas.

Such industries as machine-building, ship-building are highly developed in the country.

American agriculture produces a lot of food products: grain, fruit, vegetables.

The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty states. Each of these states has its own government. Congress is the American Parliament which consists of two Chambers.

The president is the head of the state and the government. He is elected for four years.

Newzealand

New Zealand is a very interesting country. It has got total area of 269,000 square kilometres. It is situated to south-east of Australia in the Pacific Ocean. It consists of two main islands (North Island and South Island) and some smaller ones. Nearly 3.5 million people live in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. It is a financial centre too. The city was founded in 1840 and has been the capital since 1865. The official language is English.

The climate of New Zealand is moist. New Zealand is rich in minerals. There are some main industries in the country, for example, iron and steel industry. The country has gas and petroleum. There are many mountains in New Zealand.

The highest is Mount Cook (3,764 metres or 12,349 feet).

There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu. You have heard about the native animals in the country. One of them is the kiwi. This interesting bird lives in the wet parts of the thick bushes. In the day-time the bird does not go out. It comes out only at night to find food. Kiwis cannot fly. Many years ago kiwis were hunted for food. Now the government does not permit the hunting the kiwis. The kiwi is now the symbol of New Zealand people. Small children are often called kiwis.

New Zealand is independent state, but formerly it is a part of the British Empire. The head of the state is the Queen. New Zealand is self-governing state. The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

New Zealand has got heavy industry. There are many plants in the country. Paper and rubber industries are developed too. New Zealand exports wool, meat, butter.

There are some big cities such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson. Auckland and Wellington are the main ports of the country. There are some educational and cultural institutions in Wellington. They are the University of New Zealand, Victoria University College and others. Victoria University was established in 1897. New Zealand is a very interesting and beautiful country.

Education And Future Hopes

Education has an impact on everyone's life. It has always been so. However, education was not so obtainable several centuries ago when people couldn't get at least a primary education. Only noble families could afford a governess and then send their children to study abroad. Today, primary and secondary education is obligatory. In addition, we may study in colleges or at a high school and then go to university. There is a great variety of careers from which to choose, so everyone can get any sort of education. Nevertheless, public education is not the only one we can obtain. Self-education is crucial in all senses. If we cultivate ourselves, we may become not only smarter and more skilled, but also stronger emotionally and mentally. Self-development is important and it should take all your life. Don't stop on your way to perfection, it is impossible to be reached.

Moreover, literate and educated people form the picture of the whole society. If you become better, so will the society. It is wrong to think a person is unable to change the world. If everyone started changing from himself/herself, the world would become a better place in one day. And education is an important aspect of life which should not be underestimated. Take both your basic and self-education seriously and you will manage to become a better person and the life will probably seem less difficult if you are wise and experienced.

Obtainable – доступный

Noble – светский, благородный

Primary/secondary/higher education – начальное/среднее/высшее образование

Governess – гувернантка

Public education – государственное образование

To reach smth – достичь чего-то, добраться до

Literate person – образованный человек

Educated person – воспитанный человек

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life. During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality. A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Education develops different sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern

only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

The American system of school education differs from the system in some countries. There are state-supported public schools, private elementary schools, and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each individual state has its own system of public schools. Elementary education begins at the age of six with the first grade and continues up to the eighth grade. The elementary school is followed by four years of the secondary schools, or high schools as they are called. In some states the last two years of the elementary and the first years of the secondary school are combined into a junior high school. Besides giving general education, some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture. Some give preparatory education to those planning to enter colleges and universities.

British Private Education

Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. There are 2,400 independent schools and they have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980's. Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3,000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school. Most independent schools are called prep (preparatory) schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam which they take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools. The most famous schools are called "public schools" and they have a long history and traditions. It is often necessary to put your child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools.

The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools. Independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim etc.) and schools for ethnic minorities.

Professions

There are many interesting and useful professions and it is really not an easy task to choose the right one. I began to think about my future profession at the age of 15. My favourite subjects at school were mathematics and English. My teachers were well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects. They encouraged me in my desire to become an economist. Now I know well what I'm going to do after leaving school. I didn't make a blind choice. It was not a sudden flash either. I opted for a career in business economics. I came to this decision little by little. It was my father who aroused my interest in that field. You see, he is a chief economist at a large plant and I often saw him work at home and discuss business matters with his colleagues. Later I got interested in the matter.

Economics is the science of making choices, which is based upon the facts of our everyday life. Economists study our everyday life and the system, which affects it. They try to describe the facts of the economy in which we live and to explain how the system works. The science of economics is concerned with all our material needs and wants.

To become a good specialist in economic matters and business one must know many sciences, such as business economics, finance and credits, statistics, history of economic theory and philosophy, mathematics, as well as economic management, trade business and, of course, marketing, which is a modern philosophy of business.

It is very important for a specialist in business matters to be a skilful user of computers and to speak at least one foreign language. It should better be English as it is the most popular language of international business communication. You'll be able to follow business developments in the world by listening to radio and TV news, by reading newspapers or magazines, or by getting in contact with your business partners abroad.

If I pass my entrance exams successfully and enter the University I'll try to study to the best of my abilities to achieve my life's ambition and to justify the hopes of my parents. I also hope that I'll never regret my choice and get a well-paid and interesting job afterwards. Maybe I should consider a job in a world of banking. There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from, in the financial world. For example, I could work for a big international company, run my own company, write about economics as a financial journalist, run my own International Business Research Agency, raise money for charities or just sell famous paintings

Choosing an Occupation

One of the most difficult problems a young person faces is deciding what to do about a career. There are individuals, of course, who from the time they are six years old "know" that they want to be doctors or pilots or fire fighters, but the majority of us do not get around to making a decision about an occupation or career until somebody or something forces us to face the problem.

Choosing an occupation takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do. You may find that you will have to take special education in Czechia to qualify for a particular kind of work, or may find out that you will need to get some actual work experience to gain enough knowledge to qualify for a particular job.

Fortunately, there are a lot of people you can turn to for advice and help in making your decision. At most schools, there are teachers who are professionally qualified to counsel you and to give detailed information about job qualifications. And you can talk over your ideas with family members and friends who are always ready to listen and to offer suggestions. But even if you get other people involved in helping you make a decision, self evaluation is an important part of the decision-making process.

Vocabulary

to make a decision — принять решение
to force — заставлять, принуждать, вынуждать
qualify ['kwɒlɪfaɪ] for — готовиться к какой-л. деятельности; приобретать
какую-л. квалификацию; получать право (на что-либо)
to counsel ['kaʊnsəl] — давать совет; советовать, рекомендовать
self evaluation [i,vælju'eɪʃn] — самооценка

I Want to be a Doctor

There are many interesting and noble professions. I want to be a doctor. It is an interesting profession. I understand that it is necessary to study a lot to become a doctor. I also understand that this profession requires great responsibility because it deals with the most precious thing that a person has - with his health.

My mother and my grandfather are doctors. My grandfather is working as a surgeon in a hospital. I have been several times at the hospital and spent some time watching him working. His main task is to operate on the people. After each operation he takes care of patients until they are recovered.

He listens very attentively to what his patients tell him. He is always kind and attentive to his patients. They feel it and believe him, and it makes his work easier. I know that he wants to see all his patients able-bodied and I notice that he is happy when his patient is recovered. My grandfather can also help if somebody catches a cold or has a fever. My grandfather told me a lot of true stories about doctors and their profession. I love and respect my grandfather and want to become a doctor as well.

Vocabulary:

noble - благородный
necessary - необходимый
to require - требовать
responsibility - ответственность
precious - ценный
surgeon - хирург
to be recovered - выздороветь
able-bodied - здоровый

Environmental Protection

Our planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but nowadays it's the only place where we can live.

People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in rural areas and did not produce such amount of polluting agents that would cause a dangerous situation in global scale.

With the development of overcrowded industrial highly developed cities, which put huge amounts of pollutants into surrounds, the problem has become more and more dangerous. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human lives

on the Earth.

In order to understand how air pollution affects our body, we must understand exactly what this pollution is. The pollutants that harm our respiratory system are known as particulates. Particulates are the small solid particles that you can see through rays of sunlight. They are products of incomplete combustion in engines, for example: internal-combustion engines, road dust and wood smoke.

Billions of tons of coal and oil are consumed around the world every year. When these fuels are burnt, they produce smoke and other by-products, which is emitted into the atmosphere. Although wind and rain occasionally wash away the smoke, given off by power plants and automobiles, but it is not enough.. These chemical compounds undergo a series of chemical reactions in the presence of sunlight; as a result we have smog, mixture of fog and smoke. While such pollutants as particulates we can see, other harmful ones are not visible. Among the most dangerous to our health are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and ozone or active oxygen.

If you have ever been in an enclosed parking garage or a tunnel and felt dizzy or lightheaded, then you have felt the effect of carbon monoxide (CO). This odourless, colourless, but poisonous gas is produced by the incomplete burning of fossil fuels, like gasoline or diesel fuel.

Factories emit tons of harmful chemicals. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe, we won't see a beautiful green forest at all.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in our seas.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become extinct. And even greater threats are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to make our planet a better, cleaner and safer place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered animals.

We can recycle our wastes; persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities, because it is apparent that our careless use of fossil fuels and chemicals is destroying this planet. And it is now more than ever apparent that at the same time we are destroying our bodies and our future.

Food

Food is an essential part of our daily life. The food we eat can influence our body and our mind. It contains nutrients, such as proteins, vitamins, minerals, fats, carbohydrates. Different products contain different nutrients. For example, we can get lots of vitamins eating fruit and vegetables. The food we choose to eat depends

on many factors. First and the most important is the taste. If we like the taste of the product, we often eat it. The second factor is its nutritional value. If the product is healthy and useful for our body, we should add it to our ration.

Other factors include culture and religion. Advertising also influences our choices a lot. When we see colourful ads on TV, we decide to try the product. For some people food is just a fuel for energy. I like almost everything, except meat products and spinach. My usual day includes three or four meals. For breakfast, I prefer a cup of tea with a cheese and ham sandwich. Sometimes I eat cereal with milk and drink a glass of orange juice. For lunch, I prefer salads from fresh vegetables and a soup. At about 5pm I have a cup of coffee with shortcake. For dinner, I like pasta or rice with vegetables.

Hobbies

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

My Favourite Pastime

I have little free time because I have to work hard in order to do well at school. But I try to find some time during the weekends for my favourite occupation: knitting and sewing. I learned to knit when I was ten. The first thing I made was a muffler. I knitted it for my Dad. I was very proud when he wore it. Now I can make quite complicated

things. This year I've knitted pullovers for my Mom and myself, and a hat for my friend as a birthday present. When I see beautiful knitting-wool in a shop, I find it very difficult to go by without buying it.

I learned to sew at the age of 12. Now I'm very good at it. Sometimes I cut patterns out of magazines, but more often I design clothes by myself. I think it's a very useful hobby. Thanks to it I have some very nice inexpensive clothes. I don't have to spend much money in order to look attractive.

My Friend's Hobby

My friend Nick is very busy and he doesn't have much time to spare. But he's got a lot of hobbies and interests.

Five years ago Nick was fond of collecting stamps. His hobby helped him to learn a lot about other countries and other peoples' traditions, the world's flora and fauna. Maybe that's why he was good at geography and biology at school. He used to bring the albums to school and we examined his stamps with great interest and envy. Sometimes he exchanged stamps with his schoolmates.

When Nick was in the tenth form his parents bought him a compact disc player and Nick decided to collect compact discs. Today, he has got more than one hundred CDs of his favourite groups and singers! I think that he is very proud of his collection.

Every time Nick buys a new CD he carefully studies the information printed on disc booklets. He also tries to find out everything about the singers he likes. That's why he reads a lot of specialised magazines and books on the history of rock.

Nick never misses MTV shows — he thinks he must keep up with the news in the world of music. He says he likes all types of music except "rave".

He even writes letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he has to brush up his English. Nick never misses a concert of his favourite group. He brings his compact discs to the concert and asks the singers for their autographs.

But in spite of his new hobby, Nick sometimes sits in his room and looks through his albums of stamps (with his earphones on, of course).

Inventions

There could not be any development without inventions. Modern world can be called the world of technology, but the way to this title was rather long. Nowadays there are numerous laboratories discovering something new on a daily basis, but there are some inventions that date back centuries, but are still the core of the modern science. Almost all of contemporary discoveries have been based on previous inventions, so we should give credit to those talented inventors, who laid the foundation for our comfort. Let us remember the most crucial inventions and their creators, who paved the way to our easy-going life.

Wheel is one of the most ancient people's inventions. It is the thing that lets us move nowadays, but became a revolt in manufacturing hundreds of years ago. It is

supposed that a wheel was discovered 3,000 years ago by potters and helped to carry different goods. It was a real boost when the wheel was enhanced to the extent that it became a part of the vehicle. The invention of the wheel is a concept that lay grounds for many other inventions we can not live without.

Steam engine invention can be called a key to our modern transportation and industries. Though we use more developed engines nowadays, all of them work in the same way – burning fuel is converted into kinetic energy. James Watt is considered to be a leading inventor of steam engine, but there are numerous successors, who were improving it decade after decade. This invention had a dramatic impact on the world industry allowing factories to be free from water power, developing coal industry, increasing the speed of trains and becoming a core of modern transportation system.

Electric light is another crucial invention that influenced the development of the mankind. Thomas Edison managed to invent a light bulb lasting for 1,500 hours, while William David Coolidge is credited as the inventor of incandescent bulb familiar to us.

Telephone is one more revolutionary idea for people's communication. Though the idea of it is rather simple, it took many years to realize it in real life. Michael Faraday, Johann Reis, Alexander Graham Bell have worked on the telephone equipment and the last inventor managed to reach his target and even founded the first telephone company. This company is also regarded to have developed the first mobile phones for police and later set the pace for cells development.

The television set has greatly changed the world with its appearance. Though all people think that black and white TV is considered to be the first public television, color moving images did not follow behind and appeared before full functionality of black-and-white TV sets. Their appearance changed the way of life of many people, who changed their habits forever in favor of interesting and exciting TV programs.

It is impossible not to [remember a refrigerator](#) as one of really impressive inventions. Though its appearance is connected with many names, the concept [of a refrigerator](#) originates from 1800s. The greatness of this invention implies the ability to prolong life of many products in cold environment and it has [given a stimulus](#) for [the development of food production industry](#) on a new higher level.

It goes without saying that modern people can't imagine their life [without computers](#) and the Internet. Being a commonplace in most of contemporary homes today, it is quite difficult to imagine that the first computer appeared only about 50 years ago and now it has changed completely. Based on two important innovations such as the integrated circuit and the microprocessor the computer began performing logical calculations and surprised people with its intelligence. The first desktop computer for everyday use was manufactured in 1974 and its popularity was enormous. Apple computers by Stephen Wozniack and Steven Jobs got the first world's computer system. The next step in computer development was IBM PC with a more powerful and faster processor. Gradually, the competition between companies resulted in a constant development of the machine for this revolutionary

invention not to lose its popularity.

Inventions in our life

From space shuttles to eye-glasses, from air-conditioning to the Internet – inventions of the last centuries have completely transformed our lives and our world. The era of fascinating discoveries has changed the way we communicate, the way we spend our free time. The machine gun has made our world more dangerous, the parking meter – more expensive and refrigerators have changed our eating habits. We can't imagine our life without electricity and domestic electric appliances today such as microwave ovens, toasters, washing-machines, dish-washers, vacuum cleaners, irons and many others. Our world is also impossible without modern means of transport: cars, trains, ships or airplanes.

I am really amazed by the greatest medical inventions of penicillin, anaesthetic, contact lenses, X-rays and many others. Penicillin is the name of an antibiotic that is used to kill dangerous bacteria in our bodies. This medicine was discovered in 1928 by Alexander Fleming. Many people worldwide stopped dying when their wounds had got infected. Of course, it is impossible to count how many lives have been saved by penicillin, but some estimate that it is about 200 million. As for X-rays, they were discovered by Wilhelm Rontgen in 1895 by accident. X-ray machines produced images of different parts in the human body. And since then they have been widely used for analyzing problems with bones, teeth and organs. Today they are also used at airports for luggage inspection.

I must say that some inventions are quite strange and funny. Among them are food fans (for making your hot food cool enough to eat), heated toilet seats or devices that translate dog barking. As for weapons, cigarettes and fast food, I believe they are the worst mankind inventions. Modern inventions should make our life easier and better, but they must not cause health problems or destroy our planet.

Over the years scientists have invented a great number of things, which we now use in everyday life, for example, computers, printing machines, telephones, radio, television, automobiles, photography, electricity, steam engine, planes etc.

One of the most useful and handy devices today is the computer. It is a comparatively new invention, which came into use in the 20th century. However, the form of computer was designed already in the mid- 1830s by the British mathematician Charles Babbage. Today, people simply can't imagine their lives without computers. There is a whole generation which has grown up with calculators, computer games, word processor, Internet and else.

Another vital device is the TV. This invention has truly changed the leisure habits of millions of people worldwide. Television was pioneered in the 1920s by Scottish electrical engineer John Logie Baird. He was the first to realize that light could be converted into electrical impulses, which are then transmitted over a distance.

Electricity, perhaps, is even more important. We wouldn't be able to use computers and TVs without it. The invention of electricity dates back to the 19th century and is connected with such renowned names as Michael Faraday, Alessandro Volta, Humphry Davy and Andre Marie Ampere.

For the invention of telephones we should be grateful to Alexander Graham Bell. He is an Edinburgh-born scientist who patented the invention of telephone in 1876. A year later a great American scientist Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone.

The invention of different types of transport has also changed the world, for example, airplanes and motor cars. Planes have brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. American-born Wright brothers were the first to make the flight in 1903. The first petrol-driven car was produced in 1885 by the German engineer Carl Benz. Whether we like them or not, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Scientific discoveries

Television (1920s)

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Motor Car (Late 19th Century)

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Photography (Early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless

holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

Aeroplane

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.