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«Сибирский университет потребительской кооперации»

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

БД. 03 Иностранный язык

для обучающихся
среднего профессионального образования
по специальности
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Методические указания и задания по выполнению практических и самостоятельных работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для обучающихся среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность и / [сост. А.А. Теленгатор, старший преподаватель]; АНОО ВО Центросоюза СибУПК. – Новосибирск, 2023г. – 151с.

Рецензент: Е.В. Добровольская, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков и русской филологии

Методические указания и задания утверждены и рекомендованы к использованию в учебном процессе кафедрой иностранных языков и русской филологии, протокол от 25 января 2023 г. № 5.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1	Общие положения.....	4
2	Темы и их краткое содержание.....	5
3	Методические указания и задания к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе	7
4	Список рекомендуемой литературы	150
5	Современные профессиональные базы данных и информационные ресурсы сети Интернет.....	150

1. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Методические указания и задания к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначены для работы студентов среднего профессионального образования (обучающихся на базе основного 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 самостоятельной работы для студентов заочной формы обучения.

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

Целями дисциплины являются:

- повторение знаний по 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 обучающихся, 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 обучающихся, расширяет их лингвистический кругозор, способствует формированию культуры общения.

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

В методической разработке предложены вопросы для самоподготовки, задачи и методические указания по их выполнению. Выполнение предложенных заданий позволит сориентировать обучающихся на решение практических задач.

2. ТЕМЫ И ИХ КРАТКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Тема 1. Приветствие и прощание

Приветствие и прощание людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

Тема 2. Описание человека

Внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др. Местоимения (личные и притяжательные), притяжательный падеж. Прилагательные и наречия. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

Тема 3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.

Повседневная жизнь семьи. Жилищные и бытовые условия. Общение в семье и школе. Традиции и праздники. Формы простого настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времен.

Тема 4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения

Здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование. Формы длительного настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени.

Тема 5. Распорядок дня студента колледжа

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Тема 6. Хобби, досуг.

Посещение кружков, секций. Хобби. Взаимоотношения с друзьями и сверстниками. Неформальный стиль общения. Способы выражения совета, предложения. Алгоритм написания письма.

Тема 7. Описание местоположения объекта

Адрес, как найти. Конструкция there is/there are

Тема 8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.

Способы выражения просьбы, намерения. Способы выражения будущего времени. Конструкция to be going to.

Тема 9. Физкультура и спорт.

Здоровый образ жизни. Диета и здоровье. Написание доклада «Здоровое питание». Формы совершенного настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени.

Тема 10. Экскурсии и путешествия.

Страны, города, достопримечательности. Страдательный залог. Выражение рекомендации.

Тема 11. Российская Федерация.

Национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство Страны. Неопределенный артикль.

Тема 12. Англоговорящие страны.

Географическое положение, государственное и политическое устройство, национальные символы, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности. Инфинитив и форма –ing. Структура и типы сообщений. Способы выражения согласия и несогласия.

Тема 13. Обычаи, традиции.

Поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран. Косвенная речь.

Тема 14. Жизнь в городе и деревне.

Придаточные предложения.

3. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ И САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЕ

3.1. Методические указания к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе обучающихся

Изучение дисциплины осуществляется по следующим формам: контактная работа с преподавателем и самостоятельная работа студента.

Аудиторные занятия проводятся в виде практических занятий, обеспечивающих отработку и закрепление планируемых знаний, навыков и получения опыта деятельности, способствующих формированию компетенций.

Практическое занятие предполагает выполнение обучающимися под руководством преподавателя комплекса учебных заданий: отработка лексического материала по теме, чтение текстов, дискуссии по проблемам в рамках изучаемых тем, анализ фрагментов монологической или диалогической речи на иностранном языке, составление на иностранном языке диалогов или монологических высказываний в заданных речевых ситуациях (типовых ситуациях делового общения), подготовка презентаций; составление деловых писем на иностранном языке по типовым образцам, написание эссе.

Специфика дисциплины определяет необходимость опоры на базовые тексты по вопросам дисциплины на иностранном языке, при анализе которых важно как содержание текста, так и языковые средства, терминология на иностранном языке. При изучении и анализе речевого поведения в типовых ситуациях профессионального общения преподавателем предлагается комплекс необходимых для запоминания языковых средств, речевых клише, используемых с целью достижения целей коммуникации. Широко привлекаются аудио- и видеоматериалы для демонстрации образцов эффективного взаимодействия на иностранном языке.

На практических занятиях приветствуется активное участие в выполнении заданий, обсуждении проблемных ситуаций, способность на основе полученных знаний находить наиболее эффективные решения поставленных

проблем, умение находить полезный дополнительный материал по тематике практических занятий.

Цель практических занятий – формирование и развитие основных навыков устной речи (говорения), чтения и письма.

Навыки чтения формируются на основе текстов и серии упражнений, направленных на понимание прочитанного материала; отработку лексики и грамматики по теме.

Навыки устной речи формируются при помощи заданий на обсуждение различных аспектов делового общения. Задания на отработку основных навыков в сфере делового общения выстроены следующим образом:

- чтение текста методического характера, содержащего правила определенного вида профессионального общения;
- работа с профессиональной лексикой;
- изучение образцов диалогов, письма;
- применение полученных знаний в коммуникативных ситуациях.

Обучение по дисциплине, наряду с контактной работой с преподавателем, предполагает самостоятельную работу обучающихся. В процессе самостоятельной работы обучающиеся повторяют пройденный на занятиях материал, осваивают современные технологии поиска и обработки информации; овладевают стратегиями и методами самообразования; развивают индивидуальные склонности и способности к творчеству.

Самостоятельная работа выполняется обучающимся по заданию преподавателя и включает подготовку к практическим занятиям, изучение программного материала дисциплины (работа с учебником, изучение рекомендуемых литературных источников), работу с электронными информационными ресурсами и ресурсами сети Интернет (использование аудио- и видеозаписи), составление терминологического словаря, подготовку презентаций, анализ деловых ситуаций, написание эссе и др. Самостоятельная работа должна быть планомерной и систематичной, выполняться в срок.

Для самостоятельной работы студентам предложены задания по поиску дополнительной информации по теме и её презентации. Задания, предполагающие написание эссе или ответа на претензию, студенты также выполняют самостоятельно в качестве обобщения пройденной темы, после обсуждения ее на занятиях семинарского типа.

Кроме того, для самостоятельной работы студентов предлагаются тексты по актуальным вопросам в рамках тематики курса. На основе предложенных текстов студентам рекомендуется выполнять следующие виды заданий: чтение, письменный полный или реферативный перевод, составление тематического словаря по статье и заучивание основных лексических еди-

ниц, составление плана, аннотирование и подготовка устной презентации основного содержания статьи.

В процессе подготовки к занятиям, выполнения самостоятельной работы, подготовки к промежуточной аттестации обучающийся может обратиться к преподавателю за консультацией через электронный методический кабинет или на кафедру.

3.2. Задания к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Тема 1. Приветствие и прощание

Формальные приветствия

С помощью этих фраз можно поприветствовать коллегу по работе, бизнес-партнера, официальных лиц или просто малознакомого человека.

Hello! — Здравствуйте!

Самый нейтральный и универсальный вариант, который подходит практически для всех случаев.

Hello, Mr. Neiman! I'm glad to see you — Здравствуйте, мистер Нейман! Рад Вас видеть.

Oh, hello Mr. Patrick! It's nice to see you too — Здравствуйте, мистер Патрик! Я тоже.

Слово «Hello» может использоваться и для привлечения внимания. Тогда оно обязательно выделяется интонацией и будет переводиться примерно как «Эй!».

Oh, Sally is always late! How long do we have to wait for her? — Ох, Салли вечно опаздывает! Как долго мы еще должны ее ждать?

Hello, I came 15 minutes earlier today. We're waiting for Jack — Эй, вообще-то я сегодня пришла на 15 минут раньше. Мы ждем Джека.

Good morning — Доброе утро

Good afternoon — Добрый день

Good evening — Добрый вечер

Одно из самых распространенных формальных приветствий, которое меняется в зависимости от времени суток. Его часто можно услышать в повседневной речи, а также в магазинах и кафе, где так приветствуют покупателей.

Good morning everyone, and welcome to London! Our train arrives in an hour — Доброе утро всем, и добро пожаловать в Лондон! Наш поезд прибывает через час.

Good evening, sir. Have you booked the table? — Добрый вечер, сэр. Вы заказывали столик?

Welcome — Добро пожаловать

Вежливое приветствие входящего в комнату человека, особенно полезное в гостях.

Good evening, Mr. Branson. Nice to see you again — Добрый вечер, мистер Брэнсон. Рад снова видеть вас

Welcome, Patrick. Please, come in — Добро пожаловать, Патрик. Пожалуйста, входи.

Следующие приветствия подходят для малознакомых людей, при первой встрече или после короткого знакомства ранее. Они не так формальны, но считаются максимально вежливыми и часто употребляются в разговоре.

It's nice to meet you / Pleased to meet you — Приятно познакомиться

Универсальный вариант для приветствия незнакомого человека, которому вы были только что представлены.

It's nice to meet you, Mr. Watson. I've heard a lot about you — Приятно познакомиться, мистер Уотсон. Я много слышал о вас.

I am glad to see you — Рад вас видеть

It's nice / lovely / great to see you again — Рад снова видеть вас

Эти фразы подходят в случае, если вы уже были представлены человеку ранее.

This is my old friend, Mary. You've met her here the previous time — Это моя старая подруга Мэри. Вы встречались с ней здесь в прошлый раз

It's lovely to see you again, Mary — Рад снова видеть вас, Мэри.

How are you doing today? — Как ваши дела?

Фраза, которой можно дополнить простое формальное приветствие. Это проявление скорее вежливости, чем реального интереса. Отвечать на такой вопрос можно простым «Everything is fine, thank you. And you?» (Спасибо, все хорошо. А как дела у вас?)

It's nice to meet you, Mrs. Robinson. How are you doing today? — Приятно познакомиться, миссис Робинсон. Как ваши дела?

How have you been? — Как поживаете?

При такой постановке вопроса человек реально хочет знать, чем вы занимались в последнее время. При ответе стоит кратко рассказать о недавних событиях, но не вдаваться в детали.

*How have you been? — Как поживаете?
Pretty good. Work's been busy. Going on a holiday next month — Довольно не-
плохо. Много работы. Собираюсь в отпуск в следующем месяце.*

Неформальные приветствия

В эту группу можно отнести как варианты для близких друзей или родственников, так и все приветствия на сленге, принятые в разных слоях общества.

Hello there! – Привет!

Популярный вариант для приветствия знакомых в неформальной обстановке. Подходит как для вечеринки, так и просто встречи в непривычном месте.

Hello there! I didn't expect to see you here — Привет! Не ожидал тебя здесь увидеть.

Oh, hey! Yes, I'm shopping for Christmas — Привет! Да, делаю покупки к Рождеству.

Hi! / Hey! — Привет!

Самая известная и короткая версия приветствия, которую употребляют во всем мире наряду с «Hello».

Hi, Mark. How are you? — Привет, Марк. Как дела?

Oh hi, Patricia — О привет, Патрисия.

How are you? / Are you all right? / Are you okay? — Как дела?

How's it going? / How are you getting on? — Как дела?

Это приветствие — также скорее дань вежливости, чем реальный интерес к недавним событиям в жизни человека. Хорошим ответом на такое приветствие будет «Very well, thank you. And you?» (Очень хорошо, спасибо. А ты как?) или «I'm fine. What about you?» (Я в порядке. А как у тебя дела?).

Hey, Natali! How are you? — Привет, Натали! Как дела?

Hey, Mary! Very well, and you? — Привет, Мари! Очень хорошо, а у тебя?

How've you been? — Как дела?

Сокращенный вариант формального приветствия «How have you been?». Его целью является узнать как дела у человека, с которым вы давно не виделись.

Hey, Jack! How've you been? — Привет, Джек! Как дела?

Hi! Great! I'm getting married next Saturday. Did you receive our invitation? —

Привет! Супер! Я женюсь в следующую субботу. Ты получил наше приглашение?

How's everything? / How are things? / How's life? — Как жизнь?

Подходит для приветствия тех, кого вы хорошо знаете. Обычно отвечают «Good» (Хорошо) или «Not bad» (неплохо). Также, можно завести small talk и обменяться последними новостями.

How's life, Stan? — Как жизнь, Стен?

Not bad, Josh, and you? — Неплохо, Джош, а у тебя?

Well, I went to Greece a week ago. So, I should say, perfect! — Ну, я летал в Грецию неделю назад. Так что, я могу сказать, что прекрасно!

Oh really? Tell me everything! — Что, правда? Расскажи мне все!

What's new? / What's good? / What's happening? / What's going on? — Что нового?

По значению этот вариант очень близок к предыдущему. При ответе можно поделиться новостями из жизни или просто ограничиться «not much» (ничего особенного) или «nothing» (ничего).

Hey, Kate! What's new? — Привет, Кейт! Что нового?

Not much... What about you? — Ничего особенного... А у тебя?

I'm just back from London. It was great. — О, я только вернулся из Лондона. Было супер.

It's been ages (since I've seen you) / I haven't seen you in a while / Long time no see — Давно не виделись

Good to see you — Рад тебя видеть

Очевидно, что эти фразы подойдут при встрече со старым знакомым, с которым вы давно не виделись.

Good to see you, Ben! I haven't seen you in a while — Рад видеть тебя, Бен! Давно не виделись.

Same here, Alex. How've you been? — Я тоже, Алекс! Как дела?

Hey! There you are! — Ну, наконец-то! Вот и ты!

Look who's here! — Посмотрите, кто здесь!

Это эмоционально-окрашенный вариант приветствия для случая, когда вы очень рады видеть человека. Применим к друзьям и родственникам.

Hey! There she is! My lovely niece. Haven't seen you in weeks — А вот и она! Моя любимая племянница. Не видела тебя несколько недель.

Hey, aunt Jane! — Привет, тетя Джейн!

Другие варианты неформальных приветствий и сленговых выражений на английском языке:

Alright? — Ты как? (Нормально?)

Это может быть как приветствием, так и частью разговора.

Hey, howdy hi! — Эй, хаюшки!

Теплое дружеское приветствие.

G'day! — Добрый день!

Сокращение от приветствия «Good day»

Morning! Afternoon! Evening! — Утра! / Дня! / Вечера!

Неформальные варианты приветствий «Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening».

Hiya! – Привет!

Сочетание слов hi и you. Употребляется в основном на севере Англии для приветствия хорошо знакомых людей. Американский вариант звучит как «Heya»

Hey Bro/Sis — Привет бро / сестричка

Приветствие для лучших друзей.

Howdy! — Здорово! («Здарова!»)

Приветствие, широко распространенное в южной части США.

Yo! — Привет!

Вошло в широкое употребление во времена расцвета хип-хоп культуры.

Peek-a-boo! — Ку-ку!

Распространенное приветствие на английском языке для детей и подростков.

Wagwan — Как жизнь?

Сокращение от «What's going on?». Очень неформальное приветствие, используемое подростками в Англии.

What's up? — Че, как?

Сленговое приветствие, получившее широкое распространение.

What's cracking? — Как житуха?

Еще один способ узнать, как дела у твоего bro.

Where have you been hiding? — Ты куда пропал? (Где ты прятался все это время?)

Тема 2. Описание человека

Описание внешности человека на английском языке

Если вы хотите узнать, как выглядит человек, то задайте следующие вопросы:

1. What does he/she look like? — Как он / она выглядит?
2. What is his / her appearance like? — Что представляет из себя его / ее внешность?

3. What do you like about her / his appearance? — Что тебе нравится в ее / его внешности?

Ответить на эти вопросы нужно примерно так:

Это красивый молодой человек среднего роста с короткой стрижкой и карими глазами.

Это высокая блондинка с длинными волосами с голубыми глазами.

Глаголы:

like about — нравиться в *What do you like about her?*

look like – выглядеть *What does she look like?*

be like — представлять из себя *What is her appearance like?*

Не путайте выражения с глаголом like:

1. like — нравиться

2. be like — представлять из себя

3. look like — выглядеть

Прилагательные (общее впечатление):

nice — милый

pretty — хорошенькая

beautiful — красивая (о женщине)

handsome — красивый (о мужчине)

good-looking — приятной внешности

plain — простой, ничем не примечательной внешности

ugly — неприятной внешности, безобразный

Чтобы ответить, используйте конструкцию с глаголом BE:

I am ...She / He is ...

ПРИМЕРЫ:

I am good-looking. — У меня привлекательная внешность.

She is beautiful. — Она красивая.

He is handsome. — Он красивый.

Теперь переходим к подробному описанию внешности на английском языке.

Сначала попробуйте описать себя и ответьте на вопросы:

What is your height? — Какой у тебя рост?

What is your build like? — Какое у тебя телосложение?

What is your hair colour? — Какой у тебя цвет волос?

What is your hair like? — Какие у тебя волосы?

What are your eyes like? — Какие у тебя глаза?

What is your face like? — Какое у тебя лицо?

What is your nose like? — Какой у тебя нос?

Помимо глагола BE для описания внешности нужно использовать глагол HAVE:

I have ...

She / He has ...

Пример с BE: He is middle-sized. — Он среднего роста.

Пример с HAVE: He has medium height. — У него средний рост. (Он имеет средний рост.)

ЕЩЕ ПРИМЕРЫ с have:

I have a round face.

She has long straight hair.

He has little green eyes.

Самое простое описание внешности может быть таким:

- This is a girl/ boy/ woman/ man/ creature.
- I think she / he is....
- She's/ He's goteyes.
- Her/ His face is....
- Her/ His hair is.....
- I like her/his.....

ПРИМЕР ОПИСАНИЯ ВНЕШНОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Susan is a short girl. She is thin. She has got long dark hair and a round face. Her eyes are blue and her nose is turned up. She looks pretty.

She has a brother. His name is John. John is a tall boy. He has got short fair hair and an oval face. His eyes are big and brown. He has big ears and his face looks funny.

Задание 1. Перепишите данные описания, используя сложные предложения.

ОБРАЗЕЦ. Сьюзен — хорошенькая худенькая светловолосая девочка невысокого роста с круглым лицом, голубыми глазами и курносый носом.

Вопросы по теме «Внешность», которые надо уметь задавать:

1. What does he/ she look like?
2. What is his /her appearance like?
3. What do you like about his/her appearance?

Задание 2. Опишите внешность своих родственников и друзей в общих чертах.

Тема 3: Семья и семейные отношения

Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Hi! My name's Jane and I'm a secretary at a big company. Every morning I get up at 8 o'clock and have a shower. Then I have breakfast, get dressed and go to work. At work I send e-mails and answer telephone calls. At 12 o'clock I have lunch. I finish work at 18 o'clock and go home. At work I have dinner, surf the Internet and go to bed.

My weekend is much more interesting. On Saturday I usually do sports and go out with my best friend. Her name is Alice. We like to go to the cinema together. Sometimes we go to an art gallery or to a museum.

On Sunday I always spend time with my family. We watch TV together and talk. Sometimes my father plays the guitar.

I like my Sundays and Saturdays!

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does Jane do in the morning?
2. What does Jane do at work?
3. What does Jane do on Saturday?
4. Where do Jane and Alice do together?
5. What does Jane's father do on Sunday?
6. Does Jane like her Sundays?

Изучите лекционный материал по теме Present Simple (The Present Simple Tense)

Образование

Утвердительная форма – инфинитив (для всех лиц, кроме третьего лица единственного числа).

I play	Я играю
You play	Ты играешь
We play	Мы играем
You play	Вы играете
They play	Они играют

Отрицательная форма образуется с использованием вспомогательного глагола to do, частицы not (после вспомогательного глагола) и смыслового глагола в форме инфинитива.

I do not play	Я не играю
You do not play	Ты не играешь
We do not play	Мы не играем
You do not play	Вы не играете
They do not play	Они не играют

Часто вместо do not используется сокращение - don't .

Вопросительная форма образуется с использованием вспомогательного глагола **to do** и смыслового глагола в форме инфинитива. Вспомогательный глагол в вопросе стоит перед подлежащим.

Do I play?	Я играю?
Do you play?	Ты играешь?
Do we play?	Мы играем?
Do you play?	Вы играете?
Do they play?	Они играют?

В 3 лице единственного числа (he/she/it или их замены) настоящие простые глаголы принимают окончание **-s** (или **-es** после **-o/ss/sh/ch/x**). В глаголах с окончанием «**согласная + y**» – **y** меняется на **-i** и добавляется окончание **-es**:

goes, misses, washes, searches, fixes, tries

Поэтому вопросительное и отрицательное настоящее простое 3 лица единственного числа имеет:

does not = doesn't.

Do(es) образует мини-ответы без повтора основных глаголов.

Does it work? – No, it doesn't – Оно работает? – Нет, не работает.

Это настоящее простое окончание **-(e)s** важно, но часто забывается.

?	+	-
does smb do sth	smb does smth	smb doesn't do smth

Употребление. Настоящие простые значения

- состояние (со статичными глаголами – ощущения/чувства/мышление)

I love vanilla ice-cream – Я люблю ванильное мороженое

Adrian needs your help – Эдриану нужна твоя помощь

- распорядок (повторяемость)

He usually gets up at 10 – Он обычно встает в 10

I catch the 8 o'clock train every day – Я сажусь на 8-часовой поезд ежедневно

- аксиома (истина, закон)

The sun sets in the west – Солнце заходит на западе

Cats don't like water – Кошки не любят воду

- программа (план, расписание)

The train leaves at 3.30 this afternoon – Поезд отходит в 3:30 сегодня днём
The Prime Minister starts his official visit to China tomorrow – Завтра премьер-министр начинает свой официальный визит в Китай

- обзор (цитирование)

The legend says the apocalypse comes on December, 21 2012 – По легенде, конец света наступит 21 декабря 2012 г.

Mike Dalton plays the part of Macbeth – Май Дэлтон играет роль Макбета

- драматическое повествование (спортивный комментарий, новостной заголовок)

And Eastwood passes the ball to Andrews – Иствуд передаёт мяч Эндрюсу

Riots Break Out In City Center – Бунты в центре города

- инструкция (повелительное указание)

You take the 1st turning on the left – За первым поворотом слева

You mix the soup with some cream at the end – В конце смешиваете суп с небольшим количеством сливок

Задание 2. Дополните предложения:

1. He usually ... up at 6.00 o'clock in the morning.
2. I ... lunch at school.
3. In my family we usually ... dinner at about 5m.
4. I ... to bed late.
5. She always ... her teeth before she goes to bed.
6. On Sunday, Kate goes ... with her.
7. In the evening we often ... to the radio.
8. My mother likes to ... a bath.

Задание 3. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present Simple:

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple*:

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple*:

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Задание 6. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в *Present Simple*. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной):

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)

- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Задание 7. Вставьте глагол *to be* требуемой форме *Present Simple*.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I...
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it
9. Max ... an office-worker.
10. We ... late, sorry!

Задание 8. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не занят.
3. Вы заняты?
4. Они дома? (to be at home)
5. Его нет дома.
6. Я не знаю.
7. Они знают?
8. Она не знает.
9. Кто знает?
10. Никто не знает.
11. Он читает английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не читают. (never / to read)
13. У неё есть квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего нет.
15. Это кто?

Задание 9. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Sibling Rivalry

Have you got a brother or a sister? I have a younger brother and I think it's wonderful! I have a person who is very close to me and who will always help and support me in difficult situations.

However, when children are young, there may occur jealousy, competition and fighting between brothers and sisters. It is a concern of almost all parents having two or more kids. The problem usually starts when the second child is born.

Conflicts between brothers and sisters may be caused by the following reasons:

Children want to show that they are separate from their siblings. Fearing that a brother or a sister is better at anything, they try to find out their own talents, activities and interests.

Sometimes children think that mum or dad loves their sibling more, they feel that another child gets more attention.

Children can't share a room, their parents, toys, etc.

There are three main skills that parents should teach their children in order they could get along well together. They are communication, respect and negotiation.

Communication. It means that children should learn to listen attentively to each other. Use family meetings to talk about things that concern everyone. At such meetings nobody should shout and everyone should have a chance to express his or her opinion.

Respect. Try to explain to your children that if they want people to treat them nicely, they have to treat them nicely, too. People who treat each other with respect, get along together much better than those who are rude, loud and selfish. Parents can also give examples of their own life so that children could understand better the necessity of being respectful.

Negotiation. Your child should keep in mind that whether he is younger or older, taller or shorter than other children, it does not give him any more rights than the others in the family have. It demands a lot of time and effort to teach the child the skill of negotiating, but it's a must for every parent. You should be fair with your children and try to find a solution which will satisfy each of them.

Parents should have a certain power in the family. However, this power can be reached only through trusting. If your children don't trust you, it's impossible to achieve anything but fear and contempt.

Finally, it's necessary to say that children shouldn't be compared to one another at all. They are individuals and are waiting for the appropriate attitude. Bringing up children is a huge responsibility, but don't be afraid of it. Your heart will prompt you what to do.

To have a brother or a sister means to be never alone. From time to time children get sick of one another, but it is quite natural. The main thing is they'll have a close person throughout their life.

Время **Past Simple** используется для обозначения действия, которое произошло в определенное время в прошлом и время совершения которого уже истекло. Для уточнения момента совершения действия в прошлом при использовании времени **Past Simple** обычно используются такие слова, как

five days ago (пять дней назад), last year (в прошлом году), yesterday (вчера), in 1980 (в 1980 году) и т.п.

Образование Past Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

I played	Я играл
You played	Ты играл
He / she / it played	Он / она играл (-а)
We played	Мы играли
You played	Вы играли
They played	Они играли

Вопросительные предложения:

Did I play?	Я играю?
Did you play?	Ты играешь?
Did he / she / it play?	Он / она играли?
Did we play?	Мы играем?
Did you play?	Вы играете?
Did they play?	Они играют?

Отрицательные предложения:

I did not play	Я не играл
You did not play	Ты не играл
He / she / it did not play	Он / она не играл (-а)
We did not play	Мы не играли
You did not play	Вы не играли
They did not play	Они не играли

Для того, чтобы поставить английский глагол во время **Past Simple**, нужно использовать его «вторую форму». Для большинства глаголов она образуется прибавлением окончания **-ed**:

examine – examined, enjoy – enjoyed, close – closed

Однако есть также достаточно большая группа неправильных английских глаголов, которые образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам, для них форму прошедшего времени нужно просто **запомнить**.

We **saw** your dog two blocks from here. – Мы видели вашу собаку в двух кварталах отсюда.

В **вопросительном предложении** перед подлежащим нужно использовать вспомогательный глагол **do** в прошедшем времени – **did**, а после подлежащего поставить основной, значимый глагол в начальной форме:

Did you wash your hands? – Ты помыл руки?

Did they sign the contract? – Они подписали контракт?

В **отрицательных предложениях** перед глаголом нужно поставить вспомогательный глагол **did** и отрицательную частицу **not**:

We **did not find** our car. – Мы не нашли свою машину.

I **did not understand** this question. – Я не понял этот вопрос.

Случаи употребления Past Simple:

– Указание на простое действие в прошлом:

I **saw** Jeremy in the bank. – Я видел Джереми в банке.

– Регулярные, повторяющиеся действия в прошлом:

The old man often **visited** me. – Старик часто меня навещал.

I **noticed** this charming shop girl each time I went to buy something. – Я замечал эту очаровательную продавщицу каждый раз, когда шел за покупками.

– Перечисление последовательности действий в прошлом:

I **heard** a strange sound, **looked back**, and **saw** a huge cat sitting on the table. – Я услышал странный звук, обернулся и увидел здорового кота, сидящего на столе.

Задание 10. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Past Simple:

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Задание 11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple:

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Задание 12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple*:

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Задание 13. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в *Past Simple*. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной):

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Задание 14. Вставьте глагол “to be” в требуемой форме Past Simple:

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I...
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it
9. Max ... an office-worker.
10. We ... late, sorry!

Задание 15. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она была занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не был занят.
3. Вы были заняты?
4. Они были дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не было дома.
6. Я не знал.
7. Они знали?
8. Она не знала.
9. Кто знал?
10. Никто не знал.
11. Он читал английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не читали. (never / to read)
13. У неё была квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не было.
15. Кто это был?

Задание 16. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

Sports in Our Life

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning and train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions.

Other people like sports too, but they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Boys and girls play volley-ball and basketball at the lessons. There is the sports ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air.

A lot of different competitions are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports you have good health and don't catch cold.

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly.

There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volley ball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as: running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in.

There are summer and winter sports.

My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week, but I prefer to rest by the lake or the river and swim there. My friend Kostya goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer and he is a brave and courageous boy. His hobby helps him in his everyday life.

Questions:

1. Do you do your morning exercises every day?
2. How do children and grown-ups take care of their health?
3. Are a lot of different competitions held at schools?
4. Do you go in for sports?
5. Are there any popular kinds of sports in our country? What are they?
6. What is your favourite sport?
7. Where do you prefer to rest?
8. Do your friends go in for sports?
9. Do you like winter or summer sports?
10. Our hobbies help us in our life, don't they?

Vocabulary:

to jog — бегать трусцой

section — секция

competition — соревнования

participant — участник

to go in for sports — заниматься спортом

to catch cold — простужаться

to take care — заботиться

to include — включать

to choose — выбирать

to prefer — предпочитать
courageous — смелый

Время **Future Simple** ссылается на действие, которое совершится в неопределенном или отдаленном будущем. Простое будущее время обычно используется с обстоятельствами: tomorrow (завтра), the day after tomorrow, next year (в следующем году), in five years (через пять лет), in 2035 (в 2035 году) и т.п.

Образование Future Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

I shall/will play	Я буду играть
You will play	Ты будешь играть
He / she/ it will play	Он / она будет играть
We shall/will play	Мы будем играть
You will play	Вы будете играть
They will play	Они будут играть

Вопросительные предложения:

Shall/Will I play?	Я буду играть?
Will you play?	Ты будешь играть?
Will he / she/ it play?	Он / она будет играть?
Shall/Will we play?	Мы будем играть?
Will you play?	Вы будете играть?
Will they play?	Они будут играть?

Отрицательные предложения:

I shall/will not play	Я не буду играть
You will not play	Ты не будешь играть
He / she/ it will not play	Он / она не будет играть
We shall/will not play	Мы не будем играть
You will not play	Вы не будете играть
They will not play	Они не будут играть

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол во временную форму **Future Simple**, нужно использовать его начальную форму и вспомогательный глагол **will** (второе и третье лицо). В устной речи **will** чаще всего сокращаются до формы **'ll**, которая может использоваться во всех лицах.

В **вопросительном предложении** вспомогательный глагол **will** ставится перед подлежащим. Значимый глагол остается после подлежащего в своей начальной форме:

Will we go to the beach? – Мы пойдём на пляж?

Will your boss agree with our conditions? – Ваш босс согласится с нашими условиями?

В **отрицательных предложениях** за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица **not**. Вместе они могут быть сокращены до формы **won't**:

Fred **will not (won't)** agree to help us. – Фред не согласится нам помочь.

Случаи употребления Future Simple:

– Указание на простое действие в будущем:

We'll return in 4 hours. – Мы вернёмся через 4 часа.

It **will not be** easy to convince him. – Его будет нелегко убедить.

– Регулярные, повторяющиеся действия в будущем:

I promise **I'll visit** you every day. – Обещаю, что буду навещать тебя каждый день.

– При перечислении последовательности действий в будущем:

I cannot wait for my vacation. I **shall go** to the river, **swim** and **fish** every day. – Не могу дождаться своего отпуска. Буду каждый день ходить к речке, купаться и ловить рыбу.

Задание 17. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple:

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Задание 18. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple:

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Задание 19. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Future Simple*:

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Задание 20. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в *Future Simple*. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной):

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Задание 21. *Переведите на английский язык:*

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.
3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?
10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?

Задание 22. *Прочтите и переведите текст. Задайте к нему 10 вопросов:*

The Whites

Mr. and Mrs. White live in a big house near the beach. Their house has two floors. There are a sitting room and a kitchen on the first floor and some bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. All rooms are big and comfortable. The family likes their house and the garden near it. Mrs. White likes to work in the garden; she grows flowers and some vegetables there. Her children Helen and Alex help their parents about the house. Helen is 9 and Alex is 14. Helen doesn't like to read books, and Alex reads a lot. They are schoolchildren and every morning Mr. White drives them to school. After school at 2 p. m. he takes them back home and on their way back they often buy food in the supermarket.

Mrs. White is a doctor, she works in the hospital. She likes her work very much. But most of all she likes to spend her time with the family. She is gentle and good-looking, but she doesn't like to cook.

Mr. White is a manager in a large firm. He is handsome and serious. He is very busy and works a lot. He is fond of playing computer games. At the weekends he plays games with children. He helps his children with their homework and his wife with housework. His children think that he is the best dad in the world. Sometimes he has no time to take children from school and Mrs. White does it.

Parents have different views on music, books, and films. For example, the father likes horror films, he is a football fan and Mrs. White doesn't like sports.

In the evenings they often gather in the kitchen by the cup of tea, chat, laugh and discuss the events of the day. Those evening are the best of all. But sometimes children have problems with their parents. The parents don't like the clothes Helen and Alex wear, the music they listen to and the friends they bring home.

When it is summer they go to the beach, lie in the sun and swim in the sea. They love their granny, but don't visit her very often, because she lives far from them. Their relatives (родственники) and friends like to come to their place. Mr. and Mrs. White are very hospitable (гостеприимный), everybody feels at home in their house.

Тема 4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения.

Конструкции there is – there are (там есть, там находится/находятся)

Конструкции (обороты) there is и there are используются, когда хотят сказать, что что-то существует (или не существует) или находится где-то. Если речь идет об одном предмете, явлении или человеке, то употребляется конструкция There is, например,

There's a hole in my pocket. – В моем кармане дырка (дословный перевод: Там есть дырка в моем кармане).

Если речь идет о нескольких предметах, явлениях или людях, то употребляется конструкция There are, например,

There are many things that I would like to say to you – Есть много вещей, о которых я бы хотел сказать тебе (дословный перевод: Там есть много вещей, которых я бы хотел сказать тебе).

Помните, если вы хотите описать что-то, например комнату, город, страну и т.п., начинайте делать это с конструкции there is (ед. число) или there are (мн. число), а переводить такие предложения следует с конца: сначала где находится, а потом что там есть.

Например,

*There is a round table in my room. – В моей комнате есть круглый стол;
There are many streets in my city. – В моем городе много улиц.*

Чтобы задать вопрос, необходимо поставить глагол to be (am, is, are) на первое место или после вопросительного слова:

Is there a cat in the corner of the room? Are there children in the class?

Вот детская считалочка:

There is a mouse in the house. (В доме –мышь).

There is a cat in the flat.

There is a fox in the box.

There is a bee in the tree.

Is there a mouse in the house?

Is there a cat in the flat?

Is there a fox in the box?

Is there a bee in the tree?

Yes, there is.

Чтобы составить отрицательное предложение, нужно поставить not или no после этих оборотов: there is not (no); there are not (no), например,
There are no flowers at the window. There isn't a teacher in the class.

2. Переведите текст, начиная перевод каждого предложения с его конца.

In my fridge (В моем холодильнике)

There is some food in the fridge. There is some cheese on the shelf.
There are some sausages to the right of the cheese. There are two cucumbers on the shelf. There is a red tomato to the left of the cucumbers. There is some cabbage behind the tomato. There are two bottles of fresh milk on the upper shelf of my fridge. There are many eggs for my breakfast in it.

3. Запишите каждое предложение в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

1. There are many pupils in the classroom.
2. There is some meat on the plate.
3. There are four parks in the city.
4. There is a sofa in the room.
5. There are two cups of tea on the table.

4. Вставьте пропущенные конструкции.

1. _____ a girl called Tabatah in my class.
2. _____ cows in the field.
3. _____ some very big ships in the harbor (гавань, бухта).
4. _____ a girl in my class who can walk on her hands.
5. _____ nothing to do when it rains.
6. In our park _____ a fountain where we can drink water.

7. _____ a computer in the classroom.
8. _____ any plants in that garden?
9. _____ a cinema in my town?
10. _____ some fantastic beaches at the Costa del Sol.
11. _____ (not) a swimming pool in town.
12. _____ (not) many tigers left in the world.
13. _____ a lot of noise coming from next door.
14. _____ nobody here.
15. _____ many stars in the sky?

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст, обращая внимание на конструкции there is, there are. Составьте описание своей комнаты.

My favorite room

We have recently (недавно) moved (переехали) to a new flat, which is situated not far from the city center. It's a big three-room flat on the 5th floor. One room is for my parents, one room is for me and the last one is for our guests in case they decide to stay overnight (остаться ночевать).

I like all the rooms in this flat but my favorite place is, of course, my bedroom. It's like a small world where I keep all my textbooks, CDs, stuffed animals (мягкие игрушки), dresses, magazines, posters and other things. There is a carpet on the floor. It is grey and fluffy (пушистый), I like it very much. There is a large bed in the room too. It is very comfortable. On the right of the bed there is my desk with the chair. On the desk there is a lamp, a computer, some school textbooks and lots of stationery (канцелярские товары), such as pens, pencils, markers, rulers, erasers so on. Opposite the desk there are a bookcase and a wardrobe. The books and magazines are in the bookcase and all my clothes are in the wardrobe. There are some pictures on the walls of my room. They are some photos of me and my friends. There's a lamp on the ceiling (потолок) of my bedroom. But I don't use it very often, because I like the lamp on the nightstand (прикроватная тумбочка) more.

I love my room, because it's a place where I can relax and stay in privacy (уединение) for some time. In addition, it's very comfortable and I designed its interior myself. It's my favorite place in the house!

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст, составьте к нему вопросы.

7. Прочитайте вместе с переводом. Закройте английский вариант и воспроизведите его.

1. There are many skyscrapers in the city. (В городе много небоскрёбов.)

2. There are many parks and squares in our city. (В нашем городе много парков и площадей.)
- 3 There are many museums and some picture galleries in the city. (В городе много музеев и несколько картинных галерей.)
4. There are no horses and cows on the streets of the city. (На улицах города нет лошадей и коров.)
5. There is a big supermarket in this part of the city. (В этом районе города находится большой супермаркет.)
6. There are many restaurants and cafes in our city where you can sit with your friends or with your family. (В нашем городе много ресторанов и кафе, где вы можете посидеть со своими друзьями или с семьей.)
7. Our city is green, there are many trees and flowers along the streets and in the parks and squares. (Наш город зеленый, вдоль улиц, в парках и скверах много деревьев и цветов.)
8. There are always a lot of kids in the parks. (В парках всегда много детей.)
9. There are three bridges across the river which flows in our city. (Через реку, которая протекает в нашем городе, перекинута три моста.)
10. Our city is a cultural centre; there are many theatres, cinemas, libraries, cathedrals and churches, show places, clubs and so on. (Наш город – это культурный центр, в нем много театров, кинотеатров, библиотек, соборов и церквей, выставочных залов, клубов и т.д.)
11. Our city is an industrial centre; there are many plants, factories and enterprises. (Наш город – промышленный центр, в нем много заводов, фабрик и предприятий.)
12. Our city is a transportation hub; there are two airports, a bus station, a river port and four railway stations. (Наш город – транспортный узел, в нем имеются два аэропорта, автовокзал, речной порт и четыре вокзала.)
13. There is much traffic in our city and in the day time there are often traffic jams in the main streets. (В нашем городе интенсивное движение транспорта, и в дневное время часто случаются транспортные пробки на главных улицах.)
14. There is a subway in our city. (В нашем городе есть метро.)
15. There are many cars on the highway. (На трассе много машин.)
16. Our city is an educational centre; there are a lot of Universities, institutes, colleges and thousands of schools in it. (Наш город – образовательный центр, в нем много университетов, институтов, колледжей и тысячи школ.)

8. Напишите эссе (200 слов) о своем родном населенном пункте, используя конструкции there is, there are.

Тема 5. Распорядок дня студента колледжа
My routine
(Мой обычный день)

1. My day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. After that I (to take a shower).
4. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
5. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
6. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
7. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
8. I (to take taxi, not) usually, only when I (to be) late.
9. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
10. Classes (to begin) at eight.
11. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
12. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.
13. After that I often (to walk) with my friends in the city.
14. My friend Mike (to work out – тренироваться) after classes.
15. Sometimes he (to take) me with him to the gym.
16. At 5 p.m. I (to prepare) for my classes and (to work) on a computer.
17. I (to watch TV, not) in the evening, but my granny (to watch) her films.
18. From time to time I (to help) my parents about the house.
19. I (to cook, not) the dinner, but I (to put things in order).
20. I usually (to go) to bed at 11 p.m.

Задание 1. Напишите эссе (200 слов) по теме «Мой распорядок дня» (My routine), представьте его в устной форме.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и перескажите тексты в простом настоящем времени.

My sister

Ann, my sister, is fourteen and I share a room with her. I think she is impossible. She never tidies. I think she likes a mess. When she gets up in the morning, she tries on all her clothes. She never knows what she wants to wear. She is always late. She runs to school and leaves her clothes all over the room, even on my chair and my bed. Our room is always a mess. Mum and dad never tidy it. «It's your room», they say. «You must tidy it together». I try to keep my half of the room tidy. Sometimes Ann tidies the room. Then I know that her two best friends, Pat and Mary, are coming. They sit on the floor and drink tea. They play music and talk. I can't go in. They tell me to go out and play. «You are just a kid», they say. When I am outside they talk and giggle together. I wonder (интересно) what they talk about. I wish I had my own room.

Pets

(Домашние животные)

You know a lot of families have pets. English people like animals very much. There are about five million dogs and five million cats in England. A lot of Englishmen have dogs, birds, cats and aquarium fish and a lot of exotic pets in their houses. They love pets, take care of them and give them human names such as Bob and Jack, Tim and Sally. Boys and girls like to play with them. Very often parents and their children walk with their pets in the parks. In America there are still more pets. About 90 million. A lot of people take them to the theatre. They spend a lot of money on food for their pets. There are even special shops where you can buy food, clothes and toys for pets.

Задание . Прочитайте текст и задайте к нему вопросы.

Модальные глаголы (Modal verbs)

1. Запомните, что после модальных глаголов, в том числе и после глаголов *ought to*, *have (got) to* и *be to*, следует так называемый «голый инфинитив», то есть инфинитив без частицы *to*.

Глагол *can/could* употребляется для отражения физической или умственной способности, умения что-то сделать: *I cannot run so fast!* (Я не могу бежать так быстро).

Глагол *may/might* употребляется для того, чтобы попросить/дать разрешение: *You may leave.* (Вы можете идти.)

Глагол *must* употребляется для выражения непосредственной необходимости или обязанности: *I must make sure cargoes reach their destination.* (Я обязан следить за тем, чтобы грузы достигали места своего назначения.)

Глагол *have to /have got to* используется для выражения необходимости что-то сделать из-за определенных обстоятельств, то есть не из добровольного стремления: *Alex has to make many international phone calls.* (Алексу приходится делать много международных звонков.)

Глагол *be to* используется для описания действия, необходимого согласно некоему плану, расписанию или инструкции: *When are you to come to dentists'?* (Когда тебе нужно к зубному?)

Глагол *should* используется для выражения морального обязательства: *We should think about wild life more often.* (Нам нужно чаще задумываться о дикой природе.)

Модальный глагол *need* означает необходимость и главным образом используется в отрицательных и вопросительных предложени-ях, где заменяет собой модальный глагол *must* или *have to*:

You needn't buy mineral water, we have plenty. (Не надо покупать минеральную воду, у нас ее еще много.)

Глагол *ought to* используется для обозначения совета или морального долга или обязательства – выполнены они были или нет:

What he is doing is illegal; we ought to report it to the police. (То, что он делает, – незаконно, мы должны сообщить об этом в полицию.)

Глагол *dare* имеет значение «иметь мужество или наглость что-то сделать, рискнуть»: *How dare he tell me what to do?* (Да как он сме-ет говорить мне, что делать?)

Глагол *would* употребляется в вежливых просьбах: *Would you open the window, please?* (Откройте, пожалуйста, окно.)

Модальный глагол *shall* в современном английском языке практически не используется. Он встречается только в предложении что-то сделать или помочь: *Shall I help you?* (Мне помочь?).

Глагол *will* имеет несколько значений:

1. Для выражения намерения или обещания: *Don't worry, I will be back by 11 o'clock.* (Не волнуйся, я вернусь к 11.)

2. Настояние на чем-либо: *You will go to school even if I have to carry you there.* (Тебе придется пойти в школу, даже если мне придет-ся тащить тебя силой.)

3. В приказах: *Will you two keep quiet!* (Потише, вы двое!).

4. Обозначает регулярное действие, часто с отрицательной оценкой: *No wonder that car has hit you, you will cross the street in any place you want* (Неудивительно, что та машина тебя сбила – ты вечно пере-ходишь улицу, где тебе заблагорассудится.)

Глагол *used to* используется для описания действия или состояния, регулярно имевшего место в прошлом: *Joanna used to give each of us a*

sandwich before she let us go to school. (Джоанна давала нам по сэндвичу перед тем, как отпустить в школу.)

Задание 1. Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.

1. John ... tell us the rules of the game: we know them.

a) should b) couldn't c) needn't.

2. ...you speak any foreign languages?

a) may b) could c) can

3. You look tired. You ... go to bed.

a) must b) would c) should.

4. Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it.

a) might b) need c) could

5. You have just had lunch. You ... e hungry.

a) can't b) mustn't c) shouldn't.

6. You ... not smoke here.

a) can b) may c) must

7. He... speak Chinese.

a) may b) could c) can

8. He ... not be late.

a) must b) would c) should

9. ... you help me with this report, please?

a) could b) can c) should

10. I ... like to see her.

a) would b) can c) should

11. Do you know this man? He ... be our new teacher.

a) have to b) are to c) has to

12. You ... learn this poem by Wednesday.

a) are to b) had to c) have to

13. She asked me if she ... use my telephone.

a) could b) should c) must

Задание 2. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Вы должны бросить курить.

2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.

3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.

4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.

5. Не хотите еще чая?

6. Я вынужден был сделать это.

7. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.

8. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.

9. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
10. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
11. Я не уверен, но, возможно, он неправ.
12. Ему разрешили взять машину его отца в прошлую пятницу.
13. Я могу писать смс (to text) очень быстро.

Задание 3. Переведите английские пословицы, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы. Подберите русские эквиваленты пословиц, где это возможно.

1. A man can do no more than he can.
2. Anyone who has to ask the price cannot afford it.
3. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at their neighbors.
4. You must learn to walk before you can run.
5. He who falls today may rise tomorrow.
6. A bird may be known by its song.
7. He who laughs at crooked men should need to walk very straight.
8. Talk of the devil and he is to appear.
9. A tree must be bent while young.
10. The wind can't be caught in a net.

Тема 6: Хобби. Занятия подростков

Из всех **активных видов хобби** первым на ум приходит, конечно же, спорт:

- Swimming — Плавание
- Tennis — Теннис
- Archery — Стрельба из лука
- Bodybuilding — Бодибилдинг
- Gymnastics — Гимнастика
- Ice-hockey — Хоккей с шайбой
- Football — Футбол
- Basketball — Баскетбол
- Diving — Дайвинг
- Hand-to-hand fighting — Рукопашный бой
- Running — Бег
- Yoga — Йога

Любителям адреналина больше подойдут экстремальные виды хобби:
Mountain bike — Горный велосипед

Rock climbing — Скалолазание
Parkour / free running — Паркур
Parachuting — Парашютный спорт
Hang gliding — Дельтапланеризм
Snowboarding — Катание на сноуборде
Windsurfing — Виндсёрфинг
Rafting — Сплавы по рекам (рафтинг)

Также к активным видам хобби можно отнести и следующие занятия:

Dancing — Танцы
Ballroom dancing — Бальные танцы
Break dance — Брейк данс
Visiting theatre, museums — Посещение театра, музеев
Travelling — Путешествия
Camping — Походы с палатками
Paintball — Пейнтбол
Gardening — Садоводство
Mushrooming — Собираание грибов
Graffiti — Граффити
Historic reenactment — Историческая реконструкция
Horse riding — Верховая езда
Darts — Дартс.

К спокойным видам хобби можно отнести занятия, которым вы можете предаваться не выходя из дома и которые не потребуют от вас особых физических усилий:

Reading — Чтение
Beading — Бисероплетение
Writing (poems, stories) — Написание (стихов, историй)
Drawing — Рисование
Language learning — Изучение языков
Self-education — Самообразование
Watching movies, cartoons — Просмотр фильмов, мультфильмов
Doing puzzles — Собираание пазлов
Table games (chess, checks, narde) — Настольные игры (шахматы, шашки, нарды)
Doing crosswords, Sudoku — Разгадывание кроссвордов, судоку
Cooking — Приготовление еды
Knitting — Вязание
Sewing — Шитье
Woodwork — Резьба по дереву
Collecting — Коллекционирование

tamps — марки
badges — значки
coins — монеты
cards — открытки, карты
pictures — картинки
statuettes — статуэтки
dolls — куклы
toys — игрушки
toy soldiers — игрушечные солдатики

Также для рассказа о хобби вам будут полезны следующие выражения:

be fond of — увлекаться
be proud of — гордиться
be interested in — интересоваться
be good at — хорошо получаться
be keen on — сильно увлекаться
be crazy about — обожать

Hobbies

A hobby is something you like to do in your free time. Some people make something, grow plants or collect things. A lot of people do sports in their free time. Some people are fond of traveling or gardening.

My friend is fond of collecting dolls. She has got a very good collection and she is proud of it. She keeps her dolls in special bags and doll's houses. This hobby is very popular with girls. Collecting dolls is funny but expensive.

I spend a lot of time on my homework but in the evenings I have enough free time to do my hobby. My hobbies are reading, playing LEGO and roller skating.

I like reading very much. I read interesting books, usually about magic. I like to play LEGO. I have built a lot of houses from LEGO blocks and I like to do it.

I'm fond of roller skating. I can roller skate but I want to skate better. I've done skating for about 6 months. I'm proud that I could learn to roller skate so quickly.

I think that my hobbies are exciting!

Мое хобби — компьютерные игры

Many people have hobbies. They make our life more interesting. A hobby is what people like to do when they have free time. Everyone chooses a hobby according to his character and taste. Some people are fond of music, others like to read books. Some people like to collect stamps, coins or badges, others prefer

gardening or hiking or taking photographs. Some people like to cook, others like to knitter sew. Generally speaking, a hobby is a matter of taste.

My hobby is playing computer games. Both grown-ups and children are fond of it now. It has become one of the most popular hobbies nowadays. I think that playing with a computer is very interesting. It is not only «wasting time» as some people say.

Computer games make us to think things over properly, they widen and develop our mind and imagination. I have a good collection of different games and when I have some free time I play them with great pleasure. My favourite game is...

Some of my friends have the same hobby and we like to play together.

My Family's Hobbies

My name is Adrianna and I'm 14 years old. My family is not very big. It's just me, my parents and the tortoise named George.

All the members have their own hobbies in our house. Even George has a hobby — to eat and to sleep. My hobby is dancing and knitting. I regularly attend the dance class and watch step-by-step tutorials for knitting.

My mum's hobby is cooking. She even runs her own blog.

My dad's hobby is cycling. He loves spending time outside especially if the weather is fine. Last year he even participated in road cycle racing.

However, we also have a family type hobby. During each holiday we make a plan to go somewhere new and to explore the city sights. For example, last summer apart from going to the seaside, we visited two new cities — Irkutsk and Angarsk. We have relatives living there, so it was rather convenient for us to arrange our stay in the city. I'm glad that my parents love travelling as much as me. This New Year we plan to spend at my uncle's place in Rostov-on-Don. We've been there before, but we don't mind visiting it again.

Another collective hobby is to buy souvenirs from these cities. For example, in Irkutsk we bought some ethnic finery. As for Rostov, we have already plenty of objects from there, mainly magnets and ceramic plates.

It's a shame George has to stay at home. Luckily, our neighbor Valentina feeds him, when we are away.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on discbooklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. Also I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music.

Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers, girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In

fine weather we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. We have a good time together.

Тема 7. Описание местоположения объекта

Задание: 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 is 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 to 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

Тема 8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

Shopping

(Поход по магазинам)

Shopping is an opportunity (возможность) to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally (рационально). Someone will say (кто-то скажет) that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will

say that it's a forced waste of money (вынужденная трата денег). Today, shopping is a means (средство) of our existence (существование) and living. It's a so called exchange (обмен) of money for any kinds of goods (from pins (булавки) to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity (необходимость) for you. Everyone does shopping: from the poor to a millionaire. By the way (кстати), shopping is a great entertainment (развлечение) too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing (покупка). While shopping we talk with other people, get experience (опыт), get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood (настроение) but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money, you can choose what you want if you don't have – you are to (должен) be very economical and buy only the things which are essential (важный).

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery (бесплатная доставка) and installation of some gadgets (установка гаджетов), money-back guarantee (гарантия возврата денег), buy and win coupons (купоны «купи и выиграй»), repair services (ремонтные услуги). They sell their goods on credit and what not (все что угодно).

While speaking about shopping I can't but mention (не могу не упомянуть) a very specific phenomenon (явление) of our life – advertising (реклама). We have to listen to ads and watch commercials (рекламные ролики) at least hundred times a day. It penetrates (проникать) to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on (настаивать) our chewing (жевать) all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery (предметы мужского туалета), headwear (головные уборы), perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china (фарфор) and glass, fabrics, linen (постельное белье), readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish – carp, cod (треска), salmon, trout, mackerel (скумбрия) — can be found at the fishmonger's (рыбный магазин). Sugar, semolina (манная крупа), buckwheat, rice,

coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's (бакалейный магазин). At the greengrocer's (овощной магазин) we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit.

Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked (хо-рошо укомплектованы). Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful way of participating (участвовать) in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually (на самом деле), there are many big and small shops in my district. In my city there are some markets with an amazing (удивительный) range (ассортимент) of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy (удобный) shoes and lots of time to wander (бродить) around. The market sells everything imaginable (все, что можно вообразить) from tiny tin openers (открывашка) to massive TV sets.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up (стоять в очереди) at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping.

I like shopping, it can make our dreams come true.

Задание 1. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу названия магазинов или отделов.

1. You can buy an electric kettle in ... department (shop.)
2. You can buy bread and rolls in ... department (shop.)
3. You can buy sweets in ... Department (shop.)
4. You can buy boots and slippers kettle in ... Department (shop.)
5. You can buy underwear in ... Department (shop.)
6. You can buy a hammer and nails in ... Department (shop.)
7. You can buy a belt (ремень) and a wallet in ... Department (shop.)
8. You can buy apples, juices, onions, cucumbers and many other products in ... Department (shop.)
9. You can buy salmon and prawns in ... Department (shop.)
10. You can buy condensed (сгущенное) and powdered milk (сухое молоко), cottage cheese and other products in ... department (shop.)

11. You can buy pins (кнопки) and clips (скрепки) in ... Department (shop).

Задание 2. Прочитайте диалоги и разыграйте их.

1.

Mum: Hello?

Amy: Hi, Mum. It's Amy. Dad and I are here at the supermarket. We've got your list, and we're doing the shopping, but we've got some questions.

Mum: No problem, Amy. What do you want to know?

Amy: We've got the crisps and biscuits for my school snacks, but Dad and I don't know what type of oil to buy.

Mum: Get olive oil. I always cook with olive oil because it's the healthiest type of oil.

Amy: Right, olive oil. Now, should we get orange juice or fizzy drinks?

Mum: Get both. We'll have orange juice for breakfast and fizzy drinks with dinner tonight.

Amy: Speaking of dinner ... you're making beef with baked beans (говя-дина с запеченной фасолью), right?

Mum: Yes, that's right. Beef with baked beans is your dad's favorite meal. It will be ready in half an hour, so please hurry. And don't forget the carrots. I want carrots for the salad. In fact, get about half a kilo of carrots.

Amy: Right, carrots and peppers are on the list and Dad's getting them right now. What about dessert? What's for dessert?

Mum: Would you like fruit salad or watermelon?

Amy: Watermelon is a great idea! Uh, Mum, I love watermelon but I don't know how to choose a good one.

Mum: Ask your dad to show you. He knows how to choose a perfect watermelon.

Amy: Dad, can you help me choose a watermelon? Mum, we're getting the watermelon. We'll just pay and come right home.

Mum: Get some popcorn, too, so we can have popcorn and watch a film on TV after dinner.

Amy: OK. See you soon.

Mum: Bye!

2.

SA – shop-assistant, C — customer

SA: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

C: Good afternoon. Yes, please. I'm looking for an elegant dress for a party.

SA: What colour would you like?

C: I don't know. What colours have you got?

SA: We have got all colours. What do you think of blue? I think it matches your eyes and your blonde hair!

C: OK. Have you got it medium size?

SA: Yes, here you are.

C: Can I try it on?

SA: Of course. The changing room is there. Does it fit?

C: Well, it is a little small. Have you got a bigger one?

SA: Only in red. Would you like to try it on?

C: Yes, thank you. ... It fits perfectly.

SA: Yes, and it suits you well.

C: How much is it?

SA: It's 55 Euros.

C: I take it. Can I pay by card or in cash only?

SA: You can pay in cash and by card, too.

C: Here is my card.

SA: Thanks you, please sign here. Good bye. Thanks for shopping here.

C: Thank you, good bye.

3.

Shop Keeper: Hello

You: Hello, can I have some coffee please and a packet of sugar?

Shop Keeper: Yes, of course. Do you need anything else?

You: Do you have any milk?

Shop Keeper: Would you like a carton or a bottle?

You: A carton please and half a kilo of biscuits.

Shop Keeper: Certainly, would you like a slice of our special cake?

You: No thank you I have a box of chocolates at home instead.

Shop Keeper: Anything else?

You: That is all. How much does this come to?

Shop Keeper: That will be £10.98

You: Thank you

Shop Keeper: Goodbye

Задание 3. . Выучите слова и выражения по теме «Торговое дело».

retail trade – розничная торговля

goods, merchandise, commodities – товары

wholesale trade – оптовая торговля

to purchase – закупать;

purchasing power покупательская способ-ность

trade fair – торговая ярмарка

vending machine – автомат для продажи напитков и закусок
merchandiser – товаровед, специа-лист по стимулированию сферы торговли
profit – прибыль, доход;
profitable –прибыльный;
revenue – доход;
family income – доход семьи
margin – маржа, прибыль от про-дажи, разница между оптовой и розничной ценой
expenditures – расходы
wide range of goods – большой ас-сортимент товаров;
stock – ассор-тимент, запас товаров.
demand for – спрос на что-либо;
supply of – предложение какого-либо товара
warehouse – складское помещение
advertising – реклама
USPs (Unique Selling Points) – уникальные точки продаж
marketing mix (4Ps – product, place, price, promotion) – маркетинговая смесь (продукт, цена, место, реклама)
quality – качество;
quantity – ко-личество
trade, commerce – торговля
surplus – излишек, избыток, ак-тивное сальдо
saturation – насыщение; market
oversaturation – перенасыщен-ность рынка
invoice – счет-фактура
price-list – прейскурант, ценник; рекламно-ценовой каталог
scarcity – дефицит, нехватка
to impose sanctions – наложить санкции
to export – вывозить товары за-границу;
to import – ввозить това-ры из-за границы.
balance of trade – торговый ба-ланс;
trade-in – встречная прода-жа; продажа старой вещи в счет покупки новой, например, авто-мобиля
department store – универмаг
self-service – самообслуживание
customer, consumer – потребитель, покупатель, клиент
retail outlet – розничная торговая точка, магазин розничной прода-жи
cash and carry – мелкооптовый магазин, в котором товары про-даются по низким ценам без до-ставки
storage space – складское про-странство;

bulk – большое количество

**There is, there are.оборот "there is, there are." Pronouns some, any, no.
Местоимения "some, any, no."**

Для указания на то, что имеют в виду некоторое количество (несколько)исчисляемых предметов или некоторое количество вещества, в английском языке в утвердительных предложениях употребляется местоимение "some", а в вопросительных и отрицательных - "any". Эти местоимения обычно произносятся без ударения и не допускают употребления каких-либо артиклей перед существительным.

+ some – несколько, немного

? any – сколько-нибудь

– no – нет, несколько

– not any – нет, несколько

Take some glasses from that shelf. – Возьмите несколько стаканов на той полке.

Pour some water in them. –Налейте в них воду.

Don't take any books from the case. – Не берите книг из шкафа.

Have you got any money? – У тебя есть сколько-нибудь денег.

Местоимение "any", в свою очередь, может употребляться в утвердительных предложениях в значении "любой", например: Take any cup you like. Бери любую кружку, какая тебе нравится.

Местоимение "no" имеет отрицательное значение "никакой" и поясняет существительное, например:

There is no milk in the jug. – В кувшине нет молока.

He has no friends. – У него нет (никаких) друзей.

There are no new words in the text. – В тексте нет (никаких) новых слов.

Если хотят подчеркнуть наличие или отсутствие какого-нибудь предмета или лица в определённом месте, предложение начинают конструкцией "there is / there are (во множественном числе)", за которой следует существительное, обозначающее это лицо или предмет и обстоятельство места. Переводить такую конструкцию начинают с обстоятельства места:

There are many English books in his library. – В его библиотеке много английских книг.

There is a chair at the table. – У стола стоит стул.

Форма глагола "to be" в таких конструкциях согласуется с первым существительным, следующим за ним.

There is a dictionary and some books on the shelf. – На столе находится словарь и несколько книг.

There are flowers and a box of chocolates on the table. – На столе цветы и коробка шоколадных конфет.

Чтобы задать вопрос, нужно поставить глагол "to be" на первое место.
Are there any letters for me? – Для меня есть письма?
Is there milk or juice in the jug? – В кувшине молоко или сок?
How many books are there in your library? – Сколько книг в твоей библиотеке?

Отрицание можно образовать двумя способами: при помощи отрицательного местоимения "no" или же отрицательной частицы "not" и местоимения "any".

There is no note for you. – Тебе нет никакой записки.

There isn't any news in her letter. – В её письме нет никаких новостей.

Pronouns "something, anything, nothing/ somebody, anybody, nobody". Местоимения "что-то, что-нибудь, ничто/ кто-то, кто-нибудь, никто".

+	Something – что-то	Somebody – кто-то	Somewhere – где-нибудь, куда-нибудь, где-то
?	Anything – кое-что, что-нибудь	Anybody – кое-кто, кто-нибудь	Anywhere – где-нибудь, куда-нибудь
-	Nothing – ничто Not anything – ничего	Nobody – никто Not anybody – никого	Nowhere – нигде, никуда

Местоимения, образованные с помощью "-body", употребляются только в отношении людей и сочетаются с глаголом только в единственном числе.

Местоимения, образованные с помощью "-thing", употребляются в отношении неодушевленных предметов и понятий.

There is somebody in the office. – В конторе кто-то есть.

Is there anybody at home? – Дома кто-нибудь есть?

I saw nobody in the garden. – Я никого не видел в саду.

There something wrong with him. – С ним что-то случилось.

He can do anything for you. – Он сделает для тебя все, что угодно.

Если вы употребляете в предложении отрицательные местоимения "nobody, nothing", то отрицательная частица "not" не требуется, поскольку в английском языке может быть только одно отрицание.

Nobody knows anything about it.

Никто ничего не знает об этом.

I found nothing interesting there.

Я не нашел там ничего интересного.

Pronouns many/ few/ a few, much/ little/ a little. Местоимения "много / мало / немного / несколько".

Местоимения "many" - много и "few" - мало употребляются только как определения к исчисляемым существительным во множественном числе.

They have many friends in London. – У них много друзей в Лондоне.

He has few friends. He is very lonely. – У него мало друзей. Он очень одинок.

There are many ways to solve this problem. – Существует много способов решения этой проблемы.

Местоимения "much" - много и "little" - мало употребляются с неисчисляемыми существительными (абстрактные понятия, вещества).

There is little milk in the cup. – В чашке мало молока.

We spend much time on this experiment. – Мы тратим много времени на этот эксперимент.

Do you have much money on you? – У тебя с собой много денег?

I have very little time. – У меня очень мало времени.

Сочетание "a few" означает "несколько" и употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными, с неисчисляемыми существительными употребляется сочетание "a little", которое означает "немного".

Will you give me a little water? – Не дадите ли вы мне немного воды?

I bought a few apples. – Я купил немного (несколько) яблок.

Итак, местоимения "a few, a little" означают "немного, но достаточно", а местоимения "few, little" - "мало". Сравните:

I know little about painting. – Я мало знаю о живописи.

I know a little about painting. – Я кое-что знаю о живописи.

There are few flowers in my garden. – В моём саду мало (почти нет) цветов.

There are a few flowers in my garden. – В моём саду есть немного цветов.

с неисчисляемыми существи-		с исчисляемыми существи-
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ТЕЛЬНЫМИ		ТЕЛЬНЫМИ
much little a little	МНОГО МАЛО НЕМНОГО НЕСКОЛЬКО	many few a few
lot of – МНОГО		

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

My Working Day.

On week days I usually get up nearly six o'clock. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do during the day.

I make my bed, wash my face, put my clothes on and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. My mother usually prepares, breakfast for me, but sometimes I do it myself. If I prepare my breakfast for my own, I should have to get up earlier. I do not like big breakfasts; I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Then I go to school. It is rather far from my house and I go there by bus. I have classes till two or three o'clock, it depends on a week day. Then I come home and have dinner. I like a big dinner, because when I come home from school I am hungry.

After my dinner, I have a rest for a couple of hours and then I do my homework. If I have some spare time I do some work about the house. I sweep the floor, dust the furniture and clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping.

Then I have free time. I go for a walk with my friends or watch TV, or read books or play my favourite computer games. Then I have supper with my family. I like evenings very much, all members of our family get together after work and study and have the opportunity to talk and to discuss our family affairs.

I usually go to bed at about ten o'clock, sometimes at eleven o'clock.

Questions:

1. When do I usually get up on week days?
2. What do I do when I have got up?
3. Do I like big breakfasts?
4. Is my school close to my home?
5. What do I do when I have some spare time?
6. When do I usually go to bed?

Vocabulary:

to get up — вставать, подниматься
to have to + inf. — вынужден что-либо сделать
to make bed — застилать постель
to put smth on — надевать что-либо
to have breakfast — завтракать
to have a lot of work to do — иметь много дел
to prefer — предпочитать
to sweep — подметать
to dust — вытирать пыль
furniture — мебель
carpet — ковер
vacuum-cleaner — пылесос
to go shopping — ходить по магазинам
to have opportunity — иметь возможность
family affairs — семейные дела

Тема 9. Физкультура и спорт

Athletics / Track-and-field

(Легкая атлетика)

cross country race — бег по пересеченной местности, кросс
discus throw — метание диска
high jump — прыжки в высоту
hurdle race — бег с барьерами (препятствиями)
javelin throw — метание копья
jogging — бег трусцой
long distance race — бег на длинную дистанцию
long jump — прыжки в длину
marathon race — марафонский бег
pole vaulting — прыжки с шестом
sprint — спринт

Water sports (Водный спорт)

aquatics — водные виды спорта
boating — лодочный спорт
canoeing — гребля на каноэ
diving — прыжки в воду
freestyle — вольный стиль
kayaking — каякинг
regatta — парусные (гребные) гонки
rowing — гребля

synchronized swimming — синхронное плавание
surfing — серфинг
swimming — плавание
yachting — парусный спорт
yacht racing — гонки под парусом
water polo — водное поло
waterskiing — водные лыжи
windsurfing — виндсерфинг

Winter sports (Зимние виды спорта)

alpine skiing — горнолыжный спорт
biathlon — биатлон
bobsleigh — бобслей
cross-country skiing — лыжные гонки
curling — керлинг
figure skating — фигурное катание
freestyle skiing — фристайл
ice hockey — хоккей на льду
luge — санный спорт
Nordic combined — лыжное двоеборье
skeleton — скелетон
ski jumping — прыжки с трамплина
slalom — слалом
snowboarding — катание на сноуборде
speed skating — скоростной бег на коньках

Extreme sports / Adventure sports (Экстремальные виды спорта)

BASE jumping — бейсджампинг
bungee jumping — прыжки на тросу
hang gliding — дельтапланеризм
freestyle motocross — мотофристайл
parachuting / skydiving — парашютный спорт
rock climbing — скалолазание
skysurfing — скайсерфинг
Другие виды спорта:
aerobics — аэробика
archery — стрельба из лука
artistic gymnastics — спортивная гимнастика
badminton — бадминтон
beach volleyball — пляжный волейбол

billiards — бильярд
bowling — боулинг
boxing — бокс
car racing — гонки
chess — шахматы
cycling — велоспорт
darts — метание дротиков, дартс
draughts — шашки
equestrian jumping — конные прыжки
fencing — фехтование
fishing — спортивная рыбалка
golf — гольф
handball — гандбол
hiking — пеший туризм
judo — дзюдо
karate — карате
lawn tennis — большой теннис
martial arts — боевые искусства
mountaineering — альпинизм
orienteeing — спортивное ориентирование
polo — поло
rhythmic gymnastics — художественная гимнастика
rollerblading — катание на роликах
shooting — стрельба
skateboarding — скейтбординг
squash — сквош
table tennis — настольный теннис
triathlon — триатлон
tug of war — перетягивание каната
weightlifting — тяжелая атлетика
wrestling — борьба

Следующие спортивные термины на английском наверняка пригодятся вам в разговоре, если речь пойдет о спорте.

athlete — спортсмен
attack — атака
barbell — штанга
baton — эстафетная палочка
bow — лук
champion — чемпион
championship — первенство

club / hockey stick / brassy — клюшка
coach — тренер
competition — соревнование
court — корт
cue — кий
defense — защита
draw — ничья
field — поле
final — финал
finish — финиш
first place — первое место
game — игра
goal — ворота
gym — спортзал
ice rink — каток
lap — этап дистанции
match — матч
medal — медаль
national team — сборная страны
net — сетка
oar — весло
puck — шайба
racetrack — беговая дорожка
racket — ракетка
referee — судья
result — результат
ring — ринг
score — счет
semifinal — полуфинал
ski poles — лыжные палки
skis — лыжи
stadium — стадион
start — старт
swimming pool — бассейн
sword — меч, шпага
team — команда
title — звание
tournament — турнир
victory — победа
whistle — свисток
winner — победитель

world champion — чемпион мира
world record — мировой рекорд
Полезные фразы и глаголы
to break a record — побить рекорд
to compete in a championship — участвовать в чемпионате
to draw a game — сыграть вничью
to lose the competition — проиграть соревнование
to pass the ball — передавать мяч (пасовать)
to play — играть
to receive the ball — принимать мяч
to score points — набирать очки
to set records — устанавливать рекорды
to shoot the ball at the basket — бросать мяч в корзину
to train — тренироваться
to win the competition — победить в соревнованиях
to win the cup — выиграть кубок

Самые частые глаголы, употребляющиеся в теме спорта — это play, go и do.

Глагол «to play» употребляется с разными видами коллективного спорта, как в вопросах, так и в ответах. Например:

I play football — Я играю в футбол.

Глагол «to go» зачастую ставится перед видами спорта с окончанием -ing. Например:

I go cycling every Sunday — Я езжу на велосипеде каждое воскресенье.

Глагол «to do» применяется, как правило, к индивидуальным видам спорта. Например:

I do gymnastics — Я занимаюсь гимнастикой.

My attitude to sport

Sport is very important in our life. That's why lots of people take exercise and go in for sports.

When a baby starts moving his arms left and right it is the first step to physical training. When children grow, they play active games a lot. Everyone wants to be faster and stronger. It helps you to win in games with your friends. And eventually it helps you to achieve more in life. So sport helps to build strong character.

Many children start to go in for sports. They like it very much. Later some of them may become professional sportsmen. They will take part in com-

petitions, get a regard, respect and have popularity. So we can say that sport helps to achieve success in life. Of course, in order to achieve something you have to work a lot and overcome all difficulties.

Sport gives you discipline. You will never use cigarettes, alcohol or even drugs, if you go in for sports and understand the importance of good health and physical shape.

Sport helps you to understand life better. It helps to taste a victory and teaches you to take a loss with dignity. So sport is very important for every person.

Healthy way of life (Здоровый образ жизни)

People nowadays more and more understand that good health is above wealth.

To be healthy we should avoid different bad habits that can affect our health. In my opinion, smoking and drinking too much alcohol, are the worst habits. They can make our lives shorter. Smoking, for example, can lead to heart and lung diseases, and cancer. Besides, it makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy. Fortunately (к счастью), today more and more young people give up smoking. Some companies don't employ (нанимать) people who are smokers. Smoking is banned in most public places because everyone agrees it does harm to our health.

Smoking and drinking are joined by less dangerous habits, such as skipping (пропускать) meals, eating unhealthy food, or even overeating (переедание). Of course, they are not as dangerous as smoking or drinking alcohol, but they also affect our health.

If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity (ожирение) leads to serious health problems. A lot of people like drinking Coca Cola and coffee, and enjoy pizzas and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not always healthy. Fast food makes you fat, that's why Americans are the fattest people in the world. In recent years people eat less fat food and prefer fruits and vegetables. Salads, beans, and apples have taken the place of steak and ice cream. The fashion for health food is growing all the time.

Many people feel they are too fat, even if their doctors say that they are normal. And a lot of people try to improve their physical form. There are a lot of ways to lose weight (похудеть) and avoid gaining it. Perhaps the most popular of them is to sit on a diet. If you want to lose weight, you should cut out snacks and desserts, check up calories and energy value of your food. But excessive di-

eting may be dangerous, too. Some people refuse to eat meat as they consider it harmful. They say a vegetarian diet reduces the risk of cancer and vegetarians live longer than others.

To my mind, the most important way to stay healthy and to keep fit (быть в форме) is to go in for sports. Regular exercise and being in the open air make your heart healthier, your muscles and bones stronger, reaction times faster, and resistance (сопротивляемость) to various illnesses better. Besides, you can eat and drink as much as you want because you are burning (сжигать) it all off. It is useful to go for a walk before going to bed, or to air the room. Sleeping eight or nine hours, getting up early, having regular meals, a healthy diet and going in for sports is really a good way to live.

HEALTHY FOOD

(Здоровая пища)

It's very important to choose the right food nowadays. Healthy and balanced diet is useful for every person. We depend on food as well as the cars depend on gas, for example. It's our natural fuel, which gives our body physical strength and health. When the body is healthy, the mind will also be healthy (A sound mind in a sound body). Different types of food contain different nutrients (питательные вещества) for our body. Some supply us with carbohydrates (углеводы), some with proteins (белки) or fats (жиры), some with vitamins and minerals, etc. Many people think that fat is bad for people and they try to cut down on it. There is even a special line of products, called low-fat (низкокалорийный).

The problem is that we do need some kinds of fat, but the saturated fats (насыщенные жиры) from animal products, like red meat, butter and cheese, can be really bad for health. Friendly fats can be found in avocados, nuts and seeds, olives and tuna fish, and in some other products.

Some people cut down on too much sugar and salt, which is also a good idea. One of the healthiest types of food is fruit and vegetables. Such organic products can be only useful if they don't contain any chemicals and additives, which has become a common phenomenon in modern supermarkets. More and more people tend to grow fruit and vegetables in their own gardens, instead of buying them.

Another problem is modified food (модифицированные продукты питания). It's much cheaper than ordinary food, which is why people often buy it. From the other hand, modified food can lead to dangerous diseases. The food people eat depends a lot on their culture, religion, beliefs, health and other factors. However, some rules are common for everyone.

They are: less fat, sugar and salt; and more water, vitamins, fresh fruit and vegetables.

Задание 1. . Выучите пословицы и поговорки по теме «Еда», употребите их в речи.

1. No bees, no honey; no work, no money. – Без пчел не получишь ме-да, без работы не получишь денег.
2. When wine is in, wit is out. – Вино вошло, разум вышел.
3. All sugar and honey. – Весь из сахара и меда.
4. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. – Кушай по яблоку в день – и доктор не понадобится.
5. Don't put all your eggs in one basket. – Не клади все яйца в одну кор-зину.
6. Too many cooks spoil the broth. – Слишком много поваров портят похлебку.
7. Every cook praises his own broth. – Каждый повар свою похлебку хвалит.
8. You catch more flies with honey than with vinegar. – На мед пойма-ешь больше мух, чем на уксус.
9. Milk and roses – Кровь с молоком.
10. Squeezed orange – Выжатый лимон.

Тема 10. Экскурсии и путешествия.

Задание 1. Прочтите и выучите слова:

baggage, luggage – багаж	railway station / train station – вокзал
ticket – билет; return ticket – билет в оба конца; to book a ticket in advance – забронировать билет заранее	sights, attractions – достопримечательности; to go sightseeing – осматривать достопримечательности
jet-lag – дискомфорт, связанный со сменой часовых поясов при перелете	border, frontier – граница; abroad – за границей
backpack – рюкзак; backpacker – тот, кто путешествует налегке с рюкзаком	to miss, to long / yearn (for) – скучать (по)
to see off – провожать	resort – курорт
annual vacation – ежегодный отпуск	unspoiled nature – нетронутая природа; environment – окружающая среда
to be on vacation; to rest, to be resting – отдыхать	journey, voyage – путешествие
suitcase – чемодан; porter – носильщик	Package tour/holiday – путешествие по туристической путевке; Buy a package tour – купить туристическую путевку
departure – отправление; arrival – прибытие	leave on time / on the dot – отправляться по расписанию; keep on

	schedule/timetable – идти по расписанию (о транспорте)
board (a train, plane, a ship) – сесть (на поезд, самолет, корабль); get off (a train, a plane) – сойти с (поезда, самолета)	Single room – одноместный номер; double room – двухместный номер
to fill in / out the registration form – заполнить регистрационный бланк	to check in – зарегистрироваться; to check out – выписаться
to go through the customs – пройти таможенный досмотр	duty-free – не подлежащий обложению таможенными пошлинами
Fill in/out a customs declaration – заполнить таможенную декларацию	Inn – небольшая гостиница, чаще в сельской местности; hotel – гостиница; hostel – студенческое общежитие
to fasten seat-belt – привязать ремни	air hostess (flight attendant) – стюардесса
Compartment – купе; car – вагон	Fare – стоимость железнодорожного билета
upper bunk/berth – верхняя полка; lower bunk/berth – нижняя полка	ferry – паром; deck – палуба
Crew – команда, экипаж; steward – дежурный по каютам	call at a port – зайти в порт
be sea sick – страдать от морской болезни; tossing – качка	to travel by boat/train/plane/car – путешествовать на пароходе, поезде, на самолете, на машине; on foot – пешком
ticket office, booking-office – касса	cancelled – отменен; delayed – отложен
destination – пункт назначения	business trip – командировка

Задание 2. Выучите пословицы и поговорки по теме «Путешествия». Используйте их в собственных высказываниях:

1. Every country has its customs. – У каждой страны свои обычаи. Что город, то норы.
2. To carry coals to Newcastle. – Ездить в Тулу со своим самоваром. Везти уголь в Ньюкасл.
3. So many countries, so many customs. – Сколько стран, столько и обычаев.
4. East or West – home is best. – В гостях хорошо – дома лучше.
5. When in Rome, do as Romans do. – В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.

6. Travel broadens the minds. – Путешествия расширяют кругозор.

Задание 3. Прочитайте диалог, составьте на его примере свой собственный

<p>– Good afternoon. May I help you?</p> <p>– Yes. We have a booking for tonight. The name is Brown.</p> <p>– Just a moment, please. Yes, that was a double room with bath.</p> <p>– Yes, that's right.</p> <p>– Would you like to register, please? Then fill in the form. How are you going to pay, sir? In cash or by credit card?</p> <p>– In cash.</p> <p>– May I see your passport, please?</p> <p>– Here you are.</p> <p>– Thank you, sir. Here's your key card and your key. Your room number is 306.</p> <p>– Thank you.</p>	<p>– <i>Добрый день. Могу я вам помочь?</i></p> <p>– <i>Да. Мы резервировали номер на сегодня. На фамилию Браун.</i></p> <p><i>Одну минуту. Да, номер на двоих с ванной комнатой.</i></p> <p>– <i>Верно.</i></p> <p>– <i>Если вы хотите заселиться заполните пожалуйста форму. Как вы будете платить? Наличными или кредитной картой?</i></p> <p>– <i>Наличными.</i></p> <p>– <i>Могу я увидеть ваш паспорт?</i></p> <p>– <i>Вот, возьмите.</i></p> <p>– <i>Спасибо, сэр. Вот ваш ключ и карта-ключ. Ваш номер 306.</i></p> <p>– <i>Спасибо.</i></p>
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Задание 4. Составьте диалог по теме «Путешествие на машине», используя следующие фразы:

1. Я могу взять напрокат машину? – Can I rent a car?
2. Какие документы мне нужно иметь с собой? – What papers do I need with me?
3. Вот мои международные водительские права. – This is my international driving permit (license).
4. Я хотел бы взять эту машину напрокат на два дня. – I'd like to rent this car for two days.
5. Где можно припарковаться? – Where can I park?
6. В этом районе есть гостиница? – Is there a hotel in this area?
7. Где самый короткий путь на пляж? – Which is the shortest way to the beach?
8. Дорога до озера хорошая? – Is the road to the lake a good one?
9. Сколько километров (миль) до ближайшей заправочной станции? – How many kilometers (miles) are to the nearest gas station?
10. Мне нужно сорок литров бензина. – I would like to have ten gallons of gas.

11. Добавьте, пожалуйста, воды в радиатор. – Would you please add some water to the radiator?
12. Помойте, пожалуйста, машину. – Can I have the car washed?
13. Двигатель не заводится. The engine won't start.
14. Двигатель перегревается. The engine gets very hot.
15. Он очень шумит. – It is noisy.
16. У вас есть запчасти? – Do you have spare parts?
17. У нас кончился бензин. – We're out of gas.
18. Машина сломалась. Пришлите кого-нибудь за ней. – The car broke down. Please send someone for it.
19. Вы можете починить машину? – Can you repair/fix the car?
20. Мне кажется, это Ваша вина. – I think it was your fault.
21. Не похоже, чтобы ущерб был большой. – There doesn't seem to be much damage.
22. Давайте решим вопрос между нами. – Can we settle the matter between ourselves?
23. Пусть кто-нибудь вызовет полицию. – I would like somebody to call the police.
24. Я иностранец. Вот мои водительские права. – I'm a foreigner. Here's my driver's license.

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте сообщение по теме «Путешествия»:

Travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient (древние) towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque (красочные) places, or just for a change of scene (перемена мест). It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music.

What choice to make? It's up to you to decide. There is a great variety of choice available for you.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers (горожане) usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and lie in the sun.

Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them – the sights of a city, old churches and castles (замки), views of mountains, lakes, valleys (долины), plains (равнины), waterfalls, forests, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, the photos will remind them of the happy time they once had.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. You have to go to other countries to take part in different negotiations (переговоры), to sign (подписывать) contracts, to participate (участвовать) in different exhibitions (выставки), in order to push (чтобы продвигать) the goods produced by your firm or company. Travelling on business helps you to get more information about achievements (достижения) of other companies, which will make your own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: by sea, by plane, by car, on foot. Tastes differ (О вкусах не спорят). That is why it is up to you to decide which means of travelling you would prefer. All means of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages.

No wonder (не удивительно) that more and more people prefer travelling by plane. It combines both (оба) comfort and speed and you will reach (добираться) the place of destination very quickly. But if you are airsick the flight may seem not so nice to you. Unfortunately sometimes the flights are delayed because of unfavourable weather conditions, and one more inconvenience is jet-lag.

I have to notice that travelling by train is very popular in Russia. Nowadays, modern trains have very comfortable cars and seats. There is also the dining-car in each train. You can see many interesting places and enjoy the nature, looking through the window.

Travelling by ship is not as popular as travelling by plane or train, but still some people like it.

Travelling by car is also very popular in Russia. Many people choose this means of transportation. They don't need to buy tickets, book hotels and etc. They can stop whenever they wish, rest, take a walk and stay at the same place as much time as they want.

Hiking is a very popular means of travelling, but not as popular as abroad. Generally, young people prefer this kind of travelling. Walking tours are very exciting.

If we are fond (увлекаться, любить) of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Задание 6. Прочитайте текст, подготовьте его краткий пересказ:

Mistaken Identity
by Mark Twain

Years ago I arrived one day in New York, where I had to change trains and take the sleeper (спальный вагон). There were crowds of people on the platform, and they were all trying to get into the long sleeper train which was already packed. I asked the young man in the booking-office if I could have a sleeping-berth (полка) and he answered: «No.» I went off and asked another local official if I could have some poor little corner somewhere in a sleeping-car, but he interrupted (перебил) me angrily saying, «No, you can't, every corner is full. Now, don't bother me anymore,» and he turned his back and walked off. I felt so hurt that I said to my companion, «If these people knew who I was, they...». But my companion stopped me there,— «Don't talk such nonsense, we'll have to put up with (смириться) this,» he said, «If they knew who you were, do you think it would help you to get a vacant seat in a train which has no vacant seats in it?»

This did not improve (улучшать) my condition at all, but just then I noticed that the porter of a sleeping-car had his eye on me. I saw the expression of his face suddenly change. He whispered to the uniformed conductor, pointing to me, and I realized I was being talked about. Then the conductor came forward, his face all politeness.

«Can I be of any service to you?» he asked. «Do you want a place in a sleeping-car?»

«Yes,» I said, «I'll be grateful (благодарен) to you if you can give me a place, anything will do.»

«We have nothing left except the big family compartment,» he continued, «with two berths (полки) and a couple of armchairs in it, but it is entirely (полностью) at your disposal (распоряжение). Here, Tom, take these suitcases aboard!»

Then he touched his hat, and we moved along. I was eager (очень хотеть) to say a few words to my companion, but I changed my mind. The porter made us comfortable in the compartment, and then said, with many bows (поклоны) and smiles:

«Now, is there anything you want, sir? Because you can have just anything you want».

«Can I have some hot water?» I asked.

«Yes, sir, I'll get it myself».

«Good! Now, that lamp is hung too high above the berth. Can I have a better lamp fixed just at the head of my bed below the luggage rack, so that I can read comfortably?»

«Yes, sir. The lamp you want is just being fixed in the next compartment. I'll get it from there and fix it here. It'll burn all night. Yes, sir, you can ask for anything you want, the whole railroad will be turned inside out to please you». And he disappeared (исчез).

I smiled at my companion, and said:

«Well, what do you say now? Didn't their attitude (отношение) change the moment they understood I was Mark Twain? You see the result, don't you?»

My companion did not answer. So I added, «Don't you like the way you are being served? And all for the same fare (плата)».

As I was saying this, the porter's smiling face appeared in the doorway and this speech followed:

«Oh, sir, I recognized you the minute I set my eyes on you. I told the conductor so».

«Is that so, my boy?» I said handing him a good tip. «Who am I?» «Mr McCleilan, Mayor (мэр) of New York», he said and disappeared again.

Задание Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте список незнакомых слов для заучивания:

Journey's End

by Jan Carew

Tom Smith was a nice young man. He wanted a job, but he couldn't find one. Many people wanted to work, and there weren't many jobs. Tom felt sad because he never had money for clothes or the cinema.

When he was younger, Tom wanted to be a footballer. He was good at football, and at tennis, too. He was good at every sport. But there were other, better players.

Now Tom had a new idea. He thought, 'Perhaps I can find a job in a sports shop. I'll be happy then and I'll have money.' But it was only an idea. It never happened.

He tried hard to find a job. He looked in the newspapers every day and he wrote letters for jobs — a lot of letters. But he never found a job.

One day he saw something in the newspaper about a fair in the park near his house.

'That will be interesting,' he thought. 'It's next Saturday. I think I'll go. Yes, I'll go. I'm not doing anything this weekend, and it won't cost much.'

On Saturday Tom walked to the park and bought a ticket for the fair. It was a warm summer day. The sky was blue, and the park was very pretty. There were a lot of flowers — blue, yellow and red. Tom felt happy when he saw them.

The fair was good, too. There were a lot of people there, and many different games. Tom played some games. He won a box of fruit and a book about sport. Then he bought an ice-cream because he was hot and thirsty,

'I'm having a good day!' he thought. He sat down and ate his ice-cream. 'Now, what shall I do next?'

Suddenly he saw, in large letters:

«Madame Zelda knows the future. Do you want to know about your future? Come in and talk to Madame Zelda»

Tom Smith thought very hard. 'Shall I go in?' he thought. 'Why not? I'm not afraid of the future. Perhaps it will be interesting. Yes, I'll go in and have a conversation with Madame Zelda.'

So he went in. It was very dark inside. An old woman with grey hair and a kind face smiled at Tom.

'Hello, young man!' she said. 'Sit down and I will tell you about your future.'

Tom sat down. The old woman looked at some cards on the table.

'Take three cards,' she said.

Tom took the cards and gave them to her. The woman looked at the cards for a long time. Then she spoke. She didn't smile now.

'Listen!' she said. 'I have to tell you something VERY important.

Do not go anywhere next Friday. Make a journey next Friday, and you will never arrive! Something will happen on the way. Don't forget now. I can tell you nothing more. Be careful, young man.'

Tom left. The sun was very hot on his face. He had no more money, and he wanted to go home. 'I'm not afraid,' he thought. 'I don't go on journeys. I won't go anywhere next Friday. Every day is the same to me. I haven't got a job, so I don't go anywhere.'

But on Thursday Tom had a letter. It was an answer to one of his letters! There was a job in a town thirty kilometers away. It was in a sports shop. The boss wanted to meet Tom the next day.

Tom felt very happy. 'I'll have to take a train there,' he thought. 'I can't walk thirty kilometers.'

Suddenly he remembered the old woman at the fair, and he felt afraid. 'Do not go anywhere next Friday,' she told him.

'But what can I do?' Tom thought sadly. 'I can't lose this job. It's too important to me. I'll have to take the train tomorrow. And what can an old woman know about the future? Nothing!'

But he wasn't very happy about it. And he didn't sleep well that night.

The next day was Friday, and Tom went to the station. He bought a ticket at the ticket office. The train arrived, and he climbed on it.

An old man sat down next to Tom. His face was intelligent under his white hair. He had a bad leg, and Tom felt sorry for him.

The train left the station and went through the country. A waiter came round with some food and the old man bought a sandwich. Then he smiled at Tom and said, 'Are you thirsty? I've got some tea with me. Would you like some?'

He took out a cup and gave Tom some tea, 'He's a kind man!' Tom thought. 'I really like him.'

He smiled at the old man and said, 'Thank you. I'm Tom Smith. Are you going a long way?'

But the old man couldn't answer. Suddenly there was a very loud noise and the train stopped. What was wrong? The people on the train were afraid. They all looked out of the windows, but they couldn't see anything.

'Don't be afraid,' Tom told his new friend. 'I'll go and see. Perhaps it's an accident. Stay here and you'll be OK.'

The old man smiled. 'Thank you, my young friend,' he said. 'I will stay here. My old legs are very weak.'

Tom found the guard. 'What's wrong?' he asked him. 'Why did we stop?'

The guard looked at Tom unhappily. 'There's a large tree in front of the train,' he said. 'We'll have to move it, but we can't do it quickly. So this is the end of the journey for you. You'll have to get off the train and walk.'

'Walk where?' Tom asked.

The guard looked at a map. 'There's a village near here. You can go there and perhaps find a restaurant or a cafe. I have to stay here with the train. I'm very sorry about your journey. But you'll get your money back.'

Tom thought, 'The money isn't important. I really wanted that job!' And he felt very sad.

Tom didn't say anything about the job to the old man. He helped his friend off the train and carried his case to the village.

'Thank you very much,' the old man said to Tom. 'I know that my case is heavy. There's a computer in it, and there are a lot of papers.'

Tom smiled. 'It's all right,' he said. But inside he was very sad. 'I was stupid,' he thought. 'I didn't listen to the old woman, but she was right. I won't get that job now.'

The old man saw Tom's sad face and asked him, 'What's wrong, my young friend?'

So Tom told him the story about the job in the sports shop.

Then a strange thing happened. The old man smiled, and then he laughed! Why did he laugh? Tom didn't know and he felt a little angry. The old man was his friend, but this was a bad day for Tom. It wasn't funny!

Tom couldn't speak or smile. The old man saw this and he stopped laughing. Then he said, 'Listen to me, Tom, and don't be sad. I'm a rich man. I've got a lot of shops in different towns, and they're all sports shops. I want an intelligent young man to work in my new shop. It's also my biggest shop! Will you work for me? I think I know you now. You were very kind to me on the train. You're the right person for the job. What's your answer?'

'This is wonderful,' Tom said with a happy smile. 'This is the best day of my life, not the worst!'

Артикли в английском языке.

Артикли в английском языке определяют имя существительное и употребляются только с этой частью речи – именем существительным. Упражнения на английском для запоминания и отработки артиклей помогут вам избежать типичных ошибок, которые допускают студенты в устной и письменной речи. Разработанные нами упражнения с определенным и неопределенным артиклями на практике помогут вам разобраться со многими тонкостями, связанными с употреблением артиклей в английском языке. Выполняя упражнения с артиклями, обращайте внимание на исключения, которых в английском языке много, а также на то, что определенный артикль **the** и неопределенный **a (an)** произносятся в предложении без ударения. Возвращайтесь к упражнениям с артиклями для повторения и закрепления грамматического материала.

Артикль – это служебное слово, определяющее существительное. В английском языке два артикля: неопределенный и определенный.

Артикль не употребляется, в основном, в следующих случаях:

1. Перед существительными неисчисляемыми, обозначающими абстрактные понятия:

He likes music. – Он любит музыку.

2. Перед существительными неисчисляемыми, обозначающими вещество, массу, если не указывается количество этого вещества:

I prefer hot and strong coffee to tea. – Я предпочитаю горячий и крепкий кофе чаю.

3. Перед существительными во множественном числе, если в подобном случае в единственном числе перед ними употребляется неопределенный артикль:

There is a book on the table. – На столе (есть) книга.

There are books on the table. – На столе (есть) книги.

4. Перед существительными, определяемыми количественным числительным, притяжательным или указательным местоимением или словами North(ern), South(ern), West(ern), а иногда словами last, next:

This work must be done today. – Эта работа должна быть сделана сегодня.

Our messroom is on the second floor. – Наша столовая на третьем этаже.

I'll come to your place next week. – Я к вам приду на следующей неделе.

5. Перед существительными, являющимися именной частью сказуемого, обозначающими должность, единственную в данной обстановке:

After graduating from the Poltava Teachers Institute A. S. Makarenko was appointed director of the school for orphans. – Когда А. С. Макаренко окончил Полтавский педагогический институт, его назначили директором школы для детей-сирот.

6. Перед названиями стран, континентов, городов, улиц, гор, островов, озер и т. д., а также перед именами и фамилиями:

I lived in Gorky Street in Moscow. – Я жил на улице Горького в Москве.

Elbrus is the highest mountain in the Caucasus. – Эльбрус – самая высокая гора на Кавказе.

7. Перед названиями времен года, месяцев, дней недели:

Usually students have no classes in summer. – У студентов летом обычно не бывает занятий.

8. Перед существительными dinner, breakfast, supper, tea, day, night, evening, morning, school, college, hospital и др., когда они имеют абстрактное значение:

My son goes to school. – Мой сын учится в школе.

Dinner is always ready at two. – Обед всегда готов в два часа.

Определенный артикль

1. Определенный артикль **the** произошел от указательного местоимения **this** этот и может определять исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные, как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

Определенный артикль имеет два варианта произношения: [зэ] если за ним следует слово, начинающееся с согласного звука:

the theatre – театр

и, [зи] если следующее за ним слово начинается с гласного звука:

the apple – яблоко

the English lesson – урок – английского языка

2. Определенный артикль обычно употребляется в следующих случаях:

a) Если о существительном уже упоминалось или из контекста ясно, о каком предмете (или лице) идет речь:

This is a map. The map is large. – Это-карта. Карта (о которой упоминалось в первом предложении) большая.

My children are in the village. – Мои дети в деревне (собеседникам известно, о какой деревне идет речь).

b) Если существительное является единственным в своем роде или в данной ситуации:

"The Red Book of the USSR" was published in 1978. – "Красная книга СССР" была опубликована в 1978 году.

c) Если существительное определяется порядковым числительным или прилагательным в превосходной степени:

The first wealth is health. – Здоровье - первое богатство.

d) Если существительное имеет определение ограничивающего характера, отвечающее на вопросы какой?, чей?, который?, которое может быть выражено либо существительным с предлогом, либо придаточным определительным предложением, либо причастным оборотом:

People who have a sense of humour usually have the power of sympathy strongly developed. – Люди, обладающие чувством юмора, обычно обладают сильно развитым чувством сопереживания.

е) Перед существительными, обозначающими вещество, если речь идет об определенном количестве этого вещества, что иногда можно видеть из контекста:

Pass the milk, please. – Передай, пожалуйста, молоко.

The water in the glass is very cold. – Вода в стакане очень холодная.

ф) Перед существительными, обозначающими части суток:

I get up at seven in the morning. – Я встаю в семь утра.

г) Перед фамилиями, употребленными во множественном числе для обозначения членов одной и той же семьи:

He used to come to the Simonovs on Sundays. – По воскресеньям он обычно приходил к Симоновым.

h) Перед названиями театров, кинотеатров, музеев, картинных галерей, гостиниц, кораблей, газет, журналов и т.п.:

The British Museum was founded in 1753. – Британский музей был основан в 1753 году.

The Kremlin Palace of Congresses near the Troitsky gates was opened on October 17, 1961. – Кремлевский Дворец съездов около Троицких ворот открылся 17 октября 1961 года.

і) Перед названиями рек, морей, океанов, горных цепей, частей света:

Have you ever been to the Black Sea shore? – Вы когда-нибудь были на побережье Черного моря?

The Urals divide the territory of Russia into European and Asian parts. – Уральские горы делят территорию России на европейскую и азиатскую части.

The Volga is the longest river in Europe. – Волга – самая длинная река в Европе.

ј) Перед названиями грамматических категорий (времени, наклонения, залога, падежа и т. п.):

Some verbs in the Russian language are never used in the Passive Voice. – В русском языке некоторые глаголы никогда не употребляются в страдательном залоге.

к) Перед названиями народов, национальностей:

When at Rome, do as the Romans do. – Когда находишься в Риме, поступай, как поступают римляне.

l) Перед следующими названиями стран, местностей и городов:

the Ukraine – Украина

the Crimea – Крым

the Caucasus – Кавказ

the Congo – Конго

the Netherlands – Нидерланды

the Hague – Гаага

the Lebanon – Ливан

I like the sunny Crimea. – Я люблю солнечный Крым.

m) Перед географическими названиями, представляющими собой сочетание нарицательного существительного с предшествующим определяемым словом:
the United States – Соединенные Штаты
the English Channel – Английский канал (Ла-Манш)

Задание 8. Выполните тесты:

Тест 1.

1. There is ... table opposite the chair. ... table is very nice.

- a) a/A
- b) the/A
- c) -/The
- d) a/The

2. ... cat (подразумевается: любая кошка) likes purring. My cat liked meowing as well.

- a) The
- b) –
- c) An
- d) A

3. She is so unsociable. She has only ... few (несколько) close friends. What ... pity!

- a) a/a
- b) the/the
- c) a/-
- d) the/a

4. Let's have ... smoke! - It's ... shame! You still smoke ... cigars!

- a) a/a/-
- b) the/the/-
- c) -/-
- d) a/the/the

5. Why are you always in ... hurry? Because ... time is ... money.

- a) the/the/the
- b) a/a/a
- c) a/-/-
- d) -/-/-

6. Please give me ... book to read. – Which one? – ... book that is on your left.

- a) a/The
- b) a/A
- c) the/A

d) A/A

7. Do you have ... car? No, I prefer going on ... foot or by ...bus.

- a) a/a/a
- b) the/the/the
- c) a/-/the
- d) a/-/-

8. She's ... citizen of ...USA.

- a) a/a
- b) a/-
- c) the/the
- d) a/the

9. My husband works as ... pilot. It means that I can go by ... air at a low price.

- a) a/-
- b) a/a
- c) the/the
- d) -/-

10. Do you read any newspapers? – Yes I read ...”Times” and ... “Komsomolskaya pravda”.

- a) a/a
- b) -/-
- c) the/the
- d) the/a

Тест 2.

1. It's an ancient table. ... table was designed by a famous designer in 1966.

- a) An
- b) A
- c) The
- d) –

2. He is ... third person who has failed to release (не удалось раскрыть) a parachute.

- a) the
- b) a
- c) –
- d) an

3. I wanted to be ... barber but now I work at ... butcher's.

- a) the/the
- b) a/the

- c) a/a
- d) -/the

4. ... African elephant (вид этих животных) is not about to die out (вымирать). It's nothing more than ... fib (не более, чем выдумка).

- a) a/the
- b) the/a
- c) the/-
- d) -/a

5. ... milk that I bought in the supermarket turned sour in just ... day.

- a) the/the
- b) a/a
- c) -/-
- d) the/a

6. ...Sun never rises in ...West. - Really? To tell ... truth I didn't know it.

- a) a/the/a
- b) the/the/the
- c) a/a/a
- d) -/a/the

7. She is ... very poor woman. We have to raise money for her because we ought to help ... poor.

- a) the/the
- b) a/a
- c) a/the
- d) -/the

8. I like ... Ivanovs (про семью). They are ... very united family.

- a) the/a
- b) a/a
- c) -/a
- d) a/the

9. My city is ... most beautiful city.

- a) –
- b) the
- c) a/the
- d) a

10. When will be ... next stop. There won't be any stops any more. It was ... last stop.

- a) a/a
- b) a/the
- c) the/the
- d) the/-

Страдательный залог

В **страдательном залоге** подлежащим является лицо или предмет, подвергающиеся воздействию со стороны другого лица или предмета. Другими словами, исполнитель и получатель действия меняются местами, хотя исполнитель действия может и не указываться.

Предложения **страдательного залога в английском языке** образуются следующим образом:

получатель действия + be + причастие прошедшего времени

Например:

The students are taught. – Студентам преподают.

The dishes are washed. – Посуду моют.

Страдательный залог употребляется:

1. Главным образом в тех случаях, когда исполнитель действия не упоминается в предложении; он либо неизвестен, либо говорящий не считает нужным сообщить о нем.

Например:

Is English spoken in many countries? На английском говорят во многих странах?

That book was written a few years ago. – Эта книга была написана несколько лет назад.

2. Когда исполнитель действия, хотя и упоминается в предложении, но не стоит в центре внимания говорящего; существительное или местоимение, выражающее данное исполнителя действия, вводится предлогом *by*. Обратите внимание, что в действительном залоге исполнитель действия является подлежащим, в страдательном же залоге он становится дополнением.

Например:

The students are taught **by** the professor. Студентам преподает профессор.

The dishes are washed **by** John. Посуду моет Джон.

Также в предложении страдательного залога может употребляться другое дополнение, присоединяемое предлогом *with*, и описывающее, посредством чего совершается действие, например:

The dishes are washed **with** a bar of soap. Посуда моется куском мыла.

В английском языке сфера употребления глаголов в страдательном залоге значительно шире, чем в русском. Так, любой глагол, принимающий прямое или косвенное дополнение, может употребляться в страдательном залоге.

Например:

I gave **him** a **book**. (Я дал ему книгу.)

A **book** was given to him. (Книга была отдана ему.) = **He** was given a book. (Ему была дана книга.)

They showed **me** a **beautiful picture**. (Они показали мне красивую картину.)

A **beautiful picture** was shown to me. (Красивая картина была показана мне.) =

I was shown a beautiful picture. (Мне была показана красивая картина.)

В английском языке в страдательном залоге могут употребляться глаголы, принимающие предложное дополнение (например: *to attend to*, *to send for*, и др.). Предложенное дополнение используется в качестве подлежащего страдательного оборота, а предлог стоит непосредственно после глагола.

Например:

She **went after** him. – He was **gone after**.

Она пошла за ним. – За ним пошли.

Способы перевода страдательного залога на русский язык:

Существует три способа перевода страдательного залога на русский язык:

1. При помощи глагола "быть" + краткая форма причастия, например:

Were his books translated into Russian?

Были ли его книги переведены на русский язык?

2. Глаголами, оканчивающимися на *-ся*, например:

Letters are delivered by mailmen.

Письма доставляются почтальонами.

3. Неопределенно-личным оборотом (этот способ перевода возможен в тех случаях, когда в английском предложении не упоминается исполнитель действия), например:

They were taught French last year.

Их учили французскому языку в прошлом году.

Задание 2. *Перепишите предложения из активного залога в пассивный:*

1. Nobody has used this room for ages.
2. We will give you the keys tomorrow.
3. Someone is interviewing Dr Johnson at the moment.
4. By the time I arrived, someone had already opened all your letters.
5. We usually talk briefly about the problems of the family at dinner time.

Задание 3. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

1. This theatre ... (build) over 100 years ago.
a. had been built b. has been built c. was built
2. Is your car still for sale? — No. It ... already (sell).
a. has been sold b. had been sold c. was sold
3. Sometimes mistakes ... (make).
a. are made b. are being made. c. have been made
4. For the past few days I (work) in Jack's office, as my own ... (decorate).
a. have been working/ is being decorated b. worked/ decorated
c. am worked/ is being decorated.
5. While my friend ... (talk) to me, his wallet .. (steal).
a. was being talked/ was being stolen b. was talking/ was stolen c. talked/stole
- 6.— Where is your friend Bob? —
— I don't know. He ... (not/ seen) recently.
a. hasn't seen b. didn't see c. hasn't been seen
7. If someone ... (report) you to the police, you ... (make) to pay a big fine.
a. reports/ will be made b. will report/ will make c. is reported/ will be made
8. Professor ... (give) another lecture at the same time next week.
a. will have been given b. will be given c. will give
9. Look at the dust in here! It ... (look) as if this room (not/clean) ... for a month.
a. is looked/ hasn't cleaned b. looks/ hasn't been cleaned c. has looked/ isn't cleaned
10. The door ... (open) and a young lady ... (come in). It should be admitted that the door ... (open) by herself
a. opened/ came in/ was opened b. was opened/ came in/ was opened
c. opened/ came in/ opened

Тема 11. Российская Федерация.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Передайте его основное содержание несколькими предложениями.

The Russian Federation (Российская Федерация)

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.

Russia has a big variety (разнообразие) of scenery (пейзаж) and vegetation. 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 belong to 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.

Неопределенный артикль

1. Неопределенный артикль **a (an)** произошёл от числительного **one** один, поэтому может определять только исчисляемые существительные единственного числа.

Неопределенный артикль имеет две формы: **a**, если стоящее после него слово начинается с согласного звука:

a book – книга

a flag – флаг

и **an**, если стоящее после него слово начинается с гласного звука:

an army – армия

an hour's walk – часовая прогулка

2. Неопределенный артикль употребляется в следующих случаях:

а) Если о предмете (или лице) упоминается впервые и он не известен собеседнику:

A boy is standing at the window. – У окна стоит мальчик (какой-то неизвестный мальчик).

б) Если предмет (или лицо) рассматривается как один из многих таких же, на что чаще всего указывает определение:

My elder brother lives in a big city. – Мой старший брат живет в большом городе (в одном из многих больших городов).

с) Если о предмете (или лице) говорится как о представителе всего класса:

A cadet is a student of a military school. – Курсант - это учащийся военного училища (любой курсант).

д) Если существительное является именной частью составного именного сказуемого:

My friend's father is a worker and my father is an officer. – Отец моего друга – рабочий, а мой отец – офицер.

е) После слов **rather, quite, such, what** (в восклицательных предложениях) и после оборота **there + to be**, стоящих перед исчисляемыми существительными:

She was such a good student! – Она была такой хорошей студенткой!

There is a forest near our village. – Около нашей деревни есть лес.

ф) В словосочетаниях **once a day (week, month, year), at a time, in a minute, not a word**, когда неопределенный артикль по своему значению соответствует числительному **one** один:

I'll be back in a minute. – Я вернусь через (одну) минуту.

She uttered not a word. – Она не произнесла ни (одного) слова.

g) В словосочетаниях **a great deal (of), a number (of), a great many, a little, a few** и др., а также в словосочетаниях **to be at a loss, to be in a hurry, as a rule, it's a shame, it's a pity, to have a walk, to have a smoke** и др.:

Let's have a rest! – Давайте отдохнем!

It's a pity I was not present at your lecture. – Жаль, что я не присутствовал на вашей лекции.

Тема 12. Англоговорящие страны.

Answer the following questions:

What English-speaking countries do you know?

What are their capitals?

What is the official language of Great Britain?

What is the official language of the USA?

What is the second largest country in the world?

The maple leaf is the official emblem of

What is one of the most powerful countries in the world?

What country consists of two islands?

Which country has the third largest population in the world?

What is the world's seventh biggest city?

English speaking Countries

There are several countries in the world where English is a native language. These countries are the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. It is also one of the official languages in Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa.

Although these countries are situated in different parts of the world, they all share the same language. As a second language English is spoken in more than 60 countries. English is one of the most popular and widespread languages in the world. I'd like to tell you a little more about the main English-speaking countries.

The United Kingdom consists of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The population of the UK is nearly sixty-three million people. The UK is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system. London is considered to be the capital of the country. Although everyone in the UK speaks English, the accents and dialects slightly differ. Such languages as Scottish Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, and Cornish are still spoken in some parts of the UK.

Another important English-speaking country is the USA. It is situated in the central part of North American continent. The population of the USA is more than 316 million people. The official language of the country is English. However, the USA is multinational country and people from certain communities can speak Chinese, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Korean and many other languages. The USA consists of 50 states and a federal district. The capital of the country is Washington D. C. Americans use lots of slang words in their speech and have a distinctive accent.

Australia and New Zealand are other English-speaking countries. They are former colonies of Great Britain. The population of Australia is more than twenty-three million people and of New Zealand – more than four million people. The official language in these countries is English. However, people there speak with a distinctive Australian accent and use lots of new words.

Canada has two official languages: French and English.

English meals

Some people criticize English food. They say it's boring, tasteless (безвкусная), it consists of chips with everything and totally overcooked (переваренные) vegetables. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavor (аромат, вкус) that British don't use sauces to disguise (маскировать) their natural taste. What can be compared with fresh peas 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 (травы)?

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 (разумные) 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 is famous for high quality of food and high prices or low prices if you are satisfied with fast food cafes. A lot of bistros, snack bars, and pubs provide us with sandwiches as well as dishes of the European cuisine.

Small cozy (уютный) 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.

Задание. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы после него:

American Food

What is «American» food? The answer is that it is part Italian, part British, part German, part Mexican, part Chinese... When people from other countries came to live in the US, they brought different cooking traditions. Some of them opened restaurants. Today Americans enjoy food from all over the world.

Over the years some foreign dishes changed a little. Doughnuts (пончики) were originally from Holland. In 1847 a young American boy told his mother that her doughnuts were never cooked in the middle. He cut out the centre and his mother cooked them — and they were very tasty!

Maybe the US is most famous for «fast foods». The first fast food restaurants served hamburgers, but now they serve other kinds of food too. Inside there is often a «salad bar», where you can help yourself (угощаться) to as much salad as you want.

Americans eat a lot, and when they go to a restaurant, they don't expect to be hungry afterwards (после этого). Most restaurants will put a lot of food on your plate – sometimes it can be too much. But if you can't finish it all, don't worry: they will give you a «doggy bag» and you can take it home.

Most Americans now have a light breakfast instead of the traditional eggs, bacon, toast, orange juice and coffee. But on weekends there is more time, and a large late breakfast or early lunch is often eaten with family or friends.

1. What is American food?
2. How doughnuts were invented?
3. What did the first fast food restaurants serve?
4. Do Americans eat much?
5. What is a doggy bag?
6. What do Americans usually have for breakfast?

Инфинитив (Infinitive) Неопределенная форма глагола

1. Инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола) в английском языке представляет собой неличную форму английского глагола, которая обозначает только действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа, ни времени, поэтому и называется неопределенной формой. Инфинитив отвечает на вопросы: Что делать? Что сделать?

Формальным признаком инфинитива в английском языке является частица to, которая перед инфинитивом в некоторых случаях опускается.

Инфинитив имеет четыре формы (простой, продолженный, совершенный и совершенно-продолженный). Например, He seems to be writing a letter (Кажется, что он сейчас пишет письмо); I hoped to have met her at the concert (Я надеялся встретить ее на концерте).

Рассмотрим только форму простого инфинитива в активном залоге, потому что она самая употребительная.

Примеры положительной и отрицательной формы инфинитива:

I want to live and not to die – I want to laugh and not to cry
Я хочу жить, а не умирать – Я хочу смеяться, а не плакать.

2. Прочитайте примеры употребления инфинитива и воспроизведите английский вариант, закрыв русский.

1. To smoke is harmful. – Курить вредно.
2. To live is to struggle. – Жить – значит бороться.
3. To learn English is not difficult. – Учить английский не трудно.
4. It is easy to make mistakes. – Легко делать ошибки.
5. It was difficult to sell my car. – Продать мою машину было трудно.
6. It isn't safe to cross the bridge at night. – Переходить через мост ночью небезопасно.
7. Our task is to do the work well. – Наша задача состоит в том, чтобы сделать эту работу хорошо.
8. He asked to change the ticket. – Он попросил поменять билет.
9. Try to understand me. – Постарайтесь понять меня.
10. I want to use your dictionary. – Я хочу воспользоваться твоим словарем.
11. They managed to do it. – Им удалось сделать это.
12. When she begins to talk, everyone wants to leave. – Когда она начинает говорить, всем хочется уйти.
13. He is afraid to miss the train. – Он боится опоздать на поезд.
14. I don't know what to answer him. – Я не знаю, что ответить ему.
15. I want him to come in time. – Я хочу, чтобы он пришел вовремя.
16. He has a great desire to travel. – У него большое желание путешествовать.
17. I have no money to buy a ticket. – У меня нет денег, чтобы купить билет.
18. He tries to find a way to earn a little money. – Он старается найти способ заработать немного денег.
19. The children have a good garden to play in. – У детей есть хороший садик, чтобы играть.
20. I have nothing to tell you. – Мне нечего сказать вам.

3. Составьте предложения, используя данные слова, по образцу:
It is wholesome (полезно) to eat fruit.

- 1) milk, wholesome, to drink
- 2) pleasant, music, to listen to
- 3) the arm-chair, comfortable, to sit, in
- 4) interesting, plants, to grow
- 5) English, easy, to study
- 6) dangerous, thin ice, to walk, on
- 7) vegetable garden, in, useful, to work
- 8) necessary, the school-mates, to help.

4. В некоторых случаях инфинитив употребляется без частицы to.

а) После модальных глаголов (can, may, should, must и др.).

We should tell our parents about the party. – Нам следует рассказать родителям о вечеринке.

б) После глаголов let (позволять), make (заставлять), see (видеть), hear (слышать), feel (чувствовать); а также после глагола help (помогать) при желании частицу to можно убирать. *We saw them kiss. – Мы видели, как они целовались. I will not let him marry her. – Я не позволю ему жениться на ней. She made her wash up. – Она заставила ее вымыть посуду. He helped me understand. – Он помог мне понять.*

в) После выражений had better (лучше бы, следовало бы) и would rather (лучше бы, предпочтительнее). *You'd better sit down. – Ты бы лучше сел.*

г) В вопросительных предложениях, которые начинаются со слов Why not? (почему бы не). *Why not go to the cinema? – Почему бы не сходить в кино?*

5. Вставьте, где необходимо, частицу to.

1. Make him ... speak louder.
2. Help me ... carry this bag.
3. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
4. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
5. Let me ... help you with your work.
6. We had better ... stop to rest a little.
7. Why not ... sleep a little?
8. I don't know what ... do.

9. I cannot ... go there now; I have some work ... do.
10. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
11. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
12. Would you rather ... learn shorthand (скоропись) than typewriting?
13. Here is the book for you ... read.
14. Let me ... help you with your work.
15. We should not ... leave him alone.

6. Выучите устойчивые инфинитивные конструкции и переведите предложения на английский язык.

To tell the truth – по правде говоря

To say nothing of – не говоря уже о

To cut a long story short – короче говоря

To say the least of it – по меньшей мере

To begin with – начнем с того, что; для начала (обычно в конце предложения)

To put it mildly – мягко выражаясь

She is pleasant to look at. – На нее приятно смотреть.

Leaves much to be desired – оставляет желать много лучшего

He is difficult to deal with. – С ним трудно иметь дело.

He is to blame. – Он виноват.

He is hard to please. – Ему трудно угодить.

It is out of the question to go there. – Не может быть и речи о том, чтобы идти туда.

She has nobody to speak with. – Ей не с кем поговорить.

What is to be done? – Что делать?

He was the first (last) to come. – Он пришел первым (последним).

7. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Для начала она открыла все окна.
2. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело.
3. По правде говоря, я очень устал.
4. Его поведение оставляет желать много лучшего.
5. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили.
6. На их детей приятно смотреть.
7. Короче говоря, они пожевились.
8. «Трое в лодке, не считая собаки» – известная книга.
9. Вам трудно угодить.
10. По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены.
11. Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива.
12. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего.
13. Сказать по правде, я не люблю бокс.
14. Вашей сестре трудно угодить.
15. Начнем с того, что он занят.
16. На него было приятно смотреть.
17. Короче говоря, он не сдал экзамен.
18. Мы все были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это самый счастливый день в ее жизни.
19. Это очень странно, по меньшей мере.
20. Она такая одинокая, ей не с кем даже поговорить.
21. Мягко выража-

ясь, он был не очень умен. 22. Он так ждал эту вечеринку, что пришел первым.

Герундий (Gerund)

В английском языке есть три части речи, имеющие суффикс -ing.

1. Отглагольное существительное (Swimming is my favourite kind of sport. – Плавание – это мой любимый вид спорта.) Такие отглагольные существительные помещены в англо-русский словарь и обычно употребляются с артиклями.

Например, saying – поговорка; wedding – свадьба; meeting – встреча и т.п.

2. Действительное причастие (Look. How professionally he is swimming. – досл. Посмотри. Как профессионально «он есть плава-ющий».)

3. Герундий (I look forward to swimming across this channel. – досл. Я стремлюсь «к переплытию этого канала».) Такой части речи в русском языке нет.

Герундий – неличная форма глагола, имеющая грамматические особенности как глагола, так и существительного, и всегда выражающая действие как процесс.

I am fond of reading – Я увлекаюсь чтением (досл. «читанием»).

1. Определите, в каких предложениях ing-форма является:

a) герундием;

b) причастием;

c) отглагольным существительным.

1. Rowing (гребля) is good for the health.

2. The boy playing football in the yard is my cousin.

3. He is singing something in his room.

4. I don't feel like walking just now.

5. The meeting began at 7 o'clock.

6. The building of this house will cost much money.

7. I remember meeting in Moscow.

8. All these shuttings and openings of the door disturb (отвлекают) me greatly.

9. I don't mind your opening the window.

10. I don't like your speaking so loudly.

Герундий имеет четыре формы.

1. Первая простая форма (Simple active Gerund) употребляется чаще всего в английском языке и обозначает действие, происходящее одновременно с основным глаголом, являющимся сказуемым:

I like writing the articles. – Я люблю писать статьи.

2. Вторая форма герундия (Simple Passive Gerund) указывает на действие, которое на себе испытывает субъект или объект: I hate being deceived. – Я ненавижу быть обманутым.

3. Третья форма герундия (Perfect Active Gerund) выражает действие, произошедшее раньше, чем то действие, что передается через сказуемое: I regretted having published this story. – Я сожалел, что опубликовал этот рассказ. (Следите за последовательностью событий: он сначала опубликовал, затем жалел об этом.)

4. Четвертая форма (Perfect Passive Gerund) также указывает на действие, предшествующее тому действию, что выражает сказуемое в предложении, при этом его на себе испытывал какой-то субъект или объект: We remember having been shown the painting. – Мы помним, что нам показывали эту картину.

2. Выучите слова и словосочетания, после которых употребляется герундий.

enjoy – получать удовольствие от чего-либо

be pleased at или with – быть довольным чем-либо или кем-либо

finish – заканчивать

be surprised at – удивляться чему-либо

dislike – не нравится

be interested in – интересоваться чем-либо

go on – продолжать

be afraid of – бояться чего-либо

give up – отказаться от, прекратить делать что-либо

look forward to – ждать с нетерпением, стремиться

can't stand – не могу выносить

burst out – разразиться чем-либо

don't mind – не возражать

be aware of – быть уверенным, хорошо знать

be worth – стоит сделать что-либо

suspect of – подозревать в чем-либо

depend on – зависеть от

approve of – одобрять

rely on – полагаться на

succeed in – преуспевать в чем-либо
insist on – настаивать на
complain of – жаловаться на что-либо
object to – возражать против
feel like – хотеть, быть расположенным
agree to – соглашаться на
cannot help – не могу не
hear of – слышать о
deny – отрицать
miss an opportunity of – упустить возможность чего-либо
think of – думать о
be busy with – быть занятым чем-либо
thank for – благодарить за
be good at – хорошо разбираться в чем-либо
be sure of – быть уверенным в чём-либо
it's no use – нет пользы в том, чтобы
be fond of – любить, увлекаться
accuse of – обвинять в чем-либо
prevent from – препятствовать, не позволять
postpone – отложить, перенести
avoid – избегать
excuse smb for smth – извинять кого-то за что-либо
warn against – предупреждать
congratulate on – поздравить с чем-либо
apologize for – извиниться за что-либо

После некоторых глаголов используется как герундий, так и инфинитив:

begin – начинать;
start – начинать;
like – любить, нравиться;
love – любить;
hate – ненавидеть;
prefer – предпочитать;
stop – прекращать, останавливаться;
continue – продолжать;
regret – сожалеть и др.

3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. I avoided speaking to them about his death. 2. She burst out crying.

3. They burst out laughing. 4. She denied having been at home that evening. 5. He enjoyed talking of pleasures of his trip. 6. Excuse my leaving you at such a moment. 7. He gave up smoking some years ago. 8. They went on talking. 9. She insists on my going to the south. 10. Please, stop laughing at him. 11. Do you mind my asking you a difficult question? 12. She couldn't help smiling. 13. They accused him of having robbed the house. 14. The teacher of mathematics didn't approve of his students dreaming. 15. All the happiness of my life depend on your loving me. 16. I don't feel like seeing him. 17. I insist on being told the truth. 18. I object to his borrowing money from you. 19. My friend succeeded in translating this difficult text. 20. The poor peasant (крестьянин) thanked Robin Hood for having helped him. 21. We are looking forward to seeing you again. 22. She always complains of feeling bad. 23. This place is worth visiting. 24. They warned us against buying a car. 25. We congratulated him on passing exams. 26. He apologized for keeping me waiting.

4. Переведите на английский язык, используя герундий.

1. Он бросил курить.
2. Я не могу не смеяться, когда вижу ее.
3. Он уверен в том, что они совершили преступление.
4. Он продолжал читать, не глядя на меня.
5. Она избегала смотреть мне в лицо.
6. Его обвинили, что он не помог своему другу.
7. Я не против, чтобы студенты задавали трудные вопросы.
8. Телевизор нуждается в ремонте.
9. Я не могу не пригласить вас на вечеринку.
10. Джейн упустила возможность посетить картинную галерею.
11. Она отрицала, что была дома в этот вечер.
12. Она ненавидит, когда кто-то смеется над ней.
13. Они обвинили его в ограблении дома.
14. Мы не одобряем того, что она пьёт так много кофе.
15. Мать была удивлена тем, что её дочь так быстро убрала комнату.
16. Эту еду стоит попробовать.
17. Приезд тётушки доставляет мне большое удовольствие.
18. Она не возражает, если я включу телевизор.
19. Они продолжали разговаривать.
20. Он говорил, не останавливаясь.
21. Они настаивали на том, чтобы Марк пришел на вечеринку.
22. Это зависит от того, придет он или нет.
23. Я часто думаю о том, как я буду жить на необитаемом острове.

24. Мистер Браун был доволен тем, что вся семья поехала на Кипр.
25. Она согласилась помочь своей дочери.
5. Переведите текст, обращая внимание на герундий.

Тема 13. Обычаи, традиции.

Respecting cultural traditions (Уважая культурные традиции)

The Thais (тайландцы) are very respectful of their king and queen. Visitors should never make disrespectful (неуважительный) comments about the royal family. Like the Thais, you should always stand in silence when the national anthem (гимн) is played. Never stand on banknotes – the king's picture is on them.

Always take off your shoes before entering a temple (храм) or other holy (святой) building that contains a Buddha image. Do not stand in front of Buddha statues for photographs. Shorts and sleeveless (без рукавов) shirts are not appropriate (подходящий) dress for visiting a temple.

Both men and women should make sure their legs and arms are covered. Women should never touch a Buddhist monk (монах). If you sit in a temple, make sure that your feet are not pointing (направлены) towards the Buddha. Thais greet each other with a hands-together gesture. If someone greets you this way, you should do the same. It's polite to smile too. When you give things to other people, use the right hand or both hands. Never use the left hand. If you shout, people will think you are very impolite.

Generally, wearing shorts is inappropriate (неподходящий) unless on the beach. In the street, and in banks, or government offices, try to dress in neat (опрятный), clean clothes. For men this means a shirt and trousers, for women a modest (скромный) dress, or blouse and skirt, or trousers.

Sandals and short-sleeved shirts are acceptable (приемлемый). Thais are very hospitable (гостеприимный). If you are lucky, you may be invited to someone's home. You will usually be offered food or drink. It's polite to accept, and your host (хозяин) may think you are discourteous (невоспитанный) if you don't accept. Always remove (снимать) your shoes before entering someone's home.

Задание Выучите полезные фразы для туристов, которые могут пригодиться в любой ситуации. Составьте диалоги.

Nice to meet you! – Рад вас видеть!

See you! See you later! – Увидимся! Увидимся позже!

I don't understand you – Я не понимаю вас.
Please, speak more slowly – Пожалуйста, говорите медленнее.
Could you repeat that, please? – Не могли бы Вы повторить это?
Can you help me? – Не могли бы Вы мне помочь?
Where is ... Где находится... the bathroom – туалет; the museum – музей;
the hotel – гостиница; the beach – пляж; the embassy – посольство.
How much is this? – Сколько это стоит?
Can I ask you a question? – Могу я задать вопрос?
I am from ... Я из... (страна/город)
I am hungry – Я проголодался.
I am thirsty – Я хочу пить.
What time is it? – Который час?
Today / yesterday / tomorrow – Сегодня, вчера, завтра.
How do I get to .? – Как мне добраться до?
I have an emergency. Please call for help! – Это экстренный случай. Позовите на помощь!
Excuse me – Извините (для привлечения внимания).
I'm sorry – Извините (сожаление).
These are my passport and customs declaration – Это мой паспорт и таможенная декларация.
I would like to buy a ticket. – Я бы хотел купить один билет.
These are my documents. – Вот мои документы.
How much is the ticket? – Сколько стоит билет?
Can I get a room, please? – Могу ли я получить номер?
Where is the nearest hotel? – Где находится ближайший отель?
How can I get to the center? – Как я могу проехать в центр?
Where can I find a chemist shop? – Где я могу найти аптеку?
How can I call a taxi? – Как можно вызвать такси?
Is it far/near from here? – Это далеко/близко отсюда?
Where is the nearest shop, please? – Где ближайший магазин, пожалуйста?
It's expensive/cheap – Это дорого/дешево
Show me, please, this. – Покажите мне, пожалуйста, это
Where can I change money? – Где я могу обменять деньги?
When does the bank open/close? – Когда открывается/закрывается банк?
I have little money. – У меня мало денег.
I am looking for some places of interest. – Я ищу достопримечательности.
Please, help me to find... – Пожалуйста, помогите мне найти...

Тема 14. Жизнь в городе и деревне

Urban and rural life: advantages and disadvantages

Some people prefer hustle and bustle of big cities, while others prefer peaceful lifestyle of rural areas. Tastes differ. There is no definite answer which lifestyle is better. In my opinion, everything depends on personality. Let us examine more thoroughly some advantages and disadvantages of both rural and urban life.

Living in a city can be very convenient. There are a lot of opportunities of education, career and social life. If you live in a big city, you have many education options to choose from. You can graduate from the most renowned and reputed universities or educational institutions, find a well-paid job and have more opportunities for personal development. Besides, the social life is so diverse. There are lots of theatres, museums, cinemas, exhibitions and art galleries. Urban life will definitely suit an individual who prefers to lead an active lifestyle and who think that there are too few hours in a day.

However, there are lots of disadvantages of urban life. One of the most burning problems a city dweller faces every day is heavy traffic. People who stuck in traffic jams have to delay their plans or even miss important meetings. People are always in a hurry and pressed for time. Besides, big cities are overcrowded and its population is growing with every passing day. Another problem of big cities is air and water pollution caused by industrial plants, domestic heating and traffic. It is generally agreed that air pollution as well as smog have harmful impacts on health. Thus, in recent years people are getting more and more concerned about ecological problems. I am sure all people must unite efforts to save our Planet. Moreover, urban poverty can be the reason of many crimes, such as burglary, pickpocketing and robbery. The last but not the least, gambling, drug addiction, unemployment are just few biggest problems that have become acute in almost all big cities. There are a lot of advantages of rural life. The rural areas are not as crowded as urban ones. People live in the harmony with nature.

Just imagine, how awesome is to wake up with birds singing and the first rays of sunlight and go fishing. You can walk barefoot or sleep in a hammock. Village people keep the livestock and do gardening. Undoubtedly, all homemade products, like sour cream or cottage cheese, do taste better. Moreover, people who live in the country are more open, friendly and warm-hearted. They are one big family. The last but not the least, living in a country is good for health. People eat fresh fruit, vegetables, dairy products and meat. The air is fresh and less polluted. The roads are less dangerous and you can safely ride a bike.

However, there are also some disadvantages of living in the village. First of all, it is a commuting problem. There is a lack of public transport in the country and that can be a great problem for people who need emergency assistance.

Besides, if you want to make a career or get a higher education, you'll have to commute between your home in the country and your office in the city.

Taking into consideration all mentioned above, I think that people should choose where to live, in or out of town, according to their preferences, lifestyle and vocation.

Vocabulary:

- 1) rural ['rʌr(ə)l] — деревенский, сельский
- 2) urban ['z:ʌ(ə)n] — городской
- 3) hustle and bustle of a big city — суета большого города
- 4) convenient [kan'vi:niənt] — удобный
- 5) to graduate from a university — окончить университет
- 6) renowned [n'naʊnd] — знаменитый, прославленный
- 7) reputed [n'pju:tɪd] — имеющий хорошую репутацию; известный
- 8) educational institution — образовательное учреждение
- 9) personal development — личностный рост
- 10) there are too few hours in a day — в сутках не хватает 24-х часов
- 11) city dweller ['dweɪlə] — горожанин, городской житель
- 12) heavy traffic — интенсивное дорожное движение
- 13) traffic jam — затор на дороге, пробка
- 14) to delay [di'lei] — откладывать
- 15) to be in a hurry — спешить
- 16) to be pressed for time — совершенно не иметь времени; время поджимает
- 17) overcrowded cities [ˌaʊvə'skraʊdɪd] — перенаселенные города
- 18) overpopulation [ˌaʊvə.pɒpju'leɪʃn] — перенаселенность
- 19) air / water pollution — загрязнение воздуха / воды
- 20) domestic heating — домашнее отопление
- 21) harmful — вредный
- 22) ecological problems — экологические проблемы
- 23) to unite efforts — объединить усилия
- 24) urban poverty ['pɒvəti] — городская бедность
- 25) crime — преступление
- 26) burglary ['bɜ:ɡləri] — незаконное проникновение в помещение (с преступными целями); квартирная кража со взломом
- 27) burglar [ˈbɜ:ɡlə] — вор-домушник, взломщик
- 28) pickpocketing — карманная кража
- 29) pickpocket ['pɪk, pɒkɪt] — вор-карманник
- 30) robbery [ˈrɒb(ə)ri] — грабеж, разбой, ограбление (с применением насилия)
- 31) robber [ˈrɒb(ə)] — грабитель, вор
- 32) gambling ['ɡæmblɪŋ] — азартная игра

- 33) drug addiction — наркомания
- 34) unemployment [ˌʌnɪˈplɔɪmənt] — безработица
- 35) barefoot [ˈbeɪfʊt] — босиком
- 36) hammock [ˈhæmək] — гамак
- 37) livestock [ˈlaɪvstɒk] — домашний скот
- 38) sour cream [ˈsaʊə kri:m] — сметана
- 39) cottage cheese — творог
- 40) dairy products — молочные продукты
- 41) commuting — ежедневные поездки на работу (из пригорода в город и обратно)
- 42) to commute [kəˈmju:t] — ездить на работу в город (о жителе пригорода)
- 43) emergency assistance — неотложная помощь

Прямая и косвенная речь

Содержание ранее высказанного сообщения можно передать прямой речью (от лица говорящего) или косвенной речью (от лица передающего). Например: She said: «**I can speak** two foreign languages» (прямая речь). She said **that she could speak** two foreign languages (косвенная речь).

В косвенной речи также соблюдается правило согласования времен. При переводе утвердительных предложений из прямой речи в косвенную производятся следующие изменения:

- 1) косвенная речь вводится союзом *that*, который часто опускается;
- 2) глагол *to say*, после которого следует дополнение, заменяется глаголом *to tell*;
- 3) личные и притяжательные местоимения заменяются по смыслу;
- 4) времена глаголов в придаточном предложении изменяются согласно правилам согласования времен;
- 5) указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места заменяются другими словами:

this – *that*

these – *those*

now – *then*

today – *that day*

tomorrow – *the next day*

here – *there*

the day after tomorrow – *two days later*

yesterday – *the day before*

the day before yesterday – *two days before*

ago – *before*

next year – the following year
tonight – that night

Общие вопросы вводятся союзами *if, whether*, имеющими значение частицы *ли*. В придаточных предложениях соблюдается **порядок слов утвердительного предложения**.

He asked me: “Do you play the piano?” – He asked me if I played the piano.

Специальные вопросы вводятся тем же вопросительным словом, с которого начинается прямая речь. Соблюдается порядок слов утвердительного предложения.

He asked me: “When did you send the telegram?” – He asked me when I had sent the telegram.

Для передачи **побуждений** в косвенной речи употребляются простые предложения с инфинитивом с частицей *to*. Если прямая речь выражает приказание, то глагол *to say* заменяется глаголом *to tell* *велеть* или *to order* *приказывать*. Если прямая речь выражает **просьбу**, глагол *to say* заменяется глаголом *to ask* *просить*:

She said to him: “Come here at 9”. – She told him to come there at 9.

I said to her: “Please, give me that book”. – I asked her to give me that book

Правило согласования времен в английском языке представляет определенную зависимость времени глагола в придаточном предложении (главным образом дополнительном) от времени глагола в главном предложении. В русском языке такой зависимости не существует.

Основные положения согласования времен сводятся к следующему: если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом **в настоящем или будущем времени**, то сказуемое придаточного предложения может стоять **в любом времени**, которое требуется по смыслу.

Если сказуемое главного предложения стоит **в прошедшем времени**, то сказуемое придаточного предложения должно стоять **в одном из прошедших времен**. Выбор конкретной видовременной формы определяется тем, происходит ли действие в придаточном предложении **одновременно с главным, предшествует ему, либо будет происходить в будущем**.

Задание 1. Выполните тесты:

A)

1. Greg said that ... a new job.

- a. he will need
 - b. would he need
 - c. he needed
2. Tim complained that he ... at four o'clock in the morning.
- a. is working
 - b. will be working
 - c. was working
3. He said that he ... that film.
- a. was seen
 - b. had already seen
 - c. has already seen
4. Anna explained to me that the hairdresser's ... down the road.
- a. was located
 - b. is located
 - c. locates
5. Charles said that he ... me the following day.
- a. will call
 - b. would have called
 - c. would call
6. Bill asked me what ... for dinner the day before.
- a. I have made
 - b. I had made
 - c. had I made
7. He said that If I ... Kathrin, she ... me.
- a. asked / would help
 - b. ask / will help
 - c. have asked / would help
8. I was worried if ... enough space to buy a new TV set to my room.
- a. would I have
 - b. I would have
 - c. I will have
9. Alex wondered if ... for the weekend at his place.
- a. his sister is going to stay

- b. his sister will stay
- c. his sister was going to stay

10. Ben asked him whether he... a motorcycle.

- a. will ride
- b. can ride
- c. could ride

B)

1. Ben asked him whether he... a motorcycle.

- a. will ride
- b. can ride
- c. could ride

2. The police officer ... the car.

- a. ordered him to stop
- b. would order stopping
- c. orders to stopped

3. Pam asked him why he ... his job.

- a. wanted to leave
- b. wants to leave
- c. wanted to leaving

4. He said the bus ... a little late that day.

- a. can be
- b. will be
- c. might be

5. Pam ... to the cinema.

- a. suggests to go
- b. suggested going
- c. suggested to go

6. It was very late, so I ... to bed.

- a. said I go
- b. said I was going
- c. say I am going

7. He said the fire ... a lot of damage to the building.

- a. will do

- b. had been doing
- c. had done

8. Simon was wrong when he said that Andrew ... to his new apartment the next day.

- a. would be moving
- b. would have moved
- c. moved

9. She told him that he ... harder.

- a. should study
- b. can study
- c. will study

10. He said that if he ... so quickly, the accident ... even worse.

- a. had been acting / would be
- b. had acted / would be
- c. hadn't acted / would have been

B)

1. She told us that the new furniture ... the day before.

- a. will be delivered
- b. would be delivered
- c. had been delivered

2. She was worried that her son ... very well that semester.

- a. doesn't study
- b. wasn't studying
- c. isn't studying

3. They warned us that the manager ... the office the following day.

- a. had inspect
- b. will inspect
- c. would inspect

4. He ... the money he had earned.

- a. demanded to be given
- b. demands
- c. demanded to have given

5. He admitted ... my secret.

- a. have given
 - b. to give away
 - c. having given away
6. He claimed that he ... a prize.
- a. will win
 - b. had won
 - c. had been winning
7. He complained that he ... enough money to buy such an expensive presents.
- a. didn't earn
 - b. doesn't earn
 - c. would not be earning
8. Our teacher insisted on ... by Friday.
- a. our finishing
 - b. our to finish
 - c. to finish
9. She explained that she ... him because he was rude.
- a. didn't like
 - b. would like
 - c. liked
10. He said that Tom was the best student he
- a. would teach
 - b. was teaching
 - c. had ever taught

3.4. Методические указания к выполнению самостоятельной работы

Каждый вариант самостоятельной работы для студентов очного отделения состоит из четырех блоков заданий (Reading, Vocabulary, Grammar, Writing). Студент должен выполнить один из вариантов самостоятельной работы. Задание самостоятельной 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 самостоятельной работы – 4.

Таблица для определения номера задания самостоятельной 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	25	26	27	28	29	20
3	37	38	39	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
4	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	40
5	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	50	51	52
6	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	60
7	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	70	71
8	89	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
9	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	90

1. Выполнять письменную работу следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради пишутся фамилия, инициалы, шифр, адрес, номер самостоятельной работы. В конце необходимо указать список использованной литературы.
2. Самостоятельная работа должна быть написана чернилами, аккуратным четким почерком либо набрана на компьютере. При выполнении самостоятельной работы необходимо оставлять широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.
3. После проверки преподавателем на самостоятельной работе делается пометка «к собеседованию» или «на доработку». Пометка «к собеседованию» означает, что студент допускается к устной защите своей

самостоятельной работы. Пометка «на доработку» требует исправления всех отмеченных ошибок и повторной проверки самостоятельной работы.

4. К зачету допускаются студенты, успешно защитившие самостоятельную работу.

5. Процедура зачета предполагает устные ответы на вопросы, указанные в программе, либо письменное выполнение теста.

3.5.Задания самостоятельной работы

Самостоятельная работа № 1

Вариант 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. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.*
1. I... a student. 2. She... a student too. 3. They... managers. 4. It... a bank.

3. *Выберите нужную форму местоимения:*

1. ... aunt Susan is ... mother's sister.

a) my b). me c). My d). Me

2. ... relatives are coming to see ... today.

a). Our b). Us c). We d). our e). us f). we

3. Tell ... about it.

a). they b). them c). their

4. Is this ... dog?

a) you b) your

5. *Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:*

one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

1.eleven 2.twenty-five 3.ninety-six 4.thirty-eight

5. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:*

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.

2. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.

3. better / we / find / a / should / job.

4. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.

6. *Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.*

Пример: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. (Мы только что встретили американского актера.)

2. Your husband ... (sell) the house? (Твой муж продал дом?)

3. I ... (not start) my new job yet. (Я еще не начала свою новую работу.)

4. You ... (be) to New York before? (Вы были в Нью-Йорке раньше?)

Вариант 2

1. *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.

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.*

1. We... at the office.
2. I... a family.
3. It... large.
4. He ... a ticket.

3. *Выберите нужную форму местоимения*

1. Ask ... if it is ... car.

- a). he b). him c). his

2. He gave photograph in which I couldn't recognize

- a). him b). me c). he d). his

3. We were surprised to see ... on the platform, they also came to meet

- a). they b). Them c).their d). us e). we f). Our

4. I left ... car in the garage.

- a)My b). Our. c). Their

5. *Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:*

one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

- 1.two 2.eighty-three 3.seven hundred and sixteen 4.twelve

5. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:*

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. your / look / could / passport / I / at?
2. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
3. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
4. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.

6. *Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.*

Пример: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. (Аня еще не выбрала десерт.)
2. They ... (do) the shopping today. (Они сделали покупки сегодня.)
3. Tom ... ever (visit) Disneyland? (Том когда-либо посещал Диснейленд?)
4. I just ... (see) a horror film. (Я только что посмотрела фильм ужасов.)

Вариант 3

1. *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 steeled 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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме:

1. They... a new flat.
2. She... a daughter.
3. She... a pupil.
4. I a new car.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. They live with ...parents.
2. Ann lives with ...parents.
3. We live with ...parents.
4. I live with ...parents.

4. Напишите на английском языке:

1. 2+3=5;
2. 1 Января; 8 Марта.
3. Глава 5; автобус 6.
4. 3.45; 8.09.

5. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:

Пример: *don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)*

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?

6. Составьте предложения в *Present Perfect*, используя **for** (в течение) или **since** (с тех пор как):

Пример: *I – not – meet – George – last month. – I haven't met George since last month. (Я не встречала Джорджа с прошлого месяца.)*

1. We – know – him – six months.
2. Jack – not – play – hockey – last winter.

3. Mary – be – a real friend – our childhood.
4. They – live – in Tokyo – a long time.

Вариант 4

1. 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 it's 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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be" и "to have" в правильной форме:

1. They... at the office.
2. I... a manager.
3. It... a college. It... near my house.
4. She ... a ticket.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. John lives with ... parents.
2. Do you live with ...parents?
3. Most children live with...parents.
4. He's going to live with ...parents.

4. Напишите на английском языке:

1. 245;
2. 3,562;
3. Сто книг; сотня страниц; сотни людей.
4. Тысяча машин; тысячи людей; миллион книг.

5. Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол *should*. (Возможны несколько советов.)

Пример: *My eyes are tired.* (Мои глаза устали.) – *You should go to bed.* (Тебе следует поспать.)

1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)
2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)
3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)
4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)

6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в *Present Perfect*:

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!

Вариант 5

1. 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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be" и "to have" в правильной форме:

1. We ... students.
2. He ... a daughter.
3. You ... pupils.
4. They ... students.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. They're going to live with ... parents.
2. Are you going live with... parents?

4. Напишите следующие количественные числительные прописью:

15 25; 28; 97;

5. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола:

1. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
2. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
3. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
- 4... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect:

1. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
2. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
3. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
4. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!

Вариант 6

1. 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 under-

stand 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 medicines 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.

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.*

1. I... a student. 2. She... a student too. 3. They... managers. 4. It... a bank.

3. *Выберите нужную форму местоимения:*

1. ... aunt Susan is ... mother's sister.

a) my b). me c). My d). Me

2. ... relatives are coming to see ... today.

a). Our b). Us c). We d). our e). us f). we

3. Tell ... about it.

a). they b). them c). their

4. Is this ... dog?

a) you b) your

5. *Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:*

one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

1.eleven 2.twenty-five 3.ninety-six 4.thirty-eight

5. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:*

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.

2. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.

3. better / we / find / a / should / job.
4. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.

6. *Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.*

Пример: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. (Мы только что встретили американского актера.)
2. Your husband ... (sell) the house? (Твой муж продал дом?)
3. I ... (not start) my new job yet. (Я еще не начала свою новую работу.)
4. You ... (be) to New York before? (Вы были в Нью-Йорке раньше?)

Вариант 7

1. *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.

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.*

1. We... at the office.
2. I... a family.
3. It... large.
4. He ... a ticket.

3. *Выберите нужную форму местоимения*

1. Ask ... if it is ... car.

- a). he b). him c). his

2. He gave photograph in which I couldn't recognize

- a). him b). me c). he d). his

3. We were surprised to see ... on the platform, they also came to meet

- a). they b). Them c).their d). us e). we f). Our

4. I left ... car in the garage.

- a)My b). Our. c). Their

5. *Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:*

one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

- 1.two 2.eighty-three 3.seven hundred and sixteen 4.twelve

5. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:*

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. your / look / could / passport / I / at?
2. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.

3. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.

4. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.

6. *Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.*

Пример: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. (Аня еще не выбрала десерт.)

2. They ... (do) the shopping today. (Они сделали покупки сегодня.)

3. Tom ... ever (visit) Disneyland? (Том когда-либо посещал Диснейленд?)

4. I just ... (see) a horror film. (Я только что посмотрела фильм ужасов.)

Вариант 8

1. *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, Columbia, 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").

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be" и "to have" в правильной форме:*

1. They... at the office.
2. I... a manager.
3. It... a college. It... near my house.
4. She ... a ticket.

3. *Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:*

1. John lives with ... parents.
2. Do you live with ...parents?
3. Most children live with...parents.
4. He's going to live with ...parents.

4. *Напишите на английском языке:*

1. 245;
2. 3,562;
3. Сто книг; сотня страниц; сотни людей.
4. Тысяча машин; тысячи людей; миллион книг.

5. *Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол should. (Возможны несколько советов.)*

Пример: My eyes are tired. (Мои глаза устали.) – You should go to bed. (Тебе следует поспать.)

1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)
2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)
3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)
4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)

6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect:

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!

Вариант 9

1. 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.

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме:*

1. They... a new flat.
2. She... a daughter.
3. She... a pupil.
4. I a new car.

3. *Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:*

1. They live with ...parents.
2. Ann lives with ...parents.
3. We live with ...parents.
4. I live with ...parents.

4. *Напишите на английском языке:*

1. $2+3=5$;
2. 1 Января; 8 Марта.
3. Глава 5; автобус 6.
4. 3.45; 8.09.

5. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:*

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?

6. *Составьте предложения в Present Perfect, используя **for** (в течение) или **since** (с тех пор как):*

Пример: I – not – meet – George – last month. – I haven't met George since last month. (Я не встречала Джорджа с прошлого месяца.)

1. We – know – him – six months.
2. Jack – not – play – hockey – last winter.
3. Mary – be – a real friend – our childhood.
4. They – live – in Tokyo – a long time.

Вариант 10

1. 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.

Вариант 11

1. 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.

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.*

1. I... a student. 2. She... a student too. 3. They... managers. 4. It... a bank.

3. *Выберите нужную форму местоимения:*

1. ... aunt Susan is ... mother's sister.

a) my b). me c). My d). Me

2. ... relatives are coming to see ... today.

a). Our b). Us c). We d). our e). us f). we

3. Tell ... about it.

a). they b). them c). their

4. Is this ... dog?

a) you b) your

5. *Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:*

one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

1.eleven 2.twenty-five 3.ninety-six 4.thirty-eight

5. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:*

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.

2. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.

3. better / we / find / a / should / job.

4. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.

6. *Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.*

Пример: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. (Мы только что встретили американского актера.)
2. Your husband ... (sell) the house? (Твой муж продал дом?)
3. I ... (not start) my new job yet. (Я еще не начала свою новую работу.)
4. You ... (be) to New York before? (Вы были в Нью-Йорке раньше?)

Вариант 12

1. 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".

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.

1. We... at the office.
2. I... a family.
3. It... large.
4. He ... a ticket.

3. Выберите нужную форму местоимения

1. Ask ... if it is ... car.

- a). he b). him c). his

2. He gave photograph in which I couldn't recognize

- a). him b). me c). he d). his

3. We were surprised to see ... on the platform, they also came to meet

- a). they b). Them c).their d). us e). we f). Our

4. I left ... car in the garage.

- a)My b). Our. c). Their

5. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:

one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

- 1.two 2.eighty-three 3.seven hundred and sixteen 4.twelve

5. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. your / look / could / passport / I / at?
2. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
3. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
4. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.

6. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму *Present Perfect*. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.

Пример: *I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)*

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. (Аня еще не выбрала десерт.)
2. They ... (do) the shopping today. (Они сделали покупки сегодня.)
3. Tom ... ever (visit) Disneyland? (Том когда-либо посещал Диснейленд?)
4. I just ... (see) a horror film. (Я только что посмотрела фильм ужасов.)

Вариант 13

1. 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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме:

1. They... a new flat.
2. She... a daughter.
3. She... a pupil.
4. I a new car.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. They live with ...parents.
2. Ann lives with ...parents.
3. We live with ...parents.
4. I live with ...parents.

4. Напишите на английском языке:

1. 2+3=5;
2. 1 Января; 8 Марта.
3. Глава 5; автобус 6.
4. 3.45; 8.09.

5. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:

Пример: *don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)*

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?

6. Составьте предложения в *Present Perfect*, используя **for** (в течение) или **since** (с тех пор как):

Пример: *I – not – meet – George – last month. – I haven't met George since last month. (Я не встречала Джорджа с прошлого месяца.)*

1. We – know – him – six months.

2. Jack – not – play – hockey – last winter.
3. Mary – be – a real friend – our childhood.
4. They – live – in Tokyo – a long time.

Вариант 14

1. 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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be" и "to have" в правильной форме:

1. They... at the office.
2. I... a manager.
3. It... a college. It... near my house.
4. She ... a ticket.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. John lives with ... parents.
2. Do you live with ...parents?
3. Most children live with...parents.
4. He's going to live with ...parents.

4. Напишите на английском языке:

1. 245;
2. 3,562;
3. Сто книг; сотня страниц; сотни людей.
4. Тысяча машин; тысячи людей; миллион книг.

5. Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол *should*. (Возможны несколько советов.)

Пример: *My eyes are tired.* (Мои глаза устали.) – *You should go to bed.* (Тебе следует поспать.)

1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)
2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)
3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)
4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)

6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в *Present Perfect*:

1. He _____ (finish) training.

2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!

Вариант 15

1. а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*
- б). *Составьте словарик 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 Afri-

can and Middle Eastern countries, the left hand is regarded as unclean, so you shouldn't give things 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.

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be" и "to have" в правильной форме:*

1. We ... students.
2. He ... a daughter.
3. You ... pupils.
4. They ... students.

3. *Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:*

1. They're going to live with ... parents.
2. Are you going live with... parents?

4. *Напишите следующие количественные числительные прописью:*
15 25; 28; 97;

5. *Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола:*

1. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
2. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
3. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
- 4.... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

6. *Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect:*

1. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
2. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
3. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
4. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!

Вариант 16

1. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.
- б). Составьте словарь к тексту.
- в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.
1. I... a student. 2. She... a student too. 3. They... managers. 4. It... a bank.

3. *Выберите нужную форму местоимения:*

1. ... aunt Susan is ... mother's sister.

- a) my b). me c). My d). Me

2. ... relatives are coming to see ... today.

- a). Our b). Us c). We d). our e). us f). we

3. Tell ... about it.

- a). they b). them c). their

4. Is this ... dog?

- a) you b) your

5. *Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:*

one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

- 1.eleven 2.twenty-five 3.ninety-six 4.thirty-eight

5. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:*

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.

2. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.

3. better / we / find / a / should / job.

4. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.

6. *Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.*

Пример: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. (Мы только что встретили американского актера.)

2. Your husband ... (sell) the house? (Твой муж продал дом?)

3. I ... (not start) my new job yet. (Я еще не начала свою новую работу.)

4. You ... (be) to New York before? (Вы были в Нью-Йорке раньше?)

Вариант 17

1. 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 know-ledge 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.

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.*

1. We... at the office.

2. I... a family.
3. It... large.
4. He ... a ticket.

3. Выберите нужную форму местоимения

1. Ask ... if it is ... car.

- a). he b). him c). his

2. He gave photograph in which I couldn't recognize

- a). him b). me c). he d). his

3. We were surprised to see ... on the platform, they also came to meet

- a). they b). Them c).their d). us e). we f). Our

4. I left ... car in the garage.

- a)My b). Our. c). Their

5. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:

one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

- 1.two 2.eighty-three 3.seven hundred and sixteen 4.twelve

5. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. your / look / could / passport / I / at?
2. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
3. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
4. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.

6. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.

Пример: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. (Аня еще не выбрала десерт.)
2. They ... (do) the shopping today. (Они сделали покупки сегодня.)
3. Tom ... ever (visit) Disneyland?(Том когда-либо посещал Диснейленд?)

4. I just ... (see) a horror film. (Я только что посмотрела фильм ужасов.)

Вариант 18

1. 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 hairdress-

ing 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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме:

1. They... a new flat.
2. She... a daughter.
3. She... a pupil.
4. I a new car.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. They live with ...parents.
2. Ann lives with ...parents.
3. We live with ...parents.
4. I live with ...parents.

4. Напишите на английском языке:

1. 2+3=5;
2. 1 Января; 8 Марта.
3. Глава 5; автобус 6.
4. 3.45; 8.09.

5. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?

6. Составьте предложения в Present Perfect, используя **for** (в течение) или **since** (с тех пор как):

Пример: I – not – meet – George – last month. – I haven't met George since last month. (Я не встречала Джорджа с прошлого месяца.)

1. We – know – him – six months.
2. Jack – not – play – hockey – last winter.
3. Mary – be – a real friend – our childhood.
4. They – live – in Tokyo – a long time.

Вариант 19

1. 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 cannot 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 cannot 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, discouragement 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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be" и "to have" в правильной форме:

1. They... at the office.

2. I... a manager.
3. It... a college. It... near my house.
4. She ... a ticket.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. John lives with ... parents.
2. Do you live with ...parents?
3. Most children live with...parents.
4. He's going to live with ...parents.

4. Напишите на английском языке:

1. 245;
2. 3,562;
3. Сто книг; сотня страниц; сотни людей.
4. Тысяча машин; тысячи людей; миллион книг.

5. Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол *should*. (Возможны несколько советов.)

Пример: *My eyes are tired.* (Мои глаза устали.) – *You should go to bed.* (Тебе следует поспать.)

1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)
2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)
3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)
4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)

6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в *Present Perfect*:

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!

Вариант 20

1. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

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 in 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.

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be" и "to have" в правильной форме:*

1. We ... students.
2. He ... a daughter.
3. You ... pupils.
4. They ... students.

3. *Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:*

1. They're going to live with ... parents.
2. Are you going live with... parents?

4. *Напишите следующие количественные числительные прописью:*
15 25; 28; 97;

5. *Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола:*

1. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
2. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
3. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
- 4.... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

6. *Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect:*

1. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
2. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
3. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
4. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!

Вариант 21

1. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарик 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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.

1. I... a student. 2. She... a student too. 3. They... managers. 4. It... a bank.

3. Выберите нужную форму местоимения:

1. ... aunt Susan is ... mother's sister.

a) my b). me c). My d). Me

2. ... relatives are coming to see ... today.

- a). Our b). Us c). We d). our e). us f). we

3. Tell ... about it.

- a). they b). them c). their

4. Is this ... dog?

- a) you b) your

5. *Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:*

one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

- 1.eleven 2.twenty-five 3.ninety-six 4.thirty-eight

5. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:*

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.

2. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.

3. better / we / find / a / should / job.

4. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.

6. *Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.*

Пример: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. (Мы только что встретили американского актера.)

2. Your husband ... (sell) the house? (Твой муж продал дом?)

3. I ... (not start) my new job yet. (Я еще не начала свою новую работу.)

4. You ... (be) to New York before? (Вы были в Нью-Йорке раньше?)

Вариант 22

1. а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). *Составьте словарь к тексту.*

в). *Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях*

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.

2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме.*

1. We... at the office.
2. I... a family.
3. It... large.
4. He ... a ticket.

3. *Выберите нужную форму местоимения*

1. Ask ... if it is ... car.

- a). he b). him c). his

2. He gave photograph in which I couldn't recognize

- a). him b). me c). he d). his

3. We were surprised to see ... on the platform, they also came to meet

- a). they b). Them c).their d). us e). we f). Our

4. I left ... car in the garage.

- a)My b). Our. c). Their

5. *Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые:*
one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

1.two 2.eighty-three 3.seven hundred and sixteen 4.twelve

5. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:*

Пример: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. your / look / could / passport / I / at?
2. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
3. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
4. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.

6. *Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.*

Пример: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. (Аня еще не выбрала десерт.)
2. They ... (do) the shopping today. (Они сделали покупки сегодня.)
3. Tom ... ever (visit) Disneyland?(Том когда-либо посещал Диснейленд?)
4. I just ... (see) a horror film. (Я только что посмотрела фильм ужасов.)

Вариант 23

1. а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). *Составьте словарь к тексту.*

в). *Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях*

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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в правильной форме:

1. They... a new flat.
2. She... a daughter.
3. She... a pupil.
4. I a new car.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. They live with ...parents.
2. Ann lives with ...parents.
3. We live with ...parents.
4. I live with ...parents.

4. Напишите на английском языке:

1. $2+3=5$;
2. 1 Января; 8 Марта.
3. Глава 5; автобус 6.
4. 3.45; 8.09.

5. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке:

Пример: *don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)*

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?

6. Составьте предложения в *Present Perfect*, используя **for** (в течение) или *since* (с тех пор как):

Пример: *I – not – meet – George – last month. – I haven't met George since last month. (Я не встречала Джорджа с прошлого месяца.)*

1. We – know – him – six months.
2. Jack – not – play – hockey – last winter.
3. Mary – be – a real friend – our childhood.
4. They – live – in Tokyo – a long time.

Вариант 24

1.а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be" и "to have" в правильной форме:

1. They... at the office.
2. I... a manager.
3. It... a college. It... near my house.
4. She ... a ticket.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. John lives with ... parents.
2. Do you live with ...parents?
3. Most children live with...parents.
4. He's going to live with ...parents.

4. Напишите на английском языке:

1. 245;
2. 3,562;
3. Сто книг; сотня страниц; сотни людей.
4. Тысяча машин; тысячи людей; миллион книг.

5. Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол *should*. (Возможны несколько советов.)

Пример: *My eyes are tired.* (Мои глаза устали.) – *You should go to bed.* (Тебе следует поспать.)

1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)
2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)
3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)
4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)

6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в *Present Perfect*:

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!

Вариант 25

1. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

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 program. 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.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами "to be" и "to have" в правильной форме:

1. We ... students.
2. He ... a daughter.
3. You ... pupils.
4. They ... students.

3. Дополните предложения пропущенными местоимениями:

1. They're going to live with ...parents.
2. Are you going live with... parents?

4. *Напишите следующие количественные числительные прописью:*
15 25; 28; 97;

5. *Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола:*

1. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
2. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
3. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
4. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

6. *Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect:*

1. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
2. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
3. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
4. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!

4. СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Основная учебная литература

1. Английский язык 10 класс: учебник для общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень/Ю.А. Комарова, И.В. Ларионова, Р. Араванис, Дж. Вассилакис, - 4-е изд. - М.: Русское слово, 2017. - 208 с.: ил. – (Инновационная школа).-ISBN 978-5-533-00131-1
2. Английский язык 11 класс: учебник для общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень/Ю.А. Комарова, И.В. Ларионова, Р. Араванис, С. Кокрейн, - 3-е изд. - М.: Русское слово, 2017,2018. - 208 с.: ил. – (Инновационная школа) - ISBN 978-5-533-00192-2.
3. Английский язык: учебное 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>

Дополнительная учебная литература

4. Английский язык для экономических специальностей : учебник для учреждений СПО/А.П.Голубев, И.Б.Смирнова, Н.А.Кафтайлова, Е.В.Монахова. - М. : КноРус, 2016. - 396с. : ил. - (Среднее профессиональное образование). - ISBN 978-5-406-03119-3
5. Иностранный язык. Английский язык: учебное пособие для студентов всех специальностей СПО. - Новосибирск, 2018. -171с

5.СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ БАЗЫ ДАННЫХ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ СЕТИ ИНТЕРНЕТ

- Электронно-библиотечная система: www.znanium.com
- Справочно-правовая система «Консультант Плюс»
- Справочно-правовая система «Гарант»
- «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
- «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

**Перечень лицензионного программного обеспечения
и информационных справочных систем**

- Microsoft Windows
- Microsoft Word
- Microsoft Office 365
- Microsoft Power Point 2010,
- Антивирус Касперского
- Справочно-правовая база Консультант Плюс
- Справочно-правовая база Гарант