



**Автономная некоммерческая образовательная организация
высшего образования Центросоюза Российской Федерации
«Сибирский университет потребительской кооперации»**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной работе

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для текущего контроля успеваемости
и промежуточной аттестации

по дисциплине

ОД.06 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

по специальности

38.02.02 Страховое дело (по отраслям)

(направленность программы: Страхование иное, чем страхование жизни)

квалификация выпускника:

Специалист страхового дела

Новосибирск
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Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине *«Иностранный язык»* разработан в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования, утверждённого приказом Минобрнауки Российской Федерации от 17.05.2012г. №413 (с изменениями от 29.06.2017 г. №613), федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по специальности 38.02.02 Страхование (по отраслям), утверждённого приказом Министерства просвещения Российской Федерации от 21.07.2023 № 555.

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Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине *«Иностранный язык»* рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании кафедры иностранных языков и русской филологии, протокол от 26 марта 2026 г. № 9.

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Раздел 1. Паспорт оценочных средств

1. Оценочные средства для проверки хода освоения дисциплины и достижения планируемых результатов обучения

Результат обучения (по ФГОС)	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Наименование оценочного средства
Личностные: - сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; - толерантное сознание и поведение в поликультурном мире, готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения, способность противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям; - навыки сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности; - готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности. Метапредметные: - умение продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, учитывать позиции других участников деятельности, эффективно разрешать конфликты; - владение навыками познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач,	Тема 1.1-.1.8 и 2.1-2.2	ВСТ, ТЗ, ПЗ, ПП, ВЗ, ВЭ

применению различных методов познания; - готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно-познавательной деятельности, владение навыками получения необходимой информации из словарей разных типов, умение ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников; - владение языковыми средствами - умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать адекватные языковые средства; Предметные: - сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире; - владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; - достижение уровня владения иностранным языком, превышающего пороговый, достаточного для делового общения в рамках выбранного профиля; - сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.		
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Условные обозначения: (обозначения рекомендуемые)

ТЗ – тестовые задания, ВЗ – вопросы к зачету; ВЭ – вопросы к экзамену; ВСТ – вопросы для собеседования по теме, ПЗ - письменные задания, ПП - подготовка презентации

Текущий контроль знаний предусматривает систематическую проверку качества получаемых обучающимися умений и знаний.

Основные методы контроля, позволяющие оценить знания и умения в рамках приобретенных компетенций: оценка письменных (устных) ответов на вопросы по итогам занятия, выступлений на семинарах, докладов-презентаций, оценка выступлений на практических занятиях, оценка письменных заданий.

3. Вопросы для собеседования на практических занятиях (ВСТ)

1. Повседневная жизнь семьи.

- A. What is your name?
- B. How are you?
- C. How old are you?
- D. Where are you from?
- E. Where do you live?

2. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

- A. What are the most positive/negative traits of character?
- B. Describe the appearance of your close person.
- C. What do you wear to college?
- D. Is fashion important to you?
- E. What kind of person do you strive to be?

3. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы.

- A. Where were you born?
- B. How many members are there in your family?
- C. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
- D. What are the main holidays in your family?
- E. Describe the relations in your family.

4. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

- A. What are the advantages living in a big city?
- B. What are the disadvantages living in a big city?
- C. What can you enjoy living in the countryside?
- D. Where do you usually spend your holidays in the city or in the countryside? Why?
- E. Where would you prefer to live? Why?
- F. Do you live in a flat or in a house?
- G. Describe your home.

5. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания

- A. Do you like shopping?
- B. Do you like going shopping with your friends or your parents?

- C. How often do you buy food?
- D. What do you prefer to go shopping in a large mall or online shopping? Why?
- E. What kinds of shops do you prefer?
- F. What products do you like? Why?

6. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт

- A. Do you do sport?
- B. Do you support any sports teams?
- C. What is healthy food from your point of view?
- D. Do you watch football or hockey matches?
- E. How often do you eat fast food?
- F. What do you like doing in your free time?
- G. What gadgets do you usually use? What for?

7. Туризм. Виды отдыха.

- A. What countries have you been to?
- B. What places would you like to visit? Why?
- C. What cuisine would you like to try?
- D. What transport do you prefer?
- E. What is the most beautiful place in the world?

8. Страна/страны изучаемого языка

- A. Name the English speaking countries
- B. Would you like to live in Britain? In what city? Why (not)?
- C. What is the flag of Britain like?
- D. What do you know about Buckingham Palace?
- E. Who is at the head of the UK?

9. Россия

- A. What countries does Russia border?
- B. Who is the Head of State in Russia?
- C. When was Moscow founded?
- D. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?
- E. What are the deepest lakes in Russia?

10. Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в профессии. «Специалист страхового дела».

- A. How has the digital transformation of the insurance industry changed the core responsibilities of a modern insurance specialist?
- B. What are the main psychological challenges teenagers face when choosing a career in the unstable modern job market?
- C. In what specific situations does an insurance specialist need advanced English skills (e.g., reinsurance contracts, claims with foreign clients)?
- D. Why is learning a foreign language considered a strategic advantage rather than just an asset for an insurance professional today?
- E. How can a career in insurance compete with more popular professions like IT or marketing in the eyes of young job seekers?
- F. What role does English play in understanding international insurance regulations (e.g., Solvency II, IFRS 17) for a local insurance expert?
- G. How do external factors like automation and AI influence the problem of career choice for those considering the insurance sector?
- H. Can an insurance specialist build a successful international career without proficiency in a foreign language? Justify your answer.
- I. What key soft skills (e.g., communication, analytical thinking) should a student develop alongside foreign language skills to succeed in the insurance business?
- J. How does the ability to read policy documents and legal terms in English help an insurance specialist avoid costly errors and fraud?

Описание оценочного материала:

Вопросы к собеседованию по теме	Форма предъявления: вопросы / темы.	
	Процедура: Индивидуальные выступления или коллективное обсуждение на практических занятиях.	
	Шкала оценивания /критерии:	
	«Зачтено»	Обучающийся знает грамматические основы и лексический минимум иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основные речевые формулы бытового и делового общения и может осуществлять общую и профессиональную коммуникацию в иноязычной среде, умеет использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; обладает навыками монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения
	«Не зачтено»	Обучающийся не освоил теоретический материал, не продемонстрировал умение применять знания для решения поставленных задач. Обучающийся отказался от ответа.

3. Тестовые задания (ТЗ)

Тема 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер человека.

1. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке

1. name / your / What's / ?
2. you / How / are / old / ?
3. you / What / about / ?
4. do / spell / How / your / name / ?
5. to / Nice / you / meet

2. Составьте диалог, используя фразы из задания 1

A: Hello, I'm Jonas. 1_____

B: Stephanie. 2_____

A: Nice to meet you, too. 3 _____

B: J-O-N-A-S. 4_____, Stephanie.

A: I'm 17. 5 _____

B: I'm 16.

3. Подберите соответствия:

1. How are you?	a. Never mind.
2. Good morning.	b. Same to you.
3. Hello, Jane!	c. Bye.
4. I'm sorry I'm late.	d. It's Nora, Nora Simpson.
5. Have a nice weekend.	e. Really? Only good things I hope.
6. See you tomorrow!	f. Nice to meet you, Andrew.
7. Sorry, I didn't catch your name.	g. Hi, Peter!
8. This is Andrew.	h. Good morning.
9. I've heard a lot about you.	i. I'm fine, thanks. And you?

4. Заполните пропуски, используя следующие глаголы:

to take, to thank, to look, to call, to work, to catch, to introduce, to meet, to think, to be, to hear

1. May I ... you to Mr Markov?
2. I'd like you to ... Henry.
3. ... you for a very interesting discussion.
4. I ... Sally Bowers from the Toronto Times. I ... on the economic pages.
5. I ... we've met before.
6. I'm Harold Wilson, but people ... me Harry.
7. I ... your name.
8. We ... a lot about you.
9. I'm ... forward to working with you.
10. - Have you come far for the conference?
- No, not really. I live in this town, so it ... me only 20 minutes.

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What's your short name?

2. What's the name of your best friend?
3. Where are you from?
4. Can you spell the name of your hometown?
5. Are you a first-year student? Are you at college now?

Описание внешности человека на английском

При описании внешности человека для корректности мы иногда используем разные прилагательные.

Для описания внешности женщины используем слова:

a figure – фигура, slim – стройная, neat – изящная, petite – миниатюрная, little, small – маленькая, thin, skinny - худая

Для описания внешности мужчин мы используем слова:

slender - стройный, lean – худощавый, lathy – долговязый, short - низкого роста, plump / overweight – полный, fat / stout - тучный, толстый, упитанный, large, big- большой, muscular - мускулистый, round- округлый, stooping – сутулый, stout [staut] – толстый, obese тучный

Волосы (hair) и лицо (face): auburn - золотисто-каштановые, chestnut - рыжевато-каштановые dark [da:k] тёмные black [blæk] - черные red [red] - рыжие grey - седые. blond(e) блондин blond [blond] - светлые fair - белокурые brown hair - шатен brunette - брюнет . hair length - длина волос, long - длинные, - короткие, shoulder-length - до плечей, waist-length - до пояса, bald [bo:ld] - лысый, с лысиной, straight [streit] - прямые, волнистые wavy, curly кудрявые, вьющиеся. plaited [plætid] - уложенные в косу, beautiful - красивые, густые волосы — rich hair , редкие — thin густые — thick

Тип лица человека: oval ['əuvəl] - овальное, round [raund] – круглое, square - квадратное На лице человека могут быть freckles – веснушки, wrinkles – морщины; beautiful— красивое (о женщине) handsome ['hænsəm]- красивое (о мужчине), ruddy— румяное, pale [peil] – бледное, gloomy ['glu:mi] – мрачное, pretty, nice, [nais] - приятное, симпатичное, plain – некрасивое, ugly - уродливое, horrible – ужасное, thin худое

Описание улыбки:

a smile – улыбка, искренняя (sincere), очаровательная(charming) обаятельная (engaging), неискренняя (artificial), наигранная (forced), хитрая (cunning).

Нос (nose):

прямой (straight), курносый (snub), орлиный (aquiline), мясистый (fleshy) или приплюснутый (flat).

Губы (lips):

тонкие (thin) сжатые (compressed), толстые (thick), выступающие вперед (protruding), (shaking) дрожащие

Глаза (eyes):

раскосые (slanted), узкие (narrow), навывкате (bulging), близко, глубоко или широко посаженные (close- / deep- / wide-set), большие — big, весёлые — jolly, радостные — cheerful, водянистые — watery, выразительные — expressive, задумчивые — thoughtful заплаканные — tear-stained, миндалевидные — almond-shaped. сверкающие — sparkling, серьёзные — serious, хитрые — cunning, sly, ясные — clear

Описывая цвет глаз, мы используем такие оттенки:

brown [braʊn] - карие, green [ɡri:n] - зеленые, grey - серые, blue [blu:] - голубые, dark - черные. светлые — light [laɪt] тёмные — dark [da:k]

Типы подбородка (chin)

dimpled - с ямочкой (подбородок), flat - плоский, pointed - острый, square - квадратный, protruded - выступающий.

Описание лба (forehead)

. high - высокий, open - открытый, narrow - узкий, low - низкий, broad - широкий, выпуклый - domed) покатый (retreating).

При описании внешности человека на английском языке очень важно указывать такие отличительные черты, как наличие бороды (beard) или усов (moustache). Теперь в описании внешности на английском языке нам необходимо указать, какие у человека руки (hands) и ноги (legs), плечи (shoulders) и талия (waist), а также тип кожи (skin).

Описание кожи человека (skin)

skin - кожа cream-white - белоснежная sunburnt / tanned - загорелая sluggish - дряблой О руках женщины мы говорим:

Hands [hænds] - Руки delicate ['delɪkət] — изящные soft hands - мягкие руки, tender hands - нежные руки, delicate hands - утонченные руки tender, caressing ['tendə], [kə'resɪŋ] -ласковые tender, gentle ['tendə], [dʒentl] - нежные О руках мужчины мы говорим:

calloused - мозолистые, puffy - пухлые, hairy - волосатые, strong - сильные shaking - дрожащие, weak [wi:k] — слабые, skilful — умелые, horny — грубые.

1. Переведите предложения, используя лексику урока

1. Lucilly is strong, tall, kind and gay with big green eyes and blonde hair. She is beautiful.

2. Jack is handsome, tall and strong. He is a good sportsman. He swims well. He plays tennis every day. He has black clever eyes and wavy hair.
3. She is tall, thin and beautiful. She has long wavy hair and big brown eyes.
4. He is not tall, but he is stout. He has short brown hair and not big blue eyes.
5. This is my mother. My mother's name is Mila. She is not tall and not short. She is slender. Her hair is straight, blond and short. Her eyes are not big but clever and green.
6. This is my father. My father's name is Nick. He is tall and slender. He has short red hair and little green eyes.

2. Переведите на английский язык

а) голубые глаза, большие зеленые глаза, маленькие черные глазки, длинные черные волосы, короткие светлые волосы, вьющиеся волосы, прямые длинные волосы

б)

1. Она довольно-таки симпатичная, высокая, стройная с большими голубыми глазами и длинными вьющимися волосами.
2. Он сильный, высокий, крепкого телосложения. У него короткие прямые волосы, карие глаза.
3. Она невысокая женщина с добрыми карими глазами. Волосы у нее вьются. Она носит косу. (She wears a pig – tail)
4. Он не сильного телосложения, не отличается высоким ростом. У него зеленные умные глаза и прямые коротко подстриженные волосы.

3. Переведите текст и назовите предложения, в которых говорится о

1. Emily's face
2. Her character
3. Her likes and dislikes

My Aunt

Of all the relatives I like my aunt Emily the best. She is my mother's younger sister. She is in her late fifties, but she is quite young in character. She has thick, straight brown hair and dark brown eyes. She has a kind face and when you meet her the first things you notice is her smile. I think she is still rather beautiful. Aunt Emily is the sort of person you can always go if you have a problem.

She likes reading and gardening and she still goes for long walks. She is a very active person. She is always doing some things, cleaning, cooking and sewing. She is extremely kind- hearted but she does not like it when people do not agree with her. I would like to be like my aunt when I am her age.

4. Заполните пропуски местоимениями my, your, his, her, our, their.

1. I'd like some ice inorange juice.
2. We'd like to have breakfast in....room.
3. The children would like to watch TV in room.
4. He'd like some milk in cereal.
5. She'd like lemon intea.

5. Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями

1. This is *Jack's* brother. 2. This is *Susan's* nephew. 3. This is *Bob and Dick's* father.
4. This is *my and my sister's* granny. 4. This is *Boris's* niece. 5. This is *Mary's* sister-in-law. 6. These are *Henry's* parents. 7. These are *Betty's* grandparents. 8. This is *my and my brother's* grandpa. 10. This is *Richard's* stepson. 11. These are *John and Nelly's* children. 12. This is Mrs. Green's daughter. 13. These are *the Greens'* grandchildren. 14. This is *my and my stepsister's* family. 15. This is *William's* cousin.

6. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения по смыслу

1. This is Jack's uncle, he is ... uncle. 2. This is Susan's aunt, she is ... aunt. 3. This is Bob and Dick's dad, he is ... father. 4. This is my and my sister's granny, she is ... granny. 5. This is Boris's niece, she is ... niece. 6. This is Mary's sister-in-law, she is ... sister-in-law. 7. These are Henry's parents, they are ... parents. 8. These are Betty's grandparents, they are ... grandparents. 9. This is my and my brother's grandpa, he is ... grandpa. 10. This is Richard's stepson, he is ... stepson. 11. These are John and Nelly's children, they are ... children. 12. This is Mrs. Green's daughter, she is ... daughter. 13. These are the Greens' grandchildren, they are ... grandchildren. 14. This is my and my stepsister's family, it's ... family. 15. This is William's cousin, it's ... cousin.

7. Выберите правильную форму притяжательного падежа

1. This is Charlie's / Charlies' bag.
2. This is my uncles' / uncle's house.
3. These girls' / girl's flowers are beautiful.
4. The mens' / men's cars are parked there.

5. There are womens' / women's dresses in this shop.
6. All students' / student's classes are canceled.
7. My dad's / dad's sister is my aunt.
8. Cathy's / Cathys' work is the best.
9. My grandfather's / grand'sfather room is upstairs.
10. That cats' / cat's eyes are green.

8. Перефразируйте словосочетание, используя притяжательный падеж и сохраняя все артикли и местоимения

the tail of the cat , the book of our teacher , the friend of Jim, the son of Luisa , the bags of the women , the car of my dad , the pens of my colleagues , the house of my parents,

the brother of my mother, the parents of my friend, the sister of my father, the business of my parents, the daughter of my uncle, the cousin of my mother, the niece of my father, the children of my aunt, the house of my uncle and aunt, the name of my cousin, the dog of my nephew, the doll of my niece, the car of my elder brother, the bike of his son.

9. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного

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

9. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. – На этой неделе погода жарче, чем на прошлой неделе.
10. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. – Наш новый дом дороже, чем старый.
11. Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school. – Химия была самым трудным предметом в школе.

Семья и семейные отношения

1. Переведите и ответьте на вопросы после текста

About Myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Timofei, Tim for short. My full name is Timofei Kurochkin. I'm seventeen years old. I was born in 1998. My birthday is on the 22nd of January. I live in Russia, in the Far East. I'm Russian. I'm a student. I study at teachers' training college. I want to be a teacher like my grandfather. There are two more children in the family besides me — my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Maria. Oleg is twenty-one, he goes to the Academy and he will be a dentist. Maria is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four; he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much. I'm doing quite well at college. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basketball. I take part in different basketball competitions. I have many friends at school and in the team. My grandparents are already retired. They are fond of gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

Vocabulary:

to introduce — представлять

let me introduce myself — разрешите представиться

besides – кроме

job — работа

quite – вполне

proud — гордый

to be proud of smth — гордиться чем-то

marks – оценки

to go in for sports — увлекаться спортом

take part in – принимать участие

competition – соревнование

to retire — быть на пенсии

to be fond of – увлекаться

grow – расти, выращивать

raspberries – малина

Questions:

1. What is the boy's full name?
2. How old is he?

3. When is his birthday?
4. Where does he live?
5. What nationality is he?
6. Does Timofei go to school?
7. Where does he study?
8. What profession did he choose? Why?
9. Is he the only child in the family?
10. How old are his parents?
11. What are they?
12. What are they proud of? Why?
13. What is Tim's hobby?
14. Does he have many or few friends?
15. What are his grandparents fond of?

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is your name?
2. What is your surname?
3. How old are you?
4. When were you born?
5. When is your birthday?
6. Where do you live?
7. What is your address?
8. What nationality are you?
9. What are you?
10. Where do you study?
11. What do you like to do?
12. Do you have many friends?
13. What are they fond of?

3. Напишите о себе, используя опоры.

1. My name is, for short.
2. My full name is
3. I am years old.
4. I was born in
5. My birthday is on the
6. I live in Russia.

7. I am by nationality.
8. My address is
9. I am a
10. I study at
11. I like to
12. I have many / few friends.
13. My best companions are
14. They are fond of

4. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык

Our family, his cousin, their aunt, her uncle, your niece, their nephew, my relatives, our grandmother, their grandfather, her husband, their children, his wife, your grandchildren, her grandson, his granddaughter, their parents, our mother, her father, his daughter, their son, your married brother, my sister, our grandparents.

5. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста

About My Family

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and me. My Mummy is forty-one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter and he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much. My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University and she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction. My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny; I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat. My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table. I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

Vocabulary:

typical — типичный

Spanish — испанский

ability — способность

painter — художник

fiction — художественная литература

funny — смешной

to spend — проводить

to grow — выращивать

to enjoy — наслаждаться

to be retired — выйти на пенсию

green — зелень

to be fond of smth. — нравиться кому-либо

Questions:

1. How many are they in the family?
2. How old is mother?
3. What is she?
4. How old is father?
5. What is he?
6. How is the sister?
7. What is her name?
8. What is she?
9. What is she fond of?
10. How is the brother?
11. What is his name?
12. Do the grandparents work?
13. What do they like to do?
14. How do they get along in the family?

6. Напишите о своей семье, используйте диалог и текст

7. Поставьте глагол в Present, Past и Future Simple. Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. She, to eat.
2. I, to visit, my friends

8. Определите видовременную форму глагола, переведите предложения на русский язык

1. She goes to school every day.
2. They will skate next winter.
3. I cooked supper yesterday.
4. He got a “4” on History.
5. You swim on Sunday.
6. We will have a day off tomorrow.
7. She dusted the furniture yesterday.
8. I will do housework tomorrow.
9. You water flowers every day.

9. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык

1. He (to meet) with his friends yesterday.

2. You (to watch) TV every day!
3. I (to vacuum) tomorrow.
4. She (to ski) on Sunday.
5. They (to listen) to music last Saturday.
6. We (to drink) coffee next morning.
7. He (to make) the bed every day.
8. We (to swim) last weekend.
9. I (to wash up) tomorrow.

10. Переведите предложения на английский язык

1. Он встает в 6 утра почти (almost) каждый день. Вчера он встал в 6.30, а завтра встанет в 6.15.
2. Обычно мы готовим еду вечером. Вчера мы готовили ужин в 7 часов, а завтра мы будем готовить обед днем.

11. Скажите, что вы делаете каждый день, что вы делаете обычно, часто, иногда, редко, никогда.

Every day I
 I usually
 I often
 I sometimes
 I seldom
 I never

Тема 1.2 Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы

Хобби, досуг

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты

Hobbies

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

My Favourite Pastime

I have little free time because I have to work hard in order to do well at school. But I try to find some time during the weekends for my favourite occupation: knitting and sewing.

I learned to knit when I was ten. The first thing I made was a muffler. I knitted it for my Dad. I was very proud when he wore it. Now I can make quite complicated things. This year I've knitted pullovers for my Mom and myself, and a hat for my friend as a birthday present. When I see beautiful knitting-wool in a shop, I find it very difficult to go by without buying it.

I learned to sew at the age of 12. Now I'm very good at it. Sometimes I cut patterns out of magazines, but more often I design clothes by myself. I think it's a very useful hobby. Thanks to it I have some very nice inexpensive clothes. I don't have to spend much money in order to look attractive.

My Friend's Hobby

My friend Nick is very busy and he doesn't have much time to spare. But he's got a lot of hobbies and interests.

Five years ago Nick was fond of collecting stamps. His hobby helped him to learn a lot about other countries and other peoples' traditions, the world's flora and fauna. Maybe that's why he was good at geography and biology at school. He used to bring the albums to school and we examined his stamps with great interest and envy. Sometimes he exchanged stamps with his schoolmates.

When Nick was in the tenth form his parents bought him a compact disc player and Nick decided to collect compact discs. Today, he has got more than one hundred CDs of his favourite groups and singers! I think that he is very proud of his collection.

Every time Nick buys a new CD he carefully studies the information printed on disc booklets. He also tries to find out everything about the singers he likes. That's why he reads a lot of specialised magazines and books on the history of rock.

Nick never misses MTV shows — he thinks he must keep up with the news in the

world of music. He says he likes all types of music except "rave".

He even writes letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he has to brush up his English. Nick never misses a concert of his favourite group. He brings his compact discs to the concert and asks the singers for their autographs.

But in spite of his new hobby, Nick sometimes sits in his room and looks through his albums of stamps (with his earphones on, of course).

2. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания:

hobby

to have a rest

to be tired

to spend a weekend

in the open air

to be closer to nature

photography

to be fond of doing smth.

computer games

In the country

free time

to make a

spare time

to put up a tent

to take pictures

to have a rest abroad

to be keen on

to be interested in

to bake

to collect

to be good at

to have a lot of work to do

to have an active rest

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is a hobby?

2. How do you spend your spare time?

3. Do you go in for sports?

4. Do you walk your dog? play musical instruments? gardening?

5. Are you interested in drawing? cooking?

6. What are you interested in?

7. Do you enjoy visiting friends?

8. Who do you talk to about your problems?

9. What do you like to talk about?

4. Заполните пропуски should или shouldn't

1. You _____ take a map.

2. You _____ make much noise on a train.

3. You _____ touch wild animals.

4. You _____ help your friends.

5. You _____ visit museums.

6. You _____ take your toothbrush.
7. You _____ be careful.
- 8.

5. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than you have a hobby. A person's hobbies are not connected with his profession, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience. A hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on his age, intelligence level, character and personal interests. What is interesting to one person can be trivial or boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, key rings, stones, matchboxes, thimbles and all sorts of things. Once you've got a small collection you keep adding to it. Some people don't even remember how their collection started but now their house is crammed full of different knick-knacks which they can't use but keep for the sake of having them. But some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be a good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life, if you long for changes and want to get away from civilization, than camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Some people prefer more extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, orient themselves, obtain food from the wild, build shelters and adapt themselves to extremely cold weather. They learn to overcome any obstacles and become strong and self-reliant.

Ecotourism is becoming popular and fashionable all over the world, especially with people who try to damage the environment as little as possible. Tourists visit places of natural beauty and they usually travel on foot, by bicycle or boat so that there is no pollution. They stay in local houses or hotels and eat local food. Their aim is to enjoy nature, to experience the local culture and to get unforgettable impressions without polluting and wasting or destroying natural resources. They must keep places that they visit clean and safe. The principles of eco-tourism are 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs' and 'Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home'. If people remember these simple rules, we will be able to save our planet and to conserve the wildlife.

A hobby plays a very important educational, simulational and psychological role, makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve

your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.

- 1) How does a hobby influence a person's life?
- 2) What kinds of hobbies do you know?
- 3) Why do people collect different things?
- 4) What is your attitude to extreme camping?
- 5) Why is ecotourism fashionable today?
- 6) What are the principles of eco-tourism?
- 7) Why is it important to everybody to have a hobby?
- 8) How do you spend your spare time?

Повседневная жизнь

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты

My room

All rooms in my house are very nice but most of all I love my room. I use it both as a bedroom and a study. It is a perfect place for my studies and rest. It is cosy and light. Although my room is the smallest one, it has some advantages.

First of all, it is my own room and I am happy that I don't share it with anyone. My room is the most distant one in our apartment, so I always admire the peace and quietness here. Being alone in this room for some time, gives me a chance to clear my head and collect my thoughts.

The window of my room faces the kindergarten which I used to attend in my childhood. I enjoy looking out of my window in sunny weather and watching beautiful sunsets in the evenings. The walls in my room are green, so they give me the illusion of sitting somewhere outside, alone with nature. The color of curtains matches the wallpapers perfectly. Besides I have some green plants on the windowsill. There are photos of my family and friends and posters with my favourite music bands and sportsmen on the walls. I think they make my room special.

There isn't much furniture in my room but I have everything I need. The wooden floor is covered with thick beige rug in the middle of the room. There is a writing table with a computer, a printer and a lamp on it. I keep my notebooks, pens and pencils and other necessary things in its drawers. The room is also furnished with a built-in wardrobe to keep my clothes in and a bookcase for my textbooks, favourite books and CDs. My comfortable sofa-bed is just to the left of the window. I like sitting in it, drinking hot tea and reading some interesting book or listening to music. There is a beige lamp on the ceiling but I don't use it often. I prefer the lamp on the table and a floor-lamp near my bed.

The atmosphere of my room helps me relax and gives me a sense of comfort and stability after a hard day.

My flat

I live in a 10-storeyed brick block of flats in a peaceful district, not so far from the centre of the city. I moved here 6 years ago with my parents and a little sister. Our house is surrounded by a children's park and some shops. Our flat is on the top floor and it's 80 square meters, so it's very light and spacious. It is also well-planned and comfortable. There are all necessary modern conveniences in the flat: hot and cold water, gas, heating, television and internet connection, electricity, a refuse chute.

We have a living-room, a kitchen, a bathroom, two bedrooms and a pantry. The biggest room is our kitchen. We cook there and have meals at a big wooden table. The gas-stove, the fridge and the sideboard for dishes and glassware are built-in. We use all modern kitchen gadgets here: an electric kettle, a microwave oven, a dish-washer, a coffee machine, a food processor, a toaster.

The view from the windows in our living-room is amazing. Our guests admire the picturesque scenery of the wood and the river. There is an artificial fire-place in the wall and a fluffy carpet on the parquet floor in the middle of the room. We often lie on it watching some good movie on TV. My mother is fond of growing plants, so the living-room is full of palm-trees and blooming plants. It looks fantastic.

I have a room of my own. According to my taste I chose the wallpaper for the walls and the furniture: a sofa with lovely cushions, a wardrobe, a writing desk and a floor lamp. The window is framed with peach silk curtains. The floor in my room is covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. I love my bedroom, it's very cozy and warm.

Probably my flat isn't ideal to someone's mind. But for me it's the best place to relax and meet my family. They say: "East or West, home is best". My parents are very hospitable and we keep our house open for friends and relatives.

The House of My Dream

Every person has his own idea of a perfect house.

Since the time immemorial people always wanted to make their dwelling a place, where one feels comfortable and cosy, where one always wants to come back to.

A dwelling of my dream is not a flat but a two-storeyed mansion. And as a real hostess I'd like to arrange everything in the house according to my taste. Now, let me tell you about my house. When you come to me, you push a big wooden front door, wiping your feet on the door-mat, and enter the hall. The floor is covered with a fitted carpet, the wallpaper is light and has a small pattern. There's a seat and a small table near the

wall and a huge mirror above it.

Then you enter the living-room. The bright full-length curtains are drawn back, and sunshine fills the room. The living-room suite, consisting of a sideboard, a bookcase, a sofa, an elegant coffee table and three armchairs, is arranged around three walls. There's a video system near the window.

On the ground floor there's also a kitchen and a bathroom. The kitchen is a very large room with a big window. There is a gas cooker with a hood, two wall-cupboards and a sink unit there. Near the opposite wall there is a dishwasher, a refrigerator and a table.

Let's go upstairs and have a look at the bedroom. This is a very cosy and warm room. The bedroom suite consists of a bed, two bedside tables and a wardrobe. The window overlooks the back yard. In my house there is also a terrace, a garage and a garden and so many other things I'd like to have; at least, in my dream house.

2. Заполните пропуски следующими словами

living room, furniture, flat, bedrooms, armchair, bed, chairs, carpet, fridge.

Ann: Hi, Alice. What's your new like?

Alice: It's very good.

Ann: Really?

Alice: Yes. There is a big, a small kitchen, two and a bathroom.

Ann: Has it got any

Alice: Yes, it has. There is a sofa and an in the living room. There is a nice on the floor. And in the bedroom there is a And a big wardrobe.

Ann: How about a kitchen? Is there a cooker and a ?

Alice: Yes, there is. There is a round table and four too.

Ann: Sounds great!

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Present Simple

1. His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired.

2. Pat (not to cook) dinner at the moment. She (to talk) dinner every Monday.

3. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise.

4. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning.

5. Your friend (to do) his homework now?

6. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning?

7. Look! The baby (to sleep).

8. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner.

9. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension.

10. My father (not to sleep) now. He (to work) in the garden.

11. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning.

12. What your sister (to do) now? – She (to wash) her face and hands.

13. When you usually (to come) home from school? – I (to come) at three o'clock.
14. Where your cousin (to work)? – He (to work) at a hospital.
15. Your sister (to study) at college? – No, she (to go) to school.
16. My cousin (to go) to school every day.
17. My mother (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the morning.
18. When you (to listen) to the news on the radio?
19. Who (to make) breakfast for you now?
20. You (to read) a magazine and (to think) about your holidays at the moment?
21. They (to be) good dancers but they (not to do) to discos very often.
22. What she (to talk) about right now?

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday.
2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me.
4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday.
5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home.
6. I (to do) my homework yesterday.
7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday.
8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday.
9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday.
10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.

5. Составьте предложения, используя Future Continuous Tense

1. Sue/to do/homework/at 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
2. We/to sunbathe/from 9 to 12 o'clock/tomorrow morning.
3. Nick and Jack/to drive/to Berlin/at this time/next Monday.
4. You/to have/a conference/from 3 to 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
5. My cousin/ to practise/in the gym/at 7 o'clock/tomorrow evening.
6. Nelly and Diana/to rest/in Hawaii/at this time/next week.
7. We/to dance/at the party/all the evening/tomorrow.
8. Kate/to visit/ her grandparents/all day/next Saturday.
9. They/to prepare/ to the wedding party/all next week.
10. I/to travel/around Canada/for two weeks/next month.

Распорядок дня студента колледжа

1. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста

My working day

Usually I get up at 7 o'clock on week-days. I do my bed and open the window.

Sometimes I do my morning exercises, but not always. Then I go to the bathroom. There I wash myself and clean my teeth. Sometimes I take a shower. After that I go back to my bedroom, dress myself and brush my hair. In five minutes I am ready enough for breakfast. I always have a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. After breakfast I take my bag, put on my coat and go to the college.

I live not far from my college and it takes me only ten minutes to walk there. I am never late for the first lesson, because I come to the college a few minutes before the bell. I leave my coat in the cloakroom and go to the classroom. The lessons begin at eight o'clock and at half past one they are over. Sometimes after the lessons I go to the library. I take some books. I usually do my homework at home. As a rule, I have no free time on my week-days.

Sometimes I have dinner at my college canteen. For dinner I usually have soup for the first course, meat or fish with some salad for the second. I drink milk or a cup of tea. Twice a week I go to the swimming pool. I play volleyball in the college team and we have our training at our big gymnasium.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have supper together, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. I like to read detective stories or books of modern writers. At about eleven o'clock I go to bed.

- 1 When do you usually get up on your working day?
- 2 What do you do in the morning when you get up?
- 3 What do you have for breakfast?
- 4 How much time does it take you to get to your college?
- 5 Do you have dinner at home or at the college canteen?
- 6 What do you usually have for dinner?
- 7 Do you often go to the library?
- 8 When does your family have supper?
- 9 Do you go in for sports?
- 10 When do you usually go to bed?

2. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / can / should / may)

1. I have some free time. I _____ help her now.
2. I _____ drive Susan's car when she is out of town.
3. _____ I have a glass of water?
4. Anyone _____ become rich and famous if they know the right people.
5. You _____ go to this party. It's very important.
6. Bird _____ be known by its song.
7. He is coming here so that they _____ discuss it without delay.
8. It's late. You _____ go to bed.

9. He _____ have told me about it himself.

3. Заполните пропуски положительными или отрицательными формами must или have to

1. Brilliant! I _____ study tonight because I've finished my exams.
2. You _____ use a mobile phone on a plane.
3. You can go out, but you _____ be home by midnight.
4. Jo _____ go to school by bus. She lives nearby.
5. We _____ cook tonight. We can get a pizza.
6. She _____ get up early. She's on holiday.
7. You _____ study harder or you are going to fail.
8. You _____ drive faster than 120 km/h on the motorway.

4. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / could / ought / may)

1. _____ Einstein speak English when he went to live in the USA?
2. Mary _____ swim when she was three.
3. You _____ be joking. No one buys two Rolls Royces.
4. They _____ be tired. They've been travelling all night.
5. He _____ to go to the dentist because he has toothache.
6. I _____ swim quite well when I was five years old.
7. _____ I ride your bicycle, please, Jane?
8. She _____ be Scottish with a surname like McKenzie.
9. At your age you _____ to be earning your living.
10. You _____ to feel some respect for your elders.

Тема 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

1. Прочитайте, переведите тексты и ответьте на вопросы

Live in a country

The main reason for living in the countryside is a quiet and comfortable life, provided by the pastoral view. Hardly anyone could resist the clean atmosphere, friendly neighbors, proximity to nature and a soft pace of life. Those who enjoyed the first morning cock-crow, the chirping of birds in the bushes, and the breathtaking view of the rising sun were delighted at the mere mention of idyllic life. Relaxed suburban

residents are able to maintain a more positive attitude and achieve greater success.

But this life has its drawbacks.

First of all, if you have a private house, you should understand that trouble with leaking roof, electricity, heating system, water supply and so on is now your responsibility and you should take good care of your property to avoid possible problems. Moreover, it may be difficult to find a job in the village. And if you want to work in the city and live in the village, you should think over all possible transport problems. It may take you several hours to get to your workplace or you may face traffic congestion. It is also important to check what facilities are there in the village. If the family has small children, it is important to have a good kindergarten and a school nearby. If you love sports, you'll want to have a swimming-pool or a gym near your house.

Live in a City

First of all I would like to say that living in a city and in a country has both advantages and disadvantages. To my mind, life in the city is much easier than in the country, because we have developed transport system, shopping malls and so on. You see it is easier to find work and there are a lot of interesting things to do and to see. For example you can eat in restaurants, visit cinema and so on.

Of course this is the advantages of life in the city, but there are also disadvantages

To begin with pollution. There are no factories or plants in the country, a few cars and domestic waste. What is more, there are big forests around the villages, which clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. As a consequence the sky is blue in the village, the water is clean and limpid, fruit and vegetables are ecologically clean. It influences people's health in a friendly way, to say nothing of quietness. When you are in the village you can hear only birds singing and leaves rustling and see only green and blue. There are no car's horns or loud music from the clubs and people can enjoy the nature.

Where is the life better: in a city or in a village

Many people discuss this topic often: is the life better in a city or in the village? Well my family used to live in a village before and I had beautiful and interesting life. Few years ago we moved to the city and now I see many advantages and disadvantages.

Well first of all life in the country gives you possibility to eat fresh fruit and vegetables, to pick up mushrooms and berries in the forest. I went to the forest every year and our fridge was always full of different natural products.

Another thing is fresh air. I don't have any problems with my health, but many people come here in summer. Fresh air, forest, river can help you to rest and relax.

In the village we all know each other. It's a good and bad thing. Imagine you can not make new friends, meet new people and so on.

A city is another story because every day you can meet new people. You can also have more possibilities to entertain your life after school: dancing classes, gym, photo lessons and so on.

All the shops, schools and libraries are close. You take a bus or metro and in few minutes you are there. In a village you need first travel by train to reach the city.

As you can see both lifestyles have pros and cons. I like the life in the city more. Here I am trying to do what I want and what I like. But in summer I like to visit my grandparents and stay in the village for few weeks. I think person who has never got this experience will never understand this point of view.

Country and City

People are always wondering whether the country or the city is the ideal place to live. If there is one preference-which I take leave to make a conclusion-then it is the country rather than the city that provides people with optimal living conditions. There widespread testimonies for it and the primary ones are listed as follows.

The foremost reason for dwelling in the countryside is the soothing and comfortable life provided by the pastoral view. Hardly anyone could resist the clean atmosphere, the friendly neighbors, the closeness to nature and the gentle pace of living. Those who have enjoyed the first cock crow in the morning, the twittering of birds in the tress and the breathtaking sight of the rising sun would go into rapture at only mere mention of the idyllic life. Relaxed suburban dwellers are able to hold a more positive attitude for life and achieve more accomplishment.

Another subtle explanation rests on the fact that country habitants are fortunate enough to enjoy the cozy and pleasant ambience of the family without exhausting social life. How satisfactory and refreshing it must be to have dinner together with your loved ones in the spacious and pastoral surroundings after a frustrating day! Furthermore, nothing can be compared with the joy of watching heartwarming TV programs, playing convivial games and sleeping in the tranquil and relaxing atmosphere.

It would be far more difficult to acquire such pleasure for those urbanites. Consecutive and excessive recreations not only thrift money but also deteriorate people's health, which is the last thing one would like to encounter. Still, it will be a mistake to argue that nothing beneficial combines with city life since several accompanying merits also come along with it. Living in the metropolis means having more accesses to various people involved in multiple attractive cultures. Living in the metropolis also provides plentiful opportunities, both in career and studies.

Nevertheless, the fact that city life makes it more convenient to get a job does not prevent us from concluding that country life is more enjoyable as well as healthful.

Answer the questions:

1. What are the advantages living in a big city?
2. What are the facilities in a city?
3. What are the disadvantages living in a big city?
4. What can you enjoy living in the countryside?
5. Is it difficult to find a job in the countryside?
6. Where do you usually spend your holidays in the city or in the countryside? Why?
7. Where would you prefer to live? Why?

2. Поставьте подходящее относительное местоимение who, which, that, when,

why, where или whose

1. His sister, ... name is Lara, works at the library.
2. Her last film, ... I couldn't understand at all, was a great success.
3. Give him something ... will take away the pain.
4. I work in the town ... my son lives.
5. We'll show you the poem ... changed my life.
6. Doctors, ... claim money, are shameless.
7. Is there a shop near here ... sells milk?
8. That's the main reason ... I came to you.
9. I'll never forget my childhood ... I was so happy.
10. People ... live in flats shouldn't have animals.
11. The car ... he bought last month is fantastic.
12. This is the most beautiful waterfall ... we have ever seen!

3. Вставьте вместо точек if или when

1. ... I see Tom tomorrow, I'll invite him to our party.
2. ... it rains this evening, I won't go out.
3. I'll phone you ... I get back.
4. I'm feeling very tired. I think I'll go straight to bed ... I get home.
5. I'll be very surprised ... he doesn't get the job.
6. ... I go home tonight, I'll have a bath.
7. ... there is a good programme on TV, I'll watch it.
8. ... there's nothing in the fridge, we'll eat out.
9. We'll go skiing next winter ... we have enough money.
10. ... it's a nice day tomorrow, we'll go swimming.
11. I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll phone you ... I arrive.
12. We're thinking of going to Spain for our holidays. ... we decide to go, I'll let you know.

4. Переведите предложения

1. If I am not busy, I'll go to the cinema.
2. They'll be very glad, if we come to see them.
3. If you get an excellent mark, your mother will cook the cake.
4. He will be angry, if you don't come.
5. If you give me the address, I will write letters to you.

6. If she has time, she will come to see us.
7. If I get money from the bank, I'll buy this car.
8. We'll watch the film, if you bring the disk.
9. If the weather is fine, we'll swim and sunbathe.
10. They will wait for you, if you need their help.

5. Раскройте скобки

1. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.
2. If you (to return) early, we (to go) to the concert together.
3. If we (to go) to Moscow, we (to visit) the Tretyakov Art Gallery.
4. I (to cook) a festive dinner, if you (to return) in time.
5. We (to travel) to Black Sea, if we (to have) money.
6. If you (not to buy) coffee, we (to drink) tea.
7. If you (to read) in bed, you (to ruin) your eyes.

6. Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение три раза, образуя условные предложения 1, 2 и 3 типов

Example: If you (to be) free, I (to come) to see you.

If you are free, I will come to see you.

If you were free, I would come to see you.

If you had been free, I would have come to see you.

1. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad.
2. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.
3. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry).
4. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) the examinations.
5. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.
6. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year.
7. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.
8. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.
9. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together.
10. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.

Описание местоположения объекта

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

My street is very nice and modern. It is not in the city center, it is in the suburbs. There are many houses in my street and the number of them is increasing every year. Also

you can see some supermarkets, a filling station, a hotel, several office centers, cafés and bars.

My school is also located in this street. It is a new modern four-storeyed building that looks very nice. It is not far from my house so it does not take me long to get there.

There is a small park not far from my house. On warm sunny days you can see mothers with children walking there. Also there are some attractions and my friends and I like to go there very much.

My parents started living in this street when I was 5 years old. I want to say that I like my street very much and I am lucky to live in such a beautiful place.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What district do you live in?
2. How can you get to the centre of the city?
3. How long does it take you to get to the centre?
4. What shops are there in your street?
5. Are there any sights in your street? What are they?
6. Is your street quiet or busy?
7. What do you like about your street?

3. Вставьте *is* или *are* и переведите предложения

1. There ... many old trees in the park.
2. There ... children under the trees.
3. There ... a lake in the park.
4. There ... boats on the lake.
5. There ... a woman in the boat.
6. There ... a glass on the table.
7. There ... a cup of coffee on the coffee-table.
8. There ... flowers in the vase.
9. There ... seven bottles under the table.
10. There ... a water-melon in the fridge.

4. Составьте предложения из слов

1. five, there, in the park, children, are
2. on the, there, a cat, is sofa
3. little, balls, there, three, are, floor, on , the
4. big, a dog, in the, there, hall, is

5. a cake, in the, there, picture, is.

5. Вставьте *there is* / *there are* в соответствующей форме

1. Look! _____ their telephone number in the letter.
2. Chester is a very old town. _____ many old buildings there.
3. Excuse me, _____ a restaurant near here?
4. How many students _____ in your group?
5. I was hungry but _____ anything to eat.
6. _____ a football match on TV last night.
7. _____ many people at the meeting?
8. Look! _____ an accident. Call the ambulance!
9. _____ 24 hours in a day.
10. This box is empty. _____ nothing in it.
11. _____ somebody at the airport to meet you when you arrive tomorrow.
12. When we arrived at the cinema _____ a lot of people outside.

Тема 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты

Shops and Shopping

When we want to buy something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop window we see what is sold in the shop.

Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the grocer's. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. We buy boots and shoes at the shoeshop. We buy books at the bookseller's and jewellery and watches at the jeweller's.

The salesman or salesgirl stands behind the counter. We ask the salesman: "How much is this?" or "What is the price of that?" He tells us the price. He gives us the bill. At the cashdesk we give the money and the bill to the cashier, who gives us a check and our change. The salesman wraps up the goods and gives them to us. We put them in our bag.

Some shops have many departments. We can buy nearly everything we need there. They are called department stores. In some shops there are no salesmen, but only cashiers. The customers choose the goods they want and pay at the cashdesk. These are called self-service shops. If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying they are almost certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police.

Online shopping: pros and cons

Modern information technologies have influenced greatly people's lifestyle and their daily routine. Today we can do shopping not only at markets and stores but also on the Internet. There is a great variety of online shops on the Internet and they sell all kinds of goods: from cars or airplane tickets to books or food. You can buy anything just with a few clicks of the mouse. The first online store appeared in England in 1979. And since then shopping online has become really popular and widely-used. Currently the largest world online corporations are "Amazon" and "eBay".

It is often faster and cheaper to buy online. For instance, finding and buying books on a website is easier and more convenient than walking around a large bookstore.

Moreover, customers save not only their time but money as well: warehouses are normally cheaper than shops, so online companies offer lower prices even when delivery charges are included. Although shipping a small number of items from another country could be sometimes quite expensive.

It goes without saying that not all products can be purchased online as easy as books. People prefer to try on clothes, for example, to feel the quality and choose the right size. So they often go shopping first, choose the product in stores and then place an order for it online, having found some attractive discount.

Online shopping is also an ideal way of buying goods for extremely busy people or for the disabled. Online stores are usually available 24 hours a day. All you need is the Internet access and a valid method of payment: credit cards, electronic money or cash on delivery.

The main disadvantage of online shopping is insecurity. There is always a small risk that your financial and personal information might be exploited by hackers. Other frustrating disadvantages are additional costs for delivery and long waiting time, up to several weeks. Besides, online shopping is a bit risky because you can get goods of bad quality, broken or even wrong items.

As we can see, shopping on the Internet has both advantages and disadvantages. To my mind, it is a very useful and convenient invention. We should just be careful when choosing a website and placing orders.

2. Соотнесите слова в левой колонке с переводом в правой

1. salesman

1. витрина

2. consumer, buyer

2. прилавок

3. shop window	3. продавец
4. trolley	4. касса
5. basket	5. прилавок
6. counter	6. покупатель
7. shelf	7. корзина
8. counter	8. тележка
9. cashier	9. кассир
10. aisle	10. сдача
11. credit card	11. очередь
12. cash	12. чек
13. receipt, cheque	13. наличные
14. change	14. проход между рядами
15. queue	15. кредитная карта
16. cash machine	16. лента конвейера
17. bag	17. пакет
18. sale	18. распродажа
19. conveyor belt	19. терминал
20. check-out	20. контрольно-кассовый пункт
21. fitting-room	21. примерочная
22. to go shopping	22. платить за (что-либо)

23. to stand in a queue	23. стоять в очереди
24. to pay in cash	24. примерять
25. to pay by/with credit card	25. платить картой
26. to pay for	26. ходить за покупками
27. to try on	27. платить наличными

3. Составьте утвердительные предложения с *to be going to*
(She / call / her boyfriend)– She is going to call her boyfriend.

1. (They / play / squash)
2. (She / visit / her grandma)
3. (We / walk / in the mountains)
4. (We / wash / the car)
5. (I / brush / my teeth)
6. (He / repair / the car)
7. (We / learn / Greek)
8. (I / write / some postcards)

4. Составьте отрицательные предложения с *to be going to*

1. We (not / help)you.
2. Jack (not / walk) home.
3. Sue (not/ share) her biscuits.
4. I (not / spend) my holiday abroad this year.
5. I (not /sell) my car.
6. He (not / help) us.
7. We (not/cook) dinner tonight.
8. I (not/celebrate) my birthday this year.
9. She (not/ stay) with Amy.
10. We (not/ get up early) next Sunday.

5. Составьте вопросительные предложения с *to be going to*

1. (he / cook dinner / tonight)?
2. (you / run / in the race)?
3. (they / climb / that mountain)?
4. (we / eat / fish / tonight)?
5. (he / play football / tomorrow)?
6. (Lucy / call / a taxi)?
7. (you / sing / a song / for us) ?
8. (you / cook /dinner)?
9. (she / take part / in the concert)?
10. (they/leave the house)?

6. Выберите правильную форму глагола *to be*: *am, is или are*

1. She....going to have a birthday party.
2. Tom ... going to pass his exams.
3. I going to make sausages for lunch.
4. They ... going to go to England.
5. My sistergoing to do her English Homework.
6. It going to fall down.

**Тема 1.5. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание.
Спорт.**

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты

My favorite sport

I didn't like any sport in my childhood but today swimming is my favorite. My father is a very good swimmer, so he was the one who taught me how to swim when I was 6 years old. But I didn't start swimming seriously until I was 15 when I learnt many advantages in this activity. First of all, I don't get hot and sweaty like we do with other kinds of sports. Besides, it's not a team game so it doesn't matter if I'm not quite good at it. As far as I know, swimming also increases my lungs capacity, it develops my breathing technique and makes my heart pump better. And it burns a lot of calories too. So I started going to the swimming pool because I needed more exercise to stay

fit, physically strong and healthy. For me it's the best way to relieve my daily stress and tiredness.

I go the local swimming pool for adults twice a week in the evenings. The sessions last for one hour, from 7 to 8 p.m. I really enjoy the time there. There are no children screaming and jumping in the pool. I just swim up and down quietly along my own lane, marked with ropes. My personal favorite stroke is freestyle. It is the fastest of the four primary strokes. I am also fond of backstroke. Floating on my back is so relaxing and soothing. The equipment for my favorite sport is minimal, so I don't spend much money on it. All I need is a swimming costume and a towel. Sometimes I wear waterproof goggles and a swimming cap to protect my eyes and hair from the chlorine in the water. Although I find them rather uncomfortable.

Swimming is popular among both children and grown-ups. And it's a perfect sport for me because it makes me feel great.

Extreme Sports

Speed, excitement, danger. You can find all these in the different extreme sports that have become popular last 10 years. Take bungee jumping. You jump off a bridge and you fall and fall, and then, just before you hit the ground or water, an elastic rope pulls you back. In skysurfing you jump out of aeroplane and use a board to "surf" the air, doing gymnastics in mid-air! And extreme sports on land can be just as dangerous. Winter sports have always an element of danger. For example snowboarding, which has all the excitement of surfing but on snow, is more dangerous even than skiing. Probably the most dangerous of all the new winter sports is snow rafting. You sit in a rubber boat and sail down a mountain at great speed – and you can't control the boat! Of course, water sports have always been fun. Ice diving is for those people who are absolutely crazy. You put on diving equipment and dive under a frozen lake. And, if that's not enough, you try to walk upside down on the ice! I feel cold just thinking about it.

A lot of people are not fit nowadays. It's a big problem today. If you want to feel fit you'd better go in for one kind of sport or another. I think that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Good health is better than the best medicine. All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make our bodies strong and to keep ourselves fit and healthy. To tell the truth I don't do sports regularly and it is not an essential part of my daily life. In the morning I do some exercises just to awake. In summer I go swimming as there is a beautiful lake with pure water where my Granny lives. In winter I swim in the swimming pool. I like to ride the bike. I shouldn't call myself a sports fan. Of course, I like to watch sports competitions on TV, like hockey or football. But most of

all I admire extreme kinds of sport. I think they are really cool.

Diet and health

Food is an essential part of our daily life. The food we eat can influence our body and our mind. It contains nutrients, such as proteins, vitamins, minerals, fats, carbohydrates. Different products contain different nutrients. For example, we can get lots of vitamins eating fruit and vegetables. The food we choose to eat depends on many factors. First and the most important is the taste. If we like the taste of the product, we often eat it. The second factor is its nutritional value. If the product is healthy and useful for our body, we should add it to our ration.

Other factors include culture and religion. Advertising also influences our choices a lot. When we see colourful ads on TV, we decide to try the product. For some people food is just a fuel for energy. I like almost everything, except meat products and spinach. My usual day includes three or four meals. For breakfast, I prefer a cup of tea with a cheese and ham sandwich. Sometimes I eat cereal with milk and drink a glass of orange juice. For lunch, I prefer salads from fresh vegetables and a soup. At about 5pm I have a cup of coffee with shortcake. For dinner, I like pasta or rice with vegetables. Sometimes I eat French fries and hamburgers but I know that it contains a lot of fat. I also try to it less sugar and salt.

2. Выберите глагол из списка, заполните предложения, используя Present Perfect и переведите

break, make, phone, clean, arrive, wash.

1. She _____ a vase.
2. We _____ the room.
3. I _____ the beds.
4. He _____ his friend.
5. The plane _____ .
6. They _____ their hair.
7. You _____ a glass of Coke.

3. Вставьте “yet”, “ago”, “ever”, “last night”, “for”, “since” и переведите предложения

1. My father went to Spain two days _____ .
2. He has known her _____ 1999.
3. She hasn't finished her work _____ .
4. Have you _____ seen an elephant?
5. We went to bed at 10 o'clock _____ .
6. He has been in Madrid _____ ten years.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect

1. – You (see) the latest video game? – No. I not (see) it yet.
2. Sorry, I think I (lose) the file. You (see) it? – No, I not (see) it.
3. My computer (crash). May I use yours?
4. You're late. The plane already (take off).
5. Hurrah! We (win) the match! We're the champions now.
6. Your taxi just (arrive).
7. I'm afraid Fiona isn't here. She (leave) the office.
8. – Hi, John. I not (see) you for ages! – Hi, Ted. I'm sorry that I not (be) in touch with you recently. I really (be) very busy all this time.
9. – You (finish) the report yet? – No, I (write) only half of it.
10. – You (speak) to your parents today? – I just (call) them.
11. – They (reply) to your email? – Yes, we just (get) a fax from them.
12. You (see) my mobile? I'm sure I (leave) it here.
13. They say that this bank (collapse) and many people (lose) their savings.
14. At last I (do) what I always (want) to do.
15. Look! It (stop) raining and the sun (come out).
16. Since October the dollar (fall) by 10 percent against the other mail currencies.

5. Употребите *already* или *yet*. В некоторых случаях возможны оба варианта.

1. Has your new office furniture arrived ?
2. I haven't met our new secretary
3. Have you finished breakfast?
4. They haven't got married, but they have signed the contract.
5. The film festival hasn't begun, but we have bought the tickets
6. It has stopped raining.
7. Has it stopped snowing ?
8. – I have paid all my bills . – And I haven't done it
9. – Have you seen the new movie ? _ Yes. We have seen it.

10. Has Michael left for work ?
11. – I'm half an hour late – Don't worry.
12. – I've had coffee, thank you. – But you haven't tasted my apple pie
13. So, have you got those faxes?
14. – Have you heard the latest new ? – Yes, Dick has told me about it.
15. – Has she spoken to you ? – Yes, we've discussed everything.

6. Употребите *for* или *since*

1. Mrs. Honey has been a teacher thirteen years.
2. My father has had this car half a year.
3. We have known each other 2004.
4. I haven't heard from her a long time.
5. They haven't had news from home May.
6. The astronauts have been in space a year already.
7. She has had a toothache ten years.
8. The tourists have been in Russia a week.
9. He has loved her he first saw her.
10. She has been interested in Art she visited Paris. Dick has been able to count and read he was three years old.
11. He hasn't been anywhere he got into hospital.
12. I have known her my babyhood.
13. He has been in this business he came back from the Army.
14. He has owned this firm ten years.

7. Поставьте глаголы в *Past Perfect* и переведите предложения

1. He never ... (be) to Oxford before.
2. When I found my camera the butterfly already ... (fly away).
3. Sandra ... (suffer) from pneumonia for many years.
4. Tony ... (not appear) on TV before that.
5. My cousin ... (buy) the tickets before we came.
6. I was too tired because my working day ... (start) at six.
7. It was warm and sunny. Spring (come) at last!

8. It snowed yesterday just as the weatherman (promise).
9. Nobody lived in the village. Tsunami (destroy) it.
10. He bought a video camera yesterday. He (dream) of it for so long.
11. The child felt much better now. The doctor (give) it some medicine.
12. He (live) in Samara before he came to St. Petersburg.
10. By the time the children returned home from school, Mother (cook) dinner.
11. He was upset. He (lost) his mobile phone again.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Future Perfect*

1. Next year is Fred and Kate's 10-th wedding anniversary. They (be) happily married for ten years
2. The train (to leave) by the time the couple get to the station.
3. I (finish) my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home.
4. This test is so difficult, that I (not/complete) it in a day's time.
5. I won't see Molly on the 1st of August since I (go) to the South by that time.
- 6 Before Lisa arrives, I (cook) dinner.
7. The commission (come) to a definite decision by the end of the day.
8. By the time I get up tomorrow morning, the sun already (rise).
9. By the end of this year he (save) enough money.
10. They (make) a decision by next Friday.
11. I (pass) my driving test by the end of next month.
12. By the time we get to the airport, his plane (arrive).
13. I hope they (repair) this road by the time we come back next summer.

Тема 1.6. Туризм. Виды отдыха.

1. Прочитайте, переведите тексты и ответьте на вопросы

Travelling

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you

want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it's natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible. So after exploring Europe and North America they go to exotic countries.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. They motivate to see something new, to explore the world, which is so easy to do nowadays. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

As English people say — A picture is worth a thousand words. And I totally agree with them.

Every country and every nation has its own traditions and customs. I think we should know traditions and customs of different people. And we should respect them. Great Britain is an island which lies between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The total area is 242,534-sq. km. The population is 57 mil people. The largest and the most populated part of the UK is England. Its population is 47. 837 mil people and its capital is London. Scotland is the most northern part of the island of GB. Its population is over 5 mil people. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. There are a lot of places of interest in Great Britain: Stonehenge and Hadrian Wall, Durham castle and York Cathedral, Steam Boat Museum, National Railway Museum, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London. On the Houses of Parliament one can see the famous Tower Clock Big Ben, the symbol of London. In Great Britain there is no written constitution. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy headed by King (now Queen, Elizabeth the second). Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St.Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others.

Russia is the largest country in the world. It's total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Its population is of 200 million people. There are 1,030 towns and cities in our country. Moscow, with 9,5 million people, is the capital. The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. These two cities have the majority of Russian sights. For example, the Kremlin, which is situated in the heart of Moscow, the Bolshoi Theater, which is also in Moscow and many others. Saint-Petersburg is famous by its magnificent architecture. Almost every building in the city looks like a rare masterpiece. Many people take trips along some Russian cities, called Golden Ring. The Golden Ring of Russia includes such cities as Suzdal, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl and many others. These cities are famous for their rich history and

ancient churches.

The Nature of Australia

The Great Barrier Reef on the coast of Queensland is a garden under the sea. There are 1,400 different kinds of fish, and more than 300 kinds of **coral**. Tropical fruit and flowers grow on the beautiful **islands**. It's not surprising that more **holiday-makers** come to Queensland every year. Tasmania, the island south of Australia, is small. It is the same size as England. It is also very different from the other states. There are no **deserts** in Tasmania. It often rains, both in winter and summer. Only a half of million people live in Tasmania, and a large part of the island is still covered with **wild** and beautiful forests. These forests are full of wonderful flowers and interesting animals.

In the Northern Territory you will find the red heart of Australia. And it really is red, with red **rocks**, red **sand**, and red **skies** in the evening. Every year, thousands of tourists visit Ayers Rock and a strange group of huge red stones called "the Olgas". But these places are also **holy** to the **Aboriginals**. They believe that the land itself has life.

Sydney is the best known place in New South Wales. In fact, it's the best known place in Australia. But New South Wales has more than cities. There are, for example, the Blue Mountains. They are covered with forests of blue coloured **eucalyptus** trees. The air above the forest **contains** millions of microscopic **drops** of **eucalyptus oil**. When the sun shines, the air of the Blue Mountains is a real, beautiful blue.

Australia is sometimes called "the **lucky** country". One reason is the wonderful **riches** under the earth: gold, silver, **iron**, **coal** and many **precious** metals. The Bass Strait, of the coast of Victoria, has been one of the country's biggest **oil** fields for many years. South Australia is the **driest** of all the states, but it does have the Murray River. The river brings greenness and life to the south-east corner. In the early of Australian history, the Murray River was South Australia's main road. Before real roads and railways came, the river **carried** people and goods from the east up into the country. Some towns on the Murray still keep the old river boats, and visitors can ride on them. There are two kinds of gold in Western Australia. First, there's real kind — the kind that comes out of the ground. Gold was found in Kalgoorlie in 1893, and the "Golden Mile" was for a time the most expensive **piece** of land in the world. Kalgoorlie still exports some gold, but the new gold of Western Australia is **wheat**. Big farms grow millions of tons of wheat every year, and wheat has become Australia's second biggest export.

Vocabulary:

The Great Barrier Reef — Большой Барьерный риф

coral — кораллы

holiday-maker — отпускник

island — остров

desert — пустыня

wild — дикий

rock — скала
sand — песок
sky — небо
holy — святыня
Aboriginals — аборигены
contain — содержать
drop — капля
eucalyptus — эвкалипт
oil — масло
lucky — счастливый
riches — богатства
iron — железо
coal — уголь
precious — драгоценный
oil — нефть
dry — сухой
industry — промышленность
carry — заботиться
piece — часть
wheat — пшеница
Answer the questions:

1. How many kinds of fish are there on the coast of Queensland?
2. How many kinds of coral are there on the coast of Queensland?
3. What grows on the beautiful islands?
4. What can you say about the weather in Tasmania?
5. Where will you find the red heart of Australia?
6. What is the best known place in New South Wales?
7. Why is the air above the forests blue?
8. Why is Australia sometimes called "the lucky country"?
9. What state is the driest of all?
10. What is the new gold of Western Australia?

2. Прочитайте, переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы

London

London is the capital of Great Britain. London is a very old town. London is two thousand years old. Many years ago London was a small town on the Thames. There were a lot of villages round it. After many years London and three hundred villages grew into a very large city. Some of the names of those villages are the names of the streets in modern London-Kensington, Westminster.

Now London is a beautiful city with large squares and parks. The city of London is the business centre. East End includes the poor districts. West of London is the West End where rich people live.

Trafalgar Square is in the centre of the West End of London. In the centre of Trafalgar Square there is the column made of granite. On the top of the column there is a 17-feet-tall statue of Admiral Nelson who defeated the French at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1809. The total high of the monument is 184 feet (44 meters). On the pedestal is a bronze relief cast

from a captured French cannon, representing Nelson's victory.
On the North side of Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery.
The National Gallery has one of the finest collections of pictures in the world.
Trafalgar Square is one of the busiest places in London, where people go to and from the work, it is hard to cross the street.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. How old is London?
3. What includes the poor districts?
4. Where do rich people live?
5. Where is the Admiral Nelson column?

3. Ответьте "true" or "false"

1. London is a new town.
2. London is on the Thames.
3. The West End of London is a place where rich people live.
4. In London there aren't a lot of squares and parks.
5. The city of London is the business centre.

4. Прочитайте, переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы

Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official residence in London. It is also used to receive and entertain guests on the state, ceremonial and official occasions for the Royal Family. The Palace is a very big and grey building. It has 4 floors and a huge balcony at the front. On special days you can see the Queen and her family on this balcony. You can also see the flag on the top of Buckingham Palace when the Queen is at home.

The History of Buckingham Palace began in 1702 when the Duke of Buckingham had it built as his London home. The Duke's son sold the house in 1761 to George III, it was renamed "Queen's House" in 1774 as Queen Charlotte resided there. When it passed to George IV in 1820, Nash was commissioned to make alterations to the palace. The main block was retained but a new suite of rooms was added facing west into the garden, doubling the size of the building. The French Neo Classical style was the influence for the design. The re-modeled state rooms remain unchanged from Nash's original design.

Queen Victoria was the first monarch to take up residence in Buckingham Palace in 1837. The Palace is located between the Green Park, Hyde Park and St. James's Park. Buckingham Palace has 19 state rooms, ballroom and gardens. They are open to visitors during August and September while the Queen makes her annual visit to Belmoral.

The State rooms have the greatest paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Poussin and Canaletto; sculpture by Canova; and the finest French and English furniture. Visit the spectacular Ballroom and tour the Palace gardens with views of the west front of the Palace and the lake.

Vocabulary:

residence - место жительства

to receive - получить

entertain - развлечь

occasions - случаи

huge - огромный

was commissioned - был уполномочен

was retained - был сохранен

the influence - влияние

is located - расположен

annual - ежегодный

paintings - картины

spectacular – захватывающий

Answer the questions

1. What is Buckingham Palace?
2. Where is Buckingham Palace located?
3. Is the Palace old?
4. What colour is it?
5. What can you see on the top of Buckingham Palace?
6. Who was the first monarch to take up residence in Buckingham Palace?
7. What can you see in the State rooms?
8. Where can days you see the Queen and her family on special days?
9. When the Palace is open to visitors?
10. Buckingham Palace has 10 or 19 state rooms?

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Passive

1. The postbox **(to empty)** every day.
2. The stamps **(to postmark)** at the post office.
3. The letters **(to sort)** into the different towns.
4. The mail **(to load)** into the train.
5. The mailbags **(to unload)** after their journey.

6. The bags **(to take)** to the post office.
7. The letters **(to sort)** into the different streets.
8. The letters **(to deliver)**.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Passive.

1. The postbox **(to empty)** yesterday.
2. The stamps **(to postmark)** at the post office.
3. The letters **(to sort)** into the different towns.
4. The mail **(to load)** into the train.
5. The mailbags **(to unload)** after their journey.
6. The bags **(to take)** to the post office.
7. The letters **(to sort)** into the different streets.
8. The letters **(to deliver)**.

7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple Passive.

1. The postbox **(to empty)** tomorrow.
2. The stamps **(to postmark)** at the post office.
3. The letters **(to sort)** into the different towns.
4. The mail **(to load)** into the train.
5. The mailbags **(to unload)** after their journey.
6. The bags **(to take)** to the post office.
7. The letters **(to sort)** into the different streets.
8. The letters **(to deliver)**.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question **(to answer)** yesterday.
2. Hockey **(to play)** in winter.
3. Mushrooms **(to gather)** in autumn.
4. Many houses **(to burn)** during the Great Fire of London.
5. His new book **(to finish)** next year.
6. Flowers **(to sell)** in shops and in the streets.

7. St. Petersburg **(to found)** in 1703.
8. Bread **(to eat)** every day.
9. The letter **(to receive)** yesterday.
10. Nick **(to send)** to Moscow next week.
11. I **(to ask)** at the lesson yesterday.
12. I **(to give)** a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
13. Many houses **(to build)** in our town every year.
14. This work **(to do)** tomorrow.
15. This text **(to translate)** at the last lesson.
16. These trees **(to plant)** last autumn.
17. Many interesting games always **(to play)** at our PT lessons.
18. This bone **(to give)** to my dog tomorrow.
19. We **(to invite)** to a concert last Saturday.
20. Lost time never **(to find)** again.
21. Rome **(not to build)** in a day.

9. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге

1. The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa. – Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
5. The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
8. The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть издалека.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon. – Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

10. Превратите предложения в отрицательные и переведите

1. Ann was bitten by a homeless dog.
2. The zoo is being reconstructed at the moment.
3. The luggage must be checked at the customs.
4. Souvenirs are sold everywhere.
5. The job will be finished at 3 o'clock.

11. Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы

1. Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years? (Олимпийские игры проводятся каждые 10 лет?)
2. Is bread made from flour or potatoes? (Хлеб готовят из муки или картофеля?)
3. Was the Eifel Tower built in Moscow? (Эйфелева башня была построена в Москве?)
4. Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter? (Выпускные экзамены будут сдаваться летом или зимой?)
5. When is Christmas celebrated in Europe? (Когда празднуется Рождество в Европе?)

Тема 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка

1. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland means: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of Britain is over 58 million. 7 million people live in London, the capital city. It stands on the river Thames. London was founded by Romans in 55 BC (Before Christ - до нашей эры). They founded here a settlement and a fortress. At first it had the name Londonium. Due to its convenient position in the mouth of the river Thames the settlement grew and developed into the city. In the 11th century London became the capital of England.

The Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street near the Houses of Parliament. The P.M. is the leader of the party that has a majority during the elections and this party becomes the Government. The second largest party is the Opposition.

The head of the State is the Queen. The Queen's head is on banknotes, stamps (марки) and coins (монеты). In London she lives here in Buckingham Palace, a very popular place for tourists. When the Queen is at home the flag is above the palace.

In practice, the Queen acts on the advice of her Ministers. She reigns but doesn't rule. It is more a tradition and tribute (дань) to the past. In fact the elected government rules the country with the Prime Minister at the head.

Stratford-upon-Avon is a famous city in Great Britain. It is the birth place of William Shakespeare. The great English writer was born in Stratford in 1564. The

town is small and beautiful, stands on the river Avon. A lot of tourists visit his house which is a museum now. Liverpool is a very important port and the home of the Beatles. It was one of the most popular groups of the 1960s. They had hit after hit because their voices were beautiful. The words of the songs are simple: about love and strong feelings. They were polite, wore (wear) suits and smiled all the time.

Unfortunately (к сожалению) by 1970 drugs and money problems brought the group's career to the end (разрушили карьеру группы).

Cambridge and Oxford are famous for their universities, and famous for their bicycles. In both cities a lot of people travel around by bike.

Towns and cities are important but countryside (сельская местность) is important too. Over 75 % of the land in Britain is farmland. But not many people are farmers. In fact only 2% of the working population.

Britain also has 10 National Parks. They cover 9% of the land. All these parks have wonderful countryside. Northern Ireland is situated on the island of Ireland. Great Britain and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom (UK) is the official name of the country.

It is incorrect to call everybody who lives in the UK "English". This is the name only for those who live in England. The people of Wales are called Welsh, the people of Scotland are called Scottish. The correct common name for English, Scottish and Welsh is British, people in Northern Ireland are called Irish.

The climate is damp (сырой) but mild (мягкий): winter is not very cold, summer is not very hot. It is due to the warm current of Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean. It often rains in Britain. Rain falls all the year round. Snow usually falls only in the North and West of the country. The British often say: "Other countries have a climate, we have the weather." They like to talk about the weather. It changes very often, you see.

The flag of the UK has three crosses: the red upright cross (вертикальный крест) is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross (диагональный крест) is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The currency (валюта) of the country is the pound (фунт стерлингов) which consists of a hundred pence (пенс - монета.)

Sheep farming (овцеводство) is an important part of the local economy.

Vocabulary:

founded here a settlement and a fortress - основали здесь поселение и крепость

Due to its convenient position in the mouth of the river Thames -

благодаря своему удобному положению в устье реки Темзы
the settlement - поселение

has a majority during the elections - имеет большинство голосов во время выборов

Buchingham Palace - Букингемский дворец, королевская резиденция в Лондоне

She reigns but doesn't rule. - Она царствует, но не правит.

the elected government - избранное правительство

the birth place - место рождения

wore (wear) suits -носить костюмы

travel around by bike - ездят повсюду на велосипеде

famous for - знаменит чем-либо

due to the warm current - благодаря теплomu течению

all the year round - круглый год

Answer the questions:

1. How many parts does the UK have? Name them.
2. How many people do live in the UK?
3. What do you know about the capital of Britain?
4. Who is at the head of the state?
5. Who rules the country in fact?
6. What do you know about Buckingham Palace?
7. What is Liverpool famous for?
8. What is Stratford - upon - Avon famous for?
9. How do people like to travel in Cambridge and in Oxford?
10. How is correct to call the English, the Welsh and the Scottish?
11. What is the climate like in Britain? Why?
12. Is this climate pleasant for you? Why?
13. Would you like to live in Britain? In what city? Why (not)?
14. What is the flag of Britain like?
15. What is the currency of the country?

2. Дополните предложения

1. The population of Britain is
2. 7 million people live
3. It stands on
4. In the 11th century London
5. The head of the State is
6. In London she lives
7. When the Queen is at home the flag
8. She reigns but
9. Stratford - upon - Avon is
10. Cambridge and Oxford are
11. Northern Ireland is situated.....
12. It is incorrect
13. The correct common nameis British
14. The climate is
15. The flag of the UK has.....

3. Переведите текст

The United States of America

Nobody knows how people first came to America. However many scientists think that Europeans who explored North America looked for riches. Every trip was a journey into the unknown. Slowly explorers began to learn (узнавать) more about the world. We call Columbus the true discoverer of America, after him thousands of people followed his way and came to the new continent.

Christopher Columbus was a great explorer. He was born in Italy and grew up near the sea. When he was a boy, he loved to go to the port and listen to the sailors' stories. As many other Europeans, Columbus thought that the earth was round. He wanted to find a quick way to the East. On August 3, 1492, three ships left Spain and sailed. Time passed. The sailors got angry. But Columbus was brave, he said: "Sail on!" And in two months Columbus saw a land. He was sure that it was China or India. That is why he called people who lived there "Indians". This was a mistake, but the name Indian stuck. He never knew that it was a new world. The settlers who left Europe and came

to the New World brought many European customs with them. Sometimes they even brought the names of their towns and countries. There are many places in America which have the names of European towns. There are places called New London, New Orleans, New Paris, St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The USA is a great, powerful state with its culture, economy and politics. The flag of the country has stars and stripes (звёзды и полосы). The 50 stars represent fifty states which the country contains (содержит) and the 13 stripes represent the thirteen original English colonies, which first appeared in the 17th century: the settlers from Europe came to the new land on the eastern coast (на восточном побережье). In 1775 the colonies began their struggle against England for their independence. In 1776 the thirteen colonies became free and independent of England.

The currency of the country is the dollar. The population of the USA is about 265 million people. It is mixed. The USA is called "the nation of immigrants". The country was settled, built and developed by immigrants and their children. Many different cultural traditions, racial groups make up the people of the USA.

If we look at the map, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest peak is Mount McKinley which is located in Alaska (the largest state). America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Columbia.

The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It has a sea-border with Russia. The USA is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico in the east.

There are many important cities in the USA: Washington is the capital of the country, the seat of the government. Its population is over 3 million. George Washington was the first president of the country and the city has his name. The White House is the residence of the president and the oldest public building. 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is the most famous address in America. Here every president, except G. Washington, has lived. Tourists can visit many rooms in the House except for those that the President and his family occupy. The city is planned very well. Streets that run from south to north are numbered. The streets that go from east to west are lettered (A street, B street and so on). Large streets are called avenues and have the names of big states. For example, Pennsylvania Avenue. So it is hard to get lost in Washington. New York is the largest city in the USA (over 11 million people), the largest seaport in America and a financial center. The city is the center of advertising, fashion. The whole area is very small, that is why the skyscrapers were built. The two streets - Broadway and Fifth Avenue are famous all over the world. Broadway is the center of theatres and night life, buses and subway run all night, drugstores and restaurants never close their doors. Fifth Avenue is a great shopping center. If you go along this avenue, you come to Harlem, where the colored people of New York live, workers, teachers, doctors and musicians.

New York is known as "melting pot", (плавильный котёл наций). The population of this city consists of different nationalities. New York smells the whole world kitchen. Italian, Greek, Chinese, Korean, Russian, Mexican, Spanish, African cuisines compete with each other. The best way to go around NY is on foot. There are traffic jams everywhere and the parking is astronomically expensive. You can travel by subway, it runs 24 hours a day. But it is rather unattractive and not so well organized as in Moscow.

Vocabulary:

the true discoverer- истинный первооткрыватель

followed his way - следовали по его пути

explore - исследовать, изучать

an explorer - исследователь

Europeans-европейцы

looked for riches- искали богатства

trip- поездка, путешествие

a journey -путешествие (длительное)

unknown-неизвестное

grew up - вырос

borders on - граничит с

to make up - оставлять

stick (stuck) - приклеивать, прилипать

the settlers- поселенцы

to find a quick way-найти быстрый путь

the East- восток (the West, the South, the North)

brave-смелый, отважный

"Sail on!"- «Плывем дальше! »

to be sure -быть уверенным

brought -принесли (bring-brought) customs - традиции, обычаи

to represent – представлять

unattractive – непривлекательное

lowlands and mountains-низменности горы

advertising-реклама

fashion-мода

"melting pot"-a place where many ideas, races, customs are mixed, (metaphor) population- население

to smell-пахнуть

compete with each other- соревнуются

между собой

4. Ответьте True or False

1. Everybody knows how people first came to America.
2. We call Columbus the true discoverer of Russia.
3. As many other Europeans, Columbus thought that the earth was round.
4. The flag of the USA has 51 stars and.
5. There are no places in America which have the names of European towns.
6. The currency of the country is the dollar.
7. New York is the capital of the country, the seat of the government.
8. George Washington was the first president of the USA.
9. New York is the small town in the USA.
10. Broadway is the center of theatres and night life, buses and subway run all night,

drugstores and restaurants never close their doors.

11. Fifth Avenue is a great industrial center.

12. The best way to go around NY is on foot.

13. The USA borders on New Zealand in the north and on Mexico in the south.

14. America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Columbia.

15. The USA is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Indian Ocean.

5. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы

Canada

Canada is situated in North America. In fact, it is one of the largest countries in the world. Its area is about 10 million square kilometers. Canada's only neighbour is the USA. The border between the two countries is the longest unguarded border in the world. Canada is washed by three oceans: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Arctic Ocean. The national symbol of this country is a maple leaf.

Though this country occupies a vast territory the population is only about 30 million people who are concentrated mostly along the southern border in such cities like Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City and others.

The word “Canada” comes from one of the Red Indian languages – “Kannata”, meaning “village”. The story of Canada goes back over 400 years. The French were the first settlers to this country. In 1759 Canada became a part of the British Empire. In 1931 it became independent from Britain. Today Canada is an independent federative state, but formally Elizabeth II, the Queen of Great Britain, is a head of the state, but she doesn't rule. The real power belongs to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

Canada is a union of ten provinces and three territories. The main provinces are Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta, etc. Ontario is the centre of The Niagara Falls, one of the world's most voluminous waterfalls, famous both for its beauty and as a valuable source of hydroelectric power. Quebec is the biggest province in Canada; its area exceeds three times the area of France.

It is a bilingual and multicultural country, with both English and French as official languages at the federal level. All Canadian children have to learn both French and English at school.

Nowadays Canada is a country with very high standards of living. This country is particularly advanced in the areas of health, education, social protection and human rights.

Vocabulary:

neighbour - сосед

are concentrated mostly - сконцентрированы главным образом

voluminous - пространный

waterfalls - водопады

a valuable source - ценный источник

hydroelectric power - гидроэлектроэнергия

bilingual – двуязычный

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. What is the capital of Canada?
3. What is the national symbol of this country?
4. How many people live there?
5. Where are people concentrated?
6. What does the word “Canada” mean?
7. Who were the first settlers of this country?
8. Who’s the head of the state?
9. Today Canada is a monarchy or an independent federative state?
10. How many territories and provinces are there?
11. What are the main provinces?
12. Nowadays Canada is a country with very high standards of living, isn’t it?
13. Name the official languages of Canada.

6. Дополните предложения, используя текст

1. Canada is situated
2. The border between Canada and the USA is
3. Canada is washed by.....
4. The national symbol of this country is.....
5. People are concentrated mostly.....
6. were the first settlers to this country.
7. Today Canada is an independent federative state, but formally..... is a head of the state.
8. is the biggest province in Canada.
9. Ontario is the centre of
10. It is a and multicultural country.
11. All Canadian children have to learn both at school.
12. This country is particularly advanced in

7. Ответьте True or False

1. Canada is situated in South America.
2. Canada is washed by Pacific Ocean only.
3. The national symbol of this country is a maple leaf.
4. The Italians were the first settlers to this country.
5. Canada has 50 states and one district.
6. Formally Elizabeth II, the Queen of Great Britain, is a head of the state, but she doesn't rule.
7. Quebec is the centre of The Niagara Falls.
8. All Canadian children have to learn both French and English at school.
9. Nowadays Canada is a country with very low standards of living.
10. Quebec is the biggest province in Canada.

8. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы

Australia

Australia, or the Commonwealth of Australia, as it is officially called, is a large country lying between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Australia is an island, like Britain, but unlike Britain it is vast. It is, in fact, nearly twenty-five times as large as the British Isles. Its area is about 8,000,000 sq. km. The population of Australia is about 18 mln. Most of Australia is semi-desert. People cannot live where no water is, and so most of people in Australia live in the richer south-east.

The name *Australia* is derived from the Latin *australis*, meaning "southern". The first Australian people were dark-skinned Aborigines, and though the coming of the white settlers destroyed their tribal lives, some sixty thousand still survive in Australia today. They are about 1 percent of the population. They may be found in the island areas of the country. Some live in modern cities but it is not really easy for them. They have to fight for their rights. The first Europeans to land in this country were Dutch sailors. From 1787 to 1867 Australia was a place where criminals were sent from Britain. That is why the official language of Australia is English.

Historically it was a part of the British Empire and now - a member of a Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the chief of the state is the British Queen Elizabeth II represented by the Governor General. The Head of the Government is the Prime Minister.

Australia has six states and two territories: South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. Each state and territory has a capital city.

The capital of Australia is Canberra, which became the capital only in 1927. It is located in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) in the southeast corner of New South Wales. It is not very large with the population of about 300,000. It was specially designed and built as a capital. The new Parliament House was opened in 1988. Canberra is a "natural capital" without industry so the air here is fresh and crisp. Australia's national sights and museums are located in Canberra. There are National Gallery, the National Science and Technology Centre and so on.

Australia is a very urban country. About 70% of the population lives in 10 largest cities.

The oldest and largest is Sydney, the capital of New South Wales. It is leading industrial city. Nearly a quarter of all Australians live here. It hosted 2000 Olympics. Sydney is surrounded by national parks has a large zoo, impressive galleries, museums.

Founded in 1835 by pioneers from Tasmania, Melbourne is Australia's second largest city and the capital of the state of Victoria. Its multicultural population of nearly 3 million comes from succeeding waves of immigrants. It is a lively, prosperous city with good public transportation, several major universities, and a growing financial and business district.

Australian climate is dry and warm. Australia is situated in the Southern Hemisphere and that is why it has summer when we have winter. January is the hottest month in Australia. Australia is separated from many countries. The animals in Australia have developed differently. They are interesting. You can see the dingo, a wild dog that kills other animals at night, the kangaroo and many parrots there. Australia is an industrial country. It has coal, nickel, zinc and gold. Australia is one of the most important producers of metals and minerals. It exports wool production, meat, fruit and sugar.

Vocabulary:

Commonwealth of Australia - Австралийский Союз

vast - обширный

semi-desert - полупустыня

is derived - получен

dark-skinned - темнокожий

tribal lives - племенные жизни

survive - выжить

have to fight - должны бороться

the Governor General - генерал-губернатор

specially designed - специально разработанный

urban country - урбанизированная страна

succeeding waves of immigrants - последующие волны иммигрантов

prosperous - богатый

Southern Hemisphere - Южное полушарие

Answer the questions:

1. What's the official name of the country?
2. What's the capital of Australia?
3. Who were the original inhabitants of the country?
4. Where is Australia situated?
5. How many people live there?
6. Who's the head of the state?
7. Canberra was specially designed and built as a capital, wasn't it?

8. What city is the largest in Australia, Sydney or Melbourne?
9. Why does Australia have summer when we have winter?
10. What animals can you meet in Australia?
11. Why do you think the Aboriginal people lost their land?
12. Where else have white people taken land from the original inhabitants?

9. Дополните предложения, используя текст

1. Australia is an island like
2. The population of Australia
3. Most of Australia is
4. The first Australian people were
5. From 1787 to 1867 Australia was
6. Formally the chief of the state is
7. Canberra is located
8. The oldest and largest city is
9. The animals in Australia
10. Australia exports
11. Melbourne is Australia's
12. Most of people in Australia live

10. Вставьте частицу *to*, где это необходимо

1. Parents should let the children ... have private life.
2. I waited for my friend ... get off the bus.
3. They made me ... do it.
4. We can't ... let him stay outdoors.
5. He ordered the car ... come at 5 p.m.
6. At last he was made ... write a letter to his parents.
7. Children were allowed ... go to the cinema alone.
8. Let us ... be friends.
9. What makes you ... think so?
10. Don't let him ... drive so fast.

11. Поставьте глагол из скобок с частицей to или без нее

1. I've decided ... (start) a new project. (Я принял решение начать новый проект.)
2. She is trying ... (learn) Italian. (Она пытается изучить итальянский язык.)
3. Can you ... (lend) me your dictionary, please? (Ты можешь одолжить мне свой словарь?)
4. Mother forgot ... (book) the tickets. (Мама забыла забронировать билеты.)
5. You shouldn't ... (argue) with your father. (Тебе не следует спорить со своим отцом.)
6. Henry promised ... (help) her. (Генри обещал помочь ей.)
7. This old photograph made me ... (cry). (Эта старая фотография заставила меня заплакать.)
8. I really hope ... (get) an interesting job soon. (Я очень надеюсь на то, что получу вскоре интересную работу.)
9. You must ... (pay) for the service. (Ты обязан заплатить за обслуживание.)
10. Let me ... (introduce) myself. (Разрешите мне представиться.)

12. Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее

1. We can ... (speak/to speak) Spanish. (Мы умеем говорить по-испански.)
2. He often makes me ... (feel/to feel) guilty. (Он часто заставляет меня чувствовать виноватой.)
3. You have ... (be/to be) friendly and polite. (Ты должен быть дружелюбным и вежливым.)
4. She must ... (stay/to stay). (Она обязана остаться.)
5. The lawyer will ... (call/to call) you later. (Юрист позвонит вам позже.)
6. I'd like ... (send/to send) him a present. (Я бы хотела послать ему подарок.)
7. You'd better ... (move/to move) faster. (Тебе лучше двигаться быстрее.)
8. We heard somebody ... (enter/to enter) the apartment. (Мы слышали, как кто-то вошел в квартиру.)
9. Mother wants ... (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen. (Мама хочет покрасить стены на кухне.)
10. We decided ... (sell/to sell) the car. (Мы решили продать машину.)
11. He always fails ... (keep/to keep) his word. (Он всегда не сдерживает слово.)

12. I am trying ... (lift/to lift) this heavy stone. (Я пытаюсь поднять этот тяжелый камень.)

13. Let me ... (give/to give) you some advice. (Позволь мне дать тебе совет.)

14. It may ... (cost/to cost) too much. (Это может стоить слишком много.)

15. She saw him ... (cross/to cross) the street. (Она видела, как он переходит улицу.)

13. Составьте предложения, выбрав начало из первого столбца и окончание – из второго

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. She is interested | a) drinking alcohol. |
| 2. I would like | b) to seeing my daughter. |
| 3. You should give up | c) being ill. |
| 4. We really enjoy | d) laughing at her. |
| 5. I'm looking forward | e) to living in a dirty house. |
| 6. He is used | f) talking to drunk people. |
| 7. She pretended | g) swimming in the sea. |
| 8. Pamela is good | h) to have a cup of coffee. |
| 9. I couldn't help | i) in surfing the Internet. |
| 10. She avoids | j) at riding a horse. |

Обычаи и традиции

1. Переведите тексты и ответьте на вопросы

Main British Holidays

- The main holidays in Great Britain are **New Year's Day, Good Friday (Пятница на Страстной неделе), Easter Monday, Labour Day, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.**
- Public holidays are called Bank Holidays because on these days banks, most of shops and offices are closed.
- Besides public holidays the British people observe certain traditions on such days as **Pancake Day, Guy Fawkes' Night, St. Valentine's Day, April Fool's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Halloween** which are ordinary working days.
- **Christmas** is the main religious holiday in many countries. It is celebrated in Europe on the 25th of December, in Russia on the 7th of January. It is the day when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ, though the actual date of his

birth is not known.

- **Boxing Day (UK)** is the next day after Christmas, when rich people give small presents in boxes to the servants, etc.
- **The New Year** is not as widely celebrated as Christmas in Britain. Some people ignore it completely and go to bed at usual time. Others, however, do celebrate it in one way or another. The most common way of celebration is a New Year Party.
- **Hogmanay** is the most popular holiday in Scotland, celebrated on the New Year's Eve.
- **Easter** is a very important festival in the Christian calendar. The Christians think that on the day of Easter Jesus Christ rose from dead. **The actual date of Easter changes every year.** The preparations for Easter really begin 40 days before Easter, on Shrove Tuesday. This marks the beginning of a period of fasting, called Lent.
- There are also local festivals all through the year. In spring village children dance round Maypole (Майское дерево). Maypole is an ancient emblem of the beginning of summer. In ancient times it was a pagan spring festival. A tall pole decorated with flowers, maypole, was erected to which ribbons were attached and held by the dancers.
- **Guy Fawkes Night (UK)** is on November, 5. Guy Fawkes Night goes back to the days of King James I who was very unpopular as a protestant. So some of the Catholics made an attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament. The man who was to explode the building was Guy Fawkes. But he was discovered, arrested and hanged. Since that time people burn a straw dummy of Guy Fawkes on a bonfire on the 5th of November.

Main American Holidays

- National festivals in the USA are **New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day, St. Patrick's Day, Mother's Day and Memorial Day.**
- **New Year's Day** is a national holiday, people make promises, for example, to give up smoking, to change their life. It is not so important as in Russia, very small presents are given.
- **New Year Resolution** is a promise which many people make before New Year. Usually they want to improve their behavior and to give up bad habits.
- **Valentine's Day** is on February, 14. It is not a national holiday, but the holiday of love and friendship. It is one of the most loved holidays. There are romantic

cards and gifts for those who are in love. The most popular wish:” Be my Valentine!” There are also cards for wives, husbands, mothers, fathers, and even grandparents.

- **St. Patrick’s Day** is on March, 17. It was a religious holiday. Now everybody wears green this day. Former Irish holiday (the Irish believed that St. Patrick freed Ireland from snakes.) Day of fun and parades.
- **April Fool’s Day** is on April, 1. No one is sure how April’s Fool day got started. Most countries seem to have a day when people play tricks on each other. Children specially like these days. Some people think that trick days begin in India. People there celebrate a spring holiday called Holi. A favourite trick on Holi is to fill a bamboo pipe with coloured powder and blow the powder at people. Sometimes children fill the pipe with water and squirt each other.
- **Mother’s Day, Father’s Day** are the days when the Americans thank their parents, give them flowers and presents. In the UK there is only *Mother’s Sunday*.
- **Good Friday** is the Friday before Easter (страстная пятница). On that day people eat hot cross buns.
- **Easter Sunday, Easter Monday**. The symbol of the holiday is Easter Bunny who brings the eggs. The traditional presents coloured eggs and chocolate eggs.
- **Memorial Day** is the last day in May. It is a national holiday (since 1917) to remember the soldiers killed in battles.
- **Independence Day** is on July, 4. This day the USA became independent from the United Kingdom in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was accepted.
- **Labour Day** is the day to honor all the workers.
- **Columbus Day** is on October, 12, 1492 Columbus discovered America. Now it is celebrated on the second Monday in October.
- **Thanksgiving Day** is on the 4th Thursday in November. It is a national holiday, family holiday. The first Europeans on American land wanted to thank God and the Native Americans for their help during their first winter which was cold and hungry. Traditional food is turkey, mashed potatoes, pumpkin pies. The original celebration was held in 1621 after the first harvest in New England.
- **Halloween** is on October, 31. It is not a national holiday. Children make costumes and go from house to house. They say “Trick or treat”. People give them tasty things.

- **Christmas** is a national and religious holiday which is celebrated on December, 25. Santa Claus visits children and puts their presents into their stockings.

Answer the questions:

1. What American holidays do you know?
2. What British holidays do you know?
3. What holidays are celebrated both in Russia and the USA / Great Britain?
4. What is your favourite Russian holiday?
5. What is more important for you: a day off or a celebration?
6. How is Christmas celebrated in Great Britain and in Russia?

Answer the questions:

1. What holidays does your family celebrate?
2. What is your favorite holiday?
3. Does your family have any special New Year traditions?
4. Do you cook and eat any special holiday meals?
5. Do you celebrate any religious holidays?
6. Have you ever tried to celebrate any foreign holidays?
7. What is the main holiday in our country? In Great Britain? In the USA?
8. What holidays are celebrated throughout the world?
9. Are there any differences in the celebrations and customs of New Year in European countries?

2. Переведите тексты и ответьте на вопросы

«To Celebrate or Not to Celebrate?»

Phil's opinion about celebrations: I don't like any celebrations especially Christmas. It is getting more and more commercialized: some people spend lots of money on gifts, while others make lots of money selling gifts. My parents think that it is an old tradition. But I don't understand the use of celebrating a holiday only because it is tradition. We can choose more interesting activities for holidays instead of sitting at the table with relations and discussing boring family problems. For me there is nothing like playing sports.

Sindy's opinion about celebrations: Celebrating? I've never thought about it. For me any holiday is just a day off. I don't know if it is important for me what Guy Fawkes did or what evil spirits used to do. I don't plan what to do. A day comes and my activities begin. There's only one celebration that matters, it's my birthday.

Helen's opinion about celebrations: Celebrating is my joy. I like this perfect atmosphere. It takes time to make all the arrangements. But my favourite celebration is worth many efforts. The best moment is when the guests arrive. They are the people I love best. I greet them. They come to share the joy of the day. Their gifts make me think of the day again and again.

Answer the questions:

1. What makes Phil dislike Xmas?
2. What do his parents think about celebrations?
3. What does he suggest instead of celebrating?
4. What kind of person is Cindy, in your opinion?
5. What kind of person is Helen, in your opinion?

3. Переведите повествовательные предложения в косвенную речь

1. The secretary has said, «The press conference is taking place now in the main hall».
2. My brother has said, «Aunt Sally will come on Monday.»
3. The students have said, «We had two tests last week.»
4. Her daughter said, «I am not listening to music now.»
5. My friend said, «I have visited all these places.»
6. Tom said, «‘I am a first year student now.»
7. She said, «I have not been speaking to him since yesterday.»
8. Susan said, «I was in the library two days ago.»
9. The boy said, «I was not watching TV in my home at 8 o’clock.»
10. The teacher said, «They have been writing since early morning».
11. He said, «I will visit you next Friday.»
12. She said, «I will be leaving my home at 10 o’clock tonight.»

4. Переведите общие вопросы в косвенную речь

1. John asked, «Has anybody seen the film?»
2. He asked, «Are you listening to music now?»
3. She asked, «Have you been working hard on this problem?»
4. She asked, «Were you in the library yesterday?»
5. He asks, «Does she work now?»
6. He asks, «Has she been reading this book since Monday?»
7. Jane asked, «Can anybody tell me what you have been discussing all the time?»
8. He asked, «Will you be at Nick and Carol’s party tonight?»

5. Переведите специальные вопросы в косвенную речь

1. Where is he going? (He didn't tell anybody..)
2. Where has he gone? (Did you know...)
3. Where is he? (Did you know...)
4. When is he leaving school? (I wanted to know...)
5. Where does he live? (Nobody knew...)
6. When will he come back? (She asked them...)
7. Where did she buy this hat? (He wanted to know...)
8. How much did she pay for it? (I have no idea...)

6. Переведите повелительные предложения в косвенную речь

1. The army captain said, «Don't shoot!»
2. The police officer said, «Put your hands over your head!»
3. The flight attendant said, «Fasten your seat belts!»
4. The teacher said, «Don't use your dictionaries!»
5. The doctor said, «Take this medicine three times a day.»

The firefighter said, «Don't go near the house, it is dangerous!»

Тема 1.8 Россия

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It **occupies** about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million **square kilometers**.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

The country **is washed** by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. **The largest rivers** are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and OB in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. **The deepest lakes** are the Baikal and Ladoga.

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**.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has **mild climate**: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually **above zero** all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Some parts of our country **are covered** with **mountains and hills**. Here are three main **mountains chains** in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which **extend** from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to **the steppes**. This mountain chain **divides** the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their **valuable minerals**. There are 150 **volcanoes** in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as **oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold** and others.

Today Russia is one of the world's largest **grain** products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of **steel**, 80 % of **timber** and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes greatest **industrial country**.

Russia borders on fourteen countries including **the former republics** of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.

Russia is a **parliamentary republic**. The Head of State is the President. **The legislative powers** are exercised by the Duma.

Today the state symbol of Russia is **a three coloured banner**. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes **liberty**. A new national emblem is **a two-headed eagle**.

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many **sights** in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of **the Moscow Kremlin**. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.

A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is **a fir tree** in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by **Father Frost** and the **Snow Maiden**.

The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in **the Holy Bible**.

Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in **commemoration** of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "**Christ is risen!**" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.

On February, 23, which is Day of **the Defenders of the Motherland Russia**, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.

International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and **devotion**.

Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over **Nazi Germany**, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.

There are different **sporting societies and clubs** in Russia. Many of them take part in different **international tournaments** and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in **the Olympic Games** and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

2. Переведите выделенные слова в тексте

3. Найдите эквиваленты в тексте

- 1) Она занимает около 1/7 части суши.
- 2) 70 % населения живет в городах.
- 3) Северным ледовитым океаном на севере и Тихим океаном на востоке.
- 4) Все реки впадают в моря.
- 5) На юге температура обычно выше нуля, даже зимой.
- 6) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря.
- 7) Эта горная цепь разделяет европейскую и азиатскую части России.
- 8) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие.
- 9) крупный мировой производитель и экспортер зерна.
- 10) Она производит 78 % природного газа, 60 % стали, 80 % древесины и 91 % нефти.
- 11) Законодательная власть управляется Думой.
- 12) Белая полоса символизирует землю, голубая – небо, красная – свободу.
- 13) Можно увидеть много музеев, картинных галерей, театров, церквей и памятников в нашей столице.
- 14) Полагают, что подарки подарены Дедом морозом и Снегурочкой.
- 15) Праздник связан с чудесным рождением Христа, как описано в Библии.
- 16) Пасха – очень популярный праздник в России в память о воскрешении Христа.
- 17) Каждое 9 мая Россия празднует День победы в память о победе над фашистской Германией, вспоминая тех кто пал, чтобы достичь ее.
- 18) Большое количество мировых рекордов было поставлены русскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлетами, теннисистами, пловцами, фигуристами, прыгунами в высоту.

4. Дополните предложения

1. Russia is one of ... 2. The population of Russia is 3. The largest rivers are 4. They are concentrated in ... 5. The central part of the country has ... 6. There are 150 volcanoes ... 7. Russia is a parliamentary ... 8. A new national emblem is 9. Moscow is ... 10. There is a fir tree ... 11. People also paint eggs ... 12. On February, 23, ... 13. On this day, women ... 14. Our sportsmen also participate...

5. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How many per cent of the population is Russians?
3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia?
4. What is the climate of Siberia?
5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them.
6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in?
7. What countries does Russia border?
8. Who is the Head of State in Russia?
9. When was Moscow founded?
10. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?

6. Ответьте True or False.

1. The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the

Pacific Ocean in the west.

2. The Head of State is the Queen.

3. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen.

4. It has three horizontal stripes: white, green and red.

5. There are many sights in Moscow.

6. On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour only those who are serving in the Armed Forces.

7. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, and summers are hot and warm.

7. Поставьте в словосочетаниях неопределенный артикль “a” или “an” там, где необходимо

1. ... hour

2. ... academic ... hour

3. ... apricot

4. ... juicy ... apricot

5. ... train

6. ... American ... trains

7. ... American ... train

8. ... station

9. ... railway ... station

10.... modern ... railway ... station

8. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где он необходим

(1)... Frenchman was once travelling in (2)... England. He did not know (3)... English quite well. He could speak only (4)... little. One day he was eating in (5)... small pub and he wanted to order (6)... eggs. But he didn't know (7)... English word for (8) ... eggs.

Suddenly through (9)... window he saw that (10)... rooster (петух) was walking in (11)... yard. He asked (12)... waiter what was the English for (13) ... “rooster”. (14)... waiter told him. (15)... Frenchman then asked what was the English for (16) ... “rooster’s wife”. (17)... waiter told him that it was (18)... hen. Next (19)... Frenchman asked what was the English for “hen’s children”. (20)... waiter told him that they were (21)... chickens. (22)... Frenchman asked what (23)... chickens were before they were born. (24)... waiter told him they were (25)... eggs.

“You’ve explained everything very well,” (26)... Frenchman said. “Please bring me two (27)... eggs and (28) ... cup of (29) ... coffee.”

9. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где он необходим

We are in (1)... Scotland. Its capital is (2)... Edinburgh. It is one of (3)... most beautiful cities in (4)... Great Britain. There are (5)... many places of interest here. (6)... monument to (7)... Walter Scott is in (8)... centre of (9)... city. (10) ... National Gallery of Scotland is also situated in (11)... centre. There is (12)... fine collection of (13)... pictures in (14)... gallery. (15)... Glasgow is (16) ... greatest city in (17)... Scotland. Scotland is (18) ... land of (19)...

lakes. They are called “Lochs” there. Let us go now to (20)... Loch Lomond. What (21)... beautiful lake it is!

10. Вставьте артикль the там, где он необходим

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ____ Asia | 11. ____ Black Sea |
| 2. ____ Arctic | 12. ____ Latin America |
| 3. ____ Moscow | 13. ____ Nile |
| 4. ____ USA | 14. ____ Andes |
| 5. ____ Caucasus | 15. ____ Elbrus |
| 6. ____ Pacific ocean | 16. ____ Bahamas |
| 7. ____ Niagara Falls | 17. ____ Indo-China |
| 8. ____ Hudson Bay | 18. ____ Sahara |
| 9. ____ Lake Ladoga | 19. ____ Canaries |
| 10. ____ Ontario | 20. ____ South-East Asia |

Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в профессии «Специалист страхового дела»

Прочитайте, переведите текст.

Текст: Navigating the Modern Labyrinth of Careers

The modern world of work is a labyrinth of ever-evolving opportunities and uncertainties. Gone are the days when a person could choose a single profession at the age of eighteen and comfortably retire from the same company fifty years later. Today, the job market is shaped by automation, artificial intelligence, and economic globalization. This dynamic environment creates a serious problem for young people: the problem of professional self-determination.

One of the most paradoxical professions of the 21st century is that of an **Insurance Specialist**. At first glance, it seems old-fashioned and bureaucratic, associated with endless paperwork. However, modern insurance is a high-tech field. Specialists use Big Data to calculate risks, AI to process claims, and digital platforms to communicate with clients. The core dilemma for a student is whether to follow a traditional, stable path or chase modern, "trendy" jobs. The insurance sector offers a compromise: it is a stable industry that is currently undergoing rapid digital transformation. Therefore, it requires a new generation of specialists who are not only good with numbers and law but also adaptable.

This is where the role of a **foreign language** (predominantly English) becomes critical. For an Insurance Specialist, English is no longer just a school subject. It is a practical tool. Why? Because the global insurance market operates in English. Reinsurance contracts, which are essentially insurance for insurance companies, are almost always written in English. International risk assessment standards (like Solvency II) and software used by multinational insurers are English-based.

Furthermore, an insurance agent who speaks a foreign language can serve expatriates, handle cross-border claims (e.g., a car accident involving a foreign driver), and understand policies from Lloyds of London. Without English, a specialist remains locked in the local

market, unable to grow internationally. Thus, while choosing a profession remains a painful process for many, understanding the role of a global language can turn a seemingly "boring" job into a gateway to an international career.

Задания к тексту (Assignments)

Задание 1: Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений (5 минут)

1. Лабиринт постоянно меняющихся возможностей
2. Проблема профессионального самоопределения
3. Связанный с бесконечной бумажной волокитой
4. Проходить быструю цифровую трансформацию
5. Международная оценка рисков

Задание 2: Верно или Неверно (True/False) Исправьте неверные утверждения

1. Fifty years ago, people rarely changed their profession.
2. The text describes the insurance specialist's job as purely bureaucratic and without technology.
3. The insurance sector is stable but currently undergoing digital changes.
4. According to the text, English is important only for school exams.
5. Knowing English allows an insurance specialist to work only within the local market.

Задание 3: Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What factors shape the modern job market according to the text?
2. What is the "core dilemma" for a student regarding career choice?
3. Why are reinsurance contracts mentioned in the text?
4. Who are "expatriates" and why does an agent need English to serve them?
5. What does the author mean by saying English turns a "boring" job into a "gateway"?

Задание 4: Заполните пропуски словами из текста

1. The job market is shaped by automation, AI, and economic _____.
2. Insurance specialists use Big Data to calculate _____.
3. The insurance sector requires a new generation of specialists who are _____.
4. International risk assessment standards are based on _____.
5. Without English, a specialist remains locked in the _____ market.

Задание 5: Переведите предложения с русского на английский (используя лексику текста)

1. Современный мир профессий заставляет молодых людей сомневаться в своем выборе.
2. Роль иностранного языка заключается в том, чтобы быть практическим инструментом.
3. Специалист страхового дела должен обрабатывать претензии (claims) и читать международные договоры.
4. Искусственный интеллект меняет способ расчета рисков.
5. Если вы говорите на иностранном языке, вы можете обслуживать иностранных клиентов.

Задание 6: Подберите синонимы из текста к следующим словам

1. Complicated / tricky (paragraph 1) → _____
2. Old-fashioned / outdated (paragraph 2) → _____
3. Main / central (paragraph 3) → _____
4. Important / vital (paragraph 4) → _____
5. Painful / difficult (paragraph 5) → _____

Задание 7: Найдите в тексте все слова, относящиеся к сфере "Страхование"

(Insurance vocabulary)

(Пример: *claims, risks, policies, reinsurance, underwriter...* — найдите минимум 5).

Задание 8: Сформулируйте главную идею текста одним предложением (на английском)

Задание 9: Письменное задание (50-80 слов)

Do you agree that learning English can solve the problem of choosing a profession?

Explain why, using examples from the text.

Задание 10: Ролевая игра (Устно или письменно)

You are an insurance specialist. A young student asks you: "I am good at math but I hate paperwork. Why should I consider insurance?" Give your answer using 3 arguments from the text (Stability, Digital transformation, International opportunities via English).

Тема 2.1 Страховые учреждения и основные виды страхования в России.

Прочитайте, переведите текст.

Текст: The Structure of Insurance in Russia

The insurance system in the Russian Federation is a complex but essential part of the national economy. It protects citizens, businesses, and state property from various unforeseen events, which are called **insured events**. The main legislative act regulating this field is the Law of the Russian Federation "On the Organization of Insurance Business." The primary institutions in this market are **Insurance Companies**. They can be public or private, but all must hold a valid license issued by the Central Bank of Russia, which acts as the main regulator. In Russia, there is also a professional association called the **All-Russian Union of Insurers (ARSU)**. This union controls the compulsory insurance market and manages compensation funds.

Russian insurance law divides insurance into two major categories: **compulsory (obligatory)** and **voluntary**.

The most famous example of compulsory insurance is **Compulsory Motor Third Party Liability Insurance (known as OSAGO)**. Every car owner in Russia must buy this policy. Without it, driving is illegal, and a driver cannot pass the annual vehicle inspection. Another form of compulsory insurance is provided for employees of hazardous industries and for military personnel.

Voluntary insurance is much broader and more flexible. The most popular types include:

1. **Property Insurance:** This covers damage to apartments, houses, and personal belongings from fire, flooding, or theft.
2. **Health and Accident Insurance (Voluntary Health Insurance – VHI/DMS):** Unlike the free mandatory state healthcare, VHI allows citizens to receive paid medical services in private clinics without waiting in long queues.
3. **Life Insurance:** This often includes an investment component. It serves both as protection for the family and as a savings tool.
4. **Travel Insurance:** Though not always mandatory for domestic trips, it is strictly required for obtaining a Schengen visa to visit the European Union.

In recent years, digital technologies have changed the market. Many Russian insurers now sell policies online via their websites or mobile apps. Customers can calculate the cost of an OSAGO policy in seconds. However, the problem of insurance fraud remains significant, forcing companies to employ special investigators.

Overall, while the insurance culture in Russia is still developing (compared to Western

countries), the market is growing steadily due to rising awareness of risks and new legal requirements.

Задания к тексту (Assignments)

Задание 1. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты (5 минут)

1. Непредвиденные события (страховые случаи)
2. Обязательное и добровольное страхование
3. Проходить ежегодный технический осмотр автомобиля
4. Вредные производства
5. Проблема страхового мошенничества

Задание 2. Верно (T) или Неверно (F)? Исправьте неверные утверждения.

1. The main regulator of insurance in Russia is the All-Russian Union of Insurers (ARSU).
2. OSAGO is a type of voluntary insurance for cars.
3. You can drive without an OSAGO policy, but you will pay a fine.
4. VHI (Voluntary Health Insurance) allows people to use private clinics without queues.
5. Russian insurance companies do not sell policies online because of fraud risks.

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту (полными предложениями)

1. What document (law) regulates the insurance business in Russia?
2. What two major categories of insurance does Russian law define?
3. Who must buy an OSAGO policy?
4. What is the difference between standard state healthcare and VHI?
5. Why do insurance companies hire special investigators?

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски словами из текста

1. All insurance companies must hold a valid _____ from the Central Bank.
2. Without OSAGO, a driver cannot pass the annual vehicle _____.
3. _____ insurance is broader and more flexible than compulsory insurance.
4. Life insurance can serve as a _____ tool for saving money.
5. A Schengen visa requires you to have _____ insurance.

Задание 5. Переведите предложения с русского на английский

1. Центральный Банк России контролирует все страховые компании.
2. ОСАГО — это обязательный вид страхования для каждого владельца автомобиля.
3. Добровольное медицинское страхование (ДМС) помогает получать платные медицинские услуги.
4. Страхование имущества покрывает ущерб от пожара или кражи.
5. Культура страхования в России все еще развивается.

Задание 6. Логические пары (Соедините вид страхования с его описанием)

Вид страхования	Описание
1. OSAGO	A. Covers hotels and medical bills abroad.
2. Property Insurance	B. Compulsory for all drivers regarding damage to other cars.
3. Travel Insurance	C. Covers damage to your apartment from flooding.
4. Life Insurance	D. Paid clinics without queues.
5. VHI (DMS)	E. Includes an investment or savings component.

Задание 7. Словообразование. Заполните таблицу.

Глагол (Verb)	Существительное (Noun)
To insure	_____
To regulate	_____
To compensate	_____
To investigate	_____
To require	_____

Задание 8. Краткий пересказ (Заполните пропуски в резюме текста)

The Russian insurance market is regulated by the _____ Bank. Insurance is divided into _____ and voluntary types. The most common compulsory insurance is _____, which every car owner needs. Popular voluntary types include property, life, travel, and _____ Health Insurance. Today, many Russians buy policies _____ via websites, although the market still faces the problem of fraud.

Задание 9. Письменное задание (50-70 слов)

Imagine you are an insurance agent. A client asks: "Why should I buy VHI (Voluntary Health Insurance) if we have free state clinics?" Write your answer using arguments from the text.

Задание 10. Проектное задание (Устно или письменно)

You have a car and an apartment in Russia. You are planning a trip to France (Schengen area). Name at least three types of insurance you must have or should consider buying, explaining why for each one based on the text.

Темы 1.6-1.8 и 2.1-2.2	Форма предъявления: раздаточный материал Процедура: обучающемуся выдается вариант тестового задания. На выполнение работы дается 60 минут. Шкала оценивания /критерии:	
	«Зачтено»	в работе продемонстрировано знание грамматического и лексического материала общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты; делать сообщения, вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых языковых средств; понимать на слух основное содержание звучащей речи, обучающийся демонстрирует навыки монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения; письменной речи; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения конкретных коммуникативных задач.
	«Не зачтено»	Все указанные критерии выполнены менее, чем на 50 %.

2.1.3 Письменное задание

Написание эссе на темы:

Тема 1.4. Shopping

Тема 1.6. Travelling

Тема 2.2 Types of insurance.

Описание оценочного материала:

Темы 1.1-1.8 и 2.1-2.2	Форма предъявления: письменная работа обучающегося Процедура: написание эссе по теме с предварительной подготовкой Шкала оценивания /критерии:	
	«Зачтено»	в эссе продемонстрировано знание грамматического и лексического материала по теме, основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; обучающийся демонстрирует навыки анализа и синтеза информации, полученной из иностранных источников; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения

		конкретных коммуникативных задач.
	«Не зачтено»	Все указанные критерии выполнены менее, чем на 50 %.

2.1.4 Подготовка презентации

Тема 9. Healthy food

Описание оценочного материала:

Тема 1.5	Форма предъявления: презентация Power Point	
	Процедура: обучающийся представляет презентацию по теме с последующим обсуждением в группе	
	Шкала оценивания /критерии:	
	«Зачтено»	в презентации работе продемонстрировано знание грамматического и лексического материала по теме, основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения для осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; делать презентации с предварительной подготовкой; вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых языковых средств; понимать на слух основное содержание звучащей речи Обучающийся демонстрирует навык анализа и синтеза информации, полученной из иностранных источников; монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения; письменной речи; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения конкретных коммуникативных задач.
	«Не зачтено»	Все указанные критерии выполнены менее, чем на 50 %.

3. Оценочные материалы: промежуточная аттестация

Промежуточная аттестация по итогам обучения по дисциплине осуществляется в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Дифференцированный зачет может проводиться: на основании результатов текущего контроля при положительной оценке заданий по каждой теме или в форме собеседования по вопросам (по выбору преподавателя).

Вопросы к зачету

1. Tell about your family.
2. What is your major? Why have you chosen your future profession?
3. What foreign country have you been to? Say a few words about your trip. What country would you like to visit? Why?
4. Describe your Christmas last year.
5. What internet sites would you use if you had to write a report?
6. What body language is appropriate when you talk to your teacher/friend?
7. What is your dream job? Describe it.
8. Are you afraid of flights? What can a person do to avoid it?
9. How much time a day do you spend using a computer? What do you usually use it for?
10. What is your favorite food? Is it healthy?
11. How do you spend your free time?
12. What do people in Russia do to protect the environment?
13. How often do you go to the cinema? What do you prefer watching?
14. What gadgets help you in your studying?
15. What would you want to be?
16. What person is attractive? Describe appearance and character.
17. What means of transport do you prefer? Why?
18. What will our planet look like in the 22nd century?
19. Should fast food be banned?
20. What is the primary function of insurance in modern society, and how does it help individuals manage financial risks?
21. Can you explain the difference between compulsory (obligatory) and voluntary insurance? Give one example of each type.
22. What does the acronym OSAGO stand for in the Russian insurance system, and why is it mandatory for every car owner?
23. How does Voluntary Health Insurance (VHI / DMS) differ from the standard free healthcare provided by the state in Russia?
24. What risks are typically covered by property insurance for a private apartment or house?
25. Why is travel insurance a strict requirement for obtaining a Schengen visa to visit European Union countries?
26. What role does the Central Bank of Russia play as a regulator in the insurance market?
27. How have digital technologies (such as mobile apps and online calculators) changed the way Russian insurance companies sell their policies?

28. What is the main challenge that insurance companies face regarding fraud, and how do they try to solve this problem?

Критерии/ шкала оценки:

Оценки «зачтено» заслуживает обучающийся, который может: ответить на вопрос, используя грамматический и лексический материал по теме, воспринять на слух дополнительные (наводящие) вопросы преподавателя, продемонстрировать знание необходимого количества выражений общего и терминологического характера, положительно выполнить контрольные работы по пройденным темам.

Оценки «не зачтено» заслуживает обучающийся, не усвоивший большую часть программного материала, не ответивший на большинство основных и дополнительных вопросов, не выполнивший контрольные работы по темам, либо отказавшийся отвечать на вопросы зачета.

Текст к дифференцированному зачету

Пример:

1. Подготовьте письменный перевод текста со словарем.

ENGLISH TODAY

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. One billion people speak English today. That's about 20% of the world's population. 400 million speak English as their first language. For the other 600 million people it's either a second language or a foreign language. English is the first language in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. It is one of the official languages in Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa. As a second language English is spoken in more than 60 countries. It is used by the government, businessmen and universities. English is the language of politics and diplomacy, science and technology, business and trade, sport and pop music. 80% of all information in the world's computers is in English. 75% of the world's letters and faxes are in English. 60% of all international telephone calls are made in English. More than 60% of all scientific journals are written in English. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. Learning a language is not an easy thing. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But it's a must. English is taught throughout the world and a lot of people speak it quite well. In our country English is very popular: it is studied at schools (sometimes even at nursery schools), colleges and universities. Everyone will speak English soon – I'm sure of it. We all need to understand each other. To do that we need an international language, and that's English.

2. Прослушайте запись и ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where is English an official language?
2. Where is English studied?
3. Who uses English in everyday life?

3. Представьте подготовленную устную тему "My dream" (10-15 предложений).

Критерии оценки

«Отлично»	«Хорошо»	Удовлетворительн о»	«Неудовлетворительн о»
Обучающийся продемонстрировал отличное знание грамматических основ изучаемого языка; лексического минимума иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты по профилю направления подготовки; делать сообщения с предварительной подготовкой; вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и	Обучающийся продемонстрировал хорошее знание грамматических основ изучаемого языка; лексического минимума иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты по профилю направления подготовки; делать сообщения с предварительной	Обучающийся продемонстрировал элементарное знание грамматических основ изучаемого языка; лексического минимума иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты по профилю направления подготовки; делать сообщения	Обучающийся не продемонстрировал знание грамматических основ изучаемого языка; лексического минимума иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся не может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты по профилю направления подготовки; делать сообщения с предварительной подготовкой; вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения с использованием наиболее употребительных и

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