

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Саратовский государственный технический университет имени Гагарина Ю.А.»

Филиал федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного
учреждения высшего образования
«Саратовский государственный технический университет имени Гагарина Ю.А.»
в г. Петровске



УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор филиала СГТУ
имени Гагарина Ю.А. в г.Петровске
Е.А.Бесшапошникова
«30» июня 2025 г.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

по дисциплине
ОГСЭ.04 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

специальности
09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование»

Методические указания рассмотрены
на заседании предметной (цикловой) комиссии
общеобразовательных, социально-гуманитарных
и естественнонаучных дисциплин
«16» июня 2025 года, протокол №13

Председатель ПЦК  /О.В. Медведева/

Петровск 2025

Пояснительная записка

Методические указания по выполнению самостоятельных работ подготовлены на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности», разработанной на основе ФГОС СПО по специальности 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование» и соответствующих общих (ОК) компетенций:

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения.

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранных языках.

При выполнении практических работ студент должен **знать**:

- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

При выполнении практических работ студент должен **уметь**:

- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые);
- понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы.

Содержание практических занятий определено рабочей программой и тематическим планированием, соответствует теоретическому материалу изучаемых разделов учебной дисциплины.

Объём практических занятий по дисциплине определяется учебным планом по данной специальности.

Продолжительность практического занятия - 2 академических часа. Перед проведением практического занятия преподавателем организуется инструктаж, а по ее окончании – обсуждение итогов.

Комплект методических указаний по выполнению практических работ дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» содержит 80 практических занятий.

Перечень практических работ.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №1.

Тема: Имя существительное.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №2

Тема: Система образования в России

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №3

Тема: Система образования стран изучаемого языка

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №4

Тема: Профессиональное образование в России и за рубежом.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №5

Тема: Имя прилагательное.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №6

Тема: Увлечение делает жизнь интересней.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №7

Тема: Степени сравнения прилагательных.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №8

Тема: Мировая культура.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №9

Тема: Сравнительные конструкции с союзами.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №10

Тема: Архитектура и художественное наследие.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №11

Тема: Знаменитые музеи мира.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №12

Тема: Количественные и порядковые числительные.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №13

Тема: Здоровье нации – здоровье каждого.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №14

Тема: Обозначение времени, дат.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №15

Тема: Национальные виды спорта.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №16

Тема: Здоровый образ жизни. Культура здорового питания.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №17

Тема: Местоимения (личные, притяжательные, указательные, возвратные, вопросительные, неопределенные).

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №18

Тема: Путешествие. Виды путешествий.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №19

Тема: Путешествие по России.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №20

Тема: В аэропорту (регистрация, сдача багажа, посадка, поведение на борту самолета).

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №21

Тема: Путешествие на поезде.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №22

Тема: Размещение в отеле (регистрация, правила поведения и общения).

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №23

Тема: Путешествие по странам изучаемого языка.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №24

Тема: Видовременные формы глагола.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №25

Тема: Топ-50 профессий и специальностей.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №25

Тема: Обороты there is / there are.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №27

Тема: Профессиональная ориентация.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №28

Тема: Выбор профессии.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №29

Тема: Области применения информационных систем.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №30

Тема: Назначение информационных систем.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №31

Тема: Классификация информационных систем.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №32

Тема: Информационные системы сбора и обработки данных.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №33

Тема: Итоговое тестирование.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №34

Тема: Компьютер – электронное устройство.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 35

Тема: Классификация компьютеров.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №36

Тема: Категории оборудования.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №37

Тема: Программное обеспечение. Типы программного обеспечения.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №38

Тема: Типы программного обеспечения.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №39

Тема: Операционные системы.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №40

Тема: Прикладные программы.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №41

Тема: Работа с текстовым редактором.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №42

Тема: Работа с электронными таблицами.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №43

Тема: Работа с базой данных. Виды данных.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №44

Тема: Работа с компьютерными сетями.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №45

Тема: Интернет.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №46

Тема: Вирусы. Охрана и безопасность.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №47

Тема: Сложное подлежащее.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №48

Тема: Поиск работы.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №49

Тема: Сложное дополнение.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №50

Тема: Резюме.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №51

Тема: Написание и заполнение документации.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №52

Тема: Трудоустройство.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №53

Тема: Собеседование.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №54

Тема: Виды предприятий.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №55

Тема: Структура предприятия.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №56

Тема: Инструкции (должностные, по эксплуатации и др.).

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №57

Тема: Техническая документация.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №58

Тема: Техника безопасности.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №59

Тема: Стажировка. Повышение квалификации.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №60

Тема: Сложносочиненные предложения.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №61

Тема: Сложноподчиненные предложения.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №62

Тема: Правила ведения телефонных переговоров.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №63

Тема: Назначение встречи по телефону.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №64

Тема: Бронирование транспорта.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №65

Тема: Бронирование номера в отеле.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №66

Тема: Правила телефонных переговоров при деловых контактах.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №67

Тема: Телефонный этикет.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №68

Тема: Запросы по телефону.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №69

Тема: Организация и проведение телефонных переговоров.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №70

Тема: Техника ведения телефонных переговоров.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №71

Тема: Типы придаточных предложений.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №72

Тема: Деловые письма. Виды деловых писем.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №73

Тема: Общие правила составления делового письма.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №74

Тема: Оформление письма-запроса информации.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №75

Тема: Сопроводительное письмо. Наречия места.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №76

Тема: Письмо-предложение. Прием и отклонение предложений.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №87

Тема: Оформление письма-приглашения (официального и неофициального)

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №78

Тема: Оформление письма-жалобы.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №79

Тема: Оформление письма-принесения извинений.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №80

Тема: Особенности оформления электронных писем (e-mail).

Практическая работа № 1.

Письменно выполните лексико-грамматический тест.

1. Выберите правильный перевод выражения «my friend`s house»:

- а) дом моего друга б) друг моего дома в) друзья в нашем доме

2. Найдите перевод числительного «двадцать третий»:

- а) twenty three б) twenty third в) twentieth three

3. Какой предлог нужно вставить в предложение «The students go there ... bus.» ?

- а) for б) by в) to г) of

4. Какое местоимение нужно вставить в предложении «I live in (тот) city.»

- а) this б) these в) that г) those

5. Выберите правильное местоимение: «Henry is fond of photography. These photos are (его).»

- а) hers б) her в) his г) him

6. Какой артикль нужно вставить в предложении «... sun shines brightly.»

- а) a (an) б) the в) не нужен артикль

7. Выберите правильный перевод слова «женщины»:

- а) womens б) women в) womans

8. Какую форму глагола «to be» в Past Simple нужно вставить в предложение:

- «She...a student some years ago.»? а) were б) was в) is

9. Какое местоимение нужно вставить в предложение «I have not got a pen and pencils»?

- а) some б) any в) no

10. Каким английским словом нужно заменить русское слово в скобках «(мало)sugar»?

- а) many б) few в) much г) little

11. Выберите подходящую форму прилагательного: «It is...today than it was yesterday».

- а) cold б) colder в) more cold

12. Какую форму глагола «to have» в Present Simple нужно вставить в предложение: « My friend ... a headache».

- а) have б) has в) to have

13. Подставьте вместо точек глагол в нужной форме «They ...in the kitchen now.»:
а) are singing б) sings в) sang

14. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол для предложения «... I go out»:
а) can б) may в) must г) need

15. Подставьте вместо точек глагол в нужной форме «We ... the Crimea last year.»:
а) visited б) visit в) will visit

16. Подставьте вместо точек глагол в нужной форме «He...never to London».
а) was б) has been в) is

17. Подставьте вместо точек глагол в нужной форме «John ...a composition for two hours.»:
а) wrote б) writes в) has been writing

18. Найдите перевод на русский язык выражения «This problem was discussed»:
а) эта проблема обсуждается
б) эта проблема была
обсуждена в) эта проблема
будет обсуждена

19. Найдите перевод на русский язык выражения «He said he watched TV»:
а) Он сказал, что он смотрит телевизор.
б) Он сказал, что он будет смотреть
телевизор. в) Он сказал, что он смотрел
телевизор.

20. Определите, чем является в предложении форма на –
ed в предложении «The meeting organized by the committee opens at
ten.» а) глаголом в простом прошедшем времени
б) является причастием прошедшего времени и входит в состав сложной
глагольной формы
в) выполняет функцию определения или обстоятельства

Практическая работа № 2.

1. Изучите данный материал. Сделайте конспект в тетради.
Правила чтения гласных букв и буквосочетаний.

Чтение гласных зависит от ряда факторов:

- 1) от типа слога, в котором она стоит (открытый, закрытый и т.п.);
- 2) от того, является она ударной или безударной;
- 3) от её положения среди других букв.

В английском языке существует 4 типа чтения гласных букв в слове:

I тип – открытый (оканчивается на гласную или немую –e). Гласная в этом типе читается как в алфавите.

Например: plate, student

II тип – закрытый (оканчивается на согласную).

Например: man, supper

III тип – слог, где за ударной гласной следует буква «r».

Например: car, girl

IV тип – слог, где за ударной гласной с буквой «r» следует ещё одна гласная.

Например: fire, prepare

слог	а	е	і	о	u	у
открытый	[ei] [эй] base [beis] основа	[i:] [и:] she [ʃi:] она	[ai] [ай] dine [dain] обедать	[əʊ] [оу] phone [fəʊn] телефон	[ju:] [ю:] tube [tju:b] труба	[ai] [ай] my [mai] мой
закрытый	[æ] [э] bank [bæŋk] банк	[e] [э] get [get] получать	[i] [и] kiss [kis] поцелуй	[ɒ] [о] dog [dɒg] собака	[ʌ] [а] cut [kʌt] резать	[i] [и] gym [dʒim] спортзал
гласная+г,	[a:] [а:] Far [fa:] далеко	[ɜ:] [э:] her [hɜ:] её	[ɜ:] [э:] sir [sɜ:] сэр	[ɔ:] [о:] or [ɔ:] или	[ɜ:] [э:] fur [fɜ:] шерсть	
гласн.+г+согл.	- dark [da:k] темный	- mercy [ˈmɜ:si] милосердие	- bird [bɜ:d] птица	- corn [kɔ:n] зерно	- burger [ˈbɜ:gə] гамбургер	
гласн.+г+гласн.	[eə] [эа] care [keə] забота	[iə] [иа] here [hiə] здесь	[aiə] [аиа] hire [ˈhaɪə] нанимать	[ɔ:] [о:] more [mɔ:] больше	[jʊə] [юа] cure [kjʊə] исцелять	[aiə] [аиа] tyre [ˈtaɪə] шина

2. Распределите слова на две группы: слова с открытым слогом и слова с закрытым слогом.

cut – myth – tide – mix – box – lake – fly – plate – map – his – cat – dog – blue – site – meet – he – sit – rose – home – stop – fond – game – plan – tram – my – ill – system – tent – fell – feel – fine – we – but – fun – use – tune

3. Расставьте слова в колонки с соответствующим звуком.

[w]

[h]

[r]

What, who, wrestling, when, why, whose, wrong, where, whom, write, white, which, whole, wrangler

3. Расставьте слова в колонки с соответствующим звуком.

[s]

[k]

Ice, celebrate, cold, corner, doctor, city, place, black, pencil, cage, club, nice, camp, cinema.

4. Расставьте слова в колонки с соответствующим звуком.

[g]

[dʒ]

Give, good, cage, ginger, girl, gypsy, gold, grey, grace, beige, gift, gymnastics, bag, village, game.

5. Расставьте слова со слогом типа «гласная + r» в колонки с соответствующим звуком.

[a:]

[o:]

[ɜ:]

Stern, far, curt, form, girl, hard, cart, curl, word, car, born, term, fur, bird, herb, fork, her, first.

6. Расставьте слова со слогом типа «гласная + r + e» в колонки с соответствующим звуком.

[o:]

[ɛə]

[ɪə]

[aɪə]

[juə]

Fare, here, pure, core, rare, cure, mare, fire, bare, during, stare, more, mere, store, tyre,

7. Распределите слова на три группы в зависимости от чтения окончания –s: [s], [z] или [ɪz].

closes, lakes, hands, pages, catches, boys, voices, helps, works, washes, girls, sees, months, horses, plays, kisses, plates, cars, runs

Практическая работа № 3.

1. Определите верный порядок слов в английском повествовательном предложении:

1. играют / вечером/ они/ в парке/ в футбол
2. Свою/ отдал/ брат/ коллекцию/ мне
3. в классе/ что-то/ они/ шумно/ обсуждают
4. мы/ всем/ родственника/ приглашения/ отправили
5. в кафе/ встречались/ они/ вчера вечером
6. Мама/ мне/ письмо/ передала/ от друга
7. вёл/ машину/ он/ медленно
8. На уроке/ мы/ слова/ вслух/ читали

2. На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:

1. she, won, easily, the game
2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays
3. quietly, the door, I, closed
4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered
5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week
6. some interesting books, found, we, in the library
7. across from the park, they, a new hotel, are building
8. to the bank, I, every Friday, go
9. on Saturday night, didn't see, at the party, you, I
10. brightly, is, shining, sun, the
11. in, lives, my, sister, New York
12. a, became, doctor, good, Mary
13. a, decided, go, on, picnic, to, we

3. Отметьте предложения, в которых нарушен порядок слов, и перестройте их в соответствии с правилами:

Образец: Tom walks every morning to work. - Tom walks to work every morning.

1. Jim doesn't like very much baseball.
2. Ann drives every day her car to work.
3. When I heard the news, I immedi-ately called Tom. (immedi-ately – сразу)
4. Maria speaks very well English.
5. After eating quickly my dinner, I went out.
6. You watch all the time television.
7. Liz smokes about 20 cigarettes every day.
8. I think I'll go early to bed tonight.
9. You should go to the den-tist every six months. (should – следует)
10. We went last night to the movies.
11. We go every summer to the sea in August.
12. In the evening my parents go to the cinema with their friends.

4. На основе приведенных слов и словосочетаний постройте предложения, соблюдая правильный порядок слов:

1. always, at nine o'clock, out of the garage, in the morning, gets, his car, he
2. he, into town, after breakfast, often, Mrs Hodges, takes
3. a parking place, near the shops, they, find, rarely
4. sometimes, in a garage, Mr Hodges, his car, parks
5. fly, with my parents, to Florida, sometimes, I, in winter
6. late, came, last year, she, often, to school, in spring
7. often, have, at about three o'clock, a cup of tea, they, at the hotel, in the afternoon
8. meet, at the bar, they, after dinner, always, their friends
9. enjoys, very much, swimming, in our pool, always, in the morning, she

5. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку.

1. usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred
2. a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes
3. a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom
4. to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go
5. fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and
6. enjoys / very much / swimming / in the pool / always / Mary
7. hardly / last year / could / skate / I
8. is / near / house / there / new / a / our / cinema
9. got / my / problems / I / with / have / home-task / some
10. well / think / your / very / I / don't / sister / drives
11. to / parents / once / the theatre / month / my / a / go
12. his / car / two / ago / Jim / sold / years
13. necklace / can't / anywhere / Cindy / her / find
14. been / to / India / Mike / has / year / already / this
15. lunch / never / weekdays / she / has / on

6. Переведите.

1. Телевизор я смотрю редко.
2. На улице темно, и я скоро подую спать.
3. Они что-то очень шумно обсуждают в спальне.
4. Он медленно шел вдоль реки.
5. На уроках мы часто поем песни.
6. Я тихо закрыла дверь и сразу же пошла в ванну.
7. Мой дядя очень любит рыбалку.
8. Анна умеет хорошо играть в теннис.
9. Она все время кричит на детей.
10. Твои книги я положу на стол.
11. Я недостаточно хорошо его знаю.
12. По телевизору много хороших фильмов сегодня.
13. В парке есть красивый фонтан.
14. В прошлый вторник было очень ветрено.

Практическая работа № 4.

1. *Напишите свою фамилию, имя, отчество и домашний адрес английскими буквами:*

Аа – Aa; Бб – Bb; Вв – Vv; Гг – Gg; Дд – Dd; Ее – Ee, ye; Ёё – yo, o; Жж – zh; Зз – Zz, Ss; Ии – Ii; Йй – Yu; Кк – Kk; Лл – Ll; Мм – Mm; Нн – Nn; Оо – Oo; Пп – Pp; Рр – Rr; Сс – Ss; Тт – Tt; Уу – Uu; Фф – Ff; Хх – kh; Цц – tz, ts; Чч – ch; Шш – sh; Щщ – shch; Ъ – ‘; Ы – i, y; Ь – ‘; Ээ – Ee; Юю – yu, u; Яя – ya, a.

2. Прочтите текст и представьтесь по образцу:

My name is Pete. I live in Belgorod Street. I am fifteen. I am a student.

My name is Ann. I live in Gogol Street. I am sixteen. I am a student too.

3. Скажите о себе: как вас зовут, где вы живете, сколько вам лет, чем вы занимаетесь. Ответь на вопросы:

1. What's your short name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where do you live?
4. Have you got a family?
5. Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family?
6. What's the name of your best friend?
7. Can you spell the name of your hometown?
8. Are you a first-year student? Are you at college now?
9. What are your mother and father?
10. How many rooms are there in your flat?
11. What are your duties about the house?
12. What is your favourite subject at college?
13. What books do you like to read?
15. What music do you like to listen to?
16. Do you go in for sports?
17. What sports do you go in for?

3. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

ABOUT MYSELF

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Taras. I'm seventeen years old. I'm at 11-th grade. There are two more kids in the family besides me — my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Mariya. Oleg is twenty-one, he attends a University, he will be a dentist. Mariya is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. I forgot to mention one more member of our family. It's our favourite poodle Tim.

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 school. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basket-ball. I take part in different basket-ball competitions. In summertime I like yachting and windsurfing. In a year I shall finish my school and I have to decide what occupation to choose. I have been studying English for seven years. I want to be a military interpreter.

My grandparents are already retired. They like gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

Vocabulary:

let me introduce myself — разрешите

представиться residential areas — жилые районы

grade — класс в школе
to attend a university — ходить в университет
favourite — любимец, любимый
poodle — пудель
to forget — забывать
job — работа
to be proud of smth. — гордиться чем-л.
to go in for sports — увлекаться спортом
occupation — занятие, род занятий, профессия
military — военный
interpreter — переводчик
to retire — быть на пенсии

Questions:

1. Do you go to school?
2. What grade are you at?
3. How old are your parents?
4. Are you the only child in the family?
5. Do you have a pet?
6. Are your grandparents still alive?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. Do you like reading?

5. Соотнесите фразы из левой и правой колонки:

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

- h. Good morning.
- i. I'm fine, thanks. And you?
- j. Bye.

6. Прочтите и переведите текст, перескажите о чем вы узнали из текста:

My name is Leonard. I live in Glasgow. My father is a surgeon and my mother is a secretary. I am the only child in the family. I study at college. My favourite subjects are English, History and Geography. I like reading historical books, mainly about the history of my native land. My hobby is playing chess. I play chess with my friends and my group mates twice a week. I have many friends. Many of them are my groupmates.

7. Выбери свой знак зодиака и переведи:

Aries - Овен Feel like you're tripping over your own tongue? That's not surprising, considering the constant flow of verbosity that's spilling forth from you right now. Go ahead and enjoy your extreme eloquence -- everyone else is.

Leo - Лев You may feel ready to move into a decisive new leadership role, but the stars say to let things gestate for a little while longer before you make your big move. Try talking things over with your boon companions and hear what they have to say.

Sagittarius - Стрелец Having this much activity going on around you can be somewhat unsettling, but don't sulk. Just because something seems out of sync doesn't mean it'll be that way permanently. Wait it out and you'll feel things start to jell.

Taurus - Телец Stay in the now rather than trying to jump forward into the future. You'll do best when you focus your attention on all the immediate details that require your assistance. Remember that, no matter how tempting it is to start booking yourself weeks in advance.

Virgo - Дева Don't try to do more than you can comfortably handle -- and make sure you're very clear about your limits if others try to ask you to take more on. When possible, lighten your load rather than add more to it.

Capricorn - Козерог Put the kibosh on anyone who's absolutely determined to make sure even the smallest things go haywire. With a little extra care, you can defuse this live wire before they make life any more difficult than it is.

Gemini - Близнецы From you, a wink and a smile go beyond a thousand words -- they're practically an entire romantic saga. Your flirty energy livens things up wherever you go right now, so make sure that as many people as possible can appreciate your fabulous self.

Libra - Весы You love watching this new scenario unfold in your life, but suddenly watching it isn't enough. You want -- no, you need -- to take action, but you're not sure which way to turn. Take a moment and look before you leap.

Aquarius - Водолей Taking other people's opinions into consideration is usually the last item on your list of priorities, and that goes double when it comes to a very new and very exciting person in your life.

Cancer - Рак For the first time in a very long time, you're listening only to one authority -- yourself. This is especially true regarding a social matter. You've been worried far too long about doing the right thing. Now it's time to do right by you.

Scorpio - Скорпион Minor details could become major mistakes if they're left unchecked, but fortunately, there's plenty of time to check everything. Not only will this ensure your enterprise will go swimmingly, but it'll give you some much-needed peace of mind.

Pisces - Рыба Learn to deal with ambiguity by letting it exist, rather than trying to make it go away. If you act too rapidly, you might just find that the solution becomes a much larger problem than the original situation.

Практическая работа № 5.

Клише для знакомства на английском языке

Hello! - Здравствуйте!

Good morning! Good afternoon! Good evening! – Доброе утро/день/вечер!

Hi! - Привет!

Morning! Evening! – Доброе утро/вечер

How are you? How are things? – Как дела?

I'm good/fine/okay, thanks for asking – Хорошо, спасибо, что спросили. Not bad - неплохо

What's up? – Как

дела? I'm great –

Прекрасно!

Fine/good thanks – Хорошо, спасибо

Встречный вопрос

What about you?/ And you? – А что на счет тебя?/А у вас?/тебя?

2. Представление

What is your name?

My name is ... - Меня

зовут I'm ... - Я

Let me introduce myself – Позвольте мне

представиться We haven't met – Мы не знакомы

This is ... - Это

Have you met? I'd like to introduce you to ... - Вы знакомы? Я бы хотел представить тебе ...

Вежливый ответ

Great/nice/good to meet you!/ It's pleasure to meet you

– Приятно познакомиться с вами

3. Обобщающая часть

How old are you? – Сколько вам лет? I'm ...

When is your birthday? - Когда у тебя/вас день рождения?

Where are you from? Where do you come from? – Откуда ты родом? I'm from ...

- Я из ...

Where were you brought up? – Где вы росли? I brought up in ... - Я вырос в

... Who do you live with? – С кем ты живешь? I live with ... / I live alone

– Я живу с .../Я живу один

Are you married? – Вы женаты? Вы замужем? Yes I'm/ No I'm not – Да/

Нет. Have you got brothers/sisters/children? – У вас есть братья/сестры/дети? Yes I have/No I haven't – Да/нет. I have got ... - У меня есть

What do you do?/What's your job? - Кем вы работаете? I'm a ... - Я ...

(Профессия)или I'm in – Я работаю в области ...

What do you do in you free/spare time? – Что вы делаете в свободное время? What's your hobbies? – Какие у вас хобби/увлечения?

Do you like films/sport ... ? Вы любите

фильмы/спорт? I like ... - Я люблю/ Мне нравится ...

4. Прощание

Goodbye! – До

свидания! Bye! – Пока

Keep in touch! – Не

теряйся! See you soon –

Увидимся!

Good luck – Удачи!

Have a good trip – Хорошей поездки!

I hope i will see you soon again! – Я надеюсь, мы скоро увидимся!

Could I take your phone number? – Могу я попросить ваш номер телефона?

Практическая работа № 6.

Цель занятия: Развить лексические и грамматические навыки по теме «Глагол to be в Present Simple». Совершенствовать навыки говорения.

Краткие теоретические сведения:

Глагол to be передает идею существования кого-либо или чего-либо, состояния и используется для описания. В английском языке фразы «быть студентом», «быть красивым» и т.п. требуют обязательного употребления глагола to be, тогда как в русском глагол «быть» может опускаться: she is very beautiful – она (есть) очень красивая. Выражение «иметь столько-то лет» в отличие от русского используется глагол to be: he is 10 years old – ему 10 лет. В этом случае глагол to be используется как глагол-связка в составе составного сказуемого.

Он может использоваться как смысловой глагол со значением «быть», «находиться», например, в таких примерах: I am at the university now – я сейчас

в университете; she is in Moscow – она в Москве; they are at home – они дома.

Наконец, он используется как вспомогательный глагол во временах группы Continuous активного залога: they are running – они (сейчас) бегают. И при образовании форм страдательного залога: glass is made of sand – стекло делают из песка.

Контрольные вопросы:

1. Какие формы имеет глагол to be во времени Present Simple?
2. Какова функция глагола to be?
3. Как строятся отрицательные и вопросительные предложения с глаголом to be?

Практическая работа № 7.

1. Переведи текст и ответь на вопросы:

Everyone needs a friend. Some people want to have a lot of friends, others need one, or two close ones. Sometimes you choose friends, sometimes other people choose you as their friend. Some of us make friends easily, but there are people who are shy, and it is very difficult for them to make friends. Having friends of your own age is important. These friends have the same fears, interests, options, problems and worries that you do. Your friends can listen and understand how you feel whether you are dealing with a problem at school or at home. Your friends are there when you are feeling down, when you are eager of sharing a happy experience.

1. Why do you think it is important to have friends?
2. How could you show someone else that you would like to become friends?
3. One good way to start is by being interested in someone else. What are some ideas for showing that you are interested?
4. Why would that be better than just coming up to someone and start talking about yourself?
5. What is the difference between being interested in someone and being nosey?

2. Закончите предложения:

1. Friends are important to me because...
2. I need a friend when...
3. Friends think that I am...
4. Friends like me because...
5. I feel happy when a friend...
6. I feel unhappy when a friend...
7. My friends make me angry when...
8. When a friend teases me, I usually...
9. I like being with people who...

10. I would rather not waste time with people who...
11. I enjoy talking with my friends about...
12. Some things I enjoy doing with my friends are...
13. A special quality that I admire in friends is...
14. Something I could do to become a better friend is...
15. Someone I would like to know better is...

3. Расскажите о своем друге (подруге), ответив на вопросы:

My best friend's

name is

nickname is

age is

birthday is

birthplace

is

My best friend's favorite

food is

hobby or interest is sport or game

is type of book is kind of music is

movie is

subject at school is

television program is

My best friend

likes to

is afraid of

gets mad

when worries

about is

happy when

4. Напишете о себе:

My name is ... I am seventeen (sixteen, eighteen). I live in My address is ...
My telephone number is...

I am tall (not very tall, short, of middle height). I am thin (not very thin, rather plump). My face is round (square, oval). I have a fair (dark) complexion. My forehead is narrow (broad) and low (high). I have a straight (upturned, crooked, aquiline) nose and a protruding (round) chin. My eyebrows are bushy (penciled), my eyelashes are thick (thin) and long (short). I have large (small) blue (hazel, black, grey) eyes. My hair is black (fair, dark, blond, chestnut), straight (curly) and long (short, not very long).

I study at the _____ College. I like my future profession and I am going to do my best to become a good specialist.

I live with my family. It is large (small, not very large) and very good. We love each other very much and always try to help each other and to spend as much time together as we can. I have a lot of friends too.

I am fond of reading and playing computer games. My favourite sport is football (swimming, tennis, and hockey). My friends and I often get together to play

different games, go for a walk or to the disco or simply talk.

4. Прочтите и переведите тексты, ответьте на вопросы:

My neighbour Alex is 18 years old and he is a student. Alex is quite good looking. He is not very tall. He is well-built and has got broad shoulders, sturdy chest and strong back. His neck is quite short and firm.

Alex is very sporty; he does karate and goes running every day. That is why he has got well-developed muscles. His arms and legs are quite short, but they are very firm, his fingers are stumpy and his feet are not very large. Alex is very strong; he can lift heavy things easily.

Alex is pale-skinned. His hair is red. It is of medium length, curly and very thick. He has got handsome roundish face. His forehead is quite low; he has got thick eyebrows. Alex has got bright green almond-shaped eyes. His nose is not very big and it is a little snub. He has got small ears. His lips are neither full nor thin. He is usually clean-shaven and wears a neat small beard on his chin. As many people with red hair, Alex has got freckles on his face. He also has got a small scar on his forehead.

Alex usually wears casual or sport clothes. He likes wearing jeans very much. He prefers wide blue jeans. He enjoys wearing sports shoes too. He often chooses clothes of brown, green or blue colours. These colours suit him very well.

A famous actress

She was a famous actress. She was tall and slight. Her hair and eyes were light yellow brown, and the former had a natural wave in it. Her shoulders and bust were superb, and small head was beautifully set on a lovely, rather long, neck. She had an oval face, with straight, delicate features, now slightly distorted by temper. But the most remarkable thing about her was her complexion. Her skin was exquisite smooth and white, warmly white like a white rose, a marvelous skin. She was young, just twenty- four...

Questions:

- 1) What does she look like?
- 2) What color were her eyes?
- 3) Is she tall or short?
- 4) What can you say about her face?
- 5) How old was she?
- 6) What can you say about her complexion?

Практическая работа № 8.

“My friend”

Ex. 1. How many friends & best friends does Freddie have?

A: I have lots of friends.

B: Freddie, are you really? How many do you have?

A: I don't know, Max, maybe one hundred.
 B: That is a lot of friends. Do you have a best friend?
 A: Of course. I have lots of best friends.
 B: How many best friends do you have?
 A: I think about twenty-five.
 B: Hmm. I have only one best friend.
 A: I feel sorry for you.
 B: I have only a few friends.
 A: You must be lonely. I will share my friends with you.
 B: That's very nice of you.

Ex. 2. Listen to the text and answer the questions:

Text 1. What does Ellen think of her being friendless?

Friendless? It's a problem for me. I don't have a brother or a sister. There is no one of my age I could have as a friend. I only have a cat to play with. Of course I mix with my classmates at school. But this is not the same as having a best friend who I could share my problems and secrets with. I don't have anyone who I can have fun with or turn to for help. Nothing can replace a best friend. I'm bored to tears.

1. Why is Ellen bored to tears?
2. What does she think about having a best friend?
3. Why does Ellen need a friend?

Text 2. Is Joy happy with her only friend?

I have only one friend called Linda. She lives next door and we spend a lot of time together. She is great at keeping secrets! Sometimes we argue about little things but there are a lot of other things that we like about each other. Like me, she likes music and reading but we are both not very good at sports. She's a person I don't need a break from. I can always rely on my friend. She cheers me up when I'm upset. I feel that I can always turn to her if I have some problems. A lot of friends take a lot of time. We are just two and we are happy.

1. How do Joy and her friend Linda spend their time together?
2. What does Joy like about Linda most?
3. Do you think Linda is a good friend to Joy? Why?

Сформулируй основную мысль каждого текста.

Ex. 3. Раскрой скобки, поставив глагол в нужное время:

My best friend is called Alison.

We (to know) each other since we (to be) 5 years old.

We always (to share) our problems and our secrets but we also (to enjoy) good times together.

We (to go) to the cinema yesterday.

Timmy is my best friend. We (to live) next door to each other before Timmy (to move) to London.

I (to visit) him many times since then.

His parents (just/buy) a new house but I (not/to see) it yet.

Практическая работа № 9.

Задание на письмо 1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Mary who writes:

...At the lessons of biology we are studying different plants native to a certain area. Could you tell me which trees are the most wide spread in Russia? As for our news, we are in Scotland. What a relaxing place it is! I wish I could describe how beautiful the local lochs are...

Write a letter to

Mary. In your letter:

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her holiday in Scotland

Write 100—140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание на письмо 2

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Paul who writes:

..My friends and I are planning to come to Moscow for a week in January. Could you tell me what the weather is like in Moscow at this time of the year and what clothes we should take? As for my news, last Friday I went to the Globe Theatre...

Write a letter to

Paul. In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about his visit to the Globe Theatre

Write 100—140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Практическая работа № 10.

Тема: «The Present Simple tense: образование, сигналы, значение».

– простое настоящее время. Оно показывает действие, которое происходит регулярно, с определенной периодичностью. На первый взгляд может показаться, что это время один в один похоже на наше настоящее время. И действительно, в большинстве случаев функции *Present Simple* и русского настоящего времени совпадают. Но различия все же есть. У *Present Simple* много других задач, и человек, желающий владеть английским языком на высоком уровне, должен в них разбираться. В этой статье мы рассмотрим, как образуется *Present Simple* и когда употребляется.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст “My Working Day”.

I am a first-year student at Volgograd Medical University. I live with my parents in a flat (house) in Voroshylovsky district. (I am not a native of Volgograd, so I live in a hostel, or rent a flat).

Every day I have much interesting and important work to do. I always remember that the lost time is never gained and that is why I do not want to waste even a minute.

I get up early in the morning – at about 6 o'clock, do my morning exercises and have a cold rubdown. As I am a student of the faculty of clinical psychology and social work I consider that physical exercises are a good remedy for protecting our health against diseases.

After breakfast I get dressed and leave home. It takes me 30 minutes to get to the University by minibus. Our classes usually begin at 8.30. We have several practical classes and a lecture or two every day. It is useful to us to listen to the lectures because the professors always deliver them clearly and scientifically.

On Friday we usually have a lecture in General Psychology. Our professor is not only a very good specialist in their field of science but also a qualified teacher. He delivers lectures in his own way and provides many new and interesting facts about application of scientific findings in practice. The professor shows us that profound knowledge of this subject will be valuable in our future work.

Sometimes we attend medical encounters in hospitals or out-patient clinics to see how our colleagues put theory into practice.

After classes I go home, have lunch and take a rest. I am often tired but I understand that every day which passes by can bring me much valuable and necessary knowledge. I also work hard in laboratories and perform various laboratory works. Sometimes I go to the library where various textbooks and latest scientific articles are available. Besides, our university provides Internet facilities for students. I believe that at present Internet is a very important source of academic information and I turn to it very often

When I have free time I go to the gym or go out with my friends.

I work very hard as I want to be a highly-qualified specialist in the field of social

work.

Задание 2. Найдите перевод следующих словосочетаний в тексте (10 минут):

студент первокурсник, снимать квартиру, делать утреннюю зарядку, защита здоровье, практические занятия, читать ясно и научно обосновано, лекции по, усердная работа, приобретать глубокие знания, проводить много времени, выполнять лабораторные работы, медицинские статьи.

Задание 3. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present Simple (10 минут):

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

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple (15 минут):

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

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple (10 минут):

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

Практическая работа № 11.

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is better: to have a small family or a big family? Why?
2. Have you got any brothers or sisters? Are you good friends with them?
3. What are your family's favorite pastimes? What do you like to do together?
4. Do your parents know your friends and do you know theirs?
5. Why is it good to have friends?

2. Переведите текст:

When I say 'my family', I mean my mother, father, my younger brother and my

grandmother, my mum's mother. Of course I have other relatives as well. My dad is in business. Their firm deals in modern computers. He often goes on business trips, and when he is away we all miss him. My mum is a designer by education.

She works in a large construction company. My younger brother Misha is six years old. He goes to a preparatory class at our school. Sometimes in the evening we allgather at table and discuss the events of the day.

3. Завершите предложения:

1. The father of my daughter is my -
2. My mother's sister is my -
3. My son's wife is my -
4. The sister of my sister is my father's -
5. The son of my brother is –

Прочтите и переведите текст:

All about me.

I am Peter Smirnov. Peter is my first name and Smirnov is my surname. I want totell you about my family. Our family is large: mother, father, a sister, a brother and grandparents. My grandparents live with us. There are seven of us in the family.

First of all some words about my parents. My mother is a doctor. She works in ahospital. She likes her profession and reads a lot of books on medicine. My father is aworker. He is a turner. He is an experienced worker. He reads a lot. His hobby is fishing. When he comes home without any fish mother goes to the shop for fish. He often singsand when we are at home and have some free time I play the guitar and we sing together.

My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. He often tells us about the war and heroism of the soldiers of his regiment. My granny is a pensioner. She is often ill. And we help her with housework. I go shopping and my sister Ann helps about the house.

Ann is seventeen. She is a part- time student. She combines her work as a nurse at the hospital with studies at a medical school. My brother Nick is a schoolboy. He is ten. He wants to become an engineer.

I am sixteen. I am a student. I go to a technical school. I am a full-time student. Iam in the first -year. I want to be a technician.

I am tall. My hair is red and my eyes are grey. I am not handsome at all, but the girls say that I do sums well and I am always in a good mood.

5. Составьте предложения:

1. Our family is....
Little; big; large; small; united
 2. There are..... of us in the family.
Two; ten; one; eleven; seven
 3. My mother is a
 4. My father is a....
- Driver; teacher; doctor; manager; house-keeper*
Electrician; architect; policeman; worker; actor

5. I want to be a....

Cook; pianist; engineer; pilot; technician

6. Переведите на русский язык:

1. to sing; to play the guitar; to go to the shop; to read a book on medicine; to help about the house
2. to do sums; to be ill; to tell; to go shopping; to answer
3. to do sums; to walk; to tell; to play the guitar; to sing a song
4. to clear away; to invite; to tidy up; to come home; to help about the house
5. to sing a song; to be in a good mood; to go shopping; to work; to go in for sport

Практическая работа № 13.

Упражнение 1

Раскройте скобки, выбрав нужную форму глагола и подчеркните подлежащее и сказуемое.

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room.
2. There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.
3. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my living-room.
4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four desks and five chairs in our class-room.
5. There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on the table.
6. There (is, are) two shops and a cinema in my street.

Упражнение 2

Прочитайте 2 текста и запишите к ним вопросы, используя обороты there + to be

Donna

Walton

Donna's an English teacher. She's not rich and she's not famous. Her house is small and there's no pool. There are three bedrooms in the house. Donna's car is old. It's slow and uncomfortable. There's no radio or cassette player in her car. There's an engine, a steering wheel, and there are four wheels and two doors. Donna isn't happy. She'd like a big house, a new car and a lot of money.

Zack

Zebedee.

Here is a rock star. He's very rich and famous. His house is large and there's a swimming pool in the backyard. There are ten bedrooms in the house. Zack's car is new. It's fast and comfortable. In his car there is a climate control system, a CD player, a VCR, a phone and fax machine. But Zack is not happy. He'd like a small house, a small car and a family with two kids.

Образец

1. Is there a pool near the house?
2. Are there two doors and her car?

Упражнение 3

Перепишите предложения в отрицательной форме по смыслу к текстам из упражнения 2.

Образец

1. There is not a pool in the yard. - There is no pool in the yard.
2. There aren't three bedrooms in the house. - There are no three bedrooms in the house.

Упражнение 4

Вы приехали в родной город спустя несколько лет и увидели, что много изменилось. Составьте предложения по образцу, используя подстановочные слова.

1. There was a big tree in the yard, but I don't see it.
2. There were two small sport grounds nearby, but I don't see them.

Подстановочные слова

1. a little garden / nearby;
2. a big fence / round the garden;
3. two little shops / in my street;
4. an old school / in my district;
5. a lot of small and old houses / nearby;
6. a little market / in my district.

Упражнение 5

Перепишите предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме.
Образец

1. There was a small shop in my street last year. Was there a small shop in my street last year? There was no small shop in my street last year.
 2. There were two books at the table. Were there two books on the table? There weren't two books on the table.
-
1. There were a lot of flowers in the garden.
 2. There was an apple-tree in the garden.
 3. There were a lot of chickens on the farm.
 4. There were many white sheep on the farm.
 5. There was a table at the window.
 6. There was a bus stop here.

Упражнение 6

Представьте себе ваш будущий офис.

1) Составьте предложения в будущем времени согласно следующему образцу.

Образец

1. Will it be a lamp on the table?
2. Will it be any plants in the office?

2) *Ответьте на поставленные вопросы утвердительно в краткой и полной формах.*

Образец

1. Yes, it will be. It will be a lamp on the table.
2. Yes, it will be. It will be some plants in the office.

3) *Используя подстановочные слова, скажите и запишите, чего не будет в вашем офисе.*

Образец

1. It won't be a guitar.
2. It won't be any bedrooms.

Подстановочные

слова

1. piano; 2. videocassette recorder; 3. videocassettes; 4. book of detective stories; 5. concerts; 6. dining room.

Прочитать вслух, сделать предложения отрицательными и вопросительными

1. There is an apple on the table.
2. There is a banana on the table.
3. There is a sausage on the table.
4. There is a pear on the table.
5. There is an orange on the table.
6. There is a bread roll on the table.
7. There is a biscuit on the table.
8. There is an egg on the table.
9. There is a cucumber on the table.
10. There is a tomato on the table.
11. There is meat on the plate.
12. There is bread on the plate.
13. There is jam on the plate.
14. There is butter on the plate.
15. There is cheese on the plate.
16. There is milk in the glass.
17. There is water in the bottle.
18. There is oil in the bottle.
19. There is orange juice in the glass.
20. There is coffee in the cup.
21. There are many grapes on the table.
22. There are many cups of coffee on the table.
23. There are many oranges on the plates.
24. There are many potatoes in the kitchen.
25. There are many eggs in the shop.
26. There are many lemons in the shop.
27. There are many melons in the shop.
28. There are many vegetables in the kitchen.
29. There are many nuts in the kitchen.
30. There are many noodles in the kitchen.
31. There is much meat at the market.
32. There is much butter at the market.
33. There is much fruit at the market.
34. There is much fish at the market.
35. There is much chicken at the market.
36. There is much beef at the market.
37. There is much pork at the market.

38. There is much juice at the market.
39. There is much rice at the market.
40. There is much bread at the market.
41. There is one spoon.
42. There are many spoons.
43. There is meat.
44. There is much meat.
45. There is a knife.
46. There are many knives.
47. There is sugar.
48. There is much sugar.
49. There are many oranges.
50. There are much orange juice.

Практическая работа № 14.

1. Соотнесите слова, составьте предложения:

A living room		a room for bathing
A drawing room		a room for sleeping
A dining room		a room for special use of
A bedroom	is	a room for general use during the day
A bathroom		a room used for cooking
A kitchen		a number of rooms on one floor of a house
A study		a room for having meals
A flat		a room used for studying
A nursery		a room for receiving guests

2. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:

1. There is a _____ in my study room. (Table, kitchen, desk)
2. Is there any _____ in my room? (Cooke, furniture, fridge)
3. There is no _____ in the house, it is cold in winter. (Mirror, fireplace, telephone)
4. Is there _____ in your kitchen? (Hot water, garage, computer)
5. There is no balcony in my _____ (Garden, room, bathroom)
6. There are two large _____ in the sitting room. (TV set, wardrobe, windows)
7. Is there a _____ in your sitting room? (Bath, desk, TV set)
8. We have a table and some _____ in the dinning room. (Chairs, bookshelves, beds)
9. Have you any bookshelves in your _____? (Kitchen, garden, study room)
10. They have no _____ on Sunday. (Visitors, teachers, students)
11. They have two _____ near the fireplace. (Beds, armchairs, tables)

12. _____ the sofa he has a bookcase. (Under, to the right of, over)

3. Найдите слова, обозначающие предметы в дом:

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

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

There are four of us: father, mother, my brother and me. Each of us has his favourite place in our flat.

My father's favourite room is his study.

There are books, pictures on the walls, a video and a computer. He usually writes his articles there.

My mother's favourite place is our kitchen.

She likes to sit there with a cup of coffee looking through her favourite magazines.

My favourite place is our living room.

We have got a very good stereo system there. I often play my music in the living room.

My brother Nick likes to play in our room.

There are a lot of wonderful toys and books in our room.

5. Переведите слова на русский язык:

high-storeyed building, apartment, floor, elevator, living-room, carpet, sofa, bedroom, arm-chairs, right-hand corner, double bed, bedside stand, dressing table, cosy, chest of drawers, rug, with all modern conveniences, central heating, electric appliance, microwave oven, to agree, statement, mutual understanding

6. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

My apartment

My family lives in Donetsk. We live in Artyom Street. Our house is modern, it is a high-storeyed building, it has nine floors. Our apartment is on the seventh floor. There is an elevator in our house. There are three rooms in our apartment. The living-

room is rather large and is the largest room in our apartment. There is a carpet on the floor in the living room. There are two arm-chairs, a sofa and a small round table in the room. In the right-hand corner there is a TV set and a video.

In my parents' bedroom there is a double bed with bedside stands, a wardrobe and a dressing table with a mirror.

I have my own room. It is very cosy and I like it very much. There is a sofa, a desk with a computer and a lamp on it, a wardrobe, an arm-chair in my room. There is a rug on the floor. There is a bookcase in my room, where I keep my books and textbooks. I like music very much, so there is a cassette-recorder and a CD-player in my room.

There is a hall between our living room and two bedrooms. We have all modern conveniences in our flat. We have gas, central heating, hot and cold water. We also have some modern electric appliances. They make our life more comfortable. We have a refrigerator and a microwave oven in the kitchen. In the bathroom there is a washing machine. We also have a vacuum-cleaner to do the rooms.

I like my apartment very much. It is very cosy and comfortable. It is so pleasant to come home, when the working day has gone. Of course, home is not only an apartment or house, but also it is people who live there and the atmosphere of love, friendship and mutual understanding.

My home is my castle. I like my apartment very much.

Questions:

1. Where does my family live?
2. What floor is our apartment on?
3. How many rooms are there in our apartment?
4. Do I have my own room?
5. What room is there between our living room and two bedrooms?
6. Do we have all modern conveniences in our flat?

7. Подберите к началам предложений соответствующие окончания:

1. You relax and watch TV
2. You cook
3. You eat your dinner
4. You sleep
5. You have a shower
6. You put up guests

- a. in the bathroom
- b. in your bedroom
- c. in the living room / lounge
- d. in the dining room
- e. in the spare room
- f. in the kitchen

8. Прочтите и переведите текст:

My Home

First of all I should say that I like my house. I agree with the conclusion that any home reflects the personality of his owner and his habits. Clothes you wear or food you buy and eat are reflection as well. So, we can make up a conclusion about a man looking at his house.

I prefer a comfortable life. I think it is necessary to have all modern conveniences. It makes life easier, more enjoyable and pleasant. But the atmosphere is more important than conditions. I'd like to say some words about my flat.

We are a family of three. We live in a new five-storied block of flats. Our flat is on the 5th floor. It is very comfortable. When you enter the flat you can see a small entrance hall. On the right side you can see a closet. Then there is a corridor which is much larger than hall. On the left there is a bathroom and a lavatory in the corridor. On the opposite side you are welcome to my room. Walking along the corridor you will come to the kitchen. It is our dining and living room. My parent's bedroom is on the left from the kitchen. We have all modern conveniences such as cold and hot running water, gas, electricity, central heating, a telephone and a chute.

Our living room is the largest one. It overlooks a park. The window is very large and there is much sunshine in the room. There you can see a sofa, a bookcase, a TV set and two armchairs. There are two pictures on the wall. If you look the dining part of the room you will see a unit of modern furniture here such as a cooker, a fridge, a cupboard, a microwave. We have a table and four chairs. There is much light. My bedroom is not large. There is a sofa, a wardrobe, a table and a chair. There is a computer on the table. Near the table there are some bookshelves. I have a small carpet at my sofa where our dog sleeps. My parent's room is more spacious than mine. There is a large double bed, a wardrobe, a dresser and a large mirror. Our bathroom and our lavatory are separated. They are not large but very convenient. There is a sink, a bath-tub, a mirror and a set of shelves where we keep our tooth-brushes, creams, shampoos and make-up.

So, I want to finish with the proverb: «Men make houses women make homes». I agree with these words and in my family it is really true. My mother makes a cosy and comfortable atmosphere. My father renovates the flat from time to time. But all of us try to keep it clean.

Vocabulary:

reflection —

отражение personality

— личность reflect —

отражать

make up a conclusion — делать вывод

habits of their owners — привычки владельцев

We are a family of three — у нас в семье три человека

a new nine-storied block of flats — новый девятиэтажный

дом lavatory — туалет

closet — кладовка

cold and hot running water —

водопровод central heating —

центральное отопление chute —

мусоропровод

overlook — выходит

spacious — просторный

doublebed — двухспальная

кроватъdresser — туалетный
столик

unit of modern furniture — комплекс современной мебели

are separated — разделены

a sink —

раковинаа bath-

tab — ванна

Men make houses women make homes — Мужчины делают дома, а женщины
обстраивают жилище.

renovate — обновлять

9. Опишите свой дом.

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where is our college situated?
2. What is the name of the college do you study at?
3. How many floors are there of our college?
4. Is there a library at our college?
5. Are there bookshelves in the library?
6. Is there a sports ground at our college?
7. What can you tell us about sportshall at our college? On what floor is it situated?
8. Where do the physical training lessons hold at the college?

Практическая работа № 15.

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски данными в скобках количественными числительными в словесной форме.

1. The division of the circle into _____ (360) parts occurred in ancient India, as evidenced in the Rigveda
2. _____ (22 200) donors from Manchester have been honoured at an awards ceremony for donating.
3. The newly elected board of directors consists of _____ (42) new members.
4. Chelsea won _____ (2:0) against Marseille at Stamford Bridge.
5. Russia is the largest country in the world by surface area, covering more than _____ (1/8) of the Earth's inhabited land area, with over _____ (144 000 000) people at the end of March _____ 2016.

Упражнение 2. Hundred or hundreds? Choose the correct item.

1. There were hundreds of people/hundred of people at the pool today.
2. That dress costs hundreds of pounds/hundreds of pound.

3. We've driven a hundred miles/a hundred mile in the last two hours.
4. I agree with you one hundred percent/one hundreds percent.
5. Hundreds/hundred of people watched the football match at the i stadium.
6. Eight hundred/eight hundreds is not enough. Her paintings cost thousands/thousand.
7. Benjamin received cards from scores/score of local people.
8. People are leaving the Nationalist Party by the score/by a score.
9. Nearly a thousand/thousands football fans were arrested.
10. There are literally thousands/thousand of people without homes.

Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски данными в скобках существительными hundred, thousand, million, billion в единственном числе (с артиклем или без артикля) или во множественном числе.

1. Over the past two years, over _____ (million) immigrants found work, many illegally.
2. _____ (thousand) of bees have been stolen from a British university.
3. Two _____ (hundred) years after the Constitution was signed, free-enterprise economics had produced doubtful results.
4. State prosecutors investigate more than _____ (thousand) cases of stolen babies in Spain.
5. According to the estimate, the world population has exceeded the number of seven _____ (billion) people
6. Officials issued public warnings after _____ (hundred) of sharks were spotted in the waters.
7. Roman Abramovich threw a party costing five _____ (million) pounds.
8. _____ (million) of people in West Africa must be protected from a serious food crisis.
9. It has been found that walking ten _____ (thousand) steps a day will help you drop undesired pounds.

Практическая работа № 16.

1. Переведите текст:

My Daily Routine

Usually I get up at seven o'clock in the morning. I put on my dressing-gown, go into the bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio.

I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee. I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my bag and go to the college. I don't live far from my college, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at nine. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock.

I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evening I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month I visit exhibitions in my hometown.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read.

Vocabulary:

dress-gown —

халат — кран

to turn on —

включать health —

здоровье

hard-boiled — сваренный вкрутую

to get... ready for... — готовить, подготавливать

at least — по крайней мере

to sit up — не ложиться

to go to bed —

ложиться спать

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When do you usually get up?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean the house?
6. What do you do in the evening?
7. Where do you go sometimes?
8. When do you go to bed?

3. Прочтите диалог и проигрывайте его:

A. Olya! Hi!

B. Hello, Katya!

A. Monday's a real grind, isn't it?

B. Sure it is! It's always really hard to come back on a Monday, after the weekend. Especially now we've got lessons on Saturday, too.

A. Can't beat Sundays! Have a lie in, no rushing off anywhere. And my mum always tries to arrange

something special. Bakes a cake, makes us something really nice.

B. Fab! I love nice food. Then I watch some TV – there's a good programme on Art. I really love things

like "History of a Pointing" or "Russian Museum".

A. So do I. It's really nice just sitting in front of the box, when the weather's bad.

B. Right. But when it's nice, it's such a shame to stay indoors. After all, we're inside all week with no

fresh air. So you really need to get out when it's fine on Sunday.

A. Last Sunday we decided to do go back and relive our childhood, so we went to the Zoo. It was really

great.

B. Oh, I haven't been for ages. I must go sometime.

A. Do you like the cinema? Maybe we can go one evening – there's a first night this Sunday – Oleg

Menshikov's in the film.

B. I really prefer the theatre. But if you think this film's worth watching. I'll go.

A. I'll phone you. OK?

B. Fine. But you knew, sometimes I just enjoy staying at home with my family. A. Nothing beats your day off. Anything's better than Monday.

3. Прочтите и переведите текст, придумайте свое название к тексту:

Mike is a student. He studies at the Aviation Technical College. He is in the first year of the full-time department; he goes to the College every day except Sunday. It takes much effort to study at the College and he tries to keep regular hours. Mike's classes begin at 8.00. He lives far from the College, so he must get up very early. The alarm clock wakes him up at 6.30 a.m. Sometimes he turns off the alarm and lies in bed until his mother wakes him up again. While his mother wakes him up she is repeating the words: «An early riser is sure to be in luck».

He jumps out of bed, opens the window, does his morning exercises to the music, makes the bed and goes to the bathroom. In the bathroom he shaves, cleans his teeth and washes his face and hands. Sometimes he takes a cold or a warm shower. Then he dries himself on a towel and combs his hair in front of the mirror. Then he goes back to his room and dresses. In some minutes he is ready for breakfast. He usually has a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich or two. Mike is always in a hurry because he doesn't want to be late for classes. At 7.30 he leaves home for the College. He usually gets to the College by bus. The bus stop is only a few minutes walk from Nick's house. It takes him about half an hour to get to the College. So, he comes to the College some minutes before the bell rings. He has enough time to get everything ready for his classes. His days are not like each other because he has a different timetable every day. As a rule he has 2 or 3 lectures and a seminar or a lab. Sometimes there is a gap of 2 hours that comes in between lectures or practical classes and it's not convenient for both students and teachers. Mike does his best not to miss classes because he knows that missing classes

is a sure way to fail at exams. At 11.10 o'clock he has a break for lunch. Mike goes to the canteen. After the break classes go on. They are usually over at about 3 or 4 o'clock. After classes Mike usually goes home. After a day of hard work Mike feels very tired and he hurries home. At home he has dinner and a short rest, then he does his homework and helps his mother about the house. In the evening Mike watches a serial or a detective story on TV. Sometimes he goes out with his friends. Mike goes in for sports. Twice a week he plays volleyball in the College gym. He returns home at 8 p.m. and has supper. When he stays at home in the evening he has supper with his parents. At supper they talk about different sort of things, including plans for the coming day.

At about 12 o'clock Mike goes to bed. You see, Mike is too busy and he always looks forward to the weekend.

5. Прочѣтите, переведите и произгвайте диалози:

Dialogue 1.

- I got up at 6.30 a.m. And you?
- I got up at 8 a.m.
- Why so late?
- Because I have my classes later than usual.

Dialogue 2.

- Will you help me, please?
- I would if I could. I've got a lot of work to do.
- What are you busy with?
- I have got to read and to translate two texts from English into Russian.
- How much time does it take you to do this?
- It's hard to say. I'll be busy till the end of the working day.
- What time will you be free?
- At about 6 p.m.
- May I give you a lift?
- It will be very kind of you.
- That's settled. See you soon.
- Good bye.
- Good bye.

Dialogue 3.

Victor. – Are you through with your homework?

Nick. – Oh, no Victor. I have so many things to do for Monday.

Victor. – But look at you watch. It's a quarter to twelve. It's time to go to bed. Nick. – Never mind. Tomorrow is Sunday. It's our day-off.

Dialogue 4.

- Hello, Nick! Did you have a good day?
- Not bad! The usual sort of thing. Practical classes, lectures. You know.
- Did you try to take your English exam ahead of time?

- Well, I did. But the teacher advised me to get ready for English better.
- I see.
- After classes I went to the reading-room. It took me an hour to make an abstract of the paper recommended by our teacher of physics. And then Kate turned up. As usual.
- So, what did you do?
- We had a long talk.
- Oh, yes. What about?
- Oh, this and that. Things. You know. Then we had a lunch.
- Where did you go? Somewhere nice?
- No, just the cafe round the corner. Then I returned to the University and stayed at the reading-room till 17 (5 p.m.)
- Sounds like a boring day.
- I don't think so. There is a very good proverb: «Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.»
- I think you are right.

Dialogue 5.

- Pete, you look so tired. You don't feel well, do you?
- It's not that. I am really tired. I am going to take my last exam. It's English.
- Then you have a lot of work to do!
- Sure. I've got a small cassette-player and I listen to different texts and dialogues. I read and translate special texts and retell them. I also pay much attention to topics.
- Excuse my curiosity, what mark would you like to have in English?
- You'd better ask me what mark I don't want to have.
- I know you have been fond of English since your childhood.
- It goes without saying that English is my favourite subject and I don't want to have «sat» in my credit test book.
- How long does your working day last now?
- From morning till late at night.
- If you go to bed very late, I think it's very difficult for you to get up early.
- I'm not an early riser, so I get up at 8. I am sorry I must be going. Time presses.
- Good-buy. But don't forget to have a short rest after hard work. I wish you luck.
- Thank you. See you soon.

6. *Согласитесь или опровергните выражения:*

Some statements are right, some are wrong. Tick [v] of the right sentences and correct the wrong ones.

1	I am a second year student of the full-time department.	
2	It does not take me much effort to study at the College.	
3	I follow the proverb "An early riser is sure to be in luck."	
4	It does not take me long to get to the University as I live far from it.	
5	I do not want to be late for classes so I leave home long before the bell rings.	

6	I am sure I'll pass all my exams well and on time, because I didn't miss classes.	
7	Next term I'll do my best to pass my tests ahead of time.	
8	I am short of time to help my parents about the house.	
9	I go in for sports and read a lot because I want to be a versatile (многосторонний) person.	
10	To know English well is a way to make a career	
11	I look forward to the weekend because I am very tired after a week of hard work.	

7. Соотнесите части предложений:

1	Nick is in the first year ...of ...	1	does not want to be late for classes.
2	He lives far from the University ...	2	from Nick's house.
3	While his mother wakes him up ...	3	the full time department.
4	In some minutes he ...	4	before the bell rings.
5	Nick is always in a hurry ...	5	he has a different time-table every day.
6	The bus stop is only a few minutes walk ...	6	he stays in the reading-room.
7	He comes to the University some minutes ...	7	is ready for breakfast.
8	His days are not like each other because	8	not to miss classes.
9	Nick does his best ...	9	so he must get up very early.
10	After classes Nick usually goes home but sometimes he ...	10	she is repeating the words: "An early riser is sure to be in luck".

8. Приготовьте свой рассказ о вашем распорядке дня.

9. Составьте диалог по вопросам и проигрывайте его:

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?

Практическая работа № 17.

Поставьте правильные предлоги времени, места и направления

- 1) Alexander goes ... college five days a week. 2) We have modern workshops ... the second floor and a computer classroom ... the third floor. 3) He meets a lot of students ... the conference every year. 4) Tom comes ... the room at sits down ... the weekends. 5) His family likes to go ... of town ... the weekends. 6) The dog is ... the sofa and we cannot see him. 7) His picture hangs ... the divan bed. 8) We have a beautiful vase ... table with a lot of flowers ... it. 9) I see the schoolyard ... the window. 10) The seminar starts ... 10 minutes, ... 12 o'clock.

Практическая работа № 18.

Упражнение 1.

Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе и прочитайте их:

Place, library, language, dress, fly, watch, clock, country, eye, bus, bush, party, ray, thief, company, Negro, mass, leaf, wolf, glass, key, fox, half, life, day, play, factory, city, colony, roof, month, opportunity, journey, shelf, hero. Man, woman, tooth, foot, goose, child, mouse.

Portman, son-in-law, editor-in-chief, fisherman, schoolgirl, sister-in-law, textbook, pocket-knife, passer-by, statesman.

Упражнение 2.

Напишите существительные, выделенные жирным шрифтом, во множественном числе, сделав, где необходимо, соответствующие изменения в предложении: 1. Put the box on the shelf. 2. I have hurt my foot. 3. This is an English dictionary. 4.

Where is the knife? 5. This factory has a good laboratory. 6. The last leaf fell from the tree. 7. This story is very long. 8. The speech was very interesting. 9. He left the key on the table. 10. Where is the brush? 11. I like his new play. 12. The roof of the house was covered with snow. 13. The wife of the sailor came to the shore. 14. A copy of the contract was sent to Leningrad. 15. The cargo of the steamer consists of different raw materials.

Упражнение 3.

Напишите существительные, выделенные жирным шрифтом, в единственном числе, сделав, где необходимо, соответствующие изменения в предложении:

1. Women and children came to the shore. 2. The keys to the boxes were lost. 3. The wolves have been shot. 4. The mice were caught. 5. These factories produce furniture. 6. Copies of the letters will be sent to Leningrad. 7. The cargoes will be discharged tomorrow.

Упражнение 4.

Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число (не забудьте, что перед множественным числом неопределенный артикль нужно опустить).

A pen, a class, a story, a road, a day, a cat, a bush, a desk, a table, a plate, a fox, a room, a lady, a knife, a chair, a bus, a hero, a match, a way, a house, a family, a flag, a town, a wolf, a country, a lion, a park, a play, a dictionary, a thief, a key.

Упражнение 5.

Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число (обратите внимание на артикли: неопределенный артикль во множественном числе опускается, определенный артикль сохраняется).

a baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, a man, the man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato, a secretary, a crowd, the airport, a theatre, the tornado, a shop, the tragedy.

Упражнение 6.

Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественное число.

This magazine, that sticker, this stamp, that sandwich, this poster, this teacup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife, this book, this family, this pie, that answer, that apartment, that teacher, that comedy.

Запомните:

This is – these are
That is – those are
There is – there are
It is – they are

Практическая работа № 19.

My college

After finishing secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of technical schools or colleges. Professional training makes it easier to get a higher education.

The classrooms in our college are comfortable and well-designed. They are equipped with computers and multimedia projection units. There are laboratories for studying physics, chemistry and biology. In our college there are 2 computer classrooms where students learn to use the Internet to create their first computer programs and projects in different subjects. On the second floor there is a library with a reading room. There is also a large Assembly hall for concerts and performances. One of the most popular places among the students is a canteen. In our college there are good sports facilities: a large gym, a stadium.

Today the college provides training in such specialties and professions as a welder, a car mechanic, a crane operator. Teaching practice takes place in the workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops.

We are hardworking. They always take part in different educational programs, quizzes and competitions and therefore achieve good results. Many of them get a scholarship. Experienced teachers help to create a friendly atmosphere for learning. They prepare students for entering the best universities of our country. Studying at the college is a hard work but a real pleasure.

IV. Закрепление и применение нового материала.

1. Первичная проверка понимания темы.

(Студенты отвечают на вопросы преподавателя).

1)Teacher: Answer my questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. How old is our college?
3. When was it founded?
4. Is your college old or modern?
5. How many professions are there in the college? What are they?
6. What profession do you study at?
7. Where does teaching practice take place?
8. What are you going to be?
9. Do you like to study at our college?

1. Find the Russian equivalent from the column B to the English words from the column A:

A B

- 1) to use а) цель

- 2) to find b) стараться изо всех сил
- 3) to get c) мастерская
- 4) a device d) ремонтировать
- 5) to become e) разный, различный
- 6) equipment f) использовать, пользоваться
- 7) difficult g) проходить практику
- 8) aim h) находить
- 9) to have practical training i) прибор, устройство
- 10) a workshop j) сложный
- 11) different k) оборудование
- 12) to repair l) становиться
- 13) to do one's best m) получать

3) Найдите в тексте предложения и выпишите их.

1. Профессиональная подготовка облегчает получение высшего образования.
2. В нашем колледже есть 2 компьютерных класса, где студенты учатся использовать Интернет для создания своих первых компьютерных программ и проектов по различным предметам.
3. Также имеется большой актовый зал для проведения концертов и представлений.
4. Практика проходит в мастерских. В мастерских есть все виды инструментов и станков.

4) Дополните предложения

- 1) On the second floor there is.....
- 2) The classrooms in our college are.....
- 3) In our college there are.....

Тренировка грамматических навыков.

1. Teacher: Find sentences with there is / are in the text.

2. В английском языке повествовательные предложения имеют твердый порядок слов, т.е. каждый член предложения имеет свое определенное место.

п о р я д о к с л ь н о е	1	подлежащее Ann
	2	сказуемое waits
	3	дополнение him
	4	обстоятельство (времени/ места/ образа действия) every Monday (времени)

2. Study I Transport college at the.
 3. Has college My floors three.
 4. Books helps The librarian to find they students need.
 5. Has Our college classrooms many and workshops.
 6. We a profession study of welder.
 7. Study don't a profession We of a crane operator.
- a profession I of a welder like best of all

Практическая работа № 20.

1. Напишите предложения о себе. Скажите нравится или не нравится вам указанная в скобках деятельность. Выберите один из этих глаголов для каждого предложения:

like / don't like love hate enjoy don't mind
(fly) I don't like flying. or I don't like to fly.

1. (play cards)

2. (be alone)

3. (go to museums)

4. (cook)

2. Составьте предложения из слов в скобках. Используйте -ing или to

Иногда возможны оба варианта.

Paul lives in Berlin now. It's nice. He likes it.

(he / like / live / there)

He likes living there.

1. Jane is a biology teacher. She likes her job.

(she / like / teach / biology)

2. Joe always carries his camera with him and takes a lot of photographs.

(he / like / take / photographs)

3. I used to work in a supermarket. I didn't like it much.

(I / not / like / work / there)



4. Rachel is studying medicine. She likes it.
(she / like / study / medicine)
5. Dan is famous, but he doesn't like it.
(he / not / like / be / famous)
6. Jennifer is a very cautious person. She doesn't take many risks.
(she / not / like / take / risks)
7. I don't like surprises.
(I / like / know / things / in advance)

Listening

1. Watch and answer questions.

1) She _____ sleeping.

- a. like
- b. likes
- c. doesn't like
- d. love

2)

Put the words in order: for doesn't waiting to come Katy back. He like

3) He _____ eating cat food.

- a. love
- b. likes
- c. don't like
- d. hates

4)

Put the words in order: at in The himself looking bird likes mirror. the

5) The bird loves _____ video games.

- a. flying
- b. to play
- c. playing
- d. watching

6) What does the dog love doing?

- a. He likes barking at the squirrel.
- b. He love barking at the squirrel.
- c. He loves barking at the squirrel.
- d. He loves to bark at the squirrel.

7)

Put the words in order: having loves The brown massages. dog

8) The grey cat _____ eating.

- a. doesn't like
- b. like
- c. loves
- d. hates

9) The dogs _____ classical music.

- a. doesn't like
- b. love
- c. like
- d. hate

Speaking

Answer the questions:

- 1. How do you identify a gerund?
- 2. What do we use after verbs love, like, etc.?
- 3. When do we use infinitive after words love, like?

HOME WORK

Закончите каждое предложение глаголом в правильной форме: -ing или to ...
В одном из предложений возможна любая из форм.

It's good to visit other places - I enjoy travelling.

- 1. 'Would you like _____ down?' 'No, thanks. I'll stand.'
- 2. I'm not quite ready yet. Would you mind _____ a little longer?
- 3. When I was a child, I hated _____ to bed early.
- 4. When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried that I'll miss it. So I like _____ to the station in plenty of time.
- 5. I enjoy _____ busy. I don't like it when there's nothing to do.
- 6. I would love _____ to your wedding, but I'm afraid it isn't possible.
- 7. I don't like _____ in this part of town. I want to move somewhere else.
- 8. Do you have a minute? I'd like _____ to you about something.
- 9. If there's bad news and good news, I like _____ the bad news first.

Практическая работа № 21.

Лексика:

Swimming — Плавание

Tennis — Теннис

Bodybuilding —

БодибилдингGymnastics —

Гимнастика

Ice-hockey — Хоккей с

шайбойFootball — Футбол

Basketball —

БаскетболDiving —

Дайвинг

Hand-to-hand fighting — Рукопашный

бойRunning — Бег

Yoga — Йога

Mountain bike — Горный

велосипедRock climbing —

Скалолазание Parkour / free

running — Паркур
Parachuting — Парашютный спорт
Snowboarding — Катание на
сноуборде Windsurfing —
Виндсёрфинг
Rafting — Сплавы по рекам
(рафтинг) Dancing — Танцы
Ballroom dancing — Бальные
танцы Break dance — Брейк данс
Visiting theatre, museums — Посещение театра,
музеев Travelling — Путешествия
Camping — Походы с
палатками Paintball —
Пейнтбол
Gardening — Садоводство
Mushrooming — Собираание
грибов Graffiti — Граффити
Historic reenactment — Историческая
реконструкция Horse riding — Верховая езда
Darts — Дартс.
Reading — Чтение
Beading — Бисероплетение
Writing (poems, stories) — Написание (стихов,
историй) Drawing — Рисование
Language learning — Изучение
языков Self-education —
Самообразование
Watching movies, cartoons — Просмотр фильмов,
мультфильмов Doing puzzles — Собираание пазлов
Table games (chess, checks, narde) — Настольные игры (шахматы, шашки,
нарды) Doing crosswords, Sudoku — Разгадывание кроссвордов, судоку
Cooking — Приготовление
еды Knitting — Вязание
Sewing — Шитье
Woodwork — Резьба по дереву
Collecting —
Коллекционирование stamps —
марки
badges —
значки coins —
монеты
cards — открытки,
карты pictures —
картинки statuettes —
статуэтки dolls —
куклы
toys — игрушки

toy soldiers — игрушечные
солдатики be fond of — увлекаться
be proud of — гордиться
be interested in —
интересоваться be good at —
хорошо получаться
be keen on — сильно
увлекаться be crazy about —
обожать
an amateur – любитель
a professional -
профессионал have fun —
развлекаться
have a good time — хорошо проводить
время be popular with — быть популярным
у exciting — увлекательный
expensive — дорогой
do nothing — ничего не делать
go out – проводить время вне
дома stay at home — оставаться
дома
surf the Internet — сидеть в
интернете rest/ have a rest —
отдыхать
get bored — скучать
share pictures / photos — делиться фотографиями
play table games (chess, cards, etc.) — играть в настольные
игры arrange a party — устроить вечеринку
take up — заняться
give up — бросить

1. Скажите, какое из перечисленных выше занятий вы находите ...и почему:

more popular / less popular
nowadays more exciting / less
exciting
more expensive / less expensive

1. Ответьте на вопросы о себе.

1. Do you like making things?
2. Do you spend most of your free time playing computer games?
3. What do you do in your free time?
4. What kinds of hobby do you know?
5. What can be collected?

3. Прочтите и проигрывайте диалоги:

- Where's Helen now, I wonder? I've been calling her for an hour but she isn't at home.

- If she isn't in, she is at the theatre then.
- Well, is she a theatre - goer like that?
- Yes, she's crazy about theatre, you know. She never misses any new ballet at our Opera House.
- At our Opera House? And what's on there tonight? Oh, yes, "Sleeping Beauty", the first night.

- Was there anything good on TV last night?
- Yes, there was an interesting nature programme.
- What was it called?
- "The Gentle Giant".
- What was it about?
- It was all about gorillas and the way they live.
- What was so special about?
- It was just so interesting and the photography was excellent.
- Really? What time was it on?
- From 7 to 8.
- I'm sorry I missed it. Is there going to be another chance to see it?
- Yes, it's going to be repeated next Sunday.

4. *Переведите текст:*

Leisure time

Everybody sometimes has a free time. Somebody prefers only to sleep in their leisure time, but most of us prefer to do a great number of interesting things. It may be reading, various types of sport games, watching TV, listening to music and so on. If we have a few days or a week we prefer to go to the attractive places. Many people think that pupils and students have too much leisure time, but in my opinion, they are wrong. We are very busy. Many pupils have six or seven lessons a day and go to school five or six days a week. Even during weekend we learn our lessons. And we just have no time to go somewhere. Some of us work after school or institute. As for me my free time is devoted to reading. I like to read books about other countries, another times and another worlds. Also I read books about history of our country. Besides reading I like to do physical exercises. I and my school friends often gather after lessons and play basketball, football or other active games. But my favourite hobby is travelling. Usually I travel in summer and often it is a trip to the south, to the warm sea. I think all people must have other occupations besides their basic work, because it extends the boundaries of the familiar world and teaches us something new about people and things.

5. Дайте русские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Free time, leisure time, to prefer, to do things, weekend, gather, favourite hobby, occupation, boundary, to be devoted to, to the south, familiar world.

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What do people prefer to do in their free time?
- 2) Do pupils and students have much leisure time?
- 3) Why are they very busy?
- 4) How do you spend your free time?

Практическая работа № 22.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ДЕЛОВОГО ПИСЬМА

Заголовок письма → **FINANCIAL TIMES**
Ссылка (инициалы составителя письма, инициалы того, кто печатал письмо, иногда ссылка на номер дела) → **PITMAN PUBLISHING**

Financial Times Management
128 Long Acre
London WC2E 9AN
Telephone +44(0)171 447 2240
Facsimile +44(0)171 240 5771

Дата (день, месяц, год) → **ST/PJ**
12 November 20__

Внутренний адрес (имя, должность, компания, полный адрес, почтовый индекс) → **Mr Christopher Long**
General Manager
Long Printing Co Ltd
34 Wood Lane
London
WC1 8TJ

Приветствие → **Dear Christopher**

Заглавие → **FULLY BLOCKED LETTER LAYOUT**
(в котором излагается основная идея письма)

This layout has become firmly established as the most popular way of

setting out letters, fax messages, memos, reports - in fact all business communications. The main feature of fully blocked style is that all lines begin at the left-hand margin.

Основная часть →
письма (интервал
шириной в одну
строку между
абзацами)

Open punctuation is usually used with the fully-blocked layout. This means that no punctuation marks are necessary in the reference, date, inside address, salutation and closing section. Of course essential punctuation must still be used in the text of the message itself. However, remember to use commas minimally today; they should only be used when their omission would make the sense of the message unclear.

Consistency is important in layout and spacing of all documents. It is usual to leave just one clear line space between each section.

I enclose some other examples of fully blocked layout as used in fax messages and memoranda.

Most people agree that this layout is very attractive, easy to produce as well as businesslike.

Заключительная →
формула вежливости

Yours sincerely
Shirley Taylor

Имя отправителя →

SHIRLEY TAYLOR

Должность отправителя →

Secretarial Consultant

Енс (если имеется →
приложение)

Enc

Указание на копии
→ письма (если
больше 1 указывать
в алфатном
порядке)

Copy

Pradeep Jethi, Publisher
Amelia Lakin, Publishing Co-
ordinator

Практическая работа № 23.

Упражнение 1. Составьте специальные вопросы из предложенных слов.

are / this / at / Why / like / looking / you /
me?do / to / university / What / enter / you /
want?Nick / his / How / does / after / disease
/ feel?

How / were / people / there / the / many / street /
in? are / holidays / Where / for / you / going /
your?

Упражнение 2. Ask special questions to the sentences beginning with the words given in brackets.

Example: I saw him yesterday.

(where?)Where did you see him?

Some children do stupid things.

(why?)I am looking for my watch

(what?)

His penfriend lives in London.

(where?) We met after school

yesterday. (when?)She'll come to the

party. (with whom?)
English is spoken in many countries. (what countries?)
He was not prepared for the test. (why?)
They were playing a game when I came. (what game?)
I have made some mistakes in this exercise (how many?)
He has given me his old camera. (what?)

Упражнение 3. Write questions to the sentences.

Example I'll change my hobby. (why)

Why will you change your hobby?

They didn't expect me when I came. (who, why)

You can find out the timetable of trains at the railway station (where, what)

They have practised the song for two days. (how long)

I will never scold my own children. (why)

Ted was lucky to join the basketball team. (who)

Упражнение 4. Write questions to the sentences.

Example He asked a silly question.

(what) What question did he ask?

He visited his aunt in summer. (when)

My father likes to travel by train.
(how)

She has never been at a big railway station. (why)

We buy railway tickets at the booking-office.

(where) Some children go to school by bus. (by what)

Упражнение 5. Write questions to which the following sentences are answers.

A lesson lasts forty minutes.
We had only five lessons.

I am reading a rule now.

We haven't got examinations this year.
The holiday will start next month.

I was looking out of the window at that moment. There are no problem children in my class.

All tests are prepared by the teachers. My mother came to school.

I was given another text.

Практическая работа № 24.

Лексика:

an airport - аэропорт

a bus stop - остановка автобуса

a bus/coach - автобус

a bus station/terminal - автовокзал, автобусная станция

a gas/petrol station - заправка

parking - парковка

rent-a-car / car hire - аренда машин

a subway/underground - метро

a subway station - станция метро

a railway/train station - ж/д вокзал

a train - поезд

a taxi - такси

a bridge - мост

a corner - угол

a crossroads - перекресток

a pedestrian crossing - пешеходный переход

a pedestrian area - пешеходная зона

a street - улица

a square - площадь

a motel - мотель

a hotel - гостиница

an inn - небольшой отель

a bank - банк

a fire department - пожарная часть

a hospital - больница

a library - библиотека

a lost property office / lost and found - бюро находок

a post office - почта

a police station - отделение полиции

a school - школа

a shop - магазин

a tourist information office - учреждение, которое предоставляет справочную информацию туристам

a WC (water closet) - туалет

an art gallery - художественная галерея

a café - кафе

a cinema/movie theatre - кинотеатр

a circus - цирк

an exhibition - выставка

a restaurant - ресторан

a stadium - стадион

a swimming pool - бассейн

a theatre - театр

a zoo - зоопарк

a cathedral - собор

a church - церковь

a monument/memorial - памятник/монумент

a museum - музей

a park - парк

sights/places of interest - достопримечательности

downtown – деловой центр

city outskirts – окраина

city

a road – дорога

an avenue – проспект

a pavement/a sidewalk -

sidewalk pedestrian –

пешеход

a pedestrian crossing – пешеходный

crossing traffic lights – светофор

a road sign – дорожный

sign corner – угол

Как спрашивать дорогу:

How can I get to...? - Как (мне) дойти до...?

Could you tell me the way..., please? - Не могли бы вы мне сказать, как (мне) доехать до ...?

take the stairs - пойти по лестнице

take the lift/elevator(USA) - поехать на лифте

Excuse me, can you help me, (please)? I have lost my way. - Извините, не могли бы Вы мне помочь, (пожалуйста)? Я потерялся.

Could you help me, please? I have got lost. - Не могли бы Вы мне помочь, пожалуйста? Я потерялся.

What is the name of this street? - Как называется эта улица?

Is there a pub near here? - Где-нибудь поблизости есть паб?

Where is the theatre situated? - Где находится театр?

Where is the restroom? - Где находится туалет?

Excuse me, do you know where the museum is? - Извините, Вы не знаете, где находится музей?

Excuse me, can you give me quick directions to the library? - Извините, не могли бы Вы подсказать мне, где находится библиотека?

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the train station? - Извините, не могли бы Вы подсказать мне, как добраться до вокзала?

Excuse me, how can I get to the nearest bank? - Извините, как я могу добраться до ближайшего банка?

Is this the way to the train station? - Это путь к ж/д вокзалу?

Which is the shortest way to the cinema? - Какой самый короткий путь к кино?

Excuse me, I am looking for the temple. Do you know where it is? - Извините, я ищу храм. Вы знаете, где он находится?

Excuse me, I am looking for a restaurant. - Do you know how to get there? - Извините, я ищу ресторан. Вы знаете, как до него добраться?

Could you show me on the map? - Не могли бы Вы показать мне на карте?

Is it far from here? - Это далеко отсюда?

Can I walk there from here? - Могу я дойти туда пешком?

go along (the beach) - идите вдоль (пляжа)

go past (the school) - идите мимо (школы)

turn right/left = go right/left = take a right/left - поверните направо/налево

turn right/left at (the cinema) - поверните направо/налево у (кинотеатра)

turn right/left into (the main road) - поверните направо/налево на (главную дорогу)

go ahead = go straight ahead = go straight on - идите прямо

across - на другой стороне улицы, через дорогу

opposite - напротив

on your right/left - справа/слева от Вас

first/second turning on the left/right - первый/второй поворот

налево/направо in front of - перед (напротив чего-то)

It is not far from here. - Это недалеко отсюда.

It is on Johnson Street. - Это на улице

Джонсона. It is in front of the theatre. - Это

перед театром. It is across the street. - Это

через дорогу.

Keep going. - Продолжайте идти прямо (в этом же направлении).

Cross the street. - Перейдите на другую сторону улицы.

The museum is opposite to the church. - Музей напротив

церкви. The post office is on your right/left. - Почта

справа/слева от Вас.

Take the second turning on the left. - Поверните на втором повороте налево.

Go along Johnson street until the restaurant. - Идите вдоль улицы Джонсона до ресторана.

It is 20 minutes by car / on foot. - Это в 20 минутах езды на машине /

ходьбы. Take the bus number six. - Сядьте на автобус номер шесть.

1. Прочтите и переведите диалоги:

1. - Excuse me, can you tell me where Bogdanovich Street is, please?
 - Take the second turn on the left, and then ask again.
 - Is it far?
 - No, it's only about 5 minutes walk.
 - Thanks a lot.
 - Not at all.
2. - Does this bus go to the station?
 - No, you'll have to get off at the Department store and take a 47.
 - Can you tell me where to get off?
 - It's the next stop but one.
 - Thank you.
3. - Excuse me, I'm afraid I'm lost. Can you help me?
 - Where do you want to go?
 - I am to be in Independence Square at 3 o'clock. I'm short of time.
 - Oh, yes. The quickest way to get there is by metro.
 - Is there a metro station here?
 - Yes, go straight as far as the park and there you'll see the metro station.
 - Thanks a lot.

2. Напишите свой полный адрес:

Building (№)

....

Block ...

Flat ...

Entrance

...Floor

... Street

....

Settlement/Village/Town/City

...Region ...

Autonomous District

...Postcode ...

Country ...

3. Расшифруйте адреса:

1. Mrs Mary Green
32, Godson Crescent,
Kidderminster, Worcestershire, UK,
DY11 7JT
2. Scott Brown
5 Green Avenue, Apt. 3

Ann Arbor
48104USA

3. Mr. William Smith
52 West Road, Apt. 10
London W2 4RH
UK

4. Sam Smith
67 Highhill Street., Apt.
20Example City
Hampshi
re
AB123C
D
United Kingdom

5. Jack James
24 Woodpark Road
Example City, CA
12345
UnitedStatesofAmerica

6. Dr. Tom Paul
North Bank, Ltd.
153 High Road, Suite 503
London,
ABC123DEUnited
Kingdom

4. Составьте диалог:

What is your address?
Do you live far from the centre?
How long does it take you to get to...?
What transport do you take to get from ... to ... ?

Example: - What transport do you take to get from your college to the Library of Foreign Literature?

I take the metro to the Taganskaya station and then go on foot.

5. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Today Alexander and his foreign friends are going to the rock concert “Music, help!” in the Polytechnic Museum. Alex lives on the outskirts of Moscow. He does not know how to get to this place, so he asks his father:

Dad, can you tell me the way to the Polytechnic Museum? How can I get there quickly? Sure. It’s situated in the very centre of Moscow. Take the metro and get off

at the Lubianka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building just in front of you. Go straight across the Square. It is behind the bus stop. Thanks, Dad.

Alexander goes to the local metro station. He leaves the entrance to his block of flats, walks along the side street, turns left and then right. It takes him only a ten-minute walk to get to the metro station. Alex goes down the stairs and takes a train. In forty minutes he is at the Lubianka station. He turns left to the escalator. Today the station is not so crowded. He goes up. He sees the old building of the Polytechnic Museum across the square and walks straight towards it. At the crossroads next to the Museum he meets with his friends – Peter, Jane and Nora. They are glad to see Alex. They come into Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

Верны ли утверждения:

1. Alexander goes to the Polytechnic Museum for the first time.
2. He knows a quick way to get there.
3. He lives on the outskirts of Moscow and far from the metro station.
4. There are a lot of people at the Lubianka station.
5. The Polytechnic Museum is in Lubianskaya Ploshchad
6. It's a modern tall building.
7. There is a bus stop just in front of you.
8. His groupmates are at the entrance waiting for him.
9. The concert starts in fifteen minutes.
10. The friends want to attend this concert as they are fond of country music.

Практическая работа № 25.

Упражнение 1. Создайте наречия от следующих прилагательных. Nice, honest, easy, awful, fast, comic, high, good, agreeable, serious.

Упражнение 2. Напишите степени сравнений от следующих наречий, если это возможно.

Little, fast, simply, interestingly, now.

Упражнение 3. Подчеркните правильный вариант ответа.

It is wide/widely known that healthy eating habits prolong our life. I think high/highly of my German teacher.

I can dive deep/deeply.

I can hard/hardly breathe.

This steak smells good

/well.

Упражнение 4. Напишите степени сравнения.

Jim speaks English (fluently) _____ now than last year.

Sandy greeted me (politely) _____ of all.

Milla smiled (happily) _____ than before.
Alise dances (gracefully) _____ of all.
Could you write (clearly) _____?
The Nile is (немного длиннее) than the Amazon.
Moscow is the (определенно самый большой) city in the world.

Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский.

Чем больше ты куришь, тем скорее ты
умрешь.

Чем больше ты упражняешься, тем здоровее ты
будешь. Чем больше ты знаешь, тем лучше.

Практическая работа № 26.

Подготовить доклад на тему «Левостороннее движение в Великобритании».

Практическая работа № 27.

1. Распределите следующие существительные на две группы.

paper – bottle – porridge – happiness - pencil - coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog
– meat - news – apricot – toothpaste – time - bedroom – money - magazine –
information – honey - metal – child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water – air – spoon
–mustard - egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy –
food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture - friend

Исчисляемые:

Неисчисляемые:

2. Составьте словосочетания с неисчисляемыми существительными, используя слова из первой и второй колонок. Возможны несколько вариантов. Переведите словосочетания.

Н-р: a bag of sugar – пакет сахара

a loaf	cheese
a bottle	toothpaste
a slice	soup
a liter	sardines
a glass	bread
a bar	lemonade
a jar	meat
a kilo	wine
a tube	soap
a tin	orange jam
a plate	chocolate

3. Попросите у продавца в магазине следующие продукты, используя **some** с неисчисляемыми существительными и указанное количество предметов – с исчисляемыми.

Н-р: egg – milk (some – 20)

Can I have 20 eggs and some milk, please? (Можно мне 20 яиц и немного молока, пожалуйста?)

sandwich – bread (some –

2)rice – apple (some – 5)

butter – banana (some – 3)

coffee – bottle of lemonade (some –

4)bar of chocolate – sugar (some – 1)

4. Поставьте How many? или How much?

... salt do you usually put in the soup?

... cups of tea shall I bring?

... films did you see?

... friends has he got?

... free time do we have?

... juice is there in the fridge?

... money did they spend?

... tomatoes are there in the bag?

... kilos of potatoes did you buy?

... slices of cheese are left on the plate?

Практическая работа № 28.

Лексика:

to go shopping, to do shopping — делать покупки
greengrocer's - овощной магазин

baker's - пекарня

florist's- цветочный

магазинbutcher's - мясной

магазин chemist's - аптека

department store -

универмаг

fishmonger's - рыбный

магазинpoulterer's - магазин

птицы

milkshop - магазин молочной

продукцииconfectioner's -

кондитерская

draper's - отдел тканей

dress shop - вещевой

отделtailor's - ателье

stationer's - отдел канцелярских

товаровbookseller's - книжный

магазин jeweller's - ювелирный

магазин

furniture shop - мебельный

магазинhaberdasher's -

галантерея

In the shop - в магазине

Salesman - продавец

consumer, buyer -

покупательshop window -

витрина trolley - тележка

basket - корзина

counter -

прилавокshelf -

полка counter -

касса cashier -

кассир

credit card - кредитная

картаcash - наличные

receipt, cheque -

чекchange - сдача

queue - очередь

cash machine -

терминалbag - пакет

sale - распродажа

conveyor belt - лента

конвейераfitting-room -

примерочная

to weigh - взвешивать

purchase - покупка

to try on - примерять

to cost (cost, cost) -

стоитьto decide - решать

to look for sth -

искатьto enter -

входить

fantastic - фантастический

to go shopping - ходить за

покупками to stand in a queue -

стоять в очереди to pay in cash -

платить наличными

to pay by/with credit card - платить

картойto pay for - платить за (что-либо)

Can I help you? — Чем я могу Вам помочь?

What size are you? — Какой размер Вы носите?

Enter your PIN, please. — Введите ваш пин-код, пожалуйста.

Here is your change. — Это Ваша сдача.

This is on sale. — Это есть в продаже.

Does it fit all right? — Это Вам подходит?

What about this? — Как насчет этого?

Please, pay at the check-out. — Пожалуйста, оплатите на кассе.

It comes with three year guarantee. — Срок гарантии этой вещи — три года.

Yes, I'm looking for... — Мне нужно...

No, I'm just looking, thanks. — Нет, спасибо. Я просто смотрю.

I'm being served, thanks. — Спасибо. Меня уже обслуживают.

Where is the fitting room? — Где примерочная?

Ok, I'll take this one. — Хорошо, я это беру.

No, I'll leave it thanks. — Нет, я не буду это брать.

Show me this, please. — Покажите мне это, пожалуйста.

What is the price of this dress/suit? — Сколько стоит это платье/костюм?

How much is it? / How much does it cost? — Сколько это стоит?

It's very expensive/cheap. — Это очень дорого/дешево.

I would like to try it on. — Я бы хотел это примерить.

May I try it on? — Можно это примерить?

I would like another colour. — Мне хотелось бы другой цвет.

I am size... — У меня ... размер.

This is not my size. — Это не мой размер.

Do you have a larger/smaller size? — У вас есть размер побольше/поменьше?

I would like to pay in cash/credit card. — Я бы хотел расплатиться наличными.

I would like to pay by credit card. — Я бы хотел расплатиться картой.

1. Прочтите и переведите диалог:

- Excuse me, how can I get to the women's department?
- Over there, on the right, madam, just near the linen department.
- Thank you.
- What can I do for you?
- I need gloves.
- What gloves would you like: leather or suede?
- I haven't made my choice yet. What could you advise?
- I think these suede gloves are good. And their colour is very nice.
- Thank you and the size is just mine. I'll buy them.

2. Пройграйте диалог по ролям:

You. Excuse me.

Shop Assistant. Can I help you?

You. Yes, I'm looking for a sweater.

Shop Assistant. How about this one?

You. Yes, that's nice. Can I try it on?

Shop Assistant. Certainly, there's the fitting rooms over there.

You. Thank you.

Shop Assistant. How does it fit?

You. It's too large. Have you got a smaller one?

Shop Assistant. Yes, here you are.

You. Thank you. I like this sweater, but have you got it in blue?

Shop Assistant. Wait a second. I'll just check. Here you are.

You. Thank you. That's fine. How much is it?

Shop Assistant. It costs \$40.

You. Are there any discounts?

Shop Assistant. Yes, a 10% off for today.

You. Great! I'll take it.

Shop Assistant. OK, how would you like to pay?

You. Do you take credit cards?

Shop Assistant. Yes, we do. Visa and Master Card.

You. OK, here's my Visa.

Shop Assistant. Thank you. Have a nice day!

You. Thank you, bye.

3. Поставьте подходящее местоимение:

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?
2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.
3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?
4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
5. I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.
6. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.
7. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.
8. I couldn't find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).
9. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.

4. Составьте из фраз диалог «В магазине одежды». Пронумеруй фразы в правильном порядке:

- Excuse me. Can I help you?
- OK. Anything else?
- Oh, it's nice. I'd like to buy it.
- Yes, please. Can you show me the dress?
- No, that's all. Thank you.
- Of course! Here you are.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:

Shops and Shopping

When we want to buy something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shopwindow 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 the goods 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 of catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police.

6. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

My usual shopping round

We go shopping every day. The other day my mother took me on a usual shopping round. We went to the grocer's and greengrocer's as we had run out of sugar and onions.

At the greengrocer's there was a long queue. But we had nothing to do but stand in the queue if we wanted to get to the counter and have some onions. The shopgirl weighed us half a kilo of onions, we thanked her and went out. Then we made our way to the grocer's where we bought a kilo of sugar and some sausage. We were about to go home as my mother suddenly remembered we had hardly any bread in the house. We dropped in at the baker's and bought a loaf of brown bread, some rolls and buns. On our way home mother decided to call at a commercial shop. She was looking for a present to my father — as it was his birthday soon.

As soon as we entered the shop, we found ourselves in a fantastic motley city of silk skirts and shirts, woolen pullovers, frocks and leather boots and shoes. The smiling girl met us at the counter. My mother said she wanted to buy a size 50 shirt of a dark-blue colour. The girl suggested looking at a dark-blue cotton shirt with short sleeves. The shirt was the latest fashion and we were sure the father would like it. We paid the money at the cash-desk. The cashier gave us a receipt and with it we came up to the shop-assistant. She passed us a wrapped parcel with the shirt, thanked us and added they were always glad to see us at their shop and we happy and a bit excited went out of the shop.

Questions:

1. Do we go shopping every day?
2. Where did you go?
3. What did you buy at the greengrocer's?
4. Was the queue long there?
5. Where did you buy a kilo of sugar and some sausage?
6. What did your mother decide to do?
7. What did you see at the commercial shop?
8. What did you buy there?
9. What did the cashier give you?

10. Why were you happy and a bit excited as you went out of the shop?

Практическая работа № 29.

Выберите из скобок подходящий вариант.

We have asked them both but ... (neither/both) of them knows his address.

He has lived in Milan and Madrid but he didn't like ... (either/neither) of the cities much.

She is very slim. I think she is ... (either/neither) a sportsman ... (or/nor) a model. Anna never works all day. She works ... (either/neither) in the morning ... (or/nor) after lunch.

He has 2 cars, but I don't like ... (either/neither) of them.

She couldn't choose between them, she liked them ...

(both/either). You can take ... (either/neither) a bus or a train to get to Oxford.

Would you like fish or chicken? - It doesn't matter. ... (Either/Both) will do for me. Would you like apple juice or orange juice? - ... (Either/Neither), thanks. I don't like juice.

Would you like some salad or some steak? - ... (Either/Both). I'm so hungry. Doesn't he use ... (either/neither) of his phones?

My old granny could ... (either/neither) read ... (or/nor) write.

... (Either/Neither) of them invited me, so I didn't go there.

You should keep ... (either/both) hands on the steering wheel.

I don't like horror films, and my husband doesn't like ... (either/neither).

... (Either/Both) my mother and father have green eyes.

I asked two friends to help me with the test, but ... (either/neither) of them knew the answer.

Her dress was ... (either/both) black or brown.

Please ask ... (either/neither) Fred or Linda to buy some milk.

We can meet ... (either/neither) today ... (or/nor) tomorrow. I am terribly busy.

Практическая работа № 30.

1. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:

Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. – Ник – самый счастливый мальчик, которого я знаю.

Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best). – Из шести машин мне нравится серебристая больше всего.

Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. – Ноутбук Джейн дешевле, чем мой.

This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! – Это самый вкусный чизкейк, который я пробовала!

This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. – Этот книжный шкаф красивее, чем тот.

Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? – Ты чувствуешь себя лучше сегодня, чем вчера?

I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. – Думаю, что моя кошка – самая красивая кошка в мире.

Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. – Стив Джобс более известен, чем Стивен Возняк.

This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. – На этой неделе погода жарче, чем на прошлой неделе.

Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. – Наш новый дом дороже, чем старый.

Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys. – Девочки обычно более чистые, чем мальчики.

Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school. – Химия была самым трудным предметом в школе.

2. Дайте степени сравнения прилагательных.

Н-р: wet – wetter – the wettest

expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

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

3. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их.

most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.

longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.

more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful – is.

London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.

the – team – Adam – is – worst – the – player – in.

Практическая работа № 31.

Лексика:

sport – спорт

sportsman –

спортсмен

sports (kinds of sports) – виды

sports club – спортивная

sports school – спортивная
школа

do sports – заниматься спортом

do wrestling – заниматься

борьбой
play sports (games) - играть в спортивные игры
play basketball (chess) - играть в баскетбол (шахматы)
go skateboarding - кататься на скейтборде и т.п.
go in for - заниматься
go in for swimming - заниматься плаванием
football player - футболист
be a fan of ... - болельщик
join a sports club - записаться в спортивный кружок (клуб)
to take part in.... (competitions) - принимать участие в ...
(соревнованиях) to take place in.... - проходить в ...
to win / to lose - выиграть / проиграть ...
to win a prize / a cup - выиграть приз /
кубок a winner / a loser - победитель /
проигравший match - матч
competition -
соревнование train -
тренироваться
do training - ходить на
тренировку at/in the skating rink -
на катке at/in the stadium - на
стадионе
at the football pitch - на футбольном поле
at the sports ground - на спортивной
площадке in the gym - в спортивном зале
in the swimming pool - в бассейне

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What role does sport play in your life?
- 2) Are you good at any sport or game?
- 3) Why do many people go in for sport?
- 4) What are the most popular sports in Russia?
- 5) What sports and games do you prefer?
- 6) Have you ever watched competitions at the stadium?
- 7) Do you know big national or international competitions?
- 8) Name summer and winter sports.

2. Переведите задание и скажите:

Say what sport you played when you were ... years old and what sport you are playing now.

ПРИМЕРЫ

1. When I was... years old, I played ...
2. Now I am playing ...

3. Переведите задание и скажите:

Say something about a competition that you saw in this kind of sport. If you know, say

who the Russian champion is and who the world champion is in this kind of sport.

Используйте:

- basketball game; hockey game;
- tennis match; boxing match; football match; table-tennis match;
- swimming competition; racing competition; figure-skating competition; speed-skating competition.

ПРИМЕР: I like to watch racing competitions. I am a racing competition fan. I saw an interesting racing competition last Thursday. ... is the Russian racing champion.

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What sport do you go in for?
2. How good are you at it?
3. Why do you think that you are good/ not very good at it?
4. How often do you go in for sports?
5. Why do you go in for that sport?

5. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык:

a famous sportsman, kinds of sports, join a sports club, do sports, go in for wrestling, take part in competitions, take place at the stadium, win a cup, lose a game, do training, at the football pitch, at the sports ground, at the skating rink, in the gym, the winner of the competition, be a loser.

6. Переведите с английского языка:

1. I go in for water sport.
2. Of all outdoor games I prefer volleyball.
3. Of all indoor games I like chess best.
4. I go to the school gym three times a week.
5. I couldn't go to the gym yesterday as I had many things to do.
6. My friend Nick does (has) his training daily.
7. He is good at wrestling.
8. I don't like to watch boxing
9. I am fond of watching football matches.
10. I never miss matches of my favourite team.
11. What sports do your friends go in for?
12. Who is good at gymnastics?
13. Where does he train?
14. How often does he go to the gym?
15. What kind of sport do you like best ? most of all?
16. Do you spend much time on sport?
17. Sport makes people strong and healthy.

18. If you want to keep fit you must go in for one kind of sport or another.
19. Almost every day I do some training.
20. In summer I go swimming.

7. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Я занимаюсь плаванием.
2. Каждый день я хожу в бассейн.
3. Мои друзья тоже любят плавать.
4. Часто мы ходим в бассейн вместе.
5. Я бы хотел, чтобы Алексей присоединился к нам.
6. Они часто играют в футбол.
7. Я тоже люблю играть в футбол.
8. В футбол играют на футбольном поле (at the football pitch).
9. Футболисты тренируются каждый день.
10. Я хочу, чтобы они одержали победу в матче.

8. Переведите текст:

The Olympic Games are an international sport festival that began in ancient Greece. The original games took place every fourth year for several hundred years, until they were brought to an end in the early Christian era. The Olympic Games were renewed in 1896, and since then they have been staged every fourth year, except during World War I and World War II. The original Olympics included competitions in music, oratory and theatre performance as well.

The modern Games haven't got them, but they represent a lot more sports than before. For two weeks and a half any international conflicts must be stopped and replaced with friendly competitions. This is the noble idea on which the modern Olympic movement is based.

9. Завершите предложения, используя слова из списка:

Tobacco smoking, heart disease, don't smoke, affects, development of cancer, scientific studies, reduce

Since 1939, numerous _____ have been conducted to determine whether smoking is a health hazard. Research teams have conducted studies that show that

_____ is associated with a shortened life expectancy. Smoking is believed by most research workers to be an important factor in the _____ of the lungs and throat.

Smoking also _____ the heart and blood vessels. Smokers die much more often from _____.

Filters and low tar tobacco are claimed to make smoking to some extent safer, but they can only marginally _____, not eliminate the hazards.

The majority of physicians say, "Give up smoking, if you _____ - don't start!"

10. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What bad habits do you know?
- 2) What health habits do you know?
- 3) Is it important to give up bad habits?
- 4) Why should people give up smoking?
- 5) How do drugs affect people's body and mind?

Практическая работа № 32.

My attitude to sport

Everybody knows that sport is an important part of healthy lifestyle. Sports have a lot of benefits, not only physically but emotionally and mentally as well. There are a lot of kinds of sports such as gymnastic, athletics, cycling, wrestling, judo, box and many other. You can choose any type of sport. It doesn't matter if you want to be fit, healthy and cheerful.

As for me I fond of fitness, tennis and athletics. In spring, summer and autumn when the weather is good I love jogging in the park enjoying the nature around. In winter I usually do strength exercises. It strengthens the body and improves endurance. Of course, I also play tennis during the whole year. I go to the court three times a week and I have a great time.

But I am worried that many people are not interested in sports at all. I understand, it is their personal opinion, but our health and sport are closely related. When we do sport we keep fit, our body gets rid of unnecessary fat and we feel better. Moreover, sport has a psychological influence — it reduces stress and gives you good emotions. So, everybody should choose the type of sport they want to do.

Nowadays people have numerous opportunities to keep fit. We can go to the gym or fitness center, play different sport games, have a workout on the street and do fitness at home. Sport surrounds us and we just need to do the first step to our mental and physical health.

Практическая работа № 33.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

Запишите предложение с выбранным вариантом в тетрадь

1. The child ... (sleep) now.

is sleeping

are

sleeping

am

sleeping

2. My sisters ... (cry), I don't know what to do.

is crying

are

crying

are

crying

3. What ... you (do) tonight?

is you do

are you do

are you

doing

4. Look! He ... (swim) so well. He will be a winner.

is swimming

is swim

is swimming

5. I ... (go) to call my sister. She ... (travel) around the world now.

am going/travels

am going/is

travellingam

going/is traveling

6. Don't make some much noise. I ... (try) to sleep.

am trying

is trying

am

triing

7. I ... still (write) a letter to my sister.

write

am writing

am

writeing

8. My father always ... (lose) his things.

is losing

loses

is

lose

9. Linda constantly ... (complain) about nothing.

complains

is complain

is complaining

10. What you (do)? Nothing. I (lie) on the sofa.

are you do/am lie

are you doing/ am

lyingare you

doing/lieing

11. He usually (go) to work on foot, but now he (go) by bus.

is going/goes

goes/goes

goes/is going

12. I shall not go out now as it (rain) and I (have not) got an umbrella.

is raining/have not

rains/have not

will rain/having not

13. Tom can't read a newspaper because his mother (read) it.

reads

reading

is

reading

14. The pupils (listen) to the teacher very attentively at the moment.

listening

are

listening

listen

15. You (hear) the noise? The wind (blow) very strongly.

Do you hear/ is blowing

Are you hearing/is

blowingDo you

hear/blows

16. Have you seen his books anywhere? We (look) for them but we (not, see) them.

look for/ don't see

are looking for/ don't

seelook for/ are not

seeing

17. Tom (have) a dinner now. You may talk to him.

has

have

is having

18. While he (sleep), I (cook) dinner.

is sleeps/am cook

sleeps/cook

is sleeping/am cooking

19. You always (come) home, when I (do) my homework.

come/am doing

comes/ am doing

is coming/am doing

20. You've cooked dinner. It ...(taste) delicious.

is tasting

tastes

are

tastes

Практическая работа № 34.

Лексика:

travelling / travel — путешествие

to be fond of travelling — любить

путешествоватьjourney — длительное

путешествие по суше) trip/ school trip —

поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия two-day trip —

двухдневная поездка

I. tour — поездка/ тур

package tour — путешествие по тур.
 путевку to buy a package tour — купить тур.
 путевку cruise — круиз
 voyage — путешествие по морю
 to drive/ go for a drive — поездка на машине/
 прокатиться flight — полет/ рейс
 hitchhike — путешествие автостопом
 to go hitchhiking — отправиться в путешествие автостопом
 to go on a journey / cruise/school trip — отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/
 на экскурсию
 travel agency — туристическое агентство
 to travel (go) abroad — путешествовать (ехать) за
 границу to get to — добраться
 to arrive in/ at — прибыть в (большой/ небольшой)
 город stay in a hotel — остановиться в отеле
 destination — место назначения (конечная цель)
 single (return) ticket — билет в один конец (туда-
 обратно) to book tickets — заказать билеты
 luggage (baggage) —
 багаж suitcase — чемодан
 rucksack (backpack) — рюкзак (туристический
 рюкзак) bag/ hand bag — сумка
 porter — носильщик
 lost and found office — бюро находок
 left luggage office (check room) — камера
 хранения information desk — справочное бюро
 to pack bags (luggage) — упаковывать сумки
 (багаж) to change to — пересаживаться на
 to see smb off — провожать кого-
 ли boat the airport — в аэропорту
 to arrive (at the airport) — прибывать (в
 аэропорт) arrival — прибытие
 to depart —
 отправляться departure
 — отправление
 boarding — посадка
 to announce —
 объявлять to take off —
 взлетать
 to land —
 приземляться customs

— таможня

to go through the customs — проходить таможенню

to go through the passport control — проходить

таможенню to travel light — путешествовать налегке

hand luggage — ручная кладь

1. Прочтите и переведите текст, придумайте к нему название:

Vocabulary:

abroad - за границей

all over the world - во всём

world different - разные

way of life - образ жизни

musical rhythms - музыкальные

ритмы shop window - витрина

магазина

city-dweller — горожанин

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

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

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

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

2. Прочтите, переведите и проигрывайте диалоги:

1. Delegate Registration

Secretary: What's your name,

please? Delegate: My name's John

Brown.

Secretary: How old are

you? Delegate: I'm 54.

Secretary: What's your occupation?

Delegate: I'm a physical education teacher. Secretary: What's your nationality? Delegate: I'm English.

Secretary: Where d'you come from?

2. At the hotel

A sportsman: Good morning.

An administrator: Good morning.

A sportsman: My name is Victor. My surname is Petrov.
.I have reserved a room for three nights.

An administrator: Would you like a single or a double room? A sportsman: I'd like a single one.

An administrator: Your room is number 56. May I have your passport? A sportsman: Yes, please. Here's my passport.

An administrator: Thank you. Here's the key to your room. A sportsman: Thank you.

3. Заполните анкету на краткосрочную визу:

No.	Designation	
1	Last Name	
2	Birth Name	
3	First Name(s)	
4	Date of Birth	
5	Place of Birth	
6	Country of Birth	
7	Current Nationality Nationality at Birth	
8	Gender	
9	Civil Status	
10	Minors	
11	National Identity Number	
12	Travel Document Type	
13	Travel Document Number	
14	Issue Date	
15	Expiration Date	
16	Issued By:	
17	Home Address and E-mail Address Telephone Number	
18	Residence in Another Country	
19	Current Occupation	
20	Employer or Educational Institution	
21	The Main Purpose for Your Trip	
22	Destination Member State	
23	First Entry Member State	

24	Number of Entries Requested	
25	Length of Stay	
26	Schengen Visas Issued during the Last 3 Years	
27	Fingerprints...	
28	Arrival Date	
29	Departure Date	
30	Inviting Person's Name...	
31	Host Organization / Firm Name and Address	
32	Travel and Living Expenses During Your Stay Are Covered by?	
33	Personal Information Regarding a Family Member who is a European Union, EEA, or Swiss National	
34	Relationship.	
35	Date and Location	
36	Signature	

4. Прочетите и преведите диалози:

- Hello. What can I do for you?
- I want to travel to Rome for the summer holidays, and I just want an idea of prices and things.
- Just a minute. What exactly do you want to know?
- Well, first of all, how much does a flight cost?
- Our cheapest, flight is with Alitalia, stopping over in Paris. That's 506 pounds.
- Return?
- Yes, that's return. It's a good price, isn't it?
- Very good. What about the other airlines?
- With the other airlines, it depends on the time of year. When do you want to travel?
- I want to fly out at the end of June and come back about the middle of September.
- That's quite an expensive time of year, but if you wait a moment, I'll give you some other prices, just to give you an idea.
- Thanks.

- Excuse me, where is the ticket office?
- Round the corner.
- Thank you. I want a round trip ticket to Boston.
- What class?
- First.
- Here it is.
- Porter, will you see to my luggage, please?
- Where for, sir?
- I'm going to Boston by the 11 o'clock train. First class. I'd like a corner seat in a non-smoker.
- O.K. Here we are.
- What time do we get to Boston?
- The train is due to arrive in Boston at 13.30.

- Thank you for the information.
- Have a comfortable journey.

Практическая работа № 35.

Бланк для заполнения

UKvisas

SECTION 1 – WHAT TYPE OF VISA ARE YOU APPLYING FOR?

- **Please tick the appropriate box.**

Visitor ☐ Visitor in transit ☐ Working ☐ Holiday-maker ☐

If you are applying as a visitor, for how long do you need the visa? Note: You can only stay in the UK for a maximum of 6 months at any one time.

6 months ☐ 1 year ☐ 2 years ☐ 5 years ☐ 10 years

☐ Student ☐ Returning resident ☐

SECTION 2 – ABOUT YOU

- **Please tell us your:**

Full name, as it appears in your passport. Please underline your family name.

Passport number

Date of birth

Place of birth

Nationality

Sex

Male ☐ Female ☐

Marital Status

Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐

What is your father's full name?

What is your mother's full name?

- **Your contact details**

Your permanent home address

Your correspondence address if different from 2.10

Any home telephone number

Any home fax number

Your personal e-mail address

SECTION 3 – ABOUT YOUR STAY IN THE UK

How long are you going to stay in the UK? _____

On what date are you going to arrive? _____

Why are you going to the UK? _____

Do you have any family or close friends in the UK?

Yes ☐ No ☐

if the answer is yes please give details below

please give the full address and telephone number of the place where you are going to stay

Практическая работа № 36.

Задание 1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Past Simple (10 минут):

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

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

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

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple (10 минут):

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

Задание 4. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение: утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной (15 минут).

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

Задание 5. Вставьте глагол “to be” в требуемой форме Past Simple (10 минут):

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

Задание 6. Прочитайте легенду озера Нарочь. Вставьте глаголы, в Past Simple (20 минут):

The legend of Lake Naroch

Many years ago there _____ (live) a girl called Nara. She ____ (can) sing very well and play the psaltery .She _____ (love) a young man and _____ (want) to marry him. One day she was sitting near a large beautiful lake when a rich man _____ (see) her. He _____ (like) Nara so much that he _____ (want) to marry her. As Nara _____ (have) a groom (жених) she _____ (not want) to marry the rich man. But the rich man _____ (be) very stubborn (упрямый), and his servants _____ (kill) Nara’s groom and _____ (take) Nara to the rich man’s palace. The girl _____ (be) so unhappy that when everybody was sleeping, she _____ (set) fire to the palace , and _____ (run) away. When the rich man _____ (learn) about it, he _____ (send) his servants (слуги) after Nara. As she _____ (can not) run away from them, Nara _____ (dive) into the lake and _____ (die). From that time the lake was named Lake Naroch.

Задание 7. Вставьте *was, were, did* (10 минут):

1. When _____ Mother's Day last year?
— It _____ in April.
2. What _____ you do?
— We made a cake and cards for Mum.
3. _____ Mum happy?
— Yes, she _____.
4. Who _____ you invite?
— Our grandparents.
5. What _____ you give to your granny?
- Flowers.
6. _____ you tired?
— No, we weren't.

Практическая работа № 37.

1. Задание для речевой разминки.

№1 Do matching

Some facts about Moscow

1. Moscow is the capital a) as Moscow was built on swamps.
2. Moscow was founded by b) more frequently than in any other subway in the world.
3. Kremlin, which is an ancient fortress, c) of Russia and of the Moscow region.
4. Arbat street is one of d) is 12 million people.
5. Moscow is a good city for e) Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147.
6. Its official population f) the people who want to get a job.
7. Moscow gets its g) use the Moscow metro daily.
8. On the Old Slavonic "Moscow" h) the oldest. It is 520 years old. meant "wet", i) name from the river.
9. Nine million passengers j) is the home of the Russian president
10. Trains in Moscow metro go and Russian government

2. Задание по грамматике на степени сравнения.

Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Moscow State University is one of (old) universities in our country.
2. The Bolshoi theatre is (famous) than "Lencom" theatre.
3. Red Square is (beautiful) square in Moscow.
4. St. Basil's Cathedral is as(attractive)as Cathedral of Christ the Savior.
5. The Tretyakov Gallery is (popular) place of interest among tourists.
6. Russian are (large) ethnic group living in Moscow.
7. Summers are (hot) in Moscow than in St. Petersburg.
8. Winters in Krasnoyarsk are (cold) than in Moscow.
9. The Great Patriotic War was (cruel) war for our country.
10. Visiting exhibitions in Moscow is (good) way to spend your holidays.
11. In the 15th century Moscow became (powerful) of the Russian city states.
12. Praga restaurant is (expensive) than Cheromushki cafe.
13. Luzhniki stadium is one of (big) stadiums in Moscow.
14. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is as (popular)as a monument to Minin and Pozharskiy.
15. Big fires in Moscow during the war with Napoleon were (destroying) fires in the history.

3. Задание к фильму.

Moscow Vacation Travel Guide

№1 Read and remember the words from the box. Then watch the film about Mocsowand fill in the gaps in the sentences using these words.

1. Moscow is situated in_____Russia.
2. Moscow is holds a special_____in the world's imagination.
3. Red Square is the_____of Moscow.
4. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the times of_____.

5. According to the legend, Ivan the Terrible had the architect's _____ removed, so he could _____ build anything beautiful.
6. The Kremlin is another Moscow _____.
7. _____ is the home to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
8. The Monument to the Conquerors of space is devoted to _____.
9. In the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts you can see some classical works not only Russian but _____ masters.
10. At the Bolshoi you can see a _____.
11. A lot of beautiful _____ in Moscow are named after _____ and authors.
12. Moscow _____ is more like an art and history museum.
13. In Moscow cafes and restaurants you can taste any _____ food.

Практическая работа № 38.

Упражнение 1. Write in I'll, we'll, he'll, she'll, they'll, it'll.

- I'd like to see animals. I think _____ go to the zoo today.
Wendy likes dinosaurs. I think _____ go to the Natural History Museum.
We like dancing. I think _____ go to the disco.
My parents want to buy presents. I think _____ go to the gift shop. '
Jim likes walking. I think _____ go to the park.
Put on your scarf and hat. I think _____ be cold today.
I want to watch a cartoon. I think _____ go to the cinema tomorrow.
Mike is ill. I don't think _____ go for a walk with him.

Упражнение 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в форме **Future Simple (Indefinite)**

- I think we _____ two return tickets. (to buy)
Kate _____ ten tomorrow. (to be)
My aunt _____ to Canada next summer. (to go)
I _____ you in the evening. (to phone)
I'm sure our 3-day tour _____ more than 5000 roubles. (to cost)

Упражнение 3. Вставьте 'll или won't.

- Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she _____ be 12.
It's sunny today. It _____ rain.
Kelly is eleven today. She _____ be twelve until next year.
Rob is nine. He _____ be ten on his next birthday.
This month is May. It _____ be June next month.
Jenny: 'Mum, the bus is late. I _____ be home until eight o'clock.
It's 25 degrees today. It _____ snow tomorrow.
I sent the letter this afternoon. It _____ arrive until tomorrow.

Упражнение 4. Сделайте предложения помощи, используя **Future Simple**.

- 1 It's hot in here.

- 2 These boxes are heavy.
- 3 The windows are dirty.
- 4 I haven't got any money.

Упражнение 5. Complete the sentences. Use 'll or won't.

Amy's brother is thirteen. He _____ be fourteen on his next birthday. I bought a lottery ticket, but I _____ win.
My dad is thirty-nine. He _____ be forty on his next birthday.
My sister Mary is fifteen. She _____ be sixteen until next year.
My brother's clever. He _____ pass all his exams.
It's raining now. But it _____ be sunny later.
Debbie and Bob are always late. They _____ arrive until eight o'clock.

Практическая работа № 39.

Лексика:

vast (huge) territory - огромная территория
be situated in - расположенный в
stretch from north to south - простирается с севера на юг
different nature and landscape - разная природа и ландшафт
rich in natural (mineral) resources - богатый природными (минеральными) ресурсами
moderate climate in the middle part - умеренный климат в средней части
the main cities - главные города
the majority of its population - большинство населения
presidential republic - президентская республика
the state symbols of Russia - государственная символика
Russia to be washed by - омывается
densely populated - плотно населен
deposits - месторождения
highly industrialized - высоко развита промышленность
valuable - ценности
occupies - занимает
to be rich in natural resources - богата природными ресурсами
numerous places of interest - многочисленные достопримечательности
a presidential republic - президентская республика
natural wealth - природное богатство
multinational country - многонациональное государство
I am proud - я горжусь
The population of Russia - население России
many beautiful places - много красивых мест
many nations - множество наций

monarchy - монархия
sovereign reigns - монарх царит
set of laws – свод законов
comprise - содержать в себе
to be crowned – быть коронованным
a local constituency – местный избирательный округ
vote - голосовать
alliance - союз
to take decisions - принимать решения
to be (responsible for) - быть ответственным (по)

1. Переведи текст и ответьте на вопросы:

Russia.

Russia is the world's largest country, covering almost a seventh part of dry land. It occupies the territory of 17 million square kilometers both in Europe and Asia. In the north and in the east the country is washed by 12 seas which belong to the Pacific and the Arctic oceans. In the west and in the south Russia borders on 14 countries including the former Soviet republics.

The surface of the country is various. It contains the East European plain, the West Siberian plain, the Ural mountains, the Central Siberian plateau and the Far East. As the territory of Russia is vast, there are various types of climate and vegetation here, depending on latitude. We have zones of treeless tundra, taiga, deciduous forests and grass-covered steppe.

Russia is also a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is the longest river in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob are the longest ones in Asia. Baikal and Ladoga are the deepest Russian lakes.

The population of Russia is nearly 150 million people. The European part of the state is more populated than the rest of it. People of many nationalities live in our country. But Russians constitute four-fifths of the total population.

Russian culture abounds in names of outstanding people: scientists, writers, composers, sportsmen. Everybody knows the names of Pushkin, Gagarin, Mendeleev, Lomonosov or Tchaikovsky. Our villages are world-famous for their national crafts: Dymkovo toys, Palekh painted boxes, Khokhloma wooden tableware.

The Russian Federation is a parliamentary republic. President is the head of state. Moscow is its capital. Today Russia cuts a great figure in the world. It is rich in natural resources (coal, iron, gold, nickel, copper and aluminium) and is known as one of the world's largest exporters of oil, gas and grain. A lot of serious political and economical changes have happened in Russia recently but I do believe in the bright future of our country.

Questions:

- 1) What territory does Russia occupy?
- 2) What countries does it border on?

- 3) What plains is it located on?
- 4) What are the longest mountain chains?
- 5) What sea does Europe's biggest river flow into?
- 6) How deep the world's purest Lake Baikal is?
- 7) What mineral resources does Russia possess?

2. Соотнесите части предложений:

- 1) Russia occupies ...
- 2) The federation comprises ...
- 3) Russia borders on ...
- 4) There are many ...
- 5) Our country is bordered by ...
- 6) The main Siberian rivers are ...
- 7) There are ...
- 8) The climate in the central part of the country is ...
- 9) The climate in the south is ...
- 10) The people in the north live ...

- a)... thick forests and barren deserts
- b)... Mongolia and China in the south
- c)... Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-west
- d)... continental
- e)... two million rivers in Russia
- f)... 17 million square kilometres
- g)... 21 republics
- h)... the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena
- i)... subtropical
- j)... under the Arctic climate

3. Переведи текст о Москве:

Moscow is a capital of Russia.

It is main political, economic and educational centre of the country. The population of the city is about nine million people.

The city was founded by Yuri Dolgoruki in 1147. The heart of Moscow is Red Square.

There are a lot of sight in Moscow, such as the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral.

Moscow has a great number of parks, squares and wide streets. There are a lot of cinemas, exhibitions and museums in it.

4. Вставьте правильный перевод слов:

1. Russia _____ (занимает) half of Europe.
2. Russia _____ (граничит) on Belarus, Poland and other countries.
3. There are several mountain _____ (цепи) in Russia.
4. The _____ (столица) of Russia is Moscow.
5. It is rich in mineral deposits, such as _____ (каменный уголь), oil and others.

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она занимает половину Европы и третью часть Азии.
2. Россия омывается Тихим океаном на востоке и Северным Ледовитым океаном на севере.
3. Оно содержит около 20 процентов мировых запасов пресной воды.
4. Большая часть России покрыта лесами.
5. Россия богата природными ресурсами, включая обширные площади плодородных земель и лесов, глубокие озёра и широкие реки.

6. Составьте предложения:

1. Russia borders on
2. The main rivers are.....
3. On the vast territory of Russia
4. The central part of Russia has
5. It is rich in mineral deposits, such as

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where is Russia located?
2. What countries does Russia border on?
3. What oceans is Russia washed by?
4. What are the main Russian rivers?
5. What lake is the deepest lake in the world?

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Sights of Russia.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

3. Ответьте на вопросы теста:

TEST RUSSIA.

2. The official name of our country is...
 - a) Russia
 - b) The Russian Federation
 - c) The Republik of Russian Federation
 - d) Rossia
6. Russia borders on ... countries on land.

- a) 10 b) 5 c) 14 d) 20
5. Russia is washed by ... seas.
a) 10 b) 12 c) 20 d) 16
6. The capital of Russia is ...
a) Voronezh b) St.Peterburg c) Smolensk d) Moscow
7. In the South the RF borders on ...
a) Kazakhstan, China, Georgia
b) Norway, China, Mongolia
c) Georgia, Azerbaijan, Latvia
d) Japan, USA, China
8. The largest river in European part of the country is ...
a) the Ob b) the Volga c) the Don d) the Oskol
9. The largest river in Asian part of the country is ...
a) the Lena b) the Volga c) the Don d) the Dunay
10. The largest lake in the world is ...
a) Balkhash b) Onezhskoye c) Ladoga d) Baikal
11. In the East the RF is washed by ...
a) the White sea, the Barents sea, the Okhotsk sea
b) the Barents sea, the Okhotsk sea, the Bering sea
c) the Okhotsk sea, the Bering sea, the Japan sea
d) the Okhotsk sea, the Azov sea? The Black sea
12. Russia stretches across ...
a) Europe and Asia b) Europe c) Asia d) Asia and Australia
13. The population of Russia is ...
a) about 250 million people b) about 150 million people
c) about 1250 million people d) about 100 million people
14. The national symbol of Russia is ...
a) a red banner b) a yellow-and-blue banner
c) a white banner d) a white-blue-and-red banner
15. A new national emblem of RF is ...
a) a white eagle b) a two-headed eagle
c) a two-headed bear d) a white wolf
16. The Head of state is ...
a) the Tzar b) the King c) the President d) the Prime Minister
17. The highest legislative body of RF is ...
a) the State Duma b) the Cabinet of Ministers c) the Supreme Court
d) the Congress
18. The heart of Moscow is ...
a) the Kremlin b) Big Ben c) the Tretyakov Gallery
d) the Ermitage
19. The best-known street of Moscow is ...

- a) Gorki-Street b) Central-Street c) Korolev-Street d) Arbat
18. Moscow was founded by ...
- a) Peter I b) Prince Yury Dolgoruky c) Ivan III d) Nickolay II
19. Choose the years of the Great Patriotic War:
- a) 1812-1814 b) 1914-1918 c) 1941-1945 d) 1992-1996
20. Who is the President of RF now?
- a) D.Medvedev b) V.Putin c) M.Gorbachov d) B. Yeltsin

10. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How much the Earth's surface does our country occupy?
2. How many seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
3. What are there several mountain chains on the territory of the country?
4. How many rivers are there in Russia?
5. What is Europe's biggest river?
6. What is the world's deepest lake? How much is it?
7. What can you say about Russian government?
8. What mineral resources is Russia very rich?
9. What is the political and economic situation in the country today?
10. Can this country to become one of the leading countries in the world?

11. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Moscow

Moscow is the capital and largest city of Russia. It is also the capital of Moscow Oblast, and it stands on the Moskva River. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of Russia. Railways and numerous airlines link the city with all parts of Russia. Navigable waterways, including the Moscow Canal, Moskva River, and Volga-Don Canal, make the port areas of the city directly accessible to shipping from the Baltic, White, Black, and Caspian seas and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow covers an area of about 880 sq. km. Concentric boulevards divide the city into several sections. At the centre of the concentric circles (and semicircles) are the Kremlin, the former governmental seat of Russia, and adjacent Red Square, which form the centre of a radial street pattern. Moscow has a modern underground system famous for its marble-walled stations.

Situated on the north bank of the Moskva River, the Kremlin is the dominant landmark of Moscow. A stone wall, up to 21 m in height and 19 towers, surrounds this triangular complex of former palaces, cathedrals, and other monuments of tsarist times, some of them dating from the Middle Ages. The Great Kremlin Palace, completed in 1849, is the most imposing structure within the Kremlin. Other notable Kremlin palaces are the Granovitaya Palace (1491) and the Terem (1636).

Among many cathedrals, now used mainly as museums, are the Cathedral of the Assumption (Успения) and the Archangel Cathedral, each with five gilded domes, and the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Благовещения) (13th – 14th century), with nine gilded domes. Another landmark of the Kremlin is the Tower of Ivan the Great, a bell

tower 98 m high. On a nearby pedestal is the Tsar's Bell (nearly 200 tons), one of the largest in the world. A recent addition to the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses, completed in 1961. In this huge modern building were held meetings of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and congresses of the Communist party of the Soviet Union; theatrical and other artistic performances have been held here as well.

St. Basily's Cathedral, famous for its unique architecture and coloured domes, stands at one end of Red Square.

One of the best-known sections of Moscow is the Kitaigorod (Chinese City), the ancient commercial quarter lying to the east of the Kremlin. This section is now the site of many government office buildings.

Other points of interest in Moscow include the Central Lenin Stadium, comprising about 130 buildings for various sports and the tall Ostankino TV tower, which contains a revolving restaurant and an observation platform.

Questions:

1. What is Moscow famous for besides that it is the capital of Russian Federation?
2. How is Moscow divided into sections?
3. What is known about Moscow Underground system?
4. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
5. What is Palace of Congresses used for at present time?

12. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

The State System and symbol of the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1993.

Under the Constitution Russia is a presidential republic. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.

The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation; the Lower Chamber is the State Duma.

Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. Legislation may be initiated in either of the two Chambers. But to become a law a bill must be approved by both Chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers to be approved by the Federal Assembly.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional courts.

The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by popular vote for a four-year period.

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. It was the first state symbol that replaced the former symbols in 1991. The hymn of Russia is «The Patriotic Song» by M. Glinka. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. It originates from the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitches. All these symbols are official. They have been approved by the Federal Assembly.

Vocabulary:

to be set up by smth. - быть учрежденным, основанным в соответствии с чем-либо
under the Constitution - в соответствии с конституцией
a presidential republic - президентская республика
the federal government - федеральное правительство
branch - власть (как часть правительства)
legislative - исполнительный
executive - исполнительный
judicial - судебный
to be vested in - осуществляться кем-либо
the Federal Assembly - Федеральное собрание
a chamber - палата
the Council of Federation - Совет Федерации
to initiate a legislature - внести законопроект
to approve a bill - принять законопроект
to be signed by smb. - быть подписанным кем-либо
commander-in-chief - главнокомандующий
the armed forces - вооруженные силы
to make a treaty - заключить договор
to enforce a law - проводить закон в жизнь
to belong to smb. - принадлежать кому-либо
the Prime Minister - премьер-министр
the Constitutional Court - Конституционный суд
the Supreme Court - Верховный суд
a regional court - региональный суд
to be elected by popular vote - быть избранным всенародным голосованием
the state symbol - государственный символ
a banner - знамя
hymn - гимн
a national emblem - национальный герб

Questions:

1. What does the federal government consist of?
2. What part does the President play in the government?
3. What is the legislative power vested in?

4. How does a bill become a law?
5. What are the functions of the President?
6. What are the executive and the judicial branches represented by?
7. What are the official symbols of Russia?

Translate into English:

- 1) Правительство Российской Федерации состоит из законодательной, исполнительной и судебной властей, подконтрольных президенту.
- 2) Законодательная власть осуществляется Федеральным собранием, избираемым всенародным голосованием на 4 года.
- 3) Во главе каждой из палат стоит спикер.
- 4) Законопроект представляется на рассмотрение в одной из палат, потом одобряется обеими палатами и подписывается президентом.
- 5) Судебная власть представлена Конституционным судом, Верховным судом и другими судами.
- 6) К государственным символам относятся флаг, гимн и герб.

Практическая работа № 40.

Задание 1. Поставьте глагол в правильное время в пассивном залоге. Пример: This library ... (build) in 1921. – This library **was built** in 1921. I can't pay the fare, because my purse ... (steal). This irrigation project ... (finish) tomorrow. Sandra ... (drive) to work by her husband every day. My car ... (repair) at the moment. Are you going to make breakfast? No, it ... (make) by my brother.

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски предлогами by или with. Пример: The pie was made ... the peaches. – The pie was made **with** the peaches. This manuscript was written ... unknown author many years ago. Peter was woken up ... the storm. My finger was cut ... a knife. Mary is being bandaged ... a nurse at the moment. The building will be decorated ... marble.

Задание 3. Переделайте предложение в страдательный залог. Пример: Kate is writing an essay right now. – An essay **is being written** by Kate right now. The gangsters killed him yesterday morning. She hasn't made the dinner yet. We should buy a new stove. I water the flowers every day.

A postman has delivered an insured letter.

Задание 4. Поставьте глагол в скобках в действительный или страдательный залог.

Пример: Many women and children ... (hurt) in the car accident yesterday.

—Many women and children **were hurt** in the car accident yesterday.

I ... (remember) this story forever.

These beautiful plants ... (grow) by my grandmother. The best wine ... (produce) in France.

We ... (find) a corpse in his room.

This ancient settlement ... (discover) by the famous archaeologist in 1925.

Задание 5. Выберите правильный вариант ответа. The room ... now.

a) is being cleaned

b) is being clean

The new shopping centre ... soon.

a) will opened

b) will be opened

My computer ... this week.

a) may be not repaired

b) may not be repaired

A thief ... yesterday.

a) was caught

b) has been caught

My food ... by waiter.

a) has been brought

b) has brought

Практическая работа № 41.

London.

London is situated upon both banks of the River Thames, it is the largest city in Britain and the most important commercial, manufacturing and cultural centre. There is little heavy industry in London, but there is a wide range of light industry in Greater London.

London consists of four parts: the City of London, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City extends over an area of about 2.6 square kilometers in the heart of London. About half a million people work in the City but only less than 6000 live here. It is the financial centre of the UK with many banks, offices and Stock Exchange. But the City is also a market for goods of almost every kind, from all parts of the world. Fleet Street is famous as the home of the nation's newspapers but, in fact, only two of them – The Daily Express and The Daily Telegraph – are still in Fleet Street. However, people

still say “Fleet Street” to mean “the press”. *The Central Criminal Court* of the country is also to be found in the City, in the western part of it. It is called the Old Bailey, after the street in which it is situated.

There are some historic buildings in the City. St. Paul’s Cathedral and the Tower of London are the most famous of them. St. Paul’s Cathedral is the work of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren.

The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London. It was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. For many centuries the Tower was a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury.

It is now a museum of arms and armour, and, as one of the strongest fortresses in Britain, it has the Crown Jewels. The grey stones of the Tower could tell terrible stories of violence and injustice. Two queens were executed here, and two princes murdered. The ravens, whose forefathers used to find food in the Tower, still live here as part of its history. There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall.

That is why the birds are carefully guarded. The Tower is guarded by the Yeomen Warders popularly called “Beefeaters”. *The West End* can be called the centre of

London. It includes Trafalgar Square, the main shopping areas of Oxford Street, Regent Street and Bond Street, and the entertainment centres of Soho, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square and Shaftsbury Avenue. Trafalgar Square was built at the beginning of the 19th century to commemorate *the Battle of Trafalgar*. *Admiral Lord Nelson’s* statue stands on top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square behind Nelson’s Column is the building of the National Gallery, a rich art gallery in which you can find many old masters.

The name “West End” came to be associated with wealth, luxury, and goods of high quality. It is the area of the largest department stores, cinemas and hotels. There are about 40 theatres, several concert halls, many museums including the British Museum, and the best art galleries.

It is in the West End where the University of London is centred with Bloomsbury as London’s student quarter.

Visitors with plenty of money to spend and who come chiefly for enjoyment are likely to pass most of their time in the West End.

Every day, when people in the UK and overseas switch on their radio to listen to BBC radio news, they can hear one of the most famous sounds in London: the chimes of Big Ben on the tower of the Houses of Parliament or the Palace of Westminster which is the seat of Parliament. The Houses of Parliament occupy a magnificent building on the left bank of the Thames in a part of London called *Westminster*, that has long been connected with royalty and government. Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey.

Vocabular

y: Greater
London

– Большой Лондон (административная единица, включает сам город и пригороды)

the City – Сити (исторический центр Лондона; один из крупнейших финансовых и коммерческих центров мира)

Westminster [ˈwestmɪnstə] - Вестминстер

the West End [ˈwestend]– Вест Энд (западная, самая красивая и богатая часть Лондона)

the East End [ˈistend]– Ист Энд (восточнаяБ рабочая часть Лондона)Stock Exchange [ˈstɒk ɪks, ˌtʃeɪndʒ]– Лондонская фондовая биржа

Fleet Street [fli:tˈstri:t]– Флит-Стрит (улица, на кот. находятся редакциибольшинства крупных газет)

the Old Bailey [ˈɒldˈbeɪli] - Олд Бейли (Центральный уголовный суд)

St. Paul's Cathedral [sntˈpo:lz kəˈθɪdrəl]– Собор святого

Павлаthe Tower of London [ˈtauəɹ əvˈlʌndən] – Лондонский Тауэр

Sir Christopher Wren [sə: ˈkristəfə ˈren] – сэр Кристофер Рэн , величайшийанглийский архитектор

the Whispering Gallery [ˈwɪspəriŋ ˈgæləri]– «Галерея шепота», знаменитая своим акустическим эффектом

William the Conqueror [ˈwɪljəm ðəˈkɒŋkərə]– Вильгельм Завоеватель (1028-1087)(норманнский герцог, завоевавший Англию в 1066г. И ставший ее королем)

the Crown Jewels [ˈkraʊnˈdʒuəlz] – королевские регалии (короны, скипетры и др. драгоценности)

the Yeomen Warders [ˈjoʊmən ˈwo:dəz]– лейб-гвардейцы, стражи лондонского Тауэра

“Beefeaters” [ˈbi:fɪˈtəz] – буквально «бифитеры», «мясоеды» (прозвищестражников лондонского Тауэра)

Trafalgar Square [trəˈfælgə ˈskwɛə]– Трафальгарская

площадьOxford Street [ˈɒksfəd ˈstri:t]– Оксфорд Стрит

Regent Street [ˈri:dʒənt ˈstri:t]– Риджент

СтритBond Street – Бонд Стрит

Soho - Сохо

Piccadilly Circus [pɪkədɪli ˈsə:kəs]– площадь Пикадилли

Leicester Square [ˈlestə ˈskwɛə]– площадь Лестер Сквер

Shaftsbury Avenue [ˈʃa:ftsbəri ˈævənju]– Шафтсбери Авеню

the National Gallery [ˈnæʃnəl ˈgæləri]– Национальная галерея

the British Museum [ˈbrɪtɪʃ muˈziəm]– Британский Музей (один из крупнейшихмузеев мира)

Bloomsbury [ˈblu:mzbəri]– Блумзбери (район в центральной части, где находятсяБританский Музей и Лондонский университет)

Big Ben – Биг Бен

the Houses of Parliament [ˈhaʊzɪz əvˈpɑ:ləmənt]

= the Palace of Westminster [ˈpælɪs əvˈwestmɪnstə]– Вестминстерский дворец, здание английского парламента

Westminster Abbey [ˈwestmɪnstəˈæbi]– Вестминстерское Аббатство

Whitehall [waɪtˈho:l]– Уайтхолл (улица в центральной части Лондона, гденаходятся правительственные офисы)

the Foreign Office [ˈforeɪnˈofɪs] – Министерство иностранных дел

the Ministry of Defence - [ˈmɪnɪstri əv diˈfens]- Министерство

обороны the Home Office – Министерство внутренних дел
the Treasury [ˈtrezəri] – Государственное казначейство
Downing Street [daʊniŋ ˈstri:t] – Даунинг-Стрит (небольшая улица в центре, где в доме №10 находится резиденция премьер-министра)
Buckingham Palace [ˈbʌkiŋəm ˈpælɪs] – Букингемский дворец (главная королевская резиденция в Лондоне)
St. James's Park [snt ˈdʒeɪmzɪz ˈpɑ:k] – Сент-Джеймс Парк (расположен в центральной части Лондона)
Hyde Park [ˈhaɪd ˈpɑ:k] – Гайд Парк
Speaker's Corner [ˈspi:kəz ˈkɔ:nə] – «Уголок оратора»
Kensington Gardens [ˈkenziŋtən ˈgɑ:dnz] – Кенсингтон-Гарденз (большой парк в Лондоне)
Petticoat Lane market [ˈpetikəʊt ˈleɪn ˈmɑ:kɪt] – рынок на улице Петтикоут Лейн
Task. Give the title to each paragraph

Практическая работа № 42.

Вставьте артикль “the” вместо точек там, где это необходимо:

... Andes are the mountains in ... South America.
... London is the capital of ... United Kingdom.
In summer lots of people prefer to go to ...
south.
... Caribbean are situated to ... southeast of ... USA.
... lake Baikal is the largest lake in the world.
They plan to visit several countries during their vacation in ... Europe: ... France,
... Italy, ... Netherlands, ... Spain.
... Teide is the volcano on the largest island of ... Canary Islands — ... Tenerife.
... Saint-Petersburg is considered to be the cultural capital of ... Russian
Federation. The channel between England and France is called ... English Channel.
... Lena leads to ... Arctic Ocean.
... Iberian Peninsula is divided between 3 states: ... Portugal, ... Spain and
... Andorra.
... Adriatic Sea separates ... Italy from ... Balkan Peninsula.
... Sahara desert and ... Kalahari desert are the largest deserts in ...
Africa. Ann had to cross ... Atlantic Ocean to get from ... Europe to ...
Argentina. Many rare and unusual animals live in ... Australia.
The northernmost point of ... Russian Federation is ... Cape Chelyuskin.
... Mont Blanc is the mountain in ... Europe between ... France and ... Italy.
Nowadays some people prefer to spend winter in such hot countries as ... Thailand.
... Great Lakes consist of several lakes connected with each other: ... Lake Superior,
... Lake Michigan, ... Lake Ontario, ... Lake Huron and ... Lake Erie.
... Urals are very old mountains and are famous for their mineral resources.

Практическая работа № 43.

Лексика:

Great Britain - Великобритания

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Объединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

official -

официальныйto

occupy-занимать

island - остров

to consist of -

состоятьtotal-

общий

square-квадратный

to make up-

составлятьcapital-

столица population-

население to

separate-отделять

EnglishChannel-Английский канал (Ла-

Манш)to wash-омывать

navigation-

судоходствоchief-

главный

mild-мягкий

temperate-

умеренный

influence-влияние

humid-влажный

changeable-

изменчивыйfoggy -

туманный

rainy -дождливый

producer-производитель

machinery-оборудование

textile-текстильный

aircraft-авиационный

shipbuilding-

судостроениеmonarchy-

монархия chamber-

палата

House of Commons-палата

общинto win-побеждать

majority-

большинствоseat-

место

to form-

образовыватьto

choose-выбирать

to be responsible for-быть ответственным

заparticular-особый
government -
правительствosaint -
святой
patron-покровитель, заступник
daffodil-бледно-желтый
нарцисsthistle-чертополох
shamrock-трилистник

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Great Britain

The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It occupies the territory of the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland and about five thousand small islands. The total area is over 244 000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are: London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. The population of the country is over 57 million people; about 80 % of them live in cities and towns.

Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The west coast of the country is washed by the Irish Sea, the east coast is washed by the North Sea. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long and not good for navigation. The chief rivers are the Severn and the Thames.

The climate in the United Kingdom is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. It is mild, humid and changeable. It is never too hot or too cold. Great Britain is well known as a foggy and rainy country.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the main important industries of the country is shipbuilding. The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy. The Queen is the official head of the state. The legislative power is vested in Parliament. It consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal. The party which wins the majority of seats in Parliament forms the Government and its leader becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about twenty MP's from his party to become Cabinet Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of government.

English is the official language, but some people speak Scottish, Welsh and Irish. The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross (with arms going into the corners) 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. David is the patron saint of Wales. Rose is a symbol of England, daffodil is a symbol of Wales, thistle is the symbol of Scotland and shamrock is the symbol of Ireland.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the official name of the country?
2. What parts does it consist of?
3. Is the population over 57 million people?
4. What is Great Britain separated by from the continent?
5. The chief rivers in Great Britain are the Severn and the Thames, aren't they?
6. Why is British climate mild?
7. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country?
8. What British industries do you know?
9. Who rules Britain officially?
10. What does the British Parliament consist of?
11. What is the official language in Great Britain?

3. Задайте вопросы одноклассникам:

What do you know about ...

1. the United Kingdom as an island state?
2. the countries and largest cities in the United Kingdom?
3. the chief rivers of Great Britain and their importance?
4. industries of the country?
5. the distribution of population in the United Kingdom?
6. the climate of Great Britain?
7. the political parties in the country?
8. the language spoken in the United Kingdom?
9. the national emblems of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?
10. the flag of the country?

4. Закончите предложения, подобрав нужное словосочетание:

1. Great Britain consists of (one large island, two large islands, about five thousand small islands).
2. The population of Great Britain is (7 million, 15 million, 57 million, over 57 million).
3. The climate of the country is (dry, sunny, temperate, windy, humid, mild).
4. A great number of new industries were added to the traditional ones such as (aircraft, electronics, shipbuilding, automobile, engineering).
5. At the head of the State is (the Prime Minister, Parliament, the King, the Queen).
6. The flag of the United Kingdom is made up of (one, three, several crosses).
7. (Scottish, Welsh, English) is the official language of the country.

3. Сопоставьте начало и конец предложений:

1. Great Britain occupies	1. shipbuilding
2. The United Kingdom is made up	2. some people speak Scottish, Welsh and Irish

3. The population of the country is	3. the symbol of England
4. The climate is	4. the territory of the British Isles
5. Great Britain is known as	5. over 57 million people
6. The main important industry is	6. a rainy and foggy country
7. The official head of the state is	7. mild, humid and changeable
8. The Prime Minister chooses	8. about twenty MP's of his party to become Cabinet
9. English is the official language but	9. of four countries
10. Rose is	10. the queen

4. Закончите предложения:

1. Great Britain is known as ...
2. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but ...
3. The United Kingdom is made up of ...
4. One of the main important industries of the country ...
5. The Prime Minister chooses about twenty MP's from his party ...
6. English is the official language, but some people ...
7. Britain's leading exports are ...
8. The British Parliament has two chambers: ...
9. Great Britain is separated from the European continent by ...
10. The symbols of England and Wales are ...

5. Прочтите и переведите текст:

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its economic, political, and cultural center. It is situated on the both banks of the Thames. London is a very old city. It is more than twenty centuries old. The original walled city of London founded by Roman was quite small. Slowly it grew into a large city. And now it is the largest city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world with the population of 11 million people. About a fifth of the total population of the UK lives in the Greater London area, that is in London and its suburbs.

London is home for the headquarters of all government departments, Parliament, the major legal institutions and the monarch. It is the country's business and banking center and the center of its transport networks. It contains the headquarters of the national television networks and of all the national newspapers.

London consists of three main parts: the City of London, the West End and the East End.

The City is the financial center of London. It is the district where most offices and banks are concentrated. The Royal Exchange, the Stock Exchange and the Bank of England are situated here. During the daytime, nearly a million people work there, but less than 8 000 people actually live there. Many people live outside the center of London in the suburbs, and they travel to work, in shops and offices by train, bus or underground.

The West End is a symbol of wealth. This district is known for its many theatres, cinemas, luxurious hotels and restaurants and expensive shops. By the day the whole of London is busy. At night offices are quiet and empty, but the West End stays alive, because this is where Londoners come to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here, several concert halls and many theatres, as well as cinemas. In nearby Soho the pubs, restaurants and night clubs are busy half the night.

The East End is known as the poorer residential area of London where mostly working people live. Many factories, workshops and the Port of London is situated here. The old port area is now called "Docklands". There are now new offices building in Docklands, and thousands of new flats and houses. This district of London is very unattractive, but very important to the country's commerce.

Like all big cities, London has streets and concrete buildings, but it also has many big parks, full of trees, flowers and grass. The most famous of them are Hyde Park with its famous Speaker's Corner and Kensington Gardens.

London is also the main tourist attraction of the country. There are a lot of places of interest in London, which attract thousands of tourists every year. They usually want to see Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus, Westminster Abbey, the House of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, the London Bridge, the Tower of London and many other places.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical center of London. Around the Square there are several large buildings including the National Gallery and the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, but it is dominated by Nelson's Column. The monument was erected in 1881 to commemorate Nelson's triumph at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The monument is guarded by four bronze lions.

At one side of the Square is the National Gallery, which was built in 1924. It has a rich collection of pictures.

At the other side of the Square is Buckingham Palace, the Queen's official London residence. It is a beautiful building with a flag over it standing in large gardens. If the Queen's flag flies over the Palace, it means that the Queen is in the

residence. Londoners usually watch the Changing of the Guards in the forecourt of the palace. It lasts 30 minutes.

Another well-known square of London is Piccadilly Circus. It is the entertainment center for the West End of London. In the middle of it there is a statue of Eros, the God of Love. The statue is made of aluminium and is so light that can be easily lifted by 2 or 3 men.

On the left bank of the Thames stands Westminster Abbey, which is now the political center of London. In the 11th century King Edward the Confessor decided to build a great abbey church there. There are many royal tombs in the Abbey, like the tomb of Edward the Confessor himself, and memorials to famous men and women. The most popular ones are those to writers, poets and musicians in the Poet's Corner. William the Conqueror was crowned there, and since then all the coronations have taken place in the Abbey. During the reign of Edward the Confessor the Palace of Westminster was built too. It was the royal residence and also the country's main court. The Parliament met here since the 16th till the 19th century. The present Houses of Parliament designed by Sir Charles Barry were built in 1850 after the fire in the Palace of Westminster in 1834. There are two houses in the Parliament: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. St. Stephen's Tower of the Houses of Parliament contains probably the most famous clock in the world Big Ben.

Another place, which attracts tourists, is St. Paul's Cathedral. St. Paul's Cathedral is Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. It was built since 1675 until 1709. It is crowned with a huge dome. Inside the dome there is the famous Whispering Gallery. There are many memorials in the Cathedral. Such people as Wellington, Nelson and Wren himself are buried here.

The Tower of London was planned as a castle. It was built about 9 centuries ago by William the Conqueror. It is associated with many important events in the British history. It was a place of State intrigue and executions. The Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison, a mint. The Tower is now the home of the Crown jewels protected by Yeomen Guards more known as «Beefeaters».

London is also noted for its museums and art galleries. Among them are the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate Gallery of sculpture, the Museum of London, the Museum of Moving Image, Madame Tussaud's Museum of life-size portraits in wax and many others. But the most well-known and one of the largest in the world is the British Museum. The British Museum was founded by Act of Parliament in 1753 to bring together the collection of Sir Robert Cotton, some others and future addition to them. Anthony Panizzi designed the famous circular Reading Room at the British Museum. The first thing that strikes a visitor is its unusual shape. It is a perfect circle.

6. Прочтите, переведите и воспроизведите диалоги по ролям:

Dialogue 1.

- I think we'll get off the bus near the circus ...
- Do you mean to invite me to a circus show? I'd love to see it in London.
- Oh, no. I mean Piccadilly Circus. It's just a square.
- I see. Why is it called that? Is it round, or what?
- Well? It isn't exactly round. As a matter of fact any open space where a number of streets meet can be called a circus. You can come across them all over England. But when a Londoner speaks of the Circus he means Piccadilly Circus.

Dialogue 2.

- I suppose you've been to Covent Garden?
- Covent Garden? I'm afraid not. I have only been to Green Park, Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens.
- Dear me! Don't you know what Covent Garden is?
- I certainly do. It's the Royal Opera House. I was just pulling your leg. (дурачить, разыгрывать).

Dialogue 3.

- While seeing the Tower of London, have you noticed several ravens in the courtyard?
- Oh, yes, I have, there were some.
- There's a belief that the British Empire will come to an end when those ravens leave the Tower.
- Well, but as far as I know the British Empire does not exist anymore, though the ravens are still there.
- That's right. Their wings are clipped. (to clip – подрезать).

Dialogue 4.

- Why, it's No 10 Downing Street!
- Exactly so. Here the Prime Minister of Britain lives.
- And where's the residence of the Queen?
- The London residence of the British Kings is Buckingham Palace. When the Queen is in residence the Royal Standard is flown at the mast-head. (флагшток)

Dialogue 5:

- Which are the most notable picture galleries in London?
- Well, the National Gallery, to begin with, then comes the National Portrait Gallery, then the Tate Gallery.
- Yes, but what about the British Museum? I've heard a lot of it.
- Oh surely, you ought to go there, but the British Museum is not a museum of Fine Arts. In the first place it's a museum of history, archaeology and ethnography. It's also one of the largest libraries in the world.

7. *Переведите вопросы на английский язык и задайте их своим одноклассникам:*

1. кем был основан Лондон
2. на какие части делится Лондон
3. чем знаменит Сити
4. что представляет собой Вест Энд
5. чем примечателен Тауэр
6. кто построил аббатство и дворец в Вестминстере.
7. где заседает парламент
8. что находится в Ист Энде
9. какие самые известные музеи в Лондона

10. *Заполните таблицы:*

General information about The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Capital	
Population	
Head of the Government	
Lives at	
Head of State	
Lives in	

Countries – parts of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

country	population
England	
Northern Ireland	
	Total about: 58, 5 million

11. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

The geographical position of Great Britain

There are two large islands and several smaller ones, which lie in the north-west coast of Europe. Collectively they are known as the British Isles. The largest island is called Great Britain. The smaller one is called Ireland. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel. The country is washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain is separated from Belgium and Holland by the North Sea, and from Ireland – by the Irish Sea.

There are two states in the British Isles. One of them governs the most of the island of Ireland. This state is usually called the Republic of Ireland. The other state has authority over the rest of the territory.

The official name of this country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. But it is usually known by a shorter name – «The United Kingdom». The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 square km.

They say that the British love of the compromise is the result of the country's physical geography. This may or may not be true, but it is certainly true that the land and climate in Great Britain have a notable lack of extremes. The mountains in the country are not very high. It doesn't usually get very cold in the winter or very hot in the summer. It has no active volcanoes, and an earthquake which does no more than rattle teacups in a few houses which is reported in the national news media. The insular geographical position of Great Britain promoted the development of shipbuilding, different trading contacts with other countries.

Vocabulary:

British Isles – Британские
 остров the govern – управлять
 to rattle –
 болтать volcano
 – вулкан
 earthquake – землетрясение
 to be separated – быть

отделенным insular – островной

Questions:

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is total area of Great Britain?
3. What is the official name of this country?
4. Is Great Britain a mountainous country?
5. What's the result of the country's physical geography?

Практическая работа № 44.

Самостоятельное написание статьи в газету.

Практическая работа № 45.

Лексика:

break through - открытие, достижение, научный прорыв
common good - общее благо
crucial - важнейший,
ключевой
development - развитие
to develop - развивать
global - глобальный,
всемирный
to harm - вредить, наносить вред
highly qualified - высококвалифицированный
humanity - человечество
to lead - вести к чему-то
quantity - количество
rapidly - быстро
to regenerate - восстанавливаться, возрождаться
software - программное обеспечение
to solve a problem - решать проблему
solution - решение
source - источник
survive - выживать
transmit - передавать, переслать
up-to-date - новейший, современный
values - ценности
high technologies — высокие технологии
development of science and technology — развитие науки и техники
become an inseparable part of our life — стать неотъемлемой частью нашей жизни
imagine without various gadgets — представить без разнообразных

гаджетов make more comfortable and safe — сделать удобнее и безопаснее
scaring and unpredictable results — пугающие и непредсказуемые результаты
consequences of modern science and technical progress — последствия
современной науки и технического прогресса
threaten life on the Earth — угрожать жизни на земле
threaten the existence of our planet — угрожать существованию нашей планеты

1. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Scientific and technical progress

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.

These processes affect social structures and values. It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises. But on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today. One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today. Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.

The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to

prevent genetic diseases for future generations.

But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems. The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.

Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems. The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

Questions:

1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?
7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?
8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?
13. Find in the text synonyms to the words «new», «fast», «important» and «to send». Can you think of other synonyms to these words?
14. Translate the underlined words and use them in your own sentences.

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Great Inventions

Television (1920s)

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Motor Car (late 19th Century)

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven

car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Photography (early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

Aero plane

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Computer Revolution

50 years ago people didn't even hear of computers, and today we cannot imagine life without them.

Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first

computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the revolution is still going on.

Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and earrings.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. They will contain electronic "neural networks". Of course, they'll be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

Some people say that computers are dangerous, but I don't agree with them.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library. On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

All in all, I strongly believe that computers are a useful tool. They have changed our life for the better. So why shouldn't we make them work to our advantage?

6. Прочтите и переведите текст, выполните задания к тексту:

Computer is my friend, but not the best

Nowadays we live in information era, when information is the key and engine of progress. Future is speed and power. Our society needs to develop means of information. The Internet, phones, telegraph, cell phones, radio, TV are all the means of communication. They are no longer symbols of prestige but tools, which let to use working time more effectively.

60 years ago people didn't even heard of computers, and today we can't imagine our life without them. Let's remember some facts from the history of computer development.

The first computer was made in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania. It was Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer or ENIAC. Its program was wired into the processor and had to be manually altered. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the computer revolution is still going on.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. They will contain electronic "neural networks". Of course, they will be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

Nowadays, practically everyone has a computer at home. Computers play a very important role in our life. They are used by people of all ages: from teens to professional businessmen. We can't imagine our modern school without using a computer. We can make projects, slide-shows and even films at our lessons with the help of computers. Pupils can use computers to prepare reports, to find information they need, to write compositions, to find new friends with the help of the Internet. The computer is also used as an electronic vocabulary. It is made for people who have no time to look up translations or explanation of words in the dictionary.

I think computers were invented as machines for business people not to waste their time. They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.

On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money.

E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

And now I want to tell some words about the Internet. To my mind, it's the greatest invention of humanity. The Internet is a global computer network. Nowadays million of people are already its active users.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war to get some information to anywhere. Public Internet began in the late 70's.

Today the Internet is very popular all over the world. A global Net has covered almost the whole planet. It has filled lives of people with joy. Firstly, because of the easiest way of getting information about every part of men's occupation.

Secondly, it is indispensable for people who communicate frequently with their relatives and friends from other countries. And also the Internet helps to make friends all over the world. You can virtually visit different countries, cities, museums. You can play games and take part in conferences together with people from different countries. The Internet can completely replace such communication facilities as telephony and mail.

But the Internet carries not only "pluses": There are some negative sides of the Web. First of all, it is connected with the health: The vision may decline, different measles of the back or joints may appear.

Some people may become nervous; lose their contacts with people surrounding them. They lose their conception of real life. Hackers arouse lots of troubles: the Internet hooligans are interfering in lots of programs, breaking computers, dilating viruses, breaking open even federal governmental sites.

The Internet and virtual reality on the whole will never be able to replace real relationships between people, to become a big part of people's life.

Many friends tell me that computer is their best friend. I can't understand how anything-feeling machine can be somebody's friend. As for me I enjoy reading books. I think by reading books we learn to think and to feel, we make our speech more eloquent.

I get pleasure in speaking to my friends, listening to what they say, looking into their eyes, following their impressions and feelings.

In conclusion, I'd like to say that computers and the Internet are splendid medium for getting information and communication but nobody and nothing is able to replace our devoted friends, family and other vital values.

1) Answer the questions:

1. What are the means of communication you read in this text?
2. What is the era we live? What is the key and engine of progress nowadays?
3. When was the first computer made? What was its name?
4. How can pupils, students, and teachers use computer in their studying?
5. What is on-line shopping?

6. What is the Internet?
7. When did the history of Internet begin?
8. How does the Internet help people to communicate?
9. What are health troubles connected with the Internet?
10. Can the computer be the best friend? Why do you think so?

2) Read the statements. Write they are TRUE or FALSE.

1. The first computer was very little.
2. The computer is the best friend of all people. There is no better friend than computer.
3. The Internet is indispensable for people who communicate frequently with their relatives and friends from other countries.
4. The computer saves a lot of time.
5. Public Internet began in the late 60's.
6. The computers are used by only children, students and youth
7. Internet carries only "pluses": There are no negative sides of the Web.
8. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.
9. We can imagine our modern school without using a computer.
10. Nobody and nothing is able to replace our devoted friends, family and other vital values.

3) Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. Our society needs to
2. The Internet can completely replace such communication facilities as
3. . The Internet has covered
4. Nowadays are already its active users.
5. Computers and the Internet are splendid

4) Find these words in the text.

человечество, готовить доклад, делать ошибки, диагностировать болезни, выжить, объяснение, словарь, в ручную, инструменты, экономить, тратить время впустую, представление, болезнь спины и суставов, красноречивый, необходимый, государственные сайты, бесчувственная машина, вирусы, вмешиваться, искать в интернете, пользователи, ядерная война.

5) Write the advantages (преимущества) and disadvantages (недостатки) of the computer and the Internet.

advantages	disadvantages
------------	---------------

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

What gadgets and machines do people use?

1. camera
2. a microwave oven
3. an electronic game a TV set
4. a vacuum cleaner

5. a cordless phone
6. a talking alarm clock
7. *a sewing machine*
8. a computer
9. a solar powered calculator
10. *a TV remote-control unit*
11. a mower
12. a fax machine
13. *a dishwasher*

Why do people use them?

- a. to cut and collect the grass
- b. to wash the dishes
- c. to take photographs
- d. to cook, defrost, reheat pre-prepared food
- e. to receive or make calls around the home etc
- f. to perform everyday cleaning tasks from vacuuming to cleaning up liquids, dust and waste and shampooing carpets
- g. to not only sew but do embroidery and appliqué and sew on buttons
- h. to wake up people and tell the time
- i. to record a programme even when watching another n a different channel
- j. to have fun and entertain
- k. to send and receive urgent messages
- l. to operate the TV set from a distance
- m. to write programs, play games, find and use information.
- n. to do calculations in sunlight or daylight.

6. Обсудите с одноклассниками следующие темы:

1. How often are these inventions used?
2. Why do people use all these things?
3. Which things are the most or least useful in the home from your point of view? Why do you think so?

I think that ... is the most important thing in the home.

We can ...

Some of the inventions, for example ... is/are less important. We do not often...

And I'm sure we can do without ...

Практическая работа № 46.

1. Выберите неправильные глаголы и запишите их 3ю форму (Past Participle).
To arrive, to give, to play, to understand, to blow, to prepare, to wash, to fall, to miss, to run, to know, to talk, to open, to do, to water, to teach, to iron, to brush, to pay, to say, to remember, to show, to speak, to gather.

2. Выберите правильный вариант.

I **have/has** watched this film.

We have **began/begun** the work.

Den **have/has** done his homework.

Molly has **break/ broken** her toy.

Julia and Betty **have/has** cut the vegetables.

He/we have paid for pizza.

You **have/has** ironed this dress.

Children have **has/had** supper.

I/she have switched off the light.

Martin has **went/gone**.

The girl has **drew/drawn** a nice picture.

You/he has returned from the trip.

They **have/has** gathered the harvest.

She/they has packed the things.

We have **chose/chosen** the present.

The train **have/has** arrived.

3. Составьте предложения, используя Present Perfect.

We/to return/from the journey/just.

I/to see/my boss/today.

Helen/to decorate/her room/already.

My cousins/to be/to this
cinema/never. Max/to buy/a
magazine/today.

You/to spend/a lot of money/this month.

Ian and Peter/to repair/the radio/already.

I/to drive/a car/never.

We/to get/some letters/this week.

The dog/to run away/just.

Практическая работа № 47.

В следующих предложениях измените время глагола на Present Perfect.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

The pupils are writing a dictation.

My friend is helping me to solve a difficult
problem. I am learning a poem.

She is telling them an interesting story.

Kate is sweeping the floor.
The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. I am eating my breakfast.
We are drinking water.
He is bringing them some meat and vegetables.
You are putting the dishes on the table.
They are having tea.
She is taking the dirty plates from the table. The children are putting on their coats.
Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. She is opening a box of chocolates.
I am buying milk for milk shakes.
James is ordering a bottle of apple juice.
We are looking for more CDs with good music.
Are you recording your favourite film on his video recorder? I am translating a difficult article from German into Russian.

Сделайте из данных предложений отрицательные. She has found a wallet on the road.
We have tidied our country house.
The weather has changed.
Liz has left you a note.
They have moved to another hotel.
I have caught a big fish.
Pupils have learned this poem.
Mike has booked the tickets for us.
The plane has landed.
The doctor has prescribed some medicine.

Сделайте из данных предложений вопросительные. We have been to the theatre.
I have painted the walls in my bedroom.
Richard has turned on the radio.
They have explained this rule to me.
Amy and Ron have gone to play tennis. Molly has made a cup of tea.
His parents have gone to the market. Nelly has typed three letters.
The parrot has flown away.
The students have prepared for the exams.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме, так

чтобыполучить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.
 What's the matter? Why he **(to stop)**?
 My cousin **(to look)** for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet.
 It **(to be)** impossible for her to feel at home here.
 What you **(to study)** now?
 They just **(to give)** you a pay rise.
 Sophie is busy. She **(to knit)** a sweater for her grandson.
 You only **(to have)** a piece of cake? You **(not to eat)** much.
 People **(to plant)** carrots and tomatoes now.
 You **(to go)** to plant tomatoes this year?
 Johnny, who finally **(to find)** a new job, **(to give)** a big party.
 How long you **(to be)** sick?
 You **(to see)** any good movies recently?
 What you **(to look)** forward to?
 Nancy **(to look)** forward to this weekend.
 She **(to go)** to read Shakespeare and she **(not to go)** to think about work.
 Mike **(to leave)** for work yet?
 They **(to pay)** their electric bill this month?
 How long you **(to know)** each other?
 Your car **(to make)** strange noises. Is anything wrong?
 The boy **(to do)** his homework and **(to take)** a karate lesson now.
 I **(to have)** dinner with my friends at the moment and I am very happy to see them again.
 Jay never **(to travel)** overseas.
 We always **(to have)** a dog and a cat. We love pets.
 Larry never **(to own)** a sports car.

Практическая работа № 48.

Лексика:

acid rain — кислотный
 дождь air — воздух
 alkalinity —
 щелочность atmosphere
 — атмосфера
 be threatened with extinction — быть под угрозой
 вымирания biodegradability — способность к
 биологическому распаду biosphere — биосфера
 blizzard — вьюга
 (to) bloom; blossom —
 расцветать by-product —
 побочный продукт
 carbon dioxide / CO₂ — углекислый газ/диоксид
 углерода carbon monoxide — окись углерода
 chlorine — хлор
 chop down — срубить,
 вырубать cloud — туча

coast — берег
conservation of natural resources — охрана природных ресурсов
crones — крона
deforestation —
обезлесениеdepletion —
истощение
desertification — опустынивание
diversion of flow of rivers — переброска
рекdownpour — ливень
drizzle —
изморосьdrought
— засуха dump
— свалка
dumping —
захоронениеearth —
земля
ecosystem —
экосистема effluent —
сточные воды elements
— стихия
emissions — выходы/выбросы
endangered species — исчезающий
вид
environmental contamination — загрязнение окружающей среды
environmental emergency — чрезвычайная экологическая
ситуацияenvironmental protection — охрана окружающей среды
flood; overflow river — разлив
рекиflooding — наводнение
flook —
стаяforest
— лес
fossil fuel — ископаемое
топливоfrost — заморозок
fume — дым, выхлоп
global environment facility (gef) — глобальный экологический
фондgreenhouse effect — парниковый эффект
green belt — полоса зеленых
насажденийhabitat — место, среда
обитания hazardous wastes — опасные
отходы
heat — жара
herbicide —
гербицидhurricane
— ураган
hydrocarbons — углеводороды
incineration — сжигание
отходовlandfill — свалка

мусора
list of endangered species — красная книга
maximum allowable emissions — предельно допустимые выбросы
mean daily sample — среднесуточная проба
multiple use — комплексное использование (ресурсов)
natural calamity — стихийное бедствие
negligence — халатность
noise pollution / standards — шумовое загрязнение/нормы шумового загрязнения
non-point source of pollution — не точечный источник загрязнения
occupational disease — профессиональное заболевание
oil slick — нефтяная пленка (на воде)
ozone depleting substances (ods) — озоноразрушающие вещества
ozone hole — озоновая дыра
ozone layer — озоновый слой
permafrost — вечная мерзлота
pesticide — пестицид
phenomenon — явление
poacher — браконьер
pollutant — загрязняющее вещество
precipice — обрыв
(p)reserve, sanctuary — заповедник
prey upon — охотиться
recycling — вторичное использование, рекуперация, рециркуляция
reduce the threat — снижать угрозу
renewable energy — возобновляемая энергия
resources — ресурс
ripen — созреть
salinity — соленость, засоление
sampling — отбор проб
sediment, precipitation — осадки
sewage system — система очистки сточных вод
sewage — стоки, нечистоты
solid waste management — утилизация твердых отходов
taxidermy — изготовление чучел
thermal pollution — тепловое загрязнение
unrenewable resources — невозобновляемые ресурсы
vegetation — растительность
visual pollution — визуальное загрязнение окружающей среды
wastes — отходы
water abstraction — водозабор
water quality criteria — критерии качества воды
water / air pollution — загрязнение воды, воздуха

1. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Nature

The ways of life in many parts of the world have changed. This is the result of changes in the weather and the climate in many parts of the world. Besides this there are great numbers of large factories, plants, electric power stations and railways all over the world. And today there are millions of cars and lorries on the roads.

So the water and the air are already not so clean. Fires also destroy the work of Nature. Big forests in many places have been burnt. People have always hunted valuable animals for their skins, their fur, and also for meat. People themselves have destroyed wildlife. Different animals, birds and fish began long ago disappear one after the other. For a long time people did not see the danger.

Now many people understand that they have wasted their national riches, and try their best to protect Nature.

In our country people are not allowed to hunt rare animals. They must not pick the flowers of valuable plants. Special people take care of wild animals: they build feeding stations and grow rare, useful plants. In most countries today there are laws for the protection of Nature, but in some countries people don't yet obey these laws.

2. Переведите следующие слова на русский язык:

The environment, natural rich able, in harmony with, harmful Interference, industrial enterprises, to pollute, substances, suffer, to upset, rare, to dry up, atmosphere, ozone layer, attitude, smog, disappearance, universal concern.

3. Прочтите и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопрос: What the main environmental problems are?

Air pollution, smog, water pollution, destruction of natural resources. Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays.

The ozone layer protects the world from the sun's rays. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about schools. . Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns.

The chemical used in aerosol cans, refrigerators, and other products are destroying this layer. The answer to this question is fairly simple.

The factories burn coal to produce the energy that keeps our light on. To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry. That burning coal causes the greenhouse effect.

4. Составьте 10 предложений, используя следующую таблицу, и прочитайте информацию:

If we are not worried about the Earth, some ecological problems appear:

The water is	polluted
Litter is	disturbed
Air and water are	spoiled

Animals are	put into water
Forests are	polluted
Health is-	damaged
Wildlife fs	cut down

5. Составьте свой текст, используя следующие предложения:

What are the results of our influence on the environment?

We pollute the air. - We change the climate.

When the air is polluted the climate is changed.

We leave a fire. - We destroy the forest.

We throw away plastic bottles. - We damage nature.

We leave litter in the forests. - We hurt animals.

We break trees. - We disturb birds.

We throw litter in the rivers and seas. - We cause water pollution.

6. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies.

Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.

An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Vocabulary:

ancient — древний

harmony — гармония

environment — окружающая среда

riches — богатства

unlimited — неограниченный

to interfere — вмешиваться

to increase — увеличиваться, возрастать

smoky — дымный

enterprises — предприятия

by-product — побочный продукт

activity — деятельность

to pollute — загрязнять

substances — вещества

oxygen — кислород

rare — редкий

destruction — разрушение

ozone — озон

layer — слой

interaction — взаимодействие

horrible — ужасный

disaster — катастрофа

to befall — пасть (на что-то)

Questions:

1. How did people live for thousands of years?
2. What cities appear all over the world today?
3. What pollutes the air we breathe?
4. What is the result of the pollution the atmosphere?

5. Why is environmental protection of a universal concern?
6. What are the initial steps in this direction?

7. Распределите слова по колонкам:

to rain, snow, hot, warm, foggy, rainy, to snow, to pour, awful, to clear up, to cloud over, cloudy, cool, dreadful, fog, frost, to freeze, to influence, lovely, marvelous, to melt, rain, snowy, a storm, stormy, sunny, sunshine, terrible, wet, wind, windy, careful, a condition, dangerous, to sound, changeable, dry, to forecast, a forecast, an icicle, a raincoat, a region, safe, a sign, a temperature, to weather, cold, rarely, to blow, fast

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS

8. Соотнесите прогноз погоды и виды деятельности:

1. It will be sunny and warm.
 2. The weather will be wonderful. It is going to be sunny and very hot with the temperatures 25–30 above zero.
 3. It will be cloudy and rainy all day. The temperatures are 12–14 above zero.
 4. It is going to snow. Cloudy but no winds. The temperatures are 5–8 below zero.
- a) A beautiful day to walk about the city and to take pictures.
 - b) It will be a perfect day for skiing.
 - c) You can lie in the sun and swim in the sea.
 - d) Don't forget your umbrella.

9. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What ecological problems are urgent now?
2. What is the influence of pollution on people's health?
3. What is happening to our forests?
4. Was life better a hundred years ago?
5. What ecological problems exist in your home town?
6. How can people protect our planet?
7. What ecological organizations do you know?

Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

The global warming

Nowadays we are living in the time of rapid scientific and technological progress, which results in an increasing effect on the biosphere of Earth.

I consider that the most destructive problem of nature is global warming. This phenomenon causes the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans in recent decades.

Today the issue of global warming has become a question of vital concern. The

global average air temperature near the Earth's surface raised 0.742C during the 100 years ending in 2005. Moreover, the global warming is a terrific climate change, which will cause the global cooling in future. Increasing global temperature will increase the intensity of extreme weather events and change the amount of precipitation.

However, not all of the reasons that cause global warming are of human nature. Natural phenomena such as solar variation combined with volcanoes probably had a small warming effect.

The Earth's climate changes in response to variations in its orbit around the Sun, volcanic eruptions, and atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. People are responsible for the latter and have to take serious measures as increasing global temperature will cause the level of world ocean to rise. Other effects of global warming include the changes in agricultural yields, species extinctions of flora and fauna and increases in the range of disease vectors.

Global warming could also affect human health, harm wildlife and damage ecosystems. Warming may enhance air pollution, particularly in urban centres, increasing the incidence of respiratory diseases. Asthma and allergic disorders result from climate changes too. Health risks can be solved through various scientific strategies which may include improved and extended medical care services, better housing and airconditioning, water purification and public education.

Most national governments have signed the Kyoto Protocol aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, I don't think that is enough to lessen the negative influence of global warming. The next way out would be to stop using fuel and start exploiting alternative natural resources like water, solar and wind power that may provide us with the necessary amount of energy.

We all have to remember that this planet is our home. It gives us so many resources to live on so we have to take care of it as well.

Vocabulary:

biosphere - биосфера

phenomenon - явление, феномен

vital - существенной, жизненно важный

volcano - вулкан

eruption - извержение

extinction - вымирание

urban - городской.

strategy - план, стратегия, разработки

purification— очистка

Questions:

1. What is the most destructive problem of nature?
2. What does this phenomenon cause?
3. Why has the issue of global warming become a question of vital concern?
4. What reasons cause global warming?
5. What may warming enhance?

11. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Natural catastrophes

We, humans, now dominate the Earth — and our planet is in grave danger of suffering from our activities.

But from time to time the Earth threatens us, warns of the danger of killing the planet and ourselves. We have to be very careful what we do with nature, provoking to some extent natural disasters like drought, sandstorm and famine in Africa, flood in Netherlands, hurricanes in the USA, volcanoes and earthquakes in Turkey, Japan, Mexico, Italy, Armenia, typhoons and tidal waves, landslide and fire. Natural disasters make big problems and people all over the world come to help the regions where the catastrophe has happened. Different countries send to the area of the natural disaster food and medical supplies, as well as doctors, nurses, blankets, tents and clothes.

Natural catastrophes, being great tragedies, teach us to be merciful to the otherpeople and to our planet — the Earth.

Vocabulary:

dominate - властвовать

threaten - угрожать

warn - предупреждать

disaster - катастрофа

drought [draut] - засуха

famine ['fæmɪn] - голод

earthquake - землетрясение

Questions:

1. Why is our planet in grave danger?
2. Are we careful with nature?
3. What nature disasters do you know?
4. Do natural disasters make big problems?
5. What do natural catastrophes teach us?

11. Прочтите и переведите знаки, нарисуйте их:

Protect nature!

Keep off the grass!

Keep your country tidy!

Keep dogs under control!

Recycle!

Respect the life and work of the countryside!

Put your litter in the bin!

13. Обсудите с одноклассниками следующее выражение: «To hurt the Earth is to hurt yourself».

Do you agree with this statement? Why? Why not? Give your examples.

We can reduce using electricity.
We can reduce ...
We must recycle cartons.
We must reuse glass bottles.
We must reuse ...
We can recycle....

Практическая работа № 49.

Упражнение 1. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb in italics:
You *couldn't / mustn't / shouldn't* eat so many hamburgers. They're not good for you.
You *can't have / don't have to / mustn't* study at the weekends, except when you have exams.
You *may not / might not / needn't* Everything will be OK.
You *don't have to / might not / mustn't* use your mobile phone in class.
Diana looks happy. *She can / can have / must have* heard some good news.
I *can't / may not / might not* have left my mobile phone at school on Friday afternoon – I had it on Friday night.
It *can / could / couldn't* rain tomorrow.

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

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

Упражнение 3. Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs

1. — Some people just don't know how to sing. (be able to)

2. — There's a chance that she's in the airport. (could)

3. — I knew how to ride a horse when I was six. (could)

4. — John isn't sure if he is going to Turkey. (might not)

5. — Do not block the emergency exit. (mustn't)

6. — It is dangerous to use mobile phones on the plane. (mustn't)

7. — It is necessary to fasten your seat belt for landing and taking off. (must)

8. -It's possible that he'll be there to meet us. (may)

9. — This is a surprise. Don't tell anybody about it. (shouldn't)

Упражнение 4. Complete the sentences with a suitable modal verb. Use **must, don't have to, might, should, must have, mustn't, can't have and shouldn't**.

You _____ drive on the pavement. It's illegal.

You _____ say that. It's not nice.

I _____ go to work tomorrow because it's a public holiday.

I _____ buy this CD, but I'm not sure.

He's not here. He _____ gone out.

She didn't study enough. She _____ passed her exam.

You _____ eat more vegetables. They're good for you.

You _____ be 18 before you can buy alcohol.

Упражнение 5. Write the sentences again without changing the meaning. Use one of the modal verbs in brackets.

It's possible Mary saw him. (must / may / can) Mary

I am certain Peter has got lost. (should / could / must)
Peter

My advice is that you stop. (should / must / could)
You

Perhaps we went to London. (must / can / might)
We

I am sure Pierre is French. (can / must / could)
Pierre

It's not possible that Peter kissed Helen. (might not / can't / should)

Практическая работа № 50.

Лексика:

brand—new – совершенно
новыйold junk – старое барахло
have nothing – иметь ничего
противscore with – справляться с
mankind – человечество
convenient living – удобная
жизньhumanity – человечество
less stressed and much sluggish – менее напряженный и более вялый
digital inventions – цифровые изобретения
spying – шпионаж
keep in touch – быть на связи
track the time – отслеживать
времяan application –
приложения
manage your schedule efficiently - управлять вашим временем
эффективно
your peers – ваши сверстники

7. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Great Inventions

Television (1920s)

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Motor Car (late 19th Century)

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure- inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Photography (early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

Aeroplane

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.

8. *Назовите как можно больше слов означающих изобретения.* What inventions in our everyday life do you know?
3. *Поделитесь на мини группы, прочтите и переведите изобретения:*
1. remote control
 2. a skateboard
 3. a personal computer
 4. the Internet
 4. an electric razor
 5. a car
 6. a vacuum cleaner
 7. a washing machine
 8. a refrigerator
 9. television
 10. a mobile phone
 11. synthetic diamonds
 12. a ballpoint pen

Расположите изобретения в порядке важности для вас:

Put the inventions in order of importance for

- elderly people;
- young people;
- a family couple;
- children;

(Соответственно, одна команда выполняет задание от имени пожилых людей, вторая - молодежи и т.д.)

3. *Интервью. Задайте несколько вопросов каждой группе:*

1. Which invention is the most important for you?
2. What does it mean in your life?

3. Which invention is the least important?
4. Could you live without it? Why?

5. *Опишите нереальные ситуаций «А что если.....»:*

And now just imagine for a short time what would be if we didn't have(electricity, the refrigerator, the calculator, the plane, satellites, the air conditioner, the ballpoint pen etc.).

(обсуждени по группам в течение 2-4 минут и озвучивание своего решения)

Пример ответов:

If people didn't have the ballpoint pen, they would write with goose pens.

If mankind didn't have the plane, we would travel by train or by car. It would take a lot of time.

If people hadn't invented the calculator, we would count on a sheet of paper.

If the refrigerator hadn't been invented, people would cool their food with ice and snow and dig holes into the ground and keep food there.

6. *Прочтите и переведите текст, назовите русские эквиваленты к выделенным словам:*

Modern technologies in our life

Modern life looks dull without all the gadgets we've been used to. They are smartphones, tablets, laptops, headphones, smart TV and so on. Can you imagine at least one day without them? Personally I can't. That's a really amazing thing to say that we live in the era of constant changes. What used to be **brand-new** yesterday, tomorrow will get **old junk**. Where have all DVDs, CDs, tape recorders gone? However, ten or fifteen years ago they were considered to be new technologies...

I **have nothing against** technology boom as it makes life easier. No need to go to the shop every day – the fridge will keep products fresh and appetizing. People can always have clean and tidy clothes due to the work of a washing machine or dry-cleaner's. The laziest ones prefer to have a dishwasher; it really saves time. Air conditioners at home and in the office will **cope with** the hottest weather. Everything to help **mankind** and provide **convenient living**. As a There is a strong necessity to mention negative sides of **digital inventions**. It becomes impossible to have a relaxed day without looking a million times at your device and checking e-mails, chats and messengers.

Once, I saw a guy who was sticking his web-cam because he was afraid of **spying**. I feel more relaxed about that; still, a GPS (Global Positioning System) in your mobile or car helps to find directions as well as tracks your own location. Who knows who else can see it? Even the best and most reliable gadget is not secured against a breakdown. Those who at least one time in their life changed an iPhone screen know how expensive it is. result, **humanity** has b Nevertheless, we should appreciate what modern world gifts us. Pay bills online and spend more time with close people. Use booking sites to get a dream vacation. Download loads of books and films on your device

to broaden your view. Use opportunities of distance learning, gain useful skills and knowledge without leaving the flat. **Keep in touch** with friends and relatives abroad.

My advice is to balance the role of modern technologies with your real life. **Track the time** you are online with **an application** that helps to **manage your schedule efficiently**. It will say when you are on Facebook or Instagram for too long. Don't replace real socializing and communicate with **your peers**. Take care of own privacy and secure social networks.

7. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Benefits and harms of science

People in contemporary world can hardly imagine their lives without machines. Every day either a new gadget is invented or an old one is improved. Different people appreciate new inventions differently. Some suppose that sophisticated gadgets are really useful and necessary, while others find them absolutely awful as they influence people badly. As for me, I am pretty sure that gadgets make people's lives easier.

Firstly, they do all kinds of dirty and hard work, as cleaning. Secondly, devices can save a lot of time as well as storage space. For instance, a computer disk can contain the same amount of information as several thick books. So, machines help people in different spheres.

However, opponents of this point of view are definitely sure that gadgets affect people negatively. People are reluctant to work due to the influence of machines. People become lazy and disorganized. They just expect their latest gadgets to do everything instead of them. Moreover, according to scientists, a great number of widespread devices produce radiation that can cause serious health problems. Furthermore, more and more people are becoming addicted to their modern gadgets, for instance computers, TVs or mobile phones. So, they neglect their home obligations, work or school and spend all their spare time in front of a laptop screen or a TV-set.

In conclusion, I firmly believe that in spite of all drawbacks, gadgets have, their benefits are much more considerable, as they save people's time and let them enjoy life.

1. Составьте аргументы в пользу изобретений и его отрицательные аспекты:

Let's take the car, the mobile phone and television.

Advantages

the car

- to travel quickly wherever you want in comfort;
- to save time, not to depend on public transport;
- to be the element of prestige for the rich;
- to take part in race competitions. Etc.

the mobile telephone

- to communicate with people in any situation;
- to call an ambulance or the police in case of emergency;
- to get and send some information;
- to take pictures. Etc.

television

- to get news from all over the world;
- to learn new facts about other countries, people;
- to relax, to entertain, to listen to music;
- to watch a film. Etc.

Disadvantages

the car

- car accidents, people might be injured and even killed;
- after that they have psychological problems;
- after accidents people spend a lot of money on repairing and restoring the car;
- spend a lot of time in traffic jams;
- cars pollute the atmosphere with car exhausts.

the mobile phone

- a phone ring might be a serious distraction in a classroom;
- students can't listen to the teacher or work if they send text messages or play games;
- might be dangerous for our health;
- breaks personal privacy;
- can be used by terrorists to blow a bomb.

television

- makes people addictive, they depend on a soap opera or a programme;
- damages health, bad for eyes;
- makes people lazy;
- shows a lot of violent scenes;
- makes people follow some images or ideas advertised by the TV.

Практическая работа № 51.

Тема: «Машины и механизмы».

Лексика:

hand tools – ручной инструмент

tool kits – набор инструментов

tool box – ящик с

инструментами hammer –

МОЛОТОК

claw hammer – МОЛОТОК

гвоздодер wrench – гаечный

ключ

adjustable wrench (monkey wrench) – разводной гаечный

ключ screwdriver – отвертка

Phillips screwdriver – крестовая отвертка

Flathead screwdriver – плоская отвертка

long-nose pliers – длинноносые

плоскогубцы slip-joint pliers –

плоскогубцы, пассатижи diagonal cutting

pliers – кусачки, бокорезы rubber mallet –

киянка резиновая

(blade) utility knife – складной канцелярский

нож tape measure – измерительная рулетка

flashlight – фонарь

screws – винты, болты tapping screws – саморезы nails – гвозди

nuts – гайки

bolts – болты, винты



1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

A simple machine is something that reduces the effort needed to do work. Machines come in all shapes and sizes and can be very basic; a bottle opener, a screw, and even your skeleton, work as machines. They magnify the effort that we apply to a task and enable us to do many things that our muscular strength alone could not manage. The amount of effort saved by using a machine is known as its mechanical advantage. The greater the mechanical advantage of a machine, the less effort is required relative to the load.

Vocabulary:

advantage (advantaged; advantaged) – способствовать; (сущ.)

преимущество apply (applied; applied) – применять, наносить, обращаться

effort – усилие, попытка

enable (enabled; enabled) – позволять, запускать допускать, уполномочивать
load – нагрузка, заряд
magnify (magnified; magnified) – увеличивать
manage (managed; managed) – управлять, уметь, лечить
reduce (reduced; reduced) – уменьшать, понижать,
сокращать
relative – относительный
required (required; required) – требовать, нуждаться

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Machine-tools

Machine-tools are used to shape metals and other materials. The material to be shaped is called the workpiece. Most machine-tools are now electrically driven. Machine-tools with electrical drive are faster and more accurate than hand tools: they were an important element in the development of mass-production processes, as they allowed individual parts to be made in large numbers so as to be interchangeable.

All machine-tools have facilities for holding both the workpiece and the tool, and for accurately controlling the movement of the cutting tool relative to the workpiece. Most machining operations generate large amounts of heat, and use cooling fluids (usually a mixture of water and oils) for cooling and lubrication.

Machine-tools usually work materials mechanically but other machining methods have been developed lately. They include chemical machining, spark erosion to machine very hard materials to any shape by means of a continuous high-voltage spark (discharge) between an electrode and a workpiece. Other machining methods include drilling using ultrasound, and cutting by means of a laser beam. Numerical control of machine-tools and flexible manufacturing systems have made it possible for complete systems of machine-tools to be used flexibly for the manufacture of a range of products.

Vocabulary:

machine-tools — станки
electrically driven — с
электроприводом
shape — форма
workpiece — деталь
accurate — точный
development —
развитие
to allow — позволять, разрешать
interchangeable —
взаимозаменяемый
facility —
приспособление

relative —относительный
amount —
количествоfluid —
жидкость
to lubricate — смазывать
spark erosion — электроискровая
обработкаdischarge — разряд
by means of —
посредствомbeam — луч
drilling —
сверлениеflexible
— гибкий
range — ассортимент, диапазон

3. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Robots in manufacturing

Today most robots are used in manufacturing operations. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories:

1. material handling
2. processing operations
3. assembly and inspection.

Material-handling is the transfer of material and loading and unloading of machines. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move materials or work parts from one to another. Many of these tasks are relatively simple: robots pick up parts from one conveyor and place them on another. Other transfer operations are more complex, such as placing parts in an arrangement that can be calculated by the robot. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize a robot to load and unload parts. This requires the robot to be equipped with a gripper that can grasp parts. Usually the gripper must be designed specifically for the particular part geometry.

In robotic processing operations, the robot manipulates a tool to perform a process on the work part. Examples of such applications include spot welding, continuous arc welding and spray painting. Spot welding of automobile bodies is one of the most common applications of industrial robots. The robot positions a spot welder against the automobile panels and frames to join them. Arc welding is a continuous process in which robot moves the welding rod along the welding seam. Spray painting is the manipulation of a spray-painting gun over the surface of the object to be coated. Other operations in this category include grinding and polishing in which a rotating spindle serves as the robot's tool.

The third application area of industrial robots is assembly and inspection. The use of robots in assembly is expected to increase because of the high cost of manual

labour. But the design of the product is an important aspect of robotic assembly. Assembly methods that are satisfactory for humans are not always suitable for robots. Screws and nuts are widely used for fastening in manual assembly, but the same operations are extremely difficult for an one-armed robot.

Inspection is another area of factory operations in which the utilization of robots is growing. In a typical inspection job, the robot positions a sensor with respect to the work part and determines whether the part answers the quality specifications. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides a substitute for human labour. There are certain characteristics of industrial jobs performed by humans that can be done by robots:

1. the operation is repetitive, involving the same basic work motions every cycle,
2. the operation is hazardous or uncomfortable for the human worker (for example: spray painting, spot welding, arc welding, and certain machine loading and unloading tasks),
3. the workpiece or tool is too heavy and difficult to handle,
4. the operation allows the robot to be used on two or three shifts.

Questions:

1. How are robots used in manufacturing?
2. What is «material handling»?
3. What does a robot need to be equipped with to do loading and unloading operations?
4. What does robot manipulate in robotic processing operation?
5. What is the most common application of robots in automobile manufacturing?
6. What operations could be done by robot in car manufacturing industry?
7. What are the main reasons to use robots in production?
8. How can robots inspect the quality of production?
9. What operations could be done by robots in hazardous or uncomfortable for the human workers conditions?

Практическая работа № 52.

Прочтите и переведите текст:

The main parts of the auto.

The automobile is made up of three basic parts: the power plant, or the engine, the chassis and the body.

The engine is the source of power that makes the wheels rotate and the car move. It includes fuel, cooling, lubricating and electric systems. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.

The chassis includes a power train (power transmission), a running gear, steering and braking systems as well.

The power train carries the power from the engine to the car wheels.

The power transmission, in turn, contains the clutch, gearbox, propeller or cardan shaft, final drive, differential, rear axle and axle shafts. The running gear consists of a frame with axles, wheels and springs.

The body has a hood, fenders and accessories: the heater, stereo tape recorder, windshield wipers, conditioner, speedometer and so on.

Vocabulary:

Accelerator - Педаль
газа Battery -
Аккумулятор
Bonnet/hood - Капот
Boot/trunk - Багажник
Brakes - Тормоза
Bumper - Бампер
Clutch -
Сцепление Engine
- Двигатель
Fan belt - Ремень
вентилятора First gear -
Первая скорость
Gear level/gearshift - Рычаг включения
передач Headlights - Фары
Motor - Мотор
Neutral - Нейтральная
скорость Radiator - Радиатор
Reverse - Задний ход
Shift - Включать (передачу)
Silencer/muffler - Выхлопная
труба Tail light - Задний свет
Tire - Шина
Transmission - Коробка
передач Wheel - колесо
Wiper - стеклоочиститель

Questions:

1. What main parts is the automobile made up of?
2. What systems does the engine include?
3. What does the chassis consist of?
4. What has the body?

Прочтите и переведите текст:

The early days of the Automobile

One of the earliest attempts to propel a vehicle by mechanical power was suggested by Isaac Newton. But the first self-propelled vehicle was constructed by the French military engineer Cugnot in 1763. He built a steam-driven engine

which had three wheels, carried two passengers and run at maximum speed of four miles. The supply of steam lasted only 15 minutes and the carriage had to stop every 100 yards to make more steam.

In 1825 a steam engine was built in Great Britain. The vehicle carried 18 passengers and covered 8 miles in 45 minutes. However, the progress of motor cars met with great opposition in Great Britain.

In Russia there were cities where motor cars were outlawed altogether. When the editor of the local newspaper in the city of Uralsk bought a car, the governor issued these instructions to the police: «When the vehicle appears in the streets, it is to be stopped and escorted to the police station, where its driver is to be prosecuted».

From 1860 to 1900 was a period of the application of gasoline engines to motor cars in many countries. The first to perfect gasoline engine was N. Otto who introduced the four-stroke cycle of operation. By the time motor cars got a standard shape and appearance.

In 1896 a procession of motor cars took place from London to Brighton to show how reliable the new vehicles were.

The cars of that time were very small, two-seated cars with no roof, driven by an engine placed under the seat. Motorist had to carry large cans of fuel and separate spare tyres, for there were no repair or filling stations to serve them.

After World War 1 it became possible to achieve greater reliability of motor cars, brakes became more efficient. Multi-cylinder engines came into use; most commonly used are four-cylinder engines.

Gradually the development of vehicles driven by internal combustion engine – cars, as they had come to be known, led to the abolition of earlier restrictions. Huge capital began to flow into the automobile industry.

From 1908 to 1924 the number of cars in the world rose from 200 thousand to 20 million; by 1960 it had reached 60 million!

There are about 3,000 Americans who like to collect antique cars. They have several clubs such as Antique Automobile Club. Collectors can also advertise in the magazine published by their clubs. The best collection – 100 old cars of great rarity – is in possession of William Harrah. He is very influential in his field. The value of his collection is not only historical but also practical: photographs of his cars are used for films and advertisements.

Переведите на русский язык следующие слова и словосочетания:

Vehicle, mechanical power, self-propelled, was constructed, a steam-driven engine, wheels, passengers, motor cars, issued, prosecuted, of gasoline engines, introduced the four-stroke cycle of operation, two-seated cars, efficient, internal combustion engine, abolition, automobile industry, collect antique cars, advertisements.

Прочтите и переведите текст:

Different kind of land transport

What was the reaction of the people after the invention of the steam engine?

In Washington the story is told of the Patent Office who in the early thirties of the last century suggested that the Office be closed because «everything that could possibly be invented had been invented». People experienced a similar feeling after the invention of the steam engine.

But there was a great need for a more efficient engine than the steam engine, for one without a huge boiler, an engine that could quickly be started and stopped. This problem was solved by the invention of the internal combustion engine.

Who introduced the first cheap motor car?

The first practical internal combustion engine was introduced in the form of a gas engine by the German engineer N. Otto in 1876.

Since then motor transport began to spread in Europe very rapidly. But the person who was the first to make it really popular was Henry Ford, an American manufacturer who introduced the first cheap motor car, the famous Ford Model «T».

When did diesel-engine Lorries become general?

The rapid development of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors, thereby creating a revolution in agriculture. The use of motor vehicles for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until the 1930s when diesel-engined Lorries became general.

The motor cycle steadily increased in popularity as engines and tyres became more reliable and roads improved. Motor cycles were found well suited for competition races and sporting events and were also recognized as the cheapest form of fast transport.

When were the trams introduced first?

Buses were started in Paris in 1820. In 1828 they were introduced in London by George Shillibeer, a coach builder who used the French name Omnibus which was obtained from the Latin word meaning «for all». His omnibuses were driven by three horses and had seats for 22 passengers. Then in the 20th century reliable petrol engines became available, and by 1912 the new motor buses were fast replacing horse-driven buses.

Trams were introduced in the middle of the 19th century. The idea was that, as the rails were smoother than the roads, less effort was needed to pull a tram than a bus. The first trams were horse-drawn but the later trams were almost all driven by electricity. The electric motor driving the tram was usually with electric current from overhead wires. Such wires are also used by trolleybuses, which run on rubber tyres and do not need rails.

Another form of transport used in London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev and some other crowded cities is the underground railway.

London's first underground railway of the «tube» type was opened in 1863, the Moscow underground in 1935.

What do the longest oil pipe-lines connect?

The pipe-lines, which were in use by the ancient Romans for carrying water supplies to their houses, are now mainly used to transport petroleum. The first pipe-line of this kind was laid in Pennsylvania, the United States, in 1865.

Some of the longest oil pipe-lines connect oil-fields in Iraq and near the Persian Gulf with ports on the Mediterranean coast. A famous Pipe-line Under the Ocean was laid across the English Channel in 1944.

What are the cableways used for?

A form of transport which is quite common in some mountainous parts of the world, especially in Switzerland, is the aerial cableway. Cableways are used at nearly all winter sport centers to pull or carry skiers to the top of the slopes. Cableways are used by many Alpine villages which lie high up the mountain-sides for bringing up their supplies from the valley below.

Закончите предложения, выбрав их из текста:

1. People experienced a similar feeling after the....
2. The first practical internal combustion engine was introduced in the form of a gas engine by...
3. The use of motor vehicles for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until...
4. The first trams were horse-drawn but the later trams were...
5. The first pipe-line of this kind was laid...
6. A form of transport which is quite common in some mountainous parts of the world, especially in Switzerland, is...

Практическая работа № 53.

Упражнение 1. Подчеркните правильный вариант ответа. Underline the correct form to make conditional sentences.

1. If Rita opens /will open a boutique in the High Street, she'll make lots of money.
2. If the economy doesn't improve, lots of businesses will close / would close down.
3. This burglar alarm is so sensitive: it goes off if a mouse runs / will run across the floor.
4. George may go to prison unless he won't pay / pays his taxes.
5. The company was / would be more successful if it spent more money on advertising.
6. If the employees of a company are/were happy, they work harder.
7. We might sell our business if it makes / would make another loss this year.
8. It looks like Molly'll be okay, unless something new will happen / happens.
9. Unless Shelly had read him wrong, Jack would find /would have found her unorthodox approach irresistible.
10. Mat would not trust/ didn't trust that unless he had to.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме условного наклонения. Open the brackets to form conditionals. Mind mixed conditionals!

1. If Felix (to be)_____here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask)_____him.

3. If they (mention)_____this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find)_____that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite)_____him.
6. Would they come if we (to invite)_____them?
7. The boss (be)_____very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
8. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack_____(stop) talking."
9. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He_____(go) out if the weather gets warmer.
10. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she_____(arrive) with a delay.
11. If the plane had left on time, they_____(be) in Minsk now.
12. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they_____(not / be) exhausted now.
13. What would have become of us, if I_____(come) to you then!'
14. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can)_____!
15. What is the answer if you (add)_____17 to 75?

Упражнение 3. Образуйте условные предложения, употребив нужную форму глагола. *Make conditional sentences.*

1. Molly (be)_____a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!
2. The evening will be fine, if only we_____(not have) a storm.
3. You might be of interest to me, if only I (have)_____time to waste on you.
4. If you (leave)_____at two, you will be there before dark.
5. When he is drowning, a man (clutch)_____at any straw.
6. If only Greg (can)_____get some favourable shock, that's what would do it!
7. You (can)_____do it if you try
8. You (can)_____do it if you tried.
9. You (can)_____do it if you had tried.
10. We (go)_____if it does not rain.
11. Fred (come)_____if he has time.
12. If you (take)_____a taxi, you'll be in time.
13. If Mark (have)_____enough money, he will go to the university.
14. They won't unless you (ask)_____them to come
15. What remains if you (subtract)_____5 from 10?
16. If you (buy)_____a packet of cigarettes costing 3\$ and matches costing 2\$, and gave the shopkeeper 10\$ note, how much change ought you to receive?

Упражнение 4. Supply the correct verb forms in these conditional sentences. Decide, which type of conditionals are these sentences. Определите, к какому типу условных предложений относятся следующие предложения. Раскройте скобки.

1. If you (to heat)_____iron, it (to start)_____to get red hot and then white hot.

2. If Molly and Paul (be not)_____misinformed about the train times, they (not be)_____late.
3. If Ioannis (stay)_____longer at the party, he (have)_____a good time
4. If the government (lose)_____the next election, the Prime Minister (resign)_____from politics.
5. If we (not go)_____to your friend's party, I never (meet)_____Alan.
6. If train fares (be)_____cheaper, more people (use)_____them.
7. If Molly (get)_____that job she's applied for, she will be delighted.
8. It (be)_____a disaster if the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.
9. If the talks (be broken)_____down again, there (be)_____a war between the two countries
10. If Ali (know)_____anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help)_____us.
11. He (have)_____a bad accident last Friday if he _____(not / drive) more carefully.

Упражнение 5. Переведите следующие условные предложения на английский.

1. Джаггер пригрозил уйти в отставку, если правительство потерпит поражение
2. Если бы в компании согласились, мы могли бы достичь быстрого прогресса.
3. Компания вернет деньги, если вы передумаете.
4. Выставка, возможно, закрылась бы, если бы они не нашли новых спонсоров.
5. Я бы отказался сотрудничать, если бы я был в вашем положении
6. Пожалуйста, сообщите врачу немедленно, если она покажет признаки улучшения.
7. Молли и Салли поняли бы свою ошибку, если бы только остались до конца.
8. Можете считать, что мы согласны, если не получите от нас новостей до воскресенья.
9. Если вы выпьете слишком много кофе, вы не сможете уснуть.
10. Если бы Джек привез карту, мы бы не заблудились.
11. Если бы Джон знал о встрече, то приехал бы
12. Если вы столкнетесь с Павлом, скажите ему, что я хочу его видеть.

Практическая работа № 54.

Лексика:

rapidly — быстро
general-purpose — универсальный,
многоцелевой device — прибор, устройство

vacuum tube — вакуумная
 трубка several — несколько
 multiplication — умножение
 manually — вручную
 to alter — изменять,
 менять transistor -
 транзистор
 to create — создавать
 to improve — улучшать,
 совершенствовать expensive — дорогой,
 дорогостоящий
 to build (past built, p.p. built) —
 построить digital — цифровой
 conceptually — концептуально
 similar — похожий, подобный
 regardless — невзирая на
 nevertheless — тем не менее,
 однако
 desk-top — десктоп, компьютер настольного
 размера laptop — лептоп
 to fit — подходить
 briefcase — портфель,
 чемоданчик workstation —
 рабочая станция
 to enhance — улучшить,
 увеличивать capability —
 способность
 server — сервер
 enterprise —
 предприятие
 research establishment — исследовательское
 учреждение to be composed of — состоять из
 central processing unit — центральное вычислительное
 устройство distinct — разный, различный
 input device — устройство ввода информации
 memory storage device — устройство хранения
 информации output device — устройство вывода
 информации communication network — система
 коммуникаций
 to link — соединять
 external — внешний

1. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

The History of Computer Development

The rapidly advancing field of electronics led to construction of the first general-purpose electronic computer in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania. It was Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer or ENIAC, the device contained

18,000 vacuum tubes and had a speed of several hundred multiplications per minute. Its program was wired into the processor and had to be manually altered.

Later transistors appeared. The use of the transistor in computers began in the late 1950s. It marked the advent of smaller, faster elements than it was possible to create with the use of vacuum-tube machines. Because transistors use less power and have a much longer life, computers alone were improved a lot. They were called second-generation computers.

Components became smaller and the system became less expensive to build.

Modern digital computers are all conceptually similar, regardless of size and shape. Nevertheless, they can be divided into several categories on the basis of cost and performance.

The first one is the personal computer or microcomputer, a relatively low-cost machine, usually of desk-top size. Sometimes they are called laptops. They are small enough to fit in a briefcase. The second is the workstation, a microcomputer with enhanced graphics and communications capabilities that make it especially useful for office work. And the server computers, a large expensive machine with the capability of serving the needs of major business enterprises, government departments, scientific research establishments. The largest and fastest of these are called supercomputers.

A digital computer is not actually a single machine, in the sense that most people think of computers. Instead it is a system composed of five distinct elements: a central processing unit, input devices, memory storage devices, output devices and a communications network, called a «bus» that links all the elements of the system and connects the system itself to the external world.

Talking about a central processing unit or the heart of computer; I would like to add that there were several generations of microprocessors. The first generation was represented by processing unit Intel 8086. The second generation central processing unit was represented by processing unit Intel 80286, used in IBM PC AT 286. In the end of 80s such computer costs about 25-30 000 rubles in the former USSR. The third generation is represented by Intel 80386, used in IBM PC AT 386. The microprocessors of the fourth generation were used in computers IBM PC AT 486. There are also central processing units of the fifth generation, used in Intel Pentium 60 and Intel Pentium 66, central processing units of the sixth generation, used in computers Intel Pentium 75, 90, 100 and 133. Few years ago appeared central processing units of seventh and eighth generations.

Computer speeds are measured in gigahertz today. Recently, an optical central processing unit has been invented, which is capable of executing trillions discrete operations per second or it is as fast as the speed of light.

So, we are at the threshold of new computer era, when artificial intelligence could be invented. There are no questions with «if», the only question is «when». And time will show us either computers become our best friends or our evil enemies as it is shown in some movies.

Questions:

1. When was the first general-purpose electronic computer constructed?
2. When did the use of transistor in computers begin?
3. Are all modern digital computers conceptually similar?
4. What is laptop?
5. What is a server computer?

6. What is supercomputer?

7. How many elements can be distinguished in a computer?

Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Computers in my life

Computer addicts are the minority of computer users but there is no doubt that more and more young people are computer literate. Computer studies is a subject in many schools and many young people have personal computers. About one in three hundred computer owners spend almost all their time using computers.

Ninety six per cent of them are males of all ages. All of them spend an average of twenty hours per week on home computers. The majority of the adults also use computers at work. All the computer addicts are very intelligent. They have been interested in science and technology from a very early age and they are usually very shy people who like being alone.

A survey in a school showed that fewer girls are interested in computers because girls are less likely to have a computer. Even if they have one, they use then less frequently than boys. Possibly it is because we think of computers as something to do with maths and science, which are traditionally 'male' subjects. Possibly it is because most of the computer teachers are men, who give the girls less attention. Possibly parents think it is less important for girls to have computer skills.

Computer addicts are usually very shy people. Using computers gives them confidence. They love debugging and solving problems, develop programs and love learning programming languages. They learnt to communicate with other users through computer networks and the people they met in school and work think of them as experts who could help and advise when they had problems with their machines. A few spend their time 'hacking' and one addict left a message on a computer of Buckingham House. Very few computer addicts play computer games, but many people use a computer exclusively for games.

Some parents worry about computer games because they think their children won't be able to communicate with real people in the real world. But parents do not need to worry. According to research computer addicts usually do well after they have left school. Parents also do not need to worry that computer addiction will make their children become unfriendly and unable to communicate with people.

It is not the computer that makes them shy. In fact, what they know about computers improves their social lives. They become experts and others come to them for help and advice.

For most children computer games are a craze. Like any other craze, such as skate-boarding, the craze is short-lived. It provides harmless fun and a chance to escape.

If we didn't have these computer addicts, we wouldn't have modern technology. They are the inventors of tomorrow.

Vocabulary:

addict — сильно увлеченный чем-либо,
наркома
minority — меньшинство
owner — владелец
male — мужчина;
мужской
average —
средний
majority —
большинство
survey — исследование, обзор,
опрос
confidence — уверенность
debugging — finding and removing problems in computers and computer programs;
отладка (программы); наладка (машины или механизма); устранение
неполадок, устранение неисправностей
'hacking' — gaining access to computers when it is not
allowed to do well — преуспевать

Questions:

1. What are computer addicts like?
2. Have you ever used a computer?
3. Why are computers used?
4. Why are more boys than girls interested in computers?
5. Is computer addiction harmful?
6. Do you use computers at school/university/work? What do you use them for?
7. Would you say you are computer-literate? Why?

3. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Modern Technology

Technology is known to impact the world to a startling degree. For example, businesspeople around the globe use computers to perform work-related tasks. Some of the impacts of modern technology are positive, but others are not. Person's looking at a list of the advantages and disadvantages of technology is useful because it provides a means by which an individual may assess whether technology implementation is worth potential risks. An increase in technology generally means that tasks are completed faster and more efficiently. From the business standpoint, this is definitely an advantage, since increased productivity means better sales, services or manufacturing.

When an organization uses technology properly, the technology typically cuts the number of hours that need to be worked. This increases profit for the organization because it doesn't need to pay workers to remain on the job site. However, if the

technology cut the number of hours drastically enough, some individuals might lose their jobs entirely because the technology essentially completed the tasks that the employee originally had done. Factories are the best example of this - as more and more robots complete assembly line tasks in an automated way, there's less of a need for physical workers. According to Small Business Bible, jobs are created by technology too, such as information technology specialist positions.

It is debatable whether or not technology is financially a disadvantage or advantage. On one hand, technology is cost effective, according to Small Business Bible

- technology may boost revenue and profit through increased efficiency, productivity and limited man hours. However, a business may lose this revenue and profit simply because they have to support and update all of the technology they use. For example, a business might reduce the number of office employee hours with a handful of software programs, unless it then had to pay a technology consultant fees for installing and answering questions about how to use the programs.

An organization using technology to an excessive degree (e.g., when most operations are automated, more machines are used than employees, the majority of employees are in tech support, or everyone is required to use phones, computers, etc.), it may lose the personal appeal it had. Others may shy away from the organization because they want to do business or communicate with a real person and not a machine. Technology may cause numerous health problems. For example, scientists, researchers and doctors are concerned about the links between technology, obesity/heart problems, eye strain, deafness and muscle issues. Waste from technology such as the used fuel and emissions from factory machines is considered to be the main source of polluting the environment, disturbing ecosystems and making people sick.

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

влиять/влияние, преимущество, точка зрения, сокращать, рабочее место, в значительной степени, сборочная линия, являться спорным вопросом, годовой доход, обновлять.

5. Найдите в тексте синонимы к следующим словам:

rise, universe, to make, to evaluate, many, effectively, disputable, to promote.

6. Определите, соответствуют ли ниже приведенные высказывания прочитанному тексту: верно/неверно/в тексте нет информации:

1. Business people around the world apply typewriting machines to perform work-related tasks.
2. All impacts of modern technology are positive.

3. When the tasks are completed faster and more efficiently it means that sales, services and manufacturing are better.
4. If the organization doesn't need to pay workers to remain on the job site, it will increase its profits.
5. The most important role for modern technology is played by automation.
6. They suggested that the question of applying the new means of communication should be discussed at once.
7. Without satellites and spaceships the investigation of outer space wouldn't have been carried out.
8. Provided you had used the satellite communication system, you could have hold a telebridge with the USA.
9. One of the characteristic features of the present century is the extent to which knowledge is used to serve various human purposes.
10. The expansion of scientific activities is known to open up prospects for the transformation of technology and production stimulated by science.

7. Вставьте следующие выражения в текст, данный ниже:

1. trying to persuade people to do more with their phones than just call and text
2. that there would be more phones in the UK than there are people
3. and relying instead on actual call charges
4. that mobile phones would have over the next quarter century
5. the leap from phones as technology to phones as fashion items
6. and his son was making the first-ever mobile phone call in the UK
7. the move to digital technology, connecting machines to wireless networks

Mobile phones

On New Year's Day, 1985, Michael Harrison phoned his father, Sir Ernest, to wish him a happy new year. Sir Ernest was chairman of Racal Electronics, the owner of Vodafone, **A_____**.

At the time, mobile phones weighed almost a kilogram, cost several thousand pounds and provided only 20 minutes talktime. The networks themselves were small; Vodafone had just a dozen masts covering London. Nobody had any idea of the huge potential of wireless communication and the dramatic impact **B_____**.

Hardly anyone believed there would come a day when mobile phones were so popular **C_____**. But in 1999 one mobile phone was sold in the UK every four seconds, and by 2004 there were more mobile phones in the UK than people. The boom was a result of increased competition which pushed prices lower and created innovations in the way that mobiles were sold.

When the government introduced more competition, companies started cutting prices to attract more customers. Cellnet, for example, changed its prices, **D** _____. It also introduced local call tariffs.

The way that handsets themselves were marketed was also changing and it was Finland's Nokia who made **E** _____. In the late 1990s Nokia realized that the mobile phone was a fashion item: so it offered interchangeable covers which allowed you to customize and personalize your handset.

The mobile phone industry has spent the later part of the past decade reducing its monthly charge **F** _____, which has culminated in the fight between the iPhone and a succession of touch screen rivals.

8. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

The Internet

The Internet is a huge network of computers spanning this planet and is now started to bring in the surrounding area like space. Some computers like servers share data, others just surf the web as clients downloading the data. Public Internet began in the late 70's. In the 70's web users used an interface called telnet, but now that program is mainly obsolete. Telnet is most widely deployed in accessing college email accounts.

The Internet is very helpful, because it's a huge database of knowledge, from the pictures of family trips to an analysis of quantum mechanics. Everyone should have the Internet because of its near instantaneous communication and huge wealth of knowledge. But how to go on the Internet and do a search for information we need. There are two ways to do it.

The first is when you know an internet address of data you need and the second one is when you try to find information you need by using a search program. In the beginning we have got to enter any browser you like. It could be an Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator or Opera, etc. If we have a broadband connection, we connect to the Internet at once. If not, we have to set up and connect to our dial-up service. Finally, if we want to find some information in the Internet, we are to type an address of this data in the browser we use or simply use the existing search-programs such as the google search program, rambler search program, yandex search program or yahoo search program.

They are very simple and popular networks of sites. In these programs we can just type the word or name of thing, we would like to find and then press enter. A search program solves this problem. We get our results in the same window. After we get our results, we simply choose whatever site best matches our query or keep searching.

Besides data, one can get from the Internet, we can also send and receive e-mail or electronic mail. This internet service is cheaper than ordinary mail and much quicker. It is becoming popular day by day. We can get some news from the Internet, because there are many informational servers in the web.

Vocabulary:

network — сеть

to span — обхватывать, охватывать
surrounding — окружающий
data — мн. от datum; данные, факты, сведения;
информация
to surf — зд. находиться в сети
to download — загружать, пересылать (по линии
связи)
interface — интерфейс, адаптер
obsolete — ненужный, вышедший из употребления;
старый
to deploy — использовать, употреблять;
развертывать
email accounts — учетные записи
электронной почты
browser — вчт. броузер, браузер, окно просмотра; программа
просмотра
broadband connection — выделенное подключение
dial-up — удаленный доступ к
сети
to type — печатать,
напечатать
search-program — программа-
поисковик
site — сайт
to solve — решать, разрешать; находить
выход
to match — подходить,
соответствовать
query — запрос, вопрос
to provide — снабжать, доставлять; обеспечивать

Questions:

1. What is the Internet?
2. What are servers?
3. When did public Internet appear?
4. What was the most popular mail interface used in 70s?
5. What kind of browsers do you know?
6. How can we find information in the Internet?
7. Is it cheaper to use the Internet mail service instead of ordinary post office?
8. What search programs do you know?

Практическая работа № 55.

Найдите предложения, в которых глагол в скобках может стоять в настоящем времени.

1. Our neighbour said his name (be) Fred. (Наш сосед сказал, что его зовут Фред.)
2. He said he (be) tired. (Он сказал, что устал.)
3. I thought you (call) the doctor. (Я думал, что ты вызвал врача.)
4. We met the woman who (live) next door. (Мы встретили женщину, живущую рядом.)
5. Jane said she (can't afford) to buy a new car. (Джейн сказала, что не может позволить себе покупку новой машины.)

6. She asked me how many books I (read) last month. (Она спросила меня, сколько книг я прочитал в прошлом месяце.)
7. Bob said he usually (go to bed) before midnight. (Боб сказал, что обычно ложится спать до полуночи.)
8. I wondered why Sam (leave) without saying a word. (Мне было интересно, почему Сэм ушел, не сказав ни слова.)
9. Cavendish discovered that water (consist of) hydrogen and oxygen. (Кавендиш открыл, что вода состоит из водорода и кислорода.)
10. Alice and Henry said that they (be) from Florida. (Алиса и Генри сказали, что они родом из Флориды.)

Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.

1. I knew that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.
2. I know that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.
3. I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.
4. He said he ... (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.
5. She asks me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled).
6. She asked me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).
7. Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next.
8. Mike said that he ... (hasn't met/didn't meet/hadn't met) Helen since they parted.
9. Kelly said that she ... (didn't want/doesn't want/hadn't wanted) to wear her hat.
10. We didn't expect that he ... (showed/will show/would show) us the film.

Практическая работа № 56.

Лексика:

Exhibition - выставка.

opening of this exhibition - открытие выставки

exhibition of investment projects - выставка инвестиционных

проектов trade exhibition - выставка-продажа

This is an exhibition sample. - Это выставочный образец

Can I have your business card? - Можно мне вашу визитку?

I would like to order samples of your products. - Я бы хотел заказать образцы вашей продукции.

An exhibition of flowers and decor was opened at the Crocus Expo. - В Крокус Экспо открылась выставка цветов и декора.

Commercial Vehicles Exhibition - Выставка коммерческого автотранспорта

We are glad to welcome you at our company stand. Here you can find our products, you can ask questions or take our booklet, where all the key parameters are detailed. - Мы рады приветствовать вас на стенде нашей компании. Здесь представлена наша

продукция, вы можете задавать вопросы или взять наш буклет, где подробно расписаны все ключевые параметры.

This is the largest industry exhibition this year, we can not miss it. - Это крупнейшая отраслевая выставка в этом году, нам нельзя её пропустить.

3. Прочтите и переведите текст:

National and international exhibitions

Very many national and international specialized exhibitions are held every year in different countries of our world. From year to year the number of companies and countries participating in such exhibitions is growing. The scope of exhibitions is also getting larger.

The present exhibitions include a wide range of showpieces showing the important achievements in different fields of science, industry and agriculture of different countries.

These exhibitions are usually crowded with different visitors with their different interests and demands. The participants of these exhibitions can negotiate with their customers, sell their goods and purchase the goods they need.

A national or an international exhibition is a way to advertise the products of a company. Such exhibitions usually have their mottoes, for example: people and environment, economical cooperation, technical progress and so on. The international exhibitions fasten the friendship among different nations and countries.

4. Переведите рассказ об отраслевой выставке:

We visited the exhibition of commercial vehicles in Moscow. Exhibitors from dozens of countries came here. Tractors, cranes, emergency cars, trucks, ATVs — there is something to see. In many exhibits you can sit and study them from within.

Among the presented novelties were minibuses of the future. These are small capsules that will move without a driver based on computer data and geolocation.

For children, various entertainments were organized at the exhibition, so that adults could safely inspect the exhibits.

Traditionally, the exhibition includes many contracts. This is the largest industry exhibition in Europe.

5. На основе диалога на выставке оборудования для обслуживания автомобилей составьте свой диалог и воспроизведите его:

— Привет. У вас очень интересный стенд.

— Спасибо. Вас что-то заинтересовало?

— Да. У меня есть автосервис и мне нужен шиномонтажный станок.

— У нас есть несколько моделей.

— А что из этого самое свежее?

— Вот этот станок — здесь есть компьютерная диагностика, очень продуманы все процессы, и он очень эффективен в работе.

- Я вижу он стоит дороже чем остальные станки.
- Так и есть, это наша новинка. Но мы можем поговорить о скидке и рассрочке платежа. Если вам интересно, я провожу вас к менеджеру, который решит с вами эти вопросы.
- Да, конечно.
- Hi. You have a very interesting stand.
- Thank you. Did something interest you?
- Yes. I have a car service and I need a tire changer.
- We have several models.
- And what of this most fresh?
- Here is the machine tool — here there is computer diagnostics, all processes are very thought out, and it is very effective in work.
- I see it costs more than other machines.
- So it is, this is our novelty. But we can talk about discount and installment payment. If you interenso, I will fail you to the manager who will solve these questions with you.
- Oh sure.

6. Прочтите и переведите текст:

All-Russian Exhibition Centre

For anyone with an interest in the Soviet Union, the All-Russia Exhibition Centre in the north of Moscow is a must. The centre was officially opened in 1939 as the All- Union Agricultural Exhibition, but after the Second World War this was reconstructed and in 1959 the whole centre was reopened as the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR.

The centre was envisaged as a showcase for the achievements of the Soviet Union in various spheres and for this purpose many extravagant exhibit halls were built each dedicated to a different branch of science or technology, or to a different area or republic of the USSR. In 1992 the exhibition centre was renamed the All-Russia Exhibition Centre.

Throughout the 1990s it appeared that the exhibition centre was destined to turn into a market and a tacky fairground, although since 2009 there have been plans to redevelop the centre which will hopefully preserve this unique place and keep this timecapsule of the Soviet Union and Stalinist architecture intact.

The Main Entrance to the exhibition centre is formed by a massive 32-metre arched gate. It was built in 1954 and is topped with a statue of a two agricultural workers holding a bale of hay above them and it also features several reliefs.

Vocabulary:

the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition — Всесоюзная Сельскохозяйственная выставка

the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR — Выставка Достижений Народного Хозяйства

to envisage — рассматривать,
предусматривать showcase — демонстрация,
витрина
exhibit halls — выставочные залы
to dedicate — посвящать,
предназначать branch - отрасль
to rename - переименовывать
throughout — во все отношения,
совершенно to appear — случаться,
появляться
to destine — назначать, предназначать
tacky fairground — обшарпанная (ветхая) ярмарочная
площадь though - хотя
to redevelop - восстанавливать
to preserve — сохранять,
оберегать time capsule — капсула
времени intact - нетронутый
arched gate — арочные ворота
to top — венчать, покрывать
сверху a bale of hay — сноп сена
to feature — изображать, отображать

7. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Fairs and exhibitions

Every year a lot of international, national and specialized exhibitions and fairs are held in different countries of the world. The number of countries and companies which take part in them is growing from year to year and the scope of fairs and exhibitions is becoming larger. The display during these exhibitions includes a wide range of exhibits which show the latest achievements in different field of industry, science and agriculture of many countries.

Usually fairs and exhibitions are crowded with visitors, who show much interest in the exhibits on display. At international and national exhibitions commercial centres are established where participants can negotiate the sale and the purchase of different goods. Every exhibition helps visitors to see the achievements of different countries. It is also a method to advertise products.

Fairs and exhibitions are usually held under various mottoes: people and progress, peace and progress through economic cooperation and so on. International fairs and exhibitions pave the way for the consolidation of friendship among countries and nations.

6. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам и словосочетаниям:

принимать участие в выставках и
ярмарках; масштаб чего-либо;
последние достижения в различных отраслях промышленности; участник;
устраивать (вести переговоры);
рекламировать продукцию;
прокладывать путь к чему-
либо.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is an exhibition?
- display of the exhibition include?
3. What are fairs and exhibitions usually crowded with?
4. What are usually established for different goods selling and purchasing?
5. What is one of the purpose of the international fairs and exhibitions?

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Trends In The Modern Machine-Building Industry

The scientific and technological progress will continue in engineering along two main headlines. Firstly, it is automation, including the creation of “unmanned” industries. Secondly, raising the reliability and extending the service life of machines.

This certainly requires new technology. The machine modules on a large scale are well suited for “unmanned” industries.

Intense work is being carried out on new robots. What we need is not merely manipulators which can take up a workpiece and pass it on, but robots which can identify objects, their position in space, etc.

We also need machines that would trace the entire process of machining. Some have been designed and are manufactured. Modern engineering thinking has created new automated coal-digging complexes and machine systems, installations for the continuous casting of steel, machine-tools for electrophysical and electrochemical treatment of metals, unique welding equipment, automatic rotor transfer lines and machine-tool modules for flexible industries.

New technologies and equipment have been designed for most branches of engineering.

In the shortest time possible the engineers are to start producing new generations of machines and equipment which would allow manufacturers to increase productivity several times and to find a way for the application of advanced technologies.

Large reserves in extending service life for machines can be found in the process of designing. At present, advanced methods have been evolved for designing machines proceeding from a number of criteria. Automatic design systems allow for an optimizing of the solutions in design and technology when new machines are still in the blueprint stage.

A promising reserve in increasing the life of parts is strengthening treatment. In recent years new highly efficient methods have been found.

First and foremost of them is the vacuum plasma methods for coating components with hard alloy compounds, such as nitrides and carbides of titanium, tungsten and boron. Methods have been designed for reinforcing machine parts most vulnerable to wear and tear, such as in grain harvesters, to make them last several times longer.

Thus, it is not merely quantity engineers and scientists are after, rather it is a matter of major characteristics. In other words, this is a matter of quality, and not of the mere number of new machines, apparatuses and materials

9. Найдите данные слова в тексте и уточните их значения по контексту:

module, robot, to identify, manipulator, electro physical, electrochemical, unique, rotor, line, productivity, to reserve, criteria, to optimize, vacuum, plasma, component, nitride, carbide, titanium, apparatus.

10. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты для следующих русских словосочетаний:

срок службы, передовые методы, электрофизическая обработка, модуль станка, система проектирования, составы из твердых сплавов, методы вакуумной плазмы, упрочнение деталей машин, гибкое производство, полностью автоматизированное производство

11. Определите какие выражения правдивы, а какие нет:

1. There are two main trends in modern machine-building: automation and raising of the reliability of machines.
2. The creation of «unmanned» industries is included into automation.
3. Machine modules and robots are not suited for «unmanned industries».
4. Automation and raising of the reliability of machines require new technologies.
5. Advanced technologies are applied in most branches of engineering.
6. The service life of machine parts can't be increased by strengthening treatment.
7. Hard alloy compounds are employed for coating components.
8. The process of designing can also be automated. This gives the advantage of optimizing solutions in design and technology.

12. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Environmentally Friendly Cars

Many of the world's cities lie under a permanent blanket of smog. People are concerned about global warming, and fuel prices just keep going up and up. In recent years car manufacturers have been put under pressure to invent a vehicle that is both cheaper to run and better for the environment.

One of the first ideas which car manufacturers tried, was to replace engines which run on fossil fuels with electric motors. Unfortunately, these vehicles had several drawbacks and they didn't sell very well. The problems were that the batteries of these electric cars ran out very quickly and took a long time to recharge.

Car manufacturers have improved the concept so that environmentally friendly cars can now be efficient and economical as well. The hybrid car, which has both an electric motor and a traditional petrol engine, comes in. The electric motor never needs to be recharged and it is much better for the planet than a traditional car.

In a hybrid car, the engine is controlled by a computer which determines whether the car runs on petrol, electricity, or both. When the car needs maximum power, for example, if it is accelerating or climbing a steep hill, it uses all of its resources, whereas at steady speeds it runs only on petrol. When slowing down or braking, the electric motor recharges its batteries.

Hybrid cars are made using materials such as aluminium and carbon fibre, which makes them extremely light. Hybrid cars are better for the environment because they use far less petrol than normal cars, so they produce less pollution.

Of course, hybrid cars aren't perfect; they still run on fossil fuel and so pollute the environment to some extent. However, they may be the first step along the road to cleaner, 'greener' cars. Car manufacturers are already working on vehicles which run on hydrogen. The only emission from these cars is harmless water vapour. These are still some way in the future, though, as designers need to think of cheap and safe ways of producing, transporting and storing hydrogen, but at last, it looks like we might be heading in the right direction.

13. Сопоставьте слова (выражения) из левого столбика с их переводом из правого

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) environmentally friendly cars | 1. водород |
| b) global warming | 2. углеродное |
| c) keep going up and up | волокно |
| d) have been put under pressure | 3. никогда не требует |
| e) fossil fuel | перезарядки 4. ископаемое |
| f) electric motor | топливо 5. гибридный |
| g) drawbacks | автомобиль 6. продолжают |
| h) the hybrid car | подниматься 7. были |
| i) never needs to be recharged | подвергнуты давлению |
| j) carbon fibre | 8. безвредные для окружающей |
| k) hydrogen | среды автомобиля |
| l) harmless water vapour | 9. глобальное потепление |
| | 10. безопасный водяной |
| | пар 11. недостатки |
| | 12. электродвигатель |

14. Найдите эквиваленты данных выражений на английском:

- 1 -- работать на ископаемом топливе --
- 2 -- длительное время для перезарядки --
- 3 -- традиционный автомобиль --
- 4 -- при замедленном движении или торможении
- 5 -- невероятно легкий --
- 6 -- гораздо меньше бензина -
- 7 -- до определенной
- степени -- 8 -- первый шаг на
- пути к --

15. Закончите предложение одним из предложенных вариантов:

1. Car manufacturers are trying to invent a new vehicle because
 - a) today's cars produce too much poisonous gas;
 - b) today's cars produce too much power;
 - c) today's cars move too fast.
2. Vehicles which run on electric motors
 - a) moved too slowly

- b) were not very popular;
- c) had to have their engines replaced.

3. The electric motor in hybrid cars

- a) doesn't need to recharge its batteries;
- b) had its own petrol engine;
- c) takes a long time to be recharged.

4. The computer in a hybrid car

- a) helps the car to go up hills;
- b) keeps the car running at a steady speed;
- c) decided how the car should be powered in any given time.

5. Hybrid cars are better for the powered in any given time.

- a) they use different fuels;
- b) the electric motor is smaller than a normal engine;
- c) they produce less harmful gases.

Практическая работа № 57.

Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous или Future Perfect Continuous.

to teach

1. She ... German since 1970.
2. She ... German for 50 years by the year of 2020.
3. She ... German for 2 hours when her student fell asleep.

to ride a horse

4. Kate ... for five hours before she reached the town.
5. Kate ... for a whole hour!
6. Kate ... for five hours by the time you get here.

2. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

1. My friends had been living in Kabul for 2 years ... (when the war breaks out/when the war broke out/when the war will break out).
2. What has she been doing ... (since 8 o'clock/for 8 o'clock/by 8 o'clock)?

3. We shall have been working for 5 hours ... (when you return/when you will return/when you returned) to our office by 6 p.m.
4. It had been snowing for a day ... (when I leave/when I left/when I will leave) home.
5. I have been preparing for my exam ... (since 2 days/for 2 days/by 2 days).
6. How long had they been windsurfing ... (when I see/when I saw/when I shall see) them?
7. Sara will have been driving her bike for 6 months ... (since Christmas/for Christmas/by Christmas).
8. By the time ... (our Mum wakes up/our Mum woke up/our Mum will wake up) we will have been flying over the ocean for a couple of hours.

3. Поставьте глагол в скобках в необходимое время группы Perfect Continuous. Переведите.

They ... (to celebrate) their wedding since last Friday.

1. I ... (to play) the violin for a long time when my friends came.
2. Wake up! You ... (to sleep) for 12 hours already!
3. We ... (to sunbathe) on the beach for several hours by the time she reads our letter.
4. The boy took the toys which little Mary ... (to play) with.
5. Tony ... (to speak) on the phone since breakfast time.
6. Mark ... (to choose) a new telephone for an hour before he bought it.
7. Liz ... (to translate) the book for ages.
8. He said he ... (to wait) for us for half an hour.
9. By tonight I ... (to keep) to a diet for 2 weeks already.

Практическая работа № 58.

1) Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous или Future Perfect Continuous.to read

Tom ... since morning.

Tom ... for 2 hours by midday.

Tom ... for 2 hours when his friends

came.to drive a car

Kate ... for five hours before she reached the town.Kate ... for a whole hour!

Kate ... for five hours by the time you get here.

2) Сделайте предложения вопросительными и отрицательными. Не забывайте, что время Perfect Continuous традиционно не используется в отрицательных предложениях.

I have been writing a letter since morning. She has been studying English for 10 years. We had been cleaning the pond for 2 hours.

They will have been doing this exercise for 3 hours by midday.

3) Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание.

Переведите предложения.

My brother had been living in Rome for 20 years ... (when the war starts/when the war started/when the war will start).

What has she been reading ... (since 9 o'clock/for 9 o'clock/by 9 o'clock)?

The children will have been playing for 3 hours ... (when you come back/when you will come back/when you came back) home.

It had been raining for a day ... (when I leave/when I left/when I will leave) home. I have been studying for my tests ... (since Monday/for Monday/by Monday).

How long had they been surfing ... (when I see/when I saw/when I will see) them?

Sara will have been driving for 6 months ... (since June/for June/by June).

By the time my husband ... (gets/ got / will get home) I will have been flying over the ocean for 2 hours.

4) Поставьте глагол в скобках в необходимое время группы Perfect Continuous. Переведите.

They ... (to celebrate) their wedding for two days by Friday. I ... (to play) the violin for a long time already.

When he woke me up I ... (to sleep) for 12 hours already!

We ... (to sunbathe) on the beach for several hours by the time she read our letter. Mary ... (to play) with the toys since 12.00.

Tony ... (to speak) on the phone for 1 hour when breakfast time came. Mark ... (to choose) a new telephone for an hour already.

Hurry him up! Liz ... (to translate) the book for ages.

He said he ... (to wait) for us for half an hour.

By next Monday I ... (to keep) to a diet for 2 weeks.

Практическая работа № 59.

1. Тест.

Past Simple или Past Continuous?

1. He __ some new shoes last month.

A) bought

B) buying

C) buy

D) buys

2. A: ____did she a job?B: In the car factory.
A) When / get
B) Where / got
C) Who / get
D) Where / get
3. Max didn't__yesterday afternoon; he__at home.
A) go out / stayed
B) go out / stay
C) went out / stayed
D) went out / stay
4. A:____you_____Jane last month?B: No, I _____.
A) * / saw / didn't
B) Did / see / didn't
C) Did / saw / didn't
D) Did / see / did
5. Geoffrey__French before, but he__at university now.
A) study didn't / studies
B) didn't study / study
C) did not study / studies
D) didn't studied / studies
6. I__a friend while I__the shopping
A) was meeting / did
B) met / was doing
C) meet / do
D) met / did
7. I__for my things when I__someone call my name.
A) paid / was hearing
B) pay / heard
C) was paying / hear
D) was paying / heard
8. While we__a drink, a waiter__a pile of plates.
A) had / was dropping
B) have / dropped
C) have / drop
D) were having / dropped
9. While the waiter _ up the broken plates, he__his finger.
A) picked / was cutting
B) was picking / cut
C) pick / cut
D) picks / cut
10. _____ While I_____this morning, I__my money. I don't know how.
A) shopped / lose
B) was shopping / lost
C) _____ shopped / was losing
D) _____ shop / lose

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in Russia. 2. Both children and grown-ups

(to be) fond of sports. 3. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. - I (not to know). 4. Where you (to go)? - I (to go) to the Dynamo stadium to see the match which (to take) place there today. 5. You (to know) that very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday? 6. He (to go) to the south a week ago, 7. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to enjoy) playing football. 8. Our football team (to win) many games last year. 9. Where (to be) Boris? - He (to play) chess with his friend. 10. I (to be) sorry I (to miss) the match yesterday. But I (to know) the score. It (to be) 4 to 2 in favour of the Spartak team. 11. Nellie (to leave) for Moscow tomorrow, 12. I (to be) in a hurry. My friends (to wait) for me. 13. You (to be) at the theatre yesterday. You (to like) the opera? — Oh yes, I (to enjoy) it greatly. 14. You (to go) to London next summer?

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday, 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volley-ball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volley-ball. 7. You (to eat) ice-cream now? 8. You (to eat) ice-cream when I rang you up yesterday? 9. What your father (to do) now? 10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 11. Why she (to cry) now? 12. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday? 13. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 14. She (not to read) now, 15. Now she (to go) to school. 16. What you (to do) now? — I (to drink) tea. 17. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? — No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 18. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again, 19. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 20. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees.

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

1. (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 6. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. What he (to do) yesterday? - He (to read) a book. 9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? - He (to read) a book. 10. She (to sleep) when you came home? 11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 12. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 13. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 14. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 15. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 16. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 17. You (to do) your homework yesterday? 18. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 19. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 20. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.

Практическая работа №60.

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

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends,

they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir- tree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 13. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

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

1. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home. 2. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass). 3. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep. 4. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 5. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise-books. 6. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining. 7. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 8. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. 9. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday? 10. At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 11. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 12. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 13. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 14. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her. 15. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom.

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

1. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 2. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 3. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework. 4. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 5. When Nick (to ring¹) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 6. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 7. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 8. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 9. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 10. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 11. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek. 12. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 13. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 14. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? - I (to play) the piano. 15. When I (to come) to ' school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 16. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 17. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 18. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 19. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? - No, I (to go) to France. 20. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article.

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

1. He (to get) up at seven o'clock yesterday. 2. Father (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to read) a book at six o'clock yesterday. 4. She (to fall) asleep at eleven o'clock yesterday. 5. Mother (to drink) tea at eleven o'clock yesterday. 6. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday. 7. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday. 9. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday. 10. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o'clock yesterday. 11. She (to wash) the floor at four o'clock yesterday. 12. I (to meet) Nick at three o'clock yesterday. 13. When I (to come) home, Kate (to play) the piano. 14. When I (to meet) John, he (to go) to the railway station. 15. When I (to go) to the museum, I (to see) a big crowd of people in the street. 16. They (to play) in the yard in the evening yesterday. 17. They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 18. I (to clean) my teeth at eight o'clock in the morning yesterday. 19.

We (to go) to the wood in summer. 20. When the teacher (to open) the door of the classroom, the pupils (to sit) at their desks.

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

1. At this time yesterday I (to sit) at the theatre. 2. He (to come) back to St. Petersburg on the 15th of January. 3. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him. 4. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 5. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 6. He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the meeting. 7. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend. 8. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me. 9. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 10. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven. 11. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at nine o'clock. 12. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away. 13. He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in. 14. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 15. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten. 16. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out.

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

1. (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday. 2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? — I (to feed) my cat. 3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? — He (to play) computer games. 4. I (to begin) repairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday. 5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup. 6. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yesterday. 7. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) a composition the whole day yesterday. 8. When your father (to come) home yesterday? He (to come) home at seven o'clock. 9. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper. 10. We (not to go) on a tramp last summer. 11. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? 12. You (to have) supper at nine o'clock yesterday? 13. He (not to go) to the shop yesterday. 14. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 15. Rick (to sleep) at eleven o'clock yesterday. 16. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining heavily. 17. I (to see) Mike when he (to cross) the street. 18. He (to begin) repairing his bicycle in the morning yesterday. 19. He (to repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday. 20. He (to finish) repairing his bicycle in the evening yesterday.

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

1. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago. 2. Where you (to spend) last Sunday? 3. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the beginning of the performance. 4. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure. 5. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework. 6. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 7. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half.

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

1. They (to translate) a difficult text yesterday. 2. I (to open) the window at six o'clock yesterday. 3. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday? 4. I (not to see) Mike last week. 5. When I (to open) the door, my friends (to sit) around the table. 6. When you (to begin) doing your homework yesterday? 7. We (to discuss) the latest news from three till four yesterday. 8. When I (to read) the newspaper yesterday, I (to find) an interesting article on UFOs. 9. Lena (to sweep) the floor on Sunday. 10. Lena (to sweep) the floor from eleven till twelve on Sunday. 11. They (to go) to the wood last Sunday? 12. When they (to sail) down the river they (to sail) a little island. 13. We (to work) the whole morning yesterday. 14. Mother (to cook) dinner at three o'clock yesterday. 15. She (to finish) cooking at four o'clock yesterday. 16. At half past four yesterday we (to have) dinner. 17. You (to watch) TV yesterday? — Yes, we (to watch) TV the whole evening yesterday. 18. When you (to go) to bed yesterday?

day? 19. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 20. At half past ten yesterday I (to sleep). 21. When I (to come) home from school yesterday, little brother (to sit) on the floor with all his toys around him. He (to play) with them. I (to tell) him to put his toys into the box as he (to make) too much noise.

Практическая работа № 61.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

«Why do people like to live in the city? »

The city is the place where all industrial, cultural and educational centers are situated. In big cities you can find museums, theaters, clubs, cinemas, big shops and hospitals. People try to live in cities because all necessary objects are situated near. For example if you are ill the hospital or chemist shop is situated near your house in the city, but if you live in countryside it is hard to find any medicine help or hospital. Also in big cities you can find all sorts of entertainment such as cinemas, clubs, restaurants, bars, cafes, entertaining parks, concert halls, Zoos and so on. Many people like to spend their free time in clubs, entertaining parks because it helps them to relax and bring them a lot of pleasure. It is really comfortable that everything you need in daily life is situated near you. One of the most important comfort of big cities that you can drive up to your job or to any supermarket very fast, for example. Yes, it is really comfortable, and at first glance everything is good but nowadays there is a great amount of cars and factories in big cities. Big cities suffer of overpopulation, air and water pollution. The streets became noisy and after hard working day people can not relax. People try to do everything to go to the countryside because only there they can find quiet. Every holiday and every weekend people try to leave their houses and to go to the village. As for me I prefer to live in big cities because a lot of big shops are situated near my house, but I also like to spend my holidays in the countryside because after spending in the city about 9 months I began to get tired.

2. Переведите на английский:

- Промышленный город, район, область
- Образовательный центр, учреждение (establishment), курс
- Необходимые знания, ресурсы, условия
- аптека, больница, медицинская помощь
- загрязнение воздуха, воды, почвы (soil)
- работа, удовольствие, развлечение
- город, сельская местность, деревня

3. Complete the sentences:

- In big cities you can find
- If you are ill the hospital or chemist shop.....
- If you live in countryside it is hard.....
- All sorts of entertainment such as
- People like to spend their free time in clubs , entertaining parks because.....
- One of the most important comfort of big cities.....
- Big cities suffer of overpopulation.....
- As for me I prefer to live..... (say your opinion)

Практическая работа № 9.

Тема: «Описание здания, интерьера. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка».

1. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:

1. There is a _____ in my study room. (Table, kitchen, desk)
2. Is there any _____ in my room? (Cookeer, furniture, fridge)
3. There is no _____ in the house, it is cold in winter. (Mirror, fireplace, telephone)
4. Is there _____ in your kitchen? (Hot water, garage, computer)
5. There is no balcony in my _____ (Garden, room, bathroom)
6. There are two large _____ in the sitting room. (TV set, wardrobe, windows)
7. Is there a _____ in your sitting room? (Bath, desk, TV set)
8. We have a table and some _____ in the dinning room. (Chairs, bookshelves, beds)
9. Have you any bookshelves in your _____? (Kitchen, garden, study room)
10. They have no _____ on Sunday. (Visitors, teachers, students)
11. They have two _____ near the fireplace. (Beds, armchairs, tables)
12. _____ the sofa he has a bookcase. (Under, to the right of, over)

2. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

There are four of us: father, mother, my brother and me. Each of us has his favourite place in our flat.

My father's favourite room is his study.

There are books, pictures on the walls, a video and a computer. He usually writes his articles there.

My mother's favourite place is our kitchen.

She likes to sit there with a cup of coffee looking through her favourite magazines.

My favourite place is our living room.

We have got a very good stereo system there. I often play my music in the living room.

My brother Nick likes to play in our room.

There are a lot of wonderful toys and books in our room.

3. Переведите слова на русский язык:

high-storeyed building, apartment, floor, elevator, living-room, carpet, sofa, bedroom, arm-chairs, right-hand corner, double bed, bedside stand, dressing table, cosy, chest of drawers, rug, with all modern conveniences, central heating, electric appliance, microwave oven, to agree, statement, mutual understanding

4. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

My apartment

My family lives in Donetsk. We live in Artyom Street. Our house is modern, it is a high-storeyed building, it has nine floors. Our apartment is on the seventh floor. There is an elevator in our house. There are three rooms in our apartment. The living-room is rather large and is the largest room in our apartment. There is a carpet on the floor in the living room. There are two arm-chairs, a sofa and a small round table in the room. In the right-hand corner there is a TV set and a video.

In my parents' bedroom there is a double bed with bedside stands, a wardrobe and a dressing table with a mirror.

I have my own room. It is very cosy and I like it very much. There is a sofa, a desk with a computer and a lamp on it, a wardrobe, an arm-chair in my room. There is a rug on the floor. There is a bookcase in my room, where I keep my books and textbooks. I like music very much, so there is a cassette-recorder and a CD-player in my room.

There is a hall between our living room and two bedrooms. We have all modern conveniences in our flat. We have gas, central heating, hot and cold water. We also have some modern electric appliances. They make our life more comfortable. We have a refrigerator and a microwave oven in the kitchen. In the bathroom there is a washing machine. We also have a vacuum-cleaner to do the rooms.

I like my apartment very much. It is very cosy and comfortable. It is so pleasant to come home, when the working day has gone. Of course, home is not only an apartment or house, but also it is people who live there and the atmosphere of love, friendship and mutual understanding.

My home is my castle. I like my apartment very much.

Questions:

1. Where does my family live?
2. What floor is our apartment on?
3. How many rooms are there in our apartment?
4. Do I have my own room?
5. What room is there between our living room and two bedrooms?
6. Do we have all modern conveniences in our flat?

5. Подберите к началам предложений соответствующие окончания:

1. You relax and watch TV
 2. You cook
 3. You eat your dinner
 4. You sleep
 5. You have a shower
 6. You put up guests
-
- a. in the bathroom
 - b. in your bedroom
 - c. in the living room / lounge
 - d. in the dining room
 - e. in the spare room
 - f. in the kitchen

6. Прочтите и переведите текст:

My college

After finishing secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of technical schools or colleges. Professional training makes it easier to get a higher education.

The classrooms in our college are comfortable and well-designed. They are equipped with computers and multimedia projection units. There are laboratories for studying physics, chemistry and biology. In our college there are 2 computer classrooms where students learn to use the Internet to create their first computer programs and projects in different subjects. On the second floor there is a library with a reading room. There is also a large Assembly hall for

concerts and performances. One of the most popular places among the students is a canteen. In our college there are good sports facilities: a large gym, a stadium.

Today the college provides training in such specialties and professions as a welder, a car mechanic, a crane operator. Teaching practice takes place in the workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops.

We are hardworking. They always take part in different educational programs, quizzes and competitions and therefore achieve good results. Many of them get a scholarship. Experienced teachers help to create a friendly atmosphere for learning. They prepare students for entering the best universities of our country. Studying at the college is a hard work but a real pleasure.

Вопросы:

1. Where is our college situated?
2. What is the name of the college do you study at?
3. How many floors are there of our college?
4. Is there a library at our college?
5. Are there bookshelves in the library?
6. Is there a sports ground at our college?
7. What can you tell us about sportshall at our college? On what floor is it situated?
8. Where do the physical training lessons hold at the college?

Практическая работа № 62.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Shops

Shops are very important in our life because people cannot live without clothes and food. There are different kinds of shops.

In supermarkets people can buy all kinds of food, clothes, paper products, soaps and cleaners of all kinds, simple medicines. In supermarkets customer serves himself and pays the cashier on leaving the store.

Department stores carry clothing for men, women and children, pots and pans, china and glassware, silverware, some furniture. Department stores do not sell fresh food.

Small independent stores are owned and operated by local businessmen. You can buy dress, shoe, jewelry, drugs, books, grocery there.

Drug stores or pharmacies sell many things besides medical drugs. You can buy camera equipment, cosmetics, magazines, candies and greeting cards there.

2. Прочитайте диалог.

Buying clothes.

Natalie: - Good afternoon.

Shop-assistant : -Hello. Can I help you?

Natalie: - I`d like to choose a dress.

Shop-assistant : -Do you want a short or a long dress? And which colour do you prefer?

Natalie: -What about that short red dress? It looks very nice.

Shop-assistant : -You can try it on.

Natalie: - No, I look awful in this dress. It`s for young girls but not for me.

Shop-assistant : - I advise you to try this blue dress on. It is not too short. And the colour suits you very much.

Natalie: - It really suits me. I'll take this one. How much is it?

Shop-assistant : -Thirty pounds.

Natalie: - Here you are.

Shop-assistant : -Thank you for purchasing.

Практическая работа № 63.

1. Выберите верный ответ.

1. She puts ... sugar in her tea.

A. many

B. few

C. little

2. You should add ... oil to the potatoes.

A. little

B. many

C. few

3. We bought ... oranges in the shop.

A. much

B. a little

C. a few

4. Everyone needs ... luck.

A. a little

B. a few

C. many

5. Today we have ... lessons.

A. many

B. few

C. much 6. John needs ... sleep.

A. many

B. much

C. a few

7. How ... did you play for your car?

A. many

B. little

C. much

8. Isn't there too ... furniture in her room?

A. few

B. much

C. many

9. Please, give me ... more minutes.

A. a few

B. a little

C. many

10. Jacob feels lonely as he has very ... friends.

A. much

B. little

C. few

2. Скорректируйте предложения.

Linda always listens to a little music before doing her lessons.

He has made little friends lately.

Sara has little opportunity to travel.

They had many funs at the party.

Only a little friend come to visit him in the hospital.

A few children under five can tell time correctly.

Could you bring me many more juice?

Leo has saved a few money this year.

She knows very few about animal life.

Ken likes to watch TV. He watches much TV programs.

3. Переведите предложения.

В тексте было много новых слов.

Она дала им поесть немного хлеба.

Немного учеников говорят на английском языке так же хорошо, как она.

На этой улице много старых домов.

Он не может купить эту машину сейчас: у него очень мало денег.

Анна не ест много хлеба с мясом.

Попроси Аню перевести текст. Она немного знает французский язык.

Вчера мы купили много книг.

Ты делаешь много ошибок в диктантах.

Мы должны спешить. У нас очень мало времени.

4. Поставьте «+» при правильном использовании «much» или «many», поставьте «-» - при неверном.

1. We don't have many food in the house.

2. I can't give you many information about the company.

3. I need much apples for the pie.

4. How many people are there in your office?

5. There is much wine in the

6. She doesn't have many luggage.

7. My son earns much money now.

8. They saw many snow in the mountains.

9. I have tried diving many times in my life.

10. John will have much exams next year.

5. Используйте «much» или «many» для выражения «Сколько...?».

1. How ... days?

2. How ... sugar?

3. How ... cigarettes?

4. How ... work?

5. How ... petrol?

6. How ... children?

7. How ... theatres?

8. How ... juice?

6. Поставьте «a lot of» (много) в необходимом месте в предложении. Переведите.

We met interesting people at the party.

I ate fish for lunch.

She bought nice shoes for the next summer.

They have problems in their business.

There is water in the bath.

7. Перепишите вопросы, заменив some на «a little» или «a few».

Would you like some cheese?

Would you like some mineral water?

Would you like some strawberries?

Can I offer you some black coffee?

Can I offer you some bread?

Shall I bring you some biscuits?

Shall I bring you some plums?

Would you like some meat?

8. Поставьте подходящее слово из скобок.

1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup. (В супе слишком много соли.)

2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city. (В нашем городе есть несколько небоскребов.)

3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer. (У меня есть несколько альбомов этого исполнителя.)

4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few). (Моя работа позволяет мне много путешествовать.)

5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time. (У нас мало свободного времени.)

6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky. (Я никогда не видел так много звезд в небе.)

7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome. (Анна провела несколько дней в Риме.)

8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea. (Я бы хотел лишь немного чая.)

9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn. (Прошлой осенью было очень мало дождей.)

10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel. (Очень мало русских туристов проживает в нашем отеле.)

Практическая работа № 64.

Прочитайте и выучите диалог.

Salesgirl: Good Morning! Can I help you?

Sarah: Could you let me see that green dress? I saw it in your window and I like the style and the colour very much.

Salesgirl: What size do you wear?

Sarah : M

Salesgirl: I'm afraid, this dress will be too big for you. May I show you another dress in green? I think this one will fit you.

Sarah: This is another style. Let me try it on in your fitting-room. I think I like it too. It is very nice.

Salesgirl: I see, you like the dress. It looks very fine on you.

Sarah: I shall take it.

Salesgirl: Do you want anything else?

Sarah: Could you show me that light white shirt? I would like to buy it for my son. May I bring it back tomorrow, if this shirt doesn't fit him?

Salesgirl: Sure, you can. If it doesn't fit him, you can make a refund or exchange it.

Sarah: All right. How much is it?

Salesgirl: It's \$25. Would you pay cash?

Sarah: No, I would like to pay by my credit card.

Salesgirl: Fine. Thank you. Here are your clothes.

Sarah: Thank you, too. Good bye!

Salesgirl: Good bye!

Практическая работа №65.

1. Прочитайте текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Traveling

Modern life is impossible without traveling. Many people travel every day to our schools, offices and factories. Sometimes they go to another country or city on business. Business people travel a lot. They may have their enterprises abroad or just meet their business partners in other cities or countries.

Millions of people spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other countries and continents. It is always interesting to discover new things, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music.

So people can travel for pleasure or on business. They can use various means of transport. The quickest way is to travel by plane. But some people are afraid of fly.

Traveling by train is slower, but it has its advantages. You can see the country around you, so you are not only traveling, but your holidays have already begun. It is better to book tickets and reserve the hotel room in advance.

Traveling by sea is mostly for those who are going on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. On board of a large cruise ship people traverse oceans and visit other countries.

Many people like to travel by car. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like, you can start from your own front door and take any road you like. It is not convenient sometimes and if the trip is long you can feel tired.

Coach tours are very popular. They are planned as a holidays and there is a chance to do a lot of sightseeing and have a good rest at the same time. It is not convenient sometimes as you have no possibility to have rest.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. When traveling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

Holidaymaking has become one of the most profitable industries and the budget of many countries, such as Turkey, Egypt and Greece depends on tourism a lot.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1 Why do people traveling?

2 What is the quickest kind of transport?

3 What kind of transport do you prefer?

4 Have you ever traveled by air?

5 Have you ever traveled by sea? Did you like it?

6 What preparations do people usually make before a journey?

7 What places would you like to visit?

Практическая работа № 66.

Vocabulary:

Great Britain	Великобритания
Europe	Европа
island	остров
The Atlantic Ocean	Атлантический океан
The North Sea	Северное море
The English Channel	Ла-Манш
continent	континент
Scotland	Шотландия
England	Англия
Wales	Уэльс
Northern Ireland	Северная Ирландия
Belguim	Бельгия
Belfast	Белфаст
Cardiff	Кардифф
constitute	составлять
Edinburgh	Эдинбург
get to know	узнавать, познавать
however	как бы ни, сколько бы ни
Irish Republic (Eire)	Ирландская республика (Эйре)
lie off	находиться на некотором расстоянии
main	главный, основной, важнейший
neighbour	сосед
separate	отделять
several	несколько
tunnel	туннель

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The official name for the country whose language we study is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In everyday use, however, the word «Britain» is quite possible.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has several different names.

Some people say «Great Britain», or «Britain», or «the United Kingdom», or just «the U.K.» and «G.B.»

Great Britain is an island that lies off the north west coast of Europe. It is the largest island in Europe. It is 500 km wide and nearly 1000 km long.

The Atlantic Ocean is on the north of it and the North Sea on the east. The English Channel, which is about 21 miles, separates the U.K. from the continent. Its closest continental neighbours are France and Belgium. Recently the Channel Tunnel, which links France and England, has been built.

There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England, Scotland and Wales are three main parts of Great Britain. Scotland is in the north. Edinburgh is Scotland's capital. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Britain. Wales is in the west. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.

Ireland, which is also an island, lies off the west coast of Great Britain. Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic (Eire) are on this island. Belfast is the largest city in Northern Ireland and its capital.

Great Britain, together with Northern Ireland, constitutes the United Kingdom (U.K.).

The capital city of Great Britain is London which is situated in the southeast of England. London is more than a thousand years old.

2. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple.

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

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

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

4. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple.

Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)

Практическая работа № 67.

1. Прочитайте текст и вставьте пропущенные слова:

cultures, customs, dishonest, eye-contact, keep, maintain, money, value

Planning a trip to other countries it is important to get acquainted with some basic _____ and traditions of the place you are going to visit.

America is often called a "patchwork of _____, identities and customs". So, you should pay attention to your behavior and body language there, if you do not want to have problems during your stay.

First of all, Americans _____their personal body space. So you should _____enough distance between you and the person you're talking to.

Besides, people in the USA value their time. They say "Time is _____". That's why you should not _____them waiting for you.

While speaking to people you also should maintain_____. If you do not look in the eye, you can be regarded as a _____person.

These are just a few vitally important prompts for you. Be attentive and get ready to learn more!

Task 8 - Read the text again and mark the sentences True / False

Planning a trip to other countries it is important to get acquainted with some basic customs and traditions of the place you are going to visit.

America is often called a "patchwork of cultures, identities and customs". So, you should pay attention to your behavior and body language there, if you do not want to have problems during your stay.

First of all, Americans value their personal body space. So you should maintain enough distance between you and the person you're talking to.

Besides, people in the USA value their time. They say "Time is money". That's why you should not keep them waiting for you.

While speaking to people you also should maintain eye-contact. If you do not look in the eye, you can be regarded as a dishonest person.

These are just a few vitally important prompts for you. Be attentive and get ready to learn more!

2. Выберите True / False.

1. While travelling to other countries you should not think of your body language– True / False

2. You can stay very close to other people while in the queue. – True / False

3. You should be punctual. – True / False

4. Do not look in the eye. It shows your aggression. – True / False

3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Hello! I am Harry. Last month I went to America to visit my friend Joe and his family! It was a nightmare! Everything went wrong and I do not know why!

So I wanted to make a surprise. On Saturday morning I rang the doorbell. Joe was shocked. He said he had plans for that day. I was really sad, but went to the hotel and waited till the evening. At 10.30 pm I thought it was the time, when my friend was free at last and could talk to me at least on the phone. But again he was not happy to hear me, as he was going to bed! Just imagine – I came from Russia to visit him, and he wanted to sleep! I was broken.

We decided to meet on Sunday at 2 pm. Unfortunately, after such a long flight I overslept and was late for half an hour. When I came to the restaurant, I was as hungry as a wolf. So I began eating as soon as the waiter had brought my pasta. Meantime, Joe was still waiting for his roast beef. To be honest, I did not feel, he was glad to see me.

After the lunch I forgot to tip the waiter. That was the time, when my friend told me, I was gross and disrespectful. He explained nothing and just went home.

What shall I do now?

1. When did Harry go to America?

2. Who was shocked?

3. When did Harry make a phone call to Joe?

4. Why was Harry late to the restaurant?

5. Who began eating first?
6. What did Harry forget to do after the lunch?
7. How many mistakes did Harry do?

Практическая работа № 68.

1. Выберите единственный верный вариант ответа.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

1. It was music I have ever heard.
A) more beautiful
B) less beautiful
C) the most beautiful
D) beautiful
E) most beautiful
2. I have time than he does.
A) bigger
B) larger
C) most
D) less
E) least
3. Your English is much now. You've made mistakes this time.
A) best / least
B) better / less
C) the best / less
D) good / less
E) best / the least
4. Please, tell me something than this old joke.
A) interesting
B) less interesting
C) more interesting
D) the most interesting
E) the least interesting
5. It is much to speak English than to understand.
A) -
B) the most difficult
C) more difficult
D) difficult
E) most difficult
6. He is among his classmates.
A) old
B) taller
C) the youngest
D) short
E) higher
7. I make mistakes now than last year.
A) few
B) fewer
C) -

- D) the fewest
- E) fewest
- 8. It is and to live here than there.
- A) warm / most pleasant
- B) warmer / pleasant
- C) warmest / pleasanter
- D) warmer / more pleasant
- E) warm / more pleasant
- 9. Which is country in the UK?
- A) industrial
- B) the most industrial
- C) more industrial
- D) most industrial
- E) industrial
- 10. The you start, the you'll finish.
- A) soon / more quickly
- B) sooner / more quickly
- C) sooner / quickly
- D) soon / quickly
- E) more sooner / more quickly

2. Вставьте as ... as или so ... as.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3. My room is ... light ... this one. 4. This book is not ... thin ... that one. 5. Sergei is... old ... Michael. 6. She is ... young ... Tom's brother. 7. This woman is ... good ... that one. 8. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 9. I am not ... tall ... Pete. 10. This woman is ... young ... that one. 12. I am ... thin ... you. 13. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 14. This child is not ... small ... that one.

3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот. 2. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера. 3. Ты не такой умный, как папа. 4. Индия не такая большая, как Китай. 5. Темза такая же красивая, как Нева. 6. Его бабушка не такая старая, как дедушка. 7. Яблоки такие же вкусные, как сливы, но не такие вкусные, как груши. 8. Русский музей такой же богатый, как Эрмитаж? 9. Державин не такой знаменитый, как Пушкин. 10. Днепр не такой длинный, как Волга. 11. В прошлом году август был такой же жаркий, как июль.

4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Этот дом выше того. 2. Сегодня вода в реке холоднее, чем вчера. 3. Папа умнее тебя. 4. Китай больше Индии. 5. Его бабушка моложе дедушки. 6. Груши вкуснее яблок. 7. Наша кошка меньше нашей собаки. 8. Мой брат моложе меня. 9. В прошлом году февраль был холоднее января, 10. Днепр короче Волги. 11. Эрмитаж богаче Русского музея.

5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. What is your height? You are taller than me. 2. She felt as strong as her brother. 3. We started earlier than you. 4. He was more careful than I. 5. This student is the most attentive in our group. 6. I need a warmer coat. 7. He is as tired as you. 8. He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory. 9. Better late than never. 10. She was not so attractive as her mother. 11. His work is not so difficult as mine. 12. He was the eldest in the family. 13. It is easier to swim in the sea than in the river. 14. This is the smallest room in our flat.

6. Вставьте as ... as, so ... as или than.

1. Our house is not ... big ... yours. 2. The new cinema in our district is much bigger ... the old one. 3. We are ... proud of our district ... you are of yours. 4. The house I live in is ... old ... the one my sister lives in. 5. Exercise No.2 is easier ... Exercise No.3. 6. Nevsky Prospect is more beautiful ... our street. 7. My composition is not ... long ... yours.

7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. This man is (tall) than that one. 2. Asia is (large) than Australia. 3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 7. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 8. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 9. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 12. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 13. Spanish is (easy) than German. 14. She is not so (busy) as I am. 15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. 16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is. 17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year. 19. January is the (cold) month of the year. 20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 21. Which is the (hot) month of the year? 22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? 23. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry). 6. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 7. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 8. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 9. Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister. 10. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 11. He was the (fat) man in the village. 12. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 13. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 14. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 15. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 16. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 17. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.

Практическая работа № 69.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Geographical position of Russia

With a total area of seventeen million square kilometers and population of about one hundred and fifty million, Russia, officially called the Russian Federation, is considered to be the largest country in the world. The Russian Federation is divided into eighty five federal subjects, twenty two of which are republics (Kalmykia, Komi, Dagestan, Ingushetia and others). The republics represent areas of non-Russian ethnicity and entitled to set their own official languages and establish their own constitutions. The capital of the country is Moscow.

Russia occupies the eastern half of Europe and the northern part of Asia. It borders on many countries, which had earlier been Soviet Republics, as well as with China, Japan, Korea, Finland and other countries. Russia is washed by twelve seas (the Black Sea, the

White Sea, the Barents Sea, the Baltic Sea and some others) and three oceans (the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic).

Russia is rather rich in water resources. However, at present due to overpopulation, agricultural intensification, industrial development and the expansion of the new cities there is a shortage of fresh water in our country. So, there are lots of rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena in Asia. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal which is considered to be the deepest fresh-water lake in the world.

The plains occupy about sixty percent of the country's territory. There are two major plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. The most important mountain chains are the Caucasus, the Altai, the Urals, which are generally seen as the dividing line between Europe and Asia, and some others. About eleven percent of Russia is tundra, a vast treeless region in which the subsoil is permanently frozen. The zone is known for its white nights in summer, and for days of total darkness in winter. However, less than one percent of Russia's population lives in this zone.

Taiga, the most extensive natural area of Russia, stretches from the western borders of Russia to the Pacific. It is famous for its fir-wood forests and rich vegetation. There are lots of bushes, such as currants, juniper, cowberries, as well as fir-trees, pines and other plants. The typical representatives of the fauna are sables, lynxes, squirrels, as well as deer and roes.

Since Russia is a huge country, its climate differs from one region to another: there is a cold arctic climate in the north Siberia and a sub-tropical hot climate near the Black Sea coast. So, winters in Russia vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia. As for summers, they tend to be warm in the steppes and cool along the Arctic coast.

In fact, Russia is rich in natural and mineral resources of natural gas, manganese, coal, iron ore, copper, lead, gold and many others.

Практическая работа № 70.

1. Do matching

Some facts about Moscow

1. Moscow is the capital a) as Moscow was built on swamps.
2. Moscow was founded by b) more frequently than in any othersubway in the world.
3. Kremlin, which is an ancient fortress, c) of Russia and of the Moscow region.
4. Arbat street is one of d) is 12 million people.
5. Moscow is a good city for e) Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147.
6. Its official population f) the people who want to get a job.
7. Moscow gets its g) use the Moscow metro daily.
8. On the Old Slavonic "Moscow" h) the oldest. It is 520 years old.meant "wet", i) name from the river.

9. Nine million passengers j) is the home of the Russian president

10. Trains in Moscow metro go and Russian government

2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Moscow State University is one of (old) universities in our country.
2. The Bolshoi theatre is (famous) than "Lencom" theatre.
3. Red Square is (beautiful) square in Moscow.
4. St. Basil's Cathedral is as(attractive)as Cathedral of Christ the Savior.
5. The Tretyakov Gallery is (popular) place of interest among tourists.

6. Russian are (large) ethnic group living in Moscow.
7. Summers are (hot) in Moscow than in St. Petersburg.
8. Winters in Krasnoyarsk are (cold) than in Moscow.
9. The Great Patriotic War was (cruel) war for our country.
10. Visiting exhibitions in Moscow is (good) way to spend your holidays.
11. In the 15th century Moscow became (powerful) of the Russian city states.
12. Praga restaurant is (expensive) than Cheromushki cafe.
13. Luzhniki stadium is one of (big) stadiums in Moscow.
14. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is as (popular) as a monument to Minin and Pozharskiy.

15. Big fires in Moscow during the war with Napoleon were (destroying) fires in the history.

3. Read and remember the words from the box. Then watch the film about Moscow and fill in the gaps in the sentences using these words.

1. Moscow is situated in _____ Russia.
2. Moscow holds a special _____ in the world's imagination.
3. Red Square is the _____ of Moscow.
4. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the times of _____.
5. According to the legend, Ivan the Terrible had the architect's _____ removed, so he could build anything beautiful.
6. The Kremlin is another Moscow _____.
7. _____ is the home to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
8. The Monument to the Conquerors of space is devoted to _____.
9. In the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts you can see some classical works not only Russian but _____ masters.
10. At the Bolshoi you can see a _____.
11. A lot of beautiful _____ in Moscow are named after _____ and authors.
12. Moscow _____ is more like an art and history museum.
13. In Moscow cafes and restaurants you can taste any _____ food.

Практическая работа № 71.

1. Read a text about traditions and customs. Mark the following statements as T (true) or F (false). Why do youngsters jump over a bonfire?

Russian traditions

Russian traditions are a fascinating blend of Christian and pagan customs. Even non-religious people enjoy celebrating national holidays and performing certain rituals.

- 1) "New Year" is associated with laying the table and gathering around it, making wishes and socializing with your family members and friends.
- 2) "Christmas" is a religious holiday (even though there are fewer people who say they celebrate Christmas as a religious holiday) that is celebrated in the church and with family members and then families will return home and have a heavy meal.
- 3) "Maslenitsa" is also known as "the Sun Festival". The traditional attributes of Maslenitsa are: burning the scarecrow of Maslenitsa, sleigh rides, snowball fights. Russians bake "bliny" (=crepes), Belarusians and Ukrainians cook "pierogi" (=dumplings) and "syrniki" (=cheese pancakes).
- 4) "Midsummer Night" (also known as Kupala Night) is a traditional Slavic summer holiday that was originally celebrated on the shortest night of the year. On that day young people

sing, jump over the flames of bonfires to cleanse their souls and lead "khorovods".

2. Choose the response that answers the question correctly.

a) What is a traditional Maslenitsa attribute?

1) torch-lit processions 2) a scarecrow 3) lemons

b) On Shrove Day in Britain people originally _____

1) led khorovods 2) put on bowler hats 3) confessed sins

c) People wear poppies on _____

1) Remembrance Day 2) Guy Fawkes Night 3) Kupala Night

d) What is known as "The Sun Festival"?

1) Boxing Day 2) Maslenitsa 3) Guy Fawkes Night

3. Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G)

1) Celebrate

2) Lay the table

3) Scarecrow

4) Bonfire

5) Firework

6) Gorge (on sth.)

7) Leftovers

A) to prepare (a table) for eating;

B) food that has not been finished at a meal and that is often served at another meal;

C) an object that looks like a person and that is placed in a field to scare birds away;

D) a small device that explodes to make a display of light and noise (usually plural);

E) a large outdoor fire;

F) to do something special or enjoyable for an important event, occasion, holiday, etc.;

G) to eat large amounts of food.

Практическая работа № 72.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Professional Skills List

A good professional skills list is a useful tool for resumes, CVs, and job applications. This page contains a list of top professional skills and qualities required in a wide variety of job positions and business management levels.

If you want to be a good professional, you have to possess and use many competencies and abilities in your workplace and daily business life. No matter if you are a manager or an employee, there are some basic skills you need to do your work in an effective and professional way.

Professional skills list. Qualities and Abilities.

Good professional skills are numerous. They depend on your job position, education, degree and business field.

For examples: an English Teacher needs excellent communication and interpersonal skills and qualities, a Marketing Professional have to possess great communication, decision-making, and analytical skills; Systems Engineers have the ability to plan, organize, and prioritize their work.

But there are some key and basic skills that every good professional needs, no matter of the business field and job description. Here is the top of them:

Communication skills

Becoming a skilled business communicator is a key point for every type of job. The

ability to communicate effectively is very important for business relationships. What and how you speak to people have a great influence on your business and personal life.

No matter if you are a manager, employee or just a housekeeper, communication skills will always be one of the most important parts of the business and personal life.

Examples of good communication skills are listening skills, non-verbal communication skills such as body language, self-confidence, respectful attitude to others and more.

Nowadays, assertive communication skills are vital especially for professionals. They are the most successful type of communications. You can check our post [assertive communication skills: the guide to developing them](#) for understanding their importance and meaning.

Knowing to use some [project collaboration software](#) and [team task management software](#) are among the top skills that can accelerate and improve communication on a professional level.

Decision-Making Skills

One of the hardest things in our life is to make decisions. But it also is one of the most important abilities that has a crucial role for us. We have to make choices every single day.

From simple choices (such as what shirt to take: red or blue) to very complicated and difficult decisions (such as choosing between two marketing strategies). These choices have consequences that can create good or bad results.

Many people think that making better choices is a talent. But decision-making skills are abilities that can be learned and improved.

Nowadays for improving these skills come to help specialized software such as [decision-making tools](#) and [risk management tools](#).

Learning and developing decision-making skills and qualities is a lifelong process. Making right decisions in business and work is one of the best qualities of a real professional. How can decision-making abilities be improved? They improve with seeing, learning, experience, and practice.

Leadership Skills

[Leadership skills](#) are among the top qualities and competencies in the professional skills list. What are leadership skills? This is one of the most interesting questions in the business.

Effective leadership skills are a combination of many abilities that allow you to lead, to motivate, to inspire, to create. Examples of leadership skills are analytical skills, conflict resolution abilities, creativity and creative thinking, organization skills and more.

Organizational Skills

[Organizational skills](#) and qualities are some of the most important [career skills](#) a worker can possess. If you want to be a good professional, you have to be able to stay organized and focus on the projects at hand.

Organizational skills you need in the workplace can include general planning, coordinating resources, and meeting deadlines.

For improving your organization skills on a professional level, you can use a wide range of [task management software](#) and [project management tools](#).

Time Management Skills

Time management skills are an important part of organizational skills. Good time management skills help you to control your time and your life. With these qualities, you are able to maintain a balance between your work, personal, and family lives.

Good examples of time management skills are: setting goals, prioritizing your goals,

creating a schedule, making lists, using optimization tools and more.

Also, nowadays the ability to use some [time management tools](#) are crucial for many professions and businesses.

Flexibility

Flexibility is among the top abilities in the professional skills list. Flexibility allows you to adapt successfully to changing situations and environments. If you want to be a good professional, you have to learn how to be more adaptable and to develop your ability to cope effectively with change.

Stress Management Skills

Dealing with stress is a crucial ability because stress at work can lead to problems for the individual and the overall working environment.

A good professional never allows stress to reflect his/her job and tasks. If you have problems to control stress, there are many ways, tools, and techniques that help to manage stress. Learn them and use them.

Практическая работа № 73.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Russian republic, by virtue of its great size and abundant natural resources, played a leading role in the economy of the [Soviet Union](#). In the first decades of the Soviet regime, these resources made possible great economic advances, including the rapid development of mining, metallurgy, and heavy engineering, the expansion of the railway network, and a massive increase in the energy supply. In the 1960s a second phase of Soviet industrial development began to exert a particularly strong effect on the Russian republic. In addition to further growth in established industries—especially in the production of oil, gas, and electricity and in the chemical industries—there was a marked diversification in industrial output, including a limited expansion in consumer goods. In the years before the [dissolution of the Soviet Union](#), however, the economy of Russia and of the entire [country](#) was in a state of decline, and official statistics masked industrial inefficiencies.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian government [implemented](#) a series of radical reforms designed to transform the economy from one that was centrally planned and controlled to one based on [capitalist](#) principles. Major components of the reforms included establishing [privately owned](#) industrial and commercial ventures (using both foreign and Russian investment) and privatizing state-owned enterprises. To encourage privatization, the government issued vouchers to Russian citizens that enabled them to purchase shares in privatized firms, though in practice these vouchers frequently were sold for cash and were accumulated by [entrepreneurs](#). A commodity- and stock-exchange system also was established.

The privatization process was slow, however, and many firms—particularly in the heavy industries—remained under state ownership. In addition, there was significant debate regarding the buying and selling of land. In 2001 the government legalized the sale of land, though it did so only for urban housing and industrial real estate—which together accounted for only a small fraction of Russia's total area. At the beginning of the 21st century, similar legislation was also under discussion for rural and agricultural areas. Though full private ownership of land is provided for in the 1993 constitution, the practice has not yet been implemented. As a result of delays in [implementing](#) structural reforms, the conversion to market-based agriculture was slow, as many clung to the old, familiar [collective](#) system.

The reforms beginning in the 1990s caused considerable hardships for the average Russian citizen; in the decade after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Russian economy contracted by more than two-fifths. The [monetary](#) system was in disarray: the removal of price controls caused a huge escalation in inflation and prices; the value of the [ruble](#), the country's currency, plummeted; and real incomes fell dramatically. Conditions began to improve by the mid-1990s, but the recovery was interrupted in 1998 by a severe financial crisis, which caused the government to sharply devalue the ruble. Numerous banks became insolvent, and millions of citizens lost their life savings. Gradually, corrective measures were implemented. For example, the licensing of private banks became more rigorous, and the government cracked down on tax evasion, which had been [rampant](#) since the implementation of economic reforms. To accommodate business growth, taxes on medium and small enterprises were moderated, and the government began to offer incentives for reinvesting profits into the domestic economy. By the early 21st century, the measures had begun to have a positive effect on the Russian economy, which showed signs of recovery and stable growth. Steady earnings from oil exports permitted investments in factories, and the devalued currency made Russian goods more competitive on the international [market](#).

In the post-Soviet years, [foreign direct investment](#) was encouraged, but it was constrained by unfavourable conditions, including state intervention in industry, corruption, and weakness in the [rule of law](#). An upsurge in violence by [organized crime](#) syndicates contributed to hampering Western investment, and though the activity of such groups was curtailed in the early 21st century, it still presented severe obstacles to both Western and Russian businesses. Investment by non-Russian companies was also discouraged by moves taken by the Russian government to increase state ownership in various industries, including oil and gas, aviation, and automobile manufacturing.

In addition to the difficulties the country encountered in its effort to restructure the economy, Russia had been subjected to serious long-term environmental [degradation](#) during the Soviet period, the full extent of which became apparent only in the 1990s. The most visible aspects of this situation—such as the [Chernobyl accident](#) at a [nuclear power](#) plant in [Ukraine](#) in 1986, widespread industrial pollution, and the drastic reduction in the volume of the [Aral Sea](#) as a result of inflow diversions—were only symptomatic of decades of wasteful resource exploitation. These environmental concerns placed another burden on Russia's already overwhelmed economic structure.

The economic foundation of the country itself remained similar to that which had been developed during the Soviet period. For purposes of description it is convenient to refer to the official set of 11 traditional economic regions into which Russia is divided (though the federal districts created in 2000 have begun to replace the traditional economic regions for statistical purposes). In [Europe](#) the regions are the North, Northwest, Central, Volga-Vyatka, Central Black Earth, North Caucasus, Volga, and Ural, and in [Asia](#) they are West Siberia, East Siberia, and the Far East.

2. Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. I like to visit other countries but I find the of travel is too high.

(a) money (b) cost (c) expenses (d) currency

2. She is very happy because she starts her new today.

(a) job (b) work (c) labour (d) post

3. One day I hope I shall the lottery.

(a) gain (b) collect (c) reach (d) win

4. He must have a lot of money because this summer he is going on a cruise the world.

(a) about (b) around (c) across (d) through

5. Have you read that book the life of Van Gogh?

(a) about (b) of (c) over (d) in

6. Do you want sugar in your coffee?

(a) some (b) much (c) any (d) little

7. They do not cheques in that restaurant.

(a) accept (b) agree (c) allow (d) admit

8. I cannot work today because I have very bad tooth.....

(a) pain (b) hurt (c) damage (d) ache

9. Children are not in that public house.

(a) aloud (b) allowed (c) accepted (d) agreed

10. You can see the about the sale in the local paper.

(a) announcement (b) warning (c) notice (d) advertisement

Практическая работа № 74.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Business enterprises

Business enterprises usually take one of three forms: individual proprietorships, partnerships, or limited-liability companies (or corporations). In the first form, a single person holds the entire operation as his personal property, usually managing it on a day-to-day basis. Most businesses are of this type.

The second form, the partnership, may have from two to 50 or more members, as in the case of large law and accounting firms, brokerage houses, and advertising agencies. This form of business is owned by the partners themselves: they may receive varying shares of the profits depending on their investment or contribution. Whenever a member leaves or a new member is added, the firm must be reconstituted as a new partnership.

The third form, the limited-liability company, or corporation, denotes incorporated groups of persons – that is, a number of persons considered as a legal entity (or fictive/artificial “person”) with property, powers, and liabilities separate from those of its members. This type of company is also legally separate from the individuals who work for it, whether they are shareholders or employees or both: it can enter into legal relations with them, make contracts with them, and sue and be sued by them. Most large industrial and commercial organizations are limited-liability companies.

2. Найдите в правой колонке русские соответствия следующих слов:

entire тип

property вклад

type полный
member владеть
to own большой
contribution член
to consider имущество
large рассматривать

2. Переведите причастия:

Образец: receiving получающий – received полученный

stating – stated drawing – drawn accompanying – accompanied notifying – notified
signing – signed affecting – affected influencing – influenced following – followed agreeing
– agreed

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастные обороты: 1. We enclose the letter received from the beneficiaries requesting details of the above transfer. 2. The letter mentioned above should be sent to the beneficiary. 3. The payment order referred to in your previous letter has been received by the customer. 4. We hope the amount transferred to your bank will be duly (своевременно) received.

4. Переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания с причастным оборотом: services provided by the company; models made by economists; relationships studied by them; trade developed by these two countries; crops grown in the area; income distributed among many people

5. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастие I.

1. The workers taking part in the competition are sure of the success. 2. We visited one of the largest plants producing computers in our country. 3. They discussed the means reducing the cost of production. 4. It is possible to raise the output, installing the new equipment. 5. Trying to control the amount of money in circulation, the government influences the amount of investment, savings and expenditures in the economy.

Практическая работа № 75.

1. Скажите True or False.

1. Galileo made the first optical telescope and looked through it at the Moon and planets in 1609.
2. The Earth is the biggest planet in the Solar System.
3. Tsiolkovsky worked out the theory of cosmic flights.
4. Lomonosov founded the first Russian University and was an outstanding poet.
5. Yuri Gagarin devoted his life to constructing satellites and rockets.
6. Russia was the first country in the world to send a man into space.
7. The first living being in space was a cat called Barsic, that orbited the Earth on the Soviet spaceship.
8. Mozhaisky was the first who designed the first airplane on August 1, 1882 and the experiment was successful.

2. Обсудите с одноклассниками следующие темы:

1. How often are these inventions used?
2. Why do people use all these things?
3. Which things are the most or least useful in the home from your point of view? Why do you think so?

I think that ... is the most important thing in the home. We can ...

Some of the inventions, for example ... is/are less important. We do not often...

And I'm sure we can do without ...

Практическая работа № 76.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Russia's contribution to the world's science can hardly be overestimated. People all over the world know the names of Russian scientists, Nobel prize winners and authors of important discoveries and inventions. Russia's first world-famed scientist was Mikhail Lomonosov (1711-1765). Eager to get an education, he left his home village Kholmogory and walked to Moscow on foot. The son of a poor fisherman became the first Russian professor of Chemistry at St. Petersburg Academy of Science in 1745. In XX century Moscow State University was named after M. Lomonosov to commemorate his scientific achievements and efforts to establish the system of higher education in Russia. Another eminent Russian Scientist is Dmitri Mendeleev (1834-1907) – a famous chemist who arranged the 63 known elements into a periodic table based on atomic mass. Today every student is familiar with this table that bears the name of Mendeleev. The legend says that Mendeleev saw the periodical system in his dream. He was also able to predict the discovery of several elements that were not known at his time and have been discovered recently.

Among famous Russian scientists who contributed to world's science one should not forget Sofia Kovalevskaya (1850-1891) who became the first female professor of mathematics in the world.

One can also remember outstanding scientists from different fields of knowledge. Thus Alexander Popov (1859-1905) invented radio, Academician Ivan Pavlov (1854-1929) became the first Russian Nobel Prize winner in Medicine, the work by Nikolai Basov (1922-2001) led to the invention of the laser. But this list is not over. Russian scientists, physicists, chemists, psychologists, surgeons and those who work in other spheres make new discoveries and breakthroughs. We can be proud of our scientists of the past and of the scientists who work today.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

What gadgets and machines do people use?

1. camera
2. a microwave oven
3. an electronic game a TV set
4. a vacuum cleaner
5. a cordless phone
6. a talking alarm clock
7. a sewing machine
8. a computer
9. a solar powered calculator
10. a TV remote-control unit
11. a mower
12. a fax machine
13. a dishwasher

Why do people use them?

- a. to cut and collect the grass
- b. to wash the dishes
- c. to take photographs

- d. to cook, defrost, reheat pre-prepared food
- e. to receive or make calls around the home etc
- f. to perform everyday cleaning tasks from vacuuming to cleaning up liquids, dust and waste and shampooing carpets
- g. to not only sew but do embroidery and appliqué and sew on buttons
- h. to wake up people and tell the time
- i. to record a programme even when watching another on a different channel
- j. to have fun and entertain
- k. to send and receive urgent messages
- l. to operate the TV set from a distance
- m. to write programs, play games, find and use information.
- n. to do calculations in sunlight or daylight.

Практическая работа № 77.

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. On ... Sunday we don't go to school.
a) a, b) the, c) -
 2. ... is never late to study.
a) it, b) there, c) they
 3. This money ... enough to buy this book.
a) is, b) are, c) have been
 4. There are ... plates on the table.
a) many, b) little, c) much
 5. George is ... than his brother
a) bad, b) worst, c) worse
 6. There ___ much snow last winter.
a) was; b) were; c) are;
 7. The question is very easy ___ can answer it.
a) anybody; b) nobody; c) everybody;
 8. When the bell ... Linda ... the piano.
a) rings, b) rang, c) was ringing a) plays, b) was playing, c) played
 9. Who ... your books to read?
a) does give, b) gives, c) give
 10. She wants to study medicine, when she ... school.
a) will leave, b) left, c) leaves
 11. I ... when you rang me up.
a) had dinner, b) am having dinner, c) was having dinner
 12. They will ... get up early tomorrow.
a) have to, b) have, c) must
 13. He ... writing poems when he was six.
a) has begun, b) had begun, c) began
 14. The door opened and I ... to come in give my name.
a) ask, b) have asked, c) was asked
 15. George and I have ... to meet at 5 o'clock
a) appoint, b) appointing, c) appointed
1. Дополните предложение «I like shopping»: a) going; б) go; в) went; г) goes.

2. Выберите правильный вариант образования прошедшего простого времени (Past Continuous) : а) have + Participle II; б) to be + Ving; в) was\were + Ving; г) will + V.
3. Дополните предложение «My hobby is ... , especially I like basketball and volleyball»: а) knitting; б) music; в) dancing; г) sport.
4. Найдите перевод слова "gardening": а) вязание; б) садоводство; в) плавание; г) кулинария.
5. Какое предложение составлено в настоящем длительном времени (Past Continuous): а) I work every day; в) I was working yesterday; б) I am working now; г) I have worked this week.
6. Найдите форму прошедшего времени (Past Simple) глагола «work»: а) working; б) worked; в) works; г) work.
7. Найдите форму прошедшего времени (Past Simple) глагола «go»: а) went; б) gone; в) goes; г) go.
8. Дополните предложение "I ... from 5 till 6": а) sleep; б) sleeping; в) was sleeping; г) were sleeping.
9. Найдите перевод слова "knitting": а) садоводство; б) кулинария; в) катание на коньках; г) вязание.
10. Дополните предложение «My mother likes ...a book» а) reading; б) read; в) reads; г) is reading.

Практическая работа № 78.

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

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends , they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir- tree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 13. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

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

1. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home. 2. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass). 3. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep. 4. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 5. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise-books. 6. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining. 7. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 8. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. 9. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday? 10. At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 11. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 12. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 13. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 14. She (to look)

out of the window when I (to see) her. 15. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom.

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

1. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 2. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 3. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework. 4. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 5. When Nick (to ring¹) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 6. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 7. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 8. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 9. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 10. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 11. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek. 12. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 13. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 14. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? - I (to play) the piano. 15. When I (to come) to ' school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 16. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 17. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 18. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 19. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? - No, I (to go) to France. 20. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article.

Практическая работа № 79.

1. Вставьте местоимения: “I”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “they” “ we”.

1. Greg 7. car
2. you and I Eva and I
3. cat
4. man
5. Steve and Nicole
6. Regina

2. Заполните пропуски подходящим глаголом to be : *am , is , are*

1. ... a student of a technical college.
2. What colour...his eyes? They...blue.
3. The houses in this street...very old.

3. Write nouns in the plural form:

she
ep
tabl
e
wo
ma
n
che
rry
day
foo
t
bab
y

goo
se
wol
f
box

4.Выбери there is / there are.

1 many books on the shelf.

A) There is B) Is C) There are

2 a boy in the room.

A) There is B) Is C) There are

5. Выбери правильную форму глагола времен группы Simple

1. My working day at 7 o'clock.

A) begins B) is beginning C) am

beginning
2. He ... at a factory
yesterday.

A) worked B) did work C) did worked

3. What ... tomorrow?

A) does she do B) will she do C) she do

6. Напишите указанное время цифрами.

1. It's half past three.

2. It's ten to six.

3. It's a quarter past two.

4. It's a quarter to twelve.

5. It's twenty to one.

6. It's half past eight.

7. It's five past eleven.

8. It's twenty-five to four.

9. It's nine o'clock

7. Выберите much/ many

1. There areapples on the plate.

a) many b) much

2. There ismilk in the bottle.

a) many b) much

8. Выберите few/little

1. We have friends.

a) few b) a few c) little

2. They have time.

b) a few c) little d) a little

9. Выберите правильную форму степени сравнения прилагательного

1. My book is interesting. But your book is.....
a) interesting b) more interesting c) the most interesting
2. You are tall. I amthan you.
a) tall b) taller c) the tallest
3. My friend is a smart girl. She is the.....in our class.
a) the smartest b) smart c) smarter
4. You are a lazy boy. Peter is than you.
a) lazy b) the laziest c) lazier

10. Моя гитара слева от большого шкафа. A My guitar is to the right of the large wardrobe. B My guitar is next to the large wardrobe.

C My guitar is to the left of the large wardrobe

11. Fill in go, do, play:

1)...badminton 2)...windsurfing 3)...athletics

12. Выберите правильный ответ:

Two thousand and thirty-eight a) 238; b) 2338; c) 2038

13. Какие из нижеперечисленных предметов можно купить в A clothes shop

a) a leather jacket b) a T-shirt c) sugar

14. Выберите правильный ответ:

.....is your father? - Andrew Nikolayevich. a) What b) Who c) When

15. Выберите правильный ответ:

Эта девочка - ... girl
a) that b) these c) this

16. Выберите правильный ответ:

.She is ...architect.
a) an, b) the c) –

Практическая работа № 80.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ДЕЛОВОГО ПИСЬМА

Заголовок письма →
Ссылка (инициалы
составителя письма,

FINANCIAL TIMES
PITMAN PUBLISHING

Financial Times Management
128 Long Acre
London WC2E 9AN

инициалы того, кто
печатал письмо, иногда
ссылка на номер дела) → ST/PJ

Telephone +44(0)171 447 2240
Facsimile +44(0)171 240 5771

Дата (день, месяц, год) → 12 November 20__

Внутренний адрес
Long(имя, должность,
компания, полный →
Ltdадрес, почтовый
индекс) Mr Christopher
General Manager
Long Printing Co
34 Wood Lane
London
WC1 8TJ

Приветствие → Dear Christopher

Заглавие → FULLY BLOCKED LETTER LAYOUT
(в котором излагается
основная идея письма)

This layout has become firmly established as the most popular way of setting out letters, fax messages, memos, reports - in fact all business communications. The main feature of fully blocked style is that all lines begin at the left-hand margin.

Основная часть → Open punctuation is usually used with the fully-blocked layout.
письма (интервал This means that no punctuation marks are necessary in the reference,
шириной в одну date, inside address, salutation and closing section. Of course
строку между essential punctuation must still be used in the text of the message
абзацами) itself. However, remember to use commas minimally today; they
should only be used when their omission would make the sense of
the message unclear.

Consistency is important in layout and spacing of all documents. It is usual to leave just one clear line space between each section.

I enclose some other examples of fully blocked layout as used in fax messages and memoranda.

Most people agree that this layout is very attractive, easy to produce as well as businesslike.

Заключительная → Yours sincerely
формула вежливости Shirley Taylor

Имя отправителя → SHIRLEY TAYLOR

Должность отправителя → Secretarial Consultant

Енс (если имеется → Enc
приложение)

Указание на копии → Copy Pradeep Jethi, Publisher
письма (если больше 1 Amelia Lakin, Publishing Co-ordinator
указывать в алфатном
порядке)

Информационное обеспечение обучения

Печатные издания

Основные учебные издания

1. Карпова Т.А. English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + eПриложение: тесты: учебно-практическое пособие/Карпова Т.А., Восковская А.С., Мельничук М.В. — Москва: КноРус, 2024. — 286 с. — (СПО).

— ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/932751>

2. Карпова Т.А. English for Colleges=Английский язык для колледжей: учебное пособие / Карпова Т.А. — Москва: КноРус, 2021. — 281 с. — ISBN 978- 5-406-08159-4. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939389>

Электронные издания (электронные ресурсы)

3. www.lingvo-online.ru (более 30 англо-русских, русско-английских и толковых словарей общей и отраслевой лексики).

4. www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy (Macmillan Dictionaryс возможностью прослушать произношение слов).

5. www.britannica.com (энциклопедия «Британника»).

6. www.ldoceonline.com (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English).