

Министерство образования и науки Челябинской области
Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Южно-Уральский государственный технический колледж»

Рабочая тетрадь

по учебной дисциплине

«Иностранный язык **в профессиональной деятельности**»

(английский)

для студентов 2 курса

специальности

22.02.03 Литейное производство черных и цветных металлов

Челябинск, 2021

Составлено в соответствии с	ОДОБРЕНА	УТВЕРЖДАЮ
рабочей программой	Предметной (цикловой)	Заместитель
учебной дисциплины	комиссией	директора по НМР
«Иностранный язык»	Протокол № _____	ЮУрГТК
(английский язык)	«___» _____ 2021 г.	_____ Т.Ю. Крашакова
	_____ А.А. Клушева	«___» _____ 2021 г.

Составители: А.А. Клушева, преподаватель английского языка Южно-Уральского государственного колледжа.

АКТ СОГЛАСОВАНИЯ

на рабочую тетрадь по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) для
студентов 2 курса по специальности

22.02.03 Литейное производство черных и цветных металлов
разработанную преподавателем

Южно-Уральского государственного технического колледжа
А.А. Клушевой

Представленная на рецензию тетрадь предназначена для развития у обучающихся коммуникативной компетенции в рамках изученных тем и направленных на повышение мотивации к изучению английского языка.

Главная структурная особенность тетради заключается в том, что оно представляет собой практикум по основным формам и структурам грамматики английского языка и включает в себя разнообразные упражнения и задания аналитического и тренировочного характера, позволяющие закрепить полученные знания по грамматике современного английского языка.

Тексты для чтения, включенные в тетрадь, играют важную роль в процессе обучения речевому общению. Они представляет собой одно из важнейших средств получения информации, широко используются в познавательных и эстетических целях и играют одну из важнейших ролей в процессе обучения иностранному языку. В пособие также включены тексты профессиональной направленности, что способствует формированию профессиональных компетенций.

Рабочая тетрадь составлена в соответствии с требованиями Федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов к уровню подготовки выпускников и рабочей программой учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» для средних специальных учебных заведений. Данная тетрадь является перспективным дидактическим средством, которое значительно повышает эффективность учебного процесса.

Главный металлург ЗАО «МЗ» «Метаб»



А.В. Изосимов

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Тема 1. Множественное число существительных

Rule

-S

после глухих согласных	после звонких согласных и гласных	после ge, ce, ze, se
[s]	[z]	[iz]
apricot <u>s</u> stamp <u>s</u> book <u>s</u> cat <u>s</u>	onion <u>s</u> boy <u>s</u> dog <u>s</u> day <u>s</u>	cabbage <u>s</u> place <u>s</u> prize <u>s</u> house <u>s</u>

-es

после: sh, ch, s, x -[iz]
brush <u>es</u> , bench <u>es</u> , bus <u>es</u> , box <u>es</u>

Ho! potatoes, tomatoes, Negroes -[z]

Remember

A man	men
A woman	women
A child	children
A foot	feet
A tooth	teeth
A goose	geese
A mouse	mice
An ox	oxen
A louse	lice

Task 1. Give the plural of the following nouns.

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

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

Task 2. Give the plural of the following nouns.

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

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

Task 3. Give the plural of the following nouns.

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

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

Task 4. Give the plural of the following nouns.

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_____

Task 5. Give the plural of the following word combinations.

This tea-cup _____
this egg _____
that wall _____
that picture _____
this foot _____
that mountain _____
this lady _____
that window _____
this man _____
that match _____
this knife _____

Запомните:

this is — these are; that is — those are; there is — there are; it is — they are

Task 6. Give the plural of the following sentences.

1. This room is very large. _____
2. There is a match in the box. _____
3. Has this lady a knife? _____
4. There is a man and a woman in the street. _____
5. This lady is that gentleman's wife. _____
6. This shoe is too large for my foot. _____
7. The child is sitting on a bench. _____
8. My tooth is white. _____
9. This key is made of steel. _____
10. A potato is a vegetable and a cherry is a fruit. _____

Task 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct plural form of the noun.

Example: Some (person) *people* like to live alone.

1. Most (family) _____ in the U.S. own a house.
2. The U.S. has over 300 million (person) _____.
3. Americans move many (time) _____.
4. Some (woman) _____ earn more money than their(husband) _____.
5. (Home) _____ are very expensive in some (city) _____.
6. Divorce is very high in some (country) _____.
7. How many square (foot) _____ does your house or apartment have?
8. Some apartments have a problem with (mouse) _____.
9. (pet) _____ are popular in the U.S.

10. (dog) _____ are more common than (cat) _____.
11. (fish) _____ are interesting to watch.

Task 8. Choose the right item:

1. I had two _____ for lunch today.
a) applees b) apple c) apples
2. I was scared because John brought 2 _____ to school.
a) knives b) knife c) knives
3. My favourite MacDo meal is a Big Mac with _____.
a) fryes c) frys c) fries
4. In my family there are more _____ than females.
a) mails b) males c) malls
5. New Zealand has a lot of _____.
a) ships b) sheeps c) sheep
6. There are many _____ here.
a) flysb) flies c) flyes
7. We always have _____ for dinner.
a) potatoes b) potatos c) potato
8. We caught a lot of _____ yesterday.
a) fishes b) fishs c) fish
9. My mother is afraid of _____.
a) mice b) mouses c) mouths
10. It is only for _____.
a) mans b) man c) men
11. In my class there are many _____.
a) children b) childs c) chills
12. Do you know where my _____ are?
a) keyes b) keys c) keies
13. There were 12 _____ in the tray.
a) egges b) egg c) eggs
14. I like _____. They are so funny to watch.
a) monkies b) monkeys c) monkeyes
15. You have lips like _____.
a) cherries b) cherries c) cheerys
16. It is normal to have 28 _____.
a) tooths b) teethes c) teeth
17. There are three _____.
a) dice b) die c) dices
18. How many _____ you take at the party?
a) photoes b) photos c) photo
19. We bought three _____ for dinner.
a) salmons b) salmon c) salmons
20. Do you know where the _____ were from?
a) thieves b) thieves d) thiefes
21. Both my _____ are sore.
a) foots b) feet c) feeds
22. Out of seventeen students three became _____.
a) cheves b) chefs c) cook
23. In my class there are 9 girls and 10 _____.
a) boys b) boyes c) boies
24. I love _____. They are nice when it is hot.
a) tries b) trees c) threes
25. _____ are wiser than men.
a) womans b) wimen c) women
26. A lot of the kids had _____.
a) lice b) lices c) lies

Тема 2. Притяжательный падеж существительных

<p>единственное число</p> <p>'S</p> <p>Lucy's bag dog's tail porter's uniform</p>	<p>множественное число</p> <p>S'</p> <p>girls' dresses my friends' idea students' marks</p>	<p>множественное число исключения</p> <p>'S</p> <p>children's toys men's suits women's secrets</p>
<p>ед. число, оканчивается на -s</p> <p>'s</p> <p>boss's office class's teacher waitress's uniform</p>	<p>имена, оканчиваются на -s</p> <p>'S или S'</p> <p>James's room или James' room</p>	<p>два или более лица</p> <p>Kate and Jim's house (общий дом Кейт и Джима) Kate's and Jim's houses (дома Кейт и Джима)</p>

Если существительное в единственном или множественном числе обозначает неодушевленный предмет, лучше использовать не притяжательный падеж, а предлог *of*:

- *the cover of the book* – обложка книги;
- *the history of the English language* – история английского языка.

Task 1. Perephrase the sentences using the Possessive Case.

- The room of my friend. _____
- The questions of my son. _____
- The wife of my brother. _____
- The table of our teacher. _____
- The poems of Pushkin. _____
- The voice of this girl. _____
- The new club of the workers. _____
- The letter of Pete. _____
- The car of my parents. _____
- The life of this woman. _____
- The handbags of these women. _____
- The flat of my sister is large. _____
- The children of my brother are at home. _____
- The room of the boys is large. _____
- The name of this girl is Jane. _____
- The work of these students is interesting. _____

Task 2. Translate into English.

1. Это семья моего друга. _____
2. Отец моего друга — инженер. _____
3. Мать моего друга — учитель. _____
4. Она взяла книги своего брата. _____
5. Дайте мне тетради ваших учеников. _____
6. Вы видели книгу нашего учителя? _____
7. Вчера дети моего брата ходили в кино. _____
8. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры. _____
9. Чья это сумка? — Это сумка Петра. _____
10. Чьи это словари? — Это словари студентов. _____
11. Принесите игрушки детей. _____

Task 3. Choose the correct item.

1. We were exhausted by *three hours'* / *three hour's* drive.
2. Are you buying the medical products at *the chemist's* / *the chemists'* now?
3. Their party *of girls* / *girls' party* was ended by policemen.
4. This is my *sister's-in-law* / *sister-in-law's* parrot.
5. *The price of win* / *win's price* is always high.

Task 4. Translate word combinations in brackets into English.

1. The (котенок мальчика) is hiding in the mitten.
2. The (котята мальчиков) are hiding in the mittens.
3. The (кошка женщины) is sleeping on the mat.
4. The (кошки женщин) are sleeping on the mats.
5. The (лица детей) were happy when they saw the new toys.
6. The (лицо ребенка) was happy when he saw the new toys.
7. The (платье девочки) was dirty because she had fallen into a pool.
8. The (платья девочек) were new and beautiful.

Task 5. Where is *s* – possessive case or short form of *is*?

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

Task 6. Choose the correct item.

1. ... was amazing! I am happy for them.
 - a) Paola's and Frank's wedding
 - b) Paola and Frank's wedding
 - c) Paola and Frank' wedding
2. ... is very comfortable and easy-to-operate.
 - a) Mary's car
 - b) Mary' car
 - c) car of the Mary
3. Linda is ... now. Do you want me to call her?
 - a) at Paul's
 - b) at Paul'
 - c) house of Paul
4. Mike is a He always helps me.
 - a) my's classmate
 - b) mine classmate
 - c) classmate of mine
5. ... is very old. It was build in 1078.
 - a) The tower of the London
 - b) The tower's London
 - c) The tower of London

Тема 3. Система образования в России

Task 1. Read and learn the following words and word combinations:

to show a great concern - придавать большое значение
for education - образованию
the right to education - право на образование
to be stated - отмечаться, констатироваться
to be ensured by smth. - обеспечиваться чем-либо
compulsory - обязательный
a vocational school - училище
a higher education establishment - вуз
an extramural course - заочное обучение
state scholarships and grants - государственные стипендии
inclusive - включительно
a stage - этап
primary education - начальное образование
secondary education - среднее образование

intermediate school - средние классы
senior school - старшие классы
to go on in higher education - продолжать образование в вузе
a core curriculum - основная программа
an academic subject - академический предмет
to give a profound knowledge- давать углубленные знания
a programme of training in smth. - программа подготовки по чему-либо
an applicant - абитуриент
Centralized Testing - ЕГЭ
an undergraduate - студент
a graduate course - аспирантура
a thesis - диссертация
a candidate degree - степень кандидата наук
a doctoral degree - степень доктора наук
to be in charge of - отвечать за что-либо
a specialized council - специализированный совет
to confer a degree - присваивать степень
to go through a transitional period находиться в переходном периоде
to be funded by the state - финансироваться государством
a private school - частная школа
a fee-paying school - платная школа

Task 2. Translate the following international words into Russian:

Constitution, lyceum, gymnasium, program, finishing, technical, profession, rector, prorector, institute, university, faculty, system, period, financial, mechanism, to decentralize, student.

Task 3. Read and translate the text:

Education in the Russian Federation

Russians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stated in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. It is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural courses and the system of state scholarships and grants.

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; secondary education including intermediate school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive. Primary and secondary together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a «core curriculum» of academic

subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, a foreign language and others.

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offers programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go on in higher education. All applicants must take Centralized Testing. Higher education institutions, that is, institutes or universities, offer a 5-year programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields.

An institute or a university has a number of faculties, each specializing in a field of study. Faculties have specialized councils which confer candidate and doctoral degrees.

All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools; some universities have fee-paying departments.

Task 4. Give English equivalents for:

Право на образование, учебные предметы, среднее образование, и другие, после окончания, готовить специалистов, программа подготовки в технической области, в различных областях, курс занимает 5 лет, платный, частные школы, получать стипендию, переходный период.

Task 5. Find the proper ending to each sentence:

1. The right to education	a) he or she must stay at school for two more years.
2. Education in Russia is compulsory up	b) one can go on in higher education.
3. If a pupil of a secondary school wishes to go on in higher education,	c) he or she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree.
4. After finishing the 11 th form of a secondary school,	d) some universities have fee-paying departments.
5. If one finishes a graduate course and writes a thesis,	e) is stated in the Constitution.
6. An institute or a university has a number of faculties,	f) to the 9 th form inclusive.
7. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools;	g) each specializing in a field of study.

Task 8. Translate into English:

1. Право на образование, записанное в конституции, доказывает, что в России придается большое значение образованию.
2. Существует два этапа обязательного школьного образования в России: начальное образование и среднее образование.
3. Обязательное среднее образование в России состоит из двух этапов: средние классы и старшие классы.
4. Во всех школах есть основная программа; лицеи и гимназии предлагают академические программы и программы, дающие углубленные знания в одной из областей.
5. Поступающие в вуз должны закончить 11 классов средней школы и пройти через конкурсные вступительные экзамены.
6. Во время переходного периода меняется финансовый механизм образования: появляются частные школы и платные отделения в институтах.

Task 9. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the right to education in Russia ensured by?
2. What are the stages of compulsory schooling in Russia?
3. What programmes of study do different types of school in Russia offer?
4. What is a vocational school?
5. What is necessary for entering a higher education establishment?
6. What degrees can one get at a higher education establishment?
7. What is the structure of an institute or a university?

Тема 4. Система образования за рубежом

Task 1. Read and learn the following words and word combinations:

to require for admission - требовать при поступлении

to be carried on - осуществляться

graduation from a standard - окончание средней школы

secondary school - средняя общеобразовательная школа

a curriculum - программа

to lead to smth. - приводить к чему-либо

the bachelor's degree in arts and sciences - степень бакалавра гуманитарных и технических наук

to be the central unit - быть центральным звеном

a separate corporate entity - отдельная составная единица

an educational institution - образовательное учреждение

to comprise smth. / to include smth. - включать что-либо (в состав)

a college of liberal arts and sciences - колледж свободных искусств и наук

a professional school - профессиональный колледж

a professional degree - профессиональная степень
 a graduate college (school) - аспирантура
 to provide a programme for study and research - предоставлять программу обучения и исследований
 beyond the level of smth. - выше уровня чего-либо
 to offer instruction - давать образование
 to be incorporated in a university - быть включенным в университет
 to be separate from a university - быть независимым от университета
 to provide preparation in a professional field - давать подготовку в профессиональной области
 a junior college - первая ступень колледжа
 a degree-granting institution - учебное заведение, присваивающее степень
 a technical institution - технический колледж
 to fall into the category of - попадать в определенную категорию

Task 2. Do you know the meaning of the following derivatives? Show it with the help of your own sentences.

Educate-education-educational _____
 Require-required-requirement _____
 Admit-admission-admissive _____
 Separate-separation-separator _____
 Depend-dependence-independence _____
 Science-scientific-scientist _____
 Grade-gradual-graduation _____
 Prepare-preparation-prepared _____

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the given words:

offer, leading, admission, fields, confusion, schooling

1. Higher education in the United States requires for admission 12 years of elementary and secondary.....
2. The university in the United States is an educational institution comprising a college of liberal arts and sciences, a professional school to a professional degree and a graduate college.
3. The Universities provide preparation in one or more professional, such as law, music or theology.
4. Technical institutions programmes of technological study only at the junior college level.
5. Colleges require for graduation from a standard secondary school.
6. There is some in the use of the terms «college» and «university» in the USA.

Task 4. Read and translate the text:

American universities and colleges

Higher education in the United States includes educational programmes which usually require for admission 12 years of elementary and secondary schooling. It is carried on under a number of forms.

The most common type of higher education is the college. It requires for admission graduation from a standard secondary school; its four-year curriculum leads to the bachelor's degree in arts and sciences.

The American college is known by various titles such as the college of liberal arts, the college of arts and sciences, the college of literature, science and arts. The college may be the central unit around which the university is organized, or it may be a separate corporate entity, independent from the University.

The university in the United States is an educational institution comprising a college of liberal arts and sciences, a professional school leading to a professional degree and a graduate college (school). A graduate college provides programmes for study and research beyond the levels of the bachelor's and first professional degree.

The word «university», however, is also used in a broader sense, for almost any type of educational institution offering instruction beyond the level of the secondary school.

Thus in the United States there is some confusion in the use of the terms «college» and «university». Some institutions that are in fact colleges of liberal arts have been incorporated in the universities. Some institutions incorporated in colleges are in fact universities with graduate and professional schools.

In addition to colleges and universities there is a large number of professional schools, separate from universities. They provide preparation in one or more professional fields, such as law, music or theology. Junior colleges or professional schools do not offer the full four-year curriculum leading to a degree.

Institute of technology is a degree-granting institution that specializes in science and technology; some of them have graduate study. All institution offering programmes of technological study only at the junior college level is known as a technical institution.

The colleges in the United States differ greatly in size – they may once tide from 100 to 5000 students and more. Most of the larger institution fall into the category of universities, the largest being University of California, State University of New York, New York University, Columbia university and others.

Task 5. Find in the text English equivalents for the expressions given below:

Образовательные программы обычно требуют, самый распространенный тип высшего образования, колледж может быть

центральным звеном, колледж свободных искусств и наук, в США есть некоторая путаница, большое количество профессиональных колледжей, они предоставляют подготовку, которое специализируется в науке и технологии, отличаются сильно по размеру, будучи самым крупным университетом в Калифорнии.

Task 6. Answer the questions:

1. What do higher education institutions in the USA require for admission?
2. What degree does a college lead to?
3. What sense is the word «college» used in?
4. What kind of educational institution is the University?
5. What sense is the word «university» used in?
6. What kind of preparation do professional schools provide?
7. What is an institute of technology?
8. What is the size of colleges and universities in America?

Task 7. Translate into English:

1. Для поступления в университет или колледж в Америке необходимо закончить среднюю школу.
2. В США существует несколько типов вузов: колледж, университет, профессиональный колледж и др.
3. Университет обычно состоит из колледжа гуманитарных и естественных наук, профессионального отделения и аспирантуры.
4. После 4 лет в университете студент получает степень бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук.
5. Аспирантура предлагает программы выше уровня степени бакалавра и первой профессиональной степени.
6. Университет может иметь колледж в своем составе; колледж может входить в университет или быть самостоятельной единицей.
7. Профессиональный колледж – это учебное заведение, существующее отдельно от университета.
8. Колледжи и университеты предлагают программы, после прохождения которых присваивается степень бакалавра.
9. Технические институты также присваивают степени и часто предлагают курс аспирантуры.

Task 8. Read the text (5 min.) and give a short summary of the contents in Russian. Look through the notes to the text.

Schooling in the United States

There are two major types of schools in the USA – public and private, or fee-paying. Four out of five private schools are run by churches, synagogues and other religious groups.

A general school is also open, but it offers a more limited program. Extensive program of prevocational or vocational courses and advanced courses in academic studies are usually excluded.

A vocational school is for students of the community who are interested in its specialized area of training and a program of general education.

A specialized school is for pupils with special capabilities who are qualified to concentrate in a particular area of study. It is for the academically, musically, artistically gifted.

High school students who wish to attend a college or university go through one of the two standard tests — SAT and ACT. They are given by non-profit, non-governmental organizations.

Vocabulary:

public (American) - государственный

prevocational and vocational education – предпрофессиональное и профессиональное образование

an advanced course in smth. - усложненный курс по чему-либо

academic studies - общеобразовательный курс

to be qualified to concentrate - получить квалификацию в

in a particular area of study - определенной области знаний

to go through a test - пройти тест

SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) - тест академических способностей

ACT (American College Testing) - тест американского колледжа

to be given by non-profit - проводиться некоммерческими,

non-governmental organizations - неправительственными организациями

Тема 5. Мой колледж

Task 1. Read and translate the text

My college

I would like to tell you about my college.

It is a fine two-storied building in the centre of the city. It is not very new, but it is nice and comfortable. I study here for the first year.

On the first floor of the building there is a hall, a cloak-room, a canteen, a gym, and some classes. On the second floor there is a director's office, computer classes and laboratories, a big concert hall, a library and a reading-room. I like it.

When I come to college, I wipe my feet, take off my coat and go to the cloak-room. After that I go to the timetable which is also in the hall. It's good to come to the classroom before the bell rings.

After a few classes I go to the canteen and have breakfast. I don't like our canteen very much, that's why I take some food with myself too.

My favourite subjects at college are physics, IT and English. During the breaks I like to talk with my friends, read the college newspaper.

Our college is not only the place where we study; it's also the place where we stay after classes to take part in clubs. Our college is very green: there are flowers on every window-sill. And it is very clean too. When my friends, who study in other colleges, come to this place they are surprised when they see that everything is in great order. But I'll reveal the secret: this is the merit of not only the board of the college but also of the students — because it's our second home and we must take care of it.

College life is difficult but I know it's rewarding! That's why I know that tomorrow I'll come here again!

Vocabulary

bell - звонок

break - перемена

canteen - столовая

care - забота

take care - заботиться

clean - чистый

cloakroom - гардероб

coat - пальто

reward - вознаграждать

comfortable - удобный

favourite - любимый

few - мало

flower - цветок

gym - спортивный зал

hall - зал

ring - звонить

secret - секрет

stay - оставаться

subject - предмет

timetable - расписание

merit - заслуга

order - порядок

two-storied - двухэтажный

window-sill – подоконник

Task 2. Study the active vocabulary. Translate the following words and phrases from English into Russian.

Hall, canteen, cloak-room, two-storied, comfortable, gym, laboratory, reading-hall, time-table, bell, to ring, a favourite subject, a break, talk, newspaper, stay, club, flower, window-sill, clean, order.

Task 3. Guess the word by the explanation of its meaning.

1. a place where you can leave coats and bags while you are visiting a building
2. a list of the times when school lessons take place

3. a place equipped for gymnastics
4. a room equipped for scientific work
5. pleasant to use; free from worry
6. something that is studied
7. a group of people who meet together because they are interested in the same thing
8. a short rest from work

Task 4. Give English equivalents for the following words.

Двухэтажный, удобный, любимый, чистый, читальный зал, столовая, лаборатория, спортивный зал, перемена, предмет, расписание, подоконник, составлять, разговаривать.

Task 5. Insert the vocabulary of the text into the following sentences.

1. When the rings, the lesson is over and the begins.
2. In the morning I go to the to learn in what room we have physics.
3. English was my favourite at school.
4. I likeThey are so bright and beautiful.
5. I like sport and I go to the, and my brother likes literature, and he goes to the after classes.

Task 6.

- a) Draw a plan of your college. Write all the names of the rooms in English.
- b) Play a game. Imagine that you hit a ball in one of the rooms. Let your classmates guess where it is.

Task 7. Write your timetable for this week in English.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY

Task 8. Ask your classmates the following questions.

1. What is the easiest subject?
2. What is the most difficult subject in your opinion?

3. What is the most interesting subject?
4. What is the most boring subject for you?
5. Is there a day of the week when you have four classes?

Тема 6. Степени сравнения прилагательных

Длина слова	Степень сравнения прилагательного		
	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
1 – 2 слога	прилагательное	прилагательное + er	the + прилагательное + est
	cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
	дешевый	дешевле	самый дешевый
	big	bigger	the biggest
	большой	больше	самый большой
2 слога и более	happy	happier	the happiest
	счастливый	счастливее	самый счастливый
	прилагательное	more + прилагательное	the most + прилагательное
2-х слогов	expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
	дорогой	более дорогой	самый дорогой
	serious	more serious	the most serious
	серьезный	более серьезный	самый серьезный
	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
	красивый	более красивый	самый красивый

Особенности образования степеней сравнения прилагательных:

- Если прилагательное заканчивается на *-e*, то мы просто добавляем *-r*: *close* (близкий) – *closer* (ближе).
- Если прилагательное заканчивается на *-y* с предыдущей согласной, то *-y* меняется на *-i*: *lucky* (везучий) – *luckier* (более везучий), *easy* (простой) – *easier* (проще).
- Если прилагательное заканчивается на сочетание **гласная + согласная**, то конечная согласная удваивается: *big* (большой) – *bigger* (больше), *hot* (горячий) – *hotter* (горячее).
- Некоторые двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на *-y*, *-er*, *-ow* образуют степени сравнения так же, как и односложные, с помощью суффиксов *-er*, *-est*.
clever – cleverer – the cleverest; narrow – narrower – the narrowest.

Исключения

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good (хороший) well (хорошо)	better (лучше)	the best (самый лучший/лучше всего)
bad (плохой) badly (плохо)	worse (хуже)	the worst (самый плохой/ хуже всего)
many (много) much (много)	more (больше/более)	the most (больше всего/наиболее)
little (мало)	less (менее/меньше)	the least (меньше всего/ наименее)
far (далекий)	farther (более далекий)	the farthest (самый далекий)
far (далеко)	further (дальше)	the furthest (дальше всего)
old (старый)	elder (старше)	the eldest (самый старший)

Task 1. Use the necessary form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Which is _____ (large): the United States or Canada?
- What is the name of the _____ (big) port in the United States?
- Moscow is the _____ (large) city in Russia.
- The London underground is the _____ (old) in the world.
- St. Petersburg is one of the _____ (beautiful) cities in the world.
- The rivers in America are much _____ (big) than those in England.
- The island of Great Britain is _____ (small) than Greenland.
- What is the _____ (high) mountain in Asia?
- The English Channel is _____ (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar.
- Russia is a very _____ (large) country.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives/adverbs in brackets.

A: Excuse me, is there a 1) ...*faster*... (fast) way to get to Clovelly?

B: If you take that road, which is 2) (narrow) than the others, it's only 15 minutes' walk. That's the 3) (quick) way.

A: Ah, thanks. We've been walking for 35 minutes and we thought we would get there 4) (soon). We can't even see Clovelly yet.

B: It's hidden by the trees, they're 5) (tall) than the houses. You will like Clovelly. It's one of the 6) (beautiful) villages in north Devon.

A: That's what we've heard. It has some of the 7) (pretty) houses, hasn't it?

B: Yes, and the 8) (tasty) fish you've ever eaten!

A: Thank you very much for your help. Bye.

Task 3. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form adding any necessary words.

A: What do you think of this shirt, Tom?

B: It's lovely. It's 1) ... *the nicest* ... (nice) of all you've tried on yet.

A: Yes, but I prefer short shirts.

B: Well, it's true that this shirt is 2) long the blue one, but it's also 3) (elegant).

A: Yes, but it's 4) (expensive) shirt we've seen so far.

B: I know. The blue one is much 5) (cheap), but it doesn't look as good as the black one.

A: Oh! I can't decide. What time is it?

B: It's only 6 o'clock. We've got plenty of time.

A: Really! I thought it was 6) (late) that.

B: Why don't we go to another shop?

A: No, I've decided. I like the black shirt 7) (good). It's 8) (expensive), but it doesn't matter.

B: OK. Let's go and pay for it.

Task 4. Choose the correct item.

1 You haven't got much experience. You ought to drive ____.

a) more careful b) more carefully c) the most careful

2 It would be ____ to get there by bus.

a) more quicker b) the most quick c) quicker

3 Summer is ____ season of the year.

a) more beautiful b) more beautifully c) the most beautiful

4 What is ____ way to the shopping center?

a) the shortest b) more short c) the most short

5 The test was ____ than we expected.

a) the most difficult b) more difficult c) difficulter

6 Mary is always ____ to get up.

a) the earliest b) more earlier c) the most earliest

7 Jill is feeling ____ now than she did last week.

a) badly b) more bad c) worse

8 I thought it would be ____ to learn the poem.

a) more easy b) easier c) the most easy

9 Today is ____ day of the month.

a) the most coldest b) the coldest c) colder

10 They lived ____ ten years ago.

a) happier b) more happier c) more happily

- 11 You should visit your grandparents ____.
- a) more often b) oftener c) the most often
- 12 Health is ____ thing in our life.
- a) more important b) the most important c) most important
- 13 Ann is much ____ than her brother.
- a) lazier b) more lazy c) laziest
- 14 Dan is said to be ____ player in the team.
- a) the best b) better c) a more good
- 15 It's ____ designed room I have ever seen.
- a) the most beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautifully
- 16 How do you feel being ____ boy in the class?
- a) the most tall b) the tallest c) tallest
- 17 Fred is ____ person I've ever met.
- a) more serious b) the most serious c) more seriously
- 18 This is ____ evening dress I have ever bought.
- a) the most expensive b) more expensive c) more expensively
- 19 Could you explain the point ____?
- a) the clearest b) clearer c) more clearly
- 20 Have you heard ____ news?
- a) later b) the latest c) the most late

Сравнительные конструкции

Remember:

as...as -- такой же...как not so ... as — не такой...как

1	as ...as	Jane is as tall as her brother	Джейн такая же высокая как её брат
2	not so ...as	This rule is not so simple as the first one	Это правило не такое простое как первое
3	... -er than	Jane is taller than her brother	Джейн выше ростом чем её брат
4	the ...the	The more we learn the more we know	Чем больше мы учим тем больше мы знаем
5	The ... -est ...	She is the prettiest girl in our group	Она самая хорошенькая девушка в нашей группе

Task 5. Use as...as, not so ... as or than.

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. 15. Our house is not ___big___yours. 16. The new cinema in our district is much bigger ___the old one. 17. We are ___proud of our district___you are of yours. 18. The house I live in is ___old___the one my sister lives in.

Task 6. Use as...as, so...as or 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.

Task 7. Use the necessary form of the adjectives.

1. The Volga is _____(short) than the Mississippi.
2. Which building is the _____(high) in Moscow?
3. The Alps are _____(high) than the Urals.
4. She speaks Italian _____(good) than English.
5. Is the word «newspaper» _____(long) than the word «book»?
6. The Thames is _____(short) than the Volga.
7. The Arctic Ocean is _____(cold) than the Indian Ocean.
8. Chinese is _____(difficult) than English.
9. She is not so _____(busy) as I am.
10. It is as _____(cold) today as it was yesterday.
11. She is not so _____(fond) of sports as my brother is.
12. This book is _____(interesting) of all I have read this year.
13. My sister speaks English _____(bad) than I do.
14. Which is the _____(beautiful) place in this part of the country?
15. This nice-looking girl is the _____(good) student in our group.

Тема 7. Моя страна

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It **occupies** about 1/6 of the Earth **surface**. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its **total area** is over 17 million square km.

Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country **borders on** fourteen countries. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has **numerous** forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. There are over two thousand rivers in the Russian Federation. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included.

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The **climate conditions** are rather different: from arctic and **moderate** to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

The Russian Federation is a multinational **state**. It **comprises** many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is about 140 million people.

Moscow is the capital of our Homeland. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the country and one of the most beautiful cities on the globe. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red **banner** and a double-headed eagle.

The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President. The country government consists of three branches: **legislative, executive and judicial**. The President controls only the executive branch — the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly.

The legislative power belongs to the **Federal Assembly** comprising two chambers: **the Council of Federation** (upper Chamber) and the **State Duma** (lower Chamber). Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the **Supreme Court** and federal courts.

Our country has a multiparty system. The largest and most **influential** political parties are the «Unity», the Communist party, the «Fatherland-All Russia», «The Union of the Right Forces», «The Apple», Liberal-Democratic and some others.

The **foreign policy** of the Russian Federation is that of international cooperation, peace and friendship with all nations irrespective of their political and social systems.

Vocabulary

to occupy — занимать

surface — поверхность

total area — общая площадь

to border on — граничить с

numerous — многочисленные

steppes — степи

highlands — горные возвышенности

the Urals — Уральские горы

the Caucasus — Кавказ

climate conditions — климатические условия

moderate — умеренный

ore — руда

ferrous and non-ferrous metals — черные и цветные металлы

state — государство

to comprise — включать, охватывать

banner — знамя, флаг

legislative — законодательный

executive — исполнительная

judicial — судебная

Federal Assembly — Федеральное Собрание

the Council of Federation — Совет Федерации

State Duma — Государственная Дума

Supreme Court — Верховный суд

influential — влиятельный

foreign policy — международная политика

irrespective — независимо

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?

5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
6. What is Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate in Russia like?
8. What is the national symbol of Russia?
9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

Task 3. Translate into English:

1. Общая площадь Российской Федерации составляет более 17 миллионов километров.
2. В мире вряд ли есть еще одна страна с такой разнообразной флорой и фауной.
3. Озеро Байкал — самое глубокое озеро на земном шаре и служит предметом гордости россиян.
4. На территории Российской Федерации существует 11 часовых поясов.
5. Россия является конституционной республикой с президентской формой правления.
6. Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию, состоящему из двух палат.
7. В Российском парламенте представлены такие партии, как «Единство», КПРФ, «Отечество—Вся Россия», «Яблоко», СПС, ЛДПР.
8. Законодательная и судебная власти прямо не подчиняются Президенту.

Task 4. How well do you know your Homeland?

What is (are):

- the biggest Russian lake?
- the longest Russian river (in European and Asian parts of the Russian Federation)?
- a city with subtropical climate?
- cities with arctic climate?
- agricultural regions?
- old historical cities?
- places of recreation and tourism?

Тема 8. Англоязычные страны

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the state, which is situated on the British Isles. This state is also called Great Britain after the main island with the same name. The UK consists of four countries, which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The UK is an island state. The two main islands are Great Britain (where England, Scotland and Wales are situated) and Ireland (where Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic are situated). The two islands are separated by the Irish Sea. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the east.

The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of English Channel. The nearest point to Europe is Dover which is only thirty-two miles from France. Dover is one of the most ancient ports. If you cross the English Channel by ferry you can see the white chalk cliffs of Dover and Dover Castle.

Everyone who was born in Britain is British. People from England are English. People from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not English. They are Scottish or the Scotts, Welsh and Irish.

Everyone in Britain speaks English. But in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak different languages as well. The Welsh are especially proud of their language. They like to speak Welsh, to sing songs in Welsh and when you travel you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales. Everyone in the UK speaks English but they all speak it differently. A Scottish person has to listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner or a Welsh person.

More than 56 million people live in Britain. Many of them live in big industrial cities like London. The biggest cities of England are Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool (England); Edinburgh, Glasgow, (Scotland).

Foreigners are often surprised by the fact that much of land in Britain is open country. There are many lonely hills, quiet rivers, deep lakes and just farmlands especially in the south of the country. The open country is named Lowlands but it changes for hills called Highlands in the north of the country.

The climate in Great Britain is very mild. The winter temperature is between +3° and +7°. Snow does not cover the ground very long, except on the mountains. The summer temperature is between +15° and +18°. It often rains.

The English weather is very changeable. So when English people make plans for holidays they usually begin, "If the weather..."

The flag of the United Kingdom is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland).

Task 2. Read the text and complete the following sentences:

1. ... is the official name of the state which is situated on the British Isles.
2. The capital of Great Britain is ...
3. The capital of Scotland is ...
4. The capital of Northern Ireland is ...
5. The capital of Wales is ...
6. Ireland and Great Britain are separated by ...
7. The UK is separated from the continent by ...
8. The UK is washed by... in the west.
9. The UK is washed by ... in the east.

Task 3. Complete the following sentences making the right choice.

1. The Union Jack is ...
 - a) the flag of the UK
 - b) the flag of the USA
2. English is spoken ...
 - a) all over Britain
 - b) only in England
3. The UK is the official name of the country situated ...
 - a) on the island which is called Great Britain
 - b) on the British Isles
4. Edinburgh is the capital of ...
 - a) Wales
 - b) Scotland
5. The independent Irish Republic is situated ...
 - a) in Northern Ireland
 - b) on the smaller of the two biggest islands of the British Isles
6. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by ...
 - a) the North Sea
 - b) the Irish Sea
7. The nearest point to Europe is ...
 - a) the Strait of Dover

- b) Dover
8. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in ...
- a) the north
- b) the west

Task 4. Fill in articles where necessary.

(1) _____ United Kingdom is situated on (2) _____ British Isles which are separated from (3) _____ continent by (4) _____ English Channel and (5) _____ Strait of Dover. (6) _____ two main islands of (7) _____ British Isles are (8) _____ Great Britain and (9) _____ Ireland. (10) _____ England is situated in (11) _____ south of (12) _____ Great Britain and (13) _____ Scotland in its (14) _____ north. (15) _____ two big islands are separated by (16) _____ Irish Sea.

Task 5. Complete this text about Great Britain and learn it by heart.

Use **the words:** mild, large, falls, rain, sightseeing, Western, Atlantic, temperature, pound, population, Highlands, English, London.

Great Britain is a (1) country, a kingdom in (2) Europe. It lies on several islands and has a (3) of about 57 mln people. Great Britain's capital is (4).... and the national currency is a (5) (6) is the language that people speak in the country.

The climate in Great Britain is very (7) There are a lot of (8) falling out all the year round. The wind brings rain from the (9) Ocean. Snow only (10) occasionally and doesn't stay for long except in the (11) of Scotland. The usual (12) in England and Wales are + 4°C in January and + 16°C in July and August.

A lot of tourists come to Great Britain every year to do some (13) in its big and small towns.

Task 6. Match the words in the two columns to say what these places are famous for. Make notes to remember.

Example: London is famous for its places of interest.

The places of interest	Descriptions
1. the Lake District	a) the biggest airport in England
2. Hadrian's Wall	b) a group of huge stones of pre-historic times
3. Stonehenge	c) the fact it is the most westerly ['west(ə)li] point in the country
4. Land's End	d) the fact that it was built by Romans
5. Cambridge and Oxford	e) its 12 th century universities
6. Heathrow	f) its lakes and beautiful scenery
7. Greenwich, Liverpool	g) the fact that it is the home town of Beatles
8. Stratford-upon-Avon	h) the fact that it is Shakespeare's place of birth
	i) Greenwich Observatory, the zero meridian of longitude passes through it.

Task 7. Match the country and its symbol.

Countries of the UK: England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland



Тема 9. Соединенные Штаты Америки

Task 1. Read and translate the text

The united states of America

The United States of America is the 4th largest country in the world after Russia, Canada and China. It occupies the central part of the North American continent.

The United States of America is a federal republic, consisting of 50 states including the states of Alaska and Hawaii. **Outlying areas** include Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands.

The northern boundary is partly formed by the Great Lakes and the St Lawrence River; the southern boundary is partly formed by the Rio Grande. United States also has a sea-border with Russia.

The total area of the United States (including the District of Columbia) is about 9,809,000 sq km.

The country is washed by 3 oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. The country has many lakes, with the Great Lakes **included**. There are also many rivers on the US territory. The longest of them are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia, the Rio Grande and some others. On the US territory there are mountains and lowlands. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest **peak**, Mount McKinley, is **located** in Alaska.

The climate conditions are rather different. The country is rich in natural and mineral resources: oil, gas, iron ore, coal and various metals.

The USA is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. The main industrial branches are **aircraft**, rocket, automobile, electronics, radio-engineering and others.

Americans are **made up** from nearly all races and nations. The country population is over 250 mln. The national symbol of the USA is its national flag «Stars and **Stripes**», having 50 white stars and 13 white and red stripes on its field, **symbolising** the number of the original and present day states.

Officially the country comprises 50 states and one District of Columbia. The states differ in size, population and economic development. Each state has its own capital. The capital of the USA is Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia on the banks of the Potomac river and is named after the 1st US President - George Washington. There are many large cities in the country: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Cleveland and some others.

The United States of America is a federal state, headed by the President. According to the US Constitution the powers of the Government are divided into 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

The **legislative power** belongs to the Congress consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate **represents** the states while the House of Representatives — the population. The executive power belongs to the President and his Administration (Vice-President and Cabinet of Ministers). The judicial power **belongs** to the Supreme Court and the system of Federal, state and district courts.

There are several political parties in the USA, the largest of them are the Republican (symbolised by a **donkey**) and the Democratic (symbolised by an elephant).

Vocabulary:

outlying areas — внешние территории

District of Columbia — округ Колумбия

to pass — проходить через

frontier — граница

to include — включать

lowlands — низины

peak — вершина, пик

to be located — располагаться

aircraft — воздушное судно

to be made up from — быть составленным, состоять из

stripe — полоса

to symbolize — символизировать

legislative power — законодательная власть

to represent — представлять

to belong — принадлежать

donkey — осел

Add to your active vocabulary:

Great Plains — Великие равнины

Appalachian mountains — Аппалачские горы

Rocky mountains — Скалистые горы driveway — проезд, выезд

sidewalk — тротуар

drive-thru shop — магазин, покупки в котором производятся через окно
автомобиля

toll-road — платная дорога (магистраль)

toll-free road — бесплатная дорога

highway, parkway, thruway — автомагистрали

turnpike — главная магистраль

shopping-mall — торговый центр

shopping plaza — открытая торговая площадь, торговый ряд

free delivery — бесплатная доставка

telephone order — телефонный заказ

sale — распродажа

discount — скидка

seasons sale — сезонная распродажа

clearance sale — распродажа залежей товаров

discount coupon — купон на скидку

free gift — бесплатный подарок

Task 2. Translate into English:

1. США — четвертая по величине страна после России, Канады и Китая.
2. Внешние границы включают в себя Пуэрто Рико, Американское Самоа и Виргинские острова.
3. 48 Штатов граничат на севере с Канадой, а на юге с Мексикой.
4. США имеет морскую границу с Российской Федерацией.
6. США омывается тремя океанами: Северным Ледовитым, Атлантическим и Тихим.
7. США — высокоразвитое промышленное государство со множеством отраслей.
8. Аэрокосмическая и электронные отрасли промышленности США занимают особое место в экономике США.
9. Каждый штат имеет свою столицу.

Task 3. Read and translate the text

British traditions and customs

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own **customs** and traditions. In Great Britain people **attach** greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are **proud** of their traditions and **carefully keep them up**. The best examples are their queen, money system, their **weights and measures**.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Marble Championship, where the British Champion is **crowned**.

Another example is the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race.

British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. **Amateur** riders as well as professional jockeys can **participate**. It is a very famous event.

There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside.

Halloween is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the **eve** of all Saints Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st.

A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A **truly Welsh** event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be **convinced** that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally **accepted** measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce.

The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. For length, they have inches, yards and miles.

The English monetary system could be found rather difficult for us. They have a pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, half-crown is cost two shillings and sixpence, shilling is worth twelve pennies and one penny could be changed by two halfpennies.

Vocabulary:

custom - обычай, традиция

attach - придавать значение

to be proud of - гордиться

carefully - тщательно, внимательно

keep up - поддерживать

weight - вес; масса

measure - мера; единица измерения

crown - короновать

amateur - любитель

participate - участвовать,

eve- канун, преддверие

truly - действительно

Welsh - валлийцы

convinced - убеждённый, уверенный
(в чём-л.)

accepted – общепринятый

Task 4. Match the sentences:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. British nation is considered to be | a) the British Champion is crowned. |
| 2. There are many customs and | b) dress up in unusual costumes. |
| 3. For example, the Marble Championship, where | c) their old measures. |
| 4. There are many celebrations in | d) Inches, yards and miles. |
| 5. Halloween is a day on which many children | e) the most conservative in Europe. |
| 6. In London, many people go to Trafalgar | f) some of them are very old. |
| 7. The Eisteddfod is a national festival of | g) Square on New Year's Eve. |
| 8. The British have conserved | h) traditional poetry and music. |
| 9. For example, for length, they have | i) May, especially in the countryside. |

Тема 10. Предлоги

Предлог	Значение	Примеры
at	1. Местоположение (на, при, у, в определенной точке) 2. Время (в часах)	She is at school. She is sitting at my table. Let us meet at 5 p.m.!
in	1. Местоположение (в отдельном пространстве) 2. Время (в месяцах, годах) 3. Работа, написанная на каком-то языке	He is in the study. The book is in my table. Summer begins in June. It took place in 2002. This article is written in English.
on	1. Местоположение (на горизонтальной и по вертикальной поверхности) 2. Посвященный чему-либо, на тему (о, об) 3. Время (в днях)	The book is on my table. The picture is on the wall. This is an article on history. I was born on the 5th of November
from	1. Направление (от, из) 2. Время (с, от)	The train is coming from Moscow. Take the pencil from the table. I'll be busy from 10 a.m.
to	1. Направление (в, на) 2. Время (до какого-то момента) 3. Соответствует дательному падежу	We came to Moscow. They went to the theatre. I'll be busy from 10 p.m. to 3 p.m. Give this book to me.
since	Время (от, с какого-то момента)	I'll have a rest since July till August.
till	Время (до, до какого-то момента)	Till Friday I'll be very busy.
into	Направление (внутри)	Put the book into the bag.
onto	Направление (на, на поверхность чего-либо)	Put the pen from the drawer onto the table.
before	Время (перед, до)	The accident took place before our era.
after	Время (после)	I went there after the stopped.
about	1. О (относительно) 2. Место (около, вокруг, приблизительно) 3. Время (около, приблизительно)	Please, tell me about him. Come about 2 p.m. It was about noon, when she came home.
for	1. Время (в течение конкретно указанного (в днях, годах) периода времени) 2. Цель (на) 3. Для	I have lived there for 2 years. I went for a walk. That is a present for you. We left for St. Petersburg at 10 p.m.
during	Время (в течение периода времени, выраженного существительным)	I was in the countryside during my weekend.
of	1. Соответствует родительному падежу (чего?, кого?) 2. О (относительно)	All the students of this group passed the exams perfectly. You must never think of him badly.

with	1. Соответствует творительному падежу (чем?) 2. С, вместе 3. От (удивления, страха)	We write with pens. He went to the station with her. His face was pale with fear.
by	1. Соответствует творительному падежу (кем?) 2. Место (возле, рядом) 3. Время (к какому-то моменту)	This poem was written by Pushkin. He was standing by the window. He had already come by 3 p.m.
between	Местоположение (между 2-мя объектами)	The father divided the apples between his 2 sons.
among	Местоположение (между несколькими предметами или объектами)	The father divided the apples among all his children.
except (for)	Кроме (за исключением тех, кто присутствует)	Everybody likes it except me.
besides	Кроме (помимо, по количеству больше присутствующих)	There were 5 boys in the room besides me.
over	1. Над, выше 2. Через 3. За, в, в течение (период времени)	A flight over the lake — полёт над озером. Over the last five years — за последние пять лет.
below	Ниже, под	Below zero — ниже нуля.
out	Снаружи, вне, за пределами	My gun is already out . — Я уже вытащил свой пистолет.
behind	За, сзади, позади	The sun is behind a cloud. — Солнце скрылось за тучей.

Task 1. Read the following dialogue and complete sentences using *at, in* or *on*.

Peter: The bus is supposed to come (1) _____ 8:20 am and it's already 8:30am.

Jane: I hope it comes soon. I don't want to be late. What time do you have to be (2) _____ class?

Peter: My first class is (3) _____ 9:00 am, but my professor is never (4) _____ time for class.

Jane: How lucky! My professor gives us penalty for being late. I usually arrive just (5) _____ time, just before my professor starts taking marks off students who are late.

Peter: I understand it is always very hard to wake up (6) _____ the morning, especially (7) _____ Mondays.

Jane: Yes, I know. I tend to study late (8) _____ night and find it very hard to get up the next day. It gets worse (9) _____ the winter.

Peter: Oh! The bus is finally here. Let's get (10) _____!

Task 2. Put in the correct prepositions: *in, at* or *on*.

1. Dinner is usually _____ 7 o'clock.

2. We have long holidays _____ summer.

3. There is a school party _____ 31st of January.

4. The game is _____ 9.45.
5. Where is he _____ the moment.
6. She wasn't there _____ the end of the concert.
7. Where are you usually _____ the evening? And _____ night?
8. He phoned me _____ Tuesday.
9. Do you get any presents _____ Christmas Day?
10. Our party is _____ June 8th _____ 8 o'clock _____ the evening.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using prepositions of time.

1. I'll see you early.....the evening.
2. Let me finish this chapter first. I'll be with you.....five minutes.
3. I'll talk to you.....two or three weeks then.
4. Let's meet.....Friday.
5. Shall we go and see the manager some time.....the afternoon?
6. I'm going away.....the end of January.
7. Most people work.....nine.....five.
8. The museum closes.....noon.
9. The official start of the theatre season is.....August.
10. The restaurant closes..... 11 o'clock.....night.

Task 4. Do the test.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I'm going to a party New Year's Eve.
a) in b) at c) on | 9. Her office is the end of the corridor.
a) on b) in c) at |
| 2. I had a meal the train.
a) on b) in c) at | 10. Bess will be here ... 10 minutes.
a) in b) on c) at |
| 3. The English examination is July.
a) at b) on c) in | 11. Tom usually works better the morning.
a) in b) at c) on |
| 4. What have you got your bag.
a) in b) on c) at | 12. There were a lot of people the party.
a) at b) in c) on |
| 5. I visited the museum Monday.
a) in b) on c) at | 13. There's somebody waiting the bus stop.
a) at b) in c) on |
| 6. My office is the second floor.
a) on b) at c) in | 14. Can you put the report my desk, please?
a) at b) on c) in |
| 7. I always feel positive the start of the week.
a) at b) on c) in | 15. The leaves on the trees turn brown autumn.
a) in b) at c) on |
| 8. Bob went to bed ... midnight.
a) at b) in c) on | |

Task 5. Fill in the prepositions.

1. My mother is afraid ___ rats. 2. «What do you complain ___?» asked the doctor. 3. Don't enter ___ the room. 4. What are you laughing ___? 5. They did not want to listen ___ me. 6. Wait ___ me. I'll be back ___ a few minutes. 7. Yesterday the teacher spoke ___ us about the architecture ___ St. Petersburg. 8. My grandmother often complains ___ headache. 9. I am sorry, I cannot speak ___ you now, the professor is waiting ___ me. I must go ___ the institute and explain ___ him some details ___ our work. Come ___ the evening, I shall listen ___ you very attentively and answer ___ all your questions. 10. ___ nine o'clock the lecturer entered ___ the hall, walked up ___ the table, put his bag ___ it, looked. ___ everybody and began his lecture. The lecture, as all the lectures ___ this professor, was very interesting, and the students listened ___ him with great attention. 11. Turn ___ the corner ___ the house and look ___ the flowers grown ___ my mother: aren't they beautiful? 12. He was an excellent pupil, and the teachers never complained ___ him. 13. She complained ___ feeling bad and could not answer ___ the questions ___ the teacher. 14. We tried to speak ___ him, but he did not want to listen ___ us. He did not even look ___ us and did not answer ___ our questions. 15. Your brother complains ___ you. He says you always laugh ___ him, never speak ___ him and never answer ___ his questions. 16. When I entered ___ the room, everybody looked ___ me with surprise: they had not waited ___ me. 17. At the end ___ the street she turned ___ the corner, walked ___ the bus-stop and began waiting ___ the bus.

Task 6. Translate into English

Обратите внимание на способы перевода русского предлога «через»:

через час — in an hour

через дорогу - across the road

через поле — across the field

через лес — through the wood

через реку (вброд, вплавь, на лодке) -

across the river - через реку (по мосту, по воздуху) -- over

the river через забор— over the fence

Обратите внимание на способы перевода русского предлога «по»:

по улице — along (down) the street

по реке — down (up) the river

по морю — across the sea

по городу - - about the town

по комнате - - about the room

по коридору - - along the corridor

по стране-- about the country

1. Она ходила по комнате.

2. Они плавали по южным морям.

3. Иди по этой дорожке через поле и через лес, и через два-три часа ты подойдешь к реке.

4. Том Сойер перепрыгнул через забор и побежал по улице. Через несколько секунд он повернул за угол и исчез.

5. Пройдите по этому коридору и войдите в первую комнату.

6. Через пять минут все сидели за столом и слушали бабушку.

7. Он смотрел на лодки, плывущие по реке.

8. В прошлом году мы путешествовали по Европе.

9. Он шел по улице и смотрел на лица прохожих.

10. Собака подбежала к реке, прыгнула в воду, переплыла реку и вбежала в лес.

Тема 11. Английский язык – язык международного общения

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The role of foreign language in modern world

English is the international language of communication, and is spoken about 800 million people all over the world. It is also the language of science, business and advertising.

It's the official language in 44 countries. English is the official language of the UK, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the USA, of Australia and New Zealand, the Republic of South Africa, the Irish Republic, India and Pakistan.

Many English words are in common use: cool, sorry, goodbye, basketball and so on.

Millions of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English and read all over the world. 75% of the world's mail and 60% of the world's radio broadcasts are in English. Half of the world scientific literature is printed in English.

Nowadays English is the most fashionable language in the world. Millions of people study and use English as a foreign language. English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist.

English is a widely spoken language all over the world. You can hear it everywhere: in a street, in shops and restaurants, in offices. You don't need to know Japanese when you go to Japan or French when you visit Paris. English will help you to understand each other.

A modern engineer or even a worker deals with instruments and machines from other countries and must be able to read the instructions, which are usually written in English. Computer programs and games, most of Internet pages are also written in English. Science magazines are mostly published in English and scientific and business conferences are held in English as well. Diplomats and militaries use English to solve their problems.

Besides, the knowledge of English helps to know more about the countries, read many books in the original and to make new friends.

That's why all pupils should master their English to become good specialist in any branch.

Vocabulary:

science - наука

advertising – рекламная деятельность

broadcast - телепередача

necessary - необходимый

widely - широко

deals - иметь дело с

besides – кроме того

master - овладевать, усваивать

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. How many people all over the world speak English?
2. Of what countries English is the official language?
3. How many books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English?
4. Is English absolutely necessary for every educated person today or not?
5. Can you hear English everywhere? Give an example.
6. Why all pupils should master their English?

Тема 12. Моя будущая профессия

Task 1. Match English phrases with Russian equivalents.

1. improve the quality of life	a. научно-технологический прогресс
2. the significance of engineer	b. важность инженера
3. conduct research work	с. интенсификация национальной экономики
4. a large and wide-array of industries	d. последние достижения науки и технологии
5. practical training	e. компьютерное проектирование
6. crop and livestock production storage and processing	f. техническое обеспечение
7. the practical application of engineering principles	g. хранение и переработка растениеводческой и животноводческой продукции
8. laboratories equipped with modern installations	h. технологические процессы на сельскохозяйственных предприятиях;
9. scientific and technological progress	i. большой список отраслей промышленности
10. technical support	j. практическое применение инженерных принципов
11. computer-aided-design	к. лаборатории, оснащенные современными установками
12. technological processes at agricultural enterprises	l. выполнять научную работу
13. the latest achievements in science and technology	m. практическая подготовка
14. intensifying the national economy	n. улучшать качество жизни

Task 2. Match the columns

1. The significance of engineers ...	a) ... good knowledge of physics and mathematics, computers, computer-aided-design, foreign languages, etc.
2. A modern engineer must have...	b) ... design and development.
3. The students of our department are specializing in...	c) ... the practical application of engineering principles.
4. The engineering technologist is often responsible for ...	d) ... scientific work at the scientific centers and students', design bureaus.
5. Technologists are employed in a large and wide-array of industries, including ...	e) ... practical training at the advanced enterprises.
6. The work of engineering technologists focuses on ...	f) ...is increasing.
7. Theoretical training is combined with ...	g) ... improve the quality of life for all who live in our communities.
8. Theoretical study is also combined with ...	h) ... a variety of careers in both public and private sectors.
9. Engineering technologists work in...	i) ... manufacturing, construction, industrial, maintenance, and management.
10. Engineering technologists are well-respected and valued members of society who ...	j) ... technical support of crop and livestock production storage and processing, technological processes at agricultural enterprises.

Task 3. Read and translate the text.

My future profession: an engineering technologist

In the conditions of the scientific and technological progress the significance of engineers is increasing. Engineers have an important part to play in intensifying the national economy. In their work engineers are guided by the latest achievements in science and technology. A modern engineer must have good knowledge of physics and mathematics, chemistry, computers, computer-aided design, management science, foreign languages, etc.

I study at the engineering and technological department. The students of our department are specializing in technical support of crop and livestock production storage and processing, technological processes at agricultural enterprises. My future profession is an engineering technologist.

Engineering is a complex consisting of inter-linked industries. Engineering technologists work closely with engineers in coordinating people, material, and

machinery. The engineering technologist is often responsible for design and development. Technologists are employed in a large and wide array of industries, including manufacturing, construction, industrial, maintenance, and management. Such positions as product design, testing, development, systems development, field engineering, technical operations, and quality control are all common positions for engineering technology graduates.

The students of our department are taught by a highly qualified staff of professors and teachers. Our practical training and laboratory work are done in the laboratories equipped with modern installations, apparatuses and devices. Theoretical training is combined with scientific work at the scientific centers and students' design bureaus. University teaching is also combined with practical training at the advanced enterprises. All these help to turn a student into a highly skilled engineer, ready for independent work.

Engineering technologists work in a variety of careers in both public and private sectors including design, marketing, estimating, research and development, production control, purchasing, operations and production, testing, quality management, maintenance, customer and field service, project management, instruction and teaching. They are well-respected and valued members of society who improve the quality of life for all who live in our communities.

Vocabulary

condition(s) – условия, состояние
 significance – значение, важность
 increase – рост, увеличение
 intensifying – усиление
 guided by – руководствоваться
 engineering and technological
 department – инженерно-
 технологический отдел
 crop and livestock – растениеводство
 и животноводство
 storage and processing – хранение и
 обработка
 inter-linked industries –
 взаимосвязанные отрасли
 responsible – ответственный
 array of industries – множество

maintenance – техническое
 обслуживание
 modern installations – современная
 установка
 students' design bureaus –
 студенческие конструкторские бюро
 to turn a student into – превратить в
 estimating – оценивающий
 research and development - научные
 исследования и разработки
 customer service – сервисная служба
 field service – эксплуатационное
 обслуживание

Task 4. Complete the sentence using a derivative from the word in brackets.

1. Engineers are guided by the latest (to achieve) in science and technology.
2. Engineering is a complex (to consist) of inter-linked industries.
3. The engineering technologist is responsible for design and (to develop).
4. Technologists are (to employ) in a large and wide-array of industries.
5. The work of engineering technologists focuses on the applied and practical (to apply) of engineering principles.
6. Students' practical training is done in the laboratories (to equip) with modern devices.
7. Students write their term papers and graduation theses on the problems (to connect) with their scientific work.
8. Engineering technologists work in public and private sectors (to include) design, marketing, research and development, production control and others.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prepositions.

1. Engineers are guided ... the latest achievements in science and technology.
2. I study ... the engineering and technological department.
3. The students of our department are specializing ... technical support of crop and livestock production storage and processing.
4. Technologists are employed ... a large and wide-array of industries.
5. The work of engineering technologists focuses ... the practical application of engineering principles.
6. Our practical training is done in the laboratories equipped ... modern devices.
7. Theoretical training is combined ... practical training.
8. Engineering technologists work ... a variety of careers in both public and private sectors.

Task 6. Define whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. A modern engineer must have good knowledge of physics and mathematics, chemistry, computers, computer-aided-design, management science, foreign languages, etc.
2. Engineering technologists work closely with engineers in coordinating people, material, and machinery.
3. The engineering technologist is often responsible for people and machinery.
4. The work of engineering technologists focuses on design and planning of engineering tasks.
5. University teaching is combined with work at the advanced enterprises.

6. Engineering technologists work in a variety of careers in both public and private sectors.

Task 7. Write down sentences of your own using new word combinations:

- to be guided by
- to have a good knowledge of
- to specialize in
- to be employed in a wide array of industries
- to be equipped with
- to be combined with
- to improve the quality of life.

Task 8. Work out answers to the following. Ask a friend the same questions.

1. What are modern engineers guided by?
2. What department do you study at?
3. What do the students of your department specialize in?
4. What is the engineering technologist responsible for?
5. Where are usually technologists employed?
6. What does the work of engineering technologists focus on?
7. What helps students turn into highly skilled engineers?
8. What variety of careers can engineering technologists choose?

Тема 12. Разряды числительных; употребление числительных; обозначение времени, обозначение дат

Numerals		
1) 1 – 12 (нет правила)	2) 13 – 19 (- teen) six + teen = sixteen	3) 20 – 100 (- ty) six + ty = sixty
1 one	13 thirteen	20 twenty
2 two	14 fourteen	30 thirty
3 three	15 fifteen	40 forty
4 four	16 sixteen	50 fifty
5 five	17 seventeen	60 sixty
6 six	18 eighteen	70 seventy
7 seven	19 nineteen	80 eighty
8 eight		90 ninety
9 nine		100 a hundred (one hundred)
10 ten		
11 eleven		
12 twelve		

Task 1. Match left column with the right.

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 1) 31 | a) Seventy-two |
| 2) 11 | b) Thirteen |
| 3) 660 | c) Fifty-six |
| 4) 72 | d) Eighty |
| 5) 315 | e) Eighteen |
| 6) 100 | f) Twenty-three |
| 7) 13 | g) Eleven |
| 8) 49 | h) Ninety |
| 9) 925 | i) Twelve |
| 10) 18 | j) Twenty |
| 11) 80 | k) Nineteen |
| 12) 504 | l) Forty-nine |
| 13) 217 | m) One hundred |
| 14) 410 | n) Thirty-one |
| 15) 90 | o) Four hundred and ten |
| 16) 56 | p) Six hundred and sixty |
| 17) 23 | q) Five hundred and four |
| 18) 20 | r) Nine hundred and twenty-five |
| 19) 19 | s) Two hundred and seventeen |
| 20) 12 | t) Three hundred and fifteen |

Task 2. Open the brackets using ordinal or cardinal numbers.

1. We have known each other for (11) _____ years.
2. My friend lives on the (5) _____ floor.
3. They bought a new car (2) _____ days ago.
4. We pay (980) _____ dollars per month for this apartment.
5. I am doing this work for the (1) time.
6. Congratulations, you are our (1000) _____ customer!
7. We came to this country in (2009) _____ .
8. My grandfather has recently celebrated her (89) _____ birthday.
9. My sister is reading the (5) _____ page of the (9) _____ chapter.
10. You must learn (20) _____ new words.
11. A ticket to London costs about (150) _____ euro.
12. This is my (5) _____ trip abroad.

Remember:

В простых дробях числитель выражается количественным числительным, а знаменатель - порядковым числительным: $1/3$ - а (one) third,

$1/5$ - a (one) fifth,

$1/8$ - an (one)eighth.

Однако $1/2$ читается: a (one) half,

$1/4$ - a (one) quarter

Когда числитель больше единицы, знаменатель принимает окончание -s:

$2/3$ - two thirds;

$3/5$ - three fifths,

$5/6$ - five sixths.

Существительное, к которому относится смешанное число, употребляется во множественном числе:

$2\ 1/2$ tons - читается: two and a half tons или two tons and a half);

$4\ 1/3$ tons - читается: four and a third tons или four tons and a third

Если целое число равно нулю, то оно часто не читается:

0.25-nought point two five (point two five)

0.1 - читается: nought (В Америке 0 читается zero) point one или point one;

0.01- читается: nought point nought one или point nought one;

0.2 - (zero) point two

Существительное, следующее за десятичной дробью, стоит в единственном числе, когда целое число в десятичной дроби равно нулю:

0.25 ton - читается: nought point two five of a ton.

Если целое число больше нуля

2.35 - читается: two point three five;

3.4 - three point four

3.215 - three point two one five

32.305 - читается: three two (или thirty-two) point three nought five

53.75 - fifty-three point seven five

Если целое число больше нуля, существительное, следующее за десятичной стоит во множественном числе:

1.25 tons - читается: one point two five tons;

23.76 tons - читается: two three point seven six tons или twenty-three point seven six tons.

Task 3. Write down numerals.

- 1) $\frac{2}{3}$ _____
- 2) 6.51 _____
- 3) $1\frac{3}{4}$ _____
- 4) 0.2 _____
- 5) $2\frac{1}{5}$ _____
- 6) $\frac{1}{2}$ _____
- 7) $\frac{9}{10}$ _____
- 8) $\frac{5}{8}$ _____
- 9) 2.25 _____
- 10) $\frac{11}{12}$ _____
- 11) 6.785 _____
- 12) $\frac{1}{3}$ _____
- 13) $\frac{2}{5}$ _____
- 14) 8.71 _____
- 15) $\frac{4}{7}$ _____
- 16) 0.05 _____
- 17) $\frac{3}{4}$ _____

Task 4. Choose the correct item.

1. 1956 год. a) one thousand nine hundred and fifty six b) nineteen fifty six c) one nine five six	8. 1 декабря 1565 года. a) one December, fifteen sixty-five b) the first of December, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five c) the first of December, fifteen sixty-five
2. 1905 год. a) nineteen (and) five b) one thousand nine hundred and five c) nineteen hundred (and) five	9. 15 августа 2001 года. a) August the fifteenth, two thousand (and) one b) fifteen August, two thousand (and) one c) the fifteen of August, twenty and one
3. 2008 год. a) two thousand (and) eight b) twenty and eight c) two thousand (and) eight	10. 12 марта. a) the twelfth of March b) March the twelfth c) twelve March
4. XV век. a) fifteen century b) ten five century c) the fifteenth century	11. 1709 a) seventy oh nine b) seventeen oh nine c) seventeen hundred oh nine
5. 1980-е годы. a) one thousand nine hundred and eighties	12. 70-е a) sixties b) the sixties

b) nineteen eighty years c) nineteen eighties	c) the sixty
6. 29 июня. a) the twenty-ninth of June b) twenty-nine of June c) June the twenty-ninth	13. 2-е апреля 2001 года. a) the second of April, two thousand and one b) the second of April, twenty and one c) April two, two thousand and one
7. 5 мая 2013 года. a) five May, two thousand (and) thirteen b) the fifth of May, two thousand (and) thirteen c) two thousand (and) thirteen May five	

Тема 13. Метрическая система

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The metric system

Physics measures such physical quantities as time, length, mass, density, velocity, area, volume, temperature and energy. Different units of length and mass exist. Nearly all of them are interrelated. Nowadays, three main systems of measurement are widely used: the British system of unity, the metric system of units and the International system of units (SI).

With a few exceptions, all the nations of the world use the metric system. It is so easy that anyone who knows arithmetic can learn it quickly. Before the introduction of the metric system (meter-kilogram-second), the British foot- pound-second system was widely used. But the latter system (which is still in use in Great Britain and the USA) was very complicated and caused serious difficulties in the international trade. For example, in the British system 1 mile is equal to 1760 yards, 1 yard - to feet and 1 foot- to 12 inches. This means that it's very difficult to convert units. But in the metric system each unit is a multiple of the following lower unit by ten. Therefore, the conversion to a higher quantity is done by moving the decimal point to the right to the required number of places, and vice versa.

The idea of decimal system was realized only at the end of the 18th century. In 1791, the French Academy of Science decided that the standard of length should be one ten-millionth part of the distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The two French scientists charged with the task took this distance on a line running through Paris and divided it into 10 000 000 equal parts. They called one of the parts a meter ('measure'), which became the main unit. Meter was also used to measure area and volume. Thus a square meter and a cubic meter appeared.

The main advantage of the system is that for shorter measurements the meter is divided by ten, so a decimal system was used. Shorter units had Latin prefixes and

longer ones - Greek prefixes. So, 'millimeter' is Latin for 'a thousandth part of a meter' and 'kilometer' is Greek for 'a thousand meters'.

As for the unit of mass, it was defined as the mass of a cubic centimeter of water at the temperature of 4°C (the temperature of its maximum density). As we know, the name of this unit is gramme.

The SI units is derived from the metric system and was internationally accepted in 1960. Besides meter (m), kilogram (kg) and second (s), its basic units are Kelvin (K), ampere (a), mole (mol), and candle (cd). This system was introduced in our country in the 1960s and every day we measure things by the units from this system.

Vocabulary

advantage -преимущества

area -площадь

basic - базовый

candle - 1. свеча 2. кандела

cause служить причиной

charge - поручать

complicated - сложный

conversion - пересчет, перевод

convert - переводить (единицы)

cubic - кубический

decimal - десятичный

define - определять

density - плотность

derive - выводить; происходить

distance - расстояние

equal - равный

equator - экватор

exception - исключение

inch - дюйм

interrelated - взаимосвязанный

length - длина

line - линия

mass - масса

measure - мера

measurement - измерение

metre - метр

metric - метрический

mile - миля

mole - моль (единица измерения)

multiply - умножать

nearly - почти

pound - фунт

quantity- количество

realize - зд. реализовать

require - требовать

science - наука

trade - торговля

square квадрат, квадратный

standard - стандарт,

introduce - зд. вводить

ten-millionth десятимиллионный

therefore - поэтому, следовательно

through - сквозь

thus - таким образом

unit - единица

unity - единство

vice versa лат.- наоборот

volume - объем

yard -ярд

Task 2. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. What quantities do physics measure? Are most of them interrelated?
2. How many systems of measurement are widely used nowadays?
3. All the nations of the world use the metric system, don't they?
4. What was used before the metric system?
5. When was the idea of decimal system realized?
6. What is the main unit of the metric system? How was it measured?
7. Were the units of area and volume defined as well?
8. Do shorter units have Greek or Latin prefixes?
9. What is a unit of mass?
10. Is there a difference between the metric system and the SI system?

Task 3. Study the Active Vocabulary. Insert the missing words.

1. Can you _____ cubic meter into cubic centimeters?
2. The _____ between Moscow and Samara is 1049.
3. 'Biology' is a _____ word, and 'science' is a _____ one.
4. The teacher _____ one of his pupils with a difficult task.
5. Newton was a great _____ who formulated laws of gravitation.
6. The _____ of ice is more than the _____ of water as a liquid. But the _____ of ice is less than the _____ of water at 4 °C.
7. Who was the first traveler who reached the South _____ ?
8. The _____ that studies stars is astronomy.
9. The _____ units of the _____ systems are a meter, a _____ and a _____

Task 4. Read and act the dialog.

Teacher: Let's talk about physics. What is physics connected with? Who can say?

Tom: I can. Physics is connected with the study of matter and natural forces, such as light, heat, movement, etc.

Teacher: That's right. And now let's talk about the word *physics*. It is derived from the Greek word meaning "nature". Some time ago physics was called natural philosophy. It is sometimes called the science of exact measurements. What do you think the work of physics?

Jane: I think, the work of physics is to discover, explain and arrange systematically facts and phenomena relating to non-living things.

Teacher: Very good, Jane. Physics is an exact science and words used in definition and descriptions must be precise.

Tom: Yes, I know it. For instance, the words *mass* and *weight*, *force*, *energy*, *speed* are used as special terms when applied to physics.

Teacher: Have you heard how physics is divided into sections for convenience of study?

Jane: The sections of physics are mechanics, heat, light, magnetism, electricity.

Teacher: Right. What are the units of all quantities based upon?

Tom: Probably they are based on the units of weight, length and time?

Teacher: You are absolutely right. Good of you.

Тема 14. Местоимения

ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ		ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ		ВОЗВРАТНО-УСИЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ
Кто?	Кому? Кого?	Чей?	Употребляются как самостоятельные слова	Указывают, что действие совершено или свершится самим говорящим
I, я	me, мне, меня	my, мой	mine, мой	myself - я сам
you, ты	you, тебе, тебя	your, твой	yours, твой	yourself – ты сам
he, он	him, его, ему	him, его	his, его	himself – он сам
she, она	her, ее, ей	her, ее	hers, ее	herself – она сама
it, он, она, оно	it, его, ее, ему	its, его, ее	its, его, ее	itself – это само
we, мы	us, нам, нас	our, наш	ours, наш	ourselves – мы сами
you, вы	you, вам, вас	your, ваш	yours, ваш	yourselves – вы сами
they, они	them, их, им	their, их	theirs, их	themselves – они сами

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with appropriate personal pronoun.

1. Ben is a little boy. ... is six. 2. Jane is a house-wife. ... is lazy. 3. Lily is a young woman. ... is very beautiful. 4. Alice is late. ... is in a traffic jam. 5. Nick and Ann are far from Moscow. ... are on a farm. 6. This is Ben's room. ... is nice. 7. Nick and Max are students. ... are students of a Moscow university. 8. The rooms are small but ... are light and warm. 9. The new flat is comfortable but ... is far from the university. 10. Jack has many French books. ... likes to read French very much.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with appropriate personal pronoun.

1. Is your house new? – Yes, ___ is.
2. Are the students at the English lesson now? - Yes, ___ are.
3. Is your university in Green Street? – Yes, ___ is.
4. Are Helen and Bess your sisters? – Yes, ___ are.
5. Is Ben's sister an engineer? – Yes, ___ is.
6. Are the pencils red? – No, ___ are not.
7. Is this room comfortable? - No, ___ isn't.
8. Are the textbooks on the shelf? - Yes, ___ are.
9. Does the girl often visit the museum? – No, ___ doesn't.

10. Does this pen write well? – Yes, ____ does.
11. Is Ben on holiday now? – No, ____ isn't.
12. Is Helen nice? - Yes, ____ is.
13. Are you an engineer? - Yes, ____ am.

Task 3. Use the necessary pronoun.

1. I like **Nick**. _____
2. We like **Bess**. _____
3. He likes **ice-cream**. _____
4. Can you show **the pictures** to **Ben**? _____
5. You can tell **Helen** my e-mail address. _____
6. Are you interested in **football**? _____
7. I want to buy **two bottles of milk** for **Bess**. _____
8. Do you want to play tennis with **Ben**? _____
9. We must speak to **Nick**. _____
10. You should invite **Helen and Bess** to your house for dinner. _____
11. Do you know **Mary**? _____
12. Tell **Nick** about **your plan**. _____
13. I see **my friends** every day. _____

Task 4. Use the necessary pronoun.

1. Where is Nick? I want to play tennis with _____
2. Bess is here. Do you want to speak to _____ ?
3. My sister speaks French. She learns ... _____ at school.
4. Look at that man. Do you know _____ ?
5. Do you want to read this newspaper? I can give _____ to _____ .
6. If you see Ben and Bess, please, don't tell _____ anything.
7. We want to phone Helen and invite _____ to the party.

Task 5. Use the necessary form of the pronoun.

1. *The vase* is on the table. _____
2. *Mother* often sends *Ben* to buy milk. _____
3. Are *Bess and Helen* ready to do *the work*? _____
4. *Nick and Ben* spend *their holidays* at the seaside. _____
5. *The man* is in the park. _____
6. *The managers* are not at work now. _____
7. *Helen and I* are good friends. _____
8. Is *Ben* at the lesson now? _____
9. Where is *the calculator*? _____

10. *The newspapers* are on the table. _____
11. *The child* is in the garden with *his mother*. _____
12. *Our parents* are always glad to see us. _____
13. *My brother and I* are good football players. _____
14. *Bess* knows *Ben*. _____
15. I see *the picture* very well. _____
16. *The students* have lectures every day. _____
17. *The boy* plays *football* every Sunday. _____
18. *The teacher* asks *the students*. _____
19. *The students* write *tests* every week. _____
20. Look at *the picture*! _____
21. I have *the book* at home. _____
22. *Max* wants to speak to *Helen*. _____

Task 6. Fill in the possessive pronouns.

1. This is *Ben's* room. _____
2. This is *Helen's* hat. _____
3. Here is *my parents'* house. _____
4. *Nick's* mother is an economist. _____
5. Where is *my brother's* bag? _____
6. I like *Helen's* car. _____
7. *Ann's* books are on the table. _____
8. *This student's* sister is my friend. _____
9. *My sister's* house is not far from *Ben's* house. _____
10. Where is *the children's* room? _____
11. *Ann's* brothers study at the university. _____
12. *These boys'* fathers don't work at the factory. _____
13. Here is *my sister's* flat. _____

Task 7. Fill in the possessive pronouns.

1. Is your bag new? - Yes, _____ bag is new .
2. I like _____ hat, Ann.
3. Don't plant this tree! _____ branch is broken.
4. Max, you have a new job. Do you like _____ new job?
5. _____ friends always tell me everything.
6. Our dog likes to run after _____ tail.

Task 8. Fill in the gaps with appropriate reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves).

1. The dog enjoyed _____ with the children.
2. He cut _____ while shaving in the bathroom.
3. Did you hurt _____?
4. She introduced _____ as Alice Brown.
5. Kids, it wasn't your fault. Please don't blame _____.
6. Your face is dirty. Look at _____ in the mirror.
7. I don't like people who usually talk about _____.
8. I am the winner and I'm proud of _____.

Task 9. Choose the appropriate reflexive pronouns

1. Give (my, me, mine) a glass of water.
2. Who is sitting behind ... (our, we, us)?
3. Would you like to dance with ... (he, him, his)?
4. Joanna is going to meet ... (them, they, their).
5. It took ... (he, him, his) 5 days to get to ... (you, your).
6. Please help ... (I, me, my) with ... (me, my) homework.
7. This is ... (me, my, I) cat. ... (His, Her, Its) name is Tom.
8. She promised to help ... (us, our, we) and she will keep ... (she, her, he) word.

Task 10. Complete the summary.

1. Did you enjoy ... (myself, yourself, your) at the party? – Well. Nick did. But ... (I, my, me) didn't have a good time. I didn't know ... (someone, nobody, anyone) there. There were a lot of people and there was ... (anywhere, nowhere, somewhere) to sit. Fortunately there was much food, so I helped ... (myself, himself, yourself).
2. ... (What, Which, Who) of the two T-shirts do you like? — ... (I, Me, My) like both of ... (they, them, their). – And do you like ... (this, these, that) jeans? – I think ... (they, them, their) are awful.
3. I haven't got ... (some, any, no) sweets for the kids today. Have you got ... (some, any, no) sweets? – Don't worry. I've got ... (some, any, no).
4. This is ... (my, me, mine) garage. And the car is ... (my, me, mine). That is ... (our, ours, us) house. And the garden is ... (our, ours, us).
5. ... (This, These, That) two rings belong to ... (him, his, he) grandmother.

Task 11. Fill in the gaps with *this, that, these, those*.

- 1) people over there are waiting for the bus
- 2) The day I first came to London was wonderful. I will remember day for ever.
- 3) summer I'm pretty busy.
- 4) I'm working as a receptionist days.
- 5) were the days!
- 6) Do you remember winter when we all went to Egypt?
- 7) Hello! is Alan. Can I speak to Harry, please?
- 8) is a new cathedral and one over there was built 900 years ago.
- 9) Will you come over at five o'clock? I'll be at home at time.
- 10) The summer of 1999 I spent in the country. I remember we had a lot of rain year.
- 11) are my sisters. They have just arrived from London.
- 12) Who was girl I saw you with last night?
- 13) Do you want to sit on chair here or on one over there?
- 14) sweets you gave me last night were very nice.
- 15) Look at colourful air balloons in the sky!

REMEMBER

What что, какой?	whose чей?	who кто?	when когда?
How как?	How many сколько(исчисл.)	How much сколько(неисчисл.)	
where где?	Why почему?	Which какой ?	whom кому?

Task 12. Fill in the gaps with *who, what, whose, how, when, where, why*:

1. sits next to Frank? Clara.
2. does the boy come from? — From Newcastle.
3. old are her children? — Seven and ten.
4. is Peter's birthday? — In April, I think.
5. much is the shirt? — It's twenty pounds.
6. is best at playing tennis? — Bob.

7. are you going? — To my friends.
8. much is an orange juice? — It's fifty pence.
9. does the restaurant open? — At six o'clock.
10. can I get some ice cream? — At the snack bar.
11. are you going to order? — Fish and chips.
12. are you going to do on Saturday? — I don't know.
13. has got my pullover? — I have got it.
14. is your name? — Carol.
15. is Susan's party? — On Friday.
16. much are the potatoes? — One pound.
17. can I do for you? — I want two white T-shirts.
18. can I get a newspaper? — At Park Street.
19. is your best friend? — It's Paul.
20. does Nick live? — In Boston.

Task 13. Translate into Russian:

- 1) Help yourself.
- 2) Enjoy yourselves.
- 3) Dress yourself.
- 4) I have cut myself.
- 5) Don't blame yourself.
- 6) She likes to talk to herself.
- 7) Kids, behave yourselves!
- 8) Make yourselves comfortable.
- 9) He hurt himself.
- 10) Let me introduce myself.
- 11) We can't defend ourselves.
- 12) Fashion often repeats itself.
- 13) I taught myself to swim.
- 14) They carried all their luggage themselves.
- 15) We always design our clothes ourselves.

REMEMBER:

Возвратные местоимения	
I	myself (себе, себя, сам, собой)
you	yourself (себя, себе, сам, сами)
he	himself (сам, себе, себя)
she	herself (сама, себе, себя)
it	itself (сама, само, сама, себе, себя)
we	ourselves (себя, себе, сами, собой)
your	yourselves (себя, себе)
they	themselves (себе, себя, сами)

Task 14. Fill in the gaps with appropriate reflexive pronouns.

1. She should respect
2. I can't see in the mirror.
3. We have to do the homework
4. Why doesn't he wash the cup

5. Are they going to Moscow by
6. Peter, you are talking about all the time.
7. Harry thinks of as an extremely smart boy.
8. My dear friends, help to the sandwiches and fruits
9. My granny has knitted this scarf
10. Did they write the essays ?
11. I cut with the scissors.
12. The zebra can't defend
13. His old grandfather often talks to
14. Anna, where did you hurt?
15. Don't worry, we can pay for

Task 15. Do the test.

1. I don't know where ... workbook is! Have you seen it? a) mine b) me c) my	10. It's ... problem, not ours! a) you b) yours c) your
2. Jeremy was a good friend of ... a) my b) mine c) me	11. ... is on the sofa? - It is my book. a) what b) how much c) whom
3. She closed the door behind ... a) her b) – c) herself	12. Have you seen Michael? I need to talk to ... a) he b) him c) his
4. Are these ... pens? a) you b) your c) yours	13. ... pen is this? - This is Tom's pen. a) how b) whose c) when
5. ... color is that car? - It is green. a) when b) what c) why	14. Look at ... colourful air balloons in the sky! a) this b) these c) those
6. Jenny was exhausted after several hours in a gym. ... could hardly move a finger. a) She b) Her c) His	15. That girl gave ... the wrong address just to make fun of me. a) my b) I c) me
7. I gave her my telephone number and she gave ... hers. a) my b) mine c) me	16. I believe that today young people have a lot of wrong models. They should think for ... a) by themselves b) themselves c) ourselves
8. I am not allowed to play with ... a) them b) they c) theirs	17. I hate doing all the washing-ups ... a) by myself b) for myself c) ourselves
9. I haven't seen this man before. Do you know ... name? a) he b) his c) him	18. Hello! ... is Mary. Can I speak to Susy, please? a) that b) this c) these

Тема 15. Урал – центр российской промышленности

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The Urals — the centre of Russian metal industry

The Urals — a borderline between Europe and Asia — are a mountain chain which appeared many years ago as a result of tectonic activity. As time went on, the mountains were being destroyed by the action of water, sun and air. As a result, the highest mountains are only one thousand meters high. One more consequence is that the greatest deposits of ores came to the surface of the Earth. The fact that they were easily accessible stimulated the development of plants.

The Ural mining industries began during the time of Peter the First. In the 18th century the Urals, with their high quality ores and rich forests (a fuel for plants) played the greatest role in the world industry. Russia exported metal even to Great Britain.

The modernization of the Ural industry began with Magnitogorsk plant, built near the mountain Magnitnaya, rich in metallic ores. Later, many engineering plants were built in the region. The greatest plants are situated in Magnitogorsk, Nizhniy Tagil, Chelyabinsk and Novotroitsk.

At the beginning of the 20th century the Ural metal industry suffered a crisis because of the shortage of coal. But the delivery of coal from Kuzbass solved the problem.

It must be mentioned that about 70 metals and minerals were first discovered in the Ural mountains. Large deposits of iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, titanium, wolfram and many other metals characterize the region.

Nowadays some of the deposits are exhausted, and the plants work on the ores from the new layers (Kazakhstan, Siberia). But nevertheless, the Urals are the region with great history, traditions and experience, and hopefully it will have new stages of development.

Vocabulary

accessible - доступный

action - действие

chain - цепь

characterize - характеризовать

coal - уголь

consequence - следствие

copper - медь

crisis - кризис

delivery - поставка

deposit - месторождение, залежи

destroy - разрушать

development - развитие

exhaust - истощать

export - экспортировать

forest - лес

fuel - топливо

hopefully - надо надеяться

iron ['aɪən] - железо

layer - слой

lead [led] - свинец

mention - упоминать
mining - добывающий
modernization - модернизация
nevertheless - тем не менее
ore - руда
plant - завод
shortage - недостаток
Siberia - Сибирь

(to be) situated - быть
расположенным
stage - стадия
suffer - страдать
surface - поверхность
Ural - Урал, уральский
Urals - Уральские горы

Task 2. Study the Active vocabulary. Insert the missing words.

1. Fifty years ago there was a _____ here. Then all the trees were cut and many _____ and factories were built.
2. The _____ are _____ of mountains which divides our continent into _____ and _____.
3. The factory can't work. We have a _____ of copper. _____, we'll have a _____ of it soon.
4. _____ of gold in California were in the middle of the 19th century.
5. Gagarin was the first man who flew round the _____ in a spaceship.
6. The _____ of ores is very thick here. A plant can be built nearby.
7. The _____ of industry means that plants stop working. But all the problems can be _____.
8. The Elbrus is the highest _____ in Europe.
9. These mountains are the result of tectonic _____.
10. Irkutsk is _____ in Siberia.

Task 3. Continue the following statements.

1. The Urals are a mountain range which _____
2. Mountains were being destroyed, and now the highest mountains _____
3. In the 18th century the Urals _____
4. The modernization of the Ural industry began _____
5. The greatest plants are situated _____
6. At the beginning of the 20th century the Ural metal industry _____
7. About 70 metals and minerals _____
8. Nowadays some of the deposits are _____
9. Hopefully, the Urals will _____

Task 4. Make a plan of the text and retell it looking in your plan.

Task 5. Discuss the following topics..

1. Traditions and innovations in the Ural metal industry.
2. The role of the Urals in the world industry — the 18th century and the 21st century.

6. Find a short article in English on the topic of the lesson in one of the scientific magazines or on the Internet. Study and discuss the article in class.

Тема 16. Металлургия

Task 1. Read and learn the words:

1. metallurgy, n – металлургия
2. ferrous metals – черные металлы
3. non ferrous metals – цветные металлы
4. an alloy, n – сплав
5. to alloy, v – сплавлять
6. a property, n – свойство
7. a production, n – производство
8. to produce, v – производить
9. a compound, n – соединение
10. an ore [o:], n – руда
11. an extraction, n – извлечение
12. a science, n – наука
13. a treatment, n – обработка
14. a stage, n – стадия
15. alkaline earth metals – щелочноземельные металлы
16. alkali metals – щелочные металлы
17. a pressure, n – давление
18. to require, v – требоваться
19. a method, n – метод, способ

Task 2. Translate the international words:

industry, industrial, metallurgy, metallurgical, radioactive, metal, chemistry, physics, mineralogy, geology, nature, natural, process, result.

Task 3. Find in the column B the words corresponding to the words in column

A		B	
1.	metallurgical works	1.	производство
2.	ferrous metals	2.	сплав
3.	an alloy	3.	стадия, ступень
4.	property	4.	благородный металл
5.	a production	5.	металлургия
6.	a stage	6.	металлургический завод
7.	noble metal	7.	обработка
8.	a compound	8.	давление
9.	a treatment	9.	химия
10.	pressure	10.	естественные науки
11.	chemistry	11.	извлечение
12.	natural sciences	12.	черные металлы
13.	an extraction	13.	цветные металлы
14.	metallurgy	14.	соединение
15.	non- ferrous metals	15.	свойство

Task 4. Translate words and expressions from the text:

industrial methods, metallurgy is divided into, the science dealing with, producing metals, stages of the production process, the preliminary preparation of the ores, according to their properties, the alkaline earth metals, the alkali metals, in turn, chemical technologies.

Task 5. Translate the names of the chemical elements:

серебро, золото, цинк, олово, свинец, никель, платина, медь, алюминий, магний, марганец, хром, титан, калий, натрий.

Task 6. Translate the text:**Metallurgy**

The science dealing with the industrial methods of producing metals is called metallurgy; the corresponding works are called metallurgical works, and the industry is called the metallurgical industry, or, simply, metallurgy.

Metallurgy is divided into ferrous and non- ferrous: that which is concerned with iron and its alloys, and that which is concerned with non- ferrous metals. The non-ferrous metals, in turn, are subdivided according to their properties into light, heavy, noble, rare (including radioactive), etc. The light metals are titanium, aluminium, magnesium, the alkaline earth and the alkali metals; the heavy:

copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and tin, and the noble metals; gold, silver, and the metals of the platinum group.

The most important stage of metallurgical production is the extraction of the metal or alloy from its compound by chemical techniques. This stage requires the preliminary preparation of the ore; for example lump ores are ground, while dusts are baked.

The final stage in several types of metallurgical production is the treatment of the resulting metal by pressure or casting, thermal treatment, etc.

The science of metallurgy is concerned with all these stages of the production process and draws upon the findings of chemistry and physics, mineralogy, geology, and other natural sciences.

Task 7. Answer the questions:

1. What science is called metallurgy?
2. What is metallurgy divided into?
3. What is ferrous metallurgy concerned with?
4. What is non - ferrous metallurgy concerned with?
5. What is the most important stage of metallurgical production?
6. What is the final stage of metallurgical production?
7. What are the light (heavy, noble) metals?

Task 8. Choose the correct variant:

1. Ferrous metallurgy is concerned with
 - a) iron and its alloys
 - b) non- ferrous metals.
2. The light metals are:
 - a) gold, silver
 - b) titanium, aluminium.
3. The noble metals are:
 - a) copper, lead, zinc
 - b) gold, silver, platinum.
4. The most important stage of metallurgical production is:
 - a) the treatment of the resulting metal by pressure or casting
 - b) the extraction of the metal or alloy from its compound by chemical techniques.

Task 9. Translate the following expressions:

извлечение металла или сплава из соединения, естественные науки: химия, физика, минералогия, геология, обработка металла давлением, тепловая

обработка, самая важная стадия металлургического производства, редкие металлы, благородные металлы, легкие металлы, тяжелые металлы.

Task 10. Read and translate the text

Some words about metallurgy

Metallurgy is one of the oldest of arts but one of the youngest of sciences. Many of our metals were known in ancient times, but it is only within the last century or two that the knowledge of the properties of the metals has made it possible to apply them in any extended way for industrial purposes.

With the development of physics of metals, metallography, theory of heat treatment, and other phases of the science of metals, the field of metallurgy has broadened.

Metallurgy in this broader sense falls into three divisions: chemical or extractive, physical and mechanical. Chemical metallurgy includes the metallurgical processes involving chemical change and the methods of production and refining.

Physical metallurgy deals with the nature, structure, and physical properties of metals and alloys.

Mechanical metallurgy includes the processes of working and shaping metals — processes which do not involve chemical changes.

Vocabulary:

art - зд. ремесло

in ancient times – в ранние времена, в старину

within the last century – за последнее столетие

has made it possible – сделало возможным

in this broader sence falls into – в этом более широком значении делится на

deals with - рассматривает

Task 11. Find in the text the English equivalents of these Russian word combinations.

- 1) в промышленных целях
- 2) применять
- 3) метод производства
- 4) очищение от примесей, улучшение качества
- 5) свойства металлов
- 6) теория термической обработки
- 7) в широком смысле
- 8) химическое изменение
- 9) включать

- 10) сплавы
- 11) обработка
- 12) извлекать

Task 12. Answer the questions.

- 1) What phases of the science of metals do you know?
 - 2) What does physical metallurgy deal with?
- What does mechanical metallurgy include?

Task 13. Read and translate the text

Metallurgy

Metallurgy is a field of science and technology which includes the process of obtaining the metals from ores or other materials. It also includes the processes connected with changing the chemical composition, structure and properties of metal alloys. Nowadays, metallurgy is also a field of industry. It was decided to divide metals into ferrous (iron and its alloys) and non-ferrous metals. Thus, metallurgy is also divided into ferrous metallurgy and non-ferrous metallurgy.

The production and the consumption of metals is increasing around the world. Now metals are mostly produced and consumed in such countries as the United States of America, Japan, China, Russia, Germany, Ukraine, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and others. Due to their physical properties (hardness, high density, melting point, electrical conduction, sound conductivity, exterior, and others) metals are used in different areas.

The use of metals depends on their individual properties. For example, iron and steel are hard and solide. Due to these properties they are widely used in the field of construction. Aluminium is ductile and heat-conducting, it is always very solide under ultralow temperatures. It is used to produce pans and foil, in cryogenic engineering. Due to its low density aluminium is used in air-craft industry. Copper is ductile and electrically conductive. That's why it is widely used in electrical cables production.

Pure metals are not much used. The alloys of differnet metals are more important, as they possess special individual properties. The most common are the alloys of aluminium, chromium, copper, iron, magnesium, nickel, titanium and zinc. Stainless (or zinc-plated) steel is used when the resistance to the corrosion becomes very important. Aluminium alloys and magnesium alloys are used when the producers need the strength and the lightness. Copper-nickel alloys are used in areas where the corrosion is the most aggressive. They are also used to produce antimagnetic articles. Super alloys on the base of nickel (like inconel) are used under high temperatures.

Process metallurgy means the extraction of metals of value from the ore and the remelting of the raw material extracted into pure metal. In order to turn a metal oxide or a metal sulphide into the pure metal it's necessary to separate the ore. The methods can be physical, chemical or electrochemical.

Task 14. Find the English equivalents

1. The production and the consumption of metals is increasing around the world.	a. Было решено разделить все металлы на чёрные и цветные.
2. The use of metals depends on their individual properties.	b. Сплавы алюминия и магния используются когда требуется прочность и лёгкость.
3. Metallurgy is a field of science and technology which includes the process of obtaining the metals from ores or other materials	c. Медь пластичная и электропроводна.
4. Aluminium alloys and magnesium alloys are used when the producers need the strength and the lightness.	d. Производство и потребление металлов увеличивается во всём мире
5. It was decided to divide metals into ferrous (iron and its alloys) and non-ferrrous metals.	e. Металлургия - область науки и техники, которая включает процесс получения металлов из руд или других материалов
6. Copper is ductile and electrically conductive.	f. Использование металлов зависит от их свойств.

Тема 17. Видовременные формы глагола Present Simple (Настоящее простое время)

Task 1. Translate into English.

1. Меня зовут Катя. 2. Мне 17 лет. 3. Я русская. Я из Санкт-Петербурга. 4. Я студентка. 5. Мой любимый вид спорта — теннис. 6. Я интересуюсь музыкой. 7. Мой любимый предмет — английский язык. 8. Моя мама — зубной врач.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps using *am, is, are*.

1. Where ... you? — I ... in the kitchen. 2. Where ... Fred? — He ... in the garage. 3. Where ... Lisa and John? — They ... at college. 4. ... you busy? — No, I ... not. Mike ... busy. He ... the busiest person I've ever met. 5. It ... ten o'clock. She ... late again. 6. How ... you? — I ... not very well today. — I ... sorry to hear that. 7. We ... interested in classical music. 8. Vera ... afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmother ... not

nervous and she ... rarely upset. She ... the kindest person I've ever seen. My grandmother ... really wonderful. 10. I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment. 11. Where ... the keys? — In your jacket. 12. What ... the time, please? — Two o'clock. 13. It ... the biggest meal I've ever had. 14. Which sport do you think ... the most dangerous? 15. Do you have any idea where he ...?

Task 3. Write these verbs + -s or -es.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (read) she reads | 4. (dance) he |
| 2. (think) he | 5. (have) she |
| 3. (fly) it | 6. (finish) he |

Task 4. Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

boil close cost cost like like meet open ~~speak~~ teach wash

- Margaret *speaks* four languages.
- In Britain the banks usually at 9.30 in the morning.
- The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.
- Tina **is** a teacher. She mathematics to young children.
- My job is very interesting, I a lot of people.
- Peter his hair twice a week.
- Food is expensive. It..... a lot of money.
- Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
- Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
- Julia and I are good friends. I her and she me.

Task 5. Write sentences from these words. Put the verb in the right form.

- (always/early/Sue/arrive) **Sue always arrives early.**
- (basketball /I play/often) I
- (work/Margaret/hard/usually)
- (Jenny / always / nice clothes /wear)
- (dinner/we/have/always / at 7.30)
- (television/Tim/watch/never)
- (like/chocolate/children/usually)
- (Julia/parties/enjoy/always)

Task 6. Open the brackets using the Present Simple.

- A: (you/ know)that man over there?
B: Actually, I do. He's Sara's husband.
- A: I (see) you are feeling
B: Yes, I am, thank you.

3. A: Graham (have) a new computer
B: I know. I've already seen it.
4. A: You (look) very pretty today.
B: Thank you. I've just had my hair cut.
5. A: Would you like some cherries?
B: Yes, please. I (love) cherries. They are my favourite fruit.
6. A: This cake (taste) awful.
B: I think I forgot to put the sugar in it.

Task 7. Complete the texts. Write the verbs using the correct form of the Present Simple. Match texts 1-3 with the pictures A-C.

Wild animals in North America

1 Raccoons (1) (come) from the forests of north America. The mother raccoon (2) have four, five or six babies in spring. The babies (3) (not / can) see anything for about three weeks. They (4) (stay) with their parents for the first year.

2 The skunk also (5) (live) in North America. The skunk (6) (have got) a bad smell and it (7) (use) the smell to fight over animals and people. The skunk's smell (8) (not / go away) easily and quickly! Skunks (9) (eat) insects and other small animals.

3 Coyotes (10) (look) like wolves, but they (11) (be) different. Wolves usually (12) (stay) with other wolves , but coyotes (13) (not / like) company: they (14) (prefer) to be alone. Coyotes (15) (be) intelligent. They (16) (eat) a lot of different animals, and their favourite food is rabbits. South Dakota (17) (be) the Coyote State! Did you know that?

Match texts 1 – 3 with the pictures A – C.

A


☐

B


☐

C


☐

Task 8. Choose the correct item.

1. My parents ____ in a detached house.
a) are lived b) live c) lives
2. The sun ____ in the East.
a) rises b) rise c) rising
3. A red traffic lights ____ “Stop”.
a) is mean b) mean c) means
4. He ____ to any parties.
a) don't belong b) isn't belong c) doesn't belong
5. Do you ____ where the post office is?
a) knowing b) know c) knows
6. My mother ____ lots of money on clothes.
a) spend b) spends c) don't spend
7. Martin never ____ me text messages.
a) doesn't send b) sends c) send
8. ____ lunch at work?
a) Do you usually have b) Are you usually have c) Does you usually have
9. I ____ too much coffee.
a) drinks b) drinking c) drink
10. The bank always ____ on time.
a) open b) is open c) opens
11. Where ____ your books?
a) you keep b) does you keep c) do you keep
12. They ____ volleyball on weekends.
a) don't play b) aren't play c) doesn't play
13. ____ her dog every morning?
a) Is Mary walk b) Does Mary walk c) Do Mary walk
14. Ted often ____ in a restaurant.
a) is dines b) dine c) dines
15. All sport competitions ____ at our stadium.
a) takes place b) take place c) are take
16. ____ many houses?
a) Does he owns b) Does he own c) Do he owns

Тема 18. Видовременные формы глагола Past Simple (Простое прошедшее время)

Task 1. Put in *am/is/are* (present) or *was/were* (past).

1. Last: year she *was* 22, so she *is* 23 now.
2. Today the weather nice, but yesterday it very cold.
3. I hungry. Can I have something to eat?
4. I feel fine this morning but I very tired last night.
5. Where you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
6. Don't buy those shoes. They very expensive.
7. I like your new jacket.it expensive?
8. This time last year I in Paris.
9. “Where the children?” “I don't know. They in the garden ten minutes ago.”

Task 2. Write the past Simple of these verbs.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. get - <i>got</i> | 7. go - |
| 2. see - | 8. think - |
| 3. play - | 9. copy - |
| 4. pay - | 10. know - |
| 5. visit - | 11. put - |
| 6. buy - | 12. speak - |

Task 3. Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple:

~~clean~~ die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

1. I *cleaned* my teeth three times yesterday.
2. It was hot in the room, so I the window.
3. The concert at 7.30 and at 10 o'clock.
4. When I was a child, I..... to be a doctor.
5. The accident last Sunday afternoon.
6. It's a nice day today but yesterday it all day.
7. We our holiday last year. We at a very nice place.
8. Ann's grandfather when he was 90 years old.

Task 4. Write sentences about what you did yesterday.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I played volleyball yesterday. | 1. I didn't cook yesterday. |
| 2. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 5. _____ |

Task 5. First, put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple, and then match the beginnings of the sentences to their endings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. John ... <i>was</i> ... (to be) tired, so | a) he (go) to the dentist. |
| 2. Peter (need) some money, so | b) he (call) to the police. |
| 3. Anna (not/like) the film, so | c) I (take) an aspirin. |
| 4. Sophia and Mary (miss) the bus, so | d) she (shout) at them. |
| 5. Somebody (steal) Mr. Jones' car, so | e) he (go) to the bank. |
| 6. The children (break) their mother's watch, so | f) he ... <i>went</i> ... (go) to bed early. |
| 7. I (not/feel) well, so | g) they (take) a taxi. |
| 8. Mike (have) toothache, so | h) she (leave) the cinema. |

Task 6. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple.

Last Sunday the Carter family 1) ...*went*... (go) camping in the countryside. They 2) (find) a nice place by the river. Mr. Carter 3) (put up) the tent. After that they 4) (eat) some sandwiches and cakes. Then, Mr. Carter 5) (show) Sam and Pamela how to fish. Mrs. Carter 6) (pick) some flowers, and their dog Champ 7) (swim) in the river. They all 8) (have) a very good time.

Task 7. Anna's mother left a list of things for Anna to do. Now she's talking to Anna on the phone. Look at the list and fill in the gaps with the correct verb in the Past Simple. Give short answers.

Mother: Hello Anna.

Anna: Hi Mum.

Mother: Did you do the things I asked you to do?

Anna: I did some of them but not all of them.

Mother: So, 1) ...*did you go*... to the supermarket?

Anna: 2) , but I 3) to the baker's.

Mother: That's all right. 4) the letters?

Anna: 5)

Mother: 6) the beds?

Anna: 7), and I also 8) the dishes.

Mother: Good! What about the dog?

Anna: I 9) Blacky and then I 10) him for the walk.

Mother: 11) the plants?

Anna: 12)

Mother: It doesn't matter. I'm glad you did all those things.

Anna: to tell you the truth Mum, Grandma came and helped me!

go to the supermarket	✓
post the letters	x
go to the baker's	x
feed Blacky	✓
take him for a walk	✓
make the beds	✓
water the plants	x
wash the dishes	✓

Task 8. Complete the text using the correct tense and form of the verbs (Present Simple or Past Simple).

go die live love work have paint paint start like buy finish go
start have visit stay

My aunt Nancy was born in England, but now she 1) ...*lives*...in Perth, Australia. She 2) ...*went*... to Australia in 1985 when her husband, my uncle Jack, 3)



.....
She is 80 years old now, but she still 4) She's an artist. She 5) pictures of cats for birthday cards. She 6) cats – she 7)twenty-five!

She 8) painting in 1986. At first she 9) just for a hobby, but then in 1989 she began making and selling birthday cards. A lot of people 10) them and 11) them.

She usually 12) work at 7.00 in the morning and 13) at 5.00 in the evening. Then she 14) swimming.

Last year I 15)

Australia and I 16) with her for two weeks. I 17) a very good holiday.

Task 9. Write short answers to the questions.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Was aunt Nancy born in Australia? | – <u>No, she wasn't.</u> |
| 2. Did she go to Australia in 1985? | – _____ |
| 3. Did uncle Jack die in 1985? | – _____ |
| 4. Is aunt Nancy 90 years old? | – _____ |
| 5. Does she still work? | – _____ |
| 6. Does she have fifty cats? | – _____ |
| 7. Did she start painting in 1986? | – _____ |
| 8. Did she start selling birthday cards in 1987? | – _____ |
| 9. Does she usually work ten hours a day? | – _____ |
| 10. Does she usually go shopping after work? | – _____ |

Task 10. Write questions for these answers.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Where was aunt Nancy born? | – <i>In England.</i> |
| 2. _____ | – In Perth, Australia. |
| 3. _____ | – She went there in 1985. |
| 4. _____ | – She's an artist. |
| 5. _____ | – In 1986. |
| 6. _____ | – Because she loves them – she has |
| | 25. |
| 7. _____ | – About ten, usually. |

Тема 19. Видовременные формы глагола Present Continuous (Настоящее длительное время)

Task 1. What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences:

~~eat~~ have lie play sit wait



1. She *is eating* an apple.
2. He for a bus.
3. They football.
4.on the floor.
5. breakfast.
6. on the table.

Tsk 2. Complete the sentences, use one of these verbs:

build cook go have stand stay swim ~~work~~

1. Please be quiet. *I'm working*.
2. "Where's John?" "He's in the kitchen. He"
3. "You on my foot." "Oh, I'm sorry."
4. Look! Somebody in the river.
5. We're here on holiday. We at the Central Hotel.
6. "Where's Ann?" "She a shower."
7. They a new theatre in the city centre at the moment.
8. I now. Goodbye.

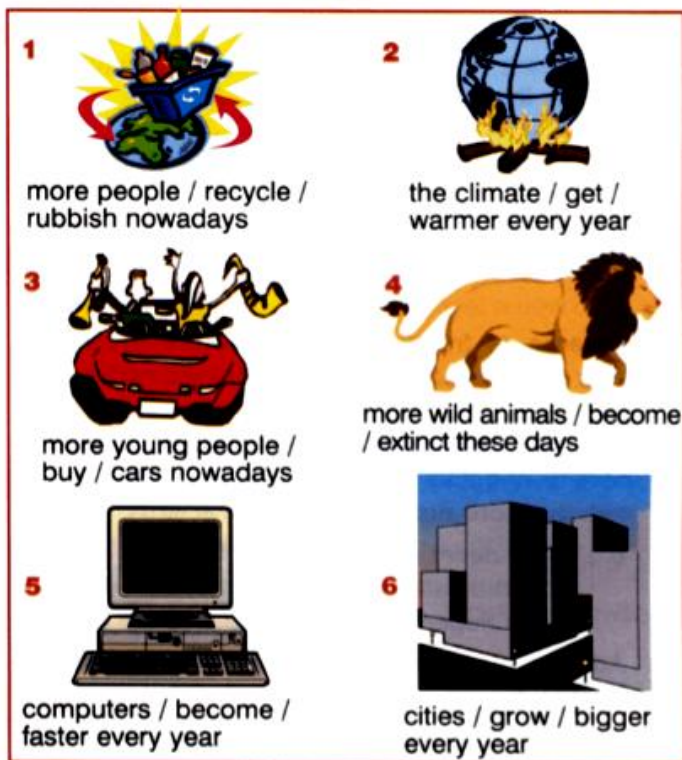
Task 3. Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jane. Use *She's -ing* or *She isn't -ing*.



1. (have dinner) Jane *isn't having* dinner.
2. (watch television) **She's watching** television.
3. (sit on the floor) She
4. (read a book)
5. (play the piano)
6. (laugh)
7. (wear a hat)
8. (write a letter)

Task 4. How is our world changing? Look at the picture and the prompts and make sentences using the Present Continuous.

e.g. *More people are recycling rubbish nowadays.*



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Task 5. What's happening at the moment? Write sentences.

1. (I/wash/my/hair) I'm not washing my hair.
2. (it/snow) It's snowing. OR It isn't snowing.
3. (I/sit/on a chair)
4. (I/eat)
5. (it/rain)
6. (I/learn English)
7. (I/listen to a music)

Task 6. Write questions from these words. Use *is* or *are* and put the words in right order.

1. (working/ Paul / today?) *Is Paul working today?*
2. (what / doing / the children?) *What are the children doing?*
3. (you / listening / to me?)
4. (where / going / your friends?)
5. (your parents / television / watching?)
6. (what / cooking / Ann?)
7. (why / you / looking / at me?)
8. (coming / the bus?)

Task 7. Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.)

1. Are you watching TV? *No, I'm not.*
2. Are you wearing a watch?
3. Are you eating something?
4. Is it raining?
5. Are you sitting on the floor?
6. Are you feeling well?

Task 8. Correct the mistakes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. We looking for a new flat. | 4. What are you do? |
| 2. I am play tennis now. | 5. You isn't listening to the teacher. |
| 3. George and Mary is watching TV. | 6. He reading the magazine. |

Task 9. Look at the picture and put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous.



This is a photo of my mother and our dog, Flash. Mum 1) (work) on our boat. She 2) clean the deck. She 3) (use) a mop and a bucket of water. She 4) (wear) trousers and a sweater. Flash 5) (lie) on the floor. He 6) (look) at my mother.

Now, describe one of your photographs as in the example.



This is a photo of

Task 10. Michael McIntosh is a politician. Read the text and put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

Michael McIntosh 1) ...*is*... (be) a very busy man. Every morning, he 2) (leave) home at 8 o'clock, and 3) (go) to his office. He 4) (usually / have) meetings until lunchtime, and in the afternoon, he 5) (often / visit) the people of Madewell. He really 6) (enjoy) talking to people.

At the moment, he and his team 7) (organize) his election campaign. There are elections in June and he 8) (hope) to persuade lots of people to vote for him.

Next month, he 9) (go) to London to meet the Prime Minister. They 10) (have) a meeting to discuss future plans for Madewell.

**Тема 20. Видовременные формы глагола
Past Continuous (Прошедшее длительное время)**

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous.

A: What 1) ...*was happening*... (happen) at the time of the robbery?

B: Well, I 2) (sit) in my office. I 3) (talk) to an employee. Some of the staff 4) (put) food onto the shelves. Several customers 5) (do) their shopping and a cashier 6) (stand) behind the till.

A: Can you tell me anything about the robbers?

B: Yes. They 7) (wear) black masks and they 8) (hold) guns. They 9) (shout).

A: How did they get away?

B: They drove off in a car which 10) (wait) outside.

Task 2. Complete the questions. Use *was/were -ing*. Use *what/where/why* if necessary.

1. (you/live) Where were you living in 1990?

2. (you/do) at 2 o'clock?

3. (it/rain) when you got up?

4. (Ann/drive) so fast?

5. (Tim/wear) a suit yesterday?

Task 3. Look at the picture. You saw Joe in the street yesterday afternoon. What was he doing? Write positive or negative sentences.

1. (wear/a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.

2. (carry I a bag)

3. (go/to the dentist)



4. (eat/an ice-cream}

5. (carry/an umbrella)

6. (go/home)

7. (wear/a hat)

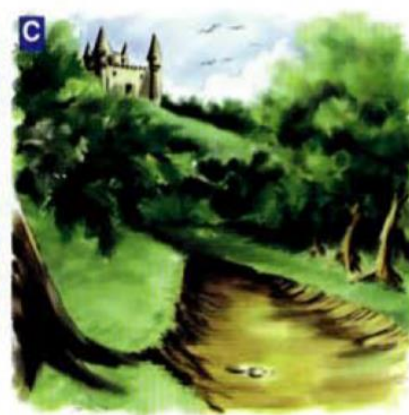
8. (ride/a bicycle)

Task 4. Yesterday, the people in the picture had to wait two hours for their boat which was late. What were they doing while they were waiting? **Look at the picture and describe it using the Past Continuous.**

e.g. The two girls were playing with a ball.



Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous or the Past Simple. Then, put the pictures in the right order.



It 1) *...was...* (be) a beautiful spring morning when Emma and her father 2) (decide) to visit Seaton Castle. The sun 3) (shine) and the birds 4) (sing). Emma 5) (feel) very excited. The castle 6) (be) very old and made of stone. They 7) (climb) the steps to the top of the tower. While they 8) (admire) the view, they 9) (hear) some noises. They 10) (look) around but they 11) (not / see) anybody. “That’s funny,” said Emma. “I 12) (think) I 13) (see) someone standing over there.” After a while they 14) (decide) to visit the cellar of the castle. Emma 15) (examine) an old barrel when she 16) (hear) the door of the cellar close behind them. “Dad,” she 17) (say), “don’t close the door!” “But, I 18) (not / close) it, dear,” her father said. Emma 19) (turn) around and 20) (see) a shadow on the wall. She 21) (know) then that the ghost of Seaton Castle 22) (watch) them!

Task 6. Look at the picture. It shows what the people were doing/did when a bank robbery happened. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below as in the example.

e.g. SA: What was the manager doing?

SB: He was talking on the phone.

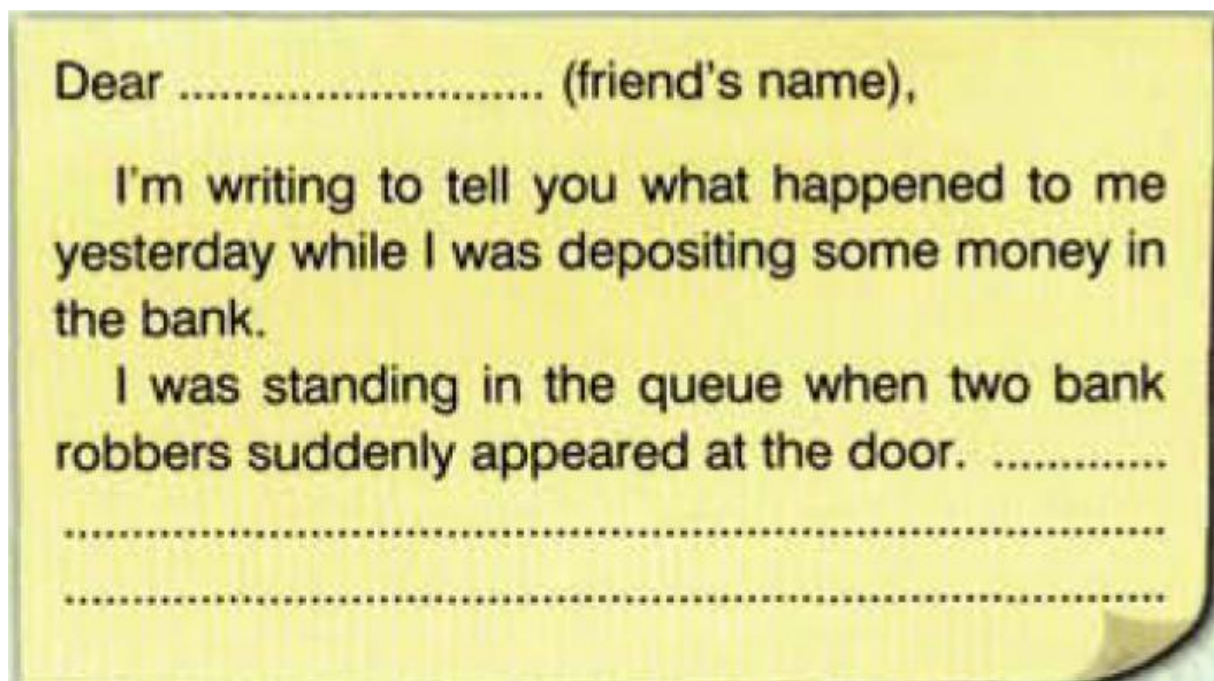
SA: What did he do when he saw the robbers?

SB: He stood up.

- manager / talk on the phone / stand up
- cashier / count some money / put his hands up
- child / sit on a chair / start to cry
- old lady / wait in the queue / faint



Imagine that one of the people who saw the robbery is writing a letter to a friend to tell him/her what was happening/happened on that day. Using the picture above and your notes, complete the letter.



Task 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Dear Rick,

I'm writing to you from my hotel in Switzerland. I'm having a lovely time here but you can't imagine what 1) ...*happened*... (happen) to me yesterday. I 2) (be) on mountain with my friends and we 3) (have) a lovely time because the snow 4) (be) perfect for skiing. Unfortunately the sun 5) (shine) on the snow, so it 6) (be) difficult to see. Suddenly, I 7) (hit) the rock and I 8) (fall) over. Luckily I 9) (not / be) seriously hurt – I just 10) (get) a few bruises. Now I'm trying to be more careful!

I'll see you when I get back.

Best wishes,
Kevin

Task 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous, Present Simple or Past Continuous.

1. I ...*was cleaning*... (clean) the windows when the telephone(ring).
2. "What is that noise?" "James (repair) his bike at the moment."
3. He (read) a book when his mother (call) him.
4. "..... (be) you busy?" "No, what (you / want) me to do?"
5. They (sing) while we (play) some music.
6. Susan is a nurse. She usually (work) at night).

Task 9. Choose the correct item.

1. The earth ...*B*... round the sun.
a) moved b) moves c) is moving
2. Sarah a new car yesterday.
a) is buying b) buy c) bought
3. I when suddenly the dog began to bark.
a) study b) studied c) was studying
4. They hard at the moment
a) are working b) were working c) worked
5. I home from work when it began to snow.
a) am walking b) walk c) was walking
6. Jane the receiver and dialled the number.
a) lifts b) was lifting c) lifted
7. Walt Disney Mickey Mouse.
a) was creating b) creates c) created
8. Helen to the gym every day , but now she doesn't.
a) used to go b) didn't use to go c) was going
9. We for a new house at the moment.
a) are looking b) look c) looked
10. Ted his father in the garden every Sunday.
a) was helping b) helps c) is helping
11. The ferry to Calais at 3 o'clock every day.
a) leave b) leaves c) was leaving
12. You your music too loud! I can't stand it!
a) were always playing b) always play c) are always playing

**Тема 21. Видовременные формы глагола
Present Perfect (Настоящее совершенное время)**

Task 1. Write the past participle of the following verbs.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. see | 11. catch |
| 2. cut | 12. read |
| 3. work | 13. arrive |
| 4. leave | 14. make |
| 5. feed | 15. give |
| 6. bring | 16. sing |
| 7. swim | 17. teach |
| 8. buy | 18. ring |
| 9. drink | 19. do |
| 10. go | 20. eat |

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the Present Perfect.

1. My friend ...*has opened*... (open) a flower shop in the village.
2. I (not / do) my homework yet.
3. The baker (bake) many loaves of bread.
4. (you / send) aunt Margaret a birthday card yet?
5. Grandma (water) the flowers.
6. (Fiona and Andrew / move) to a new house yet?
7. He (not / finish) his lunch yet.
8. Beth (knit) a beautiful red sweater.
9. I (lose) my gloves.
10. Nigel (write) a new book.

Task 3. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts as in the example.

SA: *Have you seen Mary?*

SB: *Yes, I've seen her.*

1. you / see / Mary / Yes
2. Jim / eat / his meal / No
3. John / talk to / his parents / Yes
4. she / read / that book / No
5. they / clean / their house / No
6. Mark / buy / a new bike / No
7. you / phone / your father / No

Task 4. First put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect. Then, in pairs make similar dialogue about yourselves.

A: What 1) ...have you done... (you/ do) so far?

B: Lots of things. I 3) (cook) lunch and I 4) (take) the dog for a walk. What about you?

A: I 5) (water) the flowers, I 6) (wash) the dishes and I 7) (cut) the grass.

Task 5. Write sentences using the time expressions in brackets, as in the example.

1. You have been to America.

(ever) *Have you ever been to America?*

(never) *I have never been to America.*

2. Molly has worked in an office.

(ever) _____

(never) _____

3. Colin has gone home.

(yet) _____

(already) _____

4. Ralf and Wendy have eaten breakfast.

(yet) _____

(just) _____

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with *yet, recently, how long, never, since, just, so far, for* or *ever*.

1. ...*How long*... have you been a teacher?

2. Kate has cleaned the window.

3. Have you been to Egypt.

4. Sandra has driven a car before.

5. I haven't invited anyone to the party

6. She has only written one letter

7. You have known them five years.

8. He hasn't phoned Sunday.

9. Toby has bought a dog.

Task 6. Complete the answers as in the example.

1. Have you visited your grandparents?

Yes, ...*I visited them*... last weekend.

2. Has David finished his painting?

Yes, on Monday.

3. Have you read the letter?

Yes, half an hour ago.

4. Has Palm bought a new car?

Yes, last month.

Task 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. I ...*didn't go*... (not/ /go) to school yesterday because I was ill.

2. (you / ever / fly) a kite?

3. There is nothing in the box. I (just / empty) it.

4. Simon (go) to the theatre last week.

5. (you / eat) all the chocolate cake last night?

6. (you / wear) your new hat yet?

7. I (drink) twelve glasses of water yesterday.

8. Dora (visit) five European countries so far.

9. (you / come) to work by bus yesterday?

10. (you / go) to Samantha's party last Saturday?

Task 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Dear, Lydia

I'm writing to tell you all the latest family news. Aunt Daisy 1) ...*had*... (have) a baby girl a week ago. Uncle Nick is very pleased. They 2) (name) the baby Luise. Uncle Bruse 3) (buy) a new car and he 4) (give) the old one to Aunt Celia. Do you remember cousin Rupert? Well, he 5) (move) to Germany last month. He 6) (take) his wife and children with him. grandpa 7) (take) Alex on a fishing trip last weekend. Unfortunately, they 8) (not / catch) any fish!

Grandma 9) (recently / redecorate) the living room. She 10) (paint) the walls pink and 11) (buy) a new carpet to match. It looks lovely.

That's all for now. Take care and write soon with your news.

Love,
Mum

Task 9. Choose the correct item.

1. I'm a teacher. I ...A... in a school.
a) work b) worked c) am working
2. He goodbye and then he walked away.
a) has said b) said c) says
3. "I my work. Can I leave now?"
a) finish b) have finished c) am finishing
4. I on a new book at the moment.
a) work b) am working c) have worked
5. make any noise. Mum is sleeping.
a) Doesn't b) Don't c) Didn't
6. She always her teeth twice a day.
a) brushes b) has brushed c) is brushing
7. I a postcard two days ago. It was from my parents.
a) get b) have got c) got
8. We a lot of money on our new house so far.
a) spent b) have spent c) are spending
9. There any rice in the cupboard.
a) aren't b) isn't c) is
10. This house to my uncle Tom.
a) belongs b) belong c) have belonged

Past Perfect (Прошедшее совершенное время)

Task1 Put the word in brackets into the correct form.

1. After we (finish) lunch, we went out.
2. The garden died because it (be) dry all summer.
3. She (meet) him somewhere before.
4. They were late for the plane because they (forget) our passports.
5. She told me she (study) a lot before the test.
6. The grass was yellow because it (not/rain) for a long time.
7. The lights went off because they (not/pay) the electricity bill.
8. The kids (not/do) their homework, so they were in trouble.
9. We (not/eat) so we went to a restaurant.
10. We couldn't go into the concert because we (not/buy) our tickets.
11. She said that she (visit) Ukraine before.
12. She (not/use) messenger before, so I showed her how to use it.

Task 2. Use Past Perfect of the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

to leave, to go, to die, to see, to live, to fly

1. I didn't read the text in class because I my book at home.
2. The children didn't want to go to the cinema because they already the film.
3. Kate wasn't at home last week because she to visit her uncle.
4. Linda never knew her father because he before she was born.
5. I was excited when the plane took off because I never before.
6. My grandfather was always afraid of animals because he never in the country.

Task 3. Say what action was done before. Combine the two sentences into one.

e.g. I sent a telegram. Then I met my friend. — *I had sent a telegram before I met my friend.*

1. The rain stopped. I went for a walk.

2. I did my homework. My mother returned home.

3. We met in the street. We went to the park.

4. They packed their things. Then they started.

5. I had dinner. I switched on the TV set.

6. He returned home. The guests left.

7. We came to the cinema. The film began.

8. I read the book. I saw the play.

9. They lived here. They moved to another place.

Task 4. Connect each pair of sentences with the conjunctions *before, as soon as, after*.

e.g. They had lived in the country. They moved to the city. — *They had lived in the country before they moved to the city.*

1. He had finished school. He went to a camp.

2. She had phoned her friend. She went to meet her.

3. I read the book. I had seen the film.

4. I had cleaned my room. I invited my friends home.

5. He entered the university. He had finished school.

6. He told me about his impressions. He had returned from his journey.

7. He was unhappy. He had got bad news.

8. I had finished the text. I handed in my exercise-book.

Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps in the correct tense – Past Perfect or Simple Past.

1. After Alex (spend) his holiday in Spain he (want) to learn Japanese.

2. Sveta (phone) Tolik at work before she (leave) for her trip.

3. Tanya (turn on) the TV after she (wash) the dishes.

4. When he (arrive) the match already (start).
5. After Lilia (come) home he (feed) the cat.
6. Before he (sing) a song he (play) the guitar.
7. He (watch) a video after the children (go) to bed.
8. After Maxim (make) breakfast he (phone) his friend.
9. I (be) very tired because I (study) too much.
10. They (ride) their bikes before they (meet) their friends.

Task 6. Choose the correct item.

1. I saw Paul at the airport. He for his brother's plane to arrive from Canada.
a) had waited b) was waiting c) waited
2. Tom breakfast this morning because he didn't have any time
a) wasn't eating b) hadn't eaten c) didn't eat
3. I handed Betsy today's newspaper, but she didn't want it. She it during her lunch.
a) read b) had read c) was reading
4. When Mary came back, she looked very red from the sun. She in the sun too long.
a) had been lying b) was lying c) had lain
5. Scarcely out of the window when I saw a flash of light.
a) had I looked b) I was looking c) was I looking
6. I got lost in the forest because I took the road I before.
a) didn't never take b) never took c) had never taken
7. When I first to England in 1938, I thought I knew English fairly well.
a) came b) had come c) was coming
8. Our neighbours called the police when they found out that somebody into their house.
a) was breaking b) had broken c) had been breaking
9. Before I went to bed I decided to check the front door. I was sure my sister it. And I was right!
a) didn't lock b) hadn't locked c) had locked
10. He had been away for many years and when he visited his native town, he saw that it greatly.
a) changed b) was changing c) had changed

Тема 22. Старейшая металлургическая база России

Task 1. Read and memorize the words:

deposits – залежи	alloy, n, v – сплав, сплавлять
mineral – минерал	tungsten – вольфрам
quantity – количество	precious – драгоценный
quality – качество	semi-precious – полудрагоценный
rare elements – редкие элементы	natural resource – природные ресурсы
superhard steel – сверхпрочная сталь	occur – встречаться
iron ore – железная руда	equal – равный
economic growth – экономический рост	possess – обладать

Task 2. Read the following international words and give the corresponding Russian words:

Mineral, region, limit, role, industry, element, economic, product, practically, base, effective, effectively, result, operation, energy, variant, mixture, practice.

Task 3. Translate the following words and state what part of speech they are:

Equip, equipment, equal, equally, wide, widely, know, known, mountain, mountainous, geology, geological, grow, growth, development, develop, practice, practical, practically, vary, variety, various, contain, container, unknown.

Task 4. Give the names of metals:

Медь, олово, цинк, свинец, никель, алюминий, ниобий, вольфрам, ванадий, платина, железо, ртуть, магний, марганец.

Task 5. Translate the text “The Oldest Iron and Steel Base of Russia”.

The Urals are known as a region possessing the greatest mineral resources in the world. Hundreds of millions of years ago there was a sea where the Urals now are. The present-day Urals are a small part of the one – time (когда-то) mountainous country which had by geological changes, the action of water, sun and air.

Over 1200 deposits of various minerals have been found there, among them – some 900 kinds of metals ores and minerals. Greatest attention is paid to the mining of niobium deposits – the only deposits of this kind in the world. Niobium is high – grade types of steel.

The Urals mountains contain also vast (great) deposits of tungsten and vanadium which are largely used for smelting superhard steels. The iron ores of the Urals are often spoken about as having no equal in quantity and variety.

Non ferrous metals (copper, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, aluminum) which play a vital role in heavy industry occur in Ural mountains as well as rare elements, precious and semi – precious metals and stones. The resources of platinum are known as the largest in the world.

The economic growth of the country is greatly influenced by the Urals. The Urals plants produce a large variety of metal alloys and various equipment which are widely used all over the country. Most of high – grade steel products are also produced there.

As to the further development of the region, it can be said that practically it has no limits.

Task 6. Translate the expressions using the text:

1. металл будущего
2. дальнейшее развитие региона
3. практически не имеет ограничений
4. тот металл, необходимый в производстве
5. большое внимание уделяется
6. геологические изменения
7. единственные залежи такого вида в мире
8. играет главную роль в тяжелой промышленности
9. различное оборудование
10. в настоящее время
11. драгоценные и полудрагоценные металлы и камни
12. экономическое развитие страны.

Task 7. Memorize the questions. Use them in a talk with your groupmate:

1. How many deposits of various minerals have been found in the Urals.
2. What metal is looked upon as a metal of future?
3. Where are the deposits of tungsten and vanadium found?
4. What do the Urals plants produce.
5. What metals are needed in the production of high-grade types of steel?
6. Do non-ferrous metals (copper, zinc, lead) occur in the Urals mountains?

Task 8. Correct the sentences:

1. Copper is looked upon as a metal of future.
2. The economic growth of the country is not influenced by the Urals.
3. The resources of platinum are known as the smallest in the world.
4. As to the further development of the region it can be said that practically it has limits.
5. The Urals are unknown as a region possessing the greatest mineral resources in the world.

Тема 23. Металлы

Task1. Read and translate the text

Metals

Metals are materials most widely used in industry because of their properties. The study of the production and **properties** of metals is known as **metallurgy**.

The **separation** between the atoms in metals is small, so most metals are **dense**. The atoms are **arranged regularly** and can **slide** over each other. That is why metals are **malleable** (can be deformed and **bent** without **fracture**) and **ductile** (can be **drawn** into **wire**). Metals vary greatly in their properties. For example, **lead** is soft and can be bent by hand, while **iron** can only be worked by hammering at red heat.

The regular arrangement of atoms in metals gives them a crystalline structure. Irregular crystals are called **grains**. The properties of the metals **depend** on the **size, shape, orientation, and composition** of these grains. In general, a metal with small grains will be harder and stronger than one with **coarse** grains.

Heat **treatment** such as **quenching, tempering, or annealing** controls the nature of the grains and their size in the metal. Small amounts of other metals (less than 1 per cent) are often added to a pure metal. This is called alloying (легирование) and it changes the grain structure and properties of metals.

All metals can be formed by drawing, **rolling, hammering** and **extrusion**, but some require hot-working. Metals are subject to metal **fatigue** and to **creep** (the slow increase in length under **stress**) causing deformation and **failure**. Both effects are taken into account by engineers when designing, for example, airplanes, gas-turbines, and pressure vessels for high-temperature chemical processes. Metals can be worked using machine-tools such as **lathe, milling machine, shaper** and **grinder**.

The ways of working a metal depend on its properties. Many metals can be **melted** and **cast in moulds**, but special conditions are required for metals that react with air.

Vocabulary:

property — свойство

metallurgy — металлургия

separation — разделение, отстояние

dense — плотный

arrangement — расположение

regularly — регулярно, правильно

to slide — скользить

malleable — ковкий, податливый, способный деформироваться

bent *pp of bend* — гнуть

to fracture — ломать

ductile — эластичный, ковкий

to draw — волочить, тянуть

wire — проволока

lead — свинец

iron — железо, чугун

grain — зерно

to depend — зависеть

size — размер, величина
shape — форма, формировать
composition — состав
coarse — грубый, крупный
treatment — обработка
quenching — закалка
tempering — отпуск после закалки, нормализация
annealing — отжиг, отпуск
rolling — прокатка
to hammer — ковать (напр. молотом)
extrusion — экструзия
metal fatigue — усталость металла

creep — ползучесть
stress — давление,
failure — повреждение, разрушение
vessel — сосуд, котел, судно
lathe — токарный станок
milling machine — фрезерный станок
shaper — строгальный станок
grinder — шлифовальный станок
to melt — плавить, плавиться, расплавить
to cast — отливать, отлить
mould — форма (*для отливки*)

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What are metals and what do we call metallurgy?
2. Why are most metals dense?
3. Why are metals malleable?
4. What is malleability?
5. What are grains?
6. What is alloying?
7. What is crystalline structure?
8. What do the properties of metals depend on?
9. What changes the size of grains in metals?
10. What are the main processes of metal forming?
11. How are metals worked?
12. What is creeping?

Task 3 Find the following words and word combinations in the text:

1. Свойства металлов
2. расстояние между атомами
3. правильное расположение
4. сильно отличаются по своим свойствам
5. кристаллическая структура
6. размер зерен
7. форма зерен
8. закалка
9. отжиг
10. волочение
11. прокатка
12. ковка
13. экструзия

14. структура и свойства зерна
15. горячая обработка
16. усталость металла
17. ползучесть металла
18. плавка и отливка в формы
19. способы обработки металлов

Task 4. Complete the following sentences:

1. Metals are...
2. Metallurgy is...
3. Most metals are...
4. The regular arrangement of atoms in metals...
5. Irregular crystals...
6. The properties of the metals depend...
7. Metals with small grains will be...
8. ...controls the nature of the grains in the metal.
9. Alloying is...
10. All metals can be formed by...
11. Creep is...
12. Metals can be worked using...

Task 5. Translate into English:

1. Металлы — плотные материалы потому, что между атомами в металлах малое расстояние.
2. Металлы имеют кристаллическую структуру из-за правильного расположения атомов.
3. Чем меньше зерна, тем тверже металл.
4. Закалка и отжиг изменяют форму и размер зерен в металлах.
5. Легирование изменяет структуру зерен и свойства металлов.
6. Металл деформируется и разрушается из-за усталости и ползучести.

Тема 24. Общие свойства металлов

Task 1. Read and memorize the words:

solid, a – твердый

solidity, n – твердость

malleable, a – пластичный

malleability, n – пластичность

ductile, a – ковкий

ductility, n – ковкость

specific gravity, n – удельный вес

substance, n – вещество

non-metal – неметалл

luster, n – металлический блеск

property, n – свойство
conductor, n – проводник
conductivity, n – проводимость
heat, v – нагревать
heavy, a – тяжелый

heaviness, n – тяжесть
soft, a – мягкий
hard, a – твердый
hardness, n – твердость

Task 2. Translate the words and distribute them into four columns (What? What kind of? What to do? How?)

hardly, heavy, ductile, conductor, hardness, harden, heaviness, to except, solid, heat, hard, heater, malleable, solidity, heating, conductivity, exception, usual, compare, metallic, great usually, comparative, malleability, greatly, comparatively, soft, electrical, soften solidify, softness, electricity, ductility, unusual, unusually.

Task 3. Translate the text:

General characters of metals

Solidity. There is one exception to the rule that metals are solid bodies at the ordinary temperature, that is the metal mercury.

Heaviness (specific gravity). The metals are usually heavy solid bodies, yet there are important exceptions. The metals sodium, potassium, and lithium are lighter than water. These metals are classed together in one group called the metals of the alkalis, and this group together with the next group, comprising calcium, strontium, and barium (which are known as the metals - of the alkaline earth) are often distinguished as the "light metals" all the rest being grouped together as the "heavy metals". Gold has a specific gravity of 19.3, that is, gold is more than nineteen times as heavy as water. Platinum has a specific gravity of 21.5, and iridium of 22.5.

Hardness. Not all metals are hard. The metals sodium, potassium, and lead are comparatively soft, while amongst the non-metals we have the diamond (crystallized carbon) which is the hardest substance known.

Metallic lustre. This property of metals is seen when the surface of the metal is polished or cut; metals in a state of fine powder are often gray or black and do not show metallic lustre until they are rubbed to a smooth surface.

Malleability and ductility. These properties belong almost exclusively to the metals, but amongst the metals themselves there are some exceptions, e.g. - bismuth and antimony, which are brittle and cannot be hammered without breaking to pieces.

Conductivity for heat and electricity. The metals themselves vary greatly in their electrical conductivity. Graphite amongst the non-metals possesses a marked power of conducting electricity.

Task 4. Answer the questions:

1. What metals are lighter than water?
2. What is the specific gravity of gold?
3. What metals are classed in one group called the metals of the alkalis?
4. What metals are known as the metals of the alkaline earths?
5. What metals are comparatively soft?
6. What is the hardest substance in nature?
7. What are the physical properties of metals?

Task 5. Translate the words and the expressions from the text:

one exception to the rule

ordinary temperature

solid bodies

electrical conductivity

comparatively soft

the metals of the alkalis

the metals of the alkaline earths

nineteen times

the diamond (crystallized carbon)

the hardest substance known

Task 6. Find expressions in the text:

металлы в виде порошка;

не показывают металлического блеска;

свойства, присущие исключительно металлам;

висмут и сурма, хрупкие;

металлы отличаются друг от друга по своей электропроводности;

графит среди неметаллов проявляет исключительную электропроводность.

Task 7. Fill in the words into sentences:

1. The metals ..., ..., ... are comparatively soft.
 2. Gold has ... of 19.3.
 3. Metal are ... bodies at the ordinary temperature.
 4. Metals do not show ... until they are rubbed to a smooth surface.
 5. ... ,... can not be hammered without breaking to pieces.
- (antimony, solid, bismuth, metallic luster, potassium lead, specific gravity, sodium)

Тема 25. Физические свойства металлов

Task 1. Read and translate the text

Physical properties of metals

What is a metal? Technically, it is an element which has the following properties:

It is solid at room temperatures (mercury is an exception).

It is opaque (that is, you can't see through it).

It conducts heat and electricity. It reflects light when polished.

It usually has a crystalline structure.

Some metals – gold, silver, copper and zinc, for example, are often used in almost pure form. However, most metals used for industrial purposes are actually alloys, not pure metals. An alloy is a metal to which another metal (or metals) or a non-metallic element such as carbon or silicon has been added to modify the physical or mechanical properties of the pure metal. Iron, aluminium, titanium and magnesium are used mainly in an alloy form. Pure iron, in fact, is sometimes, of a laboratory curiosity. Steel and cast iron are properly considered alloys of iron. Even though a low-carbon steel may contain more than 99% iron, and not more than 0.3% carbon, that little amount of carbon makes a lot of difference.

The physical properties of a material are properties not related to the ability of the material to withstand external mechanical forces such as pushing, pulling, twisting, bending... These properties include density, melting point, specific heat, thermal conductivity, thermal expansion, electrical conductivity. Density. The measure of a unit mass; or the weight of a unit volume. Density is expressed as grams per cubic centimetre (g/cm^3), kilograms per cubic metre (kg/m^3), pounds per cubic foot (lb/ft^3).

Density is often expressed as specific gravity, the ratio of the density of the material to the density of water. The specific gravity of aluminium is 2.70 – in other words, it is nearly three times as heavy as water. The specific gravity of iron is 7.86; for gold, the value is 19.3.

Melting Point. Every pure metal has a specific melting point. If you apply heat to a solid specimen, its temperature will rise until it reaches that melting point. It will then start to melt, and it will remain at the melting point temperature, even though the heating is continued, until the specimen is completely melted. Then, and only then, will the temperature of the liquid metal start to rise once more.

Specific Heat. The amount of heat required to raise a unit mass of a solid metal one degree in temperature is termed specific heat. The lighter the metal, the greater the specific heat. In other words, it takes more heat to raise the temperature of one

kilogram of aluminium one degree than it takes to raise the temperature of one kilogram of iron one degree.

Thermal Conductivity is measured as the heat-conducting ability of a unit length or thickness of a substance per unit of a cross-sectional area. The relative heat conductivities of some metals and alloys are based on the conductivity of silver as 100%.

Thermal Expansion. The increase in dimensions of a solid body due to an increase in temperature is termed thermal expansion. This property is of much significance in welding operations, since the metal close to the weld zone is heated to a higher temperature and therefore expands more than the metal at a greater distance from the weld zone.

Electrical Conductivity. As stated earlier, a metal must be a conductor of electricity. Some are much better than others; generally, the metals which are the best conductors of heat, such as copper, silver and aluminium are also the best conductors of electricity.

Vocabulary

exception - исключение	pound - фунт
opaque - непрозрачный, светонепроницаемый	inch - дюйм
that is - (i.e.) то есть	foot (feet) - фут (футы)
curiosity - редкость	specific gravity - удельный вес
relate - относиться, иметь отношение	ratio - отношение
external - внешний	twist - перекручивать
push - толкать	density - плотность
pull - тянуть	melt - плавить(ся)
specific heat - n удельная теплоёмкость	melting point - n точка плавления
expand - расширять(ся)	specimen - образец
expansion - расширение	cross-sectional area - площадь поперечного сечения
unit - 1. единица; 2. установка	raise - повышать, увеличивать (температуру); поднимать
term - называть	value - величина, значение

Task 2. Translate the word combinations:

- a. the following metal properties
the following metal properties modifications
the following metal properties modifications requirements
- b. to consider the properties of a specimen properly
to measure the degree of thermal expansion properly

to compare the specific heat of specimens properly

c. to measure the length of a member

to measure the thickness of a member

to measure the melting point of an alloy

d. the dimensions of a solid body

the dimensions of a welded structure

the dimensions of a considered structure

e. unit mass

unit volume

unit length

unit thickness

unit width

Task 3. Translate the sentences

1. Металлы, имеющие различные коэффициенты расширения, трудно сваривать.

2. Потребуется много времени, чтобы изучить и сравнить свойства полученных сплавов.

3. Физические свойства металлов, изучаемые инженерами-технологами, включают плотность, тепло- и электропроводность, точку плавления и др.

4. В металлургии применяют оборудование, работающее при высоких температурах.

5. Удельный вес титана – 47,9, т.е. он в 47,9 раз больше удельного веса воды.

6. Увеличение размеров твердого тела, полученное вследствие повышения температуры, называется тепловым расширением.

7. В различных технологических процессах часто применяется нагревание металлов, оказывающее влияние на изменение их как физических, так и механических свойств.

8. Другими словами, металлы, на которые оказывает действие повышение или понижение температуры при их обработке, изменяют свои первоначальные свойства.

9. Внешние нагрузки, приложенные к конструкции, могут разрушить её, поэтому нужно изучать свойства конструкционных материалов.

10. Сейчас требуется меньше полезных ископаемых для производства металлов, т.к. много стали и цветных металлов получают из вторичных ресурсов (secondary resources).

Task 4. Answer the questions:

1. What is a metal?
2. What metals are often used in a pure form?
3. What is an alloy?
4. What properties of materials are called physical properties?
5. Give the definitions of density, melting point, specific heat, thermal conductivity, thermal expansion, electrical conductivity.

Тема 26. Механические свойства металлов

Task 1. Read and translate the text

Mechanical properties of metals

As is known metals play an important role in the life of the mankind. Knowledge of their principal mechanical properties is of vital importance for selection and the proper application of metallic materials. Engineers in all branches of industry must know the mechanical properties of metals used by them and what processes can change these properties in the desired directions. This knowledge can prevent failures of structures.

The mechanical properties of a material are those related to the ability of a material to withstand external mechanical forces such as pulling, pushing, twisting, bending and a sudden impact.

Strength is the property of resistance of a material to external loads or stresses without structural damage.

Stress is a force per unit area.

The tensile or ultimate strength is the limit of the strength of a material capable to withstand the maximum load of a structural member without breaking. Elasticity is the property of a material due to which it tends to recover its original size and shape after deformation.

Ductility is the ability of a material to deform plastically in tension without breaking. Copper and aluminium are extremely ductile, generally speaking. Most low carbon steels are quite ductile. Some cast irons have almost no ductility. To put it in simple terms, they break before bend. So cast iron is brittle.

Malleability is the property of metals which permits plastic deformation in compression without breaking.

Hardness is usually defined as the ability of a metal to resist penetration by another material.

Impact strength is the ability of a material to withstand shock or large forces suddenly applied.

There are some other very important mechanical properties such as toughness, yield strength, wear resistance and others.

Vocabulary

impact - удар

stress n - напряжение, деформирующая сила

impact strength - ударная вязкость

tension - растяжение; натяжение

yield strength - предел текучести

to put it in simple terms - проще говоря

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. Why is the knowledge of the mechanical properties of vital importance?
2. What properties are related to the mechanical properties?
3. What is strength?
4. What is the difference between ductility and malleability?
5. What property is defined as the ability of a metal to resist penetration by another material?

Тема 27. Сталь

Task 1. Read and translate the text

Steel

The most important metal in industry is iron and its **alloy** — steel. Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon. It is strong and **stiff**, but **corrodes** easily through **rusting**, although **stainless** and other special steels **resist** corrosion. The amount of carbon in a steel influences its properties **considerably**. Steels of low carbon **content** (mild steels) are quite ductile and are used in the manufacture of sheet iron, wire, and pipes. Medium-carbon steels containing from 0.2 to 0.4 per cent carbon are **tougher** and stronger and are used as structural steels. Both mild and medium-carbon steels are suitable for forging and **welding**. High-carbon steels contain from 0.4 to 1.5 per cent carbon, are hard and **brittle** and are used in **cutting tools**, **surgical instruments**, razor **blades** and **springs**. Tool steel, also called silver steel, contains about 1 per cent carbon and is strengthened and toughened by quenching and tempering.

The **inclusion** of other elements **affects** the properties of the steel. **Manganese** gives extra strength and toughness. Steel containing 4 per cent **silicon** is used for transformer **cores** or electromagnets because it has large grains acting like small magnets. The addition of chromium gives extra strength and corrosion resistance, so we can get **rust-proof** steels. Heating in the presence of carbon **or nitrogen-rich**

materials is used to form a hard surface on steel (case-hardening). High-speed steels, which are extremely important in machine-tools, contain chromium and **tungsten** plus smaller amounts of vanadium, molybdenum and other metals.

Vocabulary:

alloy — сплав

carbon — углерод

stiff — жесткий

to corrode — разъедать, ржаветь

rusty — ржавый

stainless — нержавеющей

to resist — сопротивляться

considerably — значительно,
гораздо

tough — крепкий, жесткий,
прочный, выносливый

forging —ковка

welding —сварка

brittle —хрупкий, ломкий

cutting tools — режущие

инструменты

surgical instruments —

хирургические инструменты

blade — лезвие

spring — пружина

inclusion — включение

to affect — влиять

manganese — марганец

silicon — кремний

rust-proof — нержавеющей

nitrogen — азот

tungsten — вольфрам

Answer the questions:

1. What is steel?
2. What are the main properties of steel?
3. What are the drawbacks of steel?
4. What kinds of steel do you know? Where are they used?
5. What gives the addition of manganese, silicon and chromium to steel?
6. What can be made of mild steels (medium-carbon steels, high-carbon steels)?
7. What kind of steels can be forged and welded?
8. How can we get rust-proof (stainless) steel?
9. What is used to form a hard surface on steel?
10. What are high-speed steels alloyed with?

Task 2. Find the following words and word combinations in the text:

1. сплав железа и углерода
2. прочный и жесткий
3. легко корродирует
4. нержавеющей сталь
5. низкое содержание углерода
6. ковкость
7. листовое железо, проволока, трубы

8. конструкционные стали
9. пригодны дляковки и сварки
10. твердый и хрупкий
11. режущие инструменты
12. хирургические инструменты
13. инструментальная сталь
- 14.упрочнять
15. добавление марганца (кремния, хрома, вольфрама, молибдена, ванадия)

Тема 28. Действительный и страдательный залог

В действительном залоге подлежащее обозначает исполнителя действия, лицо или предмет, выполняющие описываемое действие, а тот, на кого направлено действие, т.н. "получатель действия" в предложении является дополнением

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

	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Present Simple	Once a week, Tom cleans the house.	Once a week, the house is cleaned by Tom.
Present Continuous	Right now, Sarah is writing the letter.	Right now, the letter is being written by Sarah.
Past Simple	Sam repaired the car.	The car was repaired by Sam.
Past Continuous	The salesman was helping the customer when the thief came into the store.	The customer was being helped by the salesman when the thief came into the store.
Present Perfect	Many tourists have visited that castle.	That castle has been visited by many tourists.
Present Perfect Continuous	Recently, John has been doing the work.	
Past Perfect	George had repaired many cars before he received his mechanic's license.	Many cars had been repaired by George before he received his mechanic's license.
Past Perfect Continuous	Chef Jones had been preparing the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before he moved to Paris.	
Future Simple <i>will</i>	Someone will finish the work by 5:00 PM.	The work will be finished by 5:00 PM.

Future Simple <i>be going to</i>	Sally is going to make a beautiful dinner tonight.	A beautiful dinner is going to be made by Sally tonight.
Future Continuous	At 8:00 PM tonight, John will be washing the dishes.	
Future Perfect	They will have completed the project before the deadline.	The project will have been completed before the deadline.
Future Perfect Continuous	The famous artist will have been painting the mural for over six months by the time it is finished.	
Used To	Jerry used to pay the bills.	The bills used to be paid by Jerry.
Would Always	My mother would always make the pies.	The pies would always be made by my mother.
Future in the Past	I knew John would finish the work by 5:00 PM.	I knew the work would be finished by 5:00 PM.

Task 1. Translate the sentences

1. Breakfast was cooked by our mother.
2. The new rule was explained to us at the English lesson.
3. The story was written by Chekhov.
4. This sports centre was visited by lots of people.
5. This sports game is often played at P.E. lessons.
6. The ball was thrown over the fence.
7. The boxer was knocked down.
8. I was born in Moscow.
9. They will be trained by a famous coach.
10. I will be sent to the competition.

Task 2. Chose the right variant

1. The news program (*is watched / watched*) by millions of people every day.
2. The Mona Liza (*painted / was painted*) by Leonardo da Vinci.
3. The new cinema (*be built / will be built*) next year.
4. New pop groups (*are much spoken / is much spoken*) about among teenagers.
5. Alexander Pushkin's first poem (*was written / written*) when he was fourteen.
6. The letters (*be sent / will be sent*) by post tomorrow.
7. The translation (*was finished / were finished*) two hours ago.
8. London (*visited / is visited*) by hundreds of tourists every year.
9. The dinner (*be / will be*) ready in an hour.

Task 3. Define the Voice of the sentences A (=active) or P (= passive).

1. I'm paid twice a month.
2. She opened the door.
3. Renault cars are made in France.
4. Are any classes taught at weekends?
5. Do you study at weekends?
6. The policeman helped us.
7. We were helped by the policeman.
8. The President was photographed by the journalists.
9. The journalists photographed the President.
10. The Discovery Civilization channel is watched by millions of people.
11. Russian people also watch it.

Task 4. Use sentences in Active or Passive Voice.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday.

2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow.

3. He (to give) me this book next week.

4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia.

5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation.

6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book.

7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest.

8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147.

9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.

10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

Task 5. Chose the right variant of the verb.

2. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau.
3. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.
4. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
5. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.

6. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs.
7. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs.
8. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.
9. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

Task 6. Use Passive Voice.

1. They are now building new hospitals in the provinces.

2. Will they publish her new novel next year?

3. They will have completed the new petrol station by winter.

4. The police have just arrested Jimmy on suspicion of murder.

5. They cut the gas off because Mr. and Mrs. Green hadn't paid their bill.

6. They will open a new hotel next week.

7. Our managers discuss important matters every Tuesday.

8. The government closed the plant last year.

Task 7. Fill in gaps *with* or *by*, translate the sentences.

1. In his childhood Tom used to be beaten ____ a stick.
2. My parents were married ____ a priest.
3. Molly's bedroom wall was covered ____ posters.
4. The house was surrounded ____ flowerbeds.
5. His shorts were covered ____ mud.
6. Tom had been stabbed ____ a penknife.
7. The deer was shot ____ a hunter ____ rifle.
8. Soup is eaten ____ a spoon.
9. The new swimming pool has been just opened ____ the mayor.
10. During the robbery, the manager was hit ____ a baseball bat.
11. Extra training was provided ____ the company.
12. This story was written ____ Agatha Christie.
13. The bear was shot ____ a gun.
14. Trained dogs are used ____ the police.
15. The hall was decorated ____ pink and purple balloons.

16. University laboratories are equipped _____ up-to-date devices.
17. Rare books, issued _____ British publishers, are being shown at the exhibition.

Task 8. Do the test.

1. The porter (bring) your luggage to your room.
a. will bring b. will be bring c. will be brought
2. The milk (sell) in this shop
a. sell b. is sold c. sells
3. The paper (examine) attentively
a. examined b. was examine c. was examined
4. I (buy) potatoes yesterday
a. was bought b. was buyed c. bought
5. At the station they (meet) by a man
a. will meet b. will met c. will be met
6. She (meet) them in the hall upstairs.
a. will been met b. will be met c. will meet
7. They (play) tennis yesterday
a. played b. were played c. are played
8. All the text (translate)
a. is translated b. translated c. was translate
9. The doctor (send) for
a. sent b. was sent c. were sent
10. He (steal) a lot of money from the shop.
a. stole b. was stolen c. was stole

Таблица неправильных глаголов

1 форма	2 форма	3 форма	4 форма	Перевод
to be	was/were	been	being	быть, находиться
to bear	bore	born	bearing	нести
to beat	beat	beaten	beating	бить
to begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать(ся)
to bend	bent	bent	bending	гнуть
to bind	bound	bound	binding	переплестать
to bite	bit	bitten/bit	biting	кусать
to blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть
to break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать
to bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
to build	built	built	building	строить
to burst	burst	burst	bursting	гореть, жечь
to buy	bought	bought	buying	покупать
to catch	caught	caught	catching	ловить
to choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать
to cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать, рубить
to dive	dived/dove	dived	diving	нырять
to do	did	done	doing	делать
to draw	drew	drawn	drawing	рисовать, тащить
to drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
to drive	drove	driven	driving	вести
to eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть, кушать
to fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать
to feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать
to feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить
to fight	fought	fought	fighting	бороться, драться
to fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	запрещать
to forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	забывать
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving	прощать
to freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	замораживать

to get	got	got	getting	получать, становиться
to give	gave	given	giving	давать
to go	went	gone	going	идти, ехать
to grow	grew	grown	growing	расти, выращивать
to hang	hung	hung	hanging	висеть, вешать
to have	had	had	having	иметь
to hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
to hit	hit	hit	hitting	ударять
to hold	held	held	holding	держать
to hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	повредить
to know	knew	known	knowing	знать
to lay	laid	laid	laying	накрывать
to lead	lead	lead	leading	вести
to leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	leaping	прыгать, скакать
to leave	left	left	leaving	покидать, оставлять
to lend	lent	lent	lending	давать взаймы
to let	let	let	letting	позволять
to lie	lay	lain	lying	лежать
to light	lit	lit	lighting	зажигать
to lose	lost	lost	losing	терять
to make	made	made	making	делать
to meet	met	met	meeting	встречать (ся)
to pay	paid	paid	paying	платить
to put	put	put	putting	класть, ставить
to read	read	read	reading	читать
to ride	rode	ridden	riding	ехать (верхом)
to ring	rang	rung	ringing	звонить, звенеть
to rise	rose	risen	rising	поднимать
to run	ran	run	running	бежать
to say	said	said	saying	говорить, сказать
to see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
to sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
to send	sent	sent	sending	посещать, отправлять
to shake	shook	shaken	shaking	трясти

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