

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

Рабочая тетрадь

для аудиторной и внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский)
для студентов 2 курса
всех специальностей ФГОС СПО

Челябинск, 2023

Составлено в соответствии с программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский язык)

ОДОБРЕНА
Предметной (цикловой) комиссией
Протокол № _____
«__» _____ 2023 г.
_____ А.А. Клушева

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заместитель
директора по НМР
ЮУрГТК
_____ Т.Ю. Крашакова
«__» _____ 2023 г.

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

Актуализация: Пронина Н.П., преподаватель английского языка Южно-Уральского государственного колледжа.

АКТ СОГЛАСОВАНИЯ

на «Рабочую тетрадь» для аудиторной и внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) для студентов 2 курса всех специальностей, разработанную преподавателем Южно-Уральского государственного технического колледжа Клушевой А.А..

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 пособия 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.

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

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Пояснительная записка

Рабочая тетрадь составлена в соответствии с программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский язык) и предназначена для студентов 2 курса всех специальностей.

Она 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 английского языка.

Данные задания универсальны, алгоритмичны, т. е. технологичны, они удобны для организации самостоятельной работы, осуществления самообразования и саморазвития; они индивидуализируют процесс обучения и активизируют познавательную активность обучающихся. Использование в учебно-воспитательном процессе разноуровневых и тестовых заданий создает условия для реализации всего комплекса педагогических целей и задач.

Тексты для чтения, представленные в пособии, играют важную роль в процессе обучения речевому общению. Они направлены на получение основной информации, широко используются в познавательных и эстетических целях и играют одну из важнейших ролей в процессе обучения иностранному языку.

Рабочая тетрадь поможет преподавателям в организации аудиторных и внеаудиторных занятий. Ее использование разнообразит виды деятельности студентов на занятиях, а также поможет усвоить учебный материал, систематизировать и закрепить полученные знания.

Тема 1. Местоимения. Моя семья

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. Choose the correct pronoun.

Emma: Mum, can I put these things in your suitcase?

Mum: Why, what's wrong with ~~ours~~/ yours?

Emma: It's full, and anyway, *mine* / *his* is smaller than Luke's. I asked Luke to put these things in *his* / *hers* but he said no. ... Sophie's got a bigger suitcase. Can I phone her and ask to borrow hers / yours?

Mum: Well, no, we've got lots of suitcases; let's use *theirs* / *ours*. Sophie's family probably need all of *yours* / *theirs* – they are going on holiday too.

Emma: Oh, OK.

Task 3. Complete the summary.

hers hers his mine ~~their~~ theirs your

Luke and Emma are in South Africa. Emma is upset because there is a problem with their suitcases at the airport. Mum, Dad and Luke have got but Emma hasn't got Mr. Jones hasn't got, either. Emma's got Mr. Jones' suitcase but where is? Luke is embarrassed because he took the wrong suitcase. Emma says, 'Next time, you getsuitcase and I can get!'

Task 4. Ask and answer about the holiday items. Whose are they? Point to the correct photo.

1. A: Whose hiking boots are they?

B: I think they are his because he is going to climb a mountain.

2. A: Whose camera

B: I think because

3. A: Whose shorts

B: I think because

4. A: Whose running shoes
 B: I think
 because
5. A: Whose tent
 B: I think
 because
6. A: Whose bikes
 B: I think
 because
7. A: Whose sunscreen cream

 B: I think
 because
8. A: Whose phrasebook

 B: I think
 because



Task 5. Read and translate the text.

My family

I am going to tell you about my family. We are a family of five. It is neither large nor small. I have a mother, a father, a sister and a grandmother. We are happy to be living together and we are a very friendly family.

My father, Petr Ivanovich, is 45 years old. He is a good-looking, tall and well-built man. He is an engineer and works at a big plant. He is always very busy but he likes his work and spends most of his time there. He is a very energetic and sociable person.

My mother's name is Olga Petrovna. She is 40. She is a teacher of English and knows her subject well. She always has a lot of work to do at school and about the house. My mother looks pretty. She is a busy woman and all of us help her.

My sister's name is Ira. She has grey eyes and lovely dark hair like my mother. She is twelve. She is a pupil of the 6th form. Ira does well at school and gets only good and excellent marks. She is fond of music and plays the piano very well. My sister wants to become a teacher of music.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She is a very kind and clever woman. She is always ready to help my mother about the house. But her health is poor and we must take care of her every day.

All of us like to spend our weekends in the country where we have a cottage. In summer it is very beautiful there.

I think we are a friendly family and I like it very much.

Vocabulary

neither nor – ни ... ни

good-looking - симпатичный

well-built - хорошо сложенный

plant - завод

sociable ['səʊʃəbl] —

коммуникабельный, контактный,
общительный

pretty - симпатичный

to do well — делать что-то хорошо

health is poor — плохое здоровье

to take care of smb. — заботиться о
ком-то

cottage ['kɒtɪdʒ] — коттедж, дача

Answer the questions:

1. Is your family large or small?
2. What do your mother and father look like?
3. Do you have a sister or a brother?
4. Are your grandparents still alive?
5. Do you often visit them?

Тема 2. Артикль

Task 1. Complete the text, using *a*, *an* or *the*.

Jack's got a new bike. He bought
bike in town yesterday. But he had
accident on his way home. There was
..... truck in front of him. truck
stopped suddenly and Jack crashed into
it. truck driver asked Jack if he was
all right. "I'm fine", said Jack, "but I'll have to buynew bike!" Jack took
bike back to stop. man in stop examined it. "Don't worry", he said.
'You don't need new bike!' front wheel's damaged, but that's all."



Task 2. Katherine is answering questions in a quiz. Complete the dialogue, using *a*, *an* or *the*.

Quizmaster: Katherine, here's 1) ...the... First question, and it's 2) easy question! What's 3) name of 4) highest mountain in 5) world?

Katherine: Everest.

Quizmaster: Yes, that's 6) right answer! Now, this is 7) more difficult question. What's Saint Helena?

Katherine: Is it 8) person?

Quizmaster: No, it isn't 9) person. It's 10) island in 11) Atlantic. Finally, here's 12) question about food. What's a Granny Smith?

Katherine: It's 13) apple!

Quizmaster: Yes, it's 14) kind of apple. Well done, Katherine!

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate article.

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

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

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

Task 3. Choose the correct item.

1. What is ... longest river in the world?

- a) a b) the c) -

2. It is 5 o'clock in ... morning.

- a) a b) the c) -

3. We live in ____ St. Petersburg

- a) a b) the c) -

4. Where is ... Everest situated?

- a) a b) the c) -

5. ...Williams is a hospitable family

- a) A b) The c) -

6. My mother is doctor.

- a) a b) the c) -
7. ... sun is bright.
a) A b) The c) -
8. ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Russia.
a) The, the, the b) The, the,- c) -, the, the
9. Where is nearest bookshop?
a) a b) the c) -
10. What did you have for __ breakfast?
a) an b) the c) -
11. Do you wear __ glasses?
a) a b) the c) -

Тема 3. Семейные традиции

Task 1. Study these words:

customs - обычаи

keep – хранить, сохранять

spirit – моральная сила, дух,
характер

gift - подарок

smell - запах

meal - еда

stocking –чулок

wonders - чудеса

happen - случаться

dreams - мечты

believe – верить

strengthen – укреплять

family unity - единство семьи

precious - драгоценный, ценный

Task 2. Give Russian equivalents to:

nation _____

tradition _____

illumination _____

celebrate _____

the Father Frost _____

important _____

the Christmas tree _____

Task 3. Match English word combinations with translation.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) special way | a) запах печенья |
| 2) keep together | b) Рождественские открытки |
| 3) favorite holiday | c) необычный праздник |
| 4) preparation for Christmas | d) сбываться |
| 5) Christmas cards | e) собираться вместе |

Тема 4. Множественное число существительных

Task 1. Fill in the gaps.



Task 2. Write down plural forms of the nouns.

1. one watch (одни часы) – many
2. one child (один ребенок) – many
3. one leaf (один лист) – many
4. one mouse (одна мышь) – many
5. one tooth (один зуб) – many
6. one photo(одна фотография) – many
7. one man (один мужчина) – many
8. one dress (одноплатье) – many
9. one shelf (одна полка) – many
10. one sheep (одна овца) – many
11. one hero (один герой) – many
12. one story (одна история) – many
13. one dish (одно блюдо) – many
14. one woman (одна женщина) – many
15. one glass (один стакан) – many

Task 3. Change words in brackets in plural form.

1. Sara is feeding (goose) in the garden.
2. (fish) live in water.
3. The (thief) broke the windows in the bank.

4. I have 60 (sheep) in my flock.
5. You should clean your (tooth) after meals.
6. My (child) hate cabbage soup.
7. My favourite fairy-tale is about (elf).
8. My (foot) always hurt after jogging in the park.
9. Those (person) are waiting for the manager.
10. Where are the (knife)?
11. Our (sportsman) are the best!
12. How many (woman) work in your office?

Task 4. Choose the correct item.

1. We can't take moneys / money / monies from him.
2. She went /go to her room to change her closes / clothe / clothes.
3. Mr. Zelmerlow says that we are the heros / heroes / hero of our time.
4. Mary loves children /childrens / childs. She has three lovely baby / babies / babes.
5. Nataly has got very long and beautiful haires / hair / hairs.
6. Do you wear glasses / glassies / glass?
7. A lot of peoples / people speak / speaks English
8. I don't like mouse / mouses / mice. Im afraid of them.
9. Sheeps / Sheep / Sheepes eat grass / grasses / grassies.
10. Give me please a piece of cheese / pienes of cheeses / cheese.
11. Peter and Sam like fried potatos / potatoes / potatoes very much.
12. We should be careful with our wishes / wishes / wishesses.
13. I had three wives / wives / wifs, but now I'm single.
14. There are a lot of mices / mouses / mice in the basement.

Тема 5. Глагол to be.оборот there is, there are.

Устройство городской квартиры

Task 1. Write the short form (*she's/we aren't* etc.).

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. she is – she's | 4. that is |
| 2. they are | 5. I am not |
| 3. it is not | 6. you are not |

Task 2. Put in *am, is* or *are*.

1. The weather **is** nice to
2. Look! There Carol.
3. I not tired.
4. My brother and I good tennis players.

5. This bag heavy.
6. Ann at home.
7. These bags heavy.
8. I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse.

Task 3. Write full sentences. Use *is/isn't/are/aren't*.

1. (your shoes very dirty) Your shoes are very dirty.
2. (my brother a teacher) My
3. (this house not very big)
4. (the shops not open today)
5. (my keys in my bag)
6. (Jenny 18 years old)
7. (you not very tall)

Task 4. 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?
4. 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 5. Put in *will ('ll)* or *won't*.

1. Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You *won't* sleep.
2. 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I be ready in five minutes.'
3. I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I be at home tomorrow.
4. It rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
5. A: I don't feel very well this evening.
B: Well, go to bed early and you feel better in the morning.
6. It's Bill's birthday next Monday. Hebe. 25.
7. I'm sorry I was late this morning. It happen.

Task 6. Choose the correct form of the verb to be.

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room.

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

Task 7. Read 2 texts. Write down 8 questions using *there + to be*.

Donna Walton

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

Zack Zebedee.

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

Task 8. Make up sentences.

1. the living-room / There's / in / a sofa _____
2. in / isn't / the kitchen / There / a mirror / _____
3. the bedroom / there / in / Are / beds / two / ? _____
4. Are / wardrobes / the hall / there / in / two /? _____
5. a lamp / there / Is / room / your / in / ? _____
6. isn't / in / a cat / there / the bedroom _____
7. behind / a lake / is / the house / there? _____
8. 3 chairs / are / there / the table / near. _____

Task 9. Read and translate the text.

My Flat

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the

dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror.. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to-hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat.

But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Answer the questions:

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. What is there near the TV set?
7. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
8. Is it cosy?
9. Is there much furniture in the bedroom?
10. What is there in the kitchen?

Vocabulary:

square - квадратный

sideboard - сервант

wardrobe - шкаф

cosy - уютный

alarm-clock - будильник

mirror - зеркало

dressing-table - туалетный столик

lamp-shade - абажур

a built-in wardrobe - встроенный шкаф

coat-hanger - вешалка

to hang (hung) - вешать

study - кабинет

furniture - мебель

necessary pieces - необходимые вещи

cushion - диванная подушка

standart lamp - торшер

Project

Task 10. Make up a story about your future flat/house. Draw some pictures. Be ready to tell about it to your classmates.

Тема 6. Притяжательный падеж существительных

Task 1. Make up word combinations using 's, (') or ... of ...

Example: The door/the room - The door of the room.

1. the camera/Tom _____
2. the eyes/the cat _____
3. the top/the page _____
4. the daughter/Charles _____
5. the newspaper/today _____
6. the toys/the children _____
7. the name/your wife _____
8. the name/this street _____
9. the name/the man I saw yesterday _____
10. the new manager/the company _____
11. the result/the football match _____
12. the car/Mike parents _____
13. the garden/our neighbors _____
14. the children/Don and Mary _____

Task 2. Rewrite following sentences using possessive case

Example: These apples belong to the girls. – These are the girls' apples.

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

Task 3. Read the text and set family connections using possessive case.

George and Mary are married. They have 2 children: John and Laura. Mary has a sister, Kelly. George has a brother, Rob.

Example: George is Mary's husband.

1. Mary is _____ wife.
2. George is _____ father.
3. Mary is _____ mother.
4. John is _____ son.
5. Laura is _____ daughter.
6. John is _____ brother.
7. Laura is _____ sister.
8. Kelly is _____ aunt.
9. Rob is _____ uncle.
10. John is _____ nephew.
11. Laura is _____ niece.

Task 4. Translate these sentences.

1. Глаза у кошки зеленые.
2. Игрушки детей в большом ящике.
3. День рождения моего отца в мае.
4. И что за совпадение! Это любимый торт и моей мамы.
5. Я люблю книги моего мужа.
6. Как зовут того молодого человека?
7. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры.
8. Она взяла коньки своего брата.
9. Дайте мне тетради ваших учеников.
10. Принесите вещи детей.

Task 5. 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 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 7. Предлоги места и времени

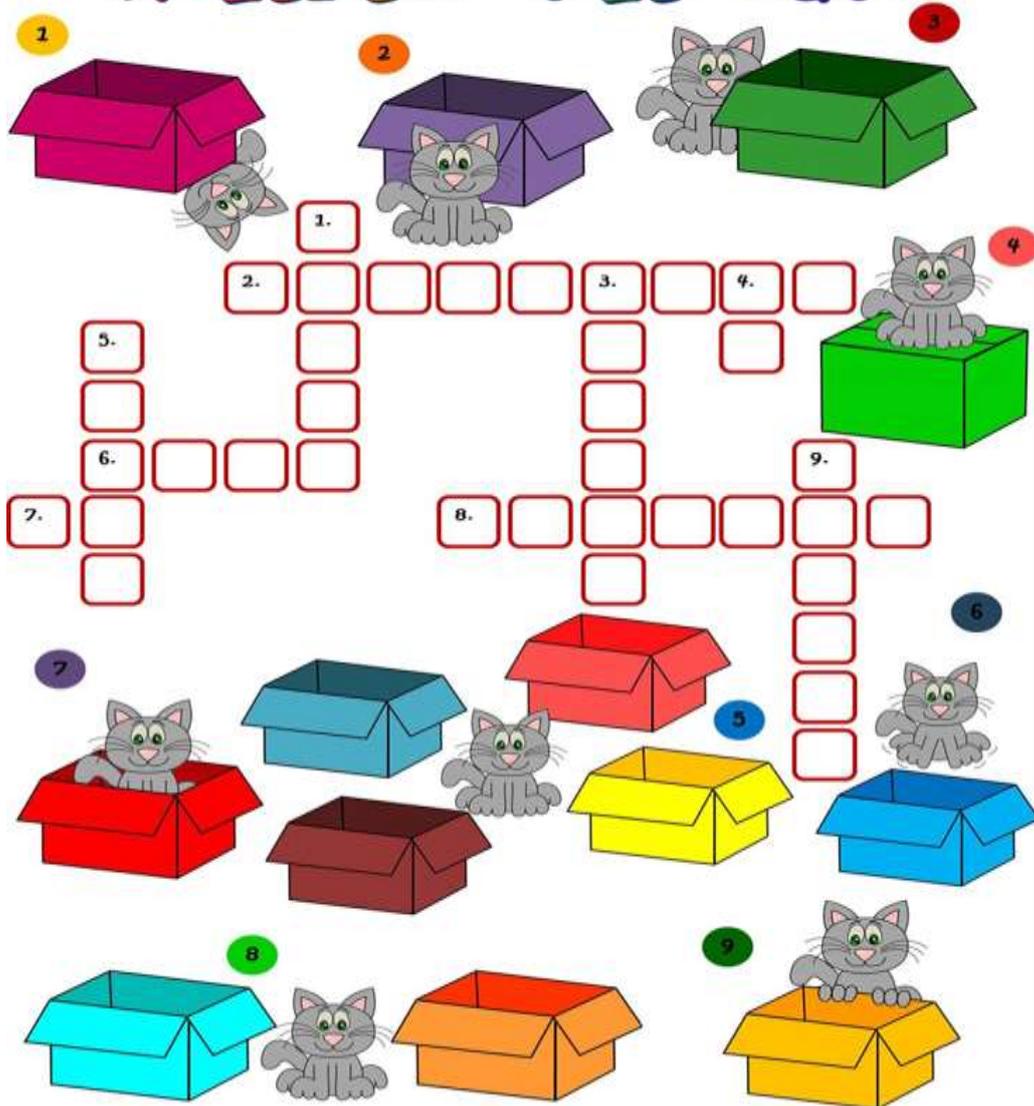
Remember

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

IN	ON	AT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - parts of the day in the morning in the afternoon in the evening <u>except</u> at night - months of the year in October, ... - seasons of the year in (the) summer in winter, ... - years and centuries in 1984 in the 20th century - in a period of time in ten days in five minutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - days of the week on Monday on Tuesday, ... - dates on the 5th May on November 7th - special days (specific) on Christmas Day on my birthday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hours at 9.30 - religious celebrations at Christmas at Easter - meals at breakfast at lunch, ... - specific time at the weekend

Task 1. Guess the crossword.

Where's the cat?



Task 2. Where are the people standing? Complete sentences.



1. Colin is standing **behind** Frank.
2. Frank is sitting Emma.
3. Emma is sitting Barbara.
4. Emma is sitting Donna and Frank.
5. Donna is sitting Emma.
6. Frank is sitting Colin.
7. Alan is standing Donna.
8. Alan is standing left .
9. Barbara is standing middle.

A = Alan B = Barbara C = Colin D = Donna E = Emma F = Frank

Task 2. Put *in*, *at* или *on*.

I live 1 New York City. My apartment is 2 Euston Street 3..... Lower Manhattan. It is 4..... the 5th floor, but there is a lift 5... the building. I work 6..... an investment bank 7 Wall Street. When I'm 8 my office, I spend all day sitting 9 my desk. Sometimes I get up and put something 10 the shelf or 11 the cupboard, but not very often.

12 home I love sitting 13 ... my armchair reading the sports section 14 the newspaper. In summer I like sunbathing 15 Central Park and watching the hustle and bustle around me.

Task 3. 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 4. Look at these time expressions. Some use *in*, some use *on* or *at*. Put them in the correct column.



in	on	at

Task 5. Put in the correct prepositions: *in, at or on.*

1. Dinner 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.

Remember

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Предлог	Значение	Пример
on	- даты, дни недели	- on the 5-th of May (пятого мая) - on Monday (в понедельник)
in	- месяцы, сезоны	- in August (в августе) - in winter (зимой)
	- время суток (кроме ночи)	- in the morning (утром)
	- года	- in 2006 (в 2006)
	- через некоторый промежуток времени ("Через какое время?")	- in an hour (через час)
at	- со словом <i>night</i> (ночь)	- at night (ночью)
	- со словом <i>weekend</i> (конец недели, выходные)	- at the weekend (в выходные)
	- точное время (в значении "Когда?")	- at half past nine (в полдесятого)
during	- в течение, на протяжении какого-то периода времени	- during the night (в течение ночи)
since	- с какого-то момента в прошлом вплоть до настоящего момента	- since 1980 (с 1980 года)
for, over	- в течение какого-то промежутка времени вплоть до настоящего момента	- We've had a lot of problems for / over the last few months. (За последние несколько месяцев у нас было много проблем.)
	- в течение какого-то промежутка времени в будущем (<i>for</i> в этом значении не используется)	- We expect a rise in sales over the next few months. (В течение следующих нескольких месяцев мы ожидаем увеличения продаж.)
before	- ранее какого-то момента времени	- before 2004 (до 2004 года)
to	- указание минут, когда говорится время	- ten to six (без десяти (минут) шесть)
past, after (AmE)	- после, позже (при указании часового времени)	- ten past / after six (десять минут седьмого)
to, till, until	- при обозначении начала и конца периода времени времени, в сочетании с <i>from</i>	- from Monday to / till / until Friday (с понедельника по пятницу)
till, until	- указывает на конец периода времени	- He is on holiday till / until Friday. (Он в отпуске до пятницы.)
by	- не позднее, чем	- I will be back by six o'clock. (Я вернусь до шести часов.)
	- до какого-то момента времени	- By 11 o'clock I had read five pages. (К одиннадцати часам я прочитал пять страниц.)

Task 6. 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 7. Do the test.

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

14. Can you put the report my desk, please?
a) at b) on c) in
15. The leaves on the trees turn brown autumn.
a) in b) at c) on

Задания для самоконтроля

Задание 1. Замените существительные личными местоимениями.

1. Tom is a student and he likes Mathematics.
2. Mary likes swimming and running.
3. The film was very interesting.
4. My mother and father are engineers.

Задание 2. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу притяжательные местоимения.

1. I can't find ... gloves.
2. She's going to prepare lunch.
3. They are reading ... books.
4. We want to meet ... Friends.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий артикль.

Ann is ... worker. She works at ... large factory. ... factory is long way from ... Moscow. Her sister is ... student, she lives ... Moscow, ... Lenin Street. She learns ... English. Ann often gets ... letters from her.

Задание 4. Вставьте подходящую форму глагола to be.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. She ... a teacher. | 6. He ... not a doctor. |
| 2. You ... pupils last year. | 7. These ... my bags. |
| 3. ... they in the shop? | 8. Mary ... born in 1965. |
| 4. Who ... you? | 9 London ... the capital of Gr. Britain. |
| 5. This ... my bag. | 10 My friends ... students next year. |

Задание 5. Напишите форму множественного числа существительных.

Bag	Deer	Happiness
Box	Window	Tooth
Man	Ox	Life
Study	Child	City
Sheep	Trousers	Bench
Fish	Money	Photo

Задание 6. Вставьте предлоги on, in или into, to, at или on, with или by.

1. ... Sunday I usually get up ... nine o'clock or ... half past nine. But last Sunday I slept very long and got up only ... noon. 2. Where is the book? — It is ... the table. 3. The boy cut his finger ... a knife. 4. Put the plates ... the table. 5. Put the book ... the bag. 6. My birthday is ... the ninth of July. 7. Do you like to read ... bed? 8. It is very late. Go ... bed at once. 9. I get up ... seven o'clock or ... a quarter past seven. 10. Where is the tea? — It is ... the cup. 11. He wrote his letter ... a pencil. 12. He was scolded ... his mother. 13. We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country.

Тема 8. Досуг и развлечения в семье

Task 1. Read words and learn them by heart.

united - дружный	seaside - берег моря
spend - проводить	enjoy - наслаждаться
together - вместе	gather mushrooms – собирать грибы
prefer - предпочитать	berries - ягоды
rest - отдых	among - среди
staying outdoors - пребывать на открытом воздухе	performance hall - концертный зал
especially - особенно	intermission - антракт
put on suits – надевать костюмы	during - во время
competition - соревнование	share - делиться
	expression - впечатление

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and translate the sentences.

country spend together united berries gather mushrooms
performance hall intermission rest

- 1) Our family is very
- 2) We like to our weekends in the country.
- 3) We are happy when we are
- 4) My parents like an active
- 5) We put on suits for skiing and go to the where we organize competitions.
- 6) We often go to the forest to or or just walk there.
- 7) We go to the to take our seats.
- 8) During we share our expressions and drink coffee in the theatre's bar.

Task 3. Read and translate the text.

Leisure and entertainment in the family

Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. In the evenings we watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music or just talk about the events of the day. Our parents don't always agree with what we say, but they listen to our opinion.

All of us like to spend our weekends in the country. We often go to the village where our grandparents live. They are aged pensioners now, but prefer to live in the country. We are happy when we are together.

As for my parents, they like an active rest. We like staying outdoors, especially in spring and summer. In winter we ski a lot. We get up early in the morning, put on suits for skiing and go to the country where we organize competitions. In summer we go to the seaside and enjoy our holidays. In autumn we often go to the forest to gather mushrooms or berries or just walk there.

Sometimes we like to go to the theatre. In our country there are a lot of theatres: big and small, new and old, famous and not very well known. The Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow is among the most famous theatres in the world. Wonderful operas and ballets are staged in this theatre.

At the theatre, we buy the booked tickets in the ticket office and go to the performance hall to take our seats. I like the interior of the theatre. We watch the opera from the balcony. There are two acts and an intermission, during which we share our expressions and drink coffee in the theatre's bar.

Task 4. Answer the questions:

- 1) Is your family united?
- 2) Where do you like to spend your weekends?
- 3) How do your parents prefer to rest?
- 4) What do you like to do when you are together?

Тема 9. Безличные и неопределенно-личные предложения

Task 1. Match sentences with the translations.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. It is cold. – | a) Невежливо его беспокоить. |
| 2. It is wet. – | b) Снег тает. |
| 3. It is impossible. – | c) Было трудно сразу узнать ее. |
| 4. It was interesting to read this article. – | d) Моросит. |
| 5. It is misty. – | e) Прошлой зимой часто шел снег. |
| 6. It is muddy. – | f) Невозможно. |
| 7. It is stormy. – | g) Идет дождь. |
| 8. It was difficult to recognize her at once. – | h) Штормит. |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9. It is impolite to trouble him. – | i) Было интересно читать эту статью. |
| 10. It drizzles. – | j) Холодно. |
| 11. It thaws. – | к) Сыро. |
| 12. It rains. – | l) Туманно. |
| 13. It snowed much last winter. – | м) Слякотно. |

Task 2. Make up sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. autumn, often, It, rains in | _____ |
| 2. last, It, winter. a lot, snowed | _____ |
| 3. getting, It's, dark | _____ |
| 4. often, rain, it, in, Does, autumn? | _____ |
| 5. snow, Does, winter? last, it, much | _____ |
| 6. now? Is, raining, it | _____ |
| 7. rain, It, here, in, doesn't, summer, often | _____ |
| 8. snow, It, didn't, last, much, winter | _____ |

Task 3. Answer these questions.

- How long will it take you to become an engineer? _____
- How long does it take you to get to the college? _____
- How long did it take you to prepare a salad? _____
- How long does it take your father to cook an omelette? _____
- How long did it take you to study English? _____

Task 4. Translate into English.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Легко быть счастливым. | _____ |
| 2. Сейчас 5 часов вечера. | _____ |
| 3. Важно заниматься английским. | _____ |
| 4. Будет трудно. | _____ |
| 5. Будет интересно. | _____ |
| 6. Будет жарко. | _____ |
| 7. Интересно смотреть этот фильм? | _____ |
| 8. Не часто здесь идет снег. | _____ |

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with words below. Translate sentences.

lost promise careful he happen observe here do fine

- One never knows what may
- One must be in the street.
- One must not smoke
- One must these rules.

5. One can it easily.
6. One must keep one's
7. Mr. Hutt his work.
8. They say ... is ill.
9. They say the wheat crop will be this year.

Тема 10. Путешествия

Task 1. Match the descriptions with the types of traveler below:

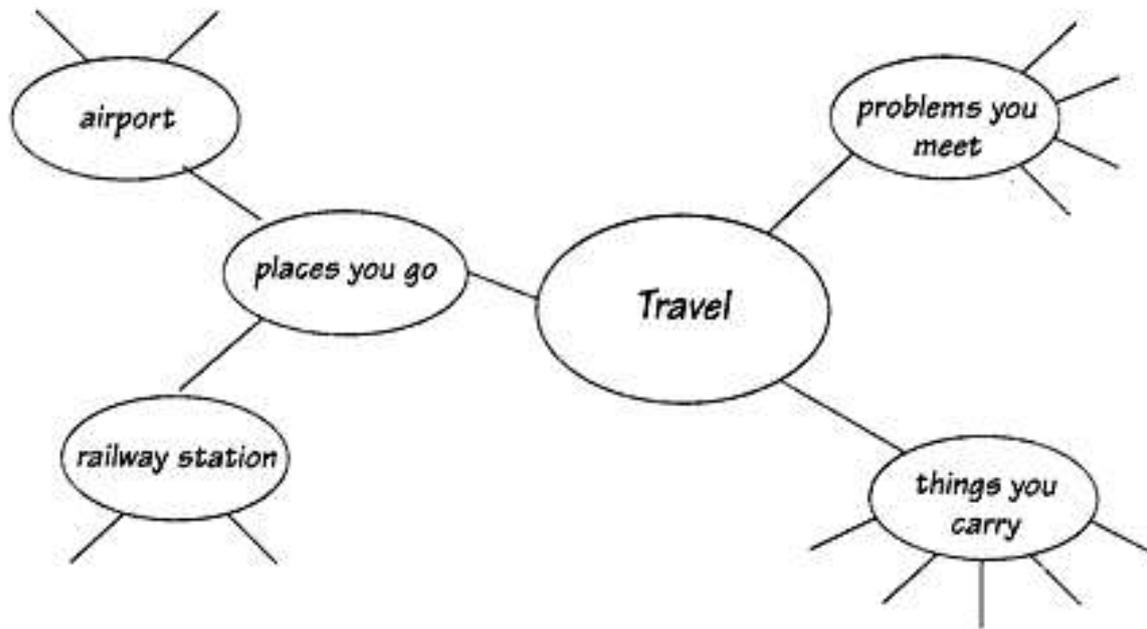
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. She sails round the world single-handed in a catamaran. | a. a pilgrim |
| 2. He goes sightseeing and takes lots of photos. | b. a tourist |
| 3. She finally arrives at the holy place and approaches the icon. | c. a rambler |
| 4. He left Britain in 1980 and has settled in Australia. | d. an emigrant |
| 5. He thumbs a lift. | e. a holiday-maker |
| 6. He delivers urgent letters and parcels to businesses in the city. | f. a commuter |
| 7. Every Sunday, he walks ten miles or so for pleasure across hills and moors. | g. a hitchhiker |
| 8. This summer we've booked a lovely holiday hotel near the beach in the south of Spain. | h. a yachtswoman |
| 9. She catches the eight o'clock train every weekday morning. | i. a bus conductor |
| 10. He sells tickets on the number 22. | j. a motorcycle courier |

Task 2. Work in pairs. Discuss the question: Which probably takes the longest?

1	a boat trip	a channel crossing	a voyage	a cruise
2	a stroll	a trek	a hike	a walk
3	an excursion	an expedition	a journey	a trip
4	strolling	striding	dawdling	jogging
5	a speedboat	a narrow boat	a ferry	a hovercraft
6	going as the crow	flies	taking the scenic route	taking a short cut

Task 3. Complete the vocabulary network with these words:

*boarding gate accidents suitcase ticket office passport check-in visa
driving license cancellations platform hand luggage delays traffic jams*



Add other words that you know to the network

Task 4 . Fill in the gaps with the singular or plural of some of the words in the network.

A: Good morning. Can I check in for Kuala Lumpur, please?

B: Of course. Can I see your ticket and your _____, please?

A: Yes. These two _____.

B: OK. And do you have any _____?

A: Just this.

B: Good. Now, I'm afraid there's a short _____ on the flight this morning. So, can you go to _____ 32 at 11.50? Here's your boarding pass.

A: Thank you.

B: Have a good flight.

Task 5. Put the letters in brackets into the right word order. The first letter of each word is underlined. Correctly spell the words below.

1. We arrived at the (tirpor) and got on a plane. airport

2. Did you carry your (eaggbag) onto the train? _____

3. When did you (*kchec-ni*) at the hotel? _____
4. What did you know about the (*rultuce*) of Japan? _____
5. I want to buy some things at the (*ifgt psho*).
6. He stayed at a very nice 5-star (*ehholt*).
7. Thomas really likes (*nteirnatiolna*) travel.
8. When will you (*elaev*)?
9. Of course, we took a (*pam*), so we didn't lost.
10. Jenny had to show her (*ppoassrt*) at the airport.
11. She wants to buy a (*osctarpd*) and send it to her friend.
12. My father bought some (*siovuenrs*) to remember his time in Paris.
13. I forgot to bring my train (*ckiett*), so I couldn't get on the train.
14. There were many (*sstoiurt*) taking pictures with their cameras.
15. We flew to New Zealand to (*tivsi*) our relatives.

Task 6. Study the words.

hike - гулять, ходить пешком

countryside - сельская местность, деревня

hurry up - торопиться

difficult - трудный, сложный

beforehand - заранее

see off - провожать

seaside - берег моря, побережье

Task 7. Read and translate the text. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

for by in for on by

I like to travel. First of all, the members of our family usually have long walks

1) the country. Such walks are called hikes.

If we want to see countryside we have to spend a part of our summer holidays

2) hikes. During such hikes we see a lot of interesting places, sometimes we meet interesting people.

It's useful 3) all members of our family. We take our rucksacks.

We don't think about tickets and there is no need to hurry up.

As for me, it's more comfortable to travel 4) train and by plane. But

it's difficult to buy tickets 5) the plane. That's why we buy our tickets beforehand.

When I travel by plane, I don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another, I like to fly. If I travel by train or by plane my friends see me off at the railway station or in the airport.

We like to travel 6) car. It's interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. When we go by car, we don't take tickets. We put all things we need in a car. We don't carry them.

Sometimes we go to the seaside for a few days. As usual the weather is warm and we can swim. It's a pleasure to watch white ships.

So I can say that I enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

Task 8. Answer the questions:

1. Do your family and you like to travel?
2. How do you like to travel?
3. Do you prefer to travel by sea or by plane?
4. Whom do you like to travel with?
5. Why do we buy tickets beforehand?

Тема 11. Союзы

REMEMBER

CONJUNCTIONS

1. Простые (simple)	and, if, that, when
2. Производные (derivative)	although, before, until
3. Составные (compound)	whereas, wherever, as well as, both ... and
По роли в предложении	
1. Сочинительные (Coordinating Conjunctions)	and - и, а, but - но, or - или, whereas - тогда как, as well as - так же как, both ... and - как..., так и, either ... or - или ... или, neither ... nor - ни ... ни, not only ... but also - не только ... но также
2. Подчинительные (Subordinate Conjunctions)	that - что, if - если, whether - ли when - когда, while - в то время как, before - до, after - после того как, till (until) - до тех пор пока as - как, as long as - до тех пор, as soon as - как только, since - с тех пор как that - чтобы, in order that - с тем, чтобы, so that - так чтобы, lest - чтобы не because - потому что, since - поскольку, as - так как, for - ибо if - если, unless - пока не, provided (that) - при условии (что), supposing - допустим, что, in case - в случае though, although - хотя
3. Союзные слова (Conjunctive Words)	who - кто, который, whose - которого, what - что, который, which, that - который, when - когда, where - где, how - как, why - почему
4. Сравнительные союзы (Comparative Conjunctions)	than - чем, as ... as - такой ... как, not so ... as - не такой ... как, the (more) ... the (less) - чем ... тем

Task 1. Combine two sentences with one of the conjunctions (some variants are possible).

“and – but – or – so – because”

1. The taxi stopped. The passenger got out.
2. The taxi stopped. The passenger stayed in the car.
3. My brother is married. He lives in Italy.
4. My brother is married. My sister is single.
5. It rained yesterday. We stayed at home.
6. I bought a magazine. I haven't read it yet.
7. They've got a nice house. They haven't got a garden.
8. Mary often goes to the theatre. She loves operas.
9. Are you going to make a cake? Have you already made it?
10. Our neighbors were very poor. They never asked for help.

Task 2. Fill in *but* or *so*.

1. We were late, ... we missed the train.
2. I live in Oxford, ... I work in London.
3. The film was too long, ... it was quite interesting.
4. He lost his laptop, ... he went to the police station.
5. The hotel is very expensive, ... only rich people stay there.

Task 3. Choose the correct conjunction.

1. Some of my friends have found the work ... (after – while – before) others are still unemployed.
2. I agree with the idea, ... (since – although – before) I don't think it's quite practical.
3. You should brush your teeth ... (after – before – while) have finished your meal.
4. Let's go home ... (after – before – while) it starts raining.
5. The storm started ... (after – before – while) the kids were playing in the yard.
6. Give this book to Sam ... (since – when – until) you see him.
7. He has ridden a horse ... (since – when – until) he was a little boy.
8. The first jeans were designed for workers, ... (since – although – before) today they are worn all over the world.
9. The sun is quite warm today, ... (after – while – before) the air is still chilly.
10. ... (Unless – When – While) they help me, I won't be able to finish the report on time.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using appropriate coordinating conjunction.

1. The air was clean fresh.

2. It was raining everyone was at home.
3. There was a couch a bed in the room.
4. the brother the sister were punished.
5. We could find him in the shop in the office.
6. This terrain is wide beautiful.
7. Robert has bought a bouquet of red roses a box of chocolates.
8. This car is beautiful powerful.
9. This car is beautiful powerful.
10. Jessica can't fulfill this work today tomorrow.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps using appropriate subordinating conjunction.

1. We must hurry we shall be late.
2. Come on Saturday Sunday.
3. We shall go there by car by bus.
4. I watched TV I finished my homework.
5. Shut all the windows you go.
6. you start at once, you will be late.
7. He did exactly she told him.
8. I get upearly you do.
9. I will remember you I live.
10. the sun rose, we started on an excursion.

Task 6. Choose the correct conjunctive word.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. I wonder knows the truth. | that |
| 2. They are speaking about the inventor article I showed you yesterday. | what |
| 3. I don't know delayed him. | which |
| 4. The book you ask for has been taken. | who |
| 5. Here is the book I want to read. | whose |
| 6. We came to a spot the trees thinned and gave way to a sandy beach. | how |
| 7. I came back to the place I used to play football I was a little boy. | when |
| 8. Electrician can explain you it works. | where |
| 9. This is I've come back. | why |

Task 7. Fill in the gaps using appropriate subordinating conjunction or conjunctive word.

unless, whose, as long as, because, which, after, as, before, as ... as, since, who, as soon as, until, what, that

1. Kevin went shopping he had had breakfast.
2. Kevin had had breakfast he went shopping.
3. you tell me the reason I won't go anywhere.
4. We did exactly..... he wanted.
5. Jonathan runs fast Henry.
6. He will work there he finds another job.
7. He will visit you he comes back to the city.
8. They have been partners they got this job.
9. I like reading it is the way to discover something new.
10. He must learn it he keeps it in his mind.

Task 8. Do the test.

Variant 1

1. My friend says she would like to become ... a famous singer or a doctor.
 - a) either
 - b) neither
 - c) or
2. My mum was really exhausted. She looked ... she was about to pass out.
 - a) so that
 - b) as if
 - c) even
3. I was so angry with her that I ... wrote her ... phoned.
 - a) neither / nor
 - b) either / or
 - c) as / if
4. The water of the lake was deep, ... clear.
 - a) and
 - b) yet
 - c) both
5. The party will start at 11.30 ... the presentation finishes.
 - a) and
 - b) after

Variant 2

1. I can't help you ... you tell me what's wrong.
 - a) as well as
 - b) provided
 - c) unless
2. I learned how to swim ... I was a little girl.
 - a) before
 - b) both
 - c) when
3. ... Kate and Jim were late.
 - a) Either
 - b) Neither
 - c) Both
4. She missed the train ... her door lock broke down.
 - a) and
 - b) for
 - c) both
5. I won't help you ... you will be able to deal with this problem by yourself.
 - a) after
 - b) both

- | | |
|--|--|
| c) yet | c) so that |
| 6. ... I were you, I'd listen to your mum, she is right. | 6. Even ... you think you are right, you should not have been rude to her. |
| a) If | a) that |
| b) So | b) though |
| c) When | c) so |
| 7. He can't help you ... you tell him what really happened. | 7. The more she acted like that ... more I wanted to punch her. |
| a) if | a) the |
| b) unless | b) that |
| c) even | c) though |
| 8. She came home earlier ... she would have more time to finish the project. | 8. I couldn't help ... wonder where she got that information. |
| a) though | a) so that |
| b) that | b) and |
| c) so that | c) but |
| 9. I need to go to the baker's ... the bank. | 9. ... you look at it, it's a nagging problem of the 21st century. |
| a) both | a) However |
| b) as well as | b) Though |
| c) well | c) Despite |
| 10. ... you go right now, ... you will stay at home! | 10. Employees will have to decide ... to accept the offer or not. |
| a) Neither / nor | a) neither |
| b) Either / or | b) even |
| c) Even / though | c) whether |

Тема 12. Типы вопросов в английском языке

General question (Общий вопрос)

Структура:

Вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + смысловой глагол +
второстепенные члены предложения

Task 1. Make up general questions.

Example: Michael and Samantha live together. – Do Michael and Samantha live together?

1. They are at home now.
2. James played chess with his friend yesterday.

3. Mary speaks on the phone.
4. Usually I wake up at 6 o'clock.

Alternative question (Альтернативный вопрос)

Task 2. Make up alternative questions, use words from the brackets.

Example: It is chilly outside (warm) – Is it chilly or warm outside?

1. He was in Liverpool last year. (New York)
2. There is a good cafe in that hotel. (building)
3. Linda wears a strange hat. (sunglasses)
4. I'm going to work in a restaurant. (eat)
5. Her mother can speak three languages. (two)

Special question (Специальный вопрос)

Структура:

Вопросительное слово + вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + смысловой глагол + второстепенные члены предложения

Task 3. Put the words into correct order.

Example: does / he / train / how / often? – How often does he train?

1. summer / Paris / to / went / last/ who?
2. flowers / Mike's / grow / in / what / garden?
3. now / where / they / walking / are?
4. charge / denied / why / has / a / Lola?
5. When / visit / grandmother / will / we / our?

Question to the subject (Вопрос к подлежащему)

Task 4. Make up special questions.

Example: Jane works for a law firm. – Who works for a law firm?

1. Tony has married.
2. This city was occupied by fascists.
3. Today we will attend a new museum.
4. His car needs urgent repairing.
5. Darla cooked a tasty cake yesterday.

Разделительный вопрос (Disjunctive question)

Task 5. Choose the right item.

1. The view was overwhelming, ...?

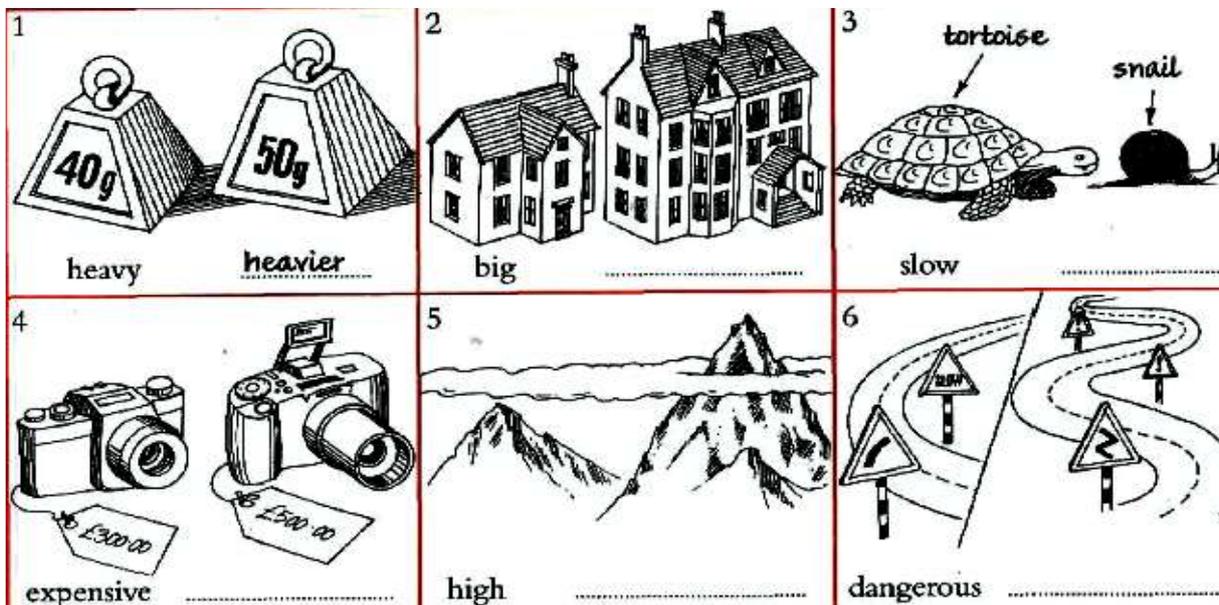
- a) was it b) wasn't it c) does it
2. You mustn't eat junk food, ...?
- a) do you b) must you c) mustn't
3. The monkeys swim and dive in the water, ...?
- a) do they b) does they c) don't they
4. We will participate in this conference, ...?
- a) won't we? b) do we? c) will we?
5. My trainer is not very muscular, ...?
- a) does he b) is he c) isn't he

Task 6. Make up five different questions to each sentence.

1. Every morning I give my son some pocket money.
2. Sam and Kate are vegetarians.
3. Ella misses her mother.

Тема 13. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Task 1. Look at the pictures and write the comparative (older/ more interesting etc.).



Task 2. Write the opposite.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. younger ...older.... | 4. better |
| 2. colder | 5. nearer |
| 3. cheaper | 6. easier |

Task 3. Write comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives.

1 long	<i>longer</i>	<i>the longest</i>
2 expensive	.....	.....
3 strong	.....	.....
4 difficult	.....	.....
5 intelligent	.....	.....
6. close	.....	.....
7 popular	.....	.....
8 safe	.....	.....
9 important	.....	.....
10 loud	.....	.....
11 weak	.....	.....
12 tasty	.....	.....
13 comfortable	.....	.....
14 delicious	.....	.....

Task 4. Complete the sentences. Use a comparative.

- Helen's car isn't very big. She wants a *..bigger..*one.
- My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something *..more interesting..*
- You're not very tall. Your brother is
- David doesn't work very hard. I work
- My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is
- Your plan isn't very good. My plan is
- These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are
- My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is
- I'm not very interested in art. I'm.....in history.
- It isn't very warm today. It wasyesterday.

Task 5. Fill in the table.

	comparative form	superlative form
good		
		the worst
little		the least
much (many)		
far	farther /further	the farthest / the furthest

Task 6. Complete the sentences. Use a superlative.

1. This building is very old. It's *the oldest building* in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was of my life.
3. It's a very good film. It's I've ever seen.
4. She's a very popular singer. She's in the country.
5. It's a very bad mistake. It was I've ever made.
6. It's a very pretty village. It's I've ever seen.
7. It was a very cold day. It was of the year.
8. He's a very boring person. He's I've ever met.

Task 7. 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 8. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets, adding necessary words. Then, answer the questions.

1. Which is ...*the coldest*... (cold) planet in our solar system? *Pluto*.

2. Is the Gobi desert (large) the Sahara desert? _____

3. Which is (heavy) animal in the world? _____

4. Which is (long) wall in the world? _____

5. Is Mount Everest (high) Kilimanjaro? _____

6. Does the cheetah run (fast) the lion? _____

7. Which is the (small) continent in the world? _____

8. Does the blue whale make a (loud) sound the polar bear? _____

9. Which are (tall) buildings in the world? _____

10. Has a falcon got (good) eyesight a human? _____

Task 9. 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 10. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets, adding *the* where necessary.



My sister went on a school trip to a large outdoor swimming pool last week. Early in the morning, all the children got onto a bus with their teacher. It was 1) ...*the smallest*... (small) bus my sister had ever seen, so it was 2) (uncomfortable) journey she'd ever been on. After two hours, they reached their destination. It was 4) (big) swimming-pool they had ever seen. There was even a huge water-slide! My sister said it was much 5) (enjoyable) than the rollercoaster at the funfair. Everyone had a fantastic time. When

their teacher asked if they had enjoyed the trip, they all agreed that it was much 6) (good) than having lessons at school!

Task 11. 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 v) the most late

Тема 14. Количественные местоимения. Еда

Remember

	с исчисляемыми существительными	с неисчисляемыми существительными
количественные местоимения	many - много few – мало (недостаточно) a few - несколько, немного (есть)	much - много little – мало (недостаточно) a little - немного (есть)
	several - несколько	
другие определители количества	a lot of – много, большое количество разг. формы: lots of – множество; plenty of – много	
	a large number of - множество, большое число	a great deal of - много, большое количество

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with **much, many, little, a little, few, a few.**

1. There are boys in our group and girls.
2. We are thirsty! – It’s a problem! There is water.
3. There is cheese in the fridge. It’s not enough for the salad.
4. There are people at the stadium. – Because it has been raining all day.
5. There isn’t snow in the yard.
6. There is food in the kitchen. We can’t feed our guests.
7. This disc has only good songs. I don’t want to buy it.
8. My younger brother likes to go to the kindergarten. There are toys there.
9. There is furniture in my parents’ bedroom: a bed, built-in wardrobe and two bedside tables.
10. I want to knit a short jacket. I don’t need wool yarn for it.

Task 2. Study the following words and expressions. Learn them by heart.

meal – еда

cream – сливки

roll – маленькая круглая булочка

marmalade – апельсиновый джем

porridge – овсяная каша на молоке

buttered – намазанный маслом

corn flakes – кукурузные хлопья

boiled – вареный

ham – ветчина

pickles – маринованные овощи

mutton chop – отбивная из баранины

chips – жареный картофель

biscuit – печенье

light beer – светлое пиво

sociable sort of thing – мероприятие
для общения

roast – жареный (в духовке, на огне)

sweet – сладкое, десерт

nut – орех

Task 3. Read the text.

British meals

Alexander already has some ideas about typical British food. The usual meals are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent, though some English people like a “continental” breakfast of rolls and butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or cornflakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.



They generally have lunch about one o'clock. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a café or restaurant; but if they can make it home for lunch, they have cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles, with a pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes we have a mutton chop, or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.



Afternoon tea you can hardly call a meal, but it is a sociable sort of thing, as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea, cake or biscuits.



In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and



vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts, coffee. But in great many English homes we make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening we have simple dinner – an omelete, or sausages, sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or tea and fruit.

Task 4. Are these sentences true or false? Correct false ones.

1. The English breakfast is also known as the continental breakfast.
2. The usual English breakfast consists of rolls and butter and coffee.
3. British people seldom drink coffee.
4. In a great many British homes dinner is the biggest meal of the day.
5. British people eat biscuits , cakes, fruit and nuts for desert.

Task 5. Copy all the food words from the text in Ex.4. Fill in the table.

Meat	Vegetables	Dairy	Cereals	Drinks	Dessert	Others

Project

Task 6. Make up a story about your family food traditions using the following prompts. Draw some pictures. Be ready to tell about it to your classmates.

- Our usual meals are
- The chief mal of the day is
- My usual breakfast is
- I generally have lunch at
- At weekends we
- We have dinner at
- It consists of
- For festive dinners we cook
- Our special dish is

Task 7. Fill in the gaps with much, many, little, a little, few, a few.

1. I like my coffee with milk and sugar.
2. The red caviar costs rubles.
3. There are nuts in the bowl, put some more, please.
4. I don't like sweet tea , so I put only sugar in my tea.
5. They have money. – Are you sure they are poor?
6. In our country we don't eat seafood.
7. Don't talk too at the lesson.
8. You look fit! Do you exercise

Task 8. Try to cook this delicious omlette according to the recipe. Give it a name.

- 12 baby spinach leaves
- 2 tbsp olive oil
- ½ glass minced onion
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- 4 tbsp thick cream
- 8 eggs, beaten
- salt and pepper to taste
- 2 tbsp grated Parmesan cheese



tbsp = tablespoon — столовая ложка	to chop — резать, рубить
spinach — шпинат	skillet — сковорода
clove — головка (чеснока)	soft and transparent — полуготовность
garlic — чеснок	to stir — мешать
minced — мелко порезанный, порубленный	foam — пена
grated — натертый	to scramble — перемешиваться
coarsely — крупно	to sprinkle — посыпать
	to serve — подавать

Preparation

Coarsely chop the baby spinach leaves. Heat the oil in a large heavy skillet and cook the onion and garlic until soft and transparent, about 5 minutes. Add the chopped spinach and cook, stirring often, until spinach is tender, about 5-7 minutes.

In a small bowl, beat the cream with the eggs, salt, pepper until foamy. Add the egg mixture to the skillet and cook and stir so that the eggs scramble with the spinach, about 4-5 minutes longer. Sprinkle with cheese and serve.

Task 9. Prepare a recipe of your favourite dish. Ask your classmates to guess it. If they are right, show them the picture of your dish.

Тема 15. Еда дома и вне дома

Task 1. Study the words. Learn them by heart.

food stand - амер. экспресс-закусочная

advantage - превосходство

offer - предлагать

environment – окружающая среда

taste – иметь вкус

delicious - восхитительный, прелестный

addition - дополнение

getting together – собраться вместе

need - нуждаться
worry - беспокоиться
wash - мыть
certainly - конечно, наверняка,
непременно
prepare - готовить
enhance - повысить, увеличивать
relationship - отношение

joke – шутка, шутить
current affairs - текущие события
keep track - отслеживать, следить
reason - причина
amount - количество
convenient - удобный, комфортный
benefit - преимущество

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

Eating out

Nowadays, some people like to eat at home and prepare food by themselves, but others prefer to eat outside in restaurants or at food stands. As far as I am concerned, I prefer to eat at home.

Of course there are some advantages to eat out. Firstly, restaurants offer a more comfortable environment to eat and the food there tastes more delicious than home-cooked meals. In addition, eating at restaurants is a good way of getting together with friends. People also do not need to worry about washing dishes and cleaning. For people who are too busy to cook, eating out is certainly an ideal choice.

However, I prefer to cook and eat at home. Family members can prepare their meals and enjoying their food together, which can enhance their relationships. Family members can talk, make jokes and exchange feelings on current affairs. Parents have a chance to communicate with their kids and keep track of what they are thinking and doing

Another reason is that eating at home can save money. The same amount of money that you spend on a meal in a restaurant can buy a lot more foods from a supermarket.

I think, eating outside is comfortable and convenient, but eating at home has more benefits. And I prefer to eat at home.

Task 3. Express your opinion about eating out.

Task 4. Fill in the table.

EATING OUT

Advantages

Disadvantages

Describing food

tasty: has lots of taste: a positive word; ≠ **tasteless:** a negative word

bland: without a strong taste; neutral in flavour, e.g. boiled rice

sweet: lots of sugar; ≠ **bitter**

salty: lots of salt

hot/spicy: lots of spice, e.g. curry

fresh: recently produced, e.g. fresh bread; recently picked, e.g. fresh fruit

tender: easy to cut; a positive word used to describe meat; ≠ **tough**

fatty: meat with a lot of fat; ≠ **lean**

fattening: food which makes you put on weight / get fat, e.g. cream, biscuits, etc.

Task 5. Choose a possible adjective to describe each of these foods.

Adjective

Adjective

lemon

ice cream

chicken

fillet steak

honey

chillies

bacon

avocado

Task 6. Look at the menu and answer the questions.



1. Which starter doesn't contain vegetables?
2. Which dish contains pasta?
3. Which dish may be rare or well-done?

4. Which dish is definitely cooked in the oven?
5. Which dish will probably be quite spicy?
6. Which dish contains alcohol?
7. Which meat may be fatty or tough if you are unlucky?
8. Which desert(s) will be quite spicy?
9. Which desert must be very fresh?
10. You are on a diet (= you are trying to lose weight) and you do not want to have a fattening meal. Which would probably be the best dish to choose for each course?

Task 7. What about restaurants in your country, and your own taste in food? Answer these questions about yourself. Ask your classmate the same questions.

1. Do you normally need to book a restaurant in advance?
2. Is it common to give the waiter a tip? If so, how much?
3. Do you normally eat three courses in a restaurant? If not, how many courses do you normally have?
4. How many of these do you normally find on the table in a restaurant in your country?

salt	<i>yes/no</i>	pepper	<i>yes/no</i>	oil	<i>yes/no</i>
vinegar	<i>yes/no</i>	napkins	<i>yes/no</i>		

5. Generally, do you add more salt to salt to your food when you eat in a restaurants?
6. Do you like steak? If so, how do you like it cooked?
7. Would you say that food in your country is very spicy?
8. Would you say that food in your country is generally quite fattening?

Тема 16. Образование в США

Task 1. Study the following words.

primary education - начальное образование

secondary education - общее среднее образование,

elementary school - начальная школа

pass on - переходить

high school - средняя школа

according to - в соответствии с

wide range - широкий выбор

inclinations - наклонности

abilities - способности

accounting - бухгалтерский учет

junior high school - неполная средняя школа

senior high school - старшая средняя школа

Task 2. Read the text.

Education in the U. S. A.

Like in England, school education in the U. S. A. consists of two stages: primary education and secondary education.

Primary education begins at the age of six, when children go to an elementary school. They stay at the elementary school for eight years, until the age of 14. The subjects taught at the elementary school include reading, grammar, literature, mathematics, science, social studies (which is a subject that combines history, geography and economics), computer, music, art and physical education.

At the age of 14 American children pass on to secondary education, which they get at high schools. The course of secondary education lasts for four years. High schools are large. As a rule, a high school takes pupils from several elementary schools. A high school offers a wide range of subjects, so that teenagers can choose a course of studies according to their individual inclinations and abilities. They may choose to study the English language and literature, or foreign languages, history, geography and economics, or advanced mathematics, physics or chemistry. They can also learn such subjects as accounting or subjects which will help them later, when they enter the business world.

In some states children stay at elementary schools for six years instead of eight. After that they go to the so-called intermediate, or junior high schools, where they stay for another three or four years, and then pass on to a senior high school to complete their secondary education.

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. Which are the two stages of school education in the U. S. A.?
2. At what age do children go to school in the U. S. A.?
3. What do they call schools giving primary education?
4. How long do children stay at the elementary school?
5. What subjects are taught at elementary schools?
6. At what age do American children pass on to secondary education?
7. What is a high school? Is it a school giving you a higher education?
8. How long do pupils stay at high schools?
9. Which schools are larger: elementary schools or high schools?
10. A high school offers a wide range of subjects, doesn't it? Does it mean that a pupil studies all the subjects offered by the high school?
11. How do teenagers choose a course of studies?
12. What subjects are taught at high schools?

13. What is an intermediate school?
14. What is a junior high school and a senior high school?

Task 4. Speak about school education in the U. S. A. close to the text or learn the text by heart.

Task 5. Practice reading the following words and word combinations. Learn them by heart.

it's easily explained - это легко объяснить

unlike England and the U. S. A. - в отличие от Англии и США

separated from - отделено от

under one roof - под одной крышей

in fact - в сущности

typical - типичный

actually - фактически

Task 6. Learn the following dialogue.

A.: Mr. Pavlov, I'd like you to explain to me something which I don't understand.

B.: Yes, what is it, Mr. Brown?

A.: You say that yours is a secondary school, and I see a lot of little children running about the school yard. They are not older than 7 or 8. They cannot be pupils of a secondary school.

B.: Well, it's easily explained. You see, unlike England and the U. S. A., in our country primary schools are not, as a rule, separated from secondary schools.

A.: So you combine a primary education department and a secondary education department under one roof, don't you?

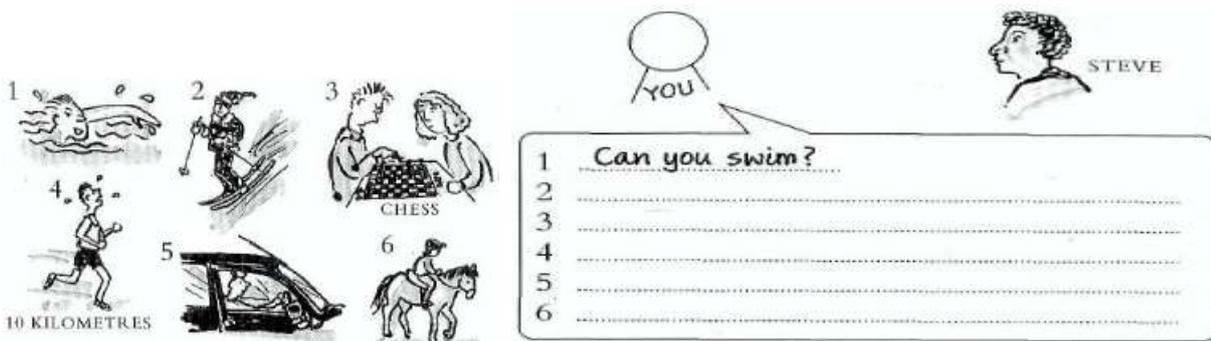
B.: That's right. In fact, a typical Russian school is actually a secondary school with a primary education department.

A.: M-m, very interesting. Thank you, Mr. Pavlov.

B.: You are welcome.

Тема 17. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

Task 1. Ask Steve if he can do these things:



Can you do these things? Write sentences about yourself. Use **I can** or **I can't**.

- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Task2 . Complete these sentences. Use *can't* or *couldn't* + one of these verbs:

eat decide find go go sleep

- 1. I was tired but I *couldn't* sleep.
- 2. I wasn't hungry yesterday I my dinner.
- 3. Ann doesn't know what to do. She
- 4. I wanted to speak to Martin yesterday but I him.
- 5. Jim to the concert next Saturday. He has to work.
- 6. Paula to the meeting last week. She was ill.

Task 3. Complete the sentences. Use *must* + one of these verbs:

be go go learn meet wash win

- 1. We *must* go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
- 2. Marilyn is a very interesting person. You her.
- 3. My hands are dirty. I them.
- 4. You to drive. It will be very useful.
- 5. I to the post office. I need some stamps.
- 6. The game tomorrow is very important for us. We
- 7. You can't always have things immediately. Youpatient.

Task 4. Put in *I must* or *I had to*.

- 1. I *had to* go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
- 2. It's late.go now.
- 3. I don't usually work on Saturdays but last Saturdaywork.
- 4. get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.

5. I went to London by train last week. The train was full and stand all the way.
6. I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. run to get there on time.
7. I forgot to phone David yesterday phone him later today.

Task 5. Complete the sentences. Use *have to* or *had to* + one of these verbs:

answer buy change go ~~walk~~

1. We *had to walk* home last night. There were no buses.
2. It's late. I now. I'll see you tomorrow.
3. I went to the supermarket after work yesterday. I some food.
4. This train doesn't go all the way to London. Youat Bristol.
5. We did an exam yesterday. We six questions out of ten.

Task 6. Complete the sentences. Use *mustn't* or *needn't* + one of these verbs:

forget hurry lose wait write

1. The windows aren't very dirty You *needn't clean* them.
2. We have a lot at time. We
3. Keep these documents in a safe place. You them.
4. I'm not ready yet but you for me. You can go now and I'll come later.
5. We to turn off the lights before we leave.
6. I the letter now. I can do it tomorrow.

Task 7. Complete the sentences. Use *you should* + one of these verbs:

clean go take visit ~~watch~~ wear

1. When you play tennis, *you should* watch the ball.
2. It's late and you're very tired. to bed.
3. your teeth twice a day.
4. If you have time..... the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
5. When you're driving,a seat belt.
6. It's too far to walk from here to the station. a taxi.

Task 8. Write sentences with *might*.

1. (it's possible that I'll go to the cinema) I *might* go to the cinema.
2. (it's possible that I'll see you tomorrow) I
3. (it's possible that Ann will forget to phone)
4. (it's possible that it wd snow today)

5. (it's possible that I'll be late tonight)

Write sentences with **might not**.

6. (it's possible that Mary will not be here)

7. (it's possible that I won't have time to meet you)

Task 9. Fill in the gaps using *can, can't, could, couldn't, must, mustn't, need, needn't*.

e.g: I was very busy, so I ...*couldn't*... meet you at the airport.

1. You interrupt the lecturer. It's rude and impolite.

2. My friend speak five languages.

3. When I entered the room I smell roses.

4. I forget about this and move forward.

5. You come so early (вам не нужно (нет необходимости) приходить так рано).

Task 10. Make up sentences using the given words.

1. chairs – have – to – many – you – did – buy – so – why?

2. after – to – you – tree – have – look – this – carefully – very.

3. have – doesn't – my — correct – she – to – mistakes.

4. invite – wedding — should – our – we – cousins – the – to.

5. shouldn't – today – without – an — outside – go – she – umbrella.

6. socks – the – wash – must – every — their – boys – evening.

7. mustn't – son – lighter – my – play – with – a.

Task 11. Choose the correct item.

1. You ... (don't have to/must not) go to school if you have a high temperature.

2. The exam is next week. So you ... (must/can) study hard.

3. I will cook everything for the party, so you ... (don't have to/mustn't) bring any food.

4. He needs more exercise, he ... (should/can) go to a gym.

5. Women ... (are allowed to/have to) cover their heads in a church.

6. I ... (can't/can) speak Italian very well because I didn't learn it at school.
7. We ... (could/couldn't) sleep last night because of the storm.
8. Sam ... (must/had to) leave the party early because his wife disappeared.
9. If you train more you ... (could/will be able to) run faster.
10. We ... (needn't/mustn't) book a room in advance. They always have some vacant rooms.
11. Your hair looks awful. You ... (can/should) get it cut.
12. Visitors of our hotel ... (may/can) use the car park.
13. I'm not sure but Bob ... (could/must) be in England now.
14. ... (Must/May) I use your mobile phone?
15. Tom doesn't answer the phone. His car ... (should/must) be in a tunnel now.

Task 12. Translate English proverbs. Try to remember their Russian equivalents.

1. A man can do no more than he can.
2. Anyone who has to ask the price cannot afford it.
3. You must learn to walk before you can run.
4. He who falls today may rise tomorrow.
5. Talk of the devil and he is to appear.
6. A tree must be bent while young.
7. The wind can't be caught in a net.

Task 13. Choose the right modal verb.

1. _____ you speak French? - Only a few words, but my Russian is pretty good.
a) Can b) Must c) Could d) May
2. You _____ eat so much chocolate. It's not good for you.
a) shouldn't b) mustn't c) don't have to d) needn't
3. I _____ talk already before I was two years old.
a) could b) should c) would d) can
4. I _____ move the table. It was too heavy.
a) couldn't b) mustn't c) shouldn't d) wouldn't
5. You _____ put your feet on the cafeteria tables.
a) don't have to b) mustn't c) shouldn't d) wouldn't
6. If you don't start working harder, you _____ repeat the course next year.
a) will have to b) must c) have to d) should
7. You _____ take a mobile phone into the exam.
a) mustn't b) can't c) shouldn't d) don't have to
8. I know that he intended to go but he _____ have stayed.
a) may b) can c) should d) must

9. Bob's car has broken down: he _____ go to work.
a) can't b) may not c) must not d) should not
10. They _____ be very rich. Look at the house!
a) must b) can c) might d) should

Тема 18. Образование в России

Task 1. Study the following words.

separate - отдельный

on finishing which - оканчивая которую

in its turn - в свою очередь

which might be called - которую можно назвать

compulsory - обязательный

embrace - охватывать

basic knowledge - основные знания

curriculum - учебный план

on completing - по завершении

vocational schools - профтехучилища

technical schools - техникумы

professional training – профессиональная подготовка

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

Education in Russia

There are two stages of school education in Russia: primary education and secondary education.

At the age of 6 or 7 Russian children go to school.

During the first three or four years they get a primary education: they learn to read, write, count, draw. They also have lessons of music and physical training.

Unlike England or the U. S. A., in Russia primary schools are not, as a rule, separated from secondary schools: we have large schools which combine a primary education department and a secondary education department under one roof. In fact, a typical Russian school is actually a secondary school with a primary education department. Only in small country places there may be separate primary schools, on finishing which, the pupils pass on to the nearest larger secondary school.

The course of secondary education is, in its turn, subdivided into two stages: the first stage, which might be called intermediate, and the second one.

The intermediate stage is compulsory and embraces forms from the 5th up to the 9th. During the intermediate stage the pupils get a basic knowledge in the Russian language and literature, a foreign language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history,

geography, biology. They also have lessons of music, art and handicrafts. A computer course is also included in the curriculum.

On completing the intermediate course of studies, at the age of 14, the pupils may either go to vocational or technical schools, which give a professional training, or stay on at the secondary school for another two years. The curriculum of the last two years offers a wide range of subjects, so that teenagers can choose a course of studies, according to their individual inclinations and abilities.

Task 3. Speak about the educational system of Russia close to the text.

Task 4. Learn the following proverbs and sayings.

- ✓ Don't teach a fish to swim. Не учи рыбу плавать.
- ✓ Repetition is the mother of learning. Повторение - мать учения.
- ✓ Spare the rod and spoil the child. Пожалеешь розгу - испортишь ребенка.
- ✓ No pains - no gains. Нет боли - нет успеха /т. е. не потрудишься - ничего не добьешься/.
- ✓ Live and learn. Живи и учись /ср.: "Век живи - век учись"/.
- ✓ It is never too late to learn. Учиться никогда не поздно.
- ✓ Knowledge is power. Знание - сила.
- ✓ Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain. Деньги, истраченные на мозг, никогда не бывают истрачены понапрасну.
- ✓ One good head is better than a hundred strong hands. Одна хорошая голова лучше сотни сильных рук.
- ✓ The pen is mightier than the sword. Перо могущественнее меча.
- ✓ Too much knowledge makes the head bald. Слишком много знаний приводят к облысению.
- ✓ Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse. Рвение без знаний подобно лошади, сорвавшейся с поводка.

Task 5. Think of situations or short stories to illustrate each of the above proverbs and sayings.

Тема 19. Неопределенные местоимения и их производные

Remember

Неопределенные Местоимения	Их производные			Наречия
	+thing	+body	+one	+where
Some	something что-нибудь, что-то, нечто, что-либо	somebody кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо, кое-кто, некто	someone кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто- либо, кое-кто, некто	somewhere где-то, куда-то, где- нибудь, куда-либо, куда-нибудь, куда угодно
Any	anything что угодно, что-нибудь, все	anybody кто-то, кто-либо, кто-нибудь, всякий, любой	anyone кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо, всякий, любой	anywhere куда-нибудь, где-нибудь, куда угодно, где угодно
No	nothing ничего, ничто	nobody никого, никто,	no one никого, никто	nowhere никуда, нигде,
Every	everything всё	everybody все	everyone каждый, все	everywhere повсюду, везде, всюду

Task 1. Fill in the gaps using *some, any or no*.

A 1. There are pictures in the book. 2. Are there new students in your group? 3. There are old houses in our street. 4. Are there English textbooks on the desks? — Yes, there are..... 5. Are there maps on the walls? — No, there aren't 6. Have you got English books at home? — Yes, I have..... 7. There are beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 8. There is ink in my pen: I cannot write. 9. I haven't got exercise books. Give me ..., please. 10. It is winter. There are leaves on the trees.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps using *some, any, no, every + body*.

1. You needn't worry knows that we expect them to come at 5.
 2. Do you know who can help us?
 3. come to visit Paul in hospital and he was upset.
 4. can tell you how to get there. The place is known
 5. I don't want to see today.
 6. told me about it but now I don't remember who it was.
 7. told him when he come and he was late.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using *some, any, no, every + thing*.

1. We've coped with the work. is ready.

2. I can't understand Please explain me what is going on here.
3. He didn't understand in this text. Some sentences were difficult.
4. There was on the table but I don't remember now what it was.
5. There was on the table. It was empty.
6. Give me to eat please. I'm hungry. I can eat
7. He worked hard and seemed enough for him.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using *some, any, no, every + where*.

1. Why are your clothes? Put them into the wardrobe.
2. I looked for the book but couldn't find it.
3. Where did you go yesterday? - I stayed at home the whole day.
4. I don't feel like going I'm tired.
5. Quarrelling will take us We'll only argue.
6. He lives in the center of the city.

Task 5. Translate into English.

1. В офисе кто-нибудь есть? – Да, кто-то тебя ждет.
2. Знать все значит не знать ничего.
3. Я не мог его нигде найти и начал волноваться.
4. Все согласны с вами. Мы сделаем все, что вы скажите.
5. Они могут быть, где угодно. К сожалению, никто не знает, где они.
6. – Кто-нибудь знает, где он живет? Он живет где-то здесь
7. У тебя есть какие-нибудь дела?

Task 6. Choose the correct item.

1. There *is no one/anyone* at home.
2. There are *some/any* books on my desk.
3. There is *any/no* ice-cream left.
4. Did she tell you *nothing/anything*?
5. She won't lend you *no/any* money.
6. I need *any/some* time along.
7. I get up at 8.00 *any/every* morning.
9. If *anybody/nobody* wants to leave, say now.
10. *Nobody/Anybody* phoned this morning.
11. There is *anything/nothing* good on TV tonight.
12. *Some/Every* day he will be famous.
13. *Nobody/Anybody* told me that it was Ann's birthday.
14. Are we going *nowhere/anywhere* this weekend?
15. Sam can't find my keys *anywhere/nowhere*.

Task 7. Choose the correct item.

As soon as we arrived home we knew that 1) *something/anything* was wrong. We soon discovered that 2) *someone/anyone* had broken into our home. Many things had been stolen, 3) *everyone/each* had lost 4) *something/anything*. 5) *Every/Some* money had also been taken. Before we phoned the police, we went to ask our neighbour if she had seen *anyone/no one* or 7) *anything/nothing* suspicious, but she hadn't. We went back home to phone the police. As we sat waiting for them to arrive, we surveyed the damage that was 8) *everywhere/anywhere* around us. 9) *No/some* of our most personal possessions lay smashed and broken before us, 10) *no one/someone* spoke. Eventually, the police arrived and asked us to make a list of 11) *everything/something* that had been stolen, as they started to check for fingerprints. They warned us that it was unusual to find 12) *any/some*, because most burglars wore gloves. When the police had finished checking for prints^ they took our list of 13) *everything/something* that was missing, and they told us that 14) *someone/anyone* would visit us the next few days to advise us on new security measures.

Task 8. Fill in: *some, any or there* compounds.

1. "Have we got any milk?" "Oh no, I meant to get yesterday."
"Shall I go and buy"
2. "Does else want a lift?" "I'd like one if you've got space in the car".
3. "Shall we buy Jenny flowers?" "I don't know, practical might be better."
4. "Can give me a hand with these boxes?" "I can help if there are light ones."
5. "Does want to go to the cinema tonight? I've got free tickets." "Is there in particular on?" "Yes, a James Bond film."
6. "Do you want vegetables with your steak?" "Well, I wouldn't mind chips if you've got
7. "Has Jasmine got exams this year?" "I think she's got in June." "Is there I can do to help her?"
8. "I've put blankets at the end of the bed but if you need more, or else, just ask."
9. "Do you want to invite special to your birthday tea?" "Could I ask friends from the art college?" "Yes, of course."
10. "Shall I put music on?" "Yes, have you got relaxing?"
11. I wish I had interesting to do." "I could give you ideas, but you never like I suggest."

12. "Did you go during the holidays?" "I wanted to go but unfortunately I didn't have money."

Task 9. Choose the correct item. Role play the dialogue.

Bill has lost his keys

A: There is 1) *nothing/something* more annoying than losing 2) *something/anything*.

B: What have you lost?

A: My keys. They must be 3) *anywhere/somewhere* in the house, but I've got 4) *no/any* idea where. I can't find them 5) *nowhere/anywhere*.

B: Are you sure you haven't left them 6) *somewhere/nowhere* by mistake?

A: Of course not. They can't be 7) *somewhere/anywhere* else but here. 8) *No one/Someone* must have hidden them.

B: Why would 9) *no one/anyone* hide your keys? There is 10) *any/no* reason for 11) *anyone/no one* to do 12) *nothing/something* so silly.

A: Well, I need 13) *some/any* help to find them. I have to go 14) *anywhere/somewhere* important this afternoon.

B: Calm down. It's 15) *some/no* use getting angry about 16) *anything/something* like this. Look! There are 17) *no/ some* keys on that chair.

A: They're mine! Oh, I feel so silly!

Тема 20. Мой колледж

Task 1. Study these words.

department- отделение

attend - посещать

compulsory - обязательный

hold (held) - проводиться

hard - усердно

in order to – для того чтобы

take part – принимать участие

investigate - исследовать

scientific - научный

report - доклад

graduate - заканчивать

enterprise - предприятие

proceed - продолжить

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

My college

My name is Vlad. I am a student. I study at the South Ural State Technical college. It was founded in 1934. At present there are many departments in our college such as the departments of Automatisation, Techniques, and Automobile construction, Montage and others.

The students are able to study at the daytime and the extra-mural department. The students of the extra-mural department come to college twice a year. They take

tests and pass exams. As for the students of the daytime department they attend their classes 6 times a week. The attendance is compulsory for all.

The main task of our college is to train well-educated specialists. Practical training at the different enterprises follows every theoretical course. The academic year is divided into 2 terms, which usually run from the 1st of September to the 5th of July. The examinations are held at the end of each term. The students work hard in order not to fail in exams.

Our college has a large library, comfortable reading-hall, computer classes, laboratories and specialized rooms. The students take part in students' scientific conferences. They investigate scientific problems and then make reports.

The course of studying lasts 4 years, The programme includes the study of High Mathematics, History of Russia, Physics, Philosophy, subjects of specialty, state language and one of the foreign languages: English or German. Our students are fond of sports. There is a stadium, a football field and courts for outdoor games, skating rink and hockey field. The students from other cities live at college hostels. After graduating from college the students get diploma and work at different enterprises or proceed study at the University.

Task 3. Find 8 words according to the theme.

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

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

Task 4. Answer the questions:

1. Where do you study?

2. Where is your college situated?
3. When was your college founded?
4. What are the departments at your college?
5. How many students study at your college?
6. How many classes have you a day?
7. When do your classes start?
8. What subjects do you study?
9. What are your favorite subjects?
10. Are there any subjects you are good/bad at?
11. Do you spend much time on your homework?
12. Do you like to study at your college? Why?
13. Why did you choose this college?

Task 5. Be ready to tell about your college.

Project

Task 6.

1) find some information about the history of the South Ural State Technical College. Make up a collage;

2) make up a story about classes and laboratories of you college, draw some pictures.

Задания для самоконтроля

Задание 1. Вставьте подходящую форму глагола *to have*.

1. I never ... lunch.
2. Yesterday David started work at 8 o'clock and a break at 10.30.
3. Susan a baby?
4. Ten years ago I didn't ... a mobile phone.

Задание 2. Преобразуйте прилагательное в сравнительную или превосходную степень.

1. The Mississippi is (long) river.
2. Tom is (happy) than Jim.
3. It is (good) film that I've ever seen.
4. Today the weather is (bad).
5. Snail is (slow) than snake.

Задание 3. Вставьте местоимения *much, many, little, few, a little, a few*.

1. He's got no financial problems. He's got money.

2. She isn't very popular. She has friends.
3. Ann is very busy these days. She has free time.
4. Did you take photos when you were on holiday?
5. Would you like milk in your coffee? Yes,.....

Задание 4. Вставьте *have to could can't must might can*

1. you speak any foreign languages?
2. We had a lovely room in the hotel. We see the lake.
3. My house is very near the motorway. It be very noisy.
4. You've just had lunch. You be hungry.
5. Where's Bob? He be in his office.
6. I wear glasses for reading.

Задание 5. Вставьте *somewhere some nobody anything noting something any*

1. I didn't buy flowers.
2. I'm going out with friends of mine.
3. I was too surprised to say
4. Let's go warm and sunny.
5. "What's happen?" ".....".
6. "Who were you talking to?" ".....".
7. I don't want to drink.

Тема 21. 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.
- A: Graham (have) a new computer
B: I know. I've already seen it.
- 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.



Task 7. 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 22. Обучение за рубежом

Task 1. Match left column with right.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1) experience | a) общение |
| 2) indisputable | b) выполнять |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3) residing | c) принимающая семья |
| 4) immersed | d) работа по дому |
| 5) socializing | e) расход |
| 6) target language | f) незабываемый |
| 7) host family | g) опыт |
| 8) carry out | h) прекрасная возможность |
| 9) advantages | i) погруженный |
| 10) expense | j) недостаток |
| 11) chores around the house | k) справиться с |
| 12) unforgettable | l) проживающие |
| 13) faith | m) принимая во внимание |
| 14) splendid opportunity | n) преимущества |
| 15) drawback | o) бесспорно |
| 16) to cope with | p) вера |
| 17) taking into consideration | q) изучаемый язык |

Task 2. Read and translate the text. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the table.

Studying abroad

Today more and more people are (1) _____ in studying foreign languages. In my view, studying abroad is a great experience and its benefits are indisputable.

To begin with, as a student residing, you are totally immersed in the language. You have to ask for directions or socializing with native people in the target language. Besides, if you (2) _____ with a host family you will definitely improve your conversational skills. You watch films, listen to music and carry out regular tasks in the language of the host country. Additionally, all college subjects are taught in a foreign language.

As for other advantages, you become more self-disciplined because you (3) _____ shoulder lots of duties such as planning expenses and doing chores around the house. (4) _____, studying abroad is an unforgettable cultural experience. By meeting new people one will be able to know more about different ideologies, faiths, cultures and ways of life. So, it is a (5) _____ opportunity to make new friends.

However, studying abroad has some (6) _____. Firstly, it may be stressful for students as they have to live apart from their family. Secondly, they may experience language barrier problems. Personally, if a person has a real wish to study abroad, then he will find ways to cope with stress.

Taking into consideration all mentioned above, it is very important to decide whether or not you really want to study abroad, away from your family and friends, and adjust to (7) _____ customs, culture and environment.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | a) enjoy | b) interested | c) awful | d) glad |
| 2 | a) live | b) like | c) love | d) think |
| 3 | a) can | b) must | c) have to | d) need |
| 4 | a) In my opinion | b) Besides | c) Secondly | d) In addition |
| 5 | a) positive | b) excellent | c) horrible | d) splendid |
| 6 | a) obstacle | b) drawbacks | c) negative side | d) downside |
| 7 | a) unknown | b) famous | c) unfamiliar | d) polite |

Task 3. Write down advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad.

Advantages	Disadvantages

Task 4. Express your own opinion. Write down 10-15 sentences.

Тема 23. Простое пошедшее время

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

- Last: year she *was* 22, so she *is* 23 now.
- Today the weather nice, but yesterday it very cold.
- I hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- I feel fine this morning but I very tired last night.
- Where you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
- Don't buy those shoes. They very expensive.
- I like your new jacket.it expensive?
- This time last year I in Paris.
- “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> | 5. visit - |
| 2. see - | 6. buy - |
| 3. play - | 7. go - |
| 4. pay - | 8. think - |

- 9. copy -
- 10. know -

- 11. put -
- 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, 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. |

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|
| 1. ... <i>f</i> ... | 4. | 7. |
| 2. | 5. | 8. |
| 3. | 6. | |

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?

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	✓

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!

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? – *No, she wasn't.*
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? - *In England.*
 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 24. Студенческая жизнь за рубежом

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the gaps with sentences A-F below. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Put your answers into the table below.

Myths and reality

Ten students from a Moscow school took part in an international exchange programme. They spent three weeks in the United States in the small town of Fairfax. The Russian pupils attended classes at Fairfax High School; so they had perfect opportunity to lead the lifestyle of typical American teenagers. Naturally, all our students had their own image of the USA before the visit. (1) _____

The Russian students were shocked when they first saw Fairfax school. (2) _____ But at school, students are not allowed to wear hats. The school hours are from 7.30 a. m. when the lessons start, till 2 p.m. Students must remain on campus during that time and not even allowed to leave school if they are sick.

Many Russian suppose that American people don't speak any language except English, but this is not really true. (3)_____. Many students take some foreign language as an option.

Another unexpected realization was that some Americans go to school every Saturday. What is more, after the tragic events of September 11, the school day starts with the prayer "Thank Got for our nation...".

And one more thing that stuck them as unusual: some schools now have a metal detectors and security guards checking students' backpacks and lockers. Students and teachers practice what they must do if there is an attack with a gun. They have to go to a classroom and lock the door. In the past 5 years there has been an increase in the number of school shootings in the USA. (4)_____ There is no

simple answer to this question. There may be several causes: bullying, violent video games and films and the absence of stricter gun control laws.

(5)_____ In the USA, social support for the poor and homeless is very well developed. And many people work in such services because they want to help people.

- A. Most of them thought that Americans have much more independence.
- B. If you think that all American people are selfish and want just to make a profit you are wrong.
- C. You can only notice the bad side of the lifestyle.
- D. But some of the stereotypes were broken.
- E. For example, Spanish is an obligatory subject at this school.
- F. What are the causes of this new danger?

1	2	3	4	5

Task 2. Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space.

Would you like to take part in exchange programmes?

If you (1) _____ part in exchange program you (2) _____ in a new country and learn about (3) _____ different culture. Every day you will learn (4) _____ new about the culture you are living in, about the language you are (5) _____, about people, art, music, religion, trade, politics – and about yourself.

If you take part in a month or a semester program, you will also attend school where you will make friends and learn what life is (6) _____ for teens in another country. No (7) _____ what you do or where you go, you will learn from you host family, friends and teachers. You will learn new ways to deal with people and to make friends. You will enhance your chances of getting into the college of your choice and widen your scope of career opportunities.

- 1 A. will take B. take C. taking D would take
- 2 A. are living B. will live C. lived D. would take
- 3 A. - B. a C. the D. any
- 4 A. everything B. anything C. something D. most
- 5 A. talking B. telling C. saying D. speaking
- 6 A. like B. round C. around D. about
- 7 A. case B. care C. matter D. reason

Тема 25. Будущее простое время

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with *will ('ll)* or *will not (won't)*.

1. You are late. You ...*won't*... get there n time.
2. "The ice-cream is melting." "I put it in the freezer."
3. Perhaps Tom start looking for a better job.
4. I be able to help you tomorrow because I'm busy.
5. "We haven't got any milk." "I buy some."
6. Put on your coat or you get cold.
7. I'm afraid I have time to go shopping with you next Saturday.
8. I expect I see Brenda at the party the day after tomorrow.
9. It's Fay's birthday next week. I send her a birthday card.
10. Stuart is very tired. I think he go to bed early tonight.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the list in the Future Simple.

help go lend order take show

- 1 A: I've lost my wallet.
B: I ... *'ll help*... you to find it.
2. A: I've forgotten my umbrella.
B: I you mine.
3. A: We haven't got any milk.
B: Never mind. I and buy some.
4. A: The dog is ill.
B: I it to the vet.
5. A: Have you got a new car?
B: Yes, I it to you later.
6. A: I don't want to cook tonight.
B: OK. I a pizza, then.

Task 3. Fill in short answers.

1. Will they go camping next week?
Yes, ...*they will*...
2. Will Tom buy a car next year? No,
3. Will Fiona go to a concert tonight? No,
4. Will the children decorate the cake? Yes,
5. Will mother be back in an hour? No,
6. Will Peter call Kate tonight? Yes,
7. Will you help me fix the TV? No,

Task 4. Read the following sentences. Then, say what these people are going to do using the words from the list.

study all day post it sleep have a party go to the hairdresser's take a taxi

1. Kim and Paul are tired. ...*They are going to sleep*...
2. Richard has written the letter. _____
3. Kate has missed the bus. _____
4. Mrs. Hunter's hair is untidy. _____
5. It is Jane's birthday. _____
6. Bob has an exam tomorrow. _____

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of be going to and in the verbs in brackets.

1. I ...*am going to buy*... (buy) a new car next month.
2. When (you / tidy) your bedroom? It's very messy!
3. Bob (play) football on Saturday because he has hurt his leg.
4. Barry and Jason (visit) their grandparents on Sunday.
5. (Denis / appear) in the new TV series?
6. Monica (sing) in the concert. She has got a sore throat.
7. I (walk) to school today. I'll take the bus.
8. (you / help) me wash the dishes after lunch?
9. Helen (cook) dinner for some friends tomorrow.
10. Ruth (come) with us. She's too busy at work.

Task 6. Look at Taylors' family diary for next week. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts as in the example.

e.g. SA: Are Eric and Rose going to wash the car on Sunday?

SB: Yes, they are.



Sunday	Eric and Rose – wash the car
Monday	Mrs. Taylor - visit her mum
Tuesday	Mr. and Mrs. Taylor - play tennis
Wednesday	Eric – study for an exam
Thursday	Rose – tidy her room

1. Eric and Rose / wash the car / Sunday?

2. Mrs. Taylor / visit her mum / Tuesday?

3. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor / play tennis / Tuesday?

4. Eric / study for an exam / Thursday?

5. Rose / tidy her room / Thursday?

Task 7. Fill in the gaps with *will* or *be going to* and one of the verbs from the list.

visit answer be write study finish

1. A: The phone is ringing

B: OK. *I will answer it.*

2. A: You haven't finished your homework yet.

B: I know. I it after I have a bath.

3. A: Do you like singing?

B: Yes, I do. I a singer.

4. A: Do you want to go out for dinner tonight?

B: I can't. I for my exams.

5. A: Please write to us.

B: I promise we regularly.

6. A: Have you made plans for Christmas?

B: Yes, I my parents in Brighton.

Task 8. Open the brackets using Future Simple or Present Simple.

1. I don't think she (to agree) to help us until she (to know) all the details of the plan.

2. I hope he (not / recognize) me if I(to wear) a wig.

3. When you (to apologize) to her you (to feel) much better.

4. I don't know when Mrs. Smith (to recover).

5. I (to lay) the table while you (to dress) for the party.

6. I'm not sure if this time (to be) convenient for him.

7. I (not / continue) the conversation unless you (to calm down).

8. Call me at any time in case you (to have) any problems.

9. Everything (to be) ready before Frank (to come).

10. I (to try) to find out when they (to publish) our book.

Тема 26. 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.

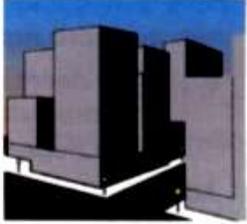
Task 3. Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jane. Use *She's -ing* or *She isn't -ing*.



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.*

<p>1</p>  <p>more people / recycle / rubbish nowadays</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>the climate / get / warmer every year</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>more young people / buy / cars nowadays</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>more wild animals / become / extinct these days</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>computers / become / faster every year</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>cities / grow / bigger every year</p>

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.

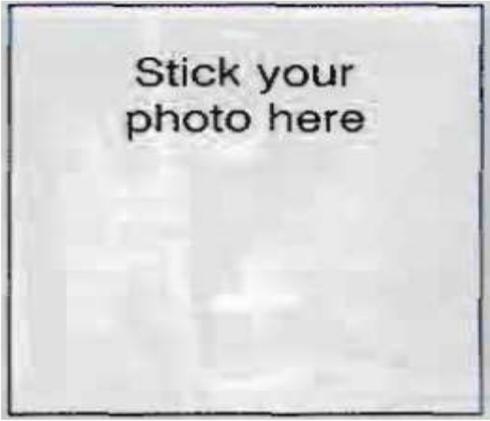
1. We looking for a new flat.
2. I am play tennis now.
3. George and Mary is watching TV.
4. What are you do?
5. You isn't listening to the teacher.
6. He reading the magazine.

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.

Тем 27. 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.

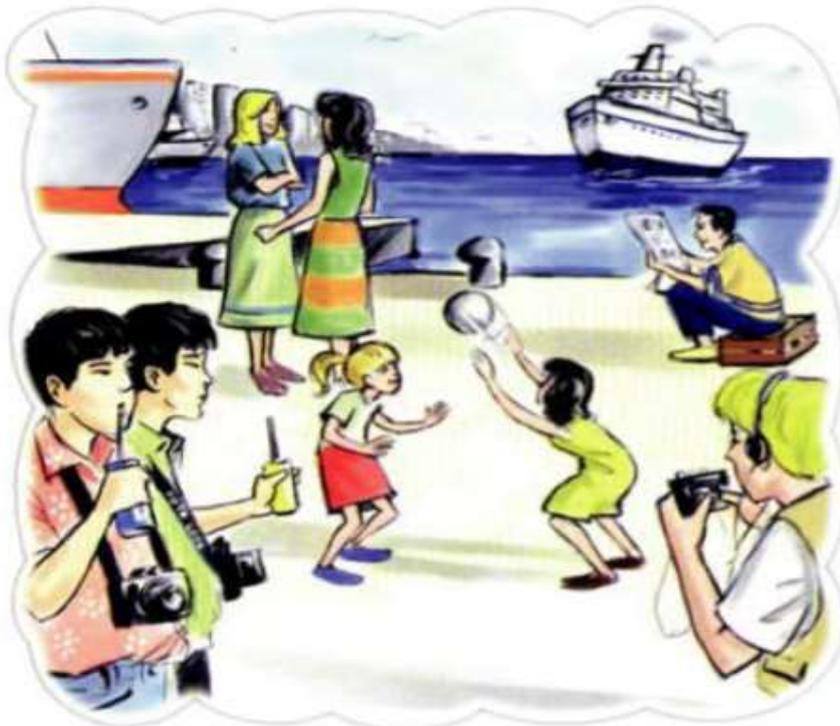
1. (wear/a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
2. (carry I a bag)
3. (go/to the dentist)



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.

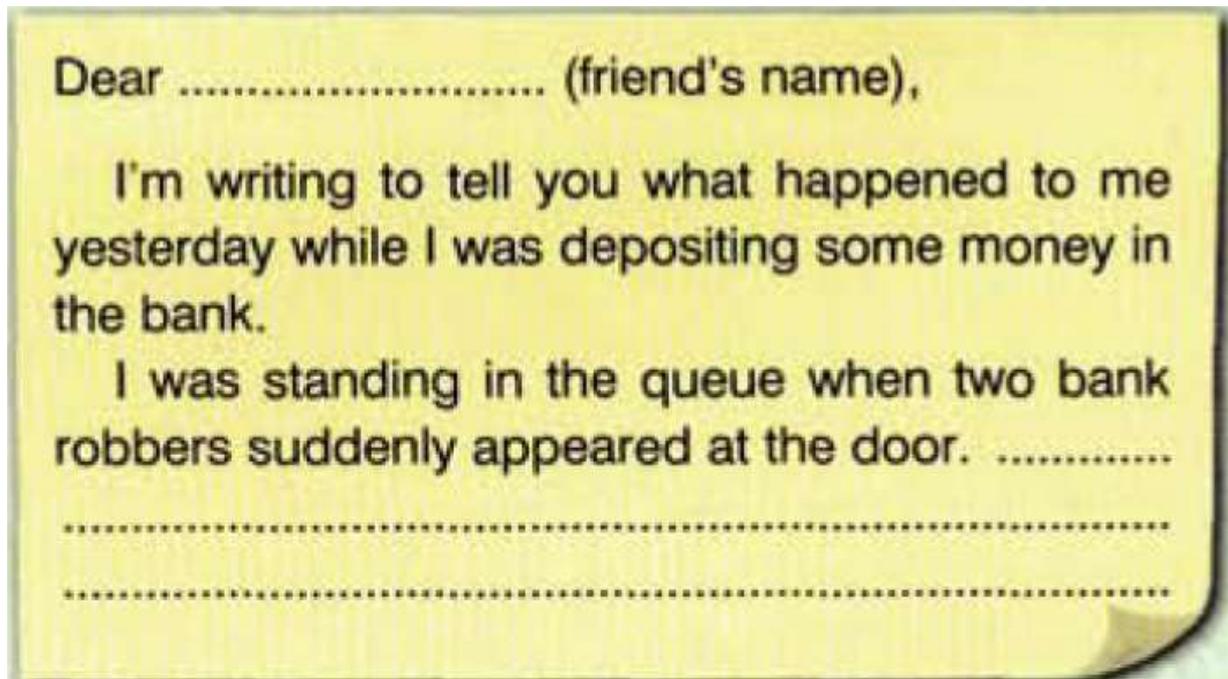
SA: What did he do when he saw the robbers?

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 28. Будущее длительное время

Task1. Open the brackets.

1. This time next Monday, I _____ in a huge office in New York. (work)
2. This time on Tuesday, Mary _____ on a beach in Italy. (sunbathe)
3. Don't make noise after midnight – I _____ soundly, I hope. (sleep)
4. Jackeline _____ to Kenya tomorrow at this time. (fly)
5. Students _____ copies while he _____ the report. (make/ finish)

6. I _____ in my study library at 6pm tomorrow. (work).
7. This time next year we _____ the Pacific Ocean. (cross)
8. I _____ the dinner table while my mother _____ the meat. (lay / prepare)
9. You'll recognize Molly! She _____ a pink hat. (wear)
10. From 7 till 12 I _____ classes. (have)
11. _____ you _____ your bike this evening? (use)
12. My auntie and uncle _____ with us this weekend. (stay)
13. I _____ television from ten pm to midnight. (to watch)
14. This time on Friday I _____ on the beach. (to lie)
15. What _____ you _____ tomorrow evening? (to do)
16. _____ you _____ late tomorrow night? (to work)
17. Don't ring Greg up at 10am. He _____ his music lesson. (have)
18. The boys of our team _____ football tomorrow morning. (play)
19. It _____ probably _____ when we arrive in Kongo. (rain)
20. It is mid-autumn, the leaves _____ soon . (fall)

Task 2. Answer the questions in the Future Continuous.

1. What Mary be doing? (make a skirt)
2. What Tom be doing? (swim in the Yellow Sea)
3. What will Paul's grandfather be doing? (work in the garden)
4. What will Greg be doing at the University? (study languages)
5. What will Megan's mother be doing? (fly to America)
6. What will the singer be doing at the concert? (sing songs)
7. What will the journalist be doing? (interview the President)
8. What will the professor be doing next September? (reading lectures)

Task 3. Continue the following sentences using the Future Continuous.

Example: Don't call Greg at seven. (have a bath)

Don't call Greg at seven, he will be having a bath.

1. Don't leave the tiny newborn alone. (cry)
2. Don't call on Steven tonight. (pack)
3. Don't ring anybody up at six am. (sleep)
4. Don't wait for Melody tomorrow, (train)
5. Don't tell your Granny. (grumble)
6. Don't expect Molly to come on Saturday, (work)
7. Don't come to see Miranda after lunch. (typing her novel)
8. Don't send Molly any letters in July. (travel)

Task 4. Make up questions to the words and word combinations in italic.

e.g.: On Friday we will be decorating *our home* for the New Year. - *What will you be decorating for the New Year on Friday?*

1. We will be having a business meeting *at 3 o'clock tomorrow*.
2. Soon Kyle will be creating *a new website for this company*.
3. On Monday *Tom* will be watching a football match.
4. My brother *will be selling* his car.
5. At this time tomorrow the boys of our group will be playing football.

Task 5. Correct the mistakes.

1. My parents will moving house next week.
2. Sue will be not working from home for the next few days.
3. Tomorrow morning my neighbor will is having an exam.
4. Luke will be repair his bike on Tuesday.

Task 6. Complete the sentences in A using the *will be* + *-ing* form. Find a question in B to go with each sentence.

Example:

1. *I'll be going past the post office. Shall I post your letter?*

A

1. I (go) past the post office.
2. (you/speak) to Robert?
3. I (not/use) my car tonight.
4. We (get) some concert tickets.
5. When (you/visit) Sue again?
6. (you/drive) into town today?

B

- Would you like to borrow it?
- Shall we get one for you?
- Can you give her something?
- Could I have a lift?
- Shall I post your letter?
- Can you give him a message

Task 7. Choose the correct item.

1. I *shall go/shall be going* to the party when my brother arrives.
2. *Will you pass / will you be passing* me the books from him tomorrow?
3. I'm sure Tom *will give up/is giving up* the job.
4. Jack isn't free on Monday. He *will write/ will be writing* at home.
5. Jim is going to study from 7 till 10 this evening. So at 8.30 this evening he *will learn/will be learning* new words.
6. While I *shall read/ shall be reading* this poem she will play/ will be playing the piano.
7. When you call him he *will sleep/ will be sleeping*.
8. I hope the next mail *will bring/ will be bringing* news from home.

9. Her homework is not finished. She *will work/ will be working* at it.
10. At what time *will you be/ will you being* at home?

Задания для самоконтроля

Задание 1. Откройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. The Earth (to go) round the sun.
2. (To do) the café opens at 7.30?
3. I (to do not) drink coffee.
4. How often do you (to go) to the swimming pool?

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

1. The police (to stop) me on my way home last night.
2. We (to see) Rose in town a few days ago.
3. (To do) you have time to write the letter.
4. I (to be) angry because they (to be) late.
5. The (to do not) invite her to the party.

Задание 3. Откройте скобки, употребляя глаголы во Future Simple.

1. I (to go) and shut the door.
2. The car (not to start).
3. (To pay) me back on Monday?
4. (I) open the window?
5. We (to close) the door.

Задание 4. Откройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

1. Please, don't make so much noise. I (to try) to work.
2. Mark (to have) a shower.
3. You (to enjoy) the party?
4. Let's go out now. It (not to rain) any more.

Задание 5. Откройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Continuous.

1. This time last year I (to live) in Brazil.
2. What you (to do) at 10 o'clock last night?
3. Kate and her friend (to watch) TV when we arrived.
4. It (not to rain) when I got up.

Тема 29. Моя страна

Task 1. Study these words.

осциру - занимать

even - даже

mild - мягкий

above zero - выше нуля

favorable - благоприятный

continental - континентальный,
материковый

coal - уголь

iron - железо, чугун

sights - достопримечательности

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

The Russian Federation

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

The country is washed by seas and oceans.

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

Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills.

There are many rivers in Russia; the longest rivers are the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and the Ladoga.

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

Russia borders on many countries. Among them are Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea.

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

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

Task 3. Answer the questions.

1. What information can you give about the geographical position of the Russian Federation?
2. What do you know about climate of our country?

3. Are there many rivers in Russia? Name them.
4. What can you say about the capital of our country?
5. Is the population of Russia about 150 million people?

Task 4. Learn the most important information about our country by heart.

Тема 30. 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 phonedSunday.

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 Bruce 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

Тема 31. Роль иностранного языка в мире**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 32. 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

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