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Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Южно-Уральский государственный технический колледж»

Рабочая тетрадь
по учебной дисциплине
«Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
(английский)
для студентов 2 курса
специальности

15.02.14 Оснащение средствами автоматизации технологических процессов и
производств (по отраслям)

ФП «ПРОФЕССИОНАЛИТЕТ»

Челябинск, 2023

АКТ СОГЛАСОВАНИЯ

на рабочую тетрадь по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» (английский) для студентов 2 курса по специальности 15.02.14 Оснащение средствами автоматизации технологических процессов и производств (по отраслям), 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. В пособие также включены тексты профессиональной направленности, что способствует формированию профессиональных компетенций.

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

Генеральный директор ООО «ЧЗДТ»
Гордеев Сергей Владимирович



Пояснительная записка

Рабочая тетрадь составлена в соответствии с программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» (английский язык) и предназначена для студентов 2 курса данной специальности.

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.

Пособие обеспечивает формирование следующих образовательных компетенций:

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

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

ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях;

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

Данное пособие способствует достижению обучающимися личностных

результатов:

ЛР7 Осознающий приоритетную ценность личности человека; уважающий собственную и чужую уникальность в различных ситуациях, во всех формах и видах деятельности.

ЛР9 Соблюдающий и пропагандирующий правила здорового и безопасного образа жизни, спорта; предупреждающий либо преодолевающий зависимости от алкоголя, табака, психоактивных веществ, азартных игр и т.д. Сохраняющий психологическую устойчивость в ситуативно сложных или стремительно меняющихся ситуациях.

ЛР10 Заботящийся о защите окружающей среды, собственной и чужой безопасности, в том числе цифровой.

ЛР13 Готовый соответствовать ожиданиям работодателей: активный, проектно-мыслящий, эффективно взаимодействующий и сотрудничающий с коллективом, осознанно выполняющий профессиональные требования, ответственный, пунктуальный, дисциплинированный, трудолюбивый, критически мыслящий, демонстрирующий профессиональную жизнестойкость.

ЛР18 Принимающий цели и задачи научно-технологического, экономического, информационного и социокультурного развития России, готовый работать на их достижение.

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Тема 1. МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

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

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

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

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

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

Task 3. Use the necessary pronoun.

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

Task 4. Use the necessary pronoun.

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

Task 5. Use the necessary form of the pronoun.

1. *The vase* is on the table. _____
2. *Mother* often sends *Ben* to buy milk. _____
3. Are *Bess and Helen* ready to do *the work*? _____
4. *Nick and Ben* spend *their holidays* at the seaside. _____
5. *The man* is in the park. _____
6. *The managers* are not at work now. _____
7. *Helen and I* are good friends. _____
8. Is *Ben* at the lesson now? _____
9. Where is *the calculator*? _____
10. *The newspapers* are on the table. _____
11. *The child* is in the garden with *his mother*. _____
12. *Our parents* are always glad to see us. _____
13. *My brother and I* are good football players. _____
14. *Bess* knows *Ben*. _____

15. I see *the picture* very well. _____
16. *The students* have lectures every day. _____
17. *The boy* plays *football* every Sunday. _____
18. *The teacher* asks *the students*. _____
19. *The students* write *tests* every week. _____
20. Look at *the picture*! _____
21. I have *the book* at home. _____
22. *Max* wants to speak to *Helen*. _____

Task 6. Fill in the possessive pronouns.

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

Task 7. Fill in the possessive pronouns.

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

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

1. The dog enjoyed _____ with the children.
2. He cut _____ while shaving in the bathroom.
3. Did you hurt _____?
4. She introduced _____ as Alice Brown.
5. Kids, it wasn't your fault. Please don't blame _____ .

6. Your face is dirty. Look at _____ in the mirror.
7. I don't like people who usually talk about _____.
8. I am the winner and I'm proud of _____.

Task 9. Choose the appropriate reflexive pronouns

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

Task 10. Complete the summary.

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

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

- 1) people over there are waiting for the bus
- 2) The day I first came to London was wonderful. I will remember day for ever.
- 3) summer I'm pretty busy.
- 4) I'm working as a receptionist days.
- 5) were the days!
- 6) Do you remember winter when we all went to Egypt?
- 7) Hello! is Alan. Can I speak to Harry, please?
- 8) is a new cathedral and one over there was built 900 years ago.

- 9) Will you come over at five o'clock? I'll be at home at time.
- 10) The summer of 1999 I spent in the country. I remember we had a lot of rain year.
- 11) are my sisters. They have just arrived from London.
- 12) Who was girl I saw you with last night?
- 13) Do you want to sit on chair here or on one over there?
- 14) sweets you gave me last night were very nice.
- 15) Look at colourful air balloons in the sky!

Вопросительные местоимения

What?	Что? Какой?	What face cream do you need? – Какой крем для лица тебе нужен?
Who?	Кто?	Who has closed the garage? – Кто закрыл гараж?
Which?	Какой? Который (когда есть выбор)	Which photo frame will you choose? – Какую фоторамку ты выберешь? Which blanket will you choose: gray or pink? – Какой плед ты выберешь: серый или розовый?
Whose?	Чей?	Whose notebook did you take? – Чей блокнот ты взял?
Whom?	Кого? Кому?	Whom did he entrust the management of the company to? – Кому он поручил управление компанией?
Why?	Почему?	Why are you silent all the time? – Почему ты все время молчишь?
Where?	Где?	Where will the competition take place? – Где будут проходить соревнования? Where can I see you tomorrow? – Где я могу увидеть Вас завтра?
When?	Когда?	When was the light bulb invented? – Когда была изобретена лампочка?
How?	Как?	How to knit such a vest? – Как связать такой жилет?
How many?	Сколько? (с исчисляемыми)	How many strawberries did you pick? – Сколько ягод клубники ты собрал?
How much?	Сколько? (с неисчисляемыми)	How much milk did you drink today? – Сколько молока ты сегодня выпил?

Task 12. Complete the sentences with the correct Question word. Then match these questions to the right answer.

- 1) _____ are you smiling?
- 2) _____ is your brother's birthday?
- 3) _____ is your mum's favourite food?
- 4) _____ is the weather like today?
- 5) _____ is this school bag?
- 6) _____ Can I buy a birthday cake?
- 7) _____ homework have you got?
- 8) _____ water do you drink a day?
- 9) **What** _____ is your name?
- 10) _____ is Madrid situated?
- 11) _____ does the school year finish?
- 12) _____ does your father do?
- 13) _____ is your favourite singer?
- 14) _____ toes have you got?

- a) **9** I'm called Rosa.
- b) _____ I've got a Biology project to do.
- c) _____ It's cold but sunny.
- d) _____ I've got ten.
- e) _____ He's a mechanic.
- f) _____ It's on 4th May. He will be 12 years old.
- g) _____ He's Bruno Mars. His music is great!
- h) _____ It ends in June.
- i) _____ because I've got 9 out of 10 in Maths!
- j) _____ At a bakery.
- k) _____ It's Michael's.
- l) _____ She likes pasta and lemon cake.
- m) _____ Usually a litre and a half.
- n) _____ It's in the middle of Spain.

Task 13. Fill in the blank spaces using correct Question words.

1. ... is she? She is my teacher.
2. ... time is it? It's 2.55 P.M.
3. ... are they? They are in the school.
4. ... is he sad? Because he failed the quiz.
5. ... is Christmas? It's on the 25th of December.
6. ... is it? It's a lamp.
7. ... are they? They're at the zoo.
8. ... are you? I'm bad. I'm sick.
9. ... is he doing? He's writing.
10. ... is she so happy? Because she won the quiz.

Task 14. Fill in the blank spaces using correct Question words.

1. did you spend your summer holidays? — In the country.
2. is your new ball? — It's red and white.
3. did you go there in June? — Because my parents had their holidays in June.
4. was with you? — My grandparents were.
5. did they make friends? — When they were ten.
6. do you go to the mountains? — We go there every summer.
7. can you play the game? — Very well.

8. do little children like to do? — They like to play hide-and-seek.
9. do you have parties? — Once a month.
10. do you spell your last name (фамилию)? B-E-L-O-V.

Тема 2. СИСТЕМА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РОССИИ

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

to show a great concern - придавать большое значение

for education - образованию

the right to education - право на образование

to be stated - отмечаться, констатироваться

to be ensured by smth. - обеспечиваться чем-либо

compulsory - обязательный

a vocational school - училище

a higher education establishment - вуз

an extramural course - заочное обучение

state scholarships and grants - государственные стипендии

inclusive - включительно

a stage - этап

primary education - начальное образование

secondary education - среднее образование

intermediate school - средние классы

senior school - старшие классы

to go on in higher education - продолжать образование в вузе

a core curriculum - основная программа

an academic subject - академический предмет

to give a profound knowledge- давать углубленные знания

a programme of training in smth. - программа подготовки по чему-либо

an applicant - абитуриент

Centralized Testing - ЕГЭ

an undergraduate - студент

a graduate course - аспирантура

a thesis - диссертация

a candidate degree - степень кандидата наук

a doctoral degree - степень доктора наук

to be in charge of - отвечать за что-либо

a specialized council - специализированный совет

to confer a degree - присваивать степень

to go through a transitional period находиться в переходном периоде

to be funded by the state - финансироваться государством
a private school - частная школа
a fee-paying school - платная школа

Task 2. Translate the following international words into Russian:

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

Task 3. Read and translate the text:

EDUCATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Task 4. Give English equivalents for:

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

Task 5. Find the proper ending to each sentence:

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

Task 6. Translate into English:

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

Task 7. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the right to education in Russia ensured by?
2. What are the stages of compulsory schooling in Russia?

3. What programmes of study do different types of school in Russia offer?
4. What is a vocational school?
5. What is necessary for entering a higher education establishment?
6. What degrees can one get at a higher education establishment?
7. What is the structure of an institute or a university?

Тема 3. СИСТЕМА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

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

to require for admission - требовать при поступлении

to be carried on - осуществляться

graduation from a standard - окончание средней школы

secondary school - средняя общеобразовательная школа

a curriculum - программа

to lead to smth. - приводить к чему-либо

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

to be the central unit - быть центральным звеном

a separate corporate entity - отдельная составная единица

an educational institution - образовательное учреждение

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

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

a professional school - профессиональный колледж

a professional degree - профессиональная степень

a graduate college (school) - аспирантура

to provide a programme for study and research - предоставлять программу обучения и исследований

beyond the level of smth. - выше уровня чего-либо

to offer instruction - давать образование

to be incorporated in a university - быть включенным в университет

to be separate from a university - быть независимым от университета

to provide preparation in a professional field - давать подготовку в профессиональной области

a junior college - первая ступень колледжа

a degree-granting institution - учебное заведение, присваивающее степень

a technical institution - технический колледж

to fall into the category of - попадать в определенную категорию

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

Educate-education-educational _____

Require-required-requirement _____

Admit-admission-admissive _____

Separate-separation-separator _____

Depend-dependence-independence _____

Science-scientific-scientist _____

Grade-gradual-graduation _____

Prepare-preparation-prepared _____

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

offer, leading, admission, fields, confusion, schooling.

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

Task 4. Read and translate the text:

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Образовательные программы обычно требуют, самый распространенный тип высшего образования, колледж может быть центральным звеном, колледж свободных искусств и наук, в США есть некоторая путаница, большое количество профессиональных колледжей, они предоставляют подготовку, которое специализируется в науке и технологии, отличаются сильно по размеру, будучи самым крупным университетом в Калифорнии.

Task 6. Answer the questions:

1. What do higher education institutions in the USA require for admission?
2. What degree does a college lead to?
3. What sense is the word «college» used in?
4. What kind of educational institution is the University?
5. What sense is the word «university» used in?

6. What kind of preparation do professional schools provide?
7. What is an institute of technology?
8. What is the size of colleges and universities in America?

Task 7. Translate into English:

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

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

SCHOOLING IN THE UNITED STATES

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary:

public (American) - государственный

prevocational and vocational education – предпрофессиональное и профессиональное образование

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

academic studies - общеобразовательный курс

to be qualified to concentrate - получить квалификацию в

in a particular area of study - определенной области знаний

to go through a test - пройти тест

SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) - тест академических способностей

ACT (American College Testing) - тест американского колледжа

to be given by non-profit - проводиться некоммерческими,

non-governmental organizations - неправительственными организациями

Тема 4. МОЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

Task 1. Read and translate the text

MY COLLEGE

I would like to tell you about my college.

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

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

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

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

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

Our college is not only the place where we study, it's also the place where we stay after classes to take part in clubs. Our college is very green: there are flowers on every window-sill. And it is very clean too. When my friends, who study in other colleges, come to this place they are surprised when they see that everything is in

great order. But I'll reveal the secret: this is the merit of not only the board of the college but also of the students — because it's our second home and we must take care of it.

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

Vocabulary

bell - звонок

break - перемена

canteen - столовая

care - забота

take care - заботиться

clean - чистый

cloakroom - гардероб

coat - пальто

reward - вознаграждать

comfortable - удобный

favourite - любимый

few - мало

flower - цветок

gym - спортивный зал

hall - зал

ring - звонить

secret - секрет

stay - оставаться

subject - предмет

timetable - расписание

merit - заслуга

order - порядок

two-storeyed - двухэтажный

window-sill – подоконник

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

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

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

1. a place where you can leave coats and bags while you are visiting a building
2. a list of the times when school lessons take place
3. a place equipped for gymnastics
4. a room equipped for scientific work
5. pleasant to use; free from worry
6. something that is studied
7. a group of people who meet together because they are interested in the same thing
8. a short rest from work

Task 4. Give English equivalents for the following words.

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

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

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

Task 6.

a) Draw a plan of your college. Write all the names of the rooms in English.

b) Play a game. Imagine that you hit a ball in one of the rooms. Let your classmates guess where it is.

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

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY

Task 8. Ask your classmates the following questions.

1. What is the easiest subject?
2. What is the most difficult subject in your opinion?
3. What is the most interesting subject?
4. What is the most boring subject for you?
5. Is there a day of the week when you have four classes?

Тема 5. Множественное число существительных

Rule

-S

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

-es

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

Ho! potatoes, tomatoes, Negroes -[z]

Remember

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

Task 1. Give the plural of the following nouns.

- a) Toe, city, hero, piano, life, shelf, berry, valley, roof, pen, window, library, watch, dress, country, glass, day, party, fox, half,;
- b) foot, boot, ox, fox, man, woman, month, mouse, child, ship, goose, deer, cheese, sheep;

Task 2. Change the number of the noun in *italic* type where possible and make all other necessary changes.

1. Put the box on the *shelf*. 2. I was presented with a *dozen* handkerchiefs. 3. The boy must have two *teeth* pulled out. 4. The hunter got a prize for killing the *wolf* that had caused much damage to the village flock. 5. The *child* was bitterly crying over the broken toy. 6. He showed me a *photo* of his country house. 7. The scout brought some valuable *information*. 8. I bought a *pair* of nylon gloves. 9. I saw a *mouse* in the kitchen. 10. The *ox* drove a cart of hay. 11. A very strange *phenomenon* was observed by astronomers yesterday. 12. Her *hair* was soft and curly.

Task 3. Choose the correct item.

1. Boy drove *the sheep/sheeps* to the village. 2. I have hurt my *foot/feet*. 3. This are *ladys-bird/lady-birds*. 4. Where are *knifes/knives*? 5. These *factories/factorys* has a good *laboratorys/laboratories*. 6. The last *leaves/leafs* fell from the tree. 7. These *storys/stories* are very long. 8. Where are the *brush/brushes*? 9. My aunt has a *goose/geese*.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using the following nouns:

fish keys wolves cargoes postmen mice

1. The live behind the stove. 2. The to the boxes were lost. 3. The have been shot. 4. The were caught. 5. We have good in our area. 6. The will be discharged tomorrow.

Task 5. Fill in the blanks with the correct plural form of the noun.

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

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

Task 6. Choose the right item:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I had two _____ for lunch today.
a) applees b) apple c) apples | 14. I like _____. They are so funny to watch.
a) monkiees b) monkeys c) monkeyes |
| 2. I was scared because John brought 2 _____ to school.
a) knives b) knife c) knives | 15. You have lips like _____.
a) cherryes b) cherries c) cheerys |
| 3. My favourite MacDo meal is a Big Mac with _____.
a) fryes c) frys c) fries | 16. It is normal to have 28 _____.
a) tooths b) teethes c) teeth |
| 4. In my family there are more _____ than females.
a) mails b) males c) malls | 17. There are three _____.
a) diceb) die c) dices |
| 5. New Zealand has a lot of _____.
a) ships b) sheeps c) sheep | 18. How many ____ you take at the party?
a) photoes b) photos c) photo |
| 6. There are many _____ here.
a) flys b) flies c) flies | 19. We bought three _____ for dinner.
a) salmonees b) salmon c) salmons |
| 7. We always have _____ for dinner.
a) potatoes b) potatos c) potato | 20. Do you know where the _____ were from?
a) thieves b) thieves d) thiefes |
| 8. We caught a lot of _____ yesterday. | 21. Both my _____ are sore. |

- a) fishes b) fishs c) fish
 9. My mother is afraid of _____.
 a) mice b) mouses c) mouths
 10. It is only for _____.
 a) mans b) man c) men
 11. In my class there are many _____.
 a) children b) childs c) chills
 12. Do you know where my _____ are?
 a) keyes b) keys c) keies
 13. There were 12 _____ in the tray.
 a) egges b) egg c) eggs

- a) foots b) feet c) feeds
 22. Out of seventeen students three became _____.
 a) cheves b) chefs c) cook
 23. In my class there are 9 girls and 10 _____.
 a) boys b) boyes c) boies
 24. I love _____. They are nice when it is hot.
 a) tries b)treesc)threes
 25. _____ are wiser than men.
 a) womans b) wimen c) women
 26. A lot of the kids had _____.
 a) lice b) lices c) lies

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Притяжательный падеж выражает принадлежность кому-то или чему-то, отвечает на вопрос **"Whose?"** – чей, чья, чье, чьи и употребляется с одушевленными существительными, обозначающими людей и животных.

Образование притяжательного падежа

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

С неодушевленными существительными для обозначения принадлежности обычно употребляется предлог «**of**»:

the leg of the table – ножка стола

the foot of the mountain – подножие горы

Task 1. Paraphrase the sentences using the Possessive Case.

1. The room of my friend. _____
2. The questions of my son. _____
3. The wife of my brother. _____
4. The table of our teacher. _____
5. The poems of Pushkin. _____
6. The voice of this girl. _____
7. The new club of the workers. _____
8. The letter of Pete. _____
9. The car of my parents. _____
10. The life of this woman. _____
11. The handbags of these women. _____
12. The flat of my sister is large. _____
13. The children of my brother are at home. _____
14. The room of the boys is large. _____
15. The name of this girl is Jane. _____
16. The work of these students is interesting. _____

Task 2. Translate into English.

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

Task 3. Choose the correct item.

1. We were exhausted by three hours'/ three hour's drive.

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

Task 4. Use these words (book; shoe; cassette; bag; pen; pencil; rubber; pencil sharpener; ruler; calculator) to make sentences like these:

- It's Colin's book.
- It's Susan's shoe.

C = Colin; S = Susan; R = Robert; P = Penny; B = Ben



Task 5. 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 6. Знаменитые зарубежные художники

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Famous English Artists

William Hogarth (1697-1764) was the first man to raise British pictorial art to a level of importance. He was born in London. His father was a schoolmaster. His early taste for drawing was remarkable and after schooling normal for his day he was apprenticed to a silver-plate engraver. His success he attributed to hard labour, 'I know of no such thing as genius', he wrote — 'genius is nothing but labour and diligence'. Hogarth painted many pictures. *The Marriage Contract* is the first of the series of his pictures forming the famous 'marriage a la mode'. Both fathers in the picture are seated to the right. One, an Earl, with points pride to his family tree; the other, probably an alderman of the City of London, examines the marriage settlement. The Earl's son admires himself in the looking-glass; the alderman's daughter trifles with her wedding ring and listens to the pleasantries of a young lawyer. The subject of the picture is a protest against marriage for money and vanity. Hogarth was the first great English artist.

Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792), the first President of the Royal Academy, was not only a 236 painter but the founder of the academic principles of a *British School*. His own work was influenced by the Venetians, Titian and Veronese. His passion for rich depth of shadows was fortunate; to obtain it he used bitumen.

The third great figure, of the 18th century painting — Thomas Gainsborough (1727- 1788) — was born in 1727 in the small market town of Sudbury in Suffolk. Gainsborough had little academic training, he learned to paint not by plodding in the studio, but by observing the actual world. Van Dyck's graceful poses and silvery tones fascinated him and played a large part in determining the development of his skill. Perhaps the best known to-day of all Gainsborough's portraits is the famous Blue Boy. But curiously enough it was little known in Gainsborough's day and there is no definite information about the date of the painting. It is a portrait in a Van Dyck habit. There is an opinion that Gainsborough painted *The Blue Boy* in order to establish the point which he had made in a dispute with Reynolds and other painters, when he maintained that the predominant colour in a picture should be blue. His picture *The Cottage Girl with Dog and Pitcher* attracted general attention. The picture representing a small country girl was first exhibited in 1814; the easy pose of the girl, the natural turn of her head and the expression of her face make a true to life picture. Gainsborough always thought of himself as a landscape painter, but torn away from his real love by the necessity to paint portraits in order to earn his living. He was the first to introduce lyrical freedom into British painting. His achievement lay in the discovery of the beauty of his native landscape.

Vocabulary

to be the first man to raise - быть-первым художником, который поднимает
pictorial art – изобразительное искусство
taste for drawing – склонность к рисованию
to be apprenticed - быть помощником, учеником мастера
engraver – гравёр
nothing but - здесь: не что иное, как
diligence – исполнительность
'marriage a la mode' - (франц.) серия картин "модный брак"
vanity - спесь, суета
Titian - Тициан Вечеллио, знаменитый итальянский художник
Veronese Paolo- Веронезе Паоло, знаменитый итальянский художник
depth of shadows - теневые контрасты
curiously – интересно
definite information - определенная информация
in a Van Dyck habit - в манере Ван Дейка
dispute – дискуссия
maintain - утверждать, отстаивать
predominant - что преобладает, господствующий
to attract general attention - привлекать всеобщее внимание
true to life - здесь: жизненный, реалистичный
to earn one's living - зарабатывать на жизнь
introduce – представлять

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. Who was the first English artist of the 17th—18th centuries?
2. What is the subject of Hogarth's picture The Marriage Contract?
3. Who was the first President of the Royal Academy?
3. What pictures by Gainsborough do you know?
4. Did Gainsborough paint only portraits?
5. What is the predominant colour in his pictures?

Task 3.

- a) Read and translate the following dialogue.
- b) Memorize and dramatize the dialogue.

About Painting

A.: Bob do you enjoy painting?

B.: Yes, I do.

A.: And why do you like it?

B.: You see, I enjoy painting for many reasons. First of all, I like the colours and the way different artists arrange the paint on the surface.

A.: Sorry for interrupting you... As to me, I am interested in some painting because of the way the artists express some human emotions, such as fear, grief, happiness or love.

B.: You are absolutely right. Even painting of such everyday scenes as people at work or at rest, and of such common objects as food and flowers can be a source of pleasure.

A.: And besides, painting also teaches. Some pictures reveal what the artists felt about important events, including death, love, religion and social justice.

B.: I agree with you. And you know that some provide information about the history of the period during which they were created.

A.: Yes... about the customs and interests of the people of the past societies. By the way, there are different painting styles. Do you know any?

B.: Certainly, such a Romanism, realism, impressionism and many others.

A.: Have you ever visited any picture galleries?

B.: Of course. I have been twice to the State Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and once to the Hermitage in St Petersburg.

A.: That's fine. It was a real pleasure for me to talk to you.

B.: You are welcome.

Тема 7. Знаменитые зарубежные композиторы

Task 1. Read and translate the text

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is one of the greatest composers ever born. Like Shakespeare, he stands at the summit of human achievement. In every form, from serenade to fugue, from piano concerto and symphony to the heights of grand opera, his music amazes, enchants and invades the memory.

Thousands of books have been written about Mozart. Few lives have ever been so well documented as his, and yet he is one of the most mysterious figures in the world.

Mozart was born in 1756 in Salzburg, Austria. He began playing the piano at 4, and when he was 5 years old, he already composed serious music. His father took him on tours of Western Europe and Italy and the boy was always a success. Then the prodigy ripened into genius. The genius conquered Vienna and the world. Mozart's fame was great. But then he suddenly fell from favour. The Vienna aristocracy grew tired of him. He lost pupils and contracts, had to move from his comfortable house in the centre to a modest flat in the suburbs. The genius was forgotten. Mozart died in

1791, when he was only 35 years old. There's a legend that Mozart was poisoned by his rival composer Antonio Salieri. There's no truth in this legend. But it has been proved that in the last months of his life Mozart really believed that he was pursued by a spirit, "the grey messenger", who appeared and ordered him to write a requiem. In a state of depression Mozart imagined that he was to write the requiem for himself.

Not long ago a 150-volume edition of Mozart's works was published. His works include 41 symphonies, nearly 30 piano concertos, 19 operas, a vast quantity of orchestral and other instrumental music, and volumes of church music (he wrote it mostly for financial reasons). His most famous operas are Don Giovanni, The Magic Flute and The Marriage of Figaro.

Vocabulary:

to stand the summit of human achievement - стоять на вершине человеческих достижений

amaze – поражать

enchant – очаровывать

invade – проникать, захватывать

few - мало, немного

to compose - сочинять, писать

the boy was always a success - мальчик всегда пользовался успехом

prodigy- вундеркинд

ripened – превратиться

conquered - победить, покорить, завоевывать

fall from favor — перестать пользоваться популярностью

rival – соперник

he was pursued by a spirit - его преследовал дух

"the grey messenger" - "серый вестник"

volume – том, книга

Task 2. Give the title to each passage.

Task 3. Summarize the text.

Task 4. Prepare a short story about any foreign composer and tell the story to your classmates.

Тема 8. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: Yes, but I prefer short shirts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Task 4. Choose the correct item.

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

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

2 It would be ____ to get there by bus.

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

3 Summer is ____ season of the year.

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

4 What is ____ way to the shopping center?

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

5 The test was ____ than we expected.

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

6 Mary is always ____ to get up.

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

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

- a) badly b) more bad c) worse

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

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

9 Today is ____ day of the month.

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

10 They lived ____ ten years ago.

- a) happier b) more happier c) more happily

11 You should visit your grandparents ____.

- a) more often b) oftener c) the most often

12 Health is ____ thing in our life.

- a) more important b) the most important c) most important

13 Ann is much ____ than her brother.

- a) lazier b) more lazy c) laziest

14 Dan is said to be ____ player in the team.

- a) the best b) better c) a more good

- 15 It's ___ designed room I have ever seen.
 a) the most beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautifully
- 16 How do you feel being ___ boy in the class?
 a) the most tall b) the tallest c) tallest
- 17 Fred is ___ person I've ever met.
 a) more serious b) the most serious c) more seriously
- 18 This is ___ evening dress I have ever bought.
 a) the most expensive b) more expensive c) more expensively
- 19 Could you explain the point ___?
 a) the clearest b) clearer c) more clearly
- 20 Have you heard ___ news?
 a) later b) the latest c) the most late

Сравнительные конструкции

Remember:

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

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

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

1. Mike is ___ tall ___ Pete. 2. Kate is not ___ nice ___ Ann. 3. My room is ___ light ___ this one. 4. This book is not ___ thin ___ that one. 5. Sergei is ___ old ___ Michael. 6. She is ___ young ___ Tom's brother. 7. This woman is ___ good ___ that one. 8. Nick's English is not ___ good ___ his friend's. 9. I am not ___ tall ___ Pete. 10. This woman is ___ young ___ that one. 12. I am ___ thin ___ you. 13. Kate is ___ lazy ___ her brother. 14. This child is not ___ small ___ that one. 15. Our house is not ___ big ___ yours. 16. The new cinema in our district is much bigger ___ the old one. 17. We are ___ proud of our district ___ you are of yours. 18. The house I live in is ___ old ___ the one my sister lives in.

Task 6. Use as___as, so___as or than.

1. Our house is not___big___yours. 2. The new cinema in our district is much bigger___the old one. 3. We are___proud of our district___you are of yours. 4. The house I live in is___old___the one my sister lives in. 5. Exercise No.2 is easier___Exercise No.3. 6. Nevsky Prospect is more beautiful___our street. 7. My composition is not___long___yours.

Task 7. Use the necessary form of the adjectives.

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

Тема 9. Защита окружающей среды

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The protection of nature

Since ancient times Nature was the source of people's life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and they thought that natural riches were unlimited. The development of civilization increased man's harmful interference in nature.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises pollute the air we breathe and the water we drink. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Beautiful old forests disappear forever. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of lakes and rivers dry up.

The pollution of air and destruction of the ozone layer are the results of man's attitude towards Nature.

The protection of the environment is a universal concern. We must be very active to create a serious system of ecological security.

Vocabulary:

ancient — древний

source — источник

natural riches — природные богатства

harmful interference — вредное

воздействие

to increase — увеличиваться

industrial enterprises —

промышленные предприятия

to pollute — загрязнять

substances — вещества

suffer — мучаться

to upset — зл. нарушать

rare — редкий

to dry up — высыхать

ozone layer — озоновый слой

attitude — отношение

universal concern — всеобщая забота

Task 2. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the main reason of ecological problems?
- 2) What are the main ecological problems?
- 3) Why should the ecological problems should be a universal concern?
- 4) What steps are taken to fight ecological problems?

Тема 10. Леса – экосистемы или зеленое золото?

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Forests — ecosystems or green gold?

The forest is a basis for the existence of many organisms. The forest protects the Earth from erosion, prevents evaporation — in this way it feeds the rivers and serves home for animals. Forest is not only trees. Under the branches of higher trees there are lower trees and then — grass, mushrooms, etc. In this way the density of organisms and its diversity is very high.

Forests are often called 'the lungs of the planet'. As we know, when man breathes he consumes air containing oxygen and gives out air containing carbonic gas. So the amount of carbonic gas increases. This gas is also reduced in the process of burning. But there is a way back. During the photosynthesis carbonic gas turns into oxygen. It's the forests that do the main part of work turning CO₂ into O₂. This explains their name 'the lungs of the planet'.

In his activity man needed timber for building and warming his home and fields for growing crops. That's why for hundreds of centuries forests were disappearing and ecological balance was being changed.

For the first civilizations of people it was difficult to realize the possible danger. Recently the palaeontologists found out that ecological crises happened in ancient times. One of the tribes of the South American Indians — Anasasi — abruptly left its place of living with roads and irrigation systems around 1200 AD. It happened because they had destroyed forests so violently that the latter didn't replenish on the devastated areas. Similar problems appeared in the 20th century. The only difference was that people started thinking the situation over. That's when ecology appeared.

It's extremely important to take care of forests. If the forest is destroyed because of commercial interests, there will be little water and the erosion will start on the slopes. Thus, the productivity of planes will decrease. This shows how important forests are. For the sake of life on the Earth there must be large areas of natural ecosystems.

Our country does much to preserve forests. In 1942 the so-called 'forests of the first group' were created. It is illegal to cut them. Still, much depends on the people. Because of them forest fires take place. It will take one hundred years to grow the similar forest on the same place. It's our task to save natural resources because we are a part of nature, the most reasonable and responsible part. Only if we take care of the Earth, people who'll live after us will have a clean planet, fit for healthy living.

Vocabulary

abruptly - резко

balance - баланс

basis - основа

branch - ветка

breathe - дышать

carbonic gas - углекислый газ

consume - потребовать

contain - содержать(в себе)

crops - посевы, хлеба

danger - опасность

decrease - уменьшаться

devastate - опустошать

diversity - разнообразие

ecological - экологический

ecology - экология

ecosystem - экосистема

educate - выделять

erosion - эрозия

evaporation - испарение

existence - существование

extremely - чрезвычайно

feed - кормить

field - поле

fire - огонь

fit - подходящий, годный

gold - золото

grass - трава

illegal - нелегальный

irrigation - ирригация, орошение

lung - легкое (*орган*)

mushroom - гриб
oxygen - кислород
protect - защищать
reasonable - разумный
recently - недавно
replenish - восполнять
responsible - ответственный
for the sake of - ради
save - сохранять
situation - ситуация
so-called - так называемый
palaeontologist - палеонтолог

photosynthesis - фотосинтез
preserve - сохранять
prevent - предотвращать
productivity - продуктивность
soil - земля, почва
themselves - зд. себя
timber - древесина
tribe - племя
turn - зд. превращаться
violently - жестоко
warm - теплеть, нагревать

Task 2. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. What does the forest do for the planet?
2. Does the forest consist only of trees?
3. Why are the forests often called 'the lungs of the planet'?
4. What was commercial interest in forest? Did the nature suffer because of the activity of man?
5. Were there ecological crises in ancient times? Give an example from the text?
6. When did ecology appear?
7. What happens if forests are destroyed?
8. Does our country preserve forests? What is done for their protection?
9. Will our children live on a clean planet if we take care of nature? And what will happen in reality, in your opinion?

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

1. We are for the ecology of our planet.
2. If the forests are destroyed too quickly, their ability to decreases.
3. is a chemical process in green plants in which carbonic gas turns into
4. Great areas of forests are because of human activity.
5. National parks are places where the beauty of nature is
6. Men cut forests because they needed and place for agriculture.
7. In the areas where there is no forest the process of of the soil can begin easily.
8. Some ancient disappeared because they knew nothing about ecology.

Task 4. Continue the following statements.

1. The forest protects the Earth from erosion
2. Under the branches of higher trees there are
3. When man breathes he
4. During the photosynthesis
5. In his activity man needed timber
6. Recently the scientists found out that ecological crises
7. If the forest is destroyed because of commercial interests
8. Our country protects forests: in 1942
9. Because of people forest fires take place, and if will take
10. Only if we take care of Earth

Task 5. Make a plan of the text and retell the text looking in your plan.**Task 6. Discuss the following topics.**

1. The role of forests in the natural world.
2. Forest as a source of oxygen.
3. Destroying forests: positive and negative effects.
4. Forest is not only trees.
5. Cutting forests: profitable business or danger for the ecosystem?
6. The protection of forests in Russia.

Тема 11. ПРЕДЛОГИ

Предлог	Значение	Примеры
at	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Местоположение (на, при, у, в определенной точке) 2. Время (в часах) 	<p>She is at school. She is sitting at my table.</p> <p>Let us meet at 5 p.m.!</p>
in	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Местоположение (в отдельном пространстве) 2. Время (в месяцах, годах) 3. Работа написанная на каком-то языке 	<p>He is in the study. The book is in my table. Summer begins in June. It took place in 2002.</p> <p>This article is written in English.</p>
on	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Местоположение (на горизонтальной и по вертикальной поверхности) 2. Посвященный чему-либо, на тему (о, об) 3. Время (в днях) 	<p>The book is on my table. The picture is on the wall. This is an article on history.</p> <p>I was born on the 5th of November,</p>
from	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Направление (от, из) 	<p>The train is coming from Moscow.</p>

	2. Время (с, от)	Take the pencil from the table. I'll be busy from 10 a.m.
to	1. Направление (в, на) 2. Время (до какого-то момента) 3. Соответствует дательному падежу	We came to Moscow. They went to the theatre. I'll be busy from 10 p.m. to 3 p.m. Give this book to me.
since	Время (от, с какого-то момента)	I'll have a rest since July till August.
till	Время (до, до какого-то момента)	Till Friday I'll be very busy.
into	Направление (внутри)	Put the book into the bag.
onto	Направление (на, на поверхность чего-либо)	Put the pen from the drawer onto the table.
before	Время (перед, до)	The accident took place before our era.
after	Время (после)	I went there after the stopped.
about	1. О (относительно) 2. Место (около, вокруг, приблизительно) 3. Время (около, приблизительно)	Please, tell me about him. Come about 2 p.m. It was about noon, when she came home.
for	1. Время (в течение конкретно указанного (в днях, годах) периода времени) 2. Цель (на) 3. Для 4. Направление (в) с глаголом to leave	I have lived there for 2 years. I went for a walk. That is a present for you. We left for St. Petersburg at 10 p.m.
during	Время (в течение периода времени, выраженного существительным)	I was in the countryside during my weekend.
of	1. Соответствует родительному падежу (чего?, кого?) 2. О (относительно)	All the students of this group passed the exams perfectly. You must never think of him badly.
with	1. Соответствует творительному падежу (чем?) 2. С, вместе 3. От (удивления, страха)	We write with pens. He went to the station with her. His face was pale with fear.
by	1. Соответствует творительному падежу (кем?)	This poem was written by Pushkin. He was standing by the window.

	2. Место (возле, рядом) 3. Время (к какому-то моменту)	He had already come by 3 p.m.
between	Местоположение (между 2-мя объектами)	The father divided the apples between his 2 sons.
among	Местоположение (между несколькими предметами или объектами)	The father divided the apples among all his children.
except (for)	Кроме (за исключением тех, кто присутствует)	Everybody likes it except me.
besides	Кроме (помимо, по количеству больше присутствующих)	There were 5 boys in the room besides me.
over	1. Над, выше 2. Через 3. За, в, в течение (период времени)	A flight over the lake — полёт над озером. Over the last five years — за последние пять лет.
below	Ниже, под	Below zero — ниже нуля.
out	Снаружи, вне, за пределами	My crossbow is already out . — Я уже вытащил свой арбалет.
behind	За, сзади, позади	The sun is behind a cloud. — Солнце скрылось за тучей.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Dinner is usually _____ 7 o'clock.

2. We have long holidays _____ summer.

3. There is a school party _____ 31st of January.
4. The game is _____ 9.45.
5. Where is he _____ the moment.
6. She wasn't there _____ the end of the concert.
7. Where are you usually _____ the evening? And _____ night?
8. He phoned me _____ Tuesday.
9. Do you get any presents _____ Christmas Day?
10. Our party is _____ June 8th _____ 8 o'clock _____ the evening

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

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

Task 4. Do the test.

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

the week.

a) at b) on c) in

8. Bob went to bed ... midnight.

a) at b) in c) on

autumn.

a) in b) at c) on

Task 5. Fill in the prepositions.

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

Task 6. Translate into English

Обратите внимание на способы перевода русского предлога «через»:

через час — in an hour

через дорогу - across the road

через поле — across the field

через лес — through the wood

через реку (вброд, вплавь, на лодке) -

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

the river через забор — over the fence

Обратите внимание на способы перевода русского предлога «по»:

по улице — along (down) the street

по реке — down (up) the river

по морю — across the sea

по городу - - about the town

по комнате - - about the room

по коридору - - along the corridor

по стране-- about the country

1. Она ходила по комнате.

2. Они плавали по южным морям.

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

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

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

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

7. Он смотрел на лодки, плывущие по реке.

8. В прошлом году мы путешествовали по Европе.

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

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

Тема 12. Спорт в нашей жизни**Task 1. Read and translate the text.****Sport**

The healthiest way of life for a person is constant movement and exercise.

When exercise stops, illnesses quickly appear. But those who don't forget about sport have a happy and healthy life.

It is necessary to distinguish amateur sport and professional sport. The most important difference is that professional sportsmen, on the one hand, try to win, to break records and to achieve great results because it brings them glory, fame and

commercial success. Amateur sportsmen, on the other hand, go in for sport to be healthy and feel well — and not to have a sport career.

One of the simplest and most ancient sports is running. It is an exercise which doesn't make you stronger (so your muscles don't become thicker), but it makes you more resistant to stress. This sport, like many others, improves your health and even cures some illnesses.

If you are an amateur, you probably prefer jogging to running. Jogging is just like running, but here speed is not so important. Jogging is popular in Western countries. People jog several kilometres a day and found it very healthy. Doctors warn however, that jogging for more than twenty kilometers a week may be harmful for the joints.

In this case the best solution is skiing. Skiing is a very good winter-sport. Two main types can be divided in this kind of sport: mountain skiing and cross-country skiing. When Russian people say skiing, they mean cross-country skiing. But Englishmen mean mountain skiing. Both kinds of sport are popular, but in order to go down the ski slopes you need more professionalism.

Besides these kinds of sports, there are games. Everyone knows such games as football, volleyball, basketball, hockey, tennis and others.

Everyone knows them and played at least one of these games. In some of them only two players take part (tennis), in others — a team of several players. These games improve velocity of reaction, ability to take quick decisions, and coordination. They are popular with children, who follow the older sportsmen and want to be like them.

Sport is so important for us, that lessons of physical training are included into school, college and university curriculums. Besides there are special schools, which prepare future sportsmen, trainers and Olympic champions.

Vocabulary

ability - возможность

achieve - достигать

amateur - любитель, любительский

basketball - баскетбол

both - оба

break - зд. побивать рекорд

career - карьера

case - случай, дело

champion - чемпион

commercial - коммерческий

constant - постоянный

coordination - координация

cross-country - по пересеченной местности

cross-country skiing - равнинные лыжи

decision - решение

difference - отличие

distinguish - различать

divide - разделять

everyone - каждый

exercise - упражнение

fame - слава	professional - профессиональный
follow - следовать	quickly - быстро
football - футбол	reaction - реакция
game - игра	record - рекорд
glory - слава, великолепие	resistant - сопротивляющийся,
harmful - вредный	устойчивый
illness - болезнь	ski - лыжи (вид спорта), лыжный
important - важный	slope - спуск
improve - улучшать	solution - решение
include - включать	speed - скорость
jog - бегать (трусцой)	sport - спорт
joint - сустав	stress - стресс
kilometre - километр	success - успех
movement - движение	team - команда
muscle - мышца	trainer - тренер
necessary - необходимый	velocity - скорость
Olympic - олимпийский	volleyball - волейбол
physical - физический	warn - предупреждать
player - игрок	western - западный
prefer - предпочитать	win - побеждать
prepare - готовить	

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

Sport, sportsman, jogging, game, exercise, amateur, important, illness, professional, kilometre, mountain, cross-country skiing, player, constant, movement, quickly, necessary, distinguish, difference, win, to break a record, achieve, glory, fame, commercial success, career, muscle, resistant, stress, improve, prefer, speed, western, to jog, harmful, joint, solution, ski slope, football, volleyball, basketball, hockey, team, velocity, reaction, ability, decision, coordination, physical training, Olympic champion.

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

- ✓ something that you can play, usually with rules
- ✓ from or concerning the west
- ✓ an action or feeling caused by another person or thing
- ✓ the best person in a sport or competition
- ✓ to do better than your opponents in a game

- ✓ an outdoor game played by two teams with curved sticks and a small hard cylinder
- ✓ a team game in which players try to throw a ball through a hoop fixed three meters above the ground
- ✓ a game played by two teams which try to kick an inflated ball into their opponent's goal
- ✓ a very high hill
- ✓ someone who does something because he likes it without being paid for it

Task 4. Give English equivalents for the following words.

Бег трусцой, игра, любитель, важный, успех, побить рекорд, решение, хоккей, возможность, различать.

Task 5. Give antonyms from active vocabulary to the following words.

Amateur, slowly, to lose, useful, inability, unimportant.

Task 6. Insert the vocabulary of the text into the following sentences.

- 1) The sportsman wanted to, so he ran very quickly. He won and became an But he was very tired because he had run two
- 2) It is very difficult to a record. Only the best can do it.
- 3) Every football player must be to stress.
- 4) The Zenit won the match yesterday.
- 5) The 9th of May is an date in our history.
- 6) If you go weightlifting (тяжелая атлетика) yourbecome bigger
- 7) and so you become stronger.
- 8) Do you often have lessons?

Task 7. Paraphrase the words in italic using active vocabulary. Make other changes in the sentence if necessary. Try to use one word.

- 1) At this competition *athlete* Petrov *was the best*.
- 2) Smoking is *far from good* for your health.
- 3) The sportsman trained very well and his result *became better*.
- 4) Do you like *to run* in the morning?
- 5) We don't have *P. E.* lessons on Mondays.

Тема 13. Летние и зимние виды спорта

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Summer and Winter Sports

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of every nationality and class are united.

The most popular outdoor winter sports are hockey and skating, skiing and tobogganing. It's so nice to go to the skating-rink on a frosty sunny day. Some people prefer to be out of town in such weather and to sledge or to ski in the woods. Many people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping.

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interests; this game is played in all the countries of the world.

The other games that have firmly established themselves in favour in different countries are cricket, volley-ball, basketball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular both with young and old.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and track and field events. Scores of young girls and women go in for callisthenics. Over the last few years aerobics has become popular with young girls and women. Aerobics helps them to be slim, healthy and strong. The interest for it greatly increased thanks to Jane Fonda, a prominent American actress, the founder of this kind of sport. This woman may serve as an impressive example of inexhaustible health, cheerfulness and beauty. Being a great enthusiast of aerobics she has been trying to initiate many women all over the world into this sport.

Among indoor games which one can go in for all the year round are billiards, table tennis, draughts, chess, of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries.

So we have all grounds to say that sport is one of the things that makes people kin.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. What are people all over the world fond of?
2. What unites people of every nationality?
3. Why do people prefer to be out of town on a frosty sunny day?
4. What are the most popular outdoor winter sports?
5. What opportunities for sports does summer afford?
6. What game takes the first place in public interest?
7. When do many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics?
8. Who goes in for calisthenics?

9. Why is chess the great international game?

Vocabulary:

to be fond of smth. — любить,
нравиться

to unite — объединять

outdoor winter sports — зимние виды
спорта на открытом воздухе

tobogganing — санный спорт

to sledge — кататься на санках

yachting — парусный спорт

gliding — планерный спорт

to establish oneself in favour — стать
в почете

indulge - заняться, увлекаться

track and field events — легкая
атлетика

scores of young girls and women —

множество девушек и женщин

prominent - известный, знаменитый

calisthenics — ритмическая
гимнастика

indoor games — игры в закрытом
помещении

impressive example — замечательный
пример

inexhaustible n — неисчерпаемый

cheerfulness — бодрость

enthusiast — энтузиаст

to initiate — приобщить кого-то к
чему-то

tournament — турнир, спортивное
соревнование

grounds - соображения

Тема 14. Здоровый образ жизни

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Healthy life-style



Today healthy lifestyle is becoming more and more popular both with the old and the young. People have become more health-conscious. They say that the greatest wealth is health. And it's so true. The healthier we are, the better we feel. The better we feel, the

longer we live.

A healthy diet is an essential part of staying healthy. We know that we should not stuff ourselves with fast food, sweets, sausages, pastry and fat food. Due to medical research, this type of food shortens our life; it leads to obesity, heart and blood vessels diseases, diabetes, gastric problems and lots of other serious ailments. To prevent all these problems we should enjoy well-balanced home-made meals with a lot of organic fruits, vegetables, dairy products, grains and seafood. We are what we eat.

Keeping fit and going in for sports is also important for our health. Lack of exercise in our life is a serious problem. In big cities people spend hours sitting in front of computers, TV-sets and other gadgets. We walk less because we mainly use cars and public transport. We certainly don't have to be professional sportsmen, but we should visit fitness clubs, go jogging, walk much, swim, and go cycling or roller-skating or just dance. Doctors say that regular moderate physical activity is necessary for our body because it protects us from strokes and heart diseases, flue and obesity.

We must understand the harm of bad habits for our health. Smoking, drinking or taking drugs mean serious illnesses and even death from lung cancer or liver diseases, for instance. Cigarettes kill about 3 million heavy-smokers every year. Drug addicts die very young. So I think there is no place for bad habits in a healthy way of life.

Taking a proper rest and getting enough sleep, from 8 to 10 hours daily, are also great healthy habits. Sleep is the food for our brain and the rest for our muscles. Moreover we should avoid getting nervous or worried for no reason.

Healthy way of life concerns our body, mind and soul. Healthy people live longer, they are more successful and they enjoy their life. I believe that it's not difficult at all to follow these simple rules, and they are worth it.

Task 2. Fill in the necessary word

1. Keeping fit and _____ is also important for our health.
2. Healthy way of life _____ our body, mind and soul.
3. They say that the greatest wealth is _____
4. Smoking, drinking or taking drugs mean serious _____ and even death from lung cancer or liver diseases, for instance.
5. Doctors say that regular _____ is necessary for our body because it protects us from strokes and heart diseases, flue and obesity.

Task 3. Answer the questions

1. Why do people have become more health-conscious?
2. What is an essential part of staying healthy?
3. What is important for our health?
4. What do you do to stay healthy?
5. What does it mean "Healthy way of life"?

Тема 15. НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ SOME, ANY И ИХ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ

Местоимения	•thing	-body, -one	-where	Употребление
some некоторый, какой-то, какой- нибудь, несколько	something что-нибудь, что-то	somebody кто-то someone кто-нибудь	somewhere где-то, куда-то, где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	в утвердитель- ных предложениях
any какой-нибудь? любой?	anything? что-то? что-нибудь?	anybody? anyone? кто-то? кто-нибудь?	anywhere? где-то? куда-то? где-нибудь? куда-нибудь?	в вопроситель- ных предложе- ниях
no никакой, ни один	nothing ничто, ничего	nobody no one никто	nowhere нигде, никуда	в отрицательных предложениях
every каждый, всякий	everything всё	everybody everyone все, каждый	everywhere везде, повсюду	во всех трех видах предложений

Task 1. Translate the sentences

1. Everything is ready for the experiment. 2. The students looked for this book everywhere, but couldn't find it anywhere. 3. Do you know anything about the history of the machine-building industry of Russia? 4. There is some reference-book on your table. 5. Everybody knows Professor Petrov. 6. The old plant had no modern facilities. 7. Everybody can do this. 8. Is there anybody there? 9. I left my textbook somewhere. 10. We read nothing about this type of automobile. 11. If you discover any faults (дефекты) in the part, tell the engineer about them.

Task 2. Make up questions the sentences.

Model 1: There are some interesting inventions at this research centre.

Are there any interesting inventions at this research centre?

1. This plant employs some highly efficient equipment.

2. . There are no specialized plants in this town.

3. . This scientific research institute has some specific features in its work.

4. Our chemical laboratory makes no researches in the field of mechanical engineering. _____

5. They carry out some interesting experiments.

Model 2: Somebody saw this engineer.

Did anybody see this engineer?

1. I read something about this apparatus last month.

2. You will find no one at the office tomorrow.

3. There is somebody in the laboratory.

4. The students wanted to go nowhere.

Task 3. Use indefinite pronouns and their derivatives

1. Here are _____ books by English writers. Take _____ book you like.

2. There are _____ boys in the garden because they are at the cinema.

3. I can see _____ on the snow, but I don't know what it is.

4. There are _____ students in the hall, but there are _____ lecturers.

5. Did he say _____ about it? – No, he said _____.

6. There was _____ in the street because it was very late.

7. _____ wants to see him.

8. Is there _____ here who knows this man?

9. Have you got _____ books on Dickens? I want to read _____ about him. I have read _____ books by Dickens and I am interested in the life of the writer.

10. Please bring me _____ apples, Mary.

11. That is a very easy question. _____ can answer it.

12. -I put my dictionary _____ yesterday and now I can't find it _____.

– Of course, that is because you leave your books _____.

13. Did you go _____ on Sunday?

14. _____ student should know this rule.

15. How could I know that he was ill? _____ told me about it.

Task 4. Translate into English.

1) В сумке что-то есть.

2) Мой дядя хочет мне что-то сказать.

3) В библиотеке есть кто-нибудь? - Нет, там никого нет.

4) Никто о ней ничего не знает.

5) Дай мне, пожалуйста, что-нибудь поесть.

- 6) Все в порядке (all right).
- 7) Я никого не знаю в этом городе.
- 8) Кто-нибудь хочет посмотреть телевизор?
- 9) На столе что-то лежит.

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

I got home yesterday and I noticed was wrong. The door was open but I couldn't see because it was dark. I didn't know if I should call or I should go inside. I decided to call the police. I tried to find my mobile phone but it wasn't in my bag, then I remembered it was in the car. When I opened the car's door turned a light on in the living room. When I got my mobile phone to call the police, it rang. I answered and it was my husband. I said: "I think is robbing our home!" And he told me: "That's impossible. There isn't robbing our home!" And I ask: "How do you know that?" He answered: "Because I'm here in the living room calling you. There is wrong her. By the way, why are you so late?" Well, I didn't answer that question but he had to explain why he had left the door open.

Task 6. Do the test.

1. I can't imagine there is ... on earth who can answer that question.
a) anyone b) nowhere c) somewhere d) something e) everybody
2. My purse is ... in the kitchen but I'm not quite sure where.
a) somewhere b) anywhere c) nowhere d) everywhere e) everything
3. There isn't ... food left but there are ... drinks.
a) any/- b) some/some c) some/any d) any/any e) any/some
4. Please give me ... interesting books to read if you have ...
a) any/some b) some/any c) anything/any d) any/something e) some/something
5. Let's go ... today as I have a splitting headache.
a) somewhere b) nowhere c) anywhere d) everywhere e) somehow
6. He never puts ... sugar in his coffee.
a) anything b) some c) no d) any e) something
7. — Hurry up! Ann may turn up at ... moment.
— Stop being nervous. We have still ... minutes left to tidy up the room.
a) every/some b) some/any c) any/some d) some/some e) any/any
8. Could you go to the store and buy ... milk? We don't have ... more.
a) any/anything b) something/some c) anything/any d) any/some e) some/any
9. — Why does Kate always go round with Sue?
— Because she doesn't know ...

- a) nobody b) nothing c) someone d) no one e) anybody
10. We got home late. We were very tired and ... went to bed at once.
a) anybody b) nobody c) somebody d) anything e) everybody
11. I can't find my watch ... I've looked for it ...
a) nothing/anything b) something/everywhere c) everywhere/nowhere
d) anywhere/everywhere e) anybody/nobody
12. «But I can't do ... for him», — the girl told ... friend.
a) somebody/their b) anything/her c) something/any d) theirs/nothing
e) anybody/no
13. It is the pride of many people never to have ... time.
a) anything b) some c) no d) any e) none
14. There was ... snakelike in the boy's black eyes.
a) someone b) something c) some d) anything e) none
15. She felt the nameless ... that made her stop.
a) anybody b) nothing c) everybody d) anything e) something
16. I never have ... for breakfast but a cup of hot milk.
a) someone b) nothing c) anything d) everything e) anyone
17. Can you give me ... to eat? I'm very hungry.
a) anything b) nothing c) what d) someone e) anybody
18. I didn't want to think about ... else but English.
a) nothing b) someone c) anything d) everywhere e) nobody
19. He always looks unhappy. ... in the world can please him.
a) anybody b) something c) nothing d) anything e) someone
20. Have you packed ... ?
a) anybody b) someone c) everybody d) everything e) nobody

Тема 16. МОЯ СТРАНА

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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

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

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

and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary

to occupy — занимать

surface — поверхность

total area — общая площадь

to border on — граничить с

numerous — многочисленные

steppes — степи

highlands — горные возвышенности

the Urals — Уральские горы

the Caucasus — Кавказ

climate conditions — климатические условия

moderate — умеренный

ore — руда

ferrous and non-ferrous metals — черные и цветные металлы

state — государство

to comprise — включать, охватывать

banner — знамя, флаг

legislative — законодательный
executive — исполнительная
judicial — судебная
Federal Assembly — Федеральное
Собрание
the Council of Federation — Совет
Федерации

State Duma — Государственная
Дума
Supreme Court — Верховный суд
influential — влиятельный
foreign policy — международная
политика
irrespective — независимо

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
6. What is Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate in Russia like?
8. What is the national symbol of Russia?
9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

Task 3. Translate into English:

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

Task 4. How well do you know your Homeland?

What is (are):

- the biggest Russian lake?

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

Тема 17. АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНЫЕ СТРАНЫ

Task1. Read and translate the text.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom, officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is **an island nation** and **constitutional monarchy** in north-western Europe, member of the European Union (EU).

Great Britain is the largest of the British Isles. It **comprises**, together with **numerous** smaller islands, England and Scotland, and the **principality** of Wales. Northern Ireland, also known as Ulster, occupies the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland.

The United Kingdom is bordered to the south by the **English Channel**, which separates it from continental Europe, to the east by the **North Sea**, and to the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The only land border is between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The total area of the United Kingdom is 242 sq.km. The capital and largest city is London.

The names «United Kingdom», «Great Britain», and «England» are often used **interchangeably**. The use of «Great Britain», often shortened to «Britain», to describe the whole kingdom is common and widely **accepted**, although **strictly** it does not **include** Northern Ireland.

However, the use of «England» to mean the «United Kingdom» is not acceptable to members of the other **constituent** countries, especially the Scots and the Welsh.

England and Wales were united **administratively**, politically, and legally by 1543. The crowns of England and Scotland were united in 1603, but the two countries remained separate political entities until the 1707 Act of Union, which formed the Kingdom of Great Britain with a **single** legislature. From 1801, when Great Britain and Ireland were united, until the formal establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, the kingdom was officially named the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Hong Kong, which has 200,000 population, was returned to China in 1997.

The mainland of the island of Great Britain is 974 km at its longest and 531 km at its widest; however, the highly **indented** nature of the island's coastline means that nowhere is more than about 120 km from the sea.

The climate of the United Kingdom is mild relative to its latitude, which is the same as that of Labrador in Canada. The mildness is an effect of the warm Gulf Stream. This current brings the prevailing south-west winds that moderate winter temperatures and bring the depressions which have the main day-to-day influence on the weather. The western side of the United Kingdom tends to be warmer than the eastern; the south is warmer than the north. The mean annual temperature is 6°C in the far north of Scotland; 11°C in the south-west of England. Winter temperatures seldom are below -10°C and summer temperatures rarely higher than 32°C. The sea winds also bring plenty of moisture; **average annual precipitation** is more than 1,000 mm.

Rain tends to fall **throughout** the year, frequently turning to snow in the winter, especially in Scotland, the mountains of Wales, and northern England. The western side of Britain is much wetter than the eastern: average rainfall varies from 5,000 mm in the western Highlands of Scotland, to less than 500 mm in parts of East Anglia in England.

The population of United Kingdom is more than 56 mln people, but it is one of the world's leading commercial and industrialized nations. **In terms of** gross national product (**GNP**) it ranks fifth in the world, with Italy, after the United States, Japan, Germany, and France.

Vocabulary:

island nation — островное государство

constitutional monarchy — конституционная монархия

European Union — Европейский союз

to comprise — включать

numerous — многочисленные

principality — княжество

North Sea — Северное море

interchangeably — взаимозаменяемо

to accept — принимать, допускать

strictly — строго, зд. строго говоря

include — включать

constituent — составляющий

administratively — административно

entities — зд. субъекты

single — зд. единая

indented — зд. изрезанная

latitude — широта геогр.

prevailing — преобладающий

moderate — умеренный

depressions — зд. циклоны

mean — средний

throughout — на всем протяжении

average annual precipitation — среднегодовое количество осадков

in terms of — говоря (о чем-либо)

GNP (Gross National Product) — валовой национальный продукт

Task2. Translate into English.

1. Официальное название Великобритании — Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.
2. Соединенное королевство является членом Европейского союза и конституционной монархией.
3. Северная Ирландия занимает северо-восточную часть острова Ирландия.
4. Пролив Ла-Манш отделяет Соединенное Королевство от континентальной Европы.

Task 3. Use the following phrases and word combinations to retell the text:

1. As I understood from the text...
2. According to the text...
3. According to the author...
4. As it is described in the text...
5. As it is said in the text...
6. As the author puts it...
7. According to the figures (data, information, opinions) from the text...

Task 4. Use the information below to be able to make a report on the Economy of Great Britain**ECONOMY****Gross Domestic Product**

US\$1,023,900,000,000 (1994)

Chief Economic Products*Agriculture*

Wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, oilseed rape, livestock, animal products.

Fishing

Mackerel, herring, cod, plaice

Mining

Coal, limestone, petroleum and natural gas.

Manufacturing

Machinery and transport equipment, food products, chemical products, minerals and metal products.

Employment Statistics

58% Trade and Services

23% Manufacturing and Industry

16% Business and Finance

2% Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

1 % Military and Defense

Major Exports

Industrial and electrical machinery, automatic data processing equipment, road vehicles, petroleum.

Major Imports

Road vehicles, industrial and electrical machinery, automatic data processing equipment, petroleum, paper and paperboard, textiles, food.

Major Trading Partners

Germany, the United States, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan

Task5. Read and translate the text**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Officially the country comprises 50 states and one District of Columbia. The states differ in size, population and economic development. Each state has its own

capital. The capital of the USA is Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia on the banks of the Potomac river and is named after the 1st US President - George Washington. There are many large cities in the country: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Cleveland and some others.

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

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

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

Vocabulary:

outlying areas — внешние территории

District of Columbia — округ Колумбия

to pass — проходить через

frontier — граница

to include — включать

lowlands — низины

peak — вершина, пик

to be located — располагаться

aircraft — воздушное судно

to be made up from — быть составленным, состоять из

stripe — полоса

to symbolize — символизировать

legislative power — законодательная власть

to represent — представлять

to belong — принадлежать

donkey — осел

ADD TO YOUR ACTIVE VOCABULARY:

Great Plains — Великие равнины

Appalachian mountains — Аппалачские горы

Rocky mountains — Скалистые горы **driveway** — проезд, выезд

sidewalk — тротуар

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

toll-road — платная дорога (магистраль)

toll-free road — бесплатная дорога

highway, parkway, thruway — автомагистрали

turnpike — главная магистраль

shopping-mall — торговый центр

shopping plaza — открытая торговая площадь, торговый ряд

free delivery — бесплатная доставка

telephone order — телефонный заказ

sale — распродажа

discount — скидка

seasons sale — сезонная распродажа

clearance sale — распродажа залежей товаров

discount coupon — купон на скидку

free gift — бесплатный подарок

Task 6. Translate into English:

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

Task 7. Read and translate the text

BRITISH TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary:

custom - обычай, традиция

attach - придавать значение

to be proud of - гордиться

carefully - тщательно, внимательно

keep up - поддерживать

weight - вес; масса

measure - мера; единица измерения

crown - короновать

amateur - любитель

participate - участвовать,

eve- канун, преддверие

truly - действительно

Welsh - валлийцы

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

accepted – общепринятый

Task 8. Match the sentences:

1. British nation is considered to be

a) the British Champion is crowned.

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

Тема 18. ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ И СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

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

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

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

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

Task 1. Translate the sentences

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

Task 2. Chose the right variant

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

9. The dinner (*be / will be*)ready in an hour.

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

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

Task 4. Use sentences in Active or Passive Voice.

1. Sara (to see) him yesterday.

2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.

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

Task 5. Chose the right variant of the verb.

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau.
2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.

3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.
5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs.
6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs.
7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.
8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

Task 6. Use Passive Voice.

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

2. Will they publish her new novel next year?

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

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

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

6. They will open a new hotel next week.

7. Our managers discuss important matters every Tuesday.

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

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

Task 8. Do the test.

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

Тема 19. Путешествия

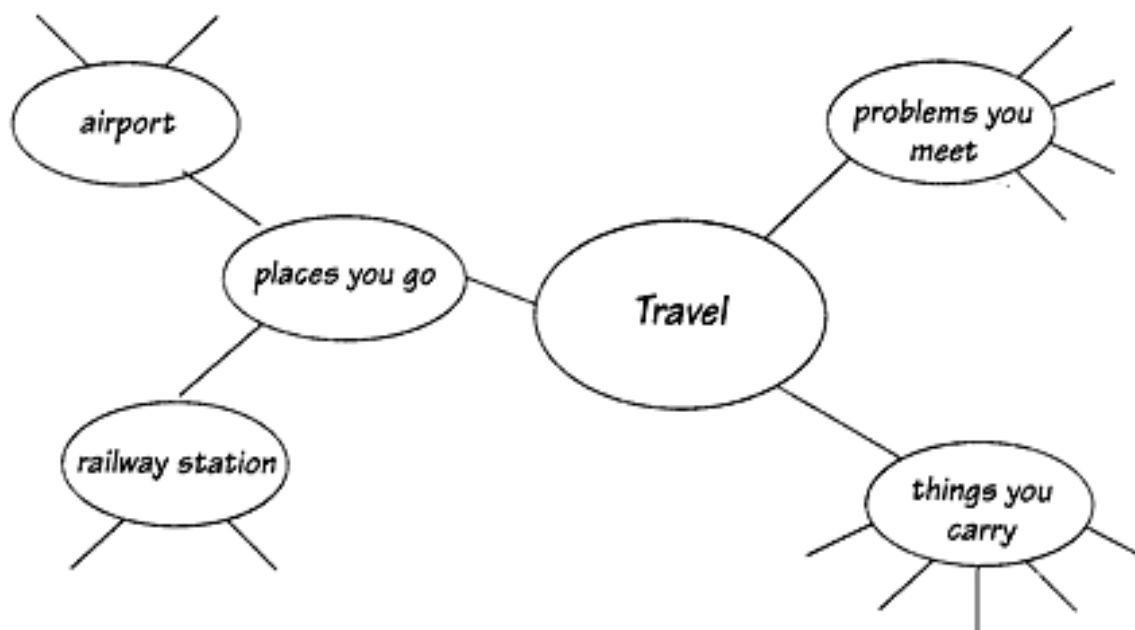
Task 1. Match the descriptions with the types of traveler below:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 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
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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 (*eholt*).
7. Thomas really likes (*nteirnatiolna*) travel.
8. When will you (*elaeu*)?
9. Of course, we took a (*pam*), so we didn't lost.
10. Jenny had to show her (*poassrt*) 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 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?

Task 9. Read and translate the text.

Travelling abroad

Travelling is a very nice activity. You can travel in your own country or abroad, you will anyway get lots of impression. It's not only a lot of fun, but it's also quite useful for a person. As for me I prefer traveling abroad, because I like seeing people from other countries and learning about their culture.

I think people travel abroad for many reasons. First of all, traveling is a great opportunity to broaden your mind. When you travel you visit plenty of attractions, if you take an excursion you learn the history of the places and interesting facts. Travelling gives you good emotions, as you can see very beautiful places: buildings, parks, lakes and beaches. When you travel you meet a lot of different people, who you can talk to and understand their way of thinking and the way they see the world. You learn about the culture, customs and traditions of other nationalities. You can also practice your English with those people.

My last trip abroad was last summer, when my family and I went to the Netherlands. It was so wonderful! The weather was great, very sunny and warm. I liked the local people, they are very friendly, smiling and always ready to help you. We visited the Northern sea, visited lots of local attractions and museums. We went to Van Gogh museum in Amsterdam, Madurodam museum in the Hague, where you

can see all the Netherlands attractions in little size. Unfortunately, our trip wasn't so long, just 5 days, but I hope to come back there and see other nice places of this great country.

Task 10. Make up a project about your best travelling.

**Тема 20. Видовременные формы глагола, группа времен Simple
Настоящее простое время**

Task 1. Translate into English.

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

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

1. Where ... you? — I ... in the kitchen. 2. Where ... Fred? — He ... in the garage. 3. Where ... Lisa and John? — They ... at college. 4. ... you busy? — No, I ... not. Mike ... busy. He ... the busiest person I've ever met. 5. It ... ten o'clock. She ... late again. 6. How ... you? — I ... not very well today. — I ... sorry to hear that. 7. We ... interested in classical music. 8. Vera ... afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmother ... not nervous and she ... rarely upset. She ... the kindest person I've ever seen. My grandmother ... really wonderful. 10. I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment. 11. Where ... the keys? — In your jacket. 12. What ... the time, please? — Two o'clock. 13. It ... the biggest meal I've ever had. 14. Which sport do you think ... the most dangerous? 15. Do you have any idea where he ...?

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

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

Task 4. Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

boil close cost cost like like meet open speak teach wash

- Margaret *speaks* four languages.
- In Britain the banks usually at 9.30 in the morning.
- The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.

4. Tina is a teacher. She mathematics to young children.
5. My job is very interesting, I a lot of people.
6. Peter his hair twice a week.
7. Food is expensive. It..... a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
9. Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
10. 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.

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

Task 6. Open the brackets using the Present Simple.

1. A: (you/ know)that man over there?
B: Actually, I do. He's Sara's husband.
2. A: I (see) you are feeling
B: Yes, I am, thank you.
3. A: Graham (have) a new computer
B: I know. I've already seen it.
4. A: You (look) very pretty today.
B: Thank you. I've just had my hair cut.
5. A: Would you like some cherries?
B: Yes, please. I (love) cherries. They are my favourite fruit.
6. A: This cake (taste) awful.
B: I think I forgot to put the sugar in it.

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

Wild animals in North America

- 1 Raccoons (1) (come) from the forests of north America. The mother raccoon (2) have four, five or six babies in spring. The babies (3)

..... (not / can) see anything for about three weeks. They (4) (stay) with their parents for the first year.

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

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

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

A



B



C



Task 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

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

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
- 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 21. Простое пошедшее время

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

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

Task 2. Write the past Simple of these verbs.

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

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

clean die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

1. I *cleaned* my teeth three times yesterday.
2. It was hot in the room, so I the window.
3. The concert at 7.30 and at 10 o'clock.

4. When I was a child, I..... to be a doctor.
5. The accident last Sunday afternoon.
6. It's a nice day today but yesterday it all day.
7. We our holiday last year. We at a very nice place.
8. Ann's grandfather when he was 90 years old.

Task 4. Write sentences about what you did yesterday.

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

Task 5. First, put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple, 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.



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	✓

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

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

Mother: Hello Anna.

Anna: Hi Mum.

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

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

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

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

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

Anna: 5)

Mother: 6) the beds?

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

Mother: Good! What about the dog?

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

Mother: 11) the plants?

Anna: 12)

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

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



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 22. Видовременные формы глагола, группа времен Continuous
Настоящее длительное время

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

eat have lie play sit wait



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

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

build cook go have stand stay swim work

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

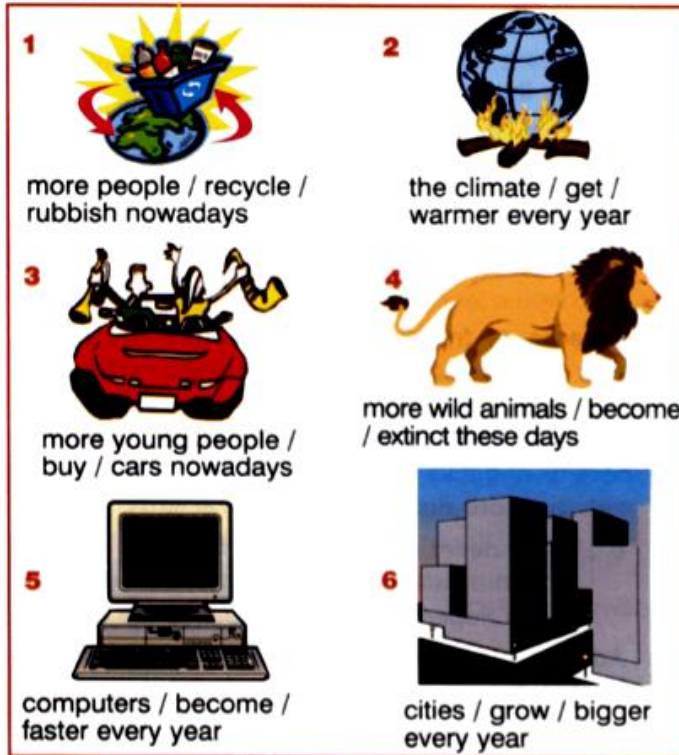
Task 3. Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jane. Use *She's -ing* or *She isn't -ing*.



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Task 8. Correct the mistakes.

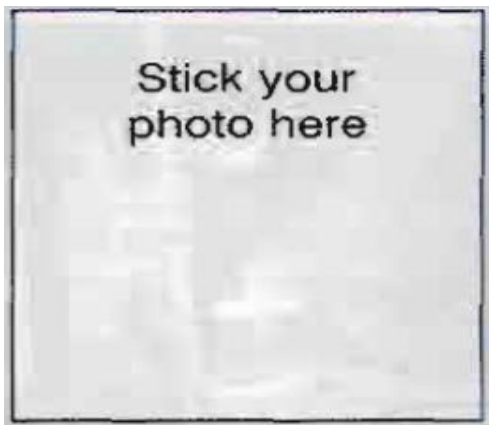
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. We looking for a new flat. | 4. What are you do? |
| 2. I am play tennis now. | 5. You isn't listening to the teacher. |
| 3. George and Mary is watching TV. | 6. He reading the magazine. |

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



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

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



This is a photo of
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

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

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

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

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

Тема 23. 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.

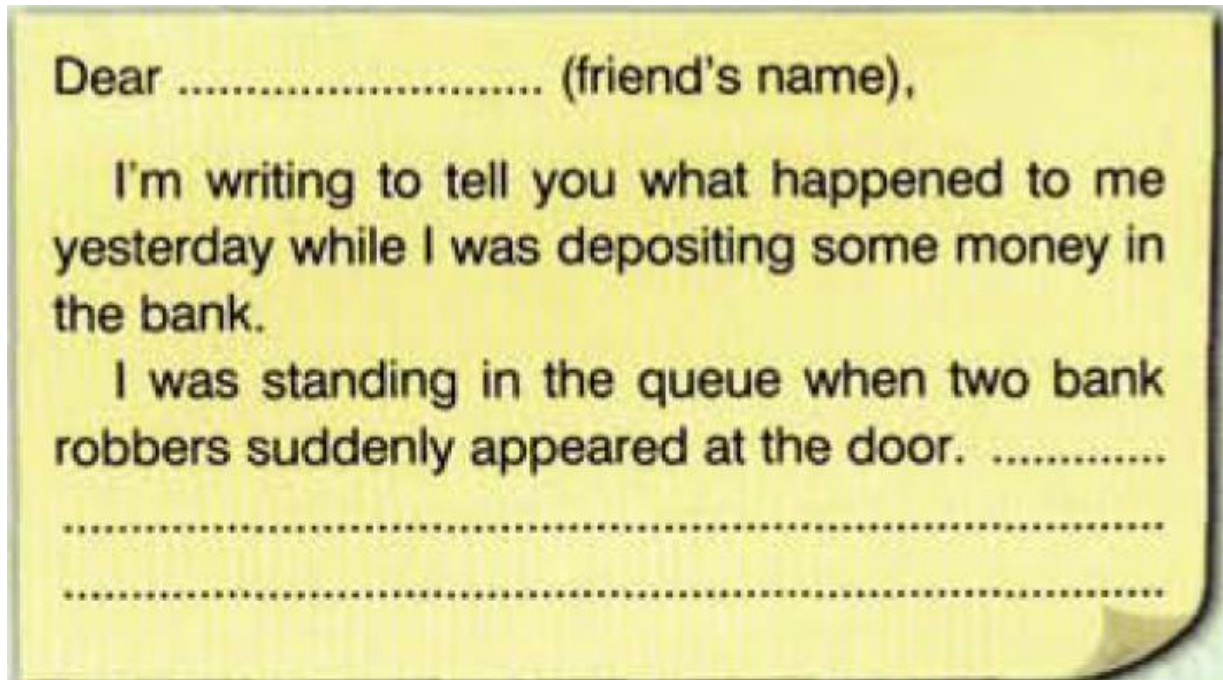
SA: What did he do when he saw the robbers?

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 24. Видовременные формы глагола, группа времен Future
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
Tuesday	mum
	Mr. and Mrs. Taylor
Wednesday	- play
	tennis
Thursday	Eric – study for an exam
	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 25. 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)

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

B

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?

- 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?

Тема 26. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК – ЯЗЫК МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN MODERN WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary:

science - наука

advertising – рекламная деятельность

broadcast - телепередача

necessary - необходимый

widely - широко

deals - иметь дело с

besides – кроме того

master - овладевать, усваивать

Task 2. Answer the questions:

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

Тема 27. МОЯ БУДУЩАЯ ПРОФЕССИЯ**Task 1. Match English phrases with Russian equivalents.**

1. improve the quality of life	a. научно-технологический прогресс
2. the significance of engineer	b. важность инженера
3. conduct research work	с. интенсификация национальной экономики
4. a large and wide-array of industries	d. последние достижения науки и технологии
5. practical training	e. компьютерное проектирование
6. crop and livestock production storage and processing	f. техническое обеспечение
7. the practical application of engineering principles	g. хранение и переработка растениеводческой и животноводческой продукции
8. laboratories equipped with modern installations	h. технологические процессы на сельскохозяйственных предприятиях;
9. scientific and technological progress	i. большой список отраслей промышленности
10. technical support	j. практическое применение инженерных принципов

11. computer-aided-design	k. лаборатории, оснащенные современными установками
12. technological processes at agricultural enterprises	l. выполнять научную работу
13. the latest achievements in science and technology	m. практическая подготовка
14. intensifying the national economy	n. улучшать качество жизни

Task 2. Match the columns

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

Task 3. Read and translate the text.

MY FUTURE PROFESSION: AN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIST

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

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

Engineering is a complex consisting of inter-linked industries. Engineering technologists work closely with engineers in coordinating people, material, and machinery. The engineering technologist is often responsible for design and development. Technologists are employed in a large and wide array of industries, including manufacturing, construction, industrial, maintenance, and management. Such positions as product design, testing, development, systems development, field engineering, technical operations, and quality control are all common positions for engineering technology graduates.

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

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

Vocabulary

condition(s) – условия, состояние

significance – значение, важность

increase – рост, увеличение

intensifying – усиление

guided by – руководствоваться

engineering and technological department – инженерно-технологический отдел

crop and livestock – растениеводство и животноводство

storage and processing – хранение и обработка

inter-linked industries – взаимосвязанные отрасли

responsible – ответственный

array of industries – множество

maintenance – техническое обслуживание

modern installations – современная установка

students' design bureaus – студенческие конструкторские бюро

to turn a student into – превратить в

estimating – оценивающий

research and development - научные исследования и разработки

customer service – сервисная служба

field service – эксплуатационное обслуживание

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

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

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

1. Engineers are guided ... the latest achievements in science and technology.
2. I study ... the engineering and technological department.
3. The students of our department are specializing ... technical support of crop and livestock production storage and processing.
4. Technologists are employed ... a large and wide-array of industries.
5. The work of engineering technologists focuses ... the practical application of engineering principles.

6. Our practical training is done in the laboratories equipped ... modern devices.
7. Theoretical training is combined ... practical training.
8. Engineering technologists work ... a variety of careers in both public and private sectors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Тема 28. РАЗРЯДЫ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ; УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ; ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЕ ВРЕМЕНИ, ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДАТ

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

Task 1. Match left column with the right.

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

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

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

Remember:

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

1/5 - a (one) fifth,

1/8 - an (one)eighth.

Однако 1/2 читается: a (one) half,

1/4 - a (one) quarter

Когда числитель больше единицы, знаменатель принимает окончание -s:

2/3 - two thirds;

3/5 - three fifths,

5/6 - five sixths.

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

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

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

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

0.25-nought point two five (point two five)

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

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

0.2 - (zero) point two

Существительное, следующее за десятичной дробью, стоит в

единственном числе, когда целое число в десятичной дроби равно нулю:
0.25 ton - читается: nought point two five of a ton.

Если целое число больше нуля

2.35 - читается: two point three five;

3.4 - three point four

3.215 - three point two one five

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

53.75 - fifty-three point seven five

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

1.25 tons - читается: one point two five tons;

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

Task 3. Write down numerals.

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

Task 4. Choose the correct item.

1. 1956 год.	8. 1 декабря 1565 года.
a) one thousand nine hundred and fifty six	a) one December, fifteen sixty-five
b) nineteen fifty six	b) the first of December, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five
c) one nine five six	c) the first of December, fifteen sixty-five

2. 1905 год. a) nineteen (and) five b) one thousand nine hundred and five c) nineteen hundred (and) five	9. 15 августа 2001 года. a) August the fifteenth, two thousand (and) one b) fifteen August, two thousand (and) one c) the fifteen of August, twenty and one
3. 2008 год. a) two thousand (and) eight b) twenty and eight c) two thousand (and) eight	10. 12 марта. a) the twelfth of March b) March the twelfth c) twelve March
4. XV век. a) fifteen century b) ten five century c) the fifteenth century	11. 1709 a) seventy oh nine b) seventeen oh nine c) seventeen hundred oh nine
5. 1980-е годы. a) one thousand nine hundred and eighties b) nineteen eighty years c) nineteen eighties	12. 70-е a) sixties b) the sixties c) the sixty
6. 29 июня. a) the twenty-ninth of June b) twenty-nine of June c) June the twenty-ninth	13. 2-е апреля 2001 года. a) the second of April, two thousand and one b) the second of April, twenty and one c) April two, two thousand and one
7. 5 мая 2013 года. a) five May, two thousand (and) thirteen b) the fifth of May, two thousand (and) thirteen c) two thousand (and) thirteen May five	

Тема 29. МЕТРИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

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

With a few exceptions, all the nations of the world use the metric system. It is so easy that anyone who knows arithmetic can learn it quickly. Before the introduction of the metric system (meter-kilogram-second), the British foot- pound-second system was widely used. But the latter system (which is still in use in Great Britain and the USA) was very complicated and caused serious difficulties in the

international trade. For example, in the British system 1 mile is equal to 1760 yards, 1 yard - to feet and 1 foot- to 12 inches. This means that it's very difficult to convert units. But in the metric system each unit is a multiple of the following lower unit by ten. Therefore, the conversion to a higher quantity is done by moving the decimal point to the right to the required number of places, and vice versa.

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

The main advantage of the system is that for shorter measurements the meter is divided by ten, so a decimal system was used. Shorter units had Latin prefixes and longer ones - Greek prefixes. So, 'millimeter' is Latin for 'a thousandth part of a meter' and 'kilometer' is Greek for 'a thousand meters'.

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

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

Vocabulary

advantage -преимущества

area -площадь

basic - базовый

candle - 1. свеча 2. кандела

cause служить причиной

charge - поручать

complicated - сложный

conversion - пересчет, перевод

convert - переводить (единицы)

cubic - кубический

decimal - десятичный

define - определять

density - плотность

derive - выводить; происходить

distance - расстояние

equal - равный

equator - экватор

exception - исключение

inch - дюйм

interrelated - взаимосвязанный

length - длина

line - линия

mass - масса

measure - мера

measurement - измерение

metre - метр

metric - метрический

mile - миля

mole - моль (единица измерения)
multiply - умножать
nearly - почти
pound - фунт
quantity- количество
realize - зд. реализовать
require - требовать
science - наука
trade - торговля
square квадрат, квадратный
standard - стандарт,

introduce - зд. вводить
ten-millionth десятимиллионный
therefore - поэтому, следовательно
through - сквозь
thus - таким образом
unit - единица
unity - единство
vice versa лат.- наоборот
volume - объем
yard -ярд

Task 2. Answer the following questions to the text.

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

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

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

Task 4. Read and act the dialog.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teacher: You are absolutely right. Good of you.

Тема 30. Компьютер и его роль в современной жизни

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

What is a computer?

A computer is a machine that performs tasks, such as calculations or electronic communication, under the control of a set of instructions called a program. Programs usually reside within a computer and are retrieved and processed by the computer's electronics. The program results are stored and routed to output devices, such as video display monitors or printers. A wide variety of activities is performed by computers reliably, accurately, and quickly.

Computers are extremely versatile. In fact, they are *universal* information processing machines. According to the Church-Turing thesis, computer with a certain minimum threshold capability is in principal capable of performing the tasks of any other computer. Therefore, computers with capabilities ranging from those of a personal digital assistant to a supercomputer may all perform the same tasks, as long as the time and memory capacity are not considerations. Therefore, the same computer designs may be adapted for tasks ranging from processing company payrolls to controlling unmanned spaceflights. Due to technological advancement, modern electronic computers are exponentially more capable than those of preceding generations (a phenomenon partially described by Moore's Law).

Uses of computers

Computers are used by people in many ways. In business, computers track inventories with bar codes and scanners, check the credit status of customers, and transfer funds electronically. In homes, tiny computers embedded in the electronic circuitry of most appliances control the indoor temperature, operate home security systems, tell the time, and turn videocassette recorders (VCRs) on and off. Computer programs, or applications, exist to aid every level of education, from programs that teach simple addition or sentence construction to programs that teach advanced calculus. Computers are used extensively in scientific research to solve mathematical problems, investigate complicated data, or model systems that are too costly or impractical to build, such as testing the air flow around the next generation of aircraft. Computers are employed by military in sophisticated communications to encode and unscramble messages, and to keep track of personnel and supplies.

How computers work

The physical computer and its components are known as hardware. Computer hardware includes the memory that stores data and program instructions; the central processing unit (CPU) that carries out program instructions; the input devices, such as a keyboard or a mouse, that allow the user to communicate with the computer; the output devices, such as printers and video display monitors, that enable the computer to present information to the user; and *buses* (hardware lines or wires) that connect these and other computer components. The programs that run on the computer are called software. Software is generally designed to perform a particular type of task – for example, to write a letter, to display and modify a photograph, or to direct the general operation of the computer.

Task 2. Find English equivalents from the text.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. предназначен для | 11. давать возможность |
| 2. отслеживать (работу, персонал) | 12. отыскивать (извлекать) |
| 3. научное исследование | 13. платежные ведомости |
| 4. сохранять информацию | 14. встроенный |
| 5. сложные средства коммуникации, | 15. надежно |
| 6. минимальный порог | 16. электронные схемы |
| возможностей | 17. применять |
| 7. выполнять задачи | 18. осуществлять денежные |
| 8. объем памяти | переводы |
| 9. беспилотные полеты в космос | 19. шина |
| 10. устройства вывода | |

Task 3. Provide synonyms for the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. to carry out | 4. apply | 7. complicated |
| 2. information | 5. display | 8. small |
| 3. expensive | 6. to direct | |

Task 4. Find the equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. therefore | a) такой как |
| 2. due to | b) поэтому |
| 3. as long as | c) например |
| 4. such as | d) благодаря |
| 5. for example | e) пока |

Task 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Компьютер - это электронное устройство, которое предназначено для хранения и обработки информации. 2. Все физические компоненты компьютерной системы называются аппаратным обеспечением. 3. Когда программа запущена, компьютер выполняет набор инструкций и обрабатывает данные. 4. Результаты программы передаются в устройства вывода (мониторы, принтеры). 5. В научных исследованиях компьютеры используются для решения математических задач, изучения сложных данных. 6. Устройства ввода дают возможность пользователям взаимодействовать с компьютером. 7. В настоящее время компьютеры встроены практически во все бытовые и электронные приборы. 8. Благодаря развитию технологий, современные компьютеры способны выполнять самые сложные задачи.

Task 6. What do you know about a computer? Read the statements given below and say if they are right or wrong. If the statements are not true, make the necessary corrections.

- 1) The physical parts you can see and touch are called software.
- 2) A desktop computer combines its parts into a single, notebook-sized package.
- 3) Random access memory unit acts as the "brain" of a computer.
- 4) CD drives use hard disks to retrieve data from a CD.
- 5) When you want to select an item, you point to the item and then click the secondary mouse button.
- 6) The arrow keys allow you to enter numbers.
- 7) Cathode ray tube monitors have the advantage of being thinner and lighter.
- 8) Inkjet printers are the most commonly used type of printer,
- 9) Speakers are not built into the system unit.
- 10) A modem can be used to connect a computer to the Internet.

Task 7. Read text "Parts of a Computer" and say if you are right or wrong. Discuss your answers with your classmates.

Parts of a Computer

A computer is a system of many parts working together. The physical parts, which you can see and touch, are collectively called hardware. Software, on the other hand, refers to the instructions, or programs, that tell the hardware what to do. The following illustration (Fig. 1) shows the most common hardware in a desktop computer system. A laptop computer has similar parts but combines them into a single, notebook-sized package.

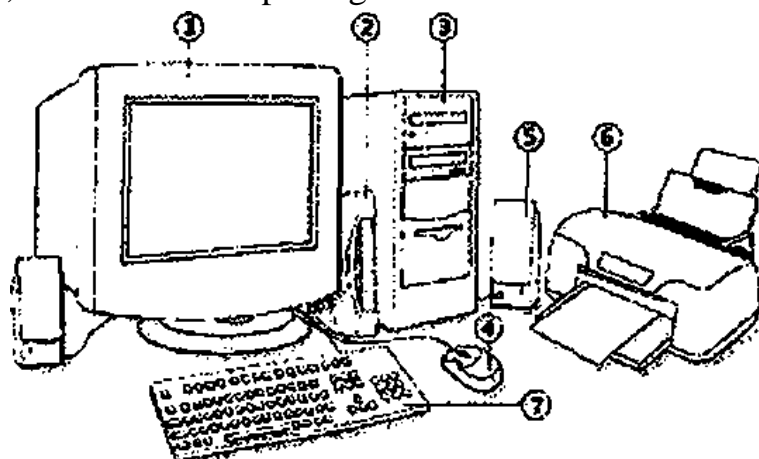


Fig. 1. Desktop computer system

The system unit is the core of a computer system. It is a rectangular box placed on or underneath your desk. Inside this box there are many electronic components that process information. The most important of these components is the central processing unit (CPU), or microprocessor, which acts as the "brain" of your computer. Another component is random access memory (RAM), which temporarily stores information that the CPU uses while the computer is on. Almost every part of your computer is connected to the system unit by cables. The cables plug into specific ports (openings) on the back of the system unit. Hardware that is not part of the system unit is sometimes called a peripheral device or device.

A computer has one or more disk drives — devices that store information on a metal or plastic disk. A computer hard disk drive stores information on a hard disk. It is located inside the system unit. Computers come equipped with a CD or DVD drive, usually located on the front of the system unit. CD drives use lasers to read (retrieve) data from a CD; many CD drives can also write (record) data onto CDs. Many DVD drives can record data onto blank DVDs. Floppy disk drives store information on floppy disks called floppies or diskettes.

A mouse is a small device used to point to and select items on your computer screen. It is connected to the system unit by a long wire. Some newer mice are wireless. A mouse usually has two buttons: a primary button (usually the left button) and a secondary button.

Many mice also have a wheel between the two buttons, which allows you to scroll smoothly through screens of information. When you move the mouse with your hand, a pointer on your screen moves in the same direction. When you want to select an item, you point to the item and then click (press and release) the primary button.

A keyboard is used mainly for typing a text into your computer. Like the keyboard on a typewriter, it has keys for letters and numbers, but it also has special keys. The function keys, found on the top row, perform different functions depending on where they are used. The numeric keypad, located on the right side of most keyboards, allows you to enter numbers quickly. The navigation keys, such as the arrow keys, allow you to move your position within a document or webpage.

A monitor displays information in visual form, using text and graphics. A computer screen can show still or moving pictures. There are two basic types of monitors: CRT (cathode ray tube) monitors and the newer LCD (liquid crystal display) monitors. Both types produce sharp images, but LCD monitors have the advantage of being much thinner and lighter.

A printer transfers data from a computer onto paper. The two main types of printers are inkjet printers and laser printers. Inkjet printers are the most popular printers for the home. They can print in black and white or in full colour. Laser printers are faster and generally better able to handle heavy use.

Speakers are used to play sound. They can be built into the system unit or connected with cables. Speakers allow you to listen to music and hear sound effects from your computer.

To connect your computer to the Internet, you need a modem. A modem is a device that sends and receives computer information over a telephone line or high-speed cable. Modems are sometimes built into the system unit, but higher-speed modems are separate components.

Task 8. Ask your classmates:

1. what a computer is;
2. what the difference between a desktop computer and a laptop computer is;
3. what hardware and software are;
4. what the system unit is;
5. what disk drives are used for;
6. why floppy disk drives are less popular than hard disk drives;
7. what the mouse functions are;

8. what types of keys a keyboard has and what their applications are;
9. what the main types of printers are;
10. what computer speakers are used for;
11. what is required to connect a computer to the Internet.

Task 8. Find in text the paragraph about system unit and translate it into Russian.

Task 9. Read aloud paragraphs 3—4.

Task 10. Put the main ideas (a—k) in the same order as they are in text.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Types of computers. | g) Hardware and software. |
| b) A mouse. | h) A monitor. |
| c) A modem. | i) Disk drives. |
| d) Computer parts. | j) A system unit. |
| e) A keyboard. | k) A printer. |
| f) Computer speakers. | |

Task 11. Read and translate the text.

The Importance of Computer Education

Technology has become more advanced and played a major role in our daily lives. Today, the invention such as the computer appears in almost every home and has become an essential tool in the college system. Computer education enhances technological progress, which is a major determinant of the future of the national economy, and can be an asset in improving students' overall learning ability.

Computer education improves students' research skills by encouraging them to look for information on the Internet. The knowledge received in class may not be enough for assignments and term papers. The Internet enables students to research various topics by seeking relevant boob that could be digitally available online. Rather than spending hours reading through aisles of books in the library, students can save a great deal of time simply by using a computer and search engines such as Google, which can direct them to relevant information in seconds.

A computer is also widely used to type assignments and submitting them. In college, most teachers require students to hand in typed papers. Typing will not only make students' essays look neat and organized but also help them avoid low grades due to bad handwriting. Computers also have useful software, which reminds students to correct punctuation, spelling and grammar mistakes.

The computer knowledge acquired in colleges may increase their interest in computer-related fields during their further education. Furthermore, computer education provides students with a grounding in computer-related software and activities, such as using programming languages and creating data sheets. Students can apply these skills to a range of occupations later in life.

Computer classes allow students to put their creativity to use. For example, classes can involve assembling and disassembling computer parts, which require students to think about and understand how parts function. Students can transfer their enhanced creativity to other activities in their lives, including memorizing scientific facts, historical information or mathematical formulas. Computer education also reduces the time needed to efficiently learn new material.

Computer education may influence student performance by enabling them to become more involved with their college work. Computers can potentially enhance students' mathematical thinking, and improve scores in problem solving and critical thinking tasks.

Computer education also plays a major factor in students' ability to score highly on their standardized assessment tests .

Task 12. Identify the topic of each paragraph of Text 16B.

Task 13. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the role of computer education?
2. What are the advantages of finding required information from the Internet?
3. How can a computer help students to do their homework?
4. How can students apply their computer knowledge acquired in colleges in their future professional life?
5. What do computer classes allow students to do?
6. How can computer education influence student performance at college?

Task 14. Use the Internet or reference books to find some information on new computers. Choose one you like and make notes of its specifications. Bring your notes to class and say why you have chosen it.

Task 15. Role play dialogues:

A New Computer

Bill: I bought a new computer yesterday.

Robert: You bought a new computer?

Bill: Yes, a new notebook computer.

Robert: Why didn't you buy a desktop computer?

Bill: The notebook is light, and has a battery, so I can use it anywhere. I can use it on the train or the bus.

Robert: Isn't the keyboard too small to use?

Bill: It's compact, but I'll get used to it.

Robert: I think large keyboards are easier to use than small ones. Also, desktop computers are more powerful than notebooks.

Bill: That's true, but my notebook computer is powerful enough for me.

Robert: Aren't notebooks more expensive than desktop computers?

Bill: Yes, desktop computers are usually less expensive, but notebook computers are portable. I can use my notebook in any room, and when I'm done, I can put it away. You can't put away a desktop computer.

Robert: That's true, but my desktop computer doesn't take too much space. It's an iMac.

Bill: That's a cool computer. I bet my Windows notebook was cheaper than your iMac.

Robert: You get what you pay for.

Bill: Funny.

Using the Internet

Elena: Hey, Ivan, how often do you use the Internet?

Ivan: Oh, I use it everyday! I check my email, read the news, chat with friends all around the world. I love the Internet!

Elena: Me too. Yeah, it's great, isn't it? Sometimes I stay online for hours. I also download pictures and music.

Ivan: Using the Internet, I can do a lot of things. Just today I've read about what's happening in my country, then I've *searched* for some information about how to play tennis better, and finally I've used some software called *Pal Talk* to chat with friends in England and the USA.

Elena: That's cool! You chat with them by typing text messages, right?

Ivan: Not only text, I do "voice chat" too. I have a microphone and speakers. It's like using a telephone.

Elena: Hey, I'd like to try that too. Shall I just go to www.paltalk.com?

Ivan: Yes, that's right. Once you download their software, you can begin to chat right away. You can speak to people all over the world and all you need is a mic!

Elena: That sounds like a good way to practise English. But sometimes I need more English practice. Do you know any good sites specially made for students learning English?

Ivan: Well, you could try <http://www.teacherjoe.us> for various kinds of materials. You might be able to meet some fellow students there who can help you more.

Elena: Thanks, Ivan, I think I'll try it out. Oh, I have to be going. Do you happen to know which bus I should take to get to the bookshop selling foreign literature?

Ivan: I think you can go to bjbus.com to find information on all the bus routes in town.

Elena: Too bad, I don't have the Internet wired directly to my brain! Thanks, Ivan.
Bye! Ivan: Bye, Elena!

Task 16. Read and translate the text.

The Internet

The Internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment.

Millions of people around the world use the Internet to search for and retrieve information on various topics and in a wide variety of areas including government, politics, business, arts, news, and recreation. People communicate through electronic mail (e-mail), discussion groups, chat channels and other means of information exchange.

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a part of the Internet. By using a computer terminal and a Web browser people connected to the Internet and World Wide Web through the local providers have access to a variety of information. You can move from site to site on the Web by clicking with a mouse on a portion of text, icon or region of a map. These items are called hyperlinks or links. Each link may represent a document, an image, a video clip or an audio file.

The most important problem is information security. There is possibility to get into any of computers. You can visit cities all over the world, museums, meet new friends, do shopping and, of course, play computer games with partners from other countries and continents.

Not long ago computers were considered an amazing invention. Today they form part of our everyday life. The latest thing today is Virtual Reality. A Virtual Reality system can transport the user to exotic locations such as a beach in Hawaii or the inside of the human body. The Virtual Reality system is still in the early stages of its development. At the moment it is necessary to put a large helmet on your head to

see the simulated world and you have to wear a special glove on your hand in order to manipulate the objects you see there. Lenses and two miniature display screens inside the helmet create the illusion that the screen surrounds you on every side.

You can «look behind» computer— generated objects, pick them up and examine them, walk around and see things from a different angle. Already today Virtual Reality is used in medicine. In hospitals, surgeons could plan operations by first «travelling» through the brain, heart or lungs without damaging the body. It is also used in police training schools. In schools pupils could explore the Great Pyramid or study molecules from the inside. Developers of Virtual Reality say its potential is powerful.

Answer the questions:

1. When did Internet appear for the first time ?
2. How can people connect to the Internet?
3. What is a hyperlink?
4. How can people communicate using the Internet?
5. What is a Virtual Reality used for?

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