

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

**Рабочая тетрадь**

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский)  
для студентов 1 курса  
технологического профиля

Челябинск, 2021

**Рецензия**  
на рабочую тетрадь  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский)  
для студентов 1 курса  
технологического профиля

Представленная на рецензию рабочая тетрадь составлена в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования и по основной программе общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский).

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

Данное пособие является перспективным дидактическим средством, которое значительно повышает эффективность учебного процесса.

Целями разработки являются дальнейшее освоение материала, тренировка и закрепление активной лексики и словарного запаса в знакомом грамматическом окружении.

Данное пособие включает поурочный грамматический и текстовый материал. Система упражнений необходима для формирования у студентов грамматических знаний и умений, навыков системного подхода в изучении английского языка. Рабочая тетрадь направлена на совершенствование практического владения иностранным языком как коммуникативным средством.

Разработанная автором рабочая тетрадь позволяет студенту использовать теоретических знаний в практических целях, уметь самостоятельно приобретать новые знания, нести ответственность за своё образование.

**Рецензент:**

Копейский политехнический колледж  
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### **Пояснительная записка**

Рабочая по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) для студентов 1 курса технологического профиля составлена в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования и по основной программе общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский).

Задания рабочей тетради содержат тексты для чтения и перевода, грамматические упражнения и творческие задания, направленные на развитие познавательных, коммуникативных и креативных способностей обучающихся, а также поможет им усвоить учебный материал, систематизировать и закрепить полученные знания.

Представленное пособие поможет преподавателям в организации как аудиторных занятий так и самостоятельной работы. Входящие в состав тем грамматические таблицы обеспечивают дополнительный наглядный материал и экономят время для поиска и систематизации материала. Практически каждая тема содержит задания тестового характера, направленных на оперативную проверку качества усвоенного материала, немедленное исправление и восполнение пробелов знаний обучающихся.

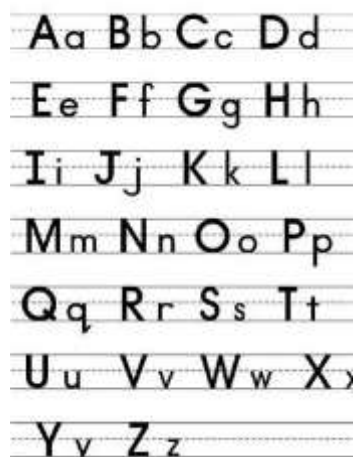
## Содержание

Пояснительная записка .....	4
Тема 1. Алфавит. Правила чтения. Местоимения. ....	7
Тема 2. О себе.....	12
Тема 3. Спряжения глагола to be. Порядок слов в английском предложении.....	14
Тема 4. Общий и альтернативный вопросы.....	15
Тема 5. Описание человека.....	17
Тема 6. Множественное число существительных.....	20
Тема 7. Глагол to have. оборот have (has) got. Моя семья и семейные отношения.....	22
Тема 8. Домашние обязанности .....	25
Тема 9. обороты there is, there are. Мой дом.....	26
Тема 10. Предлоги места и направления.....	28
Тема 11. Мой колледж.....	30
Тема 12. Числительные.....	31
Тема 13. Время, предлоги времени.....	32
Тема 14. Мой рабочий день.....	35
Тема 15. Неопределенный артикль.....	36
Тема 16. Конструкция love/like/enjoy, etc.+ infinitive/Ving. Мой выходной день.....	38
Тема 17. Специальный вопрос. Вопросительные местоимения.....	40
Тема 18. Определенный артикль. Адрес, как найти.....	42
Тема 19. Местоимения Some, any, no и их производные.....	45
Тема 20. Разделительный вопрос. Совершение покупок.....	47
Тема 21. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Количественные местоимения.....	49
Тема 22. Поход в ресторан. Диалогическая и монологическая речь.	52
Тема 23. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Сравнительные конструкции as...as, not so...as.....	54
Тема 24. Спорт в нашей жизни.....	56
Тема 25. Олимпийское движение.....	57
Тема 26. оборот to be going to	59
Тема 27. Путешествия в нашей жизни	60
Тема 28. Экскурсия по родному городу	62
Тема 29. Модальные глаголы	65
Тема 30. Моя родная страна	68
Тема 31. Государственное и политическое устройство России	69

Тема 32. Достопримечательности России	72
Тема 33. Эквиваленты модальных глаголов	75
Тема 34. Защита окружающей среды	77
Тема 35. Видовременные формы глагола. Настоящее длительное время	79
Тема36. Артикли с географическими названиями	80
Тема 37. Географическое положение Великобритании. Климат. Флора и фауна	81
Тема 38. Достопримечательности Великобритании	83
Тема 39. Видовременные формы глагола. Настоящее простое время	86
Тема 40. Настоящее длительное и настоящее простое время в сравнении	87
Тема 41. Научно-технологический прогресс	89
Тема 42. Простое прошедшее время	90
Тема 43. Прошедшее длительное время	92
Тема 44. Прошедшее простое и прошедшее длительное времена в сравнении	93
Тема45. Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники	94
Тема 46. Будущее простое время	95
Тема 47. Согласование времён. Будущее в прошедшем	96
Тема 48. Отраслевые выставки	98
Тема 49. Карьера	99
Тема 50. Страдательный залог группы Simple	101
Тема 51. Выдающиеся деятели науки и техники	102
Список литературы.....	106

## Тема 1. Алфавит. Правила чтения. Местоимения.

**Задание 1.** Прочтите английский алфавит (Read The English Alphabet).



**Задание 2.** Допишите буквы английского алфавита, которые (Finish English letters, which):

Идут перед следующими буквами	Идут после следующих букв
___ C	A ___
___ G	H ___
___ M	N ___
___ P	T ___
___ W	W ___
___ Y	X ___

**Задание 3.** Допишите, какой буквы не хватает в каждом ряду (Finish English letters in each line).

- \_\_\_ J K L,
- P \_\_\_ R S,
- U V \_\_\_ X,
- B C D \_\_\_

**Задание 4.** Переставь буквы так, чтобы получились слова. Запиши их (Make up words and write them down).

- t, a, c \_\_\_\_\_
- o, g, d \_\_\_\_\_
- x, f, o \_\_\_\_\_
- r, e, g, i, t \_\_\_\_\_
- e, f, i, f, a, g, r \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 5.** Используйте данный код, чтобы расшифровать секретное послание, в котором скрыта загадка. Запишите загадку. Переведите загадку на русский и разгадайте ее (Use the give code to decode puzzle. Write it down, translate into Russian and solve it).

A->5	E->10	I->18	M->20	Q->25	U->21	Y->26
B->2	F->19	J->3	N->8	R->11	V->12	Z->7
C->14	G->24	K->9	O->13	S->15	W->16	
D->6	H->1	L->17	P->4	T->23	X->22	

- 1) 16 1 5 23 \_ \_ \_ \_
- 2) 1 5 15 \_ \_ \_
- 3) 5 \_
- 4) 19 5 14 10 \_ \_ \_ \_
- 5) 5 8 6 \_ \_ \_
- 6) 23 16 13 \_ \_ \_

- 7) 1 5 8 6 15 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 8) 2 21 23 \_ \_ \_
- 9) 8 13 \_ \_
- 10) 5 11 20 15 \_ \_ \_ \_
- 11) 13 11 \_ \_
- 12) 17 10 24 15 \_ \_ \_ \_

**Задание 5.** Изучите правила чтения английских букв и буквосочетаний.

### Чтение гласных букв

Алфавитное название буквы	В конце слова			
	гласная	согласная	гласная + r	гласная +re (+ согласная)
	I	II	III	IV
<b>A a</b> [ ei ]	[ ei ] take	[ æ ] cat	[ a: ] car	[ ɛə ] care
<b>O o</b> [ əu ]	[ əu ] rose	[ ɔ ] dog	[ ɔ: ] for	[ ɔ: ] more
<b>U u</b> [ ju: ]	[ ju: ] use	[ Λ ] cup	[ ə: ] fur	[ uə ] sure
<b>E e</b> [ i: ]	[ i: ] Pete	[ e ] pet	[ ə: ] her	[ iə ] here
<b>I i / Y y</b> [ ai / wai ]	[ ai ] Mike [ ai ] fly	[ i ] pig [ i ] system		[ aiə ] tyre

### Чтение гласных буквосочетаний

<b>oo</b>	[ ʊ ]	look, book, cook, good, foot	[ lʊk ] [ bʊk ] [ kʊk ] [ gʊd ] [ fʊt ]
	[ u: ]	pool, school, Zoo, too	[ pu:l ] [ sku:l ] [ zu: ] [ tu: ]
<b>ee</b>	[ i: ]	see, bee, tree, three, meet	[ 'si: ] [ bi: ] [ tri: ] [ θri: ] [ mi:t ]
<b>ea</b> Исключения:	[ i: ]	tea, meet, eat, read, speak	[ ti: ] [ mi:t ] [ i:t ] [ ri:d ] [ spi:k ]
	[ e ]	bread, head, breakfast, healthy	[ bred ] [ hed ] [ 'brekfəst ] [ 'helθi ]
<b>au</b>	[ eɪ ]	away, play, say, may	[ ə'weɪ ] [ pleɪ ] [ 'seɪ ] [ meɪ ]
<b>ey</b>		grey, they	[ greɪ ] [ 'ðeɪ ]

### Чтение согласных буквосочетаний

<b>ck</b>	[ k ]	black, stick	[ blæk ] [ stɪk ]
<b>ng</b>	[ ŋ ]	sing, bring, ring, reading	[ sɪŋ ] [ brɪŋ ] [ rɪŋ ] [ 'ri:dɪŋ ]
<b>sh</b>	[ ʃ ]	she, shop, fish	[ ʃi ] [ ʃɒp ] [ fɪʃ ]
<b>ph</b>	[ f ]	phone, photograph	[ fəʊn ] [ 'fəʊtəgrə:f ]
	[ v ]	nephew	[ 'nevju: ]
<b>th</b>	[ ð ]	this, that, the	[ ðɪs ] [ ðæt ] [ ði: ]
	[ θ ]	thank, thick	[ θæŋk ] [ θɪk ]

	[ t ]	Thames	[ 'temz ]
<b>wh</b> Исключение:	[ w ]	when, white, why	[ wen ] [ waɪt ] [ waɪ ]
	[ h ]	who	[ huː ]
<b>kn</b>	[ n ]	know, knife	[ nəʊ ] [ naɪf ]
<b>wr</b>	[ r ]	write, wrong	[ 'raɪt ] [ rɒŋ ]
<b>gh</b>	[ f ]	enough	[ ɪ 'nʌf ]
	[ - ]	high	[ haɪ ]
<b>gn</b>	[ n ]	sign	[ saɪn ]
<b>ss</b>	[ s ]	possible	[ 'pɒsəbəl ]
	[ ʃ ]	pressure	[ 'preʃə ]
<b>sc</b>	[ sk ]	screen	[ skri:n ]
	[ s ]	scene	[ si:n ]
<b>nk</b>	[ ŋk ]	think	[ 'θɪŋk ]
<b>ch</b>	[ tʃ ]	chess	[ tʃes ]
	[ k ]	chemistry	[ 'kemɪstri ]
	[ ʃ ]	machine	[ mə'ʃi:n ]
<b>tch</b>	[ tʃ ]	match	[ mætʃ ]
<b>qu</b>	[ kw ]	question	[ 'kwestʃən ]

**Задание 6.** Выполните задания (Do the following tasks):

**1)** Распределите слова на две группы: слова с открытым слогом и слова с закрытым слогом.

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

Открытый слог	Закрытый слог

**2)** Расставьте слова в колонки с соответствующим звуком.

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

[w]	[h]	[r]

**3)** Расставьте слова в колонки с соответствующим звуком.

ice celebrate cold corner doctor city place black pencil cage club nice camp cinema



[s]	[k]

4) Расставьте слова в колонки с соответствующим звуком.

give good cage ginger girl gypsy gold grey grace beige gift bag village game

[g]	[dʒ]

Задание 7. Изучите местоимения (Study the pronouns).

ЛИЧНЫЕ, ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ВОЗВРАТНО-УСИЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ						
ЧИСЛО	ЛИЦО	ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ		ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ		ВОЗВРАТНО-УСИЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ**
		ИМЕНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ	ОБЪЕКТНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ	ОСНОВНАЯ ФОРМА	АБСОЛЮТНАЯ ФОРМА*	
Ед. ч.	1-е	I я	me меня, мне	my мой	mine	myself
	2-е	you ты, вы	you тебя, тебе	your твой, ваши	yours	yourself
	3-е (м. р.)	he он	him его, ему	his его	his	himself
	3-е (ж. р.)	she она	her ее, ей	her ее	hers	herself
	3-е (неодуш.)	it оно, он, она	it его, ему, ее, ей	its его, ее	its	itself
Мн. ч.	1-е	we мы	us нас, нам	our наш	ours	ourselves
	2-е	you вы	you вас, вам	your ваши	yours	yourselves
	3-е	they они	them их, им	their их	theirs	themselves

\* Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений переводится так же, как и основная, и употребляется вместо определяемого существительного во избежание повторения: This is her pen and this is **mine**. Это ее ручка, а это моя.

\*\* Возвратно-усилительные местоимения в зависимости от числа и рода переводятся: **сам, сама, само** (единственное число), **сами, самих** (множественное число), **себя, себе** (единственное и множественное число) и т. п.

Задание 8. Выполните упражнения (Do the following tasks).

**1) Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения.**

1. Ben is a little boy. ... is six.
2. Jane is a house-wife (домохозяйка). ... is lazy (ленивая).
3. Max is a soldier. ... is brave.
4. Lily is a young woman. ... is very beautiful.
5. Alice is late. ... is in a traffic jam (в дорожной пробке).
6. Nick and Ann are far from Moscow. ... are on a farm.
7. This is Ben's room. ... is nice.
8. These are new books. ... are interesting.
9. This is Elsa. ... is a student.
10. Nick and Max are students. ... are students of a Moscow university.

**2) Вставьте соответствующие личные местоимения в предлагаемых ответах на вопросы.**

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.

**3) Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в объектном падеже.**

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.

**4) Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения в объектном падеже.**

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.

**5) Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями.**

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?

**6) Вставьте притяжательные местоимения.**

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.

**7) Выберите подходящее притяжательное местоимение.**

1. Mark is (*their, theirs*) cousin.
2. This is our car. It is (*our, ours*).
3. These are Mary's books. They are (*her, hers*).
4. White is (*my, mine*) favourite colour.
5. You can't have this book. It is not (*your, yours*).
6. (*Her, Hers*) house is big.
7. Is this (*your, yours*) coat? - No, it is not (*my, mine*).
8. Are these your friends' books? - Yes, they are (*their, theirs*).
9. That is (*our, ours*) house. It is (*our, ours*).

## Тема 2. О себе.

**Задание 1.** Прочтите и переведите текст (Read and translate the text).

### TEXT: "ABOUT MYSELF"

My name is Tanya Bobrova. I am 17.

I am a first-year student at Sakhalin State College.

My family is not very large. We have five people in our family. I live with my parents, my younger sister and my grandmother. My father's name is Vladimir. He is forty years old. He is a doctor and he works at a hospital. My mother's name is Lyudmila. She is thirty-nine years old. She is a housewife. My younger sister Natasha is a pupil. She is in the seventh form. My grandmother lives with us. She doesn't work. She is a pensioner. I love my family. We are all friends and we love each other.

We live in a big flat in a new house. There are four rooms in our flat: a living room, a study, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom. We have all modern conveniences: gas, hot water, running water, electricity and telephone.

I have my duties about the house. I must go shopping, clean the rooms. It's not difficult for me. I want our home to be clean and tidy. I think there is no place better than home.

I have many friends. Most of them are my classmates. We spend much time together, go for a walk or to a disco party, talk about lessons, music and discuss our problems.

I like reading. I like detective stories but I prefer to read historical novels or modern writers. I like to listen to modern music, but sometimes I like to listen to some classical music. My favourite composer is Tchaikovsky. I haven't much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or a news programme. I like fresh air and exercises, but I have not much time for doing sports.

## Active vocabulary

perents	родители	modern	современный
housewife	домохозяйка	conveniences	удобства
younger	младшая	running water	холодная вода
pensioner	пенсионер	electricity	электричество
living room	жилая комната	tidy	опрятный
study	кабинет	educated	образованный
bathroom	ванная, туалет	favourite	любимый
bedroom	спальня	to go in for sports	заниматься спортом

**Answer the questions:**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What is your name?               | 6. What do you like to do in your free time? |
| 2. How old are you?                 | 7. What music do you like to listen to?      |
| 3. Where do you live?               | 8. Do you go in for sports?                  |
| 4. How large is your family?        |  |
| 5. What are your father and mother? |  |

**Задание 2.** Составьте рассказ про себя (Make up a story about yourself).

1. My name is ..... I am ..... years old.
2. We have ..... people in our family. I live with .....
3. My father's name is ..... He is ..... years old. He is a .....
4. My mother's name is ..... She is ..... years old. She is a .....
5. I have a (younger / elder sister / brother). He/She is a .....
6. We live in a ..... There are ..... rooms in our flat.
7. I have my duties about the house. I must ..... I always help my ..... about the house.
8. I like reading. I like to read .....
9. I like to listen to modern music. I like to listen to .....
10. I like to watch TV. My favourite programs are .....
11. Now I'm a student of ..... We have many subjects at ..... My favourite subjects are.....

**Задание 3.** Прочтите, переведите и разыграйте диалог (Read, translate and role play the dialogue).

*Teacher:* Good morning, children. I want to introduce you a new classmate. His name is Edward, Ed for short.

*Pupil 1:* Ed, how old are you?

*Ed:* Ok. Let me introduce myself. My name is Edward and I am twelve years old.

*Pupil 2:* Where are you from?

*Ed:* I am from Scotland.

*Pupil 1:* Have you got any brothers or sisters?

*Ed:* I have neither brother nor sister.

*Pupil 1:* Is your family large?

*Ed:* My family is small.

*Pupil 2:* What is your hobby?

*Ed:* I like to play different sport games.

### Тема 3. Спряжения глагола to be. Порядок слов в английском предложении.

**Задание 1.** Заполните пропуски по образцу (Fill in the gaps as in the example).

Long Form	Short Form	Negative Form	Negative Short Form
1. We are students.	A We're students.	B We are not students.	C We aren't students.
2. He is from Spain.	A _____	B _____	C _____
3. You are a singer.	A _____	B _____	C _____
4. It is a picture.	A _____	B _____	C _____
5. They are actors.	A _____	B _____	C _____

**Задание 2.** Заполните пропуски, используя *am, is или are* (Fill in the gaps. Use *am, is or are*).

My name (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Brenda Foster. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a pupil. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ten years old and I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the fifth form. My birthday (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on the first of January. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ American. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Gina and Paul. Gina (8) \_\_\_\_\_ 16 years old and Paul (9) \_\_\_\_\_ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (10) \_\_\_\_\_ Spot. My Mum (11) \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (13) \_\_\_\_\_ all friendly in our family.

**Задание 3.** Вставьте правильную форму глагола to be (Fill in appropriate present forms of the verb to be).

A: Hi, Alex. How (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
 B: Hello David. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ fine and how (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you doing?  
 A: I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ doing fine.  
 B: How (5) \_\_\_\_\_ your sister? Where (6) \_\_\_\_\_ she now?  
 A: She (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in London. She (8) \_\_\_\_\_ learning English there.  
 B: Really? That (9) \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful! How about your parents?  
 A: They (10) \_\_\_\_\_ fine too. They (11) \_\_\_\_\_ in Cyprus now.  
 B: (12) \_\_\_\_\_ you busy tonight?  
 A: Not really, why?  
 B: We (13) \_\_\_\_\_ having a party. Would you like to come?  
 A: I'd love to.  
 B: Then come to our place at 7:00 p.m.



**Задание 4.** Вставьте *am/am not, is/isn't, are/aren't* (Fill in *am/am not, is/isn't, are/aren't*).

- I \_\_\_\_\_ a businessman.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a pupil.
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.
- My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ a driver.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ doctors.
- My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ vets.
- My mum \_\_\_\_\_ a shop-assistant.

**Задание 5.** Вставьте глагол *to be* в прошедшем времени (Fill in appropriate past forms of the verb to be).

- «When you \_\_\_\_\_ a small child, \_\_\_\_\_ you happy?» «Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ very happy».
- They (not) \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the lesson last Tuesday.
- The days \_\_\_\_\_ cold and wet last September.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ 20 pupils in our class last year.
- Last Sunday we \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
- Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

**Задание 6.** Вставьте глагол *to be* в будущем времени (Fill in appropriate future forms of the verb *to be*).

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ 13 years old tomorrow.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ back home at 6 o'clock.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the library at that time.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ here at 3 o'clock.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ happy to see us.
6. Next summer I \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.

**Задание 7.** Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола *to be* и переведите (Fill in appropriate forms of the verb *to be*).

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ born in 1985.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ students now.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting book.
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ absent today?
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ he?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ she a doctor?
7. These \_\_\_\_\_ my pencils.
8. Where \_\_\_\_\_ the book? It \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ their names?
10. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a girl.
11. What \_\_\_\_\_ you?
12. How \_\_\_\_\_ you? I \_\_\_\_\_ fine.
13. This man \_\_\_\_\_ in the room now.
14. Tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you a sportsman?

**Задание 8.** Выберите глагол *to be* в подходящей форме (Choose the correct form of the verb *to be*).

1. I (*was, will be, am*) a student.
2. My father (*is, are, was*) not a shop-assistant, he (*is, were, was*) a scientist.
3. (*Will be, Was, Is*) your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she (*is, are, was*).
4. (*Were, Was, Are*) they at home yesterday? - No, they (*was, were*) not. They (*is, were*) at school.
5. (*Will be, Shall be, Is*) you an engineer in the future? - Yes, I (*will be, shall be*).
6. (*Are, Is, Am*) your friend a photographer? No, she (*is, were, was*) not a photographer, she (*was, is, am*) a student.
7. (*Shall be, Are, Is*) your brothers at school? - Yes, they (*were, are*).
8. (*Was, Is, Are*) this her watch? - Yes, it (*are, is, was*).
9. Two boys (*was, were, will be*) at the cinema an hour ago.
10. Mary and Tom (*shall be, will be, were*) doctors in a year.

#### **Тема 4. Общий и альтернативный вопросы.**

**Задание 1.** Выберите правильный ответ (Choose the right answer).

- 1) Can you speak English?  
a) No, I don't. b) No, I can't. c) No, I haven't.
- 2) Do you cook every night?  
a) Yes, I can. b) Yes, I cook. c) Yes, I do.
- 3) Do you like sport?  
a) Yes, I like. b) Yes, I do. c) Yes, you do.
- 4) Is my dress pretty?  
a) Yes, it is. b) Yes, my is. c) Yes, is pretty.
- 5) Can a dog fly?  
a) No, it can't. b) No, we can't. c) No, they can't.
- 6) Does Harry come from England?  
a) Yes, he comes. b) Yes, he does. c) Yes, he come.
- 7) Can they see the beach from their house?  
a) Yes, they see. b) Yes, they can. c) Yes, you can.
- 8) Do his friends take German classes?  
a) Yes, they do. b) Yes, his do. c) Yes, they take.
- 9) Do the students know your name?  
a) Yes, they know. b) Yes, they do. c) Yes, your do.

10) Can I borrow your phone?

a) No, you not borrow. b) No, you aren't. c) No, you can't.

**Задание 2.** Составьте вопросы (Make up questions).

- 1) Does a horse a tail have \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) we refrigerator any Do milk in the have \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) you like Do play piano the to \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Does family your like me really \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Is the Chile cold south very of \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) have Does nine a lives cat \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) bus your a Is there in town station \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 3.** Соедините вопросы с ответами (Match these questions with answers).

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) Do your friends go out every night?   | a) Yes, you are.     |
| 2) Am I pretty?                          | b) Yes, she can.     |
| 3) Has Harry got blue eyes?              | c) No, I don't.      |
| 4) Do you like Bob?                      | d) No, she isn't.    |
| 5) Have dogs got 30 teeth?               | e) No, they don't.   |
| 6) Can Doris come with us?               | f) Yes, we are.      |
| 7) Is Patricia your best friend?         | g) Yes, he has.      |
| 8) Are you ready for the test?           | h) No, he isn't.     |
| 9) Does your daughter speak English too? | i) Yes, she does.    |
| 10) Is James at home?                    | j) No, they haven't. |

**Задание 4.** Составьте вопросы и краткие ответы (Make up YES/NO questions and short answers from each sentence).

1) Elliot is reading a book.

*Question:* \_\_\_\_\_ Elliot \_\_\_\_\_ a book?

*Answer:* \_\_\_\_\_, he is.

2) These people are from Greece.

*Question:* \_\_\_\_\_ from Greece?

*Answer:* Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_

3) I eat breakfast at 7 a.m.

*Question:* \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 7 a.m.?

*Answer:* No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

4) He doesn't work on the computer.

*Question:* \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ on the computer?

*Answer:* No, he \_\_\_\_\_.

5) It takes an hour to walk home.

*Question:* \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ an hour to walk home?

*Answer:* Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_.

6) The men like cats.

*Question:* \_\_\_\_\_ the men \_\_\_\_\_ cats?

*Answer:* Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ do.

7) Tom went to New York last weekend.

*Question:* \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to New York last weekend?

*Answer:* Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ did.

8) Jose is in the library.

*Question:* \_\_\_\_\_ Jose in the library?

*Answer:* No, she \_\_\_\_\_.

9) David will make pizza tonight.

*Question:* \_\_\_\_\_ David \_\_\_\_\_ pizza tonight?

Answer: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.

10) Emily drove to school yesterday.

Question: \_\_\_\_\_ Emily \_\_\_\_\_ to school yesterday?

Answer: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 5.** Напишите краткие ответы (Write short answers).

- 1) Are you French ? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Is he British ? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Are they coming tomorrow ? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Is she married ? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Have you got any brother or sister ? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Do you live in Paris ? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Can you help me ? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Does he like coffee ? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) Will you come to our party ? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) Would you like a piece of cake ? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 6.** Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям, используя предлагаемые в скобках варианты (Make up alternative questions using words in brackets).

Ex: Nick wants to become a lawyer. (a waiter - официант) – Does Nick want to become a lawyer or a waiter?

There are five eggs in the fridge. (ten – десять) – Are there five or ten eggs in the fridge?

- 1) He will study French in Canada. (German – немецкий)
- 2) They are football fans. (hockey – хоккей)
- 3) Her granny can tell fortunes from cards. (candles – свечи)
- 4) I have made an apple-pie. (a banana cake – банановый торт)
- 5) Ann bought a nice dress yesterday. (a skirt – юбка)
- 6) This car was manufactured in Japan (Germany)
- 7) They must pay for the taxi. (the lunch - обед)

**Задание 7.** Расставьте слова в правильном порядке (Put the words into the right order).

1. chilly ... warm ... Is ... or ... outside ... it? \_\_\_\_\_
2. or ... New York ... last ... was .... He ... in ... year ... Liverpool \_\_\_\_\_
3. good ... or ... café ... in ... There ... that ... hotel ... is ... a ... restaurant \_\_\_\_\_
4. wears ... Linda ... hat ... a ... strange ... sunglasses or ... \_\_\_\_\_
5. in ... going ... or ... work ... a ... restaurant ... I'm ... to ... eat \_\_\_\_\_
6. mother ... three ... Her ... or ... speak .... can ... languages ... two \_\_\_\_\_

### Тема 5. Описание человека.

**Задание 1.** Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания (Study the following words and word combinations):

a.

Physical appearance	Nationality, origin
• height	• a Russian
• build	• an American
• age	• an Englishman/ Englishwoman
• complexion	• an Australian
• face	• a Canadian
• hair	• a German
• eyes	• an Italian



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nose</li> <li>• lips</li> <li>• special features</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Frenchman/ Frenchwoman</li> </ul>
<p align="center"><b>Personal qualities and qualifications</b></p> <p><i>friendly, creative, brave, kind, rude, cheerful, polite, reserved, selfish, optimistic, shy, attentive, constructive, active, helpful, impatient, hard-working, intelligent, courageous, imaginative, reliable, selfish, stubborn</i></p>	
<p align="center"><b>Jobs</b></p> <p><i>a business executive, a fire-fighter, a nurse, an engineer, a librarian, a journalist, a judge, a receptionist, a fashion designer, a shop assistant, a secretary, a teacher, a pilot, a miner</i></p>	

b. Соедините колонки и переведите (Match two columns and translate).



curly hair \_\_\_\_\_



long hair \_\_\_\_\_



short hair \_\_\_\_\_



straight hair \_\_\_\_\_



frizzy hair \_\_\_\_\_

c. Раскрасьте и переведите (Colour and translate).



brown hair \_\_\_\_\_



red hair \_\_\_\_\_



fair hair \_\_\_\_\_



grey hair \_\_\_\_\_

d. Соедините переведите (Match and translate)



shaved \_\_\_\_\_



freckled \_\_\_\_\_



bearded \_\_\_\_\_



bold \_\_\_\_\_



moustache \_\_\_\_\_

e. Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания (Study the following words and word combinations):



f. Прочитайте и переведите (Read and translate).



oval



long



round



square

**Задание 3.** Read the following composition and answer which paragraphs summaries: a) Julie's personality characteristics; b) Julie's appearance; c) the writer's feelings towards the person he describes; d) facts about Julie's hobbies.

- A: Julie's quite short and slim. She's got a round face with beautiful almond-shaped eyes and a slightly upturned nose. She often wears her shoulder-length fair hair in a ponytail.
- B: Over the years, I have shared many good times with Julie. She has been one of my best and most trusted friends.
- C: One of Julie's favourite hobbies is cycling. She also enjoys reading horoscopes and trying to predict what will happen in the future. Julie like going to the cinema and is especially fond of adventure films.
- D: Although Julie is quite reserved, she is a kind person who will listen your problems and try to help you.

**Задание 4.** The following adjectives describe people's character. Fill the gaps with the correct adjective.

*generous, impatient, helpful, persistent, selfish, reliable, optimistic, stubborn*

1. Tom tends to be quite a ... child; he seldom shares his toys with his friends.
2. Ann is a very ... worker; I can always depended on her if I want something on time.
3. Mr. James is a ... man; he gives a lot of money to the children's hospital.
4. Joy seems ... at times; he never changes his mind and he always does what he wants to.
5. Seb is an ... person; he always sees the positive side of even the most difficult situation.
6. Steve is an ... person; he becomes very annoyed when he has to wait in long queues.
7. John is ... ; he never gives up and always finishes what he starts.
8. Mary is very ... ; when I have a lot of work to do, she always lends a hand.

**Задание 5.** Опишите себя и своего лучшего друга. Напишите 10-15 предложений. Используйте следующие структуры (Describe yourself and your best friend. Write 10-15 sentences. Use the following structures).

My name is .....

I'm from .....

My nationality is .....

I am ..... (tall, thin)

I have ..... (hair, eyes, face)

I am ..... (personal quality)

My best friend is .....

He (She) is from .....

His (Her) nationality is .....

He (She) is..... (tall, thin)

He (She) has .....

He (She) is .....(personal quality)

## Тема 6. Множественное число существительных.

**Задание 1.** Образуйте множественное число существительных (Make up plural forms of the nouns).



1. a girl -



two *girls*



2. a deer -



two



3. a mouse -



two



4. a bus -



two



5. a foot -



two



6. a snail -



two



7. a sandwich - two



8. a butterfly - two



9. a wolf -



two



10. a lizard -



two



11. a raspberry -



two



12. a woman -



two

**Задание 2.** Образуйте множественное число от данных существительных, затем распределите слова по колонкам в зависимости от того, как произносится окончание множественного числа (Make up plural forms of the nouns. Divide them into 3 columns).

*Friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed, boy, hat, cap, tape, shop, brush, bench, box.*

[s]	[z]	[iz]
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.

**Задание 3.** Подчеркните форму множественного числа (Underline correct form of the plural).

- a) a baby (babys, babies)
- b) a pencil (penciles, pencils)
- c) a man (man, mans, men)
- d) a boy (boys, boies, boyes)
- e) an umbrella (umbrellas, umbrelles, umbrell)
- f) a mouse (mouses, mice, mouses)
- g) a fox (fox, foxes, foxs)
- h) money (moneys, - , moneies)
- i) a fish (fish, fishes, fishs)
- h) a knife (knifes, knifs, knives)
- k) a child (childs, childses, children)
- l) a foot (foots, footes, feet)
- m) a sheep (sheep, sheeps, sheepes)

**Задание 4.** Найдите 10 слов во множественном числе (Find ten plural words).

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

**Задание 5.** Поставьте предложения во множественное число, производя нужные изменения (Put these sentences into plural).

- 1. A new house is in our street \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. This story is very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. A woman, a man, a boy and a girl are in the room. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. In the farm-yard we see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Put this knife on that table. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Is this worker an Englishman? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. He keeps his toys in a box. \_\_\_\_\_

8. This man works at our office. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He has a new suit. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 The plate was on the table. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I shall give you my book. \_\_\_\_\_
12. He is a good student. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 6.** Найдите и исправьте ошибки в предложениях (Find and correct mistakes into the following sentences).

Example: I bought a three bookes yesterday. - I bought three *books* yesterday.

1. This shorts is very expensive.
2. Persons often waste their times.
3. Do you believe in elfs?
4. Monkeys are a very active animal.
5. Naomi doesn't like big citys.

**Задание 7.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа (Choose the correct variant).

1. Peter and Sam like fried ... very much.  
a) potatos   b) potatoes   c) potatoes
2. We should be careful with our ... .  
a) wishes   b) wishes   c) wishesses
3. His long ... drive me crazy.  
a) soliloquies   b) soliloquy   c) soliloquyes
4. I had three ..., but now I'm single.  
a) wifes   b) wives   c) wifs
5. There are a lot of ... in the basement.  
a) mices   b) mouses   c) mice

**Тема 7. Глагол to have. Оборот have (has) got.  
Моя семья и семейные отношения.**

**Задание 1.** Изучите таблицу (Study the table).



Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I You { have got We { ('ve got) They {	I You { haven't got We { They {	Have { I You got .....? We They
He { has got She { ('s got) It {	He { hasn't got She { It {	Has { He She got.....? It

**Задание 2.** Вставьте have или has (Fil in have or has).

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I _____ a mouse     | 9. It _____ a sheep.    |
| 2. You _____ a mouse.  | 10. We _____ a sheep.   |
| 3. He _____ a mouse.   | 11. You _____ a sheep.  |
| 4. She _____ a mouse.  | 12. They _____ a sheep. |
| 5. I _____ no mouse.   | 13. It _____ no sheep.  |
| 6. You _____ no mouse. | 14. We _____ no sheep.  |
| 7. He _____ no mouse.  | 15. You _____ no sheep. |
| 8. She _____ no mouse. |                         |

**Задание 2.** Составьте предложения про себя, используя have got, has got, haven't got или hasn't got (Write in have got, has got, haven't got or hasn't got. About you).

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ long fair hair.
2. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ big blue eyes.
3. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ short dark hair.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a little mouth.
5. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ little ears.
6. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ a big nose.
7. My granny \_\_\_\_\_ a small face.
8. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ short hair.

**Задание 3.** Что есть у Эмми и Колина? Что есть у тебя? Посмотрите в таблицу и составьте предложения про Эмми, Колина и Себя (What have Ammy and Colin got? What have you got? Look at the information and write sentences about Ammy, Colin and yourself).

	Ammy (she)	Colin (he)	you?
a camera	no	yes	?
a bike	no	no	?
fair hair	yes	yes	?
brothers/sisters	three brothers	one sister	?

Example:

(Colin / a camera) – Colin has a camera.

(I/ fair hair) – I've got black hair. Or I haven't got black hair

1. (Ammy / a camera) – Ammy \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (Ammy / fair hair) – \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (Ammy / three brothers) – \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (Colin / fair hair) – \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (Ammy / a bike) – \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (Colin / a sister) – \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (I/ a camera) – \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (I/ brothers / sisters) – \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (I / a bike) – \_\_\_\_\_.
10. (Colin/a bike) – \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 4.** Образуйте вопросительные предложения, используя have got или has got (Complete the questions. Use have got or has got).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any brothers or sisters?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any children?
3. How many cousins \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a cat or a dog?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ a car?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ a house or a flat garden?

**Задание 5.** Заполните пропуски подходящей формой глагола to have (Fill in the verb to have in the appropriate form).

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful eyes.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any sisters or brothers? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ two sisters, but I \_\_\_\_\_ a brother.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ a good job? Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. / No, she \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ any problems.
6. What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?
7. She always \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea in the morning.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a good time!
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful holiday last summer.



10. When he was young he \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
11. What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast this morning?
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday party.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday this year?, No, not yet.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ a party tomorrow.
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ a day off tomorrow.

**Задание 6.** Прочтите и переведите текст (Read and translate the text).

**TEXT: MY FAMILY**

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and our cat. My Mummy is forty-one; she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter, he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much.

My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University, she wants to be a doctor. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction. My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny. Igor likes to play with our cat.

My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables on our dinner table. I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

I'd like to point out, that in present time families have some problems. For example teens drink alcohol or use drugs. Sometimes teenagers develop interests and values different from those of their parents. That sets a conflict between two generations, which leads to a gap in mutual understanding. I'm convinced that sometimes parents do not care about their children. It is exactly at that age when young people need a piece of advice or help. Different TV programmes and magazines for the young come to their rescue.

In my opinion parents should help their children and find the right approach to them. Being able to view the problems more rationally, they should try to do their best to resolve them. We need to learn to talk our problems over in our family.

If we are able to do it, everything will be all right.



**Active vocabulary**

just - просто  
 painter - художник  
 design company - дизайнерская фирма  
 both - оба  
 elder - старший  
 fiction - художественная литература  
 younger - младший  
 funny - забавный  
 retired - вышедший на пенсию  
 gardening - садоводство  
 spend – тратить, проводить

point out - указывать  
 develop - приобретать  
 values - ценности  
 generation - поколение  
 lead – вести к  
 mutual – взаимный  
 convince - убеждать, уверять  
 rescue - спасать  
 approach - подход  
 resolve - решать

**Задание 7.** Переведите словосочетания (Translate these word combinations).

typical family

teacher of Spanish	_____
professional painter	_____
design company	_____
fond of reading books	_____
grow vegetables	_____
help each other	_____
gap in mutual understanding	_____
a piece of advice	_____
come to the rescue	_____
to talk over	_____

**Задание 8.** Вставьте пропуски (Fill in the gaps).

- 1) My family is just a ..... family:
- 2) My Mummy is a ..... of Spanish at the .....
- 3) My Dad ..... for a ..... company.
- 4) My ..... sister Natasha ..... to be a doctor.
- 5) My younger ..... goes to the .....
- 6) My grandparents ..... a lot of their ..... in the garden.
- 7) They ..... vegetables ..... fruits.
- 8) I ..... my ..... much.
- 9) I'd like to ..... out, that some ..... which families have in present time lead to a ..... in mutual .....
- 10) In my ..... parents should ..... their children and ..... the right ..... to them.
- 11) We need to ..... to talk our ..... over in our family.
- 12) If we are able to do it, ..... will be all right.

**Задание 9.** Составьте рассказ о своей семье (Make up a story about your family).

### **Тема 8. Домашние обязанности.**

**Задание 1.** Прочтите и переведите текст (Read and translate the text).

#### **TEXT: MY HOUSEHOLD DUTIES**

I think nobody likes it when his house is in a mess. Doing household duties and keeping the house clean and cozy are necessary in every flat.

My parents work hard and they get rather tired after work. So it goes without saying that I have to help them. Everyone in our family has some household duties.

My daily duties are making my bed, washing up, tidying my room in the evening, cleaning my shoes and taking out the rubbish. This is my usual routine. I also pick up my little sister from the kindergarten. Fortunately I don't have to cook any food because my mum and granny do that and they really enjoy cooking. I just sometimes help them and serve the table. Once or twice a week my mother asks me to go shopping to the nearest food supermarket. I usually buy some bread, milk, fruits and vegetables.

Once a week, on Sundays my parents give the flat a big cleaning. There is a lot of work to do: dusting the furniture, ironing the clothes, mopping the floor, clearing out the bathroom and the kitchen. I am busy with vacuum-cleaning the carpets in our bedrooms.

I don't consider my household duties difficult and I can cope with them easily.

#### **Active vocabulary:**

mess – беспорядок; грязь

household duties – домашние обязанности

keep – держать, поддерживать

cozy – уютный

necessary – необходимый

get tired – устать



it goes without saying –  
 wash up – мыть посуду  
 take out – вынимать, выносить  
 fortunately – к счастью  
 enjoy – наслаждаться  
 to dust – вытирать пыль

to mop – мыть, протирать шваброй  
 to vacuum-clean – пылесосить  
 consider – думать, полагать  
 difficult – трудный, сложный  
 cope with – справиться

**Задание 2.** Верны ли данные утверждения? (Are these statements true or false?).

Statement	True	False
1. Nobody likes it when his house is in a mess.		
2. Doing household duties aren't necessary in every flat.		
3. Every person in our family has some household duties.		
4. It is necessary pick up my little sister from the kindergarten.		
5. My mum and granny hate to cook, I have to do it.		
6. sometimes I go shopping to the nearest food supermarket		
7. On Sundays my parents give the flat a big cleaning and I don't help them.		
8. I think my household duties are difficult and I can't cope with them.		

**Задание 3.** Ответьте на вопросы (Answer the questions):

1. Do you like when your house is in a mess?
2. Is it necessary to keep the house clean and cozy?
3. Do you help your parents about the house?
4. What are your household duties?
5. Do you like to cook?
6. How often do you go shopping?
7. Are your household duties difficult?
8. Can cope with them easily?

## Тема 9. Обороты there is, there are. Мой дом.

**Задание 1.** Вставьте пропуски, используя is или are (Fill in the gaps using is or are).

- 1) There .... a piano in the room.
- 2) There ..... a lot of museums in our city.
- 3) There ..... 85 pages in that book.
- 4) There ..... (not) a car park near here.
- 5) .... there any mistakes in the dictation? Yes, there .....
- 6) There .... an English lesson today.
- 7) There ..... (not) a Physical training today.
- 8) ..... there a water melon on the table?

**Задание 2.** Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме (Fill in the verb to be in the appropriate form).

1. There \_\_\_ a telegram on the table.
2. \_\_\_ there any letters from Moscow? Yes, there \_\_\_ some.
3. \_\_\_ there \_\_\_ a flight for Moscow tomorrow? Yes, there \_\_\_.
4. There \_\_\_ much snow last winter.
5. There \_\_\_ a lot of stars and planets in space.
6. \_\_\_ there \_\_\_ a lift in your house? Yes, there \_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_ there any lectures yesterday? No, there \_\_\_.
8. Soon there \_\_\_ \_\_\_ a new film on.

**Задание 3.** Поставьте вопросы к предложениям (Make up interrogative sentences).

1. There are some new pupils in our group. \_\_\_\_\_
2. There is no book on the table. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There were many old houses in our street. \_\_\_\_\_

4. There are many places of interest in London. \_\_\_\_\_
5. There will be a conference next week. \_\_\_\_\_
6. There was nobody in the room. \_\_\_\_\_
7. There are some cars and lorries on the road. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 4.** Напишите предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени (Make up sentences in Past and in Future).

1. There is much snow in winter. \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are 5 theatres in our city. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There is no lift in our house. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There are many books in our library. \_\_\_\_\_
5. There is little milk in the bottle. \_\_\_\_\_
6. There are three rooms in our flat. \_\_\_\_\_
7. There is a map on the wall. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 5.** Подчеркните нужную форму глагола (Underline the correct form of the verb to be).

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room.
2. There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.
3. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room.
4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom.
5. There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on my table.
6. There (wasn't, weren't) a school here in 1961.
7. There (was, were) very many children in the park yesterday.

**Задание 6.** Прочтите и переведите текст (Read and translate the text).

**TEXT: MY HOME**

Let me introduce the place where we live!

My parents and I have a three-roomed flat in one of the sleeping quarters of our town. There are three rooms, a hall, a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet and two balconies in my flat.

When you enter, you appear in a long hall where you can find a set of wardrobes and a big mirror. On the right hand there is a kitchen. It is not very big but very cozy. There you can find all the appliances you need in a modern kitchen. There is a fridge, a gas cooker, a microwave oven, a coffee maker and so on. Also there is modern furniture, a kitchen table and four chairs. My family likes to spend time in the kitchen because it is the warmest and the most comfortable place in my flat.

Going along the hall, you will enter a living room. This room is my father's favourite. He likes to have a rest there, lying on the sofa and watching TV. There is a set of wardrobes and bookcases on the right side of the room. On the left side there is a sofa, two armchairs and a coffee table between them. Also there is a big TV set in front of the sofa. There is a big window and a balcony in this room.

Next to the living-room you can find a children's room. This is the smallest room in the flat. There is a wardrobe, a sofa, a bookcase, a desk with a computer on it. There is a fluffy carpet on the floor. Our bathroom is painted in green colours. There we have a bathtub and a wash basin. The toilet-room is really very small. There is nothing except a toilet and a small cabinet next to it.

The last room in my flat is my parents' room. There is a double-bed, two bedside cabinets and a big wardrobe in this room. It is always a pleasure to rest there, to read a book or watch TV. There is the second balcony in this room.

As they say, "My home is my castle". So my home is a real castle for me and I don't want to have another one.

**Active vocabulary:**

sleeping quarters – спальный район  
wardrobe – шкаф для одежды  
mirror – зеркало

kitchen – кухня  
cozy – уютный  
appliances – приборы

fridge – холодильник  
 gas cooker – газовая плита  
 microwave oven – микроволновка  
 coffee maker – кофеварка  
 modern furniture – современная мебель  
 comfortable – удобный  
 living room – гостиная  
 bookcase – книжный шкаф  
 sofa – диван  
 armchair – кресло  
 coffee table – кофейный или журнальный столик

balcony – балкон  
 children's room – детская комната  
 fluffy carpet – пушистый ковер  
 bathroom – ванная комната  
 bathtub – ванная  
 wash basin – умывальник  
 cabinet – шкафчик  
 double-bed – двуспальная кровать  
 bedside cabinet – прикроватный столик  
 pleasure – удовольствие

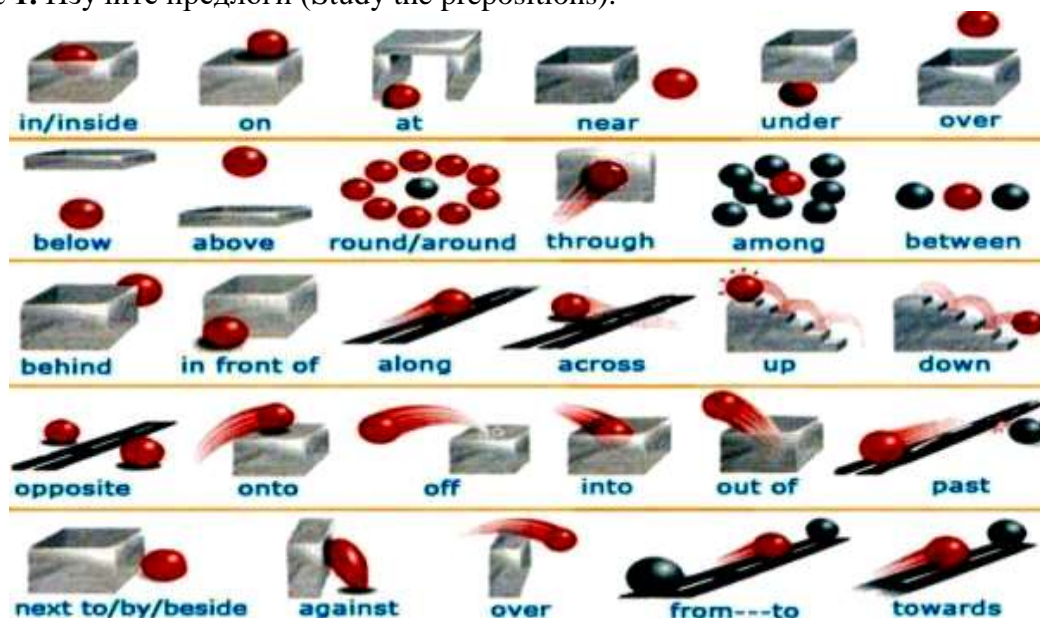
### Answer the questions:

1. Where is your house situated?
2. How many rooms are there in your house?
3. What is there in your kitchen?
4. What is there in your living-room?
5. What is there in your room?
6. What is there in the room of your parents?
7. Do you want to have your own house? What would it like?

**Make up a project of your house and tell about it to your classmates.**

## Тема 10. Предлоги места и направления.

**Задание 1.** Изучите предлоги (Study the prepositions).



**Задание 2.** Переведите на английский язык (Translate in English).

На стене  
 В комнату  
 На кухне  
 Над домом  
 Из школы

На работу  
 Из сумки  
 В стол  
 У окна  
 Под столом

**Задание 3.** Переведите устно предложения (Translate sentences).

1. Bert is *in* the cabin of the aircraft.
2. My camera is *on* the shelf.
3. My umbrella is *at* the suitcase.
4. If you want to call the stewardess, push the button *over* your seat.
5. There is a beautiful branch *above* my head.
6. The car is *in front of* the house.
7. There is a small garden *behind* the school.
8. The bookshop is *opposite* the school.
9. The post office is *between* the school and the church.
10. The cat is *under* the table.

**Задание 4.** Заполните пропуски предлогами (Fill in the gaps using prepositions of place and movement).

1. The book is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
2. The lamp is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
3. The girl is \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.
4. The man is \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.
5. The book is \_\_\_\_\_ the bag.
6. The pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.
7. The chair is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
8. A sport ground is \_\_\_\_\_ our school.
9. Pushkin Street is \_\_\_\_\_ Lenin Street and Sadovaya Street.
10. The bridge is \_\_\_\_\_ the Don River

**Задание 5.** Выберите правильный предлог (Choose the correct preposition).

- 1) The bar closes \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock.  
A in                      B at                      C on
- 2) She lived in the house \_\_\_\_\_ 1985.  
A at                      B in                      C on
- 3) I saw her \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.  
A on                      B in                      C at
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the morning we do morning exercises.  
A at                      B in                      C on
- 5) I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1998.  
A in                      B at                      C on
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ 1<sup>st</sup> of September we begin to study.  
A at                      B in                      C on
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Friday my mother has her day off.  
A on                      B at                      C in
- 8) They like swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean.  
A in                      B at                      C to
- 9) Can you meet him \_\_\_\_\_ the station?  
A at                      B in                      C from
- 10) We are going \_\_\_\_\_ Spain next year.  
A from                      B to                      C in
- 11) My son goes \_\_\_\_\_ school every day.  
A to                      B from                      C in
- 12) Welcome \_\_\_\_\_ our great country!  
A on                      B to                      C in

**Задание 6.** Выберите подходящий предлог и переведите предложения (Choose the correct preposition and translate sentences).

1. The clock hangs on the wall, ... the table. (above/under/on)
2. He has played Hamlet ... the stage many times. (on/in/next to)
3. The bank is ... the post-office and the beauty salon. (behind/at/between)
4. The ball has rolled ... the bed. (on/under/above)

5. Bob and Jane were sitting in the café ... each other. (between/behind/in front of)
6. The gym is ... my college. (next to/on/between)
7. The monument is ... the right. (in/at/on)
8. The office address is ... the top of the page. (in/at/above)
9. He spends all his life ... work. (in/at/on)
10. The kettle is boiling ... the kitchen. (in/at/on)

### Тема 11. Мой колледж.

**Задание 1.** Read the text and translate it (Прочтите и переведите текст).

#### TEXT: MY COLLEGE

My name is Vlad. I am a student. I study at the South Ural State Technical college. It was founded in 1934.

Students of the daytime department attend their classes 6 times a week. The academic year is divided into 2 terms. The examinations are held at the end of each term. The students work hard in order not to fail in exams.

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

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



#### Active Vocabulary:

department- отделение

attend - посещать

hold (held) - проводиться

hard - усердно

in order to – для того чтобы

take part – принимать участие

investigate - исследовать

scientific - научный

report - доклад

include - включать

study – изучение

to be fond of - увлекаться

graduate - заканчивать

enterprise - предприятие

proceed - продолжить

**Задание 2.** Заполните пропуски подходящими словами и расскажите своим одноклассникам о колледже ( Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and tell your classmates about college).

1) My college is a (modern, old, new ...), ..... building.

2) In front of the college we can see .....

3) There is/are ..... behind it.

4) The college is equipped with .....

5) There is/are ..... on the ground floor; ..... on the first floor; ..... on the second floor.

6) When we enter into the ..... classroom, we can see .....

7) Our students study .....

8) The students ..... to fail in exams.

- 9) After graduating ..... the students ..... and work at .....  
 10) I think our college is .....

## Тема 12. Числительные.

**Задание 1.** Соедините левую колонку с правой (Make pairs of the words of the first and second column).

Example: 1-d

1	seventy-two	a) 31
2	thirteen	b) 11
3	fifty-six	c) 660
4	eighty	d) 72
5	eighteen	e) 315
6	twenty-three	f) 100
7	eleven	g) 13
8	ninety	h) 49
9	twelve	i) 925
10	twenty	j) 18
11	nineteen	k) 80
12	forty-nine	l) 504
13	one hundred	m) 217
14	thirty-one	n) 410
15	four hundred and ten	o) 90
16	six hundred and sixty	p) 56
17	five hundred and four	q) 23
18	nine hundred and twenty-five	r) 20
19	two hundred and seventeen	s) 19
20	three hundred and fifteen	t) 12

**Задание 2.** Прочтите по-английски (Read in English).

*Количественные числительные:*

3, 5, 11, 13, 24, 69, 74, 1005, 325, 530425, 1.745.133, 6748, 976, 12, 1961, 88.

*Порядковые числительные:*

1, 2, 3, 5, 23, 54, 150, 208, 1000, 2.000.000, 12, 78, 456, 321, 69, 17, 665, 32.

**Задание 3.** Напишите к каждому количественному числительному соответствующее ему порядковое числительное (Write to each cardinal numerals its ordinal numerals).

One _____	Forty-one _____
seven _____	twelve _____
Four _____	Five _____
thirty-eight _____	fifteen _____
Nine _____	Three _____
two _____	ninety-nine _____

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте и выполните арифметические действия (Read and count).

- Twenty-one plus thirty-three is \_\_\_\_\_
- Forty-four plus fourteen is \_\_\_\_\_
- Seventy-eight minus fifty-two is \_\_\_\_\_
- Eighty-two minus twelve is \_\_\_\_\_
- Ninety-five minus sixty-eight is \_\_\_\_\_
- Sixty-two plus fourteen is \_\_\_\_\_
- Fifteen plus two hundred and forty-six is \_\_\_\_\_

8. Ninety minus ten is \_\_\_\_\_
9. Thirty-one plus nineteen is \_\_\_\_\_
10. Seventy-three minus twenty-two is \_\_\_\_\_
11. Three thousand one hundred and twelve plus ninety-nine is \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 5.** Напишите цифрами (Write numerals).

*Дробные числа:*

1. A (one) half \_\_\_\_\_
2. a(one) quarter \_\_\_\_\_
3. two thirds \_\_\_\_\_
4. three fourth \_\_\_\_\_
5. two and a half \_\_\_\_\_
6. five and one sixth \_\_\_\_\_
7. a (one) fifth \_\_\_\_\_

*Десятичные:*

1. two point four five \_\_\_\_\_
2. four point five \_\_\_\_\_
3. three four point one zero two \_\_\_\_\_
4. zero point three \_\_\_\_\_
5. fifty eight point three five \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 6.** Напишите словами дробные числительные (Write the fractions in words).

**Example: 2/3 – two thirds**

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ _____ | 5. $\frac{9}{10}$ _____  |
| 2. $\frac{5}{8}$ _____ | 6. $\frac{11}{12}$ _____ |
| 3. $\frac{1}{3}$ _____ | 7. $\frac{2}{5}$ _____   |
| 4. $\frac{4}{7}$ _____ | 8. $\frac{3}{4}$ _____   |

**Задание 7.** Напишите и произнесите даты (Write and pronounce dates).

1. 7 марта 1999 года \_\_\_\_\_
2. 1 сентября 1974 года \_\_\_\_\_
3. 22 апреля 1961 года \_\_\_\_\_
4. 11 марта 2002 года \_\_\_\_\_
5. 12 декабря 2012 года \_\_\_\_\_
6. 6 июня 2011 года \_\_\_\_\_

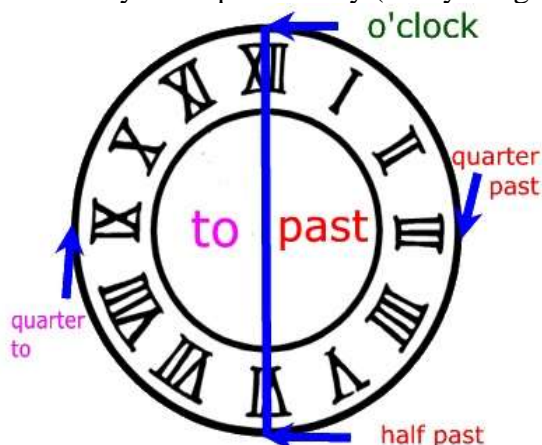
**Задание 8.** Напишите даты словами (Write the dates in words).

Example: I was born on 13.05.1976/ – I was born on the thirteenth of May, nineteen seventy-six.

1. My son was born on 02.12.2000.
2. Our dog was born on 21.08.2008.
3. My grandfather was born on 23.06.1900.
4. My granny was born on 18.02.1910.

### Тема 13. Время, предлоги времени.

**Задание 1.** Изучите грамматику (Study the grammar).



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

**Задание 2.** Скажите по-английски и напишите время цифрами (Pronounce in English and write).

a) 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.30, 8.35, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00

b) 1. без двенадцати двенадцать \_\_\_\_\_

2. без четверти три \_\_\_\_\_

3. половина пятого \_\_\_\_\_

4. четверть седьмого \_\_\_\_\_

5. десять минут второго \_\_\_\_\_

6. ровно одиннадцать часов \_\_\_\_\_

7. пять минут шестого \_\_\_\_\_

8. без десяти восемь \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 3.** Который час? Напишите цифрами. (What is the time? Write).

1. It is eleven sharp. \_\_\_\_\_

2. It is five minutes past three. \_\_\_\_\_

3. It is ten past two. \_\_\_\_\_

4. It is a quarter past twelve. \_\_\_\_\_

5. It is three o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

6. It is half past eight. \_\_\_\_\_

7. It is twenty five minutes to four. \_\_\_\_\_

8. It is three fifteen. \_\_\_\_\_



9. It is two thirty. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 4.** Который час? Скажите устно (What is the time, say it orally).



**Задание 5.** Скажите и напишите по-английски (Say and write in English).

1. Который час? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Какое сегодня число? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Мои часы спешат \_\_\_\_\_
4. Зимой, летом, весной, осенью \_\_\_\_\_
5. В октябре, в мае, в августе, в январе \_\_\_\_\_
6. Какой сегодня день недели? \_\_\_\_\_
7. На этой неделе \_\_\_\_\_
8. В этом месяце \_\_\_\_\_
9. В этом году \_\_\_\_\_
10. 10 дней назад \_\_\_\_\_
11. На прошлой неделе \_\_\_\_\_
12. Две недели назад \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 6.** Вставьте подходящий предлог *in*, *on* или *at* (Complete the questions. Add *in*, *on* or *at*).

Example: Do you sometimes watch TV in the mornings?

1. Do you sometimes watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ the mornings?
2. Are you usually at home \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the evenings?
3. Do you sometimes work \_\_\_\_\_ night?
4. What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_ weekends?
5. Do you usually go shopping \_\_\_\_\_ Saturdays?
6. Do you go skiing \_\_\_\_\_ winter?
7. Do you have a holiday \_\_\_\_\_ December?
8. Is there a holiday in your country \_\_\_\_\_ 6, January?

**Задание 7.** Вставьте подходящий предлог (Fill in the gaps within the correct prepositions).

1. The plane arrives ..... time.
2. .... the evenings I am busy doing my homework.
3. The meeting takes place ..... April, 14.
4. .... April we take part in an international conference.
5. .... our meetings we discuss college issues.
6. They go to the swimming pool ..... Fridays.
7. .... supper I tell my parents about my day at college.
8. Our lessons begin ..... the afternoon, ..... 2 pm.
9. The TV show starts ..... 5 minutes.
10. We take exams two times a year ..... winter and ..... summer.

**Задание 8.** Переведите на английский язык (Translate into English).

Example: к трем часам – by three o'clock

На семь недель \_\_\_\_\_  
 за неделю \_\_\_\_\_  
 через час \_\_\_\_\_  
 за последние три месяца \_\_\_\_\_  
 во время войны \_\_\_\_\_  
 в ходе работы \_\_\_\_\_  
 до работы \_\_\_\_\_  
 после работы \_\_\_\_\_  
 с двух часов \_\_\_\_\_  
 до четырех часов \_\_\_\_\_  
 к трем часам \_\_\_\_\_  
 с 1980-го года \_\_\_\_\_  
 в 1945 году \_\_\_\_\_  
 в августе \_\_\_\_\_  
 в четыре часа \_\_\_\_\_  
 в понедельник \_\_\_\_\_  
 первого мая \_\_\_\_\_  
 утром \_\_\_\_\_  
 в полдень, ночью \_\_\_\_\_  
 в десять минут восьмого \_\_\_\_\_  
 без десяти семь \_\_\_\_\_

#### Тема 14. Мой рабочий день.

**Задание 1.** Read the text and translate it (Прочтите и переведите текст).

##### TEXT: MY WORKING DAY

My name is Vlad. I am very busy on my week-days.

My working day begins early in the morning. I get up at 7 o'clock. My mother always wakes me up. In the morning I wash, clean my teeth and do my morning exercises. Then I go and have my breakfast. Usually I have a cup of tea, bread with butter and cheese. After that I go to the college.



Fortunately, my father picks me up and drives me to the doors of our college. But sometimes I go by fixed-run taxi.

And soon the lectures and lessons begin... They usually start at 8.30. We have from 3 to 4 lectures every time, depending on a day. After each lesson there is a break, so I can talk to my friends or eat my sandwich. I like studying at the technical college more than in the school.

My favourite subjects are history, literature and mathematics.

I like communicating with people and that is why I have many friends at college and out of it. That is why I take part in all students' shows.

After the lessons I usually return home where I have dinner. During the early autumn and summer I often go to the sports ground. I also like visiting different cinemas or theaters. So, the world is full of enjoyable things to do.

On returning home I usually start doing my homework. The teachers give us a lot of exercises. As a rule it takes me two or three hours. Having finished it, I open a book and read it or

watch TV. At last, I go to the bed.

##### Active vocabulary

early - рано

usually - обычно

wake up – просыпаться, будить  
 everybody - все  
 fortunately – к счастью  
 pick up - подбрасывать  
 fixed-run taxi – маршрутное такси  
 soon – скоро, вскоре

depend on – зависеть от  
 return - возвращать  
 during – в течении  
 visit - посещать  
 enjoyable  
 different - разный

**Задание 2.** Заполните таблицу (Fill in the table).

№	Statement	Yes	No
1.	His name is Vlad.		
2.	His working day begins at 7 o'clock.		
3.	In the morning he doesn't have breakfast.		
4.	After that he goes to the pedagogical college.		
5.	He has 4 lectures every.		
6.	He likes studying at the technical college		
7.	He has many friends.		
8.	After the lessons he usually returns home		
9.	He also likes visiting different discos.		
10.	On returning home he usually starts watching horror films.		

**Задание 3.** Заполните предложение подходящими словами (Fill in the gaps using the suitable words).

1. My name is .....
2. My working ..... begins ..... in the morning.
3. My ..... always ..... up.
4. My father often ..... me ..... and drives me to the doors of our ....
5. Sometimes I go by ....
6. After the lessons I ..... home.
7. I also like visiting ..... cinemas or theaters.
8. .... is full of ..... things to do.

**Задание 4.** Ответьте на вопросы (Answer the questions).

1. What time do you usually get up?
2. What do you do in the morning?
3. How can you get to the college?
4. How many lessons do you usually have?
5. What do you do after the lessons?

**Задание 5.** Составьте свою собственную историю, используя задание 4 (Make up your own story using exercise 4).

### Тема 15. Неопределенный артикль.

**Задание 1.** Вставьте *a* или *an* (Fill in *a* or *an*).

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 ..... old book    | 6 ..... organization     |
| 2 ..... airport     | 7 ..... university       |
| 3 ..... window      | 8 ..... hour             |
| 4 ..... new airport | 9 ..... economic problem |
| 5 ..... horse       |                          |

**Задание 2.** What are these things? Choose from the list.

bird	mountain	musical instrument	game	tool
fruit	river	flower	planet	vegetable

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A duck is <i>a bird</i> . | 6. The Amazon is _____ |
| 2. Jupiter is _____          | 7. A hammer is _____   |
| 3. A carrot is _____         | 8. A rose is _____     |
| 4. A pear is _____           | 9. Everest is _____    |
| 5. Tennis is _____           | 10. A trumpet is _____ |

**Задание 3.** Напишите название профессий. Выберите из списка и закончите предложения (What are their jobs? Choose from the list and finish the sentences).

*dentist electrician nurse photographer private detective shop assistant taxi driver*



1. *She is a dentist.*
2. He's \_\_\_\_\_
3. She \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. And you? I'm \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 4.** Составьте предложения, выбрав словосочетания из столбиков. Используйте a/an где необходимо (Make sentences. Choose from Box A and Box B. Use a/an where necessary).

<b>A</b>	<del><i>I want to ask you</i></del>	Barbara works in
	Tom never wears	Jim lives in
	I can't ride	This evening I'm going to
	My brother is	Ann wants to learn

<b>B</b>	old house	artist
	party	<del><i>question</i></del>
	bookshop	foreign language
	hat	bicycle

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. <i>I want to ask you a question.</i> | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____                                | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____                                | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____                                | 8. _____ |

**Задание 5.** Закончите предложения, используя таблицу (Complete the sentences using the table).

a an	<del>American</del>	car
	French	university
	international	city
	English	camera
	Japanese	drink
	German	language
	Italian	<del>car</del>

1. A Cadillac is an American car.
2. Champagne is \_\_\_\_\_
3. Oxford is \_\_\_\_\_
4. English is \_\_\_\_\_
5. Milan is \_\_\_\_\_
6. A Mercedes is \_\_\_\_\_
7. A Pentax is \_\_\_\_\_



### Тема 16. Конструкция love/like/enjoy, etc.+ infinitive/Ving. Мой выходной день.

**Задание 1.** Расставьте слова в правильном порядке (Put the words into correct order).

- 1) dislike fish I eating \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) loves music to father My listening \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) writing enjoy letters I \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) was weather they The bad stopped very football playing so  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) computers He using hates \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) would London love We in living \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 2.** Раскройте скобки, используя конструкцию *love/like/enjoy + Ving* (Rewrite the sentences using love/like/enjoy + Ving.).

1. I (to love, to read) and (to listen to) the music.
2. He (not to like, to play) chess.
3. We (to like, to correspond) with each other very much.
4. Bob (to hate, to wash) the dishes
5. We (to enjoy, to travel) round our country.
6. They (to like, to chat) with each other in the evenings.
7. Mary and her mum (to love, to do shopping).
8. My parents (not to like, to go) to the theatre.
9. I (to hate, to stay) at home at the weekends!
10. What do you really (to enjoy, to do)?
11. What do you (to like, to make)?
12. She (to continue, to work) in the school library.
13. Finally it (to stop, to rain).
14. After you (to finish, to study) take some time to relax.
15. Unfortunately many people (to dislike, to do) morning exercises.

**Задание 3.** Read the text and translate it (Прочтите и переведите текст).

### TEXT: MY DAY OFF

The last two days of the week are Saturday and Sunday. They are called the weekend. People don't go to work on weekends. But students and pupils have only one day off.

Weekend is my favourite time of the week because I don't go to the college. I think Sunday is the best day of the week. On this day I wake up later than usual. And sometimes I don't get up till nine or ten o'clock. As soon as I get up I air the room, do my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast and help my mother to clear away the dishes and wash them.

After breakfast I get ready with my homework and then I'm free. I meet my friends. We go for a walk and discuss our plans together.

On Sundays I usually do shopping. My mother tells me what to buy; I take a shopping bag and go shopping. As a rule I go to the shop near my house. There are many departments in this shop and I can buy different goods there.

In the evening our family gets together. We have supper, watch TV or read books. I like to play computer games. It is my hobby. At about eleven o'clock I go to bed.

#### Active vocabulary:

favourite – любимый

because – потому что

the best – самый лучший

later – позже

sometimes – иногда

as soon as – как только

clear away – убирать

meet – встречаться

discuss – обсуждать

as a rule – как правило

to do shopping – делать покупки

department – отдел

to buy – покупать

goods – товары

to get together – собираться вместе

to have supper – ужинать

**Задание 3.** Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык (Translate following word combinations into Russian).

day off

the best day of the week

wake up

till nine or ten o'clock

air the room

wash the dishes

go for a walk

discuss plans together

go shopping

different goods

**Задание 4.** Соедините колонку А с колонкой В, чтобы получилось предложение (Match column A with column B).

1) The last two days of

2) Students and pupils have

3) At weekends I don't

4) On Saturday and Sunday

5) In the morning I do my

6) After breakfast I help my

7) On Sundays I usually

8) In the evening

a) I wake up later than usual.

b) mother to clear away the dishes and wash them.

c) the week are Saturday and Sunday.

d) our family gets together.

e) only one day off.

f) go to the college.

g) bed and do morning exercises.

h) go shopping.

**Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы (Answer the questions):**

1. What days of the week do you like and why?

2. What time do you get up on Sunday?

3. What do you do in the morning?
4. How do you usually spend your day off?
5. Do you help your mother about the house?
6. Do you go in for sports on Sunday?
7. Do you often go to see your friends?
8. What is your hobby?

### Тема 17. Специальный вопрос. Вопросительные местоимения.

**Задание 1.** Изучите грамматический материал (Study the grammar).

#### Wh-words

who – кто, кого, кому

what – что, какой

whose – чей

whom – кого, кому

which – который (из нескольких)

when – когда

where – где, куда

how – как, каким образом

why – почему

how much – сколько

(с неисчисляемыми существительными)

how many – сколько

(с исчисляемыми существительными)

how long – как долго, сколько

how often – как часто

Who is that tall man?

What is in his hands?

Whose pen is it?

Whom do you phone all the time?

Which stop is yours?

When does your train arrive?

Where do you live?

How do you get there?

Why are you so sad?

How much money have you got?

How many English books have you got?

How long does it take you to get to the fitness centre?

How often do you go to the fitness centre?

**Задание 2.** Составьте вопросительные предложения, используя *what* (Write questions with *what*).

1	I've got a new TV set.	(make?)	<u>What make is it?</u>
2	I want a job.	(kind?)	<u>What kind of job do you want?</u>
3	I've got a new sweater.	(colour?)	What .....
4	I got up early this morning.	(time?)	..... get up?
5	I like music.	(type?)	.....
6	I want to buy a car.	(kind?)	.....

**Задание 3.** Составьте вопросительные предложения, используя *Which ...?* (Complete the questions. Use *Which ... ?*).

1	<u>Which way</u> shall we go?	
2	..... is yours?	
3	..... do you want to see?	
4	..... goes to the centre?	



2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 4.** Вставьте *what/which/who* (Put in *what/which/who*).

1. *What* is that man's name?
2. *Which* way shall we go? Left or right?
3. You can have tea or coffee. ....do you prefer?
4. ".....day is it today?" "Friday".
5. This is a nice house. ....room is yours?
6. ....is your favourite sport?
7. ....is more expensive, meat or fish?
8. ....is older, Ann or George?
9. ....kind of camera have you got?
- 10 A: Mary has got three cameras.  
B: ..... camera does she use most?
- 11 .....nationality are you?

**Задание 5.** Закончите вопросительные предложения, используя *How* + *прилагательное или наречие* (Complete the questions with *How* + *adjective or adverb* (high/long etc.).

1. How high is Mount Everest?
2. .... is it to the station?
3. .... is Helen?
4. .... do the buses run?
5. .... is the water in the pool?
6. .... have you lived here?

Nearly 9000 metres.  
It's about two kilometres from here.  
She's 26.  
Every ten minutes.  
Two metres.  
Nearly three years.

**Задание 6.** Составьте вопросительные предложения, используя *How ... ?* (Write questions with *How ... ?*).

1. Are you 1 meter 70? 1.75? 1.80? How tall are you?
2. Is this box one kilogram? Two? Three? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you 16 years old? 17? 18? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Did you spend 100 rubles in a day? 200? 300? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you watch TV every day? Once a week? Never? \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 7.** Выберите правильное вопросительное слово (Choose the right question word).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite singer?  
a) What b) Who c) Which
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?  
a) Where b) When c) Which
3. \_\_\_\_\_ does Julie have her next class?  
a) What b) When c) Which
4. \_\_\_\_\_ strong are you?  
a) What b) How c) Which
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Eiffel Tower?  
a) Who b) When c) Where
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite fruit?  
a) Who b) Which c) What



7. \_\_\_\_ do your parents live?  
a) When b) Which c) Where
8. \_\_\_\_ do you prefer - red or green?  
a) When b) Which c) What
9. \_\_\_\_ do you want to invite to your party?  
a) Who b) Which c) How
10. \_\_\_\_ do you like your eggs cooked?  
a) What b) Which c) How
11. \_\_\_\_ does your sister do?  
a) What b) Who c) When
12. \_\_\_\_ can I visit you?  
a) What b) Which c) When

### Тема 18. Определенный артикль. Адрес, как найти.

**Задание 1.** Вставьте *the*, где это необходимо (Put *the* where it's necessary).

1. We went to \_\_\_\_ (the / -) cinema.
2. We usually have \_\_\_\_ (- / the) dinner at seven o'clock.
3. He plays \_\_\_\_ (- / the) tennis very well.
4. Can you play \_\_\_\_ (the / -) guitar?
5. This is my last year at \_\_\_\_ (- / the) school.
6. Jane loves listening to \_\_\_\_ (the / -) radio.
7. They went to London by \_\_\_\_ (- / the) plane.
8. We are going to see my cousins on \_\_\_\_ (- / the) Sunday.
9. Last night at eight we were watching \_\_\_\_ (the / -) news on BBC.
10. That was an important day in \_\_\_\_ (- / the) history.

**Задание 2.** Вставьте артикль *a/an/the/* - где это необходимо (Fill in *a/an/the/* - where it is necessary).

1. We have ... big garden in ... country. My granny used to work in ... garden.
2. At ... beginning of June Sarah goes on ... holiday.
3. They will play ... chess if ... weather is rainy.
4. Harry made ... mistakes in ... test. ... most mistakes were corrected
5. John told them ... road was closed.
6. He played ... violin well.
7. Look! ... bus is coming!
8. London is ... old town.
9. Could you give me ..... pen, please?
10. My son is at .....airport now.

**Задание 3.** Вставьте артикль *a/an/the* где это необходимо (Fill in *a/an/the* where it is necessary).

1. I am looking for ..... job, I don't like ..... job I had.
2. Kate is wearing ..... new dress today. .... dress is nice.
3. He has ..... nice house. There is ..... beautiful garden in front of ..... house.
4. This is ..... interesting book. .... book is ..... love story.
5. .... text he is translating is rather difficult.
6. Is ..... bag new? I like ..... bag.
7. He is ..... engineer. He says ..... his profession is interesting.
8. I'm doing ..... exercise. .... exercise is difficult.
9. These are ..... very nice shoes.
10. Do you know where ..... my watch is?
12. There is ..... mistake in ..... sentence. Correct ..... mistake.

**Задание 4.** Напишите свой полный адрес (Write your full address).



block	— корпус
entrance	— подъезд
highway	— шоссе
lane	— переулок
drive	— проезд
dead-end street	— тупик
settlement	— поселок
village	— село, деревня
autonomous district	— автономный округ
postcode	— почтовый индекс

Building (№) .....  
Block .....  
Flat .....  
Entrance .....  
Floor .....  
Street .....

Settlement/Village/Town/City .....  
Region .....  
Autonomous District .....  
Postcode .....  
Country .....

**Задание 5.** Изучите слова и выражения (Study the following words and expressions).

to get off – выходить  
up the stairs – вверх (по лестнице)  
square – площадь  
exit – выход  
straight – прямо  
side street (back street) – переулок  
lane (в названиях улицы)  
down the stairs – вниз  
crowded – переполненный, многолюдный  
towards – по направлению к, в сторону чего-либо  
crossroads – перекресток

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте текст (Read the text).

Today Alex is going to the rock concert “Music, help” but he doesn’t know how to get to this place, so he asks his father:

- Dad, can you tell me the way to the Rock Club? How can I get there quickly?
- Sure. It’s situated in the very center of Moscow. Take the metro and get off at the Lubyanka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Rock Club is a big building just in front of you. Go stairs across the Square.
- Thanks, father!

**Задание 7.** Вставьте пропуски в диалог, используя таблицу. Нарисуйте карту (Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Draw a map of the area).

*opposite, turn right, walk, on the right, tell me the way, turn left, along the street, cross, go ahead, crossroads*

- Excuse me. Can ..... to the college. please?
- Yes, of course. Now ..... Then ..... to Narrow street. Go ..... to the first ..... and ..... to Fanacy Street. It's five minutes' .....
- Shall I .....the crossroads first?
- No, the college is ....., next to the bank and ..... the cinema.
- Thanks a lot.
- You are welcome.

**Задание 8.** Расскажите, как вы доходите до самого популярного места в вашем городе от вашего дома, используя следующие структуры (Say how you get to the most popular place in your are from your home using the following structures).

I live in ..... (*city*), in ..... (*street*).  
 ..... in my home.  
 To get to the bus station ..... (*name*) I .....  
 It takes me ..... minutes.  
 I have to change the line at the ..... station and go to the ..... station.  
 It takes me ..... minutes stops.  
 The bus is usually ..... (*crowded, empty*).  
 Then I go ..... (*up the stairs, along the street ....*) and turn .....  
 The ..... is ..... (*on the left...*).

**Задание 9.** Нарисуйте, подготовьте и расскажите своим одноклассникам как вы добираетесь до: (Draw, prepare the story and tell about it to your classmates about how do you get to:)

- your college?
- your favourite shopping center?
- the nearest cinema?
- your sport club?

Following words and word combination will help you.

Turn left	Поверните (поворот) налево.
Turn right	Поверните (поворот) направо.
Straight ahead	Прямо вперед.
On the left	Налево, слева.
On the right	Направо, справа.
Traffic lights	Светофор.
Corner	Угол.
Excuse me, where is the train( station), please?	Извините, где находится (железнодорожный вокзал)?
Go straight ahead.	Идите прямо.
Turn right at the traffic lights.	У светофора поверните направо.
The station is on the left.	Вокзал будет слева.
So, I go straight,	Итак, я иду прямо,

then turn right at the traffic lights.

Yes, that's it.

Thank you.

Go straight until the office building.

Turn left at the corner.

Then, take the second right.

The (school) is on your right.

So that's... left at the (office building).

Then take the second right.

That's correct.

Many thanks.

Sorry, is the (market) near hear?

Go straight, then take the 5th right.

Thank you very much.

затем поворачиваю направо у светофора.

Да, все правильно.

Спасибо.

Идите прямо до офисного здания.

На углу поверните налево.

Затем, на втором повороте поверните направо.

(Школа) будет справа от вас.

Итак... налево возле( офисного здания).

Затем второй поворот направо.

Правильно.

Большое спасибо.

Извините, до (рынка) далеко отсюда?

Идите прямо, затем пятый поворот направо.

Большое спасибо.

## Тема 19. Местоимения *Some, any, no* и их производные.

**Задание 1.** Study the grammar (Изучите грамматику).



	People	Things	Places
some-	someone somebody	something	somewhere
any-	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
no-	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
every-	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere

**Задание 2.** Вставьте *some, any* или *no* (Put in *some, any* or *no*).

1. I bought *some* cheese but I didn't buy *any* . bread.
2. I'm going to the post office. I need ..... stamps.
3. There aren't .....shops in this part of town.
4. George and Alice haven't got .....children.
5. Have you got .....brothers or sisters?

6. There are ..... beautiful flowers in the garden.
7. Do you know ..... good hotels in London?
8. 'Would you like .....tea?' 'Yes, please.'
9. When we were on holiday, we visited ..... very interesting places.
10. There are ..... beautiful pictures in the magazine.

**Задание 3.** Закончите предложения, используя *some, any* + одно из предложенных слов (Complete the sentences. Use *some* or *any* + one of these words).

*air batteries cheese help letters friends languages milk photographs shampoo*

1. I want to wash my hair. Is there *any shampoo*?
2. This evening I'm going to write .....
3. I haven't got my camera, so I can't take .....
4. Do you speak ..... foreign .....?
5. Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with..... of mine.
6. Can I have..... in my coffee, please?
7. The radio isn't working. There aren't ..... in it.
8. It's hot in this office. I'm going out for.....
9. 'Would you like..... ?' 'No, thank you. I've had enough to eat.'
10. I can do this job alone. I don't need .....

**Задание 4.** Вставьте *something/somebody/anything/anybody* (Put in *something/somebody/anything/anybody*).

1. She said *something* to me but I didn't understand it.
2. 'What's wrong?' 'There's .....in. my eye.'
3. Do you know .....about politics?
4. I went to the shop but I didn't buy .....
5. .... has broken the window. I don't know who.
6. There isn't ..... in the bag. It's empty
7. I'm looking for my keys. Has ..... seen them?
8. Would you like ..... to drink?
9. I didn't eat ..... because I wasn't hungry.
10. This is a secret. Please don't tell .....

**Задание 5.** Закончите предложения, используя *nobody/no one/nothing/anybody/anyone/anything* (Complete the sentences. Use *nobody/no one/nothing/anybody/anyone/anything*).

1. That house is empty. *Nobody* lives there.
2. Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember *anything*.
3. Be quiet! Don't say .....
4. I didn't know about the meeting, ..... told me.
5. 'What did you have to eat?' ' ..... I wasn't hungry.'
6. I'm afraid I can't help you. There's ..... I can do.
7. The museum is free. It doesn't cost ..... to go in.
8. She spoke very fast. I didn't understand .....
9. 'What are you doing this evening?' ' ..... Why?'

**Задание 6.** Составьте предложения, выбрав словосочетания из столбиков. (Complete the sentences. Choose from Box A and Box).

A	something	anything	nothing
	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere
B	do	drink	eat
	play	read	sit

1. We don't go out very much because there's *nowhere to go*.
2. There isn't any food in the house. We haven't got .....

3. I'm bored. I've got .....
4. 'Why are you standing?' 'Because there isn't .....
5. 'Would you like .....?' 'Yes, please - a glass of orange juice.'
6. All the hotels were full. These was .....
7. I want .....I'm. going to buy a magazine.
8. Children need .....

**Задание 7.** Переведите предложения (Translate the sentences):

1. Someone is near your car.
2. I am afraid he knows something important and he does not want to say this.
3. I have something in my hand.
4. You may take anything you like.
5. Does your father go anywhere this month?
6. Somebody is waiting for you.
7. Is anybody absent today?
8. There is nothing on the table.
9. There is not anybody in the kitchen.
10. Everything is all right. You may go home.

## Тема 20. Разделительный вопрос. Совершение покупок.

**Задание 1.** Соедините предложение с его «хвостиком» (Match the sentences and tags)

- |                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) There is a lot to do,          | a) isn't he?     |
| 2) She is very graceful,          | b) is there?     |
| 3) It's easy,                     | c) is she?       |
| 4) It isn't very difficult,       | d) wasn't he?    |
| 5) There isn't enough time,       | e) isn't there?  |
| 6) They were late,                | f) isn't she?    |
| 7) He was angry,                  | g) weren't they? |
| 8) He is really tall,             | h) isn't it?     |
| 9) She isn't very old,            | i) is it?        |
| 10) He isn't very happy about it, | j) is he?        |

**Задание 2.** Выберите подходящий «хвостик» (Choose the correct questions tags).

- 1) He sometimes reads the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_ (don't he / doesn't he / didn't he)?
- 2) You are Indian, \_\_\_\_\_ (not are you / are you / aren't you)?
- 3) They had a nice weekend, \_\_\_\_\_ (didn't they / hadn't they / don't they)?
- 4) Peggy didn't use the pencil, \_\_\_\_\_ (didn't she / did she / doesn't she)?
- 5) Mary has answered the teacher's question, \_\_\_\_\_ (hasn't she / doesn't she / hasn't Mary)?
- 6) The boy is from Turkey, \_\_\_\_\_ (is he / isn't he / isn't boy)?
- 7) Sue wasn't listening, \_\_\_\_\_ (was she / wasn't she / didn't she)?
- 8) Andrew isn't sleeping, \_\_\_\_\_ (doesn't he / isn't he / is he)?
- 9) Tom and Maria will arrive at Heathrow, \_\_\_\_\_ (won't they / will they / won't he)?
- 10) She has got a brother, \_\_\_\_\_ (doesn't she / don't she / hasn't she)?

**Задание 3.** Впишите правильные окончания предложения (Type the correct word in the sentences below).

1. Doctor, I haven't got an infection, \_\_\_\_\_ I?
2. She takes her dog for a walk every morning, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
3. You'll come, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
4. We are buying the red car, \_\_\_\_\_ we?
5. He jumped over the fence, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
6. It's a lovely day, \_\_\_\_\_ it?

7. They look tired, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
8. We won't be late, \_\_\_\_\_ we?
9. She's been to Canada, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
10. There were a lot of people at the beach, \_\_\_\_\_ there?

**Задание 4.** Read the text and translate it (Прочтите и переведите текст).

### TEXT: SHOPPING

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. The best place to do it is a department store and a supermarket. The supermarket has many self-service departments. I like it because there you can choose what you like and take it off the counter with your own hands.

When I come to the shop, I take a basket at the entrance and go inside. First I go to the butcher's department and take a good piece of pork and two chickens. Then I go to the greengrocer's department, because I need some potatoes, onions and cabbage. After that I take a package of macaroni at the grocer's department. Another department we frequently go to is a dairy where I can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other milk products. On the way to the cash-desk I buy some candy, chocolate roll and biscuits for tea.

When you are at a big department store, you can use an escalator which takes you to different floors. There you can find the women's department to buy dresses, suits, skirts and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, ties etc. In the cosmetic department one can buy face creams, shower gels, shampoos ....

I like to go shopping because it is comfortable to buy all things you need under one roof.



#### Active vocabulary:

to buy – покупать

department store – универсальный магазин

choose – выбирать

take – брать

counter – прилавок

butcher's department – мясной отдел

pork – свинина

greengrocer's department – отдел «Овощи – фрукты»

grocer's department – бакалея

dairy – молочной отдел

cash-desk – расчётная касса (в магазине)

comfortable – удобный

**Задание 5.** Верны ли данные утверждения? Исправьте ошибочные (Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones).

Statement	True	False
1. You can buy vegetables in the greengrocer's		
2. To buy various goods under one roof is very convenient.		
3. To buy meat and cucumber you have to go to the butcher's.		
4. The dairy sells milk, cheese, and sausages.		
5. Cereals are sold in the baker's.		
6. You can find various fruits in the Fruit & Veg shop.		
7. The department store is a store with escalators.		

**Задание 6.** Ответьте на вопросы (Answer the questions):

1. What do you do when your refrigerator is nearly empty?
2. What is the best place to do your shopping in?
3. What department do you go to first?
4. What do you buy at the butcher's department?
5. What do you buy at the greengrocer's department?

6. What do you buy at the grocer's department?  
 7. Is it comfortable for you to buy at a department store and a supermarket?

**Задание 7.** Изучите слова и выражения по теме "Shopping".

**Questions:**

**Answers :**

What can I do for you?	Please, I'd like to buy....
Can I help you?	Yes, I want .....
What size do you need?	My size is....
What colour ...do you want?	Show me something in brown.
How much is this?	Three thousand rubles. This is too expensive .
How much are they?	I'd like something cheaper.
Does it fit you well?	Yes, it fits me well.
	No, it is too small.
Do you have a larger size?	Of course.
	Sorry, we haven't
Anything else?	Let me see...
Where do I pay?	The cash-desk is over there on the right.
Where is the fitting room?	The fitting room is over there on the left.
Shall I wrap it up for you?	Yes, please.

**Задание 8.** Заполните пропуски в диалоге и разыграйте его в парах (Fill in the gaps and role play the dialog).

**Dialogue "At the department store".**

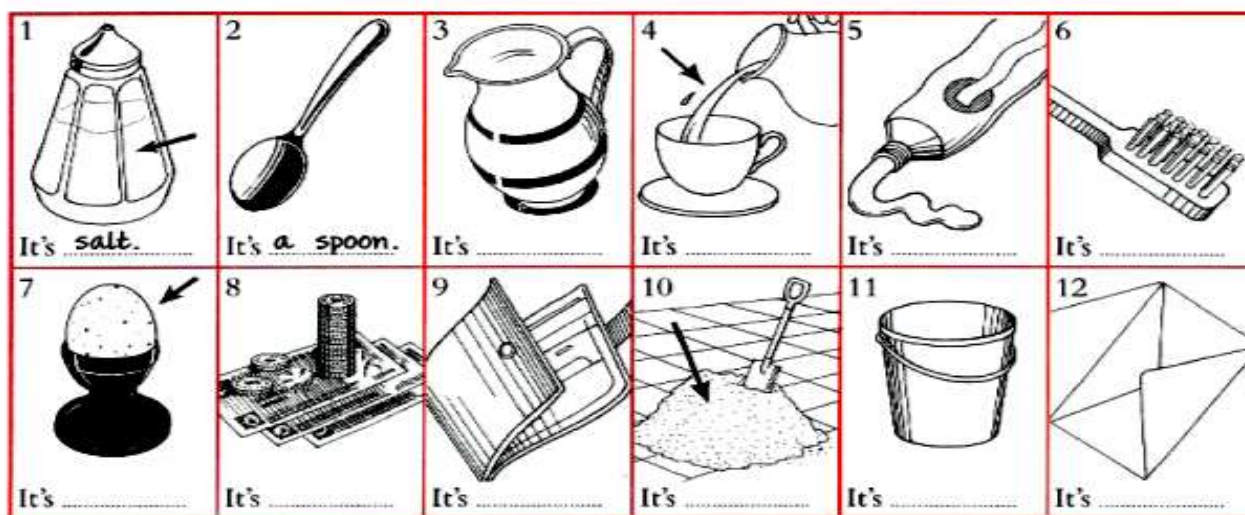
A.: Hello, madam. What \_\_\_\_\_ for you?  
 B.: Please, \_\_\_\_\_ a nice summer dress.  
 A.: Oh, madam, we \_\_\_\_\_ you a wide choice of dresses to all tastes. \_\_\_\_\_ dress would you like?  
 B.: \_\_\_\_\_ - in blue or pink, or maybe light-brown.  
 A.: Yes, madam. What size \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B.: My size is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A.: Here you are.  
 B.: M-m... The cut is somewhat strange...  
 A.: Oh, madam, such dresses are just \_\_\_\_\_. They are going to be all the fashion in the coming season.  
 B.: Where can I \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A.: Just step into this cabin.

**Тема 21. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Количественные местоимения.**

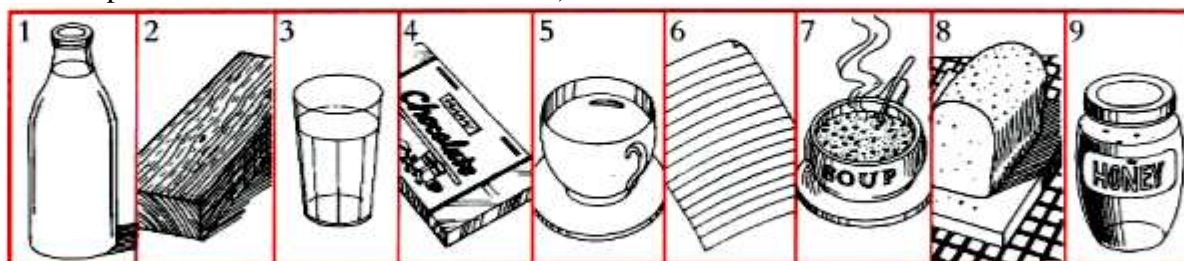
**Задание 1.** Как называются эти предметы? Некоторые из них исчисляемые, а некоторые – неисчисляемые. Поставьте артикль *a/an*, там где это необходимо (What are these things? Some are countable and some are uncountable. Write *a/an* if necessary).

*bucket envelope egg jug milk money sand toothbrush toothpaste wallet*





**Задание 2.** Как называются предметы на картинках? Используйте *a ... of ...* для каждой картинке. Воспользуйтесь словами из таблиц (What are the things in the pictures? Write *a ... of ...* for each picture. Use the words in the boxes).



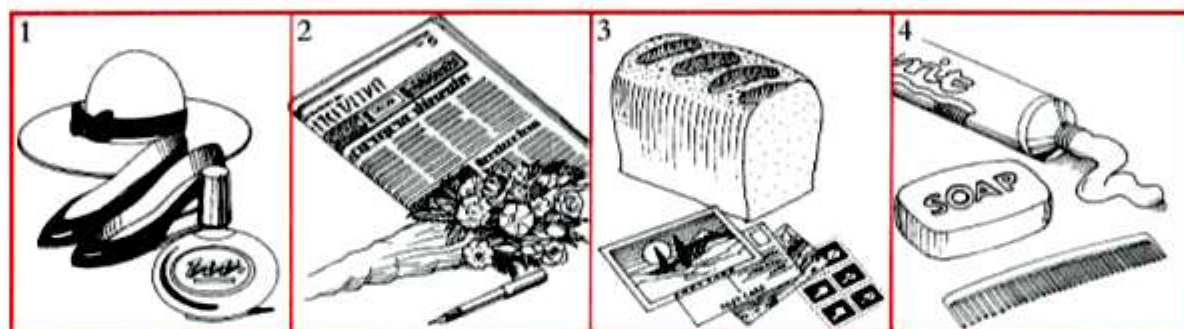
bar	cup	loaf
bowl	glass	piece
bottle	jar	sheet

1. *a bottle of milk*
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

bread	<del>milk</del>	tea
chocolate	paper	water
honey	soup	wood

6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

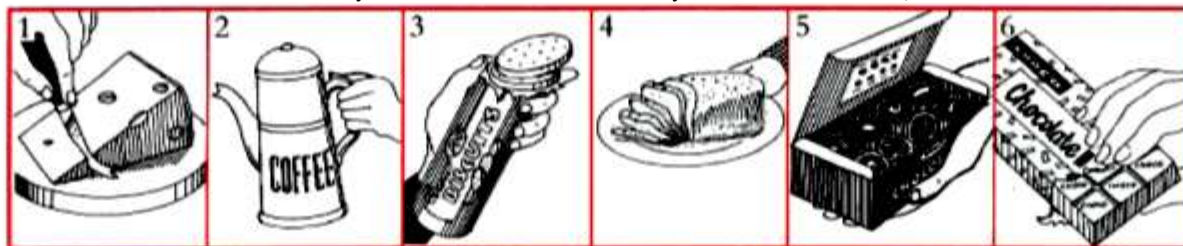
**Задание 3.** Что вы купили? Для составления предложений пользуйтесь картинками и структурой *I bought ... a/some ....* (What did you buy? Use the pictures to make sentences (*I bought ... a/some ....*)).



1. *I bought some perfume, a hat and some shoes.*
2. I bought \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 4.** Напишите предложения, используя *Would you like a ... ? or Would you like some ... ?* (Write sentences with *Would you like a ... ? or Would you like some ... ?*).



1. *Would you like some cheese?*  
2. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Would \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 5.** Закончите предложения, используя *much, many, a lot (of)* (Complete the sentences with *much, many, a lot (of)*).

1. Tom drinks \_\_\_\_\_ milk – two quarters a day.  
2. My friend doesn't make \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
3. I drank \_\_\_\_\_ coffee last night. Perhaps too \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. She always puts \_\_\_\_\_ salt on her food.  
5. Do you get \_\_\_\_\_ letters?  
6. I eat \_\_\_\_\_ bread with soup.  
7. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in my tea.  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ of our students don't like to look up words in the dictionary.

**Задание 6.** Вставьте *a little, a few, little, few* (Fill in *a little, a few, little, few*).

1. What would you like in your tea? – Just \_\_\_\_\_ sugar, please.  
2. I've only got \_\_\_\_\_ money, so I can't afford to buy this jacket.  
3. There are still \_\_\_\_\_ tickets left for the concert next Monday. – Great. I'll go and buy one.  
4. There's \_\_\_\_\_ wine in the bottle. Would you like some?  
5. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ chemists near here? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
6. I eat \_\_\_\_\_ fish. I prefer meat.

**Задание 7.** Выберите подходящее слово из скобок и подберите соответствующий перевод к каждому предложению (Choose an appropriate word from brackets and find the translation to each sentence).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup.          | а) У меня есть несколько альбомов этого исполнителя.    |
| 2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city. | б) Я никогда не видел так много звезд в небе.           |
| 3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer.     | в) Очень мало русских туристов проживает в нашем отеле. |
| 4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few).             | г) В нашем городе есть несколько небоскребов.           |
| 5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time.                    | д) Прошлой осенью было очень мало дождей.               |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky.          | f) Я бы хотел лишь немного чая.                   |
| 7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome.                     | g) В супе слишком много соли.                     |
| 8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea.                           | h) У нас мало свободного времени.                 |
| 9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn.                 | i) Анна провела несколько дней в Риме.            |
| 10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel. | j) Моя работа позволяет мне много путешествовать. |

## Тема 22. Поход в ресторан. Диалогическая и монологическая речь.

**Задание 1.** Соедините название мест, где вы можете покушать с их определением. (Match names where you can eat with its definitions).

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. cafe                         | a) there serve alcohol and soft drinks; you can usually have a meal or a snack there too   |
| 2. restaurant                   | b) you go there for a full meal; more expensive then cafe  |
| 3. bar/pub                      | c) you can get a quick hot meal there, for example burger or chips   |
| 4. sandwich bar                 | d) you can have a cup of tea/coffee and a snack there  |
| 5. fast food restaurant         | e) you take what you want, pay for eat and carry it to your table  |
| 6. self-service restaurant/cafe | f) a place that service lots of different kinds of sandwiches. People usually buy sandwiches and take them to eat in a different places , at work or in the park |

### Задание 2.

Which of the places would you go to if you ....

1. want to buy something in the morning to eat at lunch-time at work? *a sandwich bar*
2. want a romantic dinner for two? \_\_\_\_\_
3. have three small children with you? \_\_\_\_\_
4. arrive half an hour early to meet a friend? \_\_\_\_\_
5. are very thirsty? \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 3.** Есть ли в вашем городе места общественного питания, как в упражнении 1? Напишите их названия и расскажите о них своим одноклассникам ( Do you have all the places in ex.1 in you town. Write down all the places you have. Give an example of an eating place and tell about it to your classmates).

1. There are some McDonald's, fast food restaurants, in my town.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 4.** Посмотрите на меню и ответьте на вопросы (Look at the menu and answer the questions).

1. What would you eat from the menu?
2. What would a vegetarian eat?



STARTERS	MAIN COURSE	DESSERT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tomato soup</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roast beef, green peas, carrots and roast potatoes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ice-cream</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Melon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chicken salad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strawberries and cream</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orange juice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steak, mashed potatoes and mixed vegetables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fruit salad</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish, chips and beans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chocolate gateau</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cheese, ham or plain omelette</li> </ul>	

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте, переведите и разыграйте диалог (Read, translate and role play the dialog).

*Waiter:* Are you ready to order?

*Customer:* Yes, I'd like tomato soup and steak, please.

*Waiter:* Would you like the steak with chips or new potatoes? And how would you like your steak – rear, medium or well-done?

*Customer:* Well-done, please. And with chips.

*Waiter:* And what would you like to drink

*Customer:* An orange juice, please.

(later)

*Waiter:* Is everything all right?

*Customer:* Thank you, everything is very nice!

**Задание 6.** Choose one of the words in the box which can go with each of the words in each group.

*steak    omelette    potatoes    gateau    soup    salad*

1. You can have tomato/vegetable/chicken *soup* to start.
2. Would you like a cheese/ham/plain .....
3. I'll have the chicken/ham/fruit .....
4. I'd like some roast/mashed/ new .....
5. Can I have the chocolate/strawberry/apricot ....., please.
6. Do you like your ..... well-done/medium/rare?

**Задание 7.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы (Read the text and answer the questions).

### AT FAST FOOD RESTAURANT

Fast food restaurant isn't like an ordinary restaurant. There aren't any waiters. You order your food at the counter and pay for it at the same time. You get your food in a bag or a box. There are no plates. There aren't any knives, forks or spoons. You eat with your fingers. Drinks are all in paper

or plastic cups. There are no saucers. You eat your meal. Then you throw all the bags, boxes and cups away.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What is a Fast food restaurant?
2. Do you have such restaurants in your town?
3. Do you visit such restaurants?
4. Is it good for your health to eat fast food?

**Тема 23. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.  
Сравнительные конструкции as...as, not so...as.**

**Задание 1.** Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных и наречий.

Positive	Сравнительная (Comparative)	Превосходная (Superlative)
large		
tall		
hot		
interesting		
well		
good		
busy		
bad		
beautiful		
low		
short		
many		
clever		
wonderful		
little		
famous		

**Задание 2.** Поставьте прилагательные в сравнительную степень (Fill in the comparative form of the adjective).

1. My motorbike goes *faster than* (fast) yours.
2. I work ..... (hard) Paul.
3. Today it is ..... (cold) yesterday.
4. I'm ..... (old) you.
5. English is ..... (little) difficult ..... Japanese.
6. I need a ..... (big) bag ..... this.
7. Travelling by train is ..... (expensive) travelling by bus.
8. Vegetables are ..... (good) for your health ..... crisps.

**Задание 3.** Поставьте прилагательные в превосходную степень (Fill in the superlative form of the adjective).

1. Sarah is *the youngest* person in my family. (young)
2. That is ..... dress I have ever seen. (horrible)
3. Rose are the flowers which have ..... smell. (nice)
4. January is ..... month of the year. (cold)
5. That was ..... joke I've ever heard. (funny)

6. She is ..... woman I've ever met. (beautiful)
7. Mrs. Green is ..... person I know. (interesting)
8. This is ..... song I've ever heard. (bad)

**Задание 4.** Употребите нужное по смыслу прилагательное в одной из степеней сравнения.

1. Winter is ..... season of the year. (cold)
2. Moscow is ..... than St. Petersburg. (large)
3. Which is the ..... day of the year? (long)
4. Health is ..... than wealth. (good)
5. It is the ..... question of our conference. (important)
6. I've got ..... money ..... my sister. (much)
7. The old train is ..... the new train. (slow)
8. That was ..... meal I've ever had. (tasty)
9. That is ..... programmer on television. (good)
10. Chris is ..... student ..... all. (intelligent)



**Задание 5.** Переведите предложения на русский язык (Translate into Russian).

1. The more you read, the more you know. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mary is not so lazy as her brother. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The less people think, the more they talk. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My brother is not as tall as you are. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Today the wind is as strong as it was yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 6.** Употребите нужную степень прилагательного/наречия в скобках (Use the right form of the adjective/adverb in the brackets).

1. The mouse is not *as big as* (big) the dog.
2. The elephant is ..... (heavy) all.
3. The dog is ..... (heavy) the mouse.
4. The dog is ..... (noisy) the mouse.
5. The dog can run ..... (fast) the elephant.
6. Elephants live ..... (long) dogs.
7. The dog is ..... (small) the elephant.
8. Elephant is not ..... (friendly) the dog.

**Задание 7.** Выберите правильную форму прилагательного (Choose the right form of the adjective).

1. He is ..... man in the world.  
a) tall b) taller c) the tallest
2. I am ..... than my sister.  
a) old b) older c) the oldest
3. The picture is ..... of all.  
a) good b) better c) the best
4. My car was ..... than yours.  
a) expensive b) more expensive c) the most expensive
5. This is ..... film I've ever seen.  
a) interesting b) more interesting c) the most interesting
6. Dan is not as ..... as Henry.

- a) thin b) thinner c) the thinnest  
 7. My shopping bag is as ..... as yours.  
 8. I think history is a ..... subject.  
 a) interesting b) more interesting c) the most interesting  
 9. England is very .... in winter.  
 a) cold b) colder c) the coldest  
 10. Trains are ..... than bicycles.  
 a) fast b) faster c) the fastest

## Тема 24. Спорт в нашей жизни.

**Задание 1.** Read the text and translate it (Прочтите и переведите текст).

### TEXT: SPORT IN OUR LIFE

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions.

Other people like sports too, but they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at our college. Students have got physical training lessons once a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball at the lessons. There is a sports ground near our college and students go in for sports in the open air.

Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports, you have good health and don't catch cold. Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly. There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in.

There are summer and winter sports. My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week. But I prefer to rest by the lake or the river and swim there. My friend Kostya goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer and he is a brave and courageous boy. His hobby helps him in his everyday life.

### Active vocabulary:

among - среди	to take care — заботиться
to jog — бегать трусцой	to include — включать
section — секция	to choose — выбирать
competition — соревнования	to prefer — предпочитать
to go in for sports — заниматься спортом	courageous — смелый
to catch cold — простуживаться	

**Задание 2.** Соедините словосочетания с переводом (Match word combinations with the translation).

our life	спортивная площадка
morning exercises	спортивные новости
sport competitions	заниматься спортом
sports games	виды спорта
sports news	наша жизнь
go in for sports	спортивные игры
once a week	заботиться
sports ground	один раз в неделю
take care	храбрый и отважный
kinds of sports	зарядка
brave and courageous	спортивные соревнования



**Задание 3. Расставьте предложения в правильном порядке в соответствии с текстом (Put sentences into correct order).**

1. Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly.
2. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in.
3. There is a sports ground near our college and students go in for sports in the open air.
4. Many people do morning exercises.
5. There are summer and winter sports.
6. Other people prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen.
7. Football, volley-ball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating are the most popular kinds of sports in our country.

**Задание 4. Answer the questions (Ответьте на вопросы).**

1. Do you do your morning exercises every day?
2. How do children and grown-ups take care of their health?
3. Are a lot of different competitions held at schools?
4. Do you go in for sports?
5. Are there any popular kinds of sports in our country? What are they?
6. What is your favourite sport?
7. Where do you prefer to rest?
8. Do your friends go in for sports?
9. Do you like winter or summer sports?
10. Our hobbies help us in our life, don't they?

**Тема 25. Олимпийское движение.**

**Задание 1. Распределите слова на три колонки.**

*Running, volleyball, jumping, wrestling, draughts, throwing, rugby, synchronous swimming, hockey, chess, gymnastics, basketball, water polo, tennis, football, ice dancing, baseball, badminton, weightlifting, speed skating.*

Individual sports	Sports for two	Team Sports





**Задание 2.** Соедините правую и левую колонки (Match the left and the right columns).

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. figure   | a. pool     |
| 2. skating  | b. jump     |
| 3. tennis   | c. court    |
| 4. Olympic  | d. skating  |
| 5. high     | e. champion |
| 6. swimming | f. rink     |

**Задание 3. Read the text and translate it (Прочтите и переведите текст).**

**TEXT: OLIMPIC GAMES**

The first record of the games dates from 776 BC in Greece. The important sports in the original Olympic Games were running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discus and throwing the javelin. Only men competed, and they wore no clothes in order to have greater freedom of movement.

The first modern Olympiad took place in Athens in 1816. Since then the Olympic Games have been held every four years with only two exceptions because of the two world wars. There may be Summer and Winter Games.

In modern times the Olympic movement has become an enormous and expensive organization. The Winter Olympic Games are a multi-sport event held every four years.

The Winter Olympics have been hosted on three continents, but never in a country in the southern hemisphere. The United States has hosted the Games four times. France has been the host three times. Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, Norway and Switzerland have hosted the Games twice.

In 2014 Sochi was the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics. Our Government, Olympic Sports Committee and sportsmen were preparing for this event with great enthusiasm. Our sportsmen won the greatest number of golden medals. We all supported our sportsmen. Our country is very proud of them.



**Active Vocabulary:**

record - запись

BC =before Christ – до нашей эры

wrestling – борьба

throwing – метание

javelin – копье

compete – состязаться, соревноваться

wore (wear) – носили

freedom – свобода

took place (take place) – принимали участие

held – проводить (что-либо)

exception – исключение

war – война

movement – движение

enormous – огромный

expensive – дорогой

multi-sport event – мультиспортивное

мероприятие

to host – принимать (в качестве хозяина)

host – хозяин

hemisphere – полушарие

to support – болеть, поддерживать

**Задание 4.** Верны ли данные утверждения? Исправьте ошибочные (Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones).

1. The first Olympic Games were held in Ancient Greece.
2. Both men and women took part in the Games at that time.
3. The men wore no clothes because of the hot weather.
4. The Olympic Games have been held every four years since 776 BC.

5. The programme of the modern Olympic Games consists of running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discs and throwing the javelin.

## Тема 26. Оборот to be going to

Конструкция **to be going to do sth** (собираться, намереваться) выражает: намерение совершить действие, выраженное инфинитивом. предсказание будущего действия, признаки которого имеются в настоящем.

**Задание 1.** Выберите *Future Simple* или *to be going to* (Choose either *Future Simple* or *to be going to*)

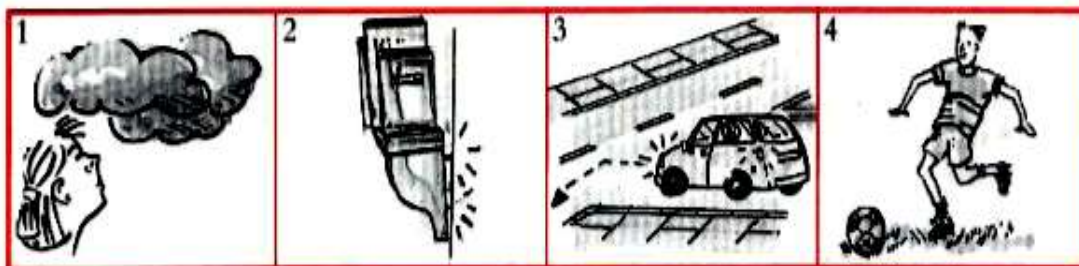
1. It \_\_\_\_\_ in Western Europe. (not to rain)
2. The sky is very dark. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to rain).
3. – Come to the party.  
– OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. (to bring)
4. – How about going for a picnic at the weekend?  
– Yes, That's a good idea. I \_\_\_\_\_ a cake. (to make)
5. Next century \_\_\_\_\_ on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2001. (to begin)
6. I like sewing. I \_\_\_\_\_ a fashion designer. (to become)
7. – I \_\_\_\_\_ the dog. (to walk)  
– Waite a minute, and I \_\_\_\_\_ with you. (to come)
8. – What \_\_\_\_\_ fashion \_\_\_\_\_ like in the year 2020? (to be)  
– I'm sure people \_\_\_\_\_ long dresses and suits. (not to wear)
9. How old \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ next year? (to be)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ the letter immediately. (to send)
11. – The weather is fine today. What will you do?  
– I don't know yet. I think we \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the Zoo.
12. – It is frosty. Please put on a warm sweater.  
– I will. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very cold in the evening.
13. – What will the weather be like tomorrow?  
– Look, the sky is starry (звёздное). It \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) sunny tomorrow.
14. – It is raining.  
– No problem. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to take an umbrella.)

**Задание 2.** Закончите предложения, используя глаголы. (Complete the sentences. Use *going to* with one of these verbs):

**eat do give lie down stay walk ~~wash~~ watch ~~wear~~**

1. My hands are dirty. I'm **going to wash** them.
2. What **are you going to wear** to the party tonight?
3. I don't want to go home by bus. I \_\_\_\_\_
4. John is going to London next week. He \_\_\_\_\_ with some friends.
5. I'm hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ this sandwich.
6. It's Sharon's birthday next week. We \_\_\_\_\_ her present.
7. Sue says she's feeling very tired. She \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.
8. There's a good film on TV this evening. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it?
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ Rachel \_\_\_\_\_ when she leaves school?

**Задание 3.** Посмотрите на картинки. Что происходит? (Look at the pictures. What is going to happen?)



1. *It's going to rain.*

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 4.** Что ты собираешься делать сегодня или завтра? (What are you going to do today or tomorrow? Write three sentences.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 5.** Дополните диалог, употребив *to be going* в нужной форме (Complete the dialog, use *to be going to* in necessary form)

Mother: Paul, do you remember that you wanted to go fishing tomorrow?

Paul: Yes, Mother.

Mother: When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to get up?

Paul: I \_\_\_\_\_ to get up at five.

Mother: It is very early. How \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the river?

Paul: I \_\_\_\_\_ to walk there. There no buses at this time.

Mother: \_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ to join you?

Paul: Yes, he is.

Mother: When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to be back?

Paul: I think, I shall be back at three.

Mother: Good. I \_\_\_\_\_ to have dinner ready by this time.

## Тема 27. Путешествия в нашей жизни

**Задание 1.** Выучите слова (Learn the words)

Business travel	Командировка, деловая поездка
Advantages	Преимущество
kind	Вид, род, сорт
Train	Поезд
plane	Самолёт
Fast	Быстрый
Slow	Медленный
Convenient	Удобный
Way	Путь, способ
Sleeping car (sleeper)	Спальный вагон
Dining car	Вагон ресторан
Expensive	Дорогой (по стоимости)
Journey	Путешествие, поездка
Trip	Путешествие
voyage	Путешествие (по воде)

Mostly  
To prefer

Главным образом  
Предпочитать

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

### TRAVELING

Travelling became a part of our life. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They travel by road, by train or by sea.

Of course, traveling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Traveling by train is slower than by plane, but it is less expensive. You can see many interesting places of the country through the window. Modern trains have comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars that make even the longest journey more pleasant. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all another kinds of travelling.

Traveling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. Tourists can make voyages on large ships to foreign countries. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are very popular today.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it's more convenient because you don't buy tickets, you can stop any place and spend as much time as you like at any place.

**Задание 3.** Questions:

1. Do you think modern life is impossible without travelling?
2. Why do people travel?
3. What are the means of traveling?
4. How do you prefer to travel and why?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car?

**Задание 4.** Перескажите текст (Retell the text).

**Задание 5.** Заполните таблицу (Fill in the table).

Means of travelling	advantages	disadvantages
By car		
By train		
By sea		
By plane		

**Задание 6.** Most people are fond of travelling abroad. What is more: pros or cons about going abroad? Divide them into two groups.

discover new places, miss your friends, help to become more educated person, improve knowledge of foreign language, wait at airports, depend on the weather, have to think about accommodation and food, broaden your mind, many places are polluted, teach people about art and culture, the beauty of many places has disappeared, help to relax, beaches are always overcrowded, the most fantastic places is home, meet interesting people, see world wonders.

pros	cons

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## Тема 28. Экскурсия по родному городу

### Задание 1. Выучите слова(Learn the words)

A native town	родной город
Industrial	промышленный
Cultural	культурный
Population	население
To be bound up	быть связанным
To be proud	гордиться
To be famous	быть знаменитым
To be founded	быть основанным
Despite	несмотря на
A plant	завод
To lap	окружать
Sightseeing	достопримечательность
Monument	памятник
Exhibition	выставка
Picture gallery	картинная галерея
Ancient	старый, древний
Citizen	гражданин
Arouse	волновать, будоражить
Wealth	богатство
Science	наука

### Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

#### MY NATIVE TOWN

My native town is Chelyabinsk. It is a large industrial city with a population over a million. It is one of the Russian's ten largest cities. Chelyabinsk' history began in 1736. The history of Chelyabinsk is bound up with the history of Russia.

Chelyabinsk is famous for metallurgy engineering, but despite a great number of plants and factories it is lapped in numerous parks. There are many wide streets, big squares, beautiful buildings and fountains. There are many sightseeing in my native town. They are monuments, churches, museums, exhibitions. One of the ancient streets in Chelyabinsk is Kirov Street. An area from Mias River to the square of Revolution is a walking area. Nowadays, it is a citizen's and tourists' favorite walking place.

Yuri Gagarin Park arouses tourists' attention. A state park named after Pushkin is an interesting place for walks. The tallest building in my city is "Chelyabinsk City".

Our city is also a cultural center. There are 9 theatres, a picture gallery. Different festivals take place regularly in the city. To get familiar with Urals wealth you can go to the Geologic-mineral museum. We can visit Opera and Ballet Theatre, Drama Theatre, Puppet Theatre.

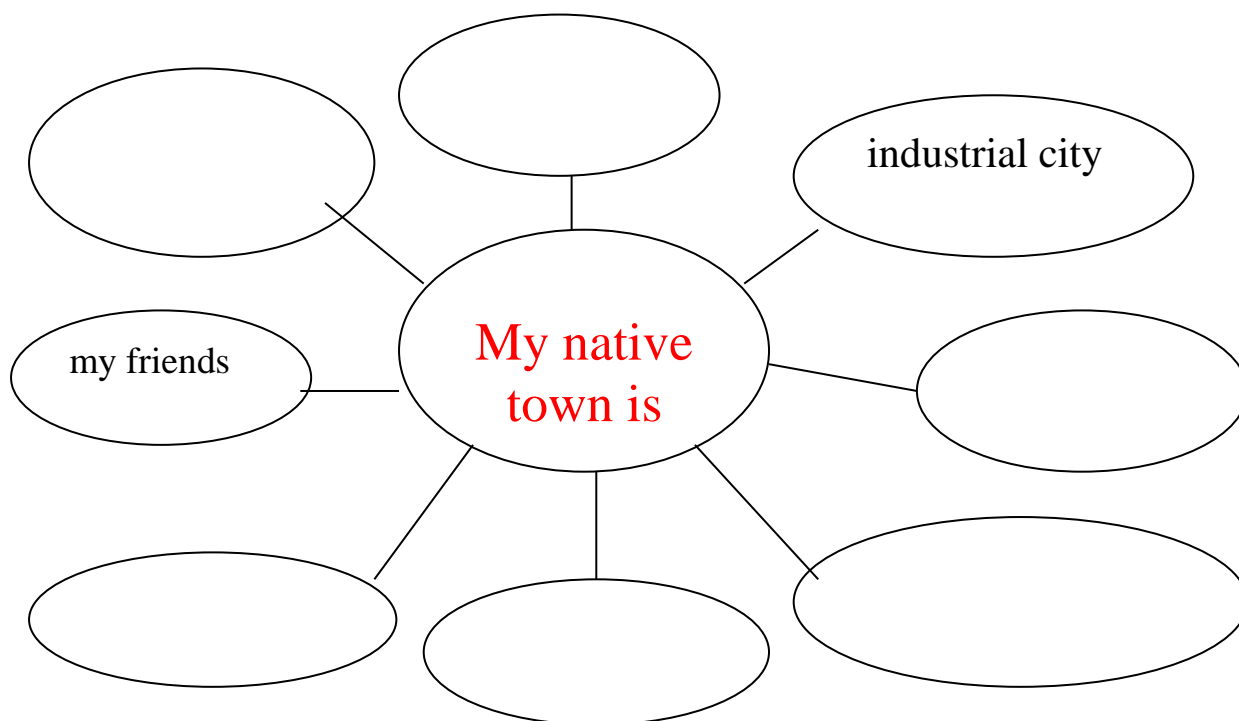
Chelyabinsk is a city of science. There are over a dozen universities in Chelyabinsk. The main one is South Ural State University. There are many schools and colleges. I'm a student of South-Ural State Technical College.

Chelyabinsk is Southern Urals sport capital.  
My native town is wonderful and I'm proud to be its citizen.

**Задание 3.** Вставьте пропущенное слово (Fill in necessary words).

1. My \_\_\_\_\_ town is Chelyabinsk.
2. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to be its citizen.
3. The city was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1735.
4. The history of Chelyabinsk is \_\_\_\_\_ with the history of Russia.
5. It is a big \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ center.
6. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in Chelyabinsk.
7. Chelyabinsk is a city of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. It has many \_\_\_\_\_.
9. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ streets in Chelyabinsk is Kirov Street.
10. "Chelyabinsk City" is the tallest \_\_\_\_\_ in our town.

**Задание 4.** Заполните пропуски (Complete the gaps)



**Задание 5.** Questions:

1. What is your native town?
2. When was it founded?
3. What is the history of Chelyabinsk bound up with?
4. What is the population of our city?
5. Is it a big industrial center?
6. Are there many factories and plants, firms, offices and banks.
7. Is it also a city of science?
8. Has it many universities, institutes and colleges?
9. Chelyabinsk is a cultural center, isn't it?
10. Can we visit here Opera and Ballet Theatre, Drama Theatre, Puppet Theatre, many museums and exhibitions?
11. Is it a beautiful city?
12. Are there many wide streets, large squares, green parks, churches and monuments and other sightseeing in our city? Name some of them.

13. Are you proud to be its citizen?

**Задание 6.** Как называются достопримечательности Челябинска? (What are the names of sights?)



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_





7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 6.** Перескажите текст (Retell the text).

**Задание 7.** Прочитайте диалоги по ролям (Dramatize the dialogs).

1. A: Could you tell me how to get to Kirov Street?

B: I see you are a stranger here.

A: Yes, I only came yesterday.

B: Can you see that tall building over there?

A: Of course.

B: Walk in this direction. There is a bus stop near it. You can take the 4 bus to Kirov Street.

A: Thank you very much.

2. A: Excuse me, can you show me the way to the nearest post-office? I'm a stranger here.

B: Certainly. Go straight ahead, and then take the first turning to the right and you'll see the post-office.

A: Thank you very much.

### FOR PROJECT

Work in pairs or in groups of 3-4. Find some interesting photos, pictures, collect the following data from the Internet, books and make a poster to tell about:

<b>MY NATIVE TOWN</b>	industrial city beautiful city cultural center city of sport famous people of my native town sightseeing
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### Тема 29. Модальные глаголы

Оттенки значений	Глаголы	Возможный перевод	Пример	Перевод
Способность (физическая, ментальная)	can be able to	мочь, быть способным	I <b>can</b> read.  He will <b>be able to</b> do it.	Я могу (умею) читать. Он будет способен это сделать.
Возможность, шанс (благодаря обстоятельствам)	can, may	мочь, иметь возможность	I <b>can</b> go there right now.	Я могу пойти туда прямо сейчас.



			I <b>may</b> walk about an hour, if the weather is fine.	Мне можно погулять около часа, если погода будет хорошая.
Возможность благодаря разрешению	May	можно	You <b>may</b> go.	Можете идти.
Невозможность из-за запрещения	Mustn't	ни в коем случае, нельзя	You <b>mustn't</b> take guns to a plane.	Нельзя брать оружие в самолёт.
Обязанность (моральный долг), обязательства	must, ought to	должен	You <b>must</b> take care of your parents. He <b>ought to</b> write to her.	Ты должен заботиться о родителях. Он должен написать ей.
Необходимость (вызванная обстоятельствами)	have to, have got to	должен, вынужден, приходится	I <b>have to</b> get up at seven to come to the Institute in time.	Мне приходится вставать в 7 утра, чтобы прийти в институт вовремя.
Совет, рекомендации	should	должен, следует, обязан	You <b>should</b> take an umbrella, it's going to rain.	Тебе надо взять зонт, собирается дождь.
Необходимость в связи с давним планом, договорённостью	Be to	должен, нужно	She <b>is to</b> be here at seven p.m. She promised.	Она должна быть здесь в семь часов вечера. Она обещала.

**Задание 1.** Переведите предложения (Translate the sentences).

- Her grandmother can knit very well.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My brother can come and help you.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You May not cross the street when the light is red.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Everybody must come to college in time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- May I go out?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Can you wait till tomorrow? I can wait, but my toothache can't  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Don't go to the forest alone: you may lose your way.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I must learn the words.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- May I invite Nick to our house?  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. The children cannot carry this bag, it's too heavy.

11. You must work hard at your English.

12. May I come and see you?

13. You must not talk at the lesson.

14. If you have done your homework you may go for the walk.

15. Don't ring him up, he must be very busy.

**Задание 2.** Употребите *may*, *can* или *could* (Use *may*, *can* or *could*).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you pass me the salt, please? Certainly. Thank you. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ I ask you one question more? Yes, of course. 3. When and where \_\_\_\_\_ we meet? At my place at 7. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ I speak to Mr. Atkins, please? Sure. 8. Last year we \_\_\_\_\_ only read English and now we \_\_\_\_\_ speak too. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me the way to the museum? Of course, this way, please. 10. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ swim at the age of 8. 11. You \_\_\_\_\_ not take my phone. 12. Help me please. I \_\_\_\_\_ not open the door.

**Задание 3.** Выберите *must* или *mustn't* (Choose *must* or *mustn't*)

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ help our parents. 2. My dentist says I \_\_\_\_\_ eat sweets. 3. You \_\_\_\_\_ do this work at once. 4. Nobody answers the phone. They \_\_\_\_\_ be out. 5. The students \_\_\_\_\_ miss the classes. 6. The policeman tells we \_\_\_\_\_ worry. 7. Playing basketball you \_\_\_\_\_ run while holding the ball. 8. You \_\_\_\_\_ do it. It's bad.

**Задание 4.** Переведите предложения, используя *can*, *may*, *must*. (Translate into English, use *can*, *may*, *must*).

1. Можно мне взять вашу книгу?

2. На уроке английского языка вы должны говорить только по-английски.

3. Я не могу пойти с вами в кино, я очень занят.

4. Вы должны прочитать этот текст.

5. Он может выполнить это задание?

6. Эта женщина прекрасный водитель. Она может водить даже автобус.

7. Можно мне чашку кофе?

8. Он, должно быть, проспал.

9. Можно задать вам вопрос? Конечно.

10. Можно выйти?

11. Студенты должны посещать все занятия.

**Задание 5.** Choose the necessary modal verb.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema with them last Sunday. 2. You \_\_\_\_\_ work hard in order not to fail your exams. 3. She has learned the poem and \_\_\_\_\_ go for a walk. 4. My hands are dirty. I \_\_\_\_\_ wash them. 5. I like this hotel room. You \_\_\_\_\_ see mountains from the window. 6. Have you seen my bag? I \_\_\_\_\_ find it. 7. You are speaking very quietly. I \_\_\_\_\_ hear you. 8. It's late. I \_\_\_\_\_ go home. 9. The game tomorrow is very important for us. We \_\_\_\_\_ win. 10. Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ translate a very difficult text.

### Тема 30. Моя родная страна

**Задание 1.** Выучите слова (Learn the words)

Native country	родная страна, Родина
To occupy	занимать
Total area	общая площадь
Population	население
To be situated	находиться, располагаться
Ocean	океан
Borders	границы
Plain	равнина
Highland	возвышенность
desert	пустыня
Flow	течь
Deep	глубокий
Varies	изменяться, отличаться
Vast	обширный
Mineral resources	полезные ископаемые
To be rich	быть богатым
Oil	нефть
Coal	уголь
copper	медь
Iron ore	железная руда
Natural gas	природный газ
State	государство
Government	правительство
Legislative branch	законодательная ветвь (власти)
Capital	столица

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

#### MY NATIVE COUNTRY

I live in Russia. Russia is my native country. The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It is situated both in Europa and Asia. The total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The population of Russia is over than 146 million people. The country is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic oceans. Russia has borders with many countries: China, Mongolia, Finland and others.

There is no country in the world like Russia! There are plains and forests, tundra and taiga, highlands and deserts, rivers and lakes. The Volga, the longest in Europa river, flows into the Caspian Sea. The deepest lake in the world is Baikal.

Because of the vast territory there are various types of climate in the country.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic with the strong power of the President who is the head of the state. The State Duma and the Council of Federation are the legislative branches of the government. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is the largest political, cultural and industrial center. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

I'm proud of my native country.

### Задание 3. Questions:

1. What is the size of Russia?
2. What is the population of our native country?
3. What oceans is Russia washed by?
4. What are the neighboring countries of Russia?
5. What are the main rivers of Russia?
6. Is Russia rich in natural resources?
7. Who is the head of the state?
8. What is the capital of Russia?
9. Are you proud of your native country?

### Задание 4. Перескажите текст (Retell the text).

## Тема 31. Государственное и политическое устройство России

### Task1. Выучите слова (Learn the words)

To set up	Создаваться
Destruction	Развал
Independent	Независимый
Sovereign	Суверенный
Nation	Государство
To elect	Избирать
Branch of power	Ветвь власти
Commander in chief	Главнокомандующий
Armed forces	Вооруженные силы
Dissolve	Распускать
Treaty	Договор (международный)
To enforce	Приводить в жизнь
To be involved	Участвовать
Key judges	Главные (верховные) судьи
Legislative	Законодательный
To appoint	назначать
Executive	Исполнительный
The Federal Assembly	Федеральное собрание
law	Закон
Judicial	Юридический
To check and balance	Содержать и уравнивать
To vest	Наделять
The Federation Council	Совет Федераций
House	Палата
Chamber	Палата
chairman	Председатель
Vote	Голосование
Legislature	Законодательство, закон
To initiate	Бать начало, появляться
Bill	Законопроект

To approve  
The Supreme Court

одобрять  
Верховный Суд

**Задание 2.** Соедините слова с их определением (Match the words with their explanations).

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| a. Lower house   | 1. The State Duma       |
| b. The head of state   | 2. United Russia        |
| c. The Parliament of Russia  | 3. A bill               |
| d. A written proposal for a new law, which is brought before Parliament        | 4. The President        |
| e. The standard unit of money in Russia  | 5. The Federal Assembly |
| f. A set of pictures painted on a shield and used as a special sign of a state | 6. the ruble            |
| g. The chairman of the government  | 7. The Federal Council  |
| h. The main political party  | 8. The Prime Minister   |
| i. The official song of a nation that is sung or played on public occasions    | 9. Coat of arms         |
| j. The Upper House   | 10. The national anthem |

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

### **POLITICAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA**

The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1993. After the disruption in 1991, The Soviet Union was broken up into an independent Russia and 14 other new, sovereign nations.

The Russian Federation is a Presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of the state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has much power, he controls all the three branches of power. The President is a commander in chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties and enforces laws, appoints the prime minister, cabinet members and key judges. The President can even dissolve the Duma if he doesn't agree with his suggestions three times running. The President has his administration, but it's not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The Federal Assembly represents the Legislative branch of power. It's made up of the two houses: the Federation Council and the State Duma, which make laws. The Federal Assembly is also called the Parliament, but it's not its official name. Both chambers are headed by chairmen sometimes called speakers. The Duma consists of 450 deputies (one half is elected personally by the population and the other half consists of the deputies who are appointed by their parties after voting). The members of the Federation Council are elected on a different basis. There are two representatives of each subject of the RF (89 subjects). Every law to be adapted must be approved by the State Duma, the Council of Federation and signed by the President. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly, but it can pass laws over the President's veto a two-thirds majority.

The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President appoints its head, the Chairman of the Government, but the Duma must approve his appointment.

The juridical branch of power consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and lower Courts. The responsibility of the Constitutional Court is to analyze the new laws to make sure they correspond to the laws of the state. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional. The Supreme Court is the highest instance for civil and criminal cases.

**Задание 4.** Верны ли высказывания? Исправьте неверные. (Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones).

	true	false
1. The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.		
2. The President is the head of the state is elected by the State Duma.		
3. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and judicial branches of power.		
4. The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council.		
5. The executive power is vested in the Federal Assembly.		
6. The Federation Council is elected by popular vote.		
7. The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions.		
8. Each Chamber of the Federation Council is checked and balanced by the President.		
9. The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1991.		

**Задание 5.** Расскажите о политической системе России, используя подсказки (Speak about the political structure of Russia using the following prompts).

- I'd like to tell about \_\_\_\_\_
- The Russian Federation was set up \_\_\_\_\_
- Politically it is \_\_\_\_\_
- The head of state is \_\_\_\_\_
- There are three branches of power \_\_\_\_\_
- The Federal Assembly consists of \_\_\_\_\_
- The State Duma is elected by \_\_\_\_\_
- The Federal Council is formed of \_\_\_\_\_
- The legislative power \_\_\_\_\_
- The executive power \_\_\_\_\_
- The judicial power \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски словами из рамки (Read the texts and fill in the gaps with the words from the box).



The flag of Russia is a \_\_\_\_\_ consisting of three equal horizontal fields; \_\_\_\_\_ on the top \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle and \_\_\_\_\_ on the bottom. The flag was \_\_\_\_\_ as an ensign for Russian merchant ships and became official as the flag of the Tsardom of Russia in \_\_\_\_\_. It remained in use until the establishment of the Russian \_\_ Socialist \_\_ Federative \_\_ Soviet \_\_ Republic in 1917. It was \_\_\_\_\_ as the flag of the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1991.

re-introduced, blue, tricolor flag, first used, 1696, red, white, Russian Federation



The two main elements of Russian state symbols (\_\_\_\_\_ and the mounted figure slaying the dragon) predate Peter the Great. The current \_\_\_\_\_ was designed by artist Yevgeny Ukhnyalov; it \_\_\_\_\_ officially on November 30, 1993. Today, the imperial crowns on each head stand for the unity and \_\_\_\_\_ both as a whole and in its constituent republics and regions. The \_\_\_\_\_ grasped in the eagle's toes are traditional \_\_\_\_\_ of sovereign power and authority.

heraldic symbols, was adopted, sovereignty of Russia, the two-headed eagle, orb and scepter, coat of arms

### Тема 32. Достопримечательности России

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

#### SIGHTSEEING OF RUSSIA

Millions of people all over the world are fond of travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, to discover different ways of life, to meet different people and to practice foreign languages. It goes without saying that travelling broadens the mind. While travelling we can see and learn a lot of things that we can never learn staying at home and watching TV or reading books. That's why a lot of foreign people come to Russia to get acquainted with Russian culture, with Russian customs and traditions.

Russia has always been a country attractive for foreigners. There are lots of villages and towns in Russia famous for their specific crafts: painted boxes in Palekh, wooden tableware in Khokhloma and toys in Dymkovo.

Tourists like to visit old Russian towns and cities famous for their ancient architecture. They are especially attracted by Russian cathedrals, churches and monasteries. One of the most interesting old cities in Russia is Novgorod. It is a treasury of architecture, painting and applied art created over the 11th to 17th centuries.

There is a lot to see in Russia, but first of all foreign tourists visit the capital of our country, Moscow. They visit Red Square, the heart of Moscow. The most ancient monument of Red Square is St. Basil's Cathedral. With its nine beautifully painted cupolas, it is a real masterpiece of ancient Russian architecture.

The Kremlin is very impressive. Here you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the State Kremlin Palace, the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. The tallest Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country.

If you will come to the Alexandrovsky Gardens, you see the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Not far from the Alexandrovsky Gardens, you will see Christ the Saviour Cathedral, with its huge beautiful gilded dome. There are also a lot of beautiful palaces, and monuments in Moscow.

There are more than 80 museums in our capital. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery, which houses a rich collection of Russian painting and Russian icons. Other unique museums in Moscow are the State History Museum, the Polytechnical Museum and many others. Moscow is famous for its theatres, too. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House.

Another interesting place to visit in Moscow is the All-Russia Exhibition Centre. The most admired feature of the Exhibition Centre is its fountains. The Exhibition Centre is a large cultural and commercial complex where different international exhibitions and fairs are held.

Every foreigner should visit St. Petersburg, the second largest city in Russia and one of the most splendid cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great. St. Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city. The Winter Palace, St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress, and the Admiralty Building attract thousands of tourists. The Hermitage and the Russian Museum contain the richest collections of pictures in the world. The city is called the Northern Venice, because there are 65 rivers, branches and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. It's also famous for its beautiful white nights.

There are a lot of Hero-cities in our country. And I would recommend that my foreign friends visit one of them. Volgograd is a legendary city, because here in 1943 the Soviet Army won the great victory over the fascists. The city was completely ruined during the war, but now it is a beautiful city again. The symbol of Volgograd is the Mamaev Hill. Besides, you can visit the Stalingrad Battle Panorama Museum.

There are a lot of other interesting towns and cities in Russia, which are all worth visiting.

**Vocabulary:**

Sightseeing	Достопримечательность
To be fond of	Очень любить, обожать
It goes without saying	Само собой разумеется
To broaden the mind	Расширять кругозор
to get acquainted	знакомиться
customs and traditions	Обычаи и традиции
attractive	Привлекательный
to be famous for	Известен
specific crafts	Особое ремесло
treasury	сокровищница
applied art	прикладное искусство
masterpiece	Шедевр
Christ the Saviour Cathedral	Храм Христа Спасителя
Unique	Уникальный
splendid	Великолепный, роскошный
contain	Включать
to be worth of	Заслуживать, стоит (посмотреть, посетить)

**Задание 2.** Вставьте пропущенные слова (Fill in the necessary word).

1. All my friends \_\_\_\_\_ of travelling.
2. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia.
3. A lot of foreign people come to Russia \_\_\_\_\_ with Russian culture.
4. Christ the Saviour Cathedral \_\_\_\_\_ of seeing.
5. St. Basil's Cathedral is \_\_\_\_\_ of ancient Russian architecture.
6. The Hermitage and the Russian Museum \_\_\_\_\_ the richest collections of pictures in the world.
7. Many Russian cities \_\_\_\_\_ of visiting.

**Задание 2.** Выпишите из текста названия достопримечательностей (Write down from the text the places of interest).

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**Задание 3.** Ответьте на вопросы (Answer the questions).

1. Why do many people like to travel?
2. What are the old Russian villages Palekh, Khokhloma and Dymkovo famous for?
3. What do tourists like to visit in Russia?
4. What are the main places of interest of St. Petersburg?
5. Why is Volgograd a legendary city?
6. Are there lot of other interesting towns and cities in Russia, which are all worth visiting?
7. Is our native city attractive for tourists? Why?

**Задание 4.** Выучите слова (Learn the words).

places of interest	Достопримечательности
world	Мир
architectural monuments	Архитектурные памятники
science	Наука
education	Образование
foreigner	Иностранец



Straight	Прямой
Spacious	просторный
Embankment	Набережная
Appearance	Вид, внешность
Attractive	Привлекательный
Unforgettable	Незабываемый
Cloister	монастырь
The Trinity Monastery of Sergey	Троицко-Сергиевский монастырь

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text).

### PLACES OF INTEREST IN RUSSIA

I live in Russia and I love my native country. I'd like to tell a little about its big cities and **places of interest**. The biggest city is Moscow, the capital of Russia. This is one of the biggest cities of the **world** where about 10 million people live. Moscow is located in the middle of the European part of Russia. Moscow was called after the Moskva-river which flows through the city.

The Russian capital is known all over the world for its **architectural monuments**, as well as for other places of interest for example, the Bolshoi Theater, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Pushkin Museum.

Moscow is also the Russian center of **science** and **education**. There are lots of universities, libraries, laboratories and schools here. Many young people from all regions of Russia, as well as **foreigners** study at the Moscow State University.

St. Petersburg, the so-called second capital of Russia, is one of the nicest cities of the world. Peter the First founded St. Petersburg at the beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> century as a new capital of the Russian Empire.

**Straight** streets, **spacious** places and parks, rivers and numerous canals, **embankments** and bridges create the unique **appearance** of the second Russian capital. Famous museums and theaters like the Hermitage, the Peterhof, the Russian Museum, the Mariinski Theater are **attractive** for millions of tourists from all over the world. Majestic architectural ensembles of the 18-19<sup>th</sup> centuries are **unforgettable**: the Peter-and-Paul-Fortress, the Smolny Institute, the Alexander- Nevski - Monastery, the Winter Palace and others.

There are many other big cities and places in Russia that very interesting and worth of visiting.

The Trinity Monastery of Sergey is the biggest Russian **cloister** and is situated in the town of Sergiev Possad, not far from Moscow. The cloister was in the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The architectural ensemble consists of beautiful monuments which date back to the 15-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Baikal is one of the biggest lakes of our planet. It is the also the oldest (about 25 million years old), and the deepest (1,637 meters) lake in the world. Baikal has the most various flora and fauna, if we speak of fresh-water reservoirs of the Earth.

#### Questions:

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. Where is Moscow located?
3. How many universities are there in Moscow?
4. What is the second capital of Russia?
5. What things create the unique appearance of the second Russian capital?
6. What can you tell about Baikal?

**Задание 6.** Закончите предложения (Complete the sentences).

1. The Russian capital is known all over the world for its \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Trinity Monastery of Sergey is the biggest Russian \_\_\_\_\_
3. Many young people from all regions of Russia, as well as \_\_\_\_\_
4. St. Petersburg, the so-called second capital of Russia \_\_\_\_\_
5. Majestic architectural ensembles \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 7.** Перескажите текст (Retell the text).

**Задание 8.** Инсценируйте диалог (Dramatize the dialog in pairs).

- A. We are going sightseeing today. Will you go with us?  
B. Yes, I shall. What will be the starting point of point of our sightseeing?  
A. Red Square and the Kremlin. I think it's the most interesting place in Moscow.  
B. I heard the biggest tower of the Kremlin was called Spasskaya, wasn't it?  
A. Yes, it is. It often serves as a symbol of the country.  
B. Just like Big Ben in London.

### Тема 33. Эквиваленты модальных глаголов

**Задание 1.** Переведите (Translate into Russian).

1. He was able to translate this text.

2. Last summer we would often go to the country.

3. Who can answer my question?

4. You should be more attentive at the lesson.

5. He ought to do this task at once.

6. They should visit her, she is in the hospital.

7. Would you tell me the way to the station?

8. He was allowed to take this book.

9. They were able to translate this text.

10. The train is to come soon.

**Задание 2.** Переведите предложения, используя *must* или *to have to* (Translate the sentences, use *must* or *to have to*)

Пойти в магазин сегодня

Я должен

Сварить обед

Сделать уроки

Пойти в колледж

Пойти в магазин

Мне придётся

Сварить обед

Сделать уроки

Пойти в колледж

Пойти в магазин сегодня

Мне пришлось

Сварить обед

Сделать уроки

Пойти в колледж

**Задание 3.** Употребите *to be able to* в Future Simple. (Complete the sentences. Use *to be able to* in the Future Simple).

1. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ to come to see us tomorrow.
2. I am very busy now, I \_\_\_\_\_ to help you next week.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ finish this dress by Sunday? I need it for a party.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to speak English in two years.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ this task tomorrow.

**Задание 4.** Употребите *to have to* или *to be to* (Fill in *to have to* or *to be to*).

1. As we agreed before, we \_\_\_\_\_ to meet at two o'clock.
2. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ to begin at 5 o'clock. Don't be late.
3. It was raining hard and we \_\_\_\_\_ to wait until it stopped.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to help my mother so I \_\_\_\_\_ go with you.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak.

**Задание 5.** Вставьте необходимый модальный глагол или его эквивалент (Fill in the necessary word).

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ do this work at once.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano before?
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ miss the classes.
4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ I give you my money?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I go for a walk?
6. The train \_\_\_\_\_ come in time.
7. My mother lives a long way from her office and \_\_\_\_\_ get up early.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ visit her at the hospital.
9. In winter we \_\_\_\_\_ often skate.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you understand French?

**Задание 6.** Замените модальные глаголы соответствующим эквивалентом (Use the necessary equivalents instead of modal verbs).

1. She might work in our room. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who can read this text? \_\_\_\_\_
3. We must meet at 7 o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He couldn't explain anything. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You must not stay here. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 7.** Заполните пропуски (Complete the sentences)

***must, should, ought to, needn't, can, could, may, might.***

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ do this work themselves.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ take my dictionary.
3. You don't look well, you \_\_\_\_\_ consult the doctor.
4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ I give you my money?
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ speak any foreign language.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ help them, they \_\_\_\_\_ his help.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me the time?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I go with you? No, you \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Your daughter \_\_\_\_\_ have told about it.
10. Last winter we \_\_\_\_\_ often skate.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ not miss your

classes. 12. \_\_\_\_\_ you play the guitar before? 13. Children \_\_\_\_\_ to obey their parents. 14. \_\_\_\_\_ I leave you for a while? Yes, you may.

### Тема 34. Защита окружающей среды

#### Задание 1. Запомните слова (Learn the words)

Natural riches	Природные богатства
Rare	Редкий
To preserve	Сохранять
To disappear	Исчезать
Danger	Опасность
Endangered	Находящийся под угрозой исчезновения
To survive	Выживать
Species	Виды
To weigh	Весить
Extinct	Вымирающий
Mammal	Млекопитающее
To hunt	Охотиться
High-pitched	Высокочастотный
To damage	Наносить ущерб, разрушать
Cruel	Жестокий
The World Wildlife Fund	Всемирный фонд дикой природы
Source	Источник
Ancient	Древний
To increase	Увеличиваться
Oxygen	Кислород
Harmful interference	Вредное воздействие
Industrial enterprises	Промышленные предприятия
To pollute	Загрязнять
Substances	Вещества
Suffer	Мучиться
To upset	Нарушать
Energy-saving	Энергосберегающие
Jungle rain forests	тропический ливень
Attitude	отношение
Universal concern	всеобщая забота
environment	окружающая среда

#### Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

##### ANIMALS IN DANGER

At present a thousand species are almost extinct because we hunt them or damage their environment. Here are some of the animals in danger. The World Wildlife Fund is fighting to save them.

The French priest, Pierre David, was the first European to see a giant panda in China in 1869. Today the giant panda is one of the rarest species in the world. There are perhaps only 300 of them left. Giant panda likes to live in bamboo forests, but these are slowly disappearing. Fortunately the Chinese government now protects the panda, so it should survive. The World Wildlife Fund uses panda as its symbol.

The story of the whale has been another great wildlife tragedy. Some of these are the largest animals that have ever lived. A blue whale can weigh over 125 tonnes. Whales are mammals, not fish and they are highly intelligent. They send messages to each other over very long distances with high-pitched sounds. Whales are now in great danger because hunters have killed too many of them.

Modern ships and machines have made it easy to hunt these animals, and they are often killed in a very painful and cruel way. Some countries have agreed to protect the whale, but others have not and still kill too many.

**Задание 3.** Верны ли высказывания? Исправьте неверные. (Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones)

1. The World Wildlife Fund is an organization fighting to save animals in danger.
2. It uses the whale and the panda as its symbols.
3. At present about ten hundred species are almost extinct.
4. It happens because people love them.
5. A giant panda likes to live in the field.
6. A whale is a fish.
7. All the countries have agreed to protect the whales.

**Задание 4.** Вместо пробелов вставьте слова из рамки (Fill in the gaps with the words in the box)

**Greenpeace, oxygen, jungle rain forests, ecology, breathing, nature, wildlife, flora and fauna**

#### **WHO CAN SAVE OUR PLANET**

People depend on the planet, on the Sun, on animals and plants around them. People must take care of the Earth. Our \_\_\_\_\_ becomes worse and worse with every new day. People destroy \_\_\_\_\_ and cut down trees to make furniture. They forget that they can't live without trees and plants, because they fill the air with \_\_\_\_\_. Oxygen is necessary for our \_\_\_\_\_. We can't stay indifferent to these problems.

There are a lot of special organizations which are trying to save our nature. One of them is \_\_\_\_\_. Their aim is to help \_\_\_\_\_ to survive, to rescue animals, to save \_\_\_\_\_, which are in danger of destruction. We must find the right way to save our land, people and animals. We must take care of \_\_\_\_\_ because we are a part of it.

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (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 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.

**Задание 7.** Questions:

1. What is the source of man's life?
2. What increased man's interference in nature?
3. What are the main ecological problems?
4. What is a universal concern?

**Задание 8.** Перескажите текст (Retell the text).

**Задание 9.** Составьте в парах диалоги по образцу, используйте данные вопросы и высказывания (In pairs perform a dialogue using the following questions and statements).

**Model** - *What do you do to preserve natural resources?*

- *I use energy-saving bulbs*

- Are you interested in ecological questions?
- What do you think is the most important ecological problem?
- What do you do to preserve natural resources?
- Should we use public transport more?

- Reusable shopping bags
- Reusable tableware
- Rechargeable batteries
- Walking and biking whenever possible
- Universal concern

### FOR PROJECT

The environment is a hot topic these days and there is a lot of information about what is wrong and what we can do about it. In your groups make up and propose your way of solving them. Illustrate your material with convincing pictures.

### Тема 35. Видовременные формы глагола.

#### Настоящее длительное время

**Задание 1.** Задайте вопросы к предложениям (Ask the questions).

1. The teacher is speaking French. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The alarm clock is ringing. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We are going to the library. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am doing my homework. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They are looking at the blackboard. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 2.** Вставьте глагол *to be* (Fill in the verb *to be*)

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ speaking English.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ translating the text.
3. The student \_\_\_\_\_ writing a dictation.
4. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ playing the piano.
5. The children \_\_\_\_\_ going to the park.

**Задание 3.** Выберите правильный вариант (Choose the right variant).

1. Take your umbrella. It \_\_\_\_\_ cats and dogs.  
a) rains                                      b) is raining
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ in this part of the country.  
a) is often raining                      b) often rains
3. Dad is in the garden. He \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers.  
a) waters                                      b) is watering
4. John \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.  
a) is still working                      b) still works
5. Run downstairs. Your sister \_\_\_\_\_ for you.  
a) waits                                      b) is waiting
6. I don't know Spanish, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it now.  
a) am learning                              b) learn
7. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday.  
a) is working                              b) usually works
8. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? Is something wrong?  
a) are crying                              b) do cry

9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you not \_\_\_\_\_? I \_\_\_\_\_ for you.  
 a) are hurrying b) is hurrying c) is waiting d) am waiting
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ next weekend at home.  
 a) are spending b) spend
11. Take your umbrella. It \_\_\_\_\_ cats and dogs.  
 a) rains b) is raining
12. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ on Monday.  
 a) is usually works b) usually works.
13. It's 5 o'clock. The family \_\_\_\_\_ tea.  
 Every day the family \_\_\_\_\_ tea at 5 o'clock.  
 a) has b) is having
14. In the morning mother \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast for us.  
 It is 7 o'clock. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.  
 a) cooks b) is cooking
15. Every day father \_\_\_\_\_ the house at 8 o'clock.  
 It's 8 o'clock. Father \_\_\_\_\_ the house.  
 a) leaves b) is leaving .

**Задание 4.** Употребите предложения в Present Progressive (Use the Present Progressive in the sentences).

1. Timothy (to feed) his dog. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mr. Jones (to clean) his yard \_\_\_\_\_
3. My father (to wash) his car \_\_\_\_\_
4. What she (to do) now. She (to dance) \_\_\_\_\_
5. The boys (to run) about the park \_\_\_\_\_
6. I (to do) my homework \_\_\_\_\_
7. We (to sit) at our desks \_\_\_\_\_
8. What you (to write) \_\_\_\_\_
9. John (to play) computer game \_\_\_\_\_
10. Who (to lie) on the sofa? \_\_\_\_\_

### Тема 36. Артикли с географическими названиями

**Задание 1.** Какие из географических названий употребляются с артиклем? (Which of the geographic names are used with the article)?

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| _____ Yenisei      | _____ Sakhalin      |
| _____ Laptev Sea   | _____ Netherlands   |
| _____ Indian Ocean | _____ Ukraine       |
| _____ Suez Canal   | _____ Far East      |
| _____ Middle East  | _____ South Pole    |
| _____ Kara - Kum   | _____ Philippines   |
| _____ Kilimanjaro  | _____ Quebec        |
| _____ Tokyo        | _____ British Isles |
| _____ Egypt        | _____ Volga         |

**Задание 2.** Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо (Fill in the gaps with articles where necessary).

1. The oldest country in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ Iran, which was known as \_\_\_\_\_ as Persia until 1934.
2. The hunters got lost in \_\_\_\_\_ Rocky Mountains.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Island is a volcanic island.
4. The highest pick in \_\_\_\_\_ North America is \_\_\_\_\_ Mount McKinley.
5. They are planning to visit \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Chad in \_\_\_\_\_ North Central Africa.
6. Although \_\_\_\_\_ Australia is the smallest continent, it

is the largest island in the world. 7. \_\_\_\_ Europa extends from \_\_\_\_ British Isles in \_\_\_\_ west towards \_\_\_\_ Urals in \_\_\_\_ east. 8. \_\_\_\_ Republic of Ireland is a state in \_\_\_\_ West Europa. 9. \_\_\_\_ Volga is the longest river in \_\_\_\_ Europa. 10. \_\_\_\_ Warsaw is \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ Poland. 11. In summer we went to \_\_\_\_ Black Sea. 12. \_\_\_\_ Black Sea is in \_\_\_\_ South of \_\_\_\_ Russia. 13. What's \_\_\_\_ Caucasus famous for? 14. \_\_\_\_ UK consists of \_\_\_\_ Great Britain and \_\_\_\_ Northern Ireland.

**Задание 3.** Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо (Fill in the gaps with articles where necessary).

There is more water than land on our planet. \_\_\_\_ largest and deepest ocean in \_\_\_\_ world is \_\_\_\_ Pacific, then comes \_\_\_\_ Atlantic. \_\_\_\_ Indian Ocean is only a little smaller. \_\_\_\_ smallest ocean is \_\_\_\_ Arctic.

\_\_\_\_ longest river in \_\_\_\_ world is \_\_\_\_ Mississippi, \_\_\_\_ largest sea is \_\_\_\_ Mediterranean, \_\_\_\_ lake is \_\_\_\_ Lake Baikal.

Large masses of \_\_\_\_ land are called continents. They are \_\_\_\_ Europa and Asia, \_\_\_\_ North and \_\_\_\_ South America, \_\_\_\_ Australia and \_\_\_\_ Antarctica.

There are mountain chains in many parts of \_\_\_\_ world. Some of them such as \_\_\_\_ Urals are old, others like \_\_\_\_ Caucasus are much younger. \_\_\_\_ highest mountain chain, which is called \_\_\_\_ Himalayas, is situated in \_\_\_\_ Asia.

### **Тема 37. Географическое положение Великобритании. Климат. Флора и фауна**

**Задание 1.** Запомните слова (Learn the words)

To be situated	Быть расположенным
British Isles	Британские острова
To occupy	Занимать
Population	Население
To vary	Меняться
High	Высокий
Low	Низкий
Land	Земля, страна
Plane	Равнина
Vast	Огромный
Mountainous	Гористый
Shipbuilding	Кораблестроение
Education	Образование
Free	Бесплатный
Expensive	Дорогой
To influence	Влиять
Mild	Мягкий
Develop	Развивать
To produce	Производить
Chemicals	Продукты химической промышленности
Government	Правительство
Chamber	Палата
To rule	править

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text).

#### **GREAT BRITAIN**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.



England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244000 square kilometers. The population is over 56 million people. The capital of the UK is London.

The surface of the UK varies greatly. The northern and the western part of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. All the rest is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not very long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous part of the country.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain. It is mild the whole year round. Winters are not cold and summers are not hot.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemical and textile. One of the industries is shipbuilding.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centers are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centers of Europa. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

The UK is a monarchy and the Queen is the head of the state. But in practice it is ruled by the government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour party, the Conservative party and the Liberal party.

**Задание 3. Закончите предложения (Complete the sentences).**

1. The territory of the United Kingdom is \_\_\_\_\_
2. Great Britain is a highly \_\_\_\_\_
3. It consists of four parts: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Great Britain is a country with old \_\_\_\_\_
5. The population is over \_\_\_\_\_
6. The most important rivers are \_\_\_\_\_
7. The UK is a monarchy \_\_\_\_\_
8. There are many beautiful lakes \_\_\_\_\_
9. All the rest is a vast \_\_\_\_\_
10. The most famous educational centers \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы (Questions)**

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What parts does it consist of?
4. What is the territory and the population of Great Britain?
5. What city is the capital of Great Britain?
6. What is the surface of the country?
7. Are there any big rivers and lakes in Great Britain?
8. What is the climate on the British Isles?
9. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country?
10. What goods does the British industry produce?
11. Are there any big educational establishments in Great Britain?
12. Is Great Britain a constitutional monarchy?
13. What is the name of the Queen of Great Britain?
14. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

**Задание 5. Перескажите текст (Retell the text).**

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text).

### **VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE**

Britain was originally a land of vast forests. Mainly oak and beech in the Lowlands and pine and birch in the Highlands, with great stretches of marshland and smaller areas of moors. In the course of time, much forest land was cleared and almost all Lowlands outside the industrial areas were put under cultivation. Today only about 6 per cent of the total land area remains wooded.

Extensive forests remain in eastern and northern Scotland and in south-eastern and western England. Oak, elm, ash, and beech are the commonest trees in England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. The Highlands with thin soil are largely moorland with heather and grasses. In the cultivated areas that make up most of Britain there are many wild flowers, flowering plants and grasses.

The fauna or animal life of Britain is much like that of north-western Europe, to which it was once joined. Many larger mammals such as bear, wolf have been hunted to extinction, others are now protected by law. There are many foxes. Otters are common along rivers and streams, and seals live along much of the coast. Hedgehogs, hares, rabbits, rats and mice are numerous. Deer live in some of the forests in the Highlands of Scotland and England.

Some 230 kinds of birds live in Britain, and another 200 are regular visitors, many are songbirds. The most numerous are blackbirds, sparrow and starling. Robin Redbreast is the national bird of Britain. The number of ducks, geese and other water fowl has diminished during recent years.

There are many threats to wildlife and ecological balance around the coast. The biggest threat to the coastline is pollution.

**Задание 7.** Выпишите из текста названия животных и птиц (Write down from the text the names of animals and birds).

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**Задание 8.** Задайте вопросы по содержанию текста (Ask questions to the text).

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Тема 38. Достопримечательности Великобритании**

**Задание 1.** Соедините левую и правую колонки (Match the left and right columns).

- |                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Buckingham        | a. Park     |
| 2. Trafalgar         | b. Gallery  |
| 3. Hyde              | c. Burns    |
| 4. Royal Botanic     | d. Airways  |
| 5. Rolling           | e. Palace   |
| 6. Doctor            | f. Victoria |
| 7. British           | g. Garden   |
| 8. National Portrait | h. Watson   |
| 9. Queen             | i. Stones   |
| 10. Robert           | j. Square   |

**Задание 2.** Read and translate the text.

### **PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Britain is rich in its historic places which link the present with the past.

The oldest part of London is Lud Hill, where the city is originated. About a mile west of it there is Westminster Palace, where the king lived and the Parliament met, and there is also Westminster Abbey, the coronation church.

Liverpool, the "city of ships", is England's second greatest port, ranking after London. The most interesting sight in the Liverpool is the docks. They occupy a river frontage of seven miles. The University of Liverpool, established in 1903, is noted for its School of Tropical Medicine. And in the music world Liverpool is a well-known name, for it's the home town of "The Beatles".

Stratford-on-Avon lies 93 miles north-west of London. Shakespeare was born here in 1564 and here he died in 1616. Cambridge and Oxford Universities are famous centres of learning.

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument, presumably built by Druids, members of an order of priests in ancient Britain. Tintagel Castle is King Arthur's reputed birthplace. Canterbury Cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England.

The British Museum is the largest and richest museum in the world. It was founded in 1753 and contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities. The Egyptian Galleries contain human and animal mummies.

Madam Tussaud's Museum is an exhibition of hundreds of life-size wax models of famous people of yesterday and today. The collection was started by Madam Tussaud, a French modeller in wax, in the 18th century. Here you can meet Marilyn Monroe, Elton John, the Royal Family, the Beatles and many others: writers, movie stars, singers, politicians, sportsmen, etc.

### **Vocabulary:**

Lud Hill — Лад Хилл

church — церковь

frontage — фасад

prehistoric — доисторический

order — орден

priest — священник

Tintagel — Тинтэйджел

Canterbury Cathedral Archbishop — архиепископ Кентерберийский

antiquity — антиквариат; древность

mummies — мумии

wax — воск

### **Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы (Questions).**

1. What is the oldest part of London?
2. What is Westminster Palace?
3. What is called "city of ships"?
4. Why is Stratford-on-Avon famous?
5. What are the famous centers of learning,
6. What is Stonehenge?
7. Who is the head of Church of England? What is his seat?
8. What is the largest and the richest museum in the world? What unique collections does it contain?
9. What can one see in Madam Tussaud's Museum?

### **Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)**

#### **WE VISIT THE PLACES OF INTEREST OF LONDON**

We started in Trafalgar Square. In the center of the square there is a big column. At the top of the column there is a statue of Admiral Nelson who had to fight the French at the Battle the Trafalgar in 1805.

From Trafalgar Square we go down the street and visit the House of Parliament. The British government is here.

The Houses of Parliament are very near Buckingham Palace, so we go there next. It's the London home of the Queen.

Then we go to the Tower of London which was a fortress, a castle, a prison and a zoo. Now it's the oldest museum in London.

After the Tower of London we go to Madame Tussaud's. It's a famous museum of wax figures.

They have wax figures of all the famous people in the world.

In the evening we go to the London Eye. It's on the Thames. It's the largest observation wheel in the world and it's very popular with tourists.

Finally, we go to Oxford Street which is the biggest shopping street in London. I buy a lot of presents for my family.

**Задание 5.** Составьте названия известных достопримечательностей Лондона, используйте буквы (Make up the names of the famous sights of London using the letters)

1. RAGLTAFARQASRUE \_\_\_\_\_
2. OETRWFOODNLNO \_\_\_\_\_
3. NNLOODDGREIB \_\_\_\_\_

### ENGLISH TRADITIONS

Some English customs and traditions are famous all over the world. Tea and talking about the weather, for example. England is a land rich with traditions ranging from wassailing to special holiday events and superstitions.

In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions and precedents. Traditionally the Queen reigns but does not rule.

English people have traditions not only in political, but in social life. They like to spend their free time in pubs where they can have a glass of beer and talk about different things with their friends.

A typical feature of English house is a fireplace, even when there is central heating in the house. Many families have pets – a dog, a cat or a bird.

Politeness is a characteristic feature of English people. They often say «Thank you», «Sorry», «Beg your pardon».

**Задание 2.** Group the words under the following headings:

(One word may go under several headings).

Christmas \_\_\_\_\_

Halloween \_\_\_\_\_

Thanksgiving Day \_\_\_\_\_

Easter \_\_\_\_\_

St. Valentine's Day \_\_\_\_\_

*Rabbit, costume, heart, stocking, turkey, feast, Cupid, deer, pumpkin, Santa Klaus, valentine, trick or treat, colored eggs, candles*

**Задание 3.** Read the dialogs and fill in gaps with the words from the box.

Pumpkins, trick – or – treating, Christmas tree, ghosts, Christmas, witches, Halloween, presents, funny, goblins, decorated, lanterns
---

I.

A.: Hello, Alex!

B.: Hi, Ann! Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?

A.: Oh, I was at my relatives'. We celebrated \_\_\_\_\_. It was wonderful! We \_\_\_\_\_ the house and the \_\_\_\_\_. I love this tradition. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ for my relatives and I got a lot of nice \_\_\_\_\_.

B.: You are lucky. Did you go out anywhere?

A.: Yes, we walked a lot. And we also visited some of their friends.

B.: Do you plan to go there next?

A.: Yes, I'd love to.

II.

A.: Hello, Denis! What are you planning to October 31<sup>st</sup>?

B.: Hi, Pete! Don't you know we are celebrating \_\_\_\_\_? It's an old English tradition and we also like it.

A.: Yes, I heard something about it, but I never took part in it. Could you tell me about it?

B.: Sure! Listen. On that day many homes are decorated and lit by \_\_\_\_\_ made from \_\_\_\_\_ that have been hollowed out.

A.: Really? That's interesting. Go on, please.

B.: We dress up as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and go \_\_\_\_\_ to neighbors.

A.: But why?

B.: Well, it's an old tradition. Besides, it's rather \_\_\_\_\_.

### Тема 39. Видовременные формы глагола. Настоящее простое время

**Задание 1.** Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы (Write the sentences in negative and interrogative form)

1. I often meet this engineer here.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You go to the college every day.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. His sister lives in Moscow.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My friend works hard at his English hard

\_\_\_\_\_

5. We spend our summer holidays in the country.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 2.** Раскройте скобки, используя глагол в Present Simple (Open the brackets using the right form of verbs in Present Simple).

1. My sister (to get) \_\_\_\_\_ up at eight o'clock. 2. She (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ a school-girl. She (to go) \_\_\_\_\_ to school in the afternoon. 3. Jane (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ fond of sports. She (to do) \_\_\_\_\_ her morning exercises every day. 4. For breakfast she (to have) \_\_\_\_\_ two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 5. After breakfast she (to go) \_\_\_\_\_ to school. 6. It (to take) \_\_\_\_\_ her two hours to do his homework. 7. She (to speak) \_\_\_\_\_ French well.

**Задание 3.** Переведите предложения (Translate the sentences, using verbs in Present Simple).

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**Задание 1.** Выберите правильный вариант (Choose the right variant).

- Задание 2.** Употребите глагол в скобках в Present Simple или Present Progressive (use Present Simple or Present Progressive)

86

week. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to evening classes twice a week. She \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Spanish. Sometimes they \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) friends in the evening.

Now it is eight o'clock. Mrs. Lambert \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes and Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her. Mr. Lambert \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) football on TV. Peter and Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (do) their homework. They have got a lot of homework for tomorrow.

**Задание 3.** Употребите глагол в скобках в Present Simple или Present Progressive (use Present Simple or Present Progressive)

1. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to sing) only for her friends.
2. Kate always \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) her parents. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to wash) the dishes after meals, \_\_\_\_\_ (to dust) the furniture.
3. Steve \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) shopping very seldom but today he \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a new jacket.
4. Where are the students? They \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) dinner at the canteen.
5. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (to plant) flowers every summer. This summer she \_\_\_\_\_ (to plant) asters.
6. This food \_\_\_\_\_ (to taste) good.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to look) at this man but \_\_\_\_\_ (not to recognize) him.
8. My aunt is a famous writer. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) historical books. Now she \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) a book about the Great Patriotic War.
9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) this funny hat? I \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to a party tonight.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) these days? I \_\_\_\_\_ (to work).

**Задание 4.** Скажите, какая форма глагола – Present Simple или Present Progressive – употребляется для выражения: 1) действия происходящего в данный момент времени, 2) регулярно повторяющегося действия, 3) действий, следующих одно за другим. Переведите предложения (Read and translate the sentences, say what form of the verb is used)

1. What are you doing? I am doing my lessons. Do you usually do your lessons in the afternoon? Yes, usually after school, I play in the yard, have dinner and then I do my lessons. And what do you do in the evening? In the evening I read books and watch TV.
2. Every morning he gets up at 7 o'clock, washes dresses, does his morning exercises and goes to school. What is he doing now? He is putting his books and exercise-books in the bag.

**Задание 5.** Дополните предложения так, чтобы глаголы, данные в скобках, выражали 1) действия происходящего в данный момент времени, 2) регулярно повторяющегося действия, 3) действий, следующих одно за другим. Переведите предложения (Use Present Simple or Present Progressive)

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) at the lessons? I \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) at the first desk. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) at the first desk now? No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to sit). I \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) at the second desk with my friend.
2. When \_\_\_\_\_ he (to have) breakfast? He \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) breakfast at 8 o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ he (to have) breakfast now? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to have). He \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) butter on a piece of bread and \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink tee).
3. My mother usually takes a bus after work. \_\_\_\_\_ she (to take) a bus today? No, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to take), she \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk).

**Задание 6.** Раскройте скобки, употребляя Present Simple или Present Progressive (Fill in the correct form of the verb)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now. 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to work) in my office now. 3. Eric \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny \_\_\_\_\_ (not to listen) to him. 4. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (not to live) in St. Petersburg. 5. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Moscow. 6. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not to sleep) now. 7. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) in the yard every day. 8. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) at this factory. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) at an office? 10. Look at the sky. The clouds \_\_\_\_\_ (to move) slowly, it \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) warmer. 11. Henry usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) glasses and now he \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) sunglasses. 12. Listen. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) the piano in the next room?

#### Тема 41. Научно-технологический прогресс

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

##### THE ROLE OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS

The scientific and technical revolution has changed our life very much. The computers, the mobile phones and other digital devices have entered our everyday life. The atomic, space and energy age was followed by the age of computers. The tasks which had seemed eternal before have been solved one by one by computers. During the last decade many fundamental changes occurred because of electronic devices. It is even difficult to imagine the social and economic consequences of the microelectronic revolution.

The large use of computers has influenced our life in such a way that it was difficult to imagine 15 or 20 years ago. On the one hand, computers have simplified our life greatly. If you typed a text on the typewriter and made a mistake you had to type the whole page again. Making several copies of the same document used to be a difficult job too. But now it's quite different. Correcting mistakes is easy. Computer also helps us to buy goods, find information, book tickets, make presentations and annual reports, and make difficult calculations. Time is saved for leisure. Leisure time is also influenced by computer and other periphery devices. You no longer go to the music shops - many things are available on the internet. You needn't write letters to your relatives or friends - you can send an e-mail. And your photo albums are on computer too. Computer games are probably also a part of your free time. They became more and more realistic and complicated, and for many people it becomes impossible to tear themselves away. This means that electronic devices, such as computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment and consume most of the time that could be spent on work, going for a walk and sleeping. Man becomes a slave of the devices which were designed to make him stronger. Is there a way out? In fact, there is, but many people don't know it and are still slaves. The best decision is not to give these equipments place in your heart. They should do their work. And when you have a rest, prefer real communication to virtual one and living an active life to watch in films about crime. Then electronics will be not our lord or enemy but our friend!

##### Vocabulary

**age** век

**annual** ежегодный

available доступный

**consequence** следствие

**decade** десятилетие

**enemy** враг

**good** добро

**impossible** невозможный

**influence** влияние влиять

**lord** господин

**occur** возникать

**periphery** периферия

**report** отчет

**simplify** облегчать

**slave** раб

**tear (oneself) away** оторвать(ся)

**type** печатать

**typewriter** печатная машинка

**virtual** виртуальный



**Задание 2.** Ответьте на вопросы (Answer the following questions to the text).

1. The technical revolution has changed our life very much, hasn't it?
2. What were the predecessors of computer age?
3. Do computers make our life easier and simpler? In what way?
4. Computers influence our free time too, don't they?
5. Can you get music and video on the internet? What of the information can you get there?
6. What devices became compatible with computer during the last years?
7. Can you communicate with your friends on the Internet? Do you like such communication or you prefer real one?
8. In what way do computer games influence the people?
9. Do electronic devices take all our free time?
10. Is man a slave of the devices which were designed to make him stronger?
11. Does the author suggest a way out?
12. What is the way out in your opinion?

**Задание 3.** Вставьте пропущенные слова (Fill in the missing words).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ helps you to send letters quickly.
2. If there is an interesting program on TV, it's difficult for a person to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. During the last two \_\_\_\_\_ scientific progress and digitization took place.
4. For some people a computer is an equivalent of a \_\_\_\_\_: a device for printing and editing documents.
5. Do you have many \_\_\_\_\_? Yes, I have parents, grandparents, two sisters and three brothers.
6. I don't buy \_\_\_\_\_ any more; all my photos are on my computer.
7. Computer is a multifunctional device. So the \_\_\_\_\_ is that it can be used both for work and for leisure.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ age was followed by a micro\electronic one.

**Задание 4.** Закончите предложения (Continue the following statements).

1. The atomic, space and energy age was followed by \_\_\_\_\_
2. It's difficult to imagine the social and economic consequences \_\_\_\_\_
3. Computers have simplified \_\_\_\_\_
4. Computer helps us to buy goods, find information \_\_\_\_\_
5. Leisure time is also influenced \_\_\_\_\_
6. You no longer go to the music shops \_\_\_\_\_
7. You needn't write letters to your relatives \_\_\_\_\_
8. Computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment \_\_\_\_\_
9. The best decision is not to give these equipment \_\_\_\_\_
10. When you have a rest, prefer real communication \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 5.** Составьте план и перескажите текст (Make a plan of the text and retell the text).

**Задание 6.** Обсудите следующие темы в группах (Discuss the following topics in groups)

1. The fundamental changes caused by technical revolution.
2. The use of computer for work.
3. Electronic devices which are used mostly for entertainment.

## **Тема 42. Простое прошедшее время**

**Задание 1.** Опровергните утверждения (Write the sentences in the negative form)

1. We learned geography last year. We \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
2. They slept in the afternoon. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.
3. The students understood the English text. They \_\_\_\_\_ the text.

4. He worked in the workshop last week. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the workshop.  
5. You read the book in the evening. You \_\_\_\_\_ the book in the evening.

**Задание 2.** Напишите вопрос к предложению, начиная их словами, данными в скобках (Ask the questions)

1. The child got up at 5 o'clock. When \_\_\_\_\_?
2. We saw the portrait of Pushkin in the library. Where \_\_\_\_\_?
3. It rained all day yesterday Did \_\_\_\_\_?
4. The teacher gave the student a bad mark. Whom \_\_\_\_\_?
5. The pupil did his homework in the evening. Who \_\_\_\_\_?
6. She dried herself with a towel. What \_\_\_\_\_ with?
7. Denis took his place at the table. Who \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Boris went to the college at 8. When \_\_\_\_\_?
9. The teacher gave us Exercise 21. What exercise \_\_\_\_\_?
10. They understood the teacher. Whom \_\_\_\_\_?

**Задание 3.** Употребите глагол в нужной форме (Use the verb in necessary form)

1. Who usually \_\_\_\_\_ his homework in this room (to do)? This student \_\_\_\_\_ (to do). 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ near my office last year (to live). I always \_\_\_\_\_ there (to walk). 3. How well \_\_\_\_\_ your friend \_\_\_\_\_ English (to speak)? He \_\_\_\_\_ English badly (to speak). 4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ this question with last night (to discuss)? I \_\_\_\_\_ it with my friends (to discuss). 5. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in Kiev last year (to stay)? I \_\_\_\_\_ there for a month (to stay).

**Задание 4.** Поставьте глаголы, указанные ниже, в Past Simple (Fill in gaps with verbs in the Past Simple)

1. It often \_\_\_\_\_ last winter.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ Russian last year.
3. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ his friends to dinner.
4. Many of our students \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday.
5. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ some lessons last month.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ to wait for you but I couldn't.
7. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ good dinner for us yesterday.
8. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ books on the shelf.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of books there.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful flowers in the garden.

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Snow, study, invite, skate, ski, miss, want, cook, keep, find, be

**Задание 5.** Перепишите текст, используя Past Simple (Rewrite the text, use the Past Simple).

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a shower and drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train.

At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpack and fishing rods.

In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk quickly and soon find themselves on a shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming.

They return home late at night, tired but happy.

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### Тема 43. Прошедшее длительное время

**Задание 1.** Вставьте *was* или *were* и переведите (Use *was* or *were* and translate the sentences)

11. The Titanic \_\_\_\_\_ going very fast.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping in our room.
13. Another ship \_\_\_\_\_ passing nearby.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ not having a party.
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ not firing the rockets in fun.
16. The Capitan \_\_\_\_\_ seeping in his cabin.
17. What \_\_\_\_\_ you doing at the moment.
18. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ wearing a nightgown and father pyjamas.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ the people crying? No, they \_\_\_\_\_ laughing and joking.
20. What kind of music \_\_\_\_\_ the band playing?

**Задание 2.** Поставьте предложения в вопросительную форму (Ask the questions)

1. You were having dinner when his friend rang him up.  
What \_\_\_\_\_
2. His mother was making supper in the kitchen when I came in.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_
3. I was hurrying to the canteen when I met you.  
Where \_\_\_\_\_
4. We were having our English at 10 in the morning.  
We were having our English at 10 in the morning, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Our friends were translating the text when the bell rang.  
When \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 3.** Поставьте предложения в Past Progressive (Use Past Progressive)

1. What's his wife doing? \_\_\_\_\_
2. He's not packing his things, is he? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you waiting for your friend? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mary is having her English. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They are discussion this question. \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 4.** Поставьте глаголы, указанные ниже, в Past Progressive (Fill in gaps with verbs in the Past Progressive)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ an English exercise at this time yesterday.
2. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ their homework at 7 o'clock yesterday. They \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball.
3. My little sister \_\_\_\_\_ at this time yesterday.
4. When I went into the room my cat \_\_\_\_\_ with a ball
5. My sister is fond of reading. She \_\_\_\_\_ the hole evening yesterday.
6. Why she \_\_\_\_\_ when I saw her yesterday?
7. When my mother came I \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes.
8. What you \_\_\_\_\_ from 8 till 10 yesterday?

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To write, to sleep, not to do, to play, to read, to play, to wash, to do, to cry

#### Тема 44. Прошедшее простое и прошедшее длительное времена в сравнении

**Задание 1.** Дополните предложения, употребив глагол в Past Simple или Past Progressive (Use the verb in Past Simple or Past Progressive)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) when you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her yesterday?
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have dinner) when he \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
3. When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him last?
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) yesterday at 9 o'clock?
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for this company for two years.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a lot of meat when she was younger.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) when you \_\_\_\_\_ (phone).
8. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to on the phone? – Ann. I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) arrangements for tomorrow night.
9. Where was Bill? – He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a match on TV.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (hear)? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) footsteps. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) up there.

**Задание 2.** Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в Past Simple или Past Progressive (Use the verb in Past Simple or Past Progressive)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema yesterday.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema at 4 o'clock yesterday.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema when you met me.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) computer games from 2 till 3 yesterday.
5. When Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the street, he (fall).
6. Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the UK.
7. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner when the lights \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.
8. When we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) about the forest, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a hare.
9. Last Sunday we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) skiing in the country. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) ourselves.
10. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) last weekend?

**Задание 3.** Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в Past Simple или Past Progressive (Use the verb in Past Simple or Past Progressive)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? I \_\_\_\_\_ (to feed) my cat.
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) yesterday? He (to play) computer games.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to begin) repairing my car at six o'clock yesterday.
5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) soup.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not to go) shopping last week.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) Mike when he \_\_\_\_\_ (to cross) the street.
8. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) football from 9 till 11 yesterday.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) down the street when I \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) him in the window of a bus that \_\_\_\_\_ (to pass) by.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not to go) to the country last summer.

**Задание 4.** Скажите, какая форма глагола – Past Simple или Past Progressive – употребляется для выражения: 1) Действия, происходящего в определённый момент в прошлом, 2) Регулярного, повторяющегося действия в прошлом, 3) Действий, следующих одно за другим в прошлом, 4) законченного действия в прошлом. Переведите предложения (Read and translate the sentences, say what form of the verb is used)

1. a) This writer wrote about twenty plays. b) I last saw him in 1996. He was writing a new book then.
2. a) The photographer was looking through the pictures when we came. b) The

photographer looked through more than fifty pictures and chose the best for the magazine. 3. a) She always said she had no time to see us. b) She doesn't remember what she was saying at that moment. 4. a) He was closing the door when he heard a telephone ring. b) He closed the door when I asked him to.

#### Тема 45. Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

##### ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature.

Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people. Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones, what not.

They would seem miracles to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations the endless numbers of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist. But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

**Задание 2.** Make up the plan of retelling the text.

**Задание 3.** Верны ли высказывания? Исправьте неверные. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

statements	true/ false
It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life.	
Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of animals.	
Radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines haven't become usual things.	
The rapid scientific progress has aroused ecological problems	

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы. (Read the text and answer the questions).

Television was used experimentally as far as 1930. But its popular use began only some ten years later. And in about 20 years colour television became dominant over black-and-white.

Audio and video recordings are most popular means of communication today. Also are popular filming and photography.

High-technology revolution in electronics influenced the sphere of communication and greatly changed it. The new technology used for space exploration influenced modern communication both in offices and home. It became possible for business people to communicate with their colleges in faraway places.

1. For how long has television been used by people?
2. What is the result of the influence of the new technologies on communication?

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы (Read the text and answer the questions).

High-technology revolution in electronics influenced the sphere of communication and greatly changed it. For example, it became possible for people to receive television programs through cables. A modern cable is a complex wire system that makes it possible to transmit a number of television signals at the same time.

People today also widely used videotape recorders to record television programs. One of the most interesting inventions of today is also the usage of satellites for video and audio communication. People can receive programs through using satellites.

1. What is a modern cable?
2. What are satellites used for?

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте текст и обсудите вопросы (Read the text and discuss with your partner the following questions):

- 1) Where is the fission products confined?
- 2) In what part of the installation is the reactor vessel placed?
- 3) In what way are the hot radioactive waste products disposed?

Any operating nuclear power plant release fission products into the environmental pollution, which causes the environmental pollution. To prevent the harmful effects of nuclear power release, the nuclear power plants are supplied with protective installations that serve as barriers to the pollution. First, the nuclear fuel and the fission products are confined within sealed tubes made of stainless steel or zirconium. Then the assembly of tubes is placed in a steel reactor vessel. Finally, the steel reactor vessel is placed in a large steel and concrete housing.

As to the hot radioactive waste products they are disposed in heavily shielded cylinders. The cylinders are buried 305 to 610 meters underground.

#### **Тема 46. Будущее простое время**

**Задание 1.** Употребите глагол в будущем времени (Put the verbs in the Future Simple).

1. When we (to go) to the picture gallery?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I'm sure you (to have) a nice time there.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The seller (to spend) the goods to the customer in a day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We (to visit) the farm in July.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I (to be) careful with money.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 2.** Задайте вопрос к предложению (Ask the questions to the following sentences).

1. They will arrange a visit to some places of interest.  
Where \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Our country will have professional armed forces.  
What \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Their guests will have lunch after the walk.  
When \_\_\_\_\_?
4. We will watch this documentary with great interest.  
How \_\_\_\_\_?
5. A lady will always be mysterious for a gentleman.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?

**Задание 3.** Вставьте will или won't (Fill in will or won't)

1. Don't get up, I \_\_\_\_\_ answer the phone.
2. If you eat too much you \_\_\_\_\_ put on weight.
3. Don't stay out too late, you \_\_\_\_\_ get up on time.
4. I don't think she \_\_\_\_\_ pass the exam, she isn't very good.
5. You may as well go home now, I \_\_\_\_\_ be back for hours.
6. Go to bed and you \_\_\_\_\_ feel better tomorrow.
7. It's Mary's birthday next month. She \_\_\_\_\_ be 18.
8. They are on holiday for two weeks so they \_\_\_\_\_ be here tomorrow.
10. If the weather is OK, the plane \_\_\_\_\_ leave on time.

**Задание 4.** Закончите предложения (Complete the sentences with will ('ll) + one of these verbs):

**Be be come get like look meet pass**

1. Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure **you 'll** pass.
2. Why don't you try on this jacket? It \_\_\_\_\_ nice on you.
3. You must meet George sometime. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ him.
4. It's raining. Don't go out. You \_\_\_\_\_ wet.
5. They've invited me to their house. They \_\_\_\_\_ offended if I don't go.
6. Goodbye. I expect we \_\_\_\_\_ again before long.
7. I've invited Sue to the party but I don't think she \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 5.** Перепишите текст в будущем времени. (Write the text, use Future Simple)

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Denis doesn't get "five" because he doesn't know the lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

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### Тема 47. Согласование времён. Будущее в прошедшем

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, при переводе прямой речи в косвенную действует правило согласования времён. Если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом в прошедшем времени, то сказуемое придаточного предложения (преимущественно

дополнительного) не может употребляться в форме настоящего или будущего времени – оно должно быть выражено одним из прошедших времён.

Present Simple	→ Past Simple	Действие в придаточном предложении происходит одновременно с действием в главном
Present Progressive	→ Past Progressive	
Past Simple	→ Past Perfect	Действие в придаточном предложении предшествует действию в главном
Present Perfect	→ Past Perfect	
Future Simple	→ Future in the Past	Действие в придаточном предложении совершается позже действия в главном

### Sequence of Tenses

He <b>lives</b> in New York. I thought that he <b>lived</b> in New York.	Одновременное действие
Mother <b>is sleeping</b> . I knew that mother <b>was sleeping</b>	
He <b>has returned</b> from London. I was told that he <b>had returned</b> from London.	Предшествующее действие
He <b>bought</b> a new car. I heard that he <b>had bought</b> a new car.	
He will <b>send</b> us a letter. I supposed that he <b>would send</b> us a letter.	Последующее действие

Изменяются также определения и обстоятельства

Here	→	There
This	→	That
These	→	Those
Now	→	Then
Today	→	That day
Yesterday	→	The day before
A year ago	→	A year before
last night	→	The previous night
tonight	→	That night

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте и переведите (Read and translate the sentences)

1. We didn't know where our friends went every evening. 2. We didn't know where our friends had gone. 3. She said that her father was a doctor. 4. She said that her father had been a doctor. 5. I didn't know that you worked at the Hermitage. 6. I didn't know that you had worked at the Hermitage. 7. I knew that you were ill. 8. I knew that you had been ill. 9. We found that she left home at 8 o'clock every morning. 10. We found that she had left home at 8 o'clock that morning.

**Задание 2.** Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола. Переведите предложения (Choose the necessary form of the verb, translate the sentences)

- My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room
- He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off.
- I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter.
- I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week.



5. I knew that he (is, was) very clever man.
6. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for her birthday.
7. Victor said he (is, was) busy.

**Задание 3.** Поставьте глагол в нужную форму, соблюдая правило согласования времён (Fill in the verb in necessary form)

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ (read) this book.  | I didn't know that you already |
| 2. _____ (do) this work himself.                                  | He told us that he             |
| 3. _____ (wait) for me at the metro station and decided to hurry. | I knew that they               |
| 4. _____ (remember) the legend about a faithful lion.             | She asked me whether I         |
| 5. _____ (find) the keys.   | My sister said she             |
| 6. _____ (travel) by air before.                                  | I asked my friend if he ever   |
| 7. he _____ (run) so early.                                       | The mother asked George where  |
| 8. _____ (not to come) previous night.                            | Alex understood why Lany       |
| 9. _____ (go) out and _____ (be) back in 10 minutes.              | They told that the doctor      |
| 10. _____ (leave) for London next week.                           | The boy told that he           |

*Для выражения будущего времени с точки зрения прошедшего времени используется форма **Future in the Past**, где вспомогательный глагол **will** меняется на **would**, которая на русский язык переводится будущим временем.*

**Задание 4.** Поставьте глагол в нужную форму, соблюдая правило согласования времён (Fill in the verb in necessary form)

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. _____ (be) here soon.                      | He said that the bus            |
| 2. _____ (go) to the Black Sea.               | I decided that next year I      |
| 3. when they _____ (pass) their examinations. | The students wanted to know     |
| 4. work _____ (be) a difficult one.           | We understood that this control |
| 5. _____ (begin) our work at 8 o'clock.       | It was decided that we          |

#### **Тема 48. Отраслевые выставки**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

##### **FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS**

Every year a lot of international, national and specialized exhibitions and fairs are held in different countries of the world. The number of countries and companies which take part in them is growing from year to year and the scope of fairs and exhibitions is becoming larger.

The display during these exhibitions includes a wide range of exhibits which show the latest achievements in different field of industry, science and agriculture of many countries.

Usually fairs and exhibitions are crowded with visitors, who show much interest in the exhibits on display.

At international and national exhibitions commercial centers are established where participants can negotiate the sale and the purchase of different goods.

Every exhibition helps visitors to see the achievements of different countries. It is also a method to advertise products. Fairs and exhibitions are usually held under various mottoes: people and progress, peace and progress through economic cooperation and so on. International fairs and exhibitions pave the way for the consolidation of friendship among countries and nations.

**Задание 2.** Найдите в тексте слова и словосочетания (Find in the text words and word combinations)

принимать участие	_____
масштаб	_____
последние достижения	_____
различные отрасли промышленности	_____
устраивать (вести переговоры)	_____
участник	_____
рекламировать продукцию	_____
прокладывать путь к чему-либо	_____

**Задание 3.** Ответьте на вопросы (Answer the questions)

1. What is an exhibition?
2. What does the display of the exhibition include?
3. What are fairs and exhibitions usually crowded with?
4. What are usually established for different goods selling and purchasing?
5. What is one of the purposes of the international fairs and exhibitions?

### Тема 49. Карьера

**Задание 1.** Выучите слова (Learn the words)

To be good at	Хорошо успевать по (математике)
Persistence	упорство
Requires	требования
Skill	опыт
Job	работа
Patient	терпеливый
working-hatred	трудолюбивый
Creative	творческий
Activity	деятельность
Knowledge	знание
Employer	работодатель
Hire	нанимать на работу
Option	возможность
To take to	пристраститься
Prospect	перспектива
To make a good specialist	стать хорошим специалистом

**Задание 2.** В парах разыграйте диалог, используя вопросы (In pairs perform a dialog using the following questions)

1. What subject are you good at?
2. What do you study? What's your main subject?
3. What made you decide to go to this college?
4. Which is harder: to study in college or in school?
5. Does education guarantee a good job?

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

### **CHOOSING A CAREER**

Choosing a career is like any other activity; it is best to work to a plan. Too many people start looking for a specific job before thinking out their occupational aims. It is a good idea to begin by attempting to define in clear terms what your requirements are from a career. This involves taking a realistic view of your strengths and weaknesses. You may think for example, that you would like a job which involves organizing people, but liking such a job is not a sufficient justification if experience you already may have suggests that this is not your strong point. On the other hand, you should remember that training will equip you to do new things. A further point to consider is how far you will be willing to do for a time things which you do not like knowing that they are necessary to achieve your longer term objectives. Having thought carefully about the sort of person you are, try to work out a realistic set of occupational requirements. In particular, you can answer to important questions. First: what sort of life do you want to lead? For example, do you want to live in the country or in the town? Is leisure time of great importance to you? Is the size of your salary important? Do you want to put down roots or travel widely? Second: what sort of work do you want to do? For example, do you like working alone or with others? Does teaching people appeal to you? Do you want to be an organizer of other people's activities? Do you want to develop new ideas and initiate changes?

As for me, I have made up my mind to be an engineer. As my parents are an engineers they have made a great influence on my choice and I can say that this profession runs the family. My choice of this occupation didn't come as a sudden flash. I think that nowadays this profession is of great need and importance to our country. It is my aim to be a qualified specialist and to serve the interests of my country. To be a well prepared engineer I should have some important qualities: great capability persistence, knowledge of science and, of course, knowledge of foreign languages. Employers prefer to hire specialists who are familiar with the latest technology. Marketing, technical resources, logistical and technical support are all possible career options for an engineer. In spite of these arguments we mustn't forget about everybody's vacation. I think that my facilities combined with the knowledge would be quiet enough in my work.

**Задание 4.** Ответьте на вопросы (Answer the questions)

1. Are there many professions in the world?
2. What kind of professions do you know?
3. What do you know about your future profession?
4. Do you want to be a skilled specialist?
5. Is your future profession important and useful?

**Задание 5.** Расскажите о вашей будущей профессии, используя следующие подсказки (Talk about your future career using the following prompts)

When I studied at school, I was (especially) good at \_\_\_\_\_

I took to \_\_\_\_\_

Then I decided to become a \_\_\_\_\_

I've always wanted to be \_\_\_\_\_ Therefore I entered the  
\_\_\_\_\_ College.

I must study for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

To become a good \_\_\_\_\_ you need \_\_\_\_\_

The job duties of a \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_

The career options are \_\_\_\_\_  
To my mind job prospects for \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_  
I think I shall make \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 6.** Опишите свою будущую профессию. Примите во внимание следующее. (Describe your future profession. Consider the following):

- How long have you been interested in this profession?
- What does this specialist do?
- Where does he work?
- What education and skills are required?
- How do you prepare for this career?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this profession?

### Тема 50. Страдательный залог группы Simple

**Задание 1.** Переведите предложения (Translate the sentences)

1. Coca- cola is sold in many countries.
2. Nylon was invented in the early 1930s by an American chemist Julian Hill
3. Mickey Mouse was created by Walt Disney sixty years ago.
4. This picture was drawn by the greatest artist.
5. The church was built in 18 century.

**Задание 2.** Преобразуйте предложения из активного залога в пассивный. (Use Passive Voice)

1. Columb covered America 500 years ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. My friend spent all his money.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I took the book from the library three weeks ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Somebody burnt this letter.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They ate all jam.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 3.** Выберите правильный вариант глагола (Choose the right variant)

1. Walt Disney (**created was created**) the character of Mickey Mouse.
2. Mickey Mouse (**calls, was called**) “Topolino” in Italian and “Milo Shu” in Chinese.
3. At first he (**called, was called**) Mortimer Mouse.
4. Mickey Mouse cartoons (**translated, were translated**) into sixty languages.
5. All children (**like, are liked**) these cartoons.

**Задание 4.** Употребите глагол в нужной форме (Use the verb in necessary form)

**to design, to invite, to make, to grow, to lose**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tomorrow.
2. This furniture \_\_\_\_\_ of expansive kinds of wood.
3. These roses \_\_\_\_\_ in Holland.
4. The building of Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ by best architects.
5. A beautiful ring \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Задание 5.** Переведите и определите залог и время сказуемого (Translate, define the Voice and the Tense)

1. She studied many subjects. 2. The film was much spoken about. 3. New subjects will be studied next year. 4. The text is being translated at the moment. 5. They are speaking to him now. 6. Rostov was named after Dmitry Rostovsky. 7. We are often asked at the lesson by the teacher. 8. The delegation was met at the airport. 9. These houses were built last year. 10. I was told to wait in the reception room.

**Задание 6.** Раскройте скобки, употребите активный или пассивный залог (Open the brackets, using verbs in the Active or Passive Voice).

1. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) him yesterday. 2. The money \_\_\_\_\_ (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can \_\_\_\_\_ (to find) in the article. 5. Budapest \_\_\_\_\_ (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest. 6. Yuri Dolgoruky \_\_\_\_\_ (to found) Moscow in 1147. 7. Moscow University \_\_\_\_\_ (to found) by Lomonosov. 8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to call) Zhukovsky the father of Russian aviation. 9. The mobile phones must \_\_\_\_\_ (not to use) at the lesson. 10. Last week he \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) to prepare a speech.

### **Тема 51. Выдающиеся деятели науки и техники**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

#### **THOMAS ALVA EDISON (1847 – 1931)**

Thomas Alva Edison was born on February 11, 1847 in Ohio. At the age of seven, he entered school but left it very soon. The teacher thought that he was a dull boy. His mother then became his teacher. The boy loved books. He had a wonderful memory.

Edison began to work when he was twelve years old. His first job was a newspaper boy on a train. He soon began to produce his own newspaper. It was about the size of a handkerchief. He gathered news, printed, and sold the newspapers all by himself. He had a small laboratory in the baggage car of this train. There he carried out experiments. Edison kept records of all his experiments. Then Edison got lessons in telegraphy and the next five years he worked as a telegraphist in various cities of the US and Canada.

In 1877, Edison invented a photograph. This taking machine both recorded and played back. It resembled the present day tape recorder more than a record player.

Then Edison became interested in the electric-light bulb for lightning streets and buildings. It had taken Edison and his assistants thirteen months to produce the incandescent lamp, but he already knew that success awaited it. Edison was sure that the lamp should work for a hundred hours.

Edison carried out experiments from morning till night. All his inventions were the results of his endless work. He sometimes made thousands of experiments. For months, he slept no more than one or two hours a day. Yet he had time to read not only scientific books. He was fond of Shakespeare and Tom Pain. He had over 10 000 volumes in his library.

Edison continued to work all through his long life. He attributed his success not so much to genius as to hard work. Edison's inventions include the photograph, or gramophone, the megaphone, the cinematograph, the improved lamp of incandescent light, many greatly improved systems of telegraphic transmission and numerous other things.

**Задание 2.** Задайте вопросы по содержанию текста (Ask questions to the text)

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте и переведите текст (Read and translate the text)

#### **ISAAC NEWTON (1642 - 1727)**

The great English scientist Isaac Newton was born in the village of Woolthorpe, not far from the university town of Cambridge on December 25, 1642. Little Isaac was left to the care of his mother,

grandmother and uncle who sent him to school. In his early years, young Isaac showed more as one who could make things with his hands than a scholar. He made various things. He made a clock that worked by water. He also made a sundial. When Isaac grew older, he took a considerable interest in mathematics. His ability as mathematician and physicist was very important. His first physical experiment was carried out, when he was sixteen years old.

On June 5, 1661, Newton entered the University of Cambridge where he studied mathematics. Soon he became famous for his contribution to mathematics by the time he was twenty-one. When Newton was twenty-two years old, he began studying the theory of gravitation. In 1665, while he was on a visit to his native village, he saw an apple fall from a tree and began wondering what force made the apple fall.

At Cambridge Newton read with great interest the writings of Galileo, he knew the geometry of Descartes; he worked out the methods of calculus. Therefore, when he began to think “of gravity extending to the orb of the moon” he immediately put this idea to the test of calculation. Newton performed many experiments with light and found that white light was made up of rays of different colours. He invented a reflecting telescope, which was very small in diameter but magnified objects to forty diameters. Newton developed a mathematical method, which is known as the Binomial Theorem and differential and integral calculus.

In 1669, Newton was appointed professor, began lectures on mathematics and optics at Cambridge, and continued his work on the problem of gravitation. In 1673, Newton gathered together all his earlier calculations and succeeded in completing his whole theory. He examined the attraction of one mass to another. He showed that a massive sphere here attracts another as if the whole mass were in the center. This was of great importance. It enabled Newton to treat the problems of the sun, moon, and earth like problems of geometry. He at last justified the method of treatment, which he had first adopted, for the problem of the earth and moon. The proof of his universe square law was not complete. He had demonstrated that the gravitation pull of the earth extends as far as the moon and keeps it in its orbit. He demonstrated that this pull is in accordance with the same law as that by which a stone falls to the ground, namely gravity. Newton’s great work “Elements of Natural Philosophy” was published only in the middle of 1687.

Newton’s law of universe squares joined in one simple mathematical statement the behavior of the planets as well as of bodies on the earth. It was the first synthesis of physical knowledge. As such, his contribution to science is unique.

Isaac Newton died in 1727 at the age of 85. He was buried with honours as a national hero. It was the first time that national honours of this kind had been accorded in England to a man of science.

**Задание 4.** Составьте план пересказа текста (Make the plan of retelling the text)

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте перевод следующих слов. Это поможет вам лучше понять содержание текста.

Expertise — мастерство, instrument — прибор, milestone — веха, to repair — ремонтировать, governor — регулятор, pressure gauge — манометр {прибор для измерения давления}, sequence — последовательность, sun/planet gearing — планетарная передача, to coin the term — ввести термин, ft lb/min — футо-фунтов в минуту

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте текст и составьте перечень работ Джеймса Уатта.

### **JAMES WATT**

James Watt was born in Greenock, Scotland, and was taught at home. Later he went to Greenock Grammar School.

His technical expertise seems to have been obtained from working in his father's workshop and from early in life he showed academic promise. His early formal training was as an instrument maker in London and Glasgow.

Watt combined the expertise of a scientist with that of a practical engineer, for later he was not only to improve the heat engine but also to devise new mechanisms.

Watt was interested in making experimental models of steam engines and this marks a historical milestone in engineering development, for they were the first experimental apparatus purposely constructed for engineering research. Watt's early interest in steam arose from experience in repairing a model steam engine in 1764, and in 1765 he invented the separate steam condenser. In 1769 he took out a patent on the condenser in which steam came into direct contact with cold water. That was a milestone by which steam engineering reached its practical and usable form.

In 1784 he took out a patent for a reaction turbine at a time when continental engineers were only considering similar approaches. An improved centrifugal governor was to follow in 1788 and a design for a pressure gauge in 1790.

In the development of the steam engine James Watt represents the perfecting of a sequence of stages beginning with the Newcomen engine and ending with the parallel motion and sun/planet gearing.

The latter is said to have been invented by William Murdock but patented by Watt.

In the scientific field Watt's finest memorial, apart from steam engines, is his establishment of the unit of power — the rate of doing work. He coined the term horsepower (hp), one horse being defined as equivalent to 33,000 ft lb/min.

James Watt died in 1819 in Heathfield, after a life of incomparable technical value. Later, a statue to Watt was placed in Westminster Abbey.

**Задание 7. На основании полученной из текста информации заполните следующую таблицу.**

Time	Watt's activity and its results
1764	repairing a model steam engine
1765	
1769	
1784	
1788	
1790	

**Задание 8.** Annotate the text using cliché:

The text is devoted to...

The main idea of the text is...

There are some facts proving the main idea that...

The text is difficult to understand because...

The text is...

James Watt was a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer, known for his improvements of the steam engine. Watt was born on January 19, 1736 in Greenock, Scotland. At the age of 19 he became interested in improving the steam engine which was used at that time to pump out water from mines.

Watt determined the properties of steam, especially the relation of its density to its temperature and pressure, and designed a separate condensing chamber for the steam engine that prevented large losses of steam in the cylinder. Watt's first patent, in 1769, covered this device and other improvements on steam engine. The watt, the unit of power, was named in his honour.

**Задание 9. Прочитайте текст и определите, в каком абзаце обобщается значение работ Фарадея и каким образом оценивается значение его работ.**

### **FARADAY PUTS ELECTRICITY TO WORK**

Michael Faraday, who was born in 1791 and died in 1867, gathered together and set in order all the work of the scientists who had worked on electrical problems before him.

In 1823, he discovered how to make an electrical motor. In 1831, he built the first generator, then called dynamo. The modern car has both a starting motor and a generator. The starting motor draws electric current from the car battery to start engine. The generator is driven by the engine to recharge the battery and to furnish electric power for all the electrical conveniences in the car.

In 1833, Faraday discovered the laws of electrolysis.

The works of many other scientists were influenced by the discoveries made by Faraday. As a result of Faraday's work Morse was able to invent the electromagnetic telegraph, Bell, the telephone and Edison, the electric light. Their inventions have profoundly changed the lives of nearly everyone in the world. Thus, Edison's Congressional Medal of Honor certificate declared: "He illuminated the path of progress by his invention".

#### **Задание 10. Назовите значения следующих интернациональных слов (Name the meaning of the words)**

Electrical, problem, motor, generator, dynamo, modern, starting motor, battery, electrolysis, telegraph, telephone, to start, to illuminate

#### **Задание 11. Найдите в тексте словосочетания (Find in the text the equivalents of word groups)**

обобщить работу \_\_\_\_\_  
привести работу в порядок \_\_\_\_\_  
получать электрический ток \_\_\_\_\_  
запустить двигатель \_\_\_\_\_  
перезарядить аккумуляторную батарею \_\_\_\_\_  
снабжать электрической энергией \_\_\_\_\_  
открыть закон \_\_\_\_\_  
изобрести электрическое освещение \_\_\_\_\_



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