

**Методические рекомендации
(указания)
для обучающихся
по выполнению практических работ**

Дисциплина Иностранный язык

**Профессия: 15.01.05
Сварщик (ручной и частично
механизированной сварки
(наплавки))**

СОГЛАСОВАНО
на заседании ЦМК
общеобразовательных дисциплин
протокол № __ от
"__" _____ 2021 г.
Председатель ЦМК
_____/Беляева Н.Ю.

Разработали:
Литвинова А.Е.
Нигаи Л.С.

Пояснительная записка

Практические работы по английскому языку направлены на развитие способности и готовности к самостоятельному и непрерывному изучению иностранного языка, к дальнейшему самообразованию, рассчитаны помочь обучающимся закрепить полученные знания на уроках.

Настоящие Методические рекомендации составлены в соответствии с требованиями рабочей программы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык». На изучение английского языка предусмотрено 171 аудиторных часов, 118 часов практических занятий.

Целью практических работ обучаемых является выработка умений и навыков рациональной работы с текстом, а также формирование умения пользоваться словарями и грамматическими справочниками. Для этого надо знать основные формы обработки учебного материала, грамматические формы, типичные для языка данного типа материалов.

По окончании курса учащиеся

должны уметь:

У1

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У2

- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

У3

- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

должны знать:

З1

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Чтобы успешно усвоить материал для практических работ, обучаемый должен изучить грамматические правила, выполнить задания по созданию презентаций, подготовке сообщений, рефератов, а также выполнять правильно тренировочные лексико-грамматические упражнения, проверить себя, ответив на вопросы для самоконтроля и после этого выполнить тестовые задания. Тетрадь с выполнениями упражнениями и тестами сдается преподавателю для проверки.

Чтобы успешно усвоить материал для практических работ, обучаемый должен изучить грамматические правила, выполнить задания по созданию презентаций, подготовке сообщений, рефератов, а также выполнять правильно тренировочные лексико-грамматические упражнения, проверить себя, ответив на вопросы для самоконтроля и после этого выполнить задания практических работ.

Практическое задание №1

Раздел 1. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.

Тема: Приятно познакомиться.

Задание 1. Прочитайте диалог и переведите на русский язык письменно.

Nice to meet you!

Martin: Hello, my name is Martin Angel.

Michael: Our room is next to your room.

Martin: Oh really? My name is Michael Lentz. And this is Marie Dinsmore.

Martin: Nice to meet you.

Marie: Nice to meet you. You can call me

Martin: And I am Martin.

Michael: I am Mike. How are you?

Martin: Quite well. How are you?

Mike: Just fine. It's such a lovely day. Do you have plans?

Martin: Yes, my wife and I plan to visit S. Paul's Cathedral.

Mike: That's a great idea.

Martin: Here comes my wife. Gisela, this is Mike Lentz. And this is Mari Dinsmore. Marie, Mike, this is Gisela.

Mike: Nice to meet you, Gisela.

Gisela: Nice to meet you, Mike. Hello Marie.

Marie: Hello, Gisela. Sorry, we have to go now. Have a good day!

Задание 2. Перепишите предложения, используя притяжательный падеж существительных. Переведите готовые предложения.

This car belongs to Sam. (Эта машина принадлежит Сэму.) – This is Sam's car. (Это машина Сэма.)

These apples belong to the girls. (Эти яблоки принадлежат девочкам.) – These are the girls' apples. (Это яблоки девочек.)

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

Задание 3. Напишите, чем является 's в каждом предложении – обозначением притяжательного падежа существительного или сокращенной формой глагола is.

Ann is David's wife. (Аня – жена Дэвида.) - 's обозначает притяжательный падеж.

Ann's a wonderful wife. (Аня – прекрасная жена) - 's является сокращением глагола is (Ann is a wonderful wife.)

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

Задание 4. Прочитайте текст и определите родственные связи героев, используя прилагательный падеж.

George and Mary are married. (Джордж и Мэри женаты.) They have 2 children: John and Laura. (У них двое детей: Джон и Лаура.) Mary has a sister, Kelly. (У Мэри есть сестра Кэлли.) George has a brother, Rob. (У Джорджа есть брат Роб.)

George is Mary's husband. (Джордж – муж Мэри.)

1. Mary is _____ wife. (жена)
2. George is _____ father. (отец)
3. Mary is _____ mother. (мать)
4. John is _____ son. (сын)
5. Laura is _____ daughter. (дочь)
6. John is _____ brother. (брат)
7. Laura is _____ sister. (сестра)
8. Kelly is _____ aunt. (тетя)
9. Rob is _____ uncle. (дядя)
10. John is _____ nephew. (племянник)
11. Laura is _____ niece. (племянница)

Практическое задание №2

Раздел 1. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.

Тема: Немного о себе.

Задание 1. Прочитайте биографию английского студента, переведите ее на русский язык. Напишите свою собственную биографию, используя данный образец и соблюдая правила согласования времен.

My name is Mary Stuart. I was born and raised in the heart of Siberia. My native town is Irkutsk. I was born on the 5th of September in 1980. So, now I am 32 years old.

My parents are lawyers. And they wanted to see me in this profession as well. My mother's name is Tatiana. She is 57. My father's name is George. He is 59. I am an only child in the family.

I studied in a local linguistic school. I was an excellent pupil. And I loved my teachers very much. They made learning fun. May be because of the example of my teachers I decided to become one of them. But I got older, and goals changed and I didn't pursue that path. After finishing school, I entered the linguistic university. There I studied well and many times I was sent abroad to improve my skills in foreign languages.

So, I became an interpreter and a writer. I worked in a local English paper. I had to write notes about the development of the languages, the latest news in this field, everything what is interesting about English. The part I loved most about my job was communication. Every day I met different people. They helped me know more about other life, learnt something.

I was still active in travelling abroad. In one of this journey I met my future husband. So, we got married in 2004. I became a daycare provider. Now we have a son. He is 4 years old. My husband is a doctor. He works much. I enjoyed being home with my son. But at one time I wanted to have an opportunity to work and use my knowledge again. My husband has got a better place in another city – in Moscow. So, we have to move. I was happy. Now we live on the outskirts of the city. I have found a job in the University. So, I have fulfilled the dream of my childhood.

12.09. 2012

Mary Stuart

Практическое задание №3

Раздел 2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личностные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы).

Тема: Внешность и характер.

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски подходящими глаголами в Present Simple.

Образец:

You speak English and Mary French.

You speak English and Mary speaks French.

1. Her parents live in the country and she in town. 2. They watch TV in the evening and their son it in the afternoon. 3. You *read* English *books* and your brother French *books*. 4. I hear well and my grandmother badly. 5. Nick and Peter work at a factory and their friend Mike on a farm. 6. I speak two languages and Ann three languages. 7. I *play* basketball and Tom football. 8. I have breakfast at 8 and Helen breakfast at 8.30. 9. My sister and I go to work by bus and our friend to work by car. 10. I *study* at a college and Tim at school.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple.

1. The first train to London (to leave) at ten minutes to eight. 2. Most children (to like) to *play* computer games. 3. This student (to *study*) many difficult subjects. 4. My sister (to *read*) English and French *books*. 5. Animals (to feed) on plants or on other animals that (to eat) plants. 6. Anna (to do) her homework in the afternoon. 7. Fertilizers (to improve) soil fertility. 8. These canals (to bring) water to our fields. 9. Trees (to give) us oxygen. 10. Helen (to grow) beautiful flowers in her garden. 11. Ann and Nick (to plant) trees in spring.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я обычно читаю газеты вечером. 2. Автобус десятого маршрута останавливается около нашего университета. 3. Весной Анна сажает цветы в своем саду. 4. Мы занимаемся каждый день, кроме воскресенья. 5. Он знает английский язык очень хорошо. 6. Студенты этого университета работают летом на стройках. 7. Мои друзья живут за городом летом. 8. Я обычно езжу на работу на автобусе. 9. Мой младший брат любит играть в компьютерные игры.

Задание 4. Переведите на русский язык.

1. What do you know about these machines? 2. What machines work in the fields in spring? 3. What season do you like best of all? 4. When do you usually have your holidays? 5. Where do you spend your holidays? 6. Who works at your office? 7. What vegetables do you grow in your kitchen-garden? 8. What grows in your garden? 9. What do you do? 10. What time do you usually go to bed? 11. What do you usually do in the evening? 12. Where do you usually go when you are on holiday?

Раздел 2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личностные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы).

Тема: Личные качества.

Задание 1. Вставьте "since" или "for" вместо пропусков.

1. since

2. for

1. He has forgotten his Spanish ... he left Cuba.
2. What have you done ... I last saw you?
3. I haven't seen him ... ages.
4. It has rained ... Monday.
5. I have known him ... childhood.
6. I've known him ... years.
7. - How long have you been here?
- I've been here ... two months, ... last May.
8. - How long have you studied Chinese?
- Oh, ... five years, ... I was eighteen.
9. - How long have you been in the library?
- I've been here ... ten o'clock, ... three hours.
10. Peter is hungry because he has had nothing to eat ... five hours, ... morning.
11. They have been here ... an hour.
12. It's been foggy ... a fortnight.
13. ... when has he been in love?

Задание 2. Укажите, на месте какой буквы должно стоять наречие, данное в скобках.

1. Have (A) you (B) travelled (C)? (ever)
2. She (A) has (B) been (C) a bright student (D). (always)
3. We (A) have (B) seen (C) a flying saucer (D). (never)
4. (A)They (B) have (C) had (D) a walk in the park (E). (just)
5. Have (A) you (B) finished (C) your homework (D)? (yet)
6. (A)I (B) have (C) wanted (D) to meet your parents (E). (always)
7. (A)She (B) hasn't (C) sent a telegram (D). (yet)
8. (A)Have (B) you (C) heard (D) from Mary (E)? (lately)
9. (A)Has (B) your sister (C) had any troubles with her son (D)? (ever)

Задание 3. Употребите глагол в нужной видовременной форме. Используйте Present Perfect или Present Indefinite.

- 1. Helen ... sick since last week. (to be)**
 1. is
 2. has been
- 2. He ... a lot and ... a lot. (to read, to know)**
 1. reads
 2. has read
 3. knows
 4. have known
- 3. Bob's parents usually ... in the country the whole summer. (to stay)**
 1. stay
 2. have stayed
- 4. We ... here for a month, and it ... almost every day. (to stay, to rain)**
 1. stay
 2. have stayed
 3. rains
 4. has rained

5. ... at home in the evenings? (to be)

1. Are you
2. Have you been

6. I ... here ever since morning. (to be)

1. am
2. have been

7. He ... letters from her every week. (to receive)

1. receives
2. has received

8. He ... letters from her since last year. (not to receive)

1. doesn't receive
2. hasn't received

9. Is it the first time he ... a tiger? (to see)

1. sees
2. has seen

10. That's the third time I ... her today. (to phone)

1. phone
2. have phoned

11. How long ... each other? (to know)

1. do you know
2. have you known

12. I ... anything from her since that time. (to hear)

1. hardly hear
2. have hardly heard

13. It ... my dream to visit Canada. (to be)

1. is long
2. has long been

14. She ... of becoming an actress. (to dream)

1. dreams
2. has dreamt

Практическое занятие №5

Раздел 2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личностные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы).

Тема: Спряжение глагола to be в простом настоящем времени.

1. Вставьте глагол to be в правильной форме.

1. am 2. is 3. are

1. My son ... a student.

2. His name ... Nick.

3. We ... teachers.

4. I ... a doctor.

5. My friends ... engineers.

6. She ... a housewife.

7. His daughter ... a little girl.

8. She ... not old.

9. She ... three years old.

10. They ... good friends.

11. I ... from Moscow.

12. What ... you?

13. ... he a teacher or a student?

14. What ... your name?

15. I ... a sociologist.

2. Употребите подходящее по смыслу притяжательное местоимение.

1. my 2. your 3. his 4. her 5. its 6. our 7. their

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children. Both ... children are boys.

2. Miss Smith is a teacher. ... students are Germans.

3. We are French. ... friends are English.

4. You are in Bristol, but ... family is in York.

5. I have a small cat. ... cat is very funny.

6. My daughter has a dog. ... nose is long.

7. My friends have a new car. ... car is very nice.

8. Mary has a new bag. ... bag is very big.

3. Вставьте личные или притяжательные местоимения в правильной форме.

1. The girls are here, ... came early.

1. I 3. he 5. they 7. me 9. him

2. you 4. she 6. we 8. her 10. them

2. The Browns have moved to a new flat. ... gave ... address, so I can visit them.

1. I 3. he 5. They 7. her 9. your

2. you 4. she 6. me 8. his 10. their

3. Jane is ... sister, ... is older than ... am.

1. I 3. he 5. they 7. your 9. her

2. you 4. she 6. my 8. his 10. our

4. I invite her to a party at ... place. ... hope ... will bring ... husband with her.

1. I 3. he 5. they 7. his 9. him

2. you 4. she 6. my 8. her 10. me

5. ... like to visit ... friends.

1. I 3. he 5. your 7. her

2. you 4. she 6. my 8. his

6. Mary and ... cousin are spending ... holidays in Brighton.

1. I 3. he 5. they 7. his 9. our
2. you 4. she 6. my 8. her 10. their

7. Bill takes ... guitar lesson on Monday. ... is the only day ... is free.

1. I 3. she 5. We 7. her 9. our
2. he 4. It 6. my 8. his 10. its

8. I don't hear them. ... are far from me.

1. She 2. You 3. They 4. We 5. Their

9. When Roger saw Ann ... spoke to

1. his 2. he 3. her 4. him

10. The boys left an hour ago. I didn't see

1. they 2. their 3. them 4. his 5. him

11. Thank ... for the book ... gave ..., ... is very interesting.

1. me 2. it 3. my 4. you 5. your 6. its

12. I am happy that ... cat found ... kitten.

1. me 2. my 3. its 4. it's 5. it

Практическое занятие №6

Раздел 3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.

Тема: Моя семья.

Задание 1. Вставьте недостающие слова:

1. Your parents' parents are your ____ and your ____ .
2. Your father's brother and sister are your ____ and your ____ .
3. Your aunt's and uncle's children are your ____ .
4. Your brother's son and daughter are your ____ and your ____ .
5. Your children's children are your ____ and your ____ .

Существуют различные типы семей. Вот они:

- a. a nuclear family
- b. an extended family
- c. a single-parent family
- d. a couple who adopted a child
- e. a couple with no children

Задание 2. Прочтите описание семей и определите, к какому типу они относятся.

1. We're married with three kids. Our eldest son, Simon, has just started secondary school, our daughter, Lisa, is eight and our youngest son, Luke, is only five.
2. We've only been married for a year. We're not planning to start a family just yet.
3. I'm a single mum. I bring up my son Josh on my own. Josh doesn't mind being an only child but I think he'd like a brother or sister one day.
4. We share the house with my mother and father and my wife's sister and her kids. Everyone helps to look after all the children.
5. We couldn't have children of our own so we decided that adoption was the only answer. Lily came to live with us two years ago. She seems very happy at the moment but we realise that she might want to find her real mother one day.

Задание 3. Соедините начало предложений и их конец.

1. We're not planning to start ...
 2. They help us take care of ...
 3. We adopted ...
 4. We share ...
 5. She might want to find ...
- a. ... the house with my wife's family.
 - b. ... a baby from China.
 - c. ... her real mother one day.
 - d. ... the children.
 - e. ... a family just yet.

Задание 4. Вставьте в предложения следующие слова и фразы:

the whole family

a very close family

a big family

family tree

a big family reunion

1. I come from I've got four brothers and two sisters.
2. We're We see each other almost every day and if ever I'm in trouble, I know I can turn to one of them for help.
3. It's my son's eighteenth birthday next week. We're hoping to get ... together.
4. My wife and I are celebrating our 40th wedding anniversary soon. We're planning to have
5. When I was researching my I found out that my great-great-grandfather came over to England from Ireland 120 years ago.

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски следующими глаголами в нужной грамматической форме: tell, look, run, get, take.

a. She.....just like her mother.

b. She's.....her father's nose.

c. He.....after his father.

d. It.....in the family.

e. You can't.....them apart.

Практическое занятие №7

Раздел 3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.

Тема: Домашние обязанности.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно.

A busy day.

Though it was winter Vadim Petrovich, the agronomist of the farm, had a busy day last Tuesday.

He began his morning with the radio, he listened to the news. At half past seven he got up, washed, did his morning exercises at an open window, dressed and had breakfast.

Vadim Petrovich likes mornings, because he can see his family, and he can have a talk with his wife and children.

At a quarter to nine Vadim Petrovich left home. It was a cold winter day. There was a lot of snow on the ground. The sky wasn't blue, and the sun didn't shine at all. There weren't any people in the street.

Vadim Petrovich went to the farm. It is not far from his house, so he walks there. The road was white with snow and he couldn't walk fast. When he came to the farm, some people wanted to see and talk to him. His working day began. At 1 o'clock he went home to have dinner. He had dinner with his wife and little daughter who does not go to school. He ate his dinner, rested a little, and went back to the farm. Vadim Petrovich had to talk to some people, to write some letters, and to do some other work.

At 5 o'clock he had an important meeting. And only at 8 o'clock he came home.

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски в тексте следующими словами:

- A) racing
- B) until
- C) goggles
- D) almost
- E) as long as
- F) safety
- G) splash
- H) besides
- I) ear plugs
- J) prevent

Most Americans can swim, and everyone likes to at least around in the waves on a hot day at the beach. Knowing how to swim is important for but when you do it seriously, swimming is also one of the best exercises for your body. water and swimsuit you don't need much. keep irritating chlorinated water out of your eyes and let you watch where you're going, and a swimming cap makes you more streamlined for and keeps your hair out of your face. keep the water out and ear infections. To get in shape, start by swimming twenty minutes three times a week. Add ten minutes you're swimming for an hour each time. Vary your strokes to work different muscles. It's okay to take short breaks, your heart rate stays up.

Практическое задание №8

Раздел 3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.

Тема: Present Simple.

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски подходящими глаголами в Present Simple.

1. Her parents live in the country and she in town. 2. They watch TV in the evening and their son it in the afternoon. 3. You *read* English *books* and your brother French *books*. 4. I hear well and my grandmother badly. 5. Nick and Peter work at a factory and their friend Mike on a farm. 6. I speak two languages and Ann three languages. 7. I *play* basketball and Tom football. 8. I have breakfast at 8 and Helen breakfast at 8.30. 9. My sister and I go to work by bus and our friend to work by car. 10. I *study* at a college and Tim at school.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple.

1. The first train to London (to leave) at ten minutes to eight. 2. Most children (to like) to *play* computer games. 3. This student (to *study*) many difficult subjects. 4. My sister (to *read*) English and French *books*. 5. Animals (to feed) on plants or on other animals that (to eat) plants. 6. Anna (to do) her homework in the afternoon. 7. Fertilizers (to improve) soil fertility. 8. These canals (to bring) water to our fields. 9. Trees (to give) us oxygen. 10. Helen (to grow) beautiful flowers in her garden. 11. Ann and Nick (to plant) trees in spring.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я обычно читаю газеты вечером. 2. Автобус десятого маршрута останавливается около нашего университета. 3. Весной Анна сажает цветы в своем саду. 4. Мы занимаемся каждый день, кроме воскресенья. 5. Он знает английский язык очень хорошо. 6. Студенты этого университета работают летом на стройках. 7. Мои друзья живут за городом летом. 8. Я обычно езжу на работу на автобусе. 9. Мой младший брат любит играть в компьютерные игры.

Задание 4. Переведите на русский язык.

1. What do you know about these machines? 2. What machines work in the fields in spring? 3. What season do you like best of all? 4. When do you usually have your holidays? 5. Where do you spend your holidays? 6. Who works at your office? 7. What vegetables do you grow in your kitchen-garden? 8. What grows in your garden? 9. What do you do? 10. What time do you usually go to bed? 11. What do you usually do in the evening? 12. Where do you usually go when you are on holiday?

Раздел 4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).

Тема: Мой дом.

Задание 1. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вчера я встал в половине восьмого. 2. Наша семья жила на Севере несколько лет тому назад. 3. Мы с другом смотрели футбольный матч в прошлое воскресенье. 4. Матч начался в пять часов. 5. Он часто выезжал за город в прошлом году. 6. Она сдала экзамен вчера. 7. Я не смотрел *телевизор* вчера. 8. Ты вчера видел Анну? 9. Мы вчера играли в футбол, но мы не выиграли. 10. Она изучала английский язык (to do English) в школе.

Задание 2. Выразите свое несогласие со следующими утверждениями.

Образец:

They lived in Moscow before the war.

They did not live in Moscow before the war.

1. We got to the *station* by tram. 2. I did German at school. 3. The farmers used this field as pasture (пастбище) *last year*. 4. Most of our students stayed in Moscow for holidays. 5. The meeting began in time. 6. *Nick read* newspapers in the morning. 7. Yesterday he worked till 6 o'clock. 8. The *day* before yesterday he finished work at 4 o'clock. 9. She looked sad yesterday. 10. Yesterday morning she wanted fish for breakfast. 11. *Last year* Tom *studied* badly. 12. Last week I visited my *friends* on Saturday. 13. Last week we *played* football on Sunday. 14. Mary taught French at school. 15. They *built* this *house* 10 years ago. 16. They grew vegetables *last year*. 17. I knew about it last week. 18. *Ann* wrote two *letters* yesterday. 19. Helen *left Paris* for London on Monday. 20. *Max* had breakfast at 10 o'clock. 21. She went to the theatre the *day* before yesterday. 22. He told them about it yesterday.

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Did you *live* in Moscow a *year* ago? 2. Did your friend work on the *farm* *last year*? 3. Did you do Spanish at school? 4. Did the students of your group work on the building *site* in Siberia last summer? 5. Did you attend all the lectures last *month*? 6. Did the farmers get good harvest last autumn?

Практическая работа №10

Раздел 4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).

Тема:оборот There is/there are.

Задание 1. Употребите **there is или **there are**.**

1. fifteen students in group three. 2. a *beautiful* park near my house. 3. a picture and three maps on the wall of the classroom. 4. a lot of shops in this street. 5. seven students and a teacher in the classroom. 6. a pen and a pencil on my *table*. 7. a lot of cinemas and theatres in our city. 8. a modern shopping center and two new markets in our town. 9. two kittens and a cat under the bed. 10. a cake on the *table*.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. There is a new cafe in our street. The cafe is near our house. 2. There is a park near their school. The park is *beautiful*. 3. There will be only English *books* on this *shelf*. They will be by different authors. 4. There will be a lot of cars at the exhibition. The cars will be modern. 5. There were a lot of flowers in their garden. The flowers were *beautiful*. 6. There are three months in spring. The spring months are March, April and May. 7. There are ten foreign students in our group. The students are from India.

Задание 3. Употребите **there is или **there are** в следующих вопросительных предложениях.**

1. What in your classroom? 2. a TV set in your classroom? 3. How many language laboratories in your college? 4. How many students in your group? 5. any foreign students in your group? 6. How many foreign students in your group?

Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. В комнате висит картина. Она очень красивая. 2. В комнате тепло и светло. 3. Было поздно, и не было такси. 4. Для тебя есть письмо. Оно на столе. 5. На чай нет времени. 6. Поздно. Пора идти домой. 7. Какие цветы будут у вас в саду? 8. В холодильнике не было яблок. 9. В бутылке нет молока. 10. Около моего дома будет новая станция метро.

Раздел 4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).

Тема: Мой техникум.

Задание 1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных:

Great, bright, outstanding, marvelous, tremendous, lazy, creative, light, spontaneous, tight, straight, beautiful, random, old, sly, attentive.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст и переведите на русский язык.

My College.

In Russia children begin going to school at the age of seven. First, they study at the elementary school. It lasts three or four years. At the elementary school children get the elementary education, they learn to read, write and count. From the fifth form the secondary education begins. Children begin learning different subjects, such as Literature, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Computing, Foreign Languages and soon. The nine-year secondary education is compulsory in our country, but after completing the nine-year schooling pupils face the first serious decision in their lives. They have to decide either to continue their studies in the tenth and eleventh forms at a general secondary school, or to transfer to specialised colleges, that is to say, choose a particular career. Colleges give young people a secondary education plus trade training. This means that after finishing a college they are both educated and financially independent, able to go straight to a job. Except general secondary schools there are a lot of specialised schools, where more attention is paid to a particular subject, mostly to a foreign language. Besides, there are many private schools now, where the education is not free of charge. After finishing school or college young people may enter institute or university to get the higher education. After finishing the fourth course they get the bachelor's degree and after graduating from the higher educational establishment — the master's degree. To study is not an easy thing, of course, but nowadays it is quite necessary to be highly skilled and educated specialist.

Раздел 5. Распорядок дня студента техникума/колледжа.

Тема: Обозначение времени.

Задание 1. Напишите указанное время цифрами.

Н-р: It's twenty past five. – 5:20

1. It's half past three.
2. It's ten to six.
3. It's a quarter past two.
4. It's a quarter to twelve.
5. It's twenty to one.
6. It's half past eight.
7. It's five past eleven.
8. It's twenty-five to four.
9. It's nine o'clock.
10. It's ten past ten.

Задание 2. Напишите указанное время словами.

1. 4:45
2. 12:40
3. 6:30
4. 3:00
5. 5:10
6. 2:35
7. 9:55
8. 12:05
9. 8:25
10. 7:15

Задание 3. Выберите в скобках правильное время.

1. It's twenty past eight. (7:40 – 8:20 – 8:40)
2. It's half past seven. (6:30 – 7:30 – 8:30)
3. It's a quarter past five. (4:45 - 5:15 – 6:15)
4. It's a quarter to ten. (10:15 – 10:45 – 9:45)
5. It's ten to twelve. (12:10 – 12:50 – 11:50)

Задание 4. Расставьте следующие варианты в хронологическом порядке.

1. It's twenty to one.
2. It's twenty past twelve.
3. It's five to one.
4. It's a quarter to one.
5. It's half past twelve.
6. It's a quarter to twelve.
7. It's a quarter past twelve.
8. It's noon.
9. It's five past twelve.
10. It's five to twelve.

Раздел 5. Распорядок дня студента техникума/колледжа.

Тема: Количественные и порядковые числительные.

Задание 1. Найдите пары: слова из первого столбика и соответствующие цифры из второго.

Н-р: 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. Решите пример и напишите ответ словами.

Н-р: twenty + fifty-eight = seventy-eight (20+58=78)

- sixty-two + fourteen = ...
- fifteen + two hundred and forty-six = ...
- ninety + ten = ...
- thirty-one + nineteen = ...
- seventy-three + eighty-two = ...
- three thousand one hundred and twelve + ninety-nine = ...

Задание 3. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.

Н-р: one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

- two
- eighty-three
- seven hundred and sixteen
- twelve
- eleven
- twenty-five
- ninety-six
- thirty-eight
- ten
- two thousand and nine

Задание 4. Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.

Н-р: I was born on (13.05.1976). (Я родился) – 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 granddad was born on (23.06.1900).
4. My granny was born on (18.02.1910).

Задание 5. Напишите дроби словами.

Н-р: $5/6$ – five sixths, $2/3$ – 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. $\frac{3}{4}$ |

Раздел 6. Хобби, досуг.

Тема: Увлечения и хобби.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами (21)-(30). Выберите правильный ответ из предложенных вариантов.

There was little Jenny hated more than long car (21)....., particularly when she was driving on unfamiliar roads and was on her own. How much nicer the whole thing would be, she thought to herself, if she had someone to chat to. And then it happened. There, in the (22) was a solitary figure by the side of the road. The person's (23) was out-stretched and their thumb raised. 'A hitchhiker,' said Jenny to herself. She slowed the car down, hoping to get a better look at the person before making the decision whether to stop and pick them up or not. Initially, she could tell little from the person's (24) Was it a man or a woman? How old were they? Did they look trustworthy? Did they look as if they would be good company on a long car ride? All these thoughts raced through Jenny's head, and before she had time to answer them, she found herself automatically applying the brake and (25)..... in by the side of the road.

The hitchhiker ran to the car. It was a woman of about the same age as Jenny. Thank you so much for stopping,' said the hitchhiker. 'I've been standing here for hours!'

'Where are you (26)?' asked Jenny.

'Wherever you're going!' said the hitchhiker, who climbed into the passenger seat before Jenny could even formally offer her a (27)

Although Jenny felt quite safe with her new passenger, she didn't (28)..... to extract much information from her regarding either her history or her future plans. Each of her questions was met with either an irrelevant response or a question in return. Eventually she did find (29)..... the woman's name ('It's Samantha, but my friends call me Sam. '), but the rest of her story remained a mystery. Jenny decided not to push it. Sam would tell her when she was ready. She seemed to be in no hurry to be (30) off, so they probably had a long ride ahead of them. It was going to be an interesting few hours after all.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|---|---------|---|-----------|---|---------------|
| 21 | A | excursions | B | travels | C | voyages | D | journeys |
| 22 | A | view | B | front | C | distance | D | way |
| 23 | A | hand | B | arm | C | finger | D | wrist |
| 24 | A | appearance | B | show | C | looking | D | demonstration |
| 25 | A | taking | B | pulling | C | stopping | D | arriving |
| 26 | A | making | B | heading | C | directing | D | planning |
| 27 | A | go | B | drive | C | lift | D | way |
| 28 | A | manage | B | succeed | C | achieve | D | accomplish |
| 29 | A | on | B | off | C | up | D | out |
| 30 | A | set | B | let | C | dropped | D | pushed |

Задание 2. Выберите нужные слова, составьте предложения, используя оборот **to be going + V**.

Например: I / to play football / tomorrow

I **am going to** play football tomorrow.

1. I / to translate this article / in the evening - .. .

1. are
2. in the evening
3. am
4. translate
5. this article
6. I
7. to translate
8. to be

9. going

2. I / not / to read the book/ after dinner - .. .

1. not

2. are

3. going

4. I

5. the book

6. read

7. am

8. after dinner

9. no

10. to read

3. my mother / to buy a new iron / on Sunday - .. .

1. to buy

2. are

3. a new iron

4. My mother

5. buys

6. is

7. buy

8. on Sunday

9. going

4. they / to buy some food / from the store / tomorrow - .. .

1. to buy

2. tomorrow

3. is

4. some food

5. are

6. from the store

7. They

8. buy

9. going

10. was

5. she / not / to join your club - .. .

1. is

2. no

3. were

4. She

5. to join

6. going

7. join

8. your club

9. not

10. are

6. you / to come to my party / next Friday ? - .. ?

1. to come

2. Is

3. Are

4. next Friday

5. going

6. come

7. you

8. Was

9. to my party

10. You

7. he / not / to take part in the competition / in spring - .. .

1. going
2. no
3. to take part
4. He
5. are
6. in spring
7. is
8. in the competition
9. not
10. take part

8 it / not / to rain / soon - .. .

1. going
2. rain
3. soon
4. It
5. no
6. to rain
7. is
8. are
9. not

9. she / to forget / your remarks / in no time - .. .

1. She
2. to forget
3. am
4. going
5. forgot
6. your remarks
7. goes
8. is
9. in no time

10. your friends / to spend the weekend /in the country ? - .. ?

1. going
2. Am
3. to spend
4. Are
5. spend
6. in the country
7. your friends
8. go
9. the weekend

Раздел 6. Хобби, досуг.

Тема: Множественное число существительных.

Задание 1. Найдите неверные варианты множественного числа существительных и дайте правильный вариант.

Н-р: potatos – potatoes (картофель),	mans – men (мужчины)		
fishes (рыбы)	knifes (ножи)	families (семьи)	kisses (поцелуи)
womans (женщины)	tooths (зубы)	foots (стопы)	boxes (коробки)
mouses (мыши)	wives (жены)	citys (города)	tomatos (помидоры)
sheep (овцы)	wishs (желания)	children (дети)	countrys (страны)

Задание 2. Напишите множественное число существительных.

Н-р: one house (один дом) – many houses (много домов)

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

Задание 3. Образуйте множественное число существительных, сделав необходимые изменения во всем предложении.

Н-р: The child is from Mexico, he is 10 years old. (Ребенок из Мексики, ему 10 лет.) –
The children are from Mexico, they are 10 years old. (Дети из Мексики, им по 10 лет.)

1. The woman liked the story. (Женщине понравилась история.)
2. The white mouse is in the box. (Белая мышь находится в коробке.)
3. The policeman is an American. (Полицейский – американец.)
4. His wife is a secretary. (Его жена – секретарь.)
5. This is a sandwich with butter and cheese. (Это бутерброд с маслом и сыром.)
6. He is my favourite actor. (Он – мой любимый актер.)
7. My friend is a student. (Мой друг – студент.)
8. There is a big fish in the river. (В реке большая рыба.)
9. The bookshelf is between the mirror and the sofa. (Книжная полка находится между зеркалом и диваном.)
10. I can see a sheep in the field. (Я вижу овечку в поле.)

Раздел 6. Хобби, досуг.

Тема: Досуг.

**Задание 1. Прочитайте текст. Переведите письменно 1,3,5 абзацы.
Magazines.**

There are over 11,000 magazines and periodicals in the United States. More than 4,000 of them appear monthly, and over 1,300 are published each week. They cover all topics and interests, from art and architecture to tennis, from aviation and gardening to computers and literary criticism. Quite a few have international editions, are translated into other languages, or have "daughter" editions in other countries. Among the many internationals are National Geographic, Reader's Digest, Cosmopolitan, Vogue, Time, Newsweek, Scientific American, and Psychology Today.

The weekly newsmagazines — the best known are Time, Newsweek, and U.S. News & World Report — serve as a type of national press. They also have considerable international impact, above all Time. This newsmagazine appears each week in several international editions. There are some for various parts of the United States, for the Far East, for Australia, for Europe, and so on. Time claims that although the advertising changes in each edition, the content remains the same internationally. This is not quite true: in the U.S. editions, for instance, there is no section called "European Notes." In any case, no other single news publication is read so widely by so many people internationally as is Time.

There are two other reasons why Time has such international influence. First, several other newsmagazines were modeled on Time. Among these are the leading newsmagazines in France, Germany, and Italy. Secondly, Time also sells news, news features, interviews, photographs, graphics, and charts to other publications throughout the world. Feature stories that first appear in Time are therefore echoed in many other publications in many other countries.

The newsmagazines are all aimed at the average, educated reader. There are also many periodicals which treat serious educational, political, and cultural topics at length. The best known of these include The Atlantic Monthly, Harvard Educational Review, Saturday Review, The New Republic, National Review, Foreign Affairs, Smithsonian, and, of course, The New Yorker. Such widely read periodicals, along with the hundreds of professional journals, provide a broad and substantial forum for serious discussion. Again, a lot of what first appears in these publications is often reprinted internationally or in book form. Many of the long The New Yorker essays, for example, have later appeared in shortened form in publications such as England's The Observer Magazine or Germany's Die Zeit.

There is a strong market for such serious publications. National Geographic has an average circulation of over 10 million, Consumer Reports some 3 million, Smithsonian (published by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C.) over 2 million copies, Scientific American (U.S. edition) over 700,000, and Saturday Review- and The New Yorker over half a million each. More popular and less demanding publications, such as Family Circle, Woman's Day, or National Enquirer, of course, have a huge readership and sell over 4.5 million copies of each issue. Altogether, there are about 60 magazines in the United States that sell over 1 million copies per issue each, and roughly the same number with more than 500,000 copies per issue.

Раздел 6. Хобби, досуг.

Тема: Артикль.

Задание 1. Дополните предложения артиклями a/an, the, --

- 1 We usually have.....lunch at 1 p.m.
- 2French people drink a lot of red wine.
- 3 I gave her.....bunch of flowers when she opened the door.
- 4 Who is..... owner of this car?
- 5 We went to.....zoo and saw.....old elephant.
- 6 I've never taught..... class where.....pupils were so good at.....English.
- 7 The giraffe is.....tallest animal on.....Earth. I like.....giraffes.
- 8water freezes after.....hour if you leave it out in.....garden at.....night.

Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант:

- 1 Catherine loves **cats/the cats**.
- 2 Look at **cats/the cats**! They are chasing a bird.
- 3 I don't like **coffee/the coffee**, but I like **tea/the tea**.
- 4 You cut **the cake/cake** and I'll pour **coffee/the coffee**.
- 5 **Life/The life** will be very different in the future.
- 6 **Life/The life** of a mayfly is extremely short.
- 7 I enjoy **swimming/the swimming** in the sea.
- 8 **Children/The children** usually like playing games.
- 9 **Children/The children** have gone to the park.
- 10 All **people/the people** in this room are my relative .
- 11 All **people/the people** should have freedom of speech.
- 12 **Villages/The villages** in this part of the country are very beautiful.
- 13 **Breakfast/The breakfast** is the most important meal of **day/the day**.
- 14 Paul was **only/the only person** who remembered me.
- 15 In **Stone Age/the Stone Age**, people lived in caves.
- 16 I would like to travel to **Spain/the Spain**.
- 17 We travelled to London by **train/the train**.
- 18 He is learning to play **flute/the flute**.

Задание 3. Дополните предложения артиклями a/an, the, --

- 1 Harold is _____ most obnoxious person I know.
- 2 Diana is _____ very nice person.
- 3 Last night we went out for _____ meal.
- 4 Tonight we are probably going to eat in _____ hotel restaurant and then get to bed early. I hate staying in hotels but it's part of the job.
- 5 I cannot remember if I saw that film on television or at _____ cinema.
- 6 Make sure you put your name at _____ end of the report.
- 7 I'm sure it won't be long before people are living and working in _____ space.
- 8 Have you already had _____ lunch?
- 9 I spoke to several people at the cocktail party. Was John _____ one with the red hair?
- 10 I'd like to invite him to _____ dinner next week, if that's OK with you.
- 11 Could you close _____ door, please? It's really cold.
- 12 We have got new offices near _____ centre of the city.
- 13 Have your new offices got _____ canteen?
- 14 For lunch I had a sandwich. I cannot remember what filling was in _____ sandwich.
- 15 When you come out the lift, you'll see two doors, _____ red one and _____ blue one. My door is _____ red one.
- 16 We need to do more for _____ poor.
- 17 The greatest invention of the 20th century is _____ computer.
- 18 I'm looking for _____ new job.
- 19 I saw _____ man going into the office. I don't know who _____ man was.
- 20 When you're ready, I'll take you to _____ airport.

Раздел 7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти).

Тема: Где ты живешь?

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно на русский язык.

Where I live.

As they say, “My house is my castle”. Pronouncing these words we don’t imply something elegant and luxurious. In this case money doesn’t matter. Sometimes you enter a house with golden chandeliers, wooden tables and genuine paintings and feel that something is wrong and something is missing (wanting). And the reason of it is clear. The treasure of any house is its coziness, family hearth and hospitality. Therefore today I would like to tell you a little about the place where I live.

My family lives in the suburbs of town and possesses a two-storied house near the river. It’s hard to say whether our house is large or small. But our ground area is big and spacious. We run and play, swing on the swings and make barbecue with my friends there. Recently my father has built a house on the tree. We gather there to have a chat and just discuss important issues far off parents.

Our lot itself is hedged in. There are flower beds near the hedge. In addition, we’ve got our own terrace. I can spend my time on the terrace for hours. It’s very nice there – terrace with a view of sea is always a pacifier. We often receive guests there and arrange get-togethers.

Задание 2. Написать мини-сочинение по теме «Где бы ты хотел жить».

Раздел 7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти).

Тема: Где лучше: деревня или город?

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите на русский язык письменно.

Country and City

People are always wondering whether the country or the city is the ideal place to live. If there is one preference-which I take leave to make a conclusion-then it is the country rather than the city that provides people with optimal living conditions. There widespread testimonies for it and the primary ones are listed as follows.

The foremost reason for dwelling in the countryside is the soothing and comfortable life provided by the pastoral view. Hardly anyone could resist the clean atmosphere, the friendly neighbors, the closeness to nature and the gentle pace of living. Those who have enjoyed the first cock crow in the morning, the twittering of birds in the tress and the breathtaking sight of the rising sun would go into rapture at only mere mention of the idyllic life. Relaxed suburban dwellers are able to hold a more positive attitude for life and achieve more accomplishment.

Another subtle explanation rests on the fact that country habitants are fortunate enough to enjoy the cozy and pleasant ambience of the family without exhausting social life. How satisfactory and refreshing it must be to have dinner together with your loved ones in the spacious and pastoral surroundings after a frustrating day! Furthermore, nothing can be compared with the joy of watching heart warming TV programs, playing convivial games and sleeping in the tranquil and relaxing atmosphere.

It would be far more difficult to acquire such pleasure for those urbanites. Consecutive and excessive recreations not only thrift money but also deteriorate people's health, which is the last thing one would like to encounter. Still, it will be a mistake to argue that nothing beneficial combines with city life since several accompanying merits also come along with it. Living in the metropolis means having more accesses to various people involved in multiple attractive cultures. Living in the metropolis also provides plentiful opportunities, both in career and studies. Nevertheless, the fact that city life makes it more convenient to get a job does not prevent us from concluding that country life is more enjoyable as well as healthful.

Раздел 7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти).

Тема: Наречия выражения места и направления.

Задание 1. Выберите в правой колонке подходящее наречие. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. It is raining ... | a. fast (быстро) |
| 2. He can speak Spanish ... | b. early (рано) |
| 3. Don't cut yourself. Use the knife ... | c. gracefully (грациозно) |
| 4. Sorry, I don't understand you. Can you speak ...? | d. quietly (тихо) |
| 5. Modern cars go very ... | e. heavily (сильно, тяжело) |
| 6. During the war my grandmother worked very ... | f. carefully (осторожно) |
| 7. If you get up ..., you'll have a successful day. | g. brightly (ярко) |
| 8. My kids never make noise, they usually play ... | h. fluently (бегло) |
| 9. It's very hot today. The sun is shining ... | i. hard (много, тяжело) |
| 10. She moves like a cat: very ... | j. slowly (медленно) |

Задание 2. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово.

1. The bus moved very ... (slow/slowly) and I arrived home late. (Автобус двигался очень медленно, и я прибыл домой поздно.)
2. Miss Jones ran ... (quick/quickly) to the chemist's. (Мисс Джонс быстро побежала в аптеку.)
3. I'm afraid I wrote the test very ... (bad/badly). (Боюсь, я написал тест очень плохо.)
4. She drives the car quite ... (good/well). (Она водит машину довольно хорошо.)
5. Dad looked at me ... (angry/angrily). (Папа посмотрел на меня сердито.)
6. Mr. Potter was ... (deep/deeply) touched by our greetings. (Мистер Поттер был глубоко тронут нашими поздравлениями.)
7. We ... (hard/hardly) know each other. (Мы почти не знаем друг друга.)
8. The Internet is ... (wide/widely) used all over the world. (Интернет широко используется по всему миру.)
9. Hurry up, kids! It's ... (near/nearly) midnight. (Поторопитесь, дети! Уже почти полночь.)
10. The police officer examined the car ... (close/closely). (Полицейский тщательно осмотрел машину.)

Задание 3. Поставьте наречие из скобок в нужное место в предложении. Переведите.

Н-р: I go jogging in the morning. (always – всегда) – I always go jogging in the morning. (Я всегда хожу на пробежку утром.)

1. I have a salad for lunch. (usually – обычно)
2. John is rude to his parents. (never – никогда)
3. Mary watches horror films. (sometimes – иногда)
4. They go abroad for their holidays. (often – часто)
5. We drink strong coffee. (hardly ever – очень редко)
6. I am impressed by music. (rarely – редко)
7. She will remember this accident. (always – всегда)
8. The patient is sleeping after the operation. (probably – возможно)
9. The week is over. (finally – наконец-то)
10. I go to the gym twice a week. (generally – в основном)

Раздел 8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.

Тема: Магазины и шопинг.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно на русский язык абзацы 2,4,6.

Shopping.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a selfservice shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

Vocabulary:

supermarket — супермаркет

store — магазин, отдел

various — разнообразие

under one roof — под одной крышей

to be composed of... — состоять (из чего-то)

ready-weighed and packed — в расфасованном и упакованном виде

fabrics — ткани

escalator — эскалатор

customer — покупатель

Раздел 8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.

Тема: Выбор покупок.

Задание 1. Read the text and do the exercises.

Mr. Sellyer is selling books

One day I went to a bookshop to look through the new books. The manager of the bookshop, Mr. Sellyer, showed me to the back of the bookshop where I could find some interesting books.

While I was looking through the books, I could watch Mr. Sellyer at work and see some of his methods.

Every customer who entered the shop went away with the book *Golden Dreams*. To one lady the manager sold *Golden Dreams* as the reading for a holiday, to another as the book to read after the holiday, another bought it to read on a rainy day and the fourth as the right book for a fine day. Every time Mr. Sellyer recommended the book to his customers he added that his wife said that the book *Golden Dreams* was the best book of the season and he also liked it very much.

When I was leaving the bookshop I went up to the manager and asked him, "Do you like the book yourself?"

"Dear me!" said the manager, "I've no idea of the book, I've no time to read every book I'm selling."

"And did your wife really like the book?"

"I am not married, sir," answered the manager smiling.

(After Stephen Leacock)

Задание 2. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. The author came to Mr. Sellyer's shop...
 - 1) to buy the book *Golden Dreams*.
 - 2) to see Mr. Sellyer and his wife.
 - 3) to find some interesting book.
 - 4) to speak to Mr. Sellyer about the customers.
2. Mr. Sellyer recommended the book *Golden Dreams* to his customers because...
 - 1) he was load of the book.
 - 2) his wife enjoyed reading the book.
 - 3) he wanted to sell the book.
 - 4) the book was new and interesting.
3. When I asked Mr. Sellyer if he liked the book he answered that...
 - 1) he preferred humorous books and this book was a love story.
 - 2) he liked it very much because it was the right book for a rainy day.
 - 3) he thought it was the best book for holiday time.
 - 4) he didn't know anything about the book as he hadn't read it.

Задание 3. Find the right statement.

1.
 - 1) Mr. Sclyyer and his wife liked the book *Golden Dreams* very much.
 - 2) Mr. Sclyyer's wife didn't like the book *Golden Dreams*.
 - 3) Mr. Sellyer's wife said that the book *Golden Dreams* was tile best book of the season.
 - 4) Mr. Sellyer didn't have a wife and he didn't know anything about the book *Golden Dreams*.
2.
 - 1) Every customer who entered the shop went away with *Golden Dreams*.
 - 2) Nobody bought the book *Golden Dreams*.
 - 3) Only one lady decided to buy the book *Golden Dreams* because the manager told her that it was a love story.

4) Everybody wanted to buy the book because the critics said that it was the best book written by the writer.

Задание 4. Choose the correct variant.

The manager answered smiling that...

- 1) he is not married. 3) he hadn't been married.
2) he was not married. 4) he hasn't been married.

Практическое задание №23

Раздел 8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.

Тема: Отдел обуви.

Задание 1. Прочитайте диалог и переведите на русский язык письменно.

Barbara: Today I would like to buy shoes and clothes for me. Where can I buy a good modern coat?

Jennifer: There is a large new department store in our district. There is a rich choice of coats there. Last month I bought a beautiful yellow coat for my daughter there. She is eighteen now and likes trendy clothes.

Barbara: Is there a good shoe department in this new department store?

Jennifer: The choice of quality shoes is not bad there, but the shoe department is not very large. If you need shoes you can go to the Central City Department store. There are many different shoe departments in this department store.

Barbara: I don't know my English sizes. German sizes differ from English ones. And my size usually limits the choice.

Jennifer: It is not a problem. The salesgirl will help you giving size and fit information. You might have luck with your size there.

Barbara: I'm also looking for a new evening dress. You are right. I'll visit both department stores today. Maybe I will find an evening dress, too.

Jennifer: I like the shoe shop in Madison Avenue. I recommend you to go there, too. There is a great choice of modern shoes there.

Barbara: Thank you very much.

Jennifer: Not at all.

Задание 2. Выберите подходящий конец для разделительных вопросов. Переведите разговор.

haven't you – aren't you – won't I – don't they – isn't it – can you

Mark: You are going to Madrid next Friday,? (1)

Anna: Yes, I am going there by train.

Mark: Madrid is in Italy,? (2)

Anna: No, it's the capital of Spain, Mark.

Mark: Sorry. You have been to Spain before,? (3)

Anna: Yes, I've been there twice.

Mark: And you can't speak Spanish,? (4)

Anna: I can speak it a little.

Mark: I think Spanish people speak English too,? (5)

Anna: Unfortunately they speak only their native language.

Mark: It's a pity. Well, I will see you before Friday,? (6)

Задание 3. Закончите разделительные вопросы, обращая внимание на форму глагола в основной части.

H-p: The film starts at 7 p.m.,? – The film starts at 7 p.m., doesn't it? (Фильм начинается в 7 вечера, не так ли?)

Ronald won't come,? – Ronald won't come, will he? (Роналд не придет, не так ли?)

1. Your sister isn't married,?
2. You found my keys,?
3. I am very smart,?
4. Jack didn't pass his exams,?
5. Our love will last forever,?
6. You have never been to China,?

7. Sandra has already got up,
8. My coffee and croissants are not cold,
9. They won't spend all their money,
10. Tim is fond of table tennis,
11. This palace was built in the 16th century,
12. Her son often rides a horse in the country,
13. The waiters were not polite,
14. You prefer seafood,
15. The students don't speak French,
16. She can't play the violin,
17. They can see the mountains from the window,
18. Your boyfriend doesn't earn much,
19. We must talk to our neighbors,
20. The train must not arrive late,

Раздел 9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.

Тема: Спорт в жизни человека.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Sport.

Sport is the best and the shortest way to health and fitness. Today increasing number of people is involved in activities that help them keep fit and enjoy life. Physical recreation includes cycling, boating, jogging, walking. To keep fit some people attend special classes or take part in aerobics or yoga, do some kind of weight training in a gym. Others play football, badminton, tennis.

But tastes differ and different people have different attitudes to sport and recreation. Some people prefer to participate in them actively others choose to watch different sports events. Watching other people playing is a popular leisure activity. People like to watch national and international sports events that are shown on TV. In many countries there are special TV channels that broadcast sports programmes for 24 hours. The major sporting competitions, such as the Olympic Games, are shown on the central TV channels attracting millions of TV - viewers who can be thousands of kilometres away from the event. Football, hockey, basketball, tennis competitions and motor racing, especially World Football, Wimbledon Championship, Hockey and Basketball Championships, Grand Prix are very popular among the television audience too.

Although these two kinds of activities are tightly interconnected, participating in sports has more advantages than simply watching sports competitions. Yet, it is an individual preference. And only the individual has the right to decide what is better for him. But whatever the choice is, the pleasure is undoubted.

Практическое занятие №25

Раздел 9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.

Тема: Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Задание 1. Запишите прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени. Дайте их перевод.

Образец:

high - higher – highest высокий – выше – самый высокий

tall, thin, *thick, fat*, warm, nice, kind, wide, dry, *wet*, deep, new, clean, *low*, dirty, *long*, hot, *cold*, late, *short*, large, great, steep, *sharp, flat*, fresh, wise

Задание 2. Употребите данные в скобках прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Today the weather is (good) than it was yesterday. 2. Our room is (comfortable) than yours. 3. The Nurek Dam is one of the (*high*) dams in the world. 4. The Himalayas are (*high*) than the Alps. 5. The Mediterranean Sea waters are (salty) than the *Black* Sea waters. 6. The *fields* of our *neighbor* are (fertile) than our *fields*. 7. My *friend* is (*busy*) than I am. 8. The Volga is (*short*) than the Ob. 9. This tall girl is (good) student in our group. 10. Groundwater is (clean) than *surface* water.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Нил – самая длинная река в мире.
2. Москва – один из старейших городов нашей страны.
3. Байкал – самое глубокое озеро в мире.
4. Февраль - самый короткий месяц в году.
5. Эверест - самая высокая гора в мире.
6. Рыбинское водохранилище - одно из самых больших искусственных морей в мире.
7. Моя комната не такая большая, как комната моего друга, но она светлее и теплее.
8. "Башня Дубай" - самое высокое здание в мире. Его высота – 818 метров.
9. Зимой у нас больше экзаменов, чем в конце учебного года.
10. Шанхай - город с самым большим населением в мире.
11. Самый большой город в мире – Лос-Анджелес.

Задание 4. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Kate's apartment is as comfortable as mine.
2. My report is not as *long* as yours.
3. Ben's car is as expensive as yours.
4. You can stay here as *long* as you like.
5. You can keep this book as *long* as you need.
6. The forests were as dense as jungles.
7. Today the rain is not as heavy as it was yesterday.
8. The water of the river is not so clean as it was ten *years* ago.
9. The more trees we plant, the better air we breathe.
10. The higher *dams* we construct the more power we generate.
11. The more fertile soil we have, the higher yields we get.
12. The more we know about the environment, the more natural resources we save.

Раздел 9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.

Тема: Здоровый образ жизни.

Задание 1. Read the text and do the exercises.

Going in for Sports

At the end of the week Father usually gets good ideas. Last Saturday when he was looking through the newspaper he found an article about skiing. He read it and said: "I don't remember when we last went skiing. What about trying it tomorrow?"

Everybody liked the idea so we started our preparations immediately. All of us wanted to look smart. Jane took out her sports clothes. Mother sent me out to buy skiing caps. When I came back she was mending Father's old trousers. She got angry when she saw the caps as they were all the same colour.

Late at night our clothes were ready and we could go to bed.

At 10 o'clock in the morning I suddenly woke up. The women were still sleeping. "Wake up everybody," I shouted. "Stop joking in a silly way," Mother said from her bedroom. "What about skiing?" I asked Father who was coming out of the bathroom. He paid no attention to my words. At breakfast he was reading his morning newspaper as usual and suddenly exclaimed: "Look, they say, swimming is the best way of losing weight. What about trying it?"

Задание 2. Answer the questions.

1. Where did the father get his idea of skiing from?
 - 1) a newspaper article
 - 2) a television programme
 - 3) a sports review
 - 4) a radio report
2. Why did the family start their preparations immediately?
 - 1) They were a sporty sort of people.
 - 2) They wanted to look smart.
 - 3) They liked the idea of skiing.
 - 4) They didn't want to waste time.
3. What happened in the morning?
 - 1) The family went skiing.
 - 2) The family went swimming.
 - 3) The family was ready for skiing.
 - 4) The family wasn't going to ski.
4. What did the father say to the boy's question about skiing?
 - 1) He asked him to stop joking.
 - 2) He didn't say anything.
 - 3) He told the so that he didn't like the idea of skiing.
 - 4) He answered that they would go skiing next Saturday.

Задание 3. Find the sentence with the verb in the Past Continuous.

- 1) I don't remember when we last went skiing.
- 2) "Stop joking in a silly way," Mother said from her bedroom.
- 3) At breakfast he was reading his morning newspaper as usual.
- 4) Swimming is the best way of losing weight.

Задание 4. To 'mend' trousers means:

- 1) to clean
- 2) to wash
- 3) to press
- 4) to repair

Практическое задание №27

Раздел 9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.

Тема: Правильное питание.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, переведите письменно и ответьте на вопросы.

Healthy Food

All food is made up of nutrients which our bodies use. There are different kinds of nutrients: carbohydrates, proteins, fats» vitamins and minerals. Different foods contain different nutrients.

Before we cut down on fat, sugar and salt, we have to know a bit more about the kind of food these things might be in. The biggest problem comes when these things are hidden in other foods: biscuits, crisps, sausages, meat pies, soft drinks and so on.

The best way is to get into the habit of checking the ingredients and nutritional value on the sides of packets although this isn't always easy to do. Another thing to know is, for example, that we do need fat to live, it's an essential part of our diet and physically we couldn't exist without it.

But we all know that to eat much fat is bad for our health. The matter is that there are different kinds of fat. There are fats that are good for us and fats that are bad for us. Eating less of the bad ones and more of the good ones can actually help us to live longer! Bad fats are the saturated fats, found in animal productions, like red meat, butter and cheese.

Friendly fats are the unprocessed fats found naturally in foods like nuts and seeds, olives, avocados and oily fish, including tuna.

One more thing to know is that when food is cooked, its structure changes. It can change the vitamin and nutrient contents of food.

More and more people feel strongly about the way, their food is produced. Nowadays so much of the basic food we eat — meat, fish, fruit and vegetables — is grown using chemicals and additives.

Although fertilizers and pesticides have greatly increased the quantity of food and helped to improve its appearance, there is a growing concern about the effects of these chemicals in the food chain. This concern has led to a growth in the demand for organically grown products.

Today there is another problem. It is modified food, which is cheaper than ordinary one. There is a rumour that such food can cause cancer and other problems. Nobody knows, either it is just an imagined fear or a real problem. This problem could be solved and examined, but it will take some time.

The food we eat, depends on lots of things. Taste is a big factor. Culture, religion and health also play a part in what food we eat. Advertising and social factors also have a big influence.

Income is also an important factor. That is why not surprisingly, money, rather than a lack of knowledge about how to eat well, is at the heart of the problem.

Finally, there are three main messages to follow for healthy eating:

First, we should eat less fat, particularly saturated fat.

Secondly, we are to cut down on sugar and salt.

Thirdly, we must eat more fresh fruit and vegetables.

Questions:

1. What nutrients do you know?
2. What are the main things to know about food we eat?
3. What fats are good?
4. What fats are dangerous for our health?
5. What are the main factors that determine the food we eat?
6. What are three main messages to follow for healthy eating?

Vocabulary:

nutrient — питательное вещество
carbohydrate — углевод
protein — белок, протеин
fat — жир
to contain — содержать
to cut down on — зд, уменьшить прием чего-л.
to hide (past hid, p.p. hidden) — прятать, спрятать
crisp — ломкий, хрупкий
to get into the habit of — зд. взять за привычку
essential — существенный, жизненно важный
saturated fat — жиры с высоким содержанием насыщенных жирных кислот
butter — масло
unprocessed fat — необработанные жиры
seed — семя, семечко
avocado — авокадо, аллигаторова груша
tuna — тунец
additive — добавка
fertilizer — удобрение
pesticide — пестицид, ядохимикат
to increase — увеличить
to improve — улучшить
concern — интерес, участие, заинтересованное отношение
food chain — пищевая цепочка
to lead (past led, p.p. led) — вести, приводить
demand — потребность
modified food — модифицированная еда
rumour — молва, слух(и), слушок, толки
to cause — быть причиной, вызывать
cancer — рак (онкология)
fear — страх, боязнь, опасение
to solve — решать
to depend on — зависеть от
income — прибыль; заработок
lack — недостаток, нужда; отсутствие чего-л.

2 КУРС

Практическое занятие №1

Раздел 10. Экскурсии и путешествия.

Тема: Причастия I, II.

Задание 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия настоящего времени.

1. The girl standing at the window is my sister.
2. Having been sent to the wrong address the letter didn't reach him.
3. He sat in the arm-chair thinking.
4. She came up to us breathing heavily.
5. The hall was full of laughing people.
6. The singing girl was about fourteen.
7. Having read the book I gave it to Pete.
8. The large building being built in our street is a new school – house.
9. Having finished the experiment the students left the laboratory.
10. Being busy, he postponed his trip.
11. Having been written long ago, the manuscript was impossible to read.
12. Having been built of concrete, the house was always cold in winter.

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие настоящего времени в активной и пассивной форме.

1. (To impress) by the film, they kept silent.
2. (To lose) the book, the student couldn't remember the topic.
3. He spent the whole day (to read) a book.
4. (To travel) around America for a month, she returned to England.
5. He watched Mike (to go) out of the door and (to cross) the street.
6. The question (to discuss) now is very important.
7. (To pack) in the beautiful box the flowers looked very lovely.
8. (To descend) the mountains, they heard a man calling for help.
9. (To reject) by everybody he became a monk.
10. (To show) the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.

Задание 3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастие прошедшего времени.

1. He doesn't like boiled milk.
2. I remember well his words said at the meeting.
3. We don't like the book bought last week.
4. The stolen things were returned to the owner.
5. Asked about this event, he replied nothing.
6. The explanation given was not complete.
7. When burnt, coal produces heat.
8. The results received were of great importance for the further work.
9. When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before.
10. She showed us a list of the newly published books.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие прошедшего времени.

Переведите.

1. The letter (to write) by him was very long.
2. We are interested in the goods (to produce) by this factory.
3. She didn't understand the word (to say) by him.
4. He didn't see the things (to keep) in her box.
5. I don't like the video (to buy) yesterday.
6. This is the house (to build) many years ago.
7. The question (to put) to the professor was important.
8. When (to offer) to work abroad, he refused.
9. The article on agriculture (to publish) in this magazine was written by Smith.
10. You can get the book (to recommend) by our teacher in the library.
11. When (to use) for building purposes, concrete is very important.
12. When (to complete) the new building will accommodate 3000 students.

Раздел 10. Экскурсии и путешествия.

Тема: Present Continuous.

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски словами, предложенными в скобках. Используйте времена группы Continuous.

1. - Where?

(you, to go)

- I to the supermarket. I want to buy some food.

(to go)

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1. am | 3. do | 5. be | 7. to go | 9. you |
| 2. was | 4. are | 6. is | 8. going | 10. will |

2. The Browns to see us tonight. Go and buy some sweets and a cake.

(to come)

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1. coming | 3. are | 5. be | 7. was |
| 2. come | 4. will | 6. is | 8. were |

3. - Where is Ann?

- She the flat. Tomorrow is Nick's birthday.

(to do)

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. to do | 3. was | 6. is | 7. be |
| 2. do | 4. doing | 5. were | 8. will |

4. - What when I rang you up yesterday?

(you, to do)

- I pictures for my little daughter.

(to draw)

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|------------|-------|
| 1. you | 3. were | 5. will | 7. drawing | 9. be |
| 2. do | 4. draw | 6. doing | 8. was | |

5. - TV? - No, I'm not.

(you, to watch)

- Switch it on at once. They your dancing group.

(to show)

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|
| 1. you | 3. watch | 5. be | 7. Is | 9. watching |
| 2. showing | 4. Are | 6. are | 8. Will | 10. show |

6. When I in the park yesterday I saw a small dog (to walk) who under the tree and ... at me. (to lie, to look). I decided to take it home.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. looking | 3. walk | 5. lie | 7. was | 9. lying |
| 2. look | 4. walking | 6. were | 8. will | 10. be |

Задание 2. Закончите предложение, используя Present Perfect Continuous.

Например: The boys are playing football. They ...

They have been playing football for almost two hours.

1. Alex is talking on the phone. He ...

- talking
- have
- has
- talked
- being
- been
- for
- twenty minutes
- on the phone
- ago

2. I am waiting for my friend. I ...

- been
- 2 o'clock
- being
- have
- has
- waiting for him
- for
- waited for him

9. since
10. wait for him

3. It's raining.

It ...

1. raining
2. rains
3. been
4. being
5. for
6. rained
7. has
8. three hours
9. ago
10. have

4. Bob is sitting in the waiting room. He ...

1. he arrived here
2. has
3. for
4. being
5. been
6. sitting
7. since
8. in the waiting room
9. have
10. sat

5. I'm trying to learn Greek.

I ...

1. have
2. ago
3. trying
4. tried
5. to learn Greek
6. for
7. been
8. being
9. two months
10. since

6. He is learning to drive.

He ...

1. since
2. have
3. June
4. being
5. been
6. to drive
7. a month ago
8. has
9. learning
10. learnt

7. They are quarrelling.

They ...

1. been
2. the whole morning
3. being
4. quarrelling
5. quarrelled
6. have
7. since
8. for

9. has
10. ago

8. The baby is crying. **She ...**

1. since
2. have
3. being
4. has
5. crying
6. been
7. cried
8. her mother fed her
9. two hours ago
10. for

9. I'm living in the centre now. **I ...**

1. since
2. been
3. being
4. in the centre
5. last year
6. living
7. lived
8. ago
9. have
10. a year ago

10. He is listening to his favourite music. **He ...**

1. he came home
2. for
3. been
4. when
5. since
6. has
7. listening to it
8. have
9. listened to it
10. being

11. Jack is doing nothing. **He ...**

1. been
2. for
3. have
4. since
5. has
6. being
7. done nothing
8. doing nothing
9. the whole evening today
10. an hour ago

12. The parents are watching TV. **They ...**

1. watched TV
2. has
3. being
4. since
5. been
6. watching TV
7. for
8. have

9. when

10. they had dinner

Раздел 11. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство.

Тема: Past Simple.

Задание 1. Образуйте форму прошедшего неопределенного времени от следующих глаголов:

а) правильные глаголы:

to plow, to stop, to work, to *finish*, to *study*, to enter, to graduate, to ask, to like, to want, to *live*;

б) неправильные глаголы:

to get, to become, to grow, to see, to know, to take, to make, to give, to *freeze*, to begin, to *feed*, to *build*, to spend, to *read*.

Задание 2. Поставьте выделенные глаголы в Past Indefinite. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The concert **begins** at 5 o'clock. 2. They **grow** flowers in their garden. 3. Mike **comes** home early. 4. When we **meet** we **speak** about our work. 5. My sister **goes** to the cinema every week. 6. My *friends* **bring** me interesting *books*. 7. I **know** the *subject* well. 8. I **leave** Moscow in September. 9. They **make** few *mistakes* when they **speak** English. 10. *Nick* **does** his homework in the evening. 11. She **has** lunch at 12 o'clock. 12. Tom **reads** newspapers in the evening. 13. My friend **finds** his work too (слишком) *easy*. 14. Helen **swims** very well. 15. He often **gives** promises (обещания) but seldom **keeps** them. 16. We **put** our *books* on the *shelf*. 17. In *cold* weather we **put on** (надевать) warm *coats*. 18. Mary **takes** her younger sister to school. 19. These students **know** English *grammar* well. 20. He often **tells** us funny *stories*. 21. *Nick's* *shouse* **stands** in a big street. 22. He always knows what to do. 23. She **eats** only vegetables. 24. My friend **speaks** two *foreign* languages.

Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вчера я встал в половине восьмого. 2. Наша семья жила на Севере несколько лет тому назад. 3. Мы с другом смотрели футбольный матч в прошлое воскресенье. 4. Матч начался в пять часов. 5. Он часто выезжал за город в прошлом году. 6. Она сдала экзамен вчера. 7. Я не смотрел *телевизор* вчера. 8. Ты вчера видел Анну? 9. Мы вчера играли в футбол, но мы не выиграли. 10. Она изучала английский язык (to do English) в школе.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Did you *live* in Moscow a *year* ago? 2. Did your friend work on the *farm* last *year*? 3. Did you do Spanish at school? 4. Did the students of your group work on the building *site* in Siberia last summer? 5. Did you attend all the lectures last *month*? 6. Did the farmers get good harvest last autumn? 7. Did you have a nice holiday last summer? 8. Did you work the *day* before yesterday? 9. Did you *stay* at home last Sunday?

Раздел 11. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство.

Тема: Прилагательные с окончаниями -ed и -ing.



Задание 1. Поставьте в пропуски подходящие прилагательные из скобок. Переведите предложения.

1. Jessica was ... because the film was (boring – bored)
2. I was really ... with that ... idea. (interesting – interested)
3. The town was ... with that ... news. (horrifying – horrified)
4. The situation was ... and we were (depressing – depressed)
5. Bob was ... with those ... insects. (annoying – annoyed)
6. The teacher asked a ... question and I got completely (confusing – confused)
7. My trip was quite ... and I got home very (tiring – tired)
8. Frank was ... because the results of the test were too (disappointing – disappointed)
9. The weather is It makes the children (frightening – frightened)
10. Our flight was long and ... , so I got really (exhausting – exhausted)

Задание 2. Выберите для каждого предложения верное прилагательное из тех, что приведены ниже:

relaxing – shocked – astonishing - satisfied - disgusting – depressing – tired - frightened - excited – interested

1. Helen's boss was ... with her work.
2. My sons are not ... in politics.
3. The music was so ... that George fell asleep in a few minutes.
4. The atmosphere in the asylum was really
5. I was ... to hear the news about the car accident.
6. She always feels ... before her birthday.
7. We are proud of our daughter. Her progress is ... !
8. The baby was ... by a dark figure standing behind the tree.
9. I can't eat this pudding. It's absolutely ... !
10. You look very Why don't you go to bed?

Раздел 12. Англо-говорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы.

Тема: Представления о Великобритании. Символы.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Holidays in Great Britain.

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most popular holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Central streets are beautifully decorated.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charity and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a carol service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family holiday. Relatives usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas Day. This is the time to visit friends and relatives or perhaps sit at home and watch football.

New Year's Day is less popular in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland, Hogmanay is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called a "guy" (like Guy Fawkes) and children can often be seen in the streets before the 5th of November saying, "Penny for the guy." If they collect enough money they can buy some fireworks.

Практическое занятие №6

Раздел 12. Англо-говорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы.

Тема: Великобритания: история, традиции.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, переведите письменно 2 абзаца.

The Tower of London.

The Tower of London, one of the most famous and well-preserved historical buildings in the world, may also be one of the most haunted. This is due, no doubt, to the scores of executions, murders and tortures that have taken place within its walls over the last 1,000 years. Dozens of ghost sightings have been reported in and around the Tower. On one winter day in 1957 at 3 p.m., a guard was disturbed by strange noise outside. When he left his guardhouse to investigate, he saw a white figure on top of the tower. It was then realized that on that very same date, February 12, Lady Jane Grey accused of treason was beheaded in 1554. Perhaps the most well-known ghost residing in the Tower is the spirit of Anne Boleyn, one of the wives of Henry VIII, she was accused of conspiring against the king's life and also beheaded in the Tower in 1536. Her ghost has been spotted on many occasions in the Tower Chapel Royal. Other ghosts of the Tower include those of Henry VI (murdered in the Tower in 1471), Thomas Becket (Archbishop of Canterbury who resisted the king's attempts to control the affairs of church, was killed on the king Henry II order in 1170), and Sir Walter Raleigh (one of the most powerful figures on the politic scene in England of the 17th c. was accused of plotting against the king and executed in 1618).

One of the most gruesome ghost stories connected with the Tower of London describes death of the Countess of Salisbury. According to one account, "the Countess was sentenced to death in 1541 following her alleged involvement in criminal activities (although it is now widely believed that she was probably innocent). After being sent to the scaffold, she ran from the block and was pursued until she was hacked to death by the executioner." Her execution ceremony has been seen re-enacted by spirits on Tower Green.

Vocabulary.

Haunted-посещаемый привидениями; a haunted house- дом с привидениями

Anecdotal - анекдотический, вызывающий сомнения

Mansion - особняк

Guardhouse - караульное помещение

To behead - отрубать голову, обезглавить

Treason - измена

Scaffold - эшафот

To hackle - рубить

To reenact - повторять, воспроизводить

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Why is England called the most haunted country in Europe?
2. What happened in the Tower in 1957?
3. What are the most famous ghost- residents of the Tower?
4. Are there many ghost stories connected with the Tower?
5. Do people often see ghosts there?

3. Составьте предложения правильно:

1. Sir Walter Raleigh	a. was Archbishop of Canterbury
2. Thomas Becket	b. was accused of plotting against the king
	c. resisted the king's attempts to

3. Anne Boleyn	control church d. was accused of conspiring against the king's life e. was killed in 1618 f. was beheaded in 1536 g. was the most powerful politician of his time
----------------	---

Практическое занятие №7

Раздел 12. Англо-говорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы.

Тема: Future Simple.

Задание 1. Отнесите следующие предложения к будущему. Используйте слова:

tomorrow, tomorrow evening, the *day* after tomorrow, next week, next *month*, next *year*, in an *hour*, at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon, etc.

Образец:

He studies at the institute.

He will study at the institute next year.

1. My sister comes home at about 6 o'clock. 2. My little brother *plays* in the garden. 3.

They *live* in Moscow. 4. They have English classes twice a week. 5. Anna gets up late. 6. She likes my presents. 7. I go to bed early. 8. He *phones* his *friends*.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в будущем неопределенном времени.

1. He (to take) his examinations in a *month*. 2. I think I (to take) this *book* from the library tomorrow. 3. People (to grow) more crops to have more food. 4. This canal (to irrigate) the fields of our farm. 5. The farmers (to plant) more apple-trees next *year*. 6. The population of this city (to grow) greatly in 10 years. 7. I (to need) this *book*. 8. I think we (to visit) our *friends* on Sunday.

Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Думаю, что я завтра встану рано. 2. Мне потребуется 40 минут, чтобы добраться до университета. 3. У нас будет два семинара и лекция. 4. Думаю, что сегодня вечером я буду смотреть телевизор. 5. В следующее воскресенье я, вероятно, поеду за город. 6. Думаю, что я посажу розы в своем саду. 7. Он встретит нас холодно.

Задание 4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в настоящем или будущем неопределенном времени. Переведите предложения.

1. The *delegation* (to start) for London as soon as they (to receive) their visas. 2. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home. 3. When summer (to come), we (to go) to the country. 4. Nick (to do) his homework before his mother (to return) home. 5. These students (to write) a test after they (to answer) the teacher's questions. 6. The children (to play) in the park if the weather (to be) fine. 7. I (to believe) you if you (to keep) your promises. 8. You (to know) English better if you (to read) more English books.

Задание 5. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я закрою окна, когда будет холодно. 2. Мы будем купаться в реке в воскресенье, если погода будет хорошая. 3. Я поговорю с Анной вечером, если она будет дома. 4. На следующей неделе я пойду за покупками, если у меня будут деньги. 5. В следующее воскресенье я приготовлю торт, если у меня будет время. 6. Она вымоет окна, когда они будут грязными. 7. Завтра я останусь дома, если будет дождь. 8. Она навестит нас, когда у нее будет время. 9. Я отвечу Елене, как только получу от нее письмо.

Раздел 12. Англо-говорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы.

Тема: The Passive Voice.

Задание 1. Read the text and do the exercises.

The University of Cambridge was founded in the twelfth century. It was formed on the model of European continental universities, in particular that of Paris. Until the fifteenth century the history of Cambridge was not as significant as that of Oxford. But by the end of the seventeenth century the University was the home of Isaac Newton - professor of mathematics from 1669 till 1702 whose influence was deep and permanent. At that time serious tests were offered to the candidates for degrees. During the early part of the nineteenth century examinations were greatly improved and written examinations were more often used than oral ones.

In the 19th century there were built a number of laboratories for natural sciences, among them the Cavendish Laboratory opened in 1871, which was organized by the well-known Scottish mathematician and physicist James Clerk Maxwell. It was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.

Today it is one of the greatest physical laboratories known throughout the world. The Laboratory is widening its contacts with the leading research centres in other countries.

Задание 2. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. The University of Cambridge was founded according to...
 - 1) the model of Oxford University.
 - 2) the model of European continental universities.
 - 3) the plan of Isaac Newton.
 - 4) the plan of Henry Cavendish.
2. In the 19th century the candidates for degrees more often had to...
 - 1) write serious tests.
 - 2) take oral examinations.
 - 3) work in one of the laboratories of the University.
 - 4) take part in some research projects.
3. The Cavendish Laboratory is known throughout the world because...
 - 1) James Clerk Maxwell and Henry Cavendish worked there.
 - 2) it is more than one hundred years old now.
 - 3) it has contacts with the leading research centres in other countries.
 - 4) many research conferences were held there.

Задание 3. Find the right statement.

1.
 - 1) Cambridge University was as significant as Oxford from the very beginning of its foundation.
 - 2) Cambridge University was not very significant at the time of its foundation.
 - 3) Cambridge University was not very significant until the laboratories for natural science had been built.
 - 4) Cambridge University was not as significant as that of Paris.
2.
 - 1) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the German scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.

- 2) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 17th century Henry Cavendish.
- 3) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century James Maxwell.
- 4) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.

Задание 4. Find the wrong variant.

- 1) In the 19th century new laboratories for natural sciences were built.
- 2) In the 19th century there were many laboratories for natural sciences.
- 3) In the 19th century a lot of laboratories for natural sciences were opened.
- 4) In the 19th century a few laboratories for natural sciences were closed.

Раздел 13. Научно-технический прогресс.

Тема: Великие изобретения.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст. Переведите письменно 3 абзац.

Inventors and their inventions.

New inventions are appearing every day to make our lives easier, longer, warmer, speedier and so on. But only a few inventors design a new machine or product that becomes so well-known that the invention, named after its creator, becomes a household word. Here are ten famous inventors and the inventions that are named after them:

1. Ladislao Biro, a Hungarian artist who emigrated to Argentina. In about 1943 he invented the ball-point pen or biro.
2. John Bowler, a London halter who designed the hard round hat known as the bowler in about 1850. It has become the symbol of British male respectability. And you can still see businessmen wearing bowlers in the City, the centre of London's commerce.
3. Louis Braille (1809—1852), born at Couvray, France. He became blind as a child. In 1824 he developed his own alphabet patterns known as Braille by which the blind could read by touch, based on a French army officer's invention for reading messages in the dark.
4. Samuel Colt (1814—1862), an American gunsmith. He designed a pistol, patented in 1836, with a revolving barrel that could fire six bullets, one after the other. The Colt was the first of its kind. Many "six-shooters" came later.
5. Rudolf Diesel (1858—1913), a German engineer who invented the diesel engine in 1897 and so began a transport revolution in cars, lorries and trains.
6. Hans Wilhelm Geiger (1882—1945), a German nuclear physicist. From 1906—1909 he designed a counter for detecting radioactivity. This was the beginning of modern geiger counters.
7. Charles Mackintosh (1766—1843), a Manchester textile chemist who, in 1823, developed a rubber solution for coating fabrics which led to the production of waterproof raincoats or mackintoshes.
8. Samuel Finley Breeze Morse (1791 — 1872), an American portrait painter who invented the telegraphic dot-dash alphabet known as morse code.
9. Louis Pasteur (1822—1895), a Frenchman who was both a chemist and a biologist. Pasteurisation is a method of sterilising milk by heating it.
10. Charles Rolls, a car salesman who with the engineer Henry Royce created the world-famous Rolls-Royce car. Rolls died in 1910.

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски в тексте словами:

- A) draft
- B) sunrise
- C) notches
- D) parts
- E) lasted
- F) tell time
- G) burn down
- H) passed
- I) animal

Long ago in England, candles were used to . Each candle was divided into twelve

parts by colours or by . People knew how long it took for the candle to
to a notch or to a new colour. When three of the candle had burned down, an hour
had by. Each candle four hours. Six candles lasted from
one until the next. When there was a , the candles burned faster than
usual. Some people put a covering, made from the horn of an , around the candles
to protect them from the draft.

Раздел 13. Научно-технический прогресс.

Тема: Наши достижения.

Задание 1. Read the text and translate it.

Family Affairs

Jane is twenty-one years old. She works at an office in the centre of London. She is a typist. Although her work is over at five o'clock in the afternoon she comes home rather late. Jane is going to marry a respectable gentleman who is fifteen years older than she is. But her mother is upset about it. She doesn't think that Jane can be happy with Mr. Dobson. She wants her daughter to marry a younger man.

One evening Jane comes home at eleven o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Ogden is still up. She comes into the hall to meet her daughter.

"I don't want you to marry Mr. Dobson," she says.

"What do you mean?" the daughter asks.

"I think it's better if you marry a man who hasn't so much money."

"Oh, that's all right", the daughter says. "He is not going to have so much money for long."

to be upset – быть расстроенным

I. Why does Jane come home late?

- 1) She works overtime.
- 2) She meets her boyfriend.
- 3) She visits her friends.
- 4) She has German classes.

II. How many years is Jane's fiance older than she is?

- 1) 20 years
- 2) 15 years
- 3) 10 years
- 4) 5 years

III. Who does Mrs. Ogden want her daughter to marry?

- 1) a younger man
- 2) an older man
- 3) a richer man
- 4) a foreigner

IV. What's wrong with Mr. Dobson in the mother's opinion?

- 1) He doesn't love Jane.
- 2) He has no house of his own.
- 3) He is poor.
- 4) He has a lot of money.

V. Mrs. Ogden is still up means:

- 1) Mrs. Ogden doesn't want to sleep.
- 2) Mrs. Ogden is not sleeping.
- 3) Mrs. Ogden isn't going to bed.
- 4) Mrs. Ogden is still upstairs.

Практическое занятие №11

Раздел 13. Научно-технический прогресс.

Тема: Present Perfect Continuous.

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски словами, предложенными в скобках. Используйте времена группы Continuous.

1. - Where ? (*you, to go*)

- I to the supermarket. I want to buy some food. (*to go*)

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1. am | 3. do | 5. be | 7. to go | 9. you |
| 2. was | 4. are | 6. is | 8. going | 10. will |

2. The Browns to see us tonight. Go and buy some sweets and a cake. (*to come*)

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1. coming | 3. are | 5. be | 7. was |
| 2. come | 4. will | 6. is | 8. were |

3. - Where is Ann?

- She the flat. Tomorrow is Nick's birthday. (*to do*)

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. to do | 3. was | 6. is | 7. be |
| 2. do | 4. doing | 5. were | 8. will |

4. - What when I rang you up yesterday? (*you, to do*)

- I pictures for my little daughter. (*to draw*)

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|------------|-------|
| 1. you | 3. were | 5. will | 7. drawing | 9. be |
| 2. do | 4. draw | 6. doing | 8. was | |

5. - TV? - No, I'm not. (*you, to watch*)

- Switch it on at once. They your dancing group. (*to show*)

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|
| 1. you | 3. watch | 5. be | 7. Is | 9. watching |
| 2. showing | 4. Are | 6. are | 8. Will | 10. show |

6. When I in the park yesterday I saw a small dog (*to walk*) who under the tree and at me. (*to lie, to look*). I decided to take it home.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. looking | 3. walk | 5. lie | 7. was | 9. lying |
| 2. look | 4. walking | 6. were | 8. will | 10. be |

7. - Tomorrow we'll have a party. What dress ? (*you, to wear*)

- I don't know yet.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|------------|
| 1. be | 3. will | 5. is | 7. are |
| 2. wear | 4. shall | 6. you | 8. wearing |

Задание 2. Закончите предложение, используя Present Perfect Continuous.

Например: The boys are playing football. They ...

They have been playing football for almost two hours.

1. Alex is talking on the phone. He ...

1. talking
2. have
3. has
4. talked
5. being
6. been
7. for
8. twenty minutes
9. on the phone
10. ago

2. I am waiting for my friend. I ...

1. been
2. 2 o'clock
3. being
4. have
5. has
6. waiting for him
7. for
8. waited for him
9. since
10. wait for him

3. It's raining. It ...

1. raining
2. rains
3. been
4. being
5. for
6. rained
7. has
8. three hours
9. ago
10. have

4. Bob is sitting in the waiting room. He ...

1. he arrived here
2. has
3. for
4. being
5. been
6. sitting
7. since
8. in the waiting room
9. have
10. sat

5. I'm trying to learn Greek. I ...

1. have
2. ago
3. trying
4. tried
5. to learn Greek
6. for
7. been
8. being
9. two months
10. since

6. He is learning to drive. He ...

1. since
2. have
3. June
4. being

5. been
6. to drive
7. a month ago
8. has
9. learning
10. learnt

7. They are quarrelling.

They ...

1. been
2. the whole morning
3. being
4. quarrelling
5. quarrelled
6. have
7. since
8. for
9. has
10. ago

8. The baby is crying.

She ...

1. since
2. have
3. being
4. has
5. crying
6. been
7. cried
8. her mother fed her
9. two hours ago
10. for

9. I'm living in the centre now.

I ...

1. since
2. been
3. being
4. in the centre
5. last year
6. living
7. lived
8. ago
9. have
10. a year ago

10. He is listening to his favourite music.

He ...

1. he came home
2. for
3. been
4. when
5. since
6. has
7. listening to it
8. have
9. listened to it

10. being

11. Jack is doing nothing. He ...

1. been

2. for

3. have

4. since

5. has

6. being

7. done nothing

8. doing nothing

9. the whole evening today

10. an hour ago

12. The parents are watching TV. They ...

1. watched TV

2. has

3. being

4. since

5. been

6. watching TV

7. for

8. have

9. when

10. they had dinner

Раздел 13. Научно-технический прогресс.

Тема: Великие исследователи.

Задание 1. Read the text and do the exercises.

The Discovery of America

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. He was born in Italy. His father and both grandfathers were cloth makers. Columbus was a seaman and made many sea voyages.

Most people in Columbus's days thought that the earth was flat and they did not believe that beyond the Atlantic Ocean lay India.

In 1492 the King and the Queen of Spain gave Columbus money to go to India. He decided to sail west as he was sure that our planet was round. There were 3 caravels: *the Santa Maria*, *the Nina* and *the Pinta*. After sailing 4,000 miles he reached some land. The crew saw something like a white cliff and cried out: "Tierra! Tierra!" Columbus thought that it must be India but it was not. It was a new land – a new continent. It was America. Columbus named the land they reached San Salvador ("Holy Savior"). People began to speak about the land as "The New World".

European people came to the New World for many reasons. Some hoped to find gold and silver. Priests and missionaries came to bring to Christian religion to the Indians. Among those who came for freedom was a small group of English people called Pilgrims. They wanted to start a new life and to have no religious problems they had in English. In 1620 on the ship "Mayflower" they landed in the northeast of America. They set up a colony and called that part of the country "New England".

Задание 2. Write if the following information is true (T) or false (F):

1. The USA was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492.
2. Columbus was a cloth maker.
3. Most people in Columbus's days believed that beyond the Atlantic Ocean lay India.
4. Columbus sailed 4,000 miles to reach a new land.
5. All European people came to the New World to find gold and silver.
6. The first English settlers in America called Pilgrims set up a colony.

Задание 3. Answer the following questions in Russian:

1. Who discovered America?
2. The King and the Queen of what country gave Columbus money for voyage?
3. How many caravels were there?
4. How did Columbus name the land he had reached?
5. What reasons did European people come to the New World for?
6. How did the Pilgrims reach America?

Раздел 13. Научно-технический прогресс.

Тема: Неопределенные местоимения.

Задание 1. Fill in 'some', 'any', 'no'

There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 3. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... maps on the walls? – No, there aren't ... 5. Have you got ... English books at home? – Yes, I have ...

Задание 2. Answer the questions:

1. How do you get information about our world?
2. Do you like to read newspapers and books?
3. How often do you go to the museums?
4. You prefer to visit cinema, don't you?
5. Do you get a lot of information by television?
6. When and where do you like to travel?
7. Have you get any information at school?
8. How often do you listen to the radio?
9. What kind of achievements do you know?
10. Our achievements are connected with the outstanding people, aren't they?
11. Can you tell us anything about outstanding people in Russia?

Задание 3. Use Present, Past or Future Simple Passive in the following sentences.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday. 2. Hockey (to play) in winter. 3. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 4. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703. 5. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 6. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 7. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 8. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 9. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 10. Rome (not to build) in a day.

Задание 4. Write the nouns in the plural form.

bus, child, lady, park, tooth, woman, dish, leaf, fish

**Раздел 14. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы.
Тема: Present Perfect.**

Задание 1. Вставьте "since" или "for" вместо пропусков.

1. *since*

2. *for*

1. He has forgotten his Spanish ... he left Cuba.
2. What have you done ... I last saw you?
3. I haven't seen him ... ages.
4. It has rained ... Monday.
5. I have known him ... childhood.
6. I've known him ... years.
7. - How long have you been here?
- I've been here ... two months, ... last May.
8. - How long have you studied Chinese?
- Oh, ... five years, ... I was eighteen.
9. - How long have you been in the library?
- I've been here ... ten o'clock, ... three hours.
10. Peter is hungry because he has had nothing to eat ... five hours, ... morning.
11. They have been here ... an hour.
12. It's been foggy ... a fortnight.
13. ... when has he been in love?

Задание 2. Укажите, на месте какой буквы должно стоять наречие, данное в скобках.

1. Have (A) you (B) travelled (C)? (ever)
2. She (A) has (B) been (C) a bright student (D). (always)
3. We (A) have (B) seen (C) a flying saucer (D). (never)
4. (A)They (B) have (C) had (D) a walk in the park (E). (just)
5. Have (A) you (B) finished (C) your homework (D)? (yet)
6. (A)I (B) have (C) wanted (D) to meet your parents (E). (always)
7. (A)She (B) hasn't (C) sent a telegram (D). (yet)
8. (A)Have (B) you (C) heard (D) from Mary (E)? (lately)
9. (A)Has (B) your sister (C) had any troubles with her son (D)? (ever)

Задание 3. Употребите глагол в нужной видовременной форме. Используйте Present Perfect или Present Indefinite.

1. Helen ... sick since last week.

(to be)

1. is
2. has been

2. He ... a lot and ... a lot.

(to read, to know)

1. reads
2. has read
3. knows
4. have known

3. Bob's parents usually ... in the country the whole summer.

(to stay)

1. stay
2. have stayed

4. We ... here for a month, and it ... almost every day.

(to stay, to rain)

1. stay
2. have stayed
3. rains
4. has rained

5. ... at home in the evenings? (to be)

1. Are you
2. Have you been

6. I ... here ever since morning.

(to be)

1. am
2. have been

- 7. He ... letters from her every week.** (to receive)
1. receives
2. has received
- 8. He ... letters from her since last year.** (not to receive)
1. doesn't receive
2. hasn't received
- 9. Is it the first time he ... a tiger?** (to see)
1. sees
2. has seen
- 10. That's the third time I ... her today.** (to phone)
1. phone
2. have phoned
- 11. How long ... each other?** (to know)
1. do you know
2. have you known
- 12. I ... anything from her since that time.** (to hear)
1. hardly hear
2. have hardly heard
- 13. It ... my dream to visit Canada.** (to be)
1. is long
2. has long been
- 14. She ... of becoming an actress.** (to dream)
1. dreams
2. has dreamt
- 15. I ... my breakfast.** (to have)
1. have just
2. have just had

Раздел 14. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы.

Тема: Экологические проблемы в России.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно абзацы 1,3,5,7

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.

An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How did people live for thousands of years?
2. What cities appear all over the world today?
3. What pollutes the air we breathe?
4. What is the result of the pollution the atmosphere?
5. Why is environmental protection of a universal concern?
6. What are the initial steps in this direction?

Vocabulary:

ancient — древний
harmony — гармония
environment — окружающая среда
riches — богатства
unlimited — неограниченный
to interfere — вмешиваться
to increase — увеличиваться, возрастая
smoky — дымный
enterprises — предприятия
by-product — побочный продукт
activity — деятельность
to pollute — загрязнять

substances — вещества
oxigen — кислород
rare — редкий
destruction — разрушение
ozone — озон
layer — слой
interaction — взаимодействие
horrible — ужасный
disaster — катастрофа
to befall — пасть (на что-то)

Раздел 14. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы.

Тема: Человек и природа.

Задание 1. Отнесите следующие предложения к будущему. Используйте слова: tomorrow, tomorrow evening, the *day* after tomorrow, next week, next *month*, next *year*, in an *hour*, at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon, etc.

Образец:

He studies at the institute.

He will study at the institute next year.

1. My sister comes home at about 6 o'clock. 2. My little brother *plays* in the garden. 3. They *live* in Moscow. 4. They have English classes twice a week. 5. Anna gets up late. 6. She likes my presents. 7. I go to bed early. 8. He *phones* his *friends*.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в будущем неопределенном времени.

1. He (to take) his examinations in a *month*. 2. I think I (to take) this *book* from the library tomorrow. 3. People (to grow) more crops to have more food. 4. This canal (to irrigate) the fields of our farm. 5. The farmers (to plant) more apple-trees next *year*. 6. The population of this city (to grow) greatly in 10 years. 7. I (to need) this *book*. 8. I think we (to visit) our *friends* on Sunday.

Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Думаю, что я завтра встану рано. 2. Мне потребуется 40 минут, чтобы добраться до университета. 3. У нас будет два семинара и лекция. 4. Думаю, что сегодня вечером я буду смотреть телевизор. 5. В следующее воскресенье я, вероятно, поеду за город. 6. Думаю, что я посажу розы в своем саду. 7. Он встретит нас холодно.

Задание 4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в настоящем или будущем неопределенном времени. Переведите предложения.

1. The *delegation* (to start) for London as soon as they (to receive) their visas. 2. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home. 3. When summer (to come), we (to go) to the country. 4. Nick (to do) his homework before his mother (to return) home. 5. These students (to write) a test after they (to answer) the teacher's questions. 6. The children (to play) in the park if the weather (to be) fine. 7. I (to believe) you if you (to keep) your promises. 8. You (to know) English better if you (to read) more English books.

Задание 5. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я закрою окна, когда будет холодно. 2. Мы будем купаться в реке в воскресенье, если погода будет хорошая. 3. Я поговорю с Анной вечером, если она будет дома. 4. На следующей неделе я пойду за покупками, если у меня будут деньги. 5. В следующее воскресенье я приготовлю торт, если у меня будет время. 6. Она вымоет окна, когда они будут грязными. 7. Завтра я останусь дома, если будет дождь. 8. Она навестит нас, когда у нее будет время. 9. Я отвечу Елене, как только получу от нее письмо.

Раздел 14. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы.

Тема: Герундий.

Задание 1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на деепричастный оборот.

1. He wants the documents sent by airmail.
2. They want the goods shipped on Monday.
3. I saw the letters received.
4. I must have my shoes cleaned.
5. She wants to have these documents sent off at once.
6. Why have you had the walls of your room painted blue?
7. They showed us a list of the goods sold.
8. I found the key lost.
9. I heard it was said for several times.
10. He wants the work done immediately.

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив Герундий.

1. (To write) out all the words, I started to learn them.
2. (To buy) food, they left supermarket.
3. (to bark) dog doesn't bite.
4. She entered the room (to smile).
5. (To drink) coffee she was talking to her friend.
6. (To find) the keys, we were able to open the door.
7. (To make) the report, Tom left the room.
8. (To see) her he raised his hat.
9. My task (to finish), I went to bed.
10. While (to learn) the pronunciation of the words we learned their meaning.

Задание 3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English, using a Conditional III.

1. Если бы ты пригласил их, они бы пришли.
2. Если бы ты больше занимался, ты бы сдал экзамен.
3. Если бы я выиграл эту награду, моя жизнь бы изменилась.
4. Если бы она изучала науку, она бы нашла лучшую работу.
5. Если бы я знал, что ты был в Москве, я бы тебе позвонил.

Практическое занятие №18

Раздел 15. Физические и природные явления.

Тема: Природные явления.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно на русский язык абзацы 1,2,4,6,7

Natural disasters

Mother Nature can act rather scary sometimes. Almost every day TV channels, radio and newspapers report on natural disasters striking different parts of the world. Scientists say that earthquakes, tornados, floods, droughts, tsunamis, landslides and hurricanes are happening more frequently nowadays. Global warming, pollution and growing industrialization lead to imbalance in our echo-system.

A natural disaster can be defined as an uncontrollable extreme disruption which causes ecological and financial damage and victims of vulnerable population. Sometimes the events can be predicted by special meteorological warning systems and they often happen in the same geographical area because they are related to climate and physical characteristics of the region. For example, Florida is constantly suffering from tornadoes and hurricanes, and Japan – from earthquakes.

An earthquake happens when tectonic plates of the earth move and they make the area shake violently. According to the Richter scale the magnitude of earthquakes is measured from 1 to 10 points. The most powerful earthquake was recorded in 1960 in Chile, its magnitude was 9.5.

Volcanic eruptions occur when hot red magma erupts from the earth's crust and flows from the top of the volcano. It also throws volcano ashes into the air which are harmful to inhale for human beings and animals.

A tsunami is a series of dangerous huge ocean waves, usually caused by underwater earthquakes. This natural disaster attacks the shore all of a sudden and often results in thousands of deaths. The height of the waves can reach 30 metres.

Flooding is another natural disaster. Floods happen when the water level in rivers and seas becomes too high. Sometimes flash floods can even wash away whole villages.

During extremely hot dry summers our world usually suffers from vast forest fires and severe droughts. Wildfires are especially dangerous in windy weather when they spread very easily. Droughts may result in famine because the land becomes dry and people can't grow any plants and vegetables on it.

A tornado is an enormous column of twisting wind that moves very fast and destroys houses, raises in the air and throws people, animals and heavy things. Hurricanes and tornados are very common in America and the Atlantic Ocean.

Landslides happen when earth and rocks on slopes become loose or water-laden and they fall down the hills or mountains.

People face great problems after disasters: the water is usually infected, the communication lines (electricity, telephone) are often damaged, most of the buildings and property are destroyed, agricultural crops are also damaged. Natural disasters are great tragedies to many countries and nations. They take a lot of people's lives. Thousands of people become homeless, unemployed. They need medical and psychological help.

Раздел 15. Физические и природные явления.

Тема: Past Perfect.

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Apples|the apples are good for you. 2. In Britain coffee| the coffee. 3. The British Prime Minister lives in Downing Street| The Downing street. 4. Mr Jenkins reads Daily Telegraph|The Daily Telegraph find his wife reads Times| The Times. 5. If you want to buy some clothes, the shop I would recommended is Harrison's| The Harrison's. 6. We flow from London to Orly Airport| The Orly Airport. 7. Tate Gallery| The Tate Gallery is the main modern art museum in London. 8. Have you ever visited Tower of London| The Tower of London.

Задание 2. Выберите лишнее слово в каждой группе слов.

1. Coffee, bread, milk.
2. Kitchen, bathroom. Bedroom, garage.
3. Green, big, blue, red.
4. Fair, red, green, grey, dark.
5. Water, meat, bread, fish.
6. Car, sheep, train, bicycle.
7. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, March.
8. July, Christmas, June, January.
9. Book, friend, sister, mother.

Задание 3. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Let me (buy, buying, to buy) you a drink.
2. I've decided (to stop, stopping, to stop).
3. I managed (to find, finding, find) the book I was looking for.
4. The smell of the roses makes me (to think, think, thinking).
5. I tried (understanding, to understand, understand) the lecture, but it was so difficult.
6. The doctor told me (to do, doing, do) more exercises.
7. Look outside! It's starting (snow, snowing, to snow).

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки.

A Letter to a Friend.

Dear Peter,

You by any chance (know) I where Bob (be)? I (like) (find out) because I just (hear) of a job that exactly (suit) him, but if he (not apply) fairly soon of course he (not get) it. I last (see) him about a month ago, when he just (leave) his job with the film company. He (say) he (go) to France for a holiday and (promise) (send) me a postcard with his French address as soon as he (find) a place (stay). But I (hear) nothing about him since then and (not know) even whatever he (go) to France or not.

If you (know) me. I (try) (phone) you several times but your phone (not seem) working.

Раздел 15. Физические и природные явления.

Тема: Предлоги времени.

Задание 1. Поставьте необходимые предлоги в предложения.

about in at with to of for on

1. My sister will arrive ... the station ... 9 o'clock ... the morning. (Моя сестра прибудет на станцию в 9 часов утра.)
2. Look ... that beautiful photo ... my baby daughter. (Посмотри на эту красивую фотографию моей малышки дочки.)
3. I'm hungry. What's ... lunch today? (Я голоден. Что на обед сегодня?)
4. This is the highest mountain ... the world. (Это самая высокая гора в мире.)
5. What do you usually do ... weekends? (Чем ты обычно занят в выходные?)
6. We are going ... the party ... Saturday. (Мы идем на вечеринку в субботу.)
7. I bought a new pair ... sunglasses ... the chemist's. (Я купила новую пару солнечных очков в аптеке.)
8. What do you know ... Scotland? (Что ты знаешь о Шотландии?)
9. The postman came ... a letter ... my Dad. (Почтальон пришел с письмом для папы.)
10. Did you speak ... the boss ... your salary? (Ты поговорил с боссом по поводу твоей зарплаты?)
11. Sam lives ... home ... his mother. (Сэм живет дома с мамой.)
12. Can you help me ... my drawing? - ... course I can. (Ты можешь помочь мне с рисунком? – Конечно, могу.)
13. I met my future husband ... a queue ... the bus stop. (Я познакомилась со своим будущим мужем в очереди на автобусной остановке.)
14. Justin is ... Kristy's house. (Джастин находится у Кристи дома.)
15. The diagram is ... page 76 ... the left. (Схема – на странице 76, слева.)

Задание 2. Выберите из скобок подходящий предлог.

1. Does she come ... (at/in/to) school ... (on/by/in) bus? (Она приезжает в школу на автобусе?)
2. My office is ... (near/near to/near with) the stadium. (Мой офис находится рядом со стадионом.)
3. Kevin often goes abroad ... (in/on/for) business. (Кевин часто ездит за границу в командировку.)
4. All the notices in the streets were ... (on/by/in) French. (Все вывески на улицах были на французском.)
5. What's interesting ... (on/in/at) TV ... (on/at/in) the moment? (Что интересного по ТВ в данный момент?)
6. Sorry. I took your bag ... (on/for/by) mistake. (Извини. Я взяла по ошибке твою сумку.)
7. Shall we go ... (for/on/to) a walk? (Мы пойдем на прогулку?)
8. Kira is happy, she is ... (on/in/with) love. (Кира счастлива, она влюблена.)
9. We are waiting ... (for/at/by) the rain to stop. (Мы ждем, когда остановится дождь.)
10. Is Sophie good ... (in/on/at) roller-skating? (Софи хорошо катается на роликах?)
11. Is Tim interested ... (at/in/by) marketing? (Тим интересуется маркетингом?)
12. I'm afraid ... (by/with/of) big crowds of people. (Я боюсь больших скоплений народа.)
13. The forest was full ... (with/of/by) mosquitoes. (Лес был полон комаров.)
14. The patients are listening ... (of/to/at) Mozart. (Пациенты слушают Моцарта.)
15. Our plans depend ... (on/from/in) the weather. (Наши планы зависят от погоды.)
16. We are ... (out/of/out of) peaches. Could you go and buy some? (У нас закончились персики. Не мог бы ты сходить и купить немного?)
17. I guess he annoys me ... (for/on/in) purpose. (Думаю, он раздражает меня специально.)
18. I'm tired of swimming ... (on/at/in) the sea. Let's go to the swimming pool ... (for/in/by) a change. (Я устала плавать в море. Давай пойдем в бассейн для разнообразия.)

19. My wife spends hundreds of euros a month ... (for/in/on) her nails ... (in/on/for) average. (Моя жена тратит сотни евро ежемесячно на ногти, в среднем.)
20. Our teacher is ... (in/on/at) a good mood today. (Наш учитель в хорошем настроении сегодня.)

Задание 3. Используйте верный предлог времени (in, on, at, for, since, during).

1. She has been in Africa ... February. (Она находится в Африке с февраля.)
2. Dan has had his design studio ... several years. (Дэн имеет свою дизайн-студию в течение нескольких лет.)
3. The fishing season is to start ... a couple of weeks. (Рыболовный сезон начнется через пару недель.)
4. The kids worked on a farm ... their summer holidays. (Дети работали на ферме во время летних каникул.)
5. My car will be ready ... 3 days. (Моя машина будет готова через 3 дня.)
6. My sister's birthday is ... September. (День рождения моей сестры в сентябре.)
7. I am often very tired ... Friday evenings. (Часто я очень уставший по вечерам в пятницу.)
8. It's too cold here ... winter. (Здесь слишком холодно зимой.)
9. I got my driving license ... 2004 ... the age of 23. (Я получил водительские права в 2004 году в возрасте 23 лет.)
10. We always visit our parents ... Christmas. (Мы всегда навещаем родителей на Рождество.)

Раздел 16. Экологические проблемы. Защита окружающей среды. Безопасность жизнедеятельности.

Тема: Защита окружающей среды.

Задание 1. Choose the right word and fill in the gaps.

Centuries ago people dreamed about travelling through space and science fiction writers _ (1) that people would fly to the Moon or to Mars just for a weekend. It still seems _ (2) but the era of space tourism has already started. A rocket «Soyuz» with the first space tourist on board _ (3) in 2001. Dennis Tito, a sixty-year-old American businessman, stayed on the International Space Station for eight days and then _ (4) returned to the Earth. Since that time other people have had «a space holiday» and space travel seems to have become a new _ (5) industry. Space tourism companies plan to construct orbital hotels for short-term tourists and are thinking about _ (6) space colonies where people can live for years. The colonies can be arranged either on space stations or on other planets. However, scientists haven't _ (7) yet whether there is a planet where conditions would _ (8) the conditions on the Earth.

1. a) suggested b) predicted c) avoided d) detected
2. a) unavoidable b) unsinkable c) unforgettable d) unbelievable
3. a) was launched b) was landed c) was damaged d) was prevented
4. a) fairly b) surely c) equally d) safely
5. a) expecting b) developing c) damaging d) detecting
6. a) arranging b) coping c) giving out d) filling
7. a) found out b) predicted c) avoided d) prevented
8. a) seem b) like c) resembled) look

Задание 2. Fill in the gaps with the phrases below. Some of them can be used more than once.

solve the problem, take turns, put the ideas into action, fair, be fair

1. The parents wanted to ___ to their daughters.
2. John and Tom could not share the TV set so their sister advised them to ___
3. Many people today want to ___ of environmental pollution.
4. His letter was full of good ideas. So I decided ___.
5. The punishment was ___.
6. – Shall we ___ playing the game? – That is a good idea!
7. The teacher asked students to ___ peacefully.
8. The President ordered the deputies to ___.

Раздел 16. Экологические проблемы. Защита окружающей среды. Безопасность жизнедеятельности.

Тема: Past Continuous and Past Simple.

Задание 1. Употребите глагол в нужной видовременной форме: используйте Past Continuous или Past Indefinite.

1. When the taxi ... I ... my things. (to arrive, to pack)

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. arrived | 4. did | 7. was packing |
| 2. arrive | 5. were arriving | 8. pack |
| 3. was arriving | 6. packed | 9. were packing |

2. - What ... you ... in the evening yesterday? - I ... TV and my wife (to do, to watch, to wash up)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------|
| 1. doing | 4. was | 7. were |
| 2. was washing up | 5. did | 8. watched |
| 3. washed | 6. do | 9. was watching |

3. I ... all the exercises while you (to do, to smoke)

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. was doing | 3. were doing | 5. smoked |
| 2. did | 4. was smoking | 6. were smoking |

4. Mr. Brown, where ... you when they ... your car at midnight?

(to be, to drive)

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--------|
| 1. were driving | 3. were | 5. was |
| 2. was driving | 4. drove | 6. did |

5. When the clock .. nine she .. up the stairs to her office because the lift ..

(to strike, to run, not to work)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1. were striking | 4. was striking | 7. were not working | 10. ran |
| 2. stroke | 5. were running | 8. was not working | |
| 3. did | 6. was running | 9. did not work | |

6. He ... and ... while the boys (to stand, to watch, to fight)

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. watching | 4. was standing | 7. was fighting | 10. stood |
| 2. was | 5. were | 8. fought | |
| 3. were standing | 6. were fighting | 9. watched | |

7. She ... a marvelous new dress at the party and ... fantastic!

(to wear, to look)

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. weared | 3. were wearing | 5. were looking | 7. looked |
| 2. wore | 4. was wearing | 6. was looking | |

8. He ... for her for an hour but she never (to wait, to come)

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. were waiting | 3. waited | 5. were coming |
| 2. was waiting | 4. came | 6. was coming |

9. When the telephone ... I ... a cake and ... Mary who ... nothing at the moment to answer the call. (to ring, to bake, to ask, to do)

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. were baking | 4. was asking | 7. were doing | 10. rang |
| 2. was baking | 5. asked | 8. did | |
| 3. baked | 6. was doing | 9. was ringing | |

10. Why ... the lecture on Saturday? Professor B. ... about UFO and other mysterious objects. (not to attend, to speak)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. spoke | 5. you didn't attend |
| 2. were speaking | 6. did not you attend |
| 3. was speaking | 7. you weren't attending |
| 4. weren't you attending | 8. didn't you attend |

Задание 2. Употребите глагол в нужной видовременной форме: используйте времена группы Indefinite или Continuous

1. I ... of what he ... me yesterday. (to think, to tell)

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. think | 3. is telling | 5. tells |
| 2. am thinking | 4. was telling | 6. told |

2. He ... he ... his brother-in-law. (to think, to remember)

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. think | 3. is thinking | 5. is remembering |
| 2. thinks | 4. remembers | 6. remember |

3. The doctor ... the patient when we ... on him. (to examine, to call)

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. examined | 2. was examining | 3. called | 4. were calling |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|

4. The coffee ... wonderful. (to taste)

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. taste | 2. tastes | 3. is tasting |
|----------|-----------|---------------|

5. They ... a new car. I ... they ... a good time now.

(to have, to think, to have)

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------|----------------|
| 1. have | 2. are having | 3. think | 4. am thinking |
|---------|---------------|----------|----------------|

6. - Why ... the flowers? - They ... fresh and they ... fresh.

(to smell, not to look, not to smell)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. you are smelling | 4. you smell | 7. not are smelling | 10. aren't looking |
| 2. are you smelling | 5. don't smell | 8. not are looking | |
| 3. do you smell | 6. don't look | 9. aren't smelling | |

7. My sister ... the cake. She ... it ... delicious. (to taste, to say, to taste)

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------|--------|--------------|---------|
| 1. taste | 2. is tasting | 3. tastes | 4. say | 5. is saying | 6. says |
|----------|---------------|-----------|--------|--------------|---------|

8. - Why ... at me? - Because you ... very much like my sister. (to look)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. you are looking | 3. are you looking | 5. to look | 7. looks |
| 2. do you look | 4. you look | 6. are looking | 8. look |

9. I ... much better today. (to feel)

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| 1. feel | 2. am feeling | 3. feels | 4. are feeling | 5. to feel |
|---------|---------------|----------|----------------|------------|

10. This sweater ... very soft and warm. (to feel)

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. feel | 2. feels | 3. is feeling | 4. are feeling | 5. to feel |
|---------|----------|---------------|----------------|------------|

Раздел 16. Экологические проблемы. Защита окружающей среды. Безопасность жизнедеятельности.

Тема: Природа в опасности.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно на русский язык.

The nature in dangerous.

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately.

Ten years ago the word 'ecology' hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we can't help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development of the natural world which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact, the state of environment has greatly worsened of late.

There is no doubt that soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence.

Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up process and its major reason — the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is created by carbon dioxide emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars. Thus it is of vital importance that the world should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. What is the reason for people getting so much worried about the state of environment? The answer to this question is fairly simple. The thing is the deterioration of the environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. And it is obvious what all people need is a healthy environment.

To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international centre for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous illnesses and diseases.

Vocabulary:

environmental protection — охрана (защита) окружающей среды

humanity — человечество

firmly established — укорениться

hardly — вряд ли, едва ли

majority — большинство

soil — почва

toxic wastes — токсичные отходы

drought — засуха

to contaminate — заражать, инфицировать (в том числе отравляющими и радиоактивными веществами)

chemicals — химические вещества

to be concerned about — беспокоиться

drastic — радикальный, глубокий; резкий

devastating — опустошительный, разрушительный

to be rare occurrence — происходить редко

the greenhouse effect — парниковый эффект

to create — создавать

carbon dioxide — двуокись углерода

industrial facilities — промышленные предприятия

to be of vital importance — быть необычайно важным

to cut down — сокращать

the release of gases — выброс газов

to contribute to — содействовать, способствовать

fairly —довольно

deterioration —ухудшение

to tell on — сказываться на

to solve — решать

to raise safety standards — поднимать требования к технике безопасности

to adequately process by-products of industry — хорошо перерабатывать

промышленные отходы

to monitor — контролировать

an international centre for emergency environment assistance — международный центр по

оказанию срочной экологической помощи

to prevent — защищать, предохранять

Раздел 16. Экологические проблемы. Защита окружающей среды. Безопасность жизнедеятельности.

Тема: Условия жизни: город, деревня.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Cities. Towns. Villages.

Houses are buildings. Schools and clubs are buildings, too. A shop is a building or a part of a building.

When there are many houses and other buildings together, they make a town. A city is a very big town.

When there are few houses and other buildings together, they make a village.

Cities, towns and villages have names.

Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev, Minsk, London, Cambridge, Oxford, etc. are the names of cities.

Cities, towns and villages have streets between their buildings, that is, the buildings are on each side of a street. On each side of the street, in front of the buildings there is a pavement. Between the pavements there is the road. People walk on the pavements, buses and cars drive on the roads.

We can get from one place to another by different means of communication. We can go by train, by airplane (or plane), by ship, by bus, by car, etc.

How can we get from Moscow to Vladivostok? We can get there either by train or by airplane. If we go by train it takes us about seven days. If we go by airplane it takes us about 12 hours only.

How can we get to the nearest town? We can get there either by bus or by train.

How can we get from one village to another? We usually use a bicycle, a motor-cycle or a bus to get from one village to another.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

Last night I (have) a wonderful dream(1). This is what I (dream)(2). We (take) a trip to Hawaii(3). I (be) with my family and two of my friends(4). We (be) on a ship (5) and we (travel) to Honolulu (6). On the ship there (be) a disco (7). We (sit) on nice comfortable seats (8) and (drink) exotic cocktails (9) lots of people (dance) (10) and the music (play) loudly (11).

Раздел 17. Достижения и инновации в области естественных наук.

Тема: Автоматизация в жизни человека.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Automation in out life.

Britain has in recent years been described as a 'leisure society'. This is because there is a greater variety of leisure activities and people have more spare time and money to spend on relaxation. Most spare time after work or at weekends is spent at home.

Young people generally go out on Friday or Saturday nights to a disco, to a concert or to the pub. Older people may go to the pub or to the theatre, or visit friends. In recent years going out for a meal or bringing a take-away meal home become popular with all ages.

Sunday is traditionally a day of rest, and town and city centres can be very quiet or even deserted. People read the Sunday newspapers, go for a walk in the park or countryside or work at home in the garden. A lot of people wash their cars on Sundays or do jobs around the house (DIY).

In the past, local authorities provided libraries, museums and parks for everyone. In the 1980s people became more interested in keeping fit and relaxing, so leisure services were expanded to include leisure centres, sport centres, health clubs and theme parks. Indoor pools, with their wave-making machines, water slides and tropical vegetation, have become very popular. Cinemas have been redesigned with four or more screens, each showing a different film at the same time. Naturally the leisure industry persuades people to spend a lot of money, especially on new and more expensive interests such as computer games and sports equipment.

2. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the symbol of the Speaker's authority?
a) the mace, b) the woolsack, c) the ribbon, d) the bell.
2. Who presides over the House of Lords?
a) Prime Minister, b) Lord Chancellor, c) Lord Protector, d) the Speaker.
3. What's the name of the British flag?
a) Star-Spangled Banner, b) Stripes and Stars, c) Union Jack, d) John Bull.
4. What London street is famous for shops? a) Oxford Street, b) Fleet Street, c) Lombard Street, d) Charing Cross Road.
5. What was J. Constable?
a) a musician, b) a politician, c) a poet, d) a painter.

Раздел 17. Достижения и инновации в области естественных наук.

Тема: Робототехника.

Задание 1. Read the text and do the exercises.

Blind people can learn to type by feeling the keys but they can't find and correct a mistake. In order to help blind people use a computer Dr. Tom Vincent has made a system that reads aloud what has been typed.

He added a voice to a cheap microcomputer. "The computer is programmed to repeat each letter as it is typed and to read what is displayed on the computer screen - it can be a letter, a word or whole sentences. It is programmed to pronounce English words. If a word is not in its memory the computer spells it. Any mistakes can easily be corrected. When the text is complete, a printed copy can be made in the usual way.

The system has won a prize and is already in use, so blind students at a college in Wales can use computers. Dr. Vincent is now working at an optical sensor that can recognize printed words and read them aloud.

Задание 2. Choose the title to the text.

- 1) Dr. Vincent's help
- 2) Talking typewriter
- 3) Computers for Welsh students
- 4) Correction system

Задание 3. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. It is difficult for blind people to use a computer because ...
 - 1) they can't spell English words.
 - 2) they can't see and correct mistakes on the screen.
 - 3) they can't learn to type.
 - 4) they can't work with CD User Guide.
2. Dr. Tom Vincent has made a system that ...
 - 1) easily corrects mistakes.
 - 2) makes printed copies in the usual way.
 - 3) reads aloud what is displayed on the computer screen.
 - 4) can translate what has been typed into any foreign language.
3. Dr. Vincent is now developing a new optical system that ...
 - 1) can recognize and read aloud printed words.
 - 2) is programmed to repeat each letter as it is typed.
 - 3) can be used at a college in Wales.
 - 4) will win a prize.

Задание 4. Find the sentence with the verb in the Present Indefinite Passive.

- 1) It can be a letter, a word or whole sentences.
- 2) "The system has won a prize and is already in use.
- 3) It is programmed to pronounce English words.
- 4) If a word is not in the memory the computer spells it.

Задание 5. Choose the correct form.

Some years ago blind students at a college in Wales ... use computers.

- 1) can
- 2) can't
- 3) could
- 4) couldn't

Раздел 17. Достижения и инновации в области естественных наук.

Тема: Модальные глаголы.

Задание 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable modal verbs.

a) 1. ...I return the book on Friday? I am afraid I ... not finish it before. - No, that is too late. You ... bring to me not later than Wednesday. 2. ... he to speak English in childhood? 3. Mother, ... go to the country tomorrow? 4. You ...take medicine three times a day before meals. 5. We ... not afford to pay the bill. 6. There is something wrong with your television set. You ... call a repair man.

b) You ... have studied the material thoroughly. I see you have made no mistakes in the paper. 2. She ... have followed the doctor's advice. She should have recovered by now. 3. I'm sure you are tired: you ... have been working for hours. 4. Why isn't he here yet? What has happened? – Oh, he ... have missed the train.

Задание 2. Fill in “can”, “may”, “must”

1. ... I come in? 2. You ... not smoke here. 3. He ... not speak English yet. 4. I have very little time: I ... go. 5. They ... go to the park because they are busy. 6. What ... we see on this map? 7. At what time ... you come to school? 8. He is busy. He ... be writing a book about his travels.

Задание 3. Give comparative and superlative degrees of the adjectives.

interesting, clever, heavy, big, good, bad, many, old

Задание 4. Use Past Simple or Past Perfect.

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at 5 o'clock. 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by 5 o'clock. 3. He (to think) that he (to lose) his money. 4. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 5. When I (to come) home mother already (to cook) dinner. 6. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) the books. 7. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture, which he (to draw). 8. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 9. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer.

Практическое задание №28

Раздел 17. Достижения и инновации в области естественных наук.

Тема: Космические технологии.

Задание 1. Read the article and fill in the gaps with the sentences and parts of sentences A- G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box. There are two extra letters you will not need (5 points).

Robot technologies in the space.

There are lots of science fiction books and films about robots. Nice and humanlike metal and plastic creatures often become children's friends there. Robots learn how to distinguish (различить) between good and evil, and how to become a friend to a human being. To our surprise and delight we find out that robots are able to experience feelings — they can feel happy, upset, and even angry. [1] They can even risk their life, [2], for someone they love.

Is artificial intellect a pure fantasy or are there any scientific discoveries behind this idea? [3] What we know for sure is that robotics is a rapidly developing technology, and soon we can expect robots to enter our houses and stay there for a long time. It's already happening in Japan, where machines of all shapes and sizes are widely used. Besides being used in different industries, robots do lots of housework: they clean the house, serve tea and wash up after that. [4] These robots wake people up in the morning, inform them about the weather and ask questions about their health. The robots are able to recognise faces, keep eye contact and maintain conversations. In Japan, [5] humanoid robots have already become friends for lots of elderly people.

Robots for households are usually designed in a humanlike manner and resemble human beings — they have a head, arms and legs. Japanese scientists believe that in several years robots will be common in every household and feel very enthusiastic about it.

- A. in robots' terms they risk being destroyed or reprogrammed
- B. Amazing but robots can take care of disabled or aged people!
- C. Some rescue robots, which can dig deep after earthquakes, have already been created.
- D. It's still difficult to answer this question.
- E. We can see robots break the technological law of logic and rational to defend human beings.
- F. Elderly people often feel lonely and need some company.
- G. which has the largest percentage of aged people in the world

Number	1	2	3	4	5
Letter					

Раздел 17. Достижения и инновации в области естественных наук.

Тема: Условные предложения.

Задание 1. Translate into English.

Вам не нужно ходить туда. 2. Они, должно быть, работают за границей. 3. Не может быть, что он был на работе. 4. Возможно, она придет завтра. 5. Возможно, мой брат забыл позвонить вам. 6. Мне пришлось написать об этом сестре. 7. Должно быть, сейчас идет дождь. 8. Неужели ты разорвал мою записку? 9. Ему следует прочитать эту книгу. 10. Вам следовало бы извиниться: вы были не правы.

Задание 2. Fill in modal verbs, open the brackets using the right form of the Infinitive.

They ... (to be) upset when they heard the news. 2. He ... (not to forget) your request: he is very attentive to people. 3. I ... (to take) a taxi, otherwise I should have missed the train. 4. You walked all the way here carrying this heavy suitcase. You ... (to take) a taxi. 5. Oh, you are all in snow. It ... (to snow) heavily. 6. You ... (to study) English for several years already. Your language is very good.

Задание 3. Give English equivalents to the following expressions.

1. Могло бы быть и хуже.
2. Мне пора идти уходить.
3. Я просто не могу ответить на этот вопрос.
4. Что со мной будет!
5. Почему я знаю?
6. И до чего дошло дело!

Задание 4. Use the necessary form of the Participle.

1. (To buy) some juice, we went home. 2. (To do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 3. (To sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friend. 4. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 5. (To spend) 20 years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 6. (To phone) the agency, he left (to say) he would be back in two hours. 7. (Not to finish) to discuss that painful problem, he changed the conversation. 8. (To wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing room. 9. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse. 10. (To lie) down on the soft divan, the child fell asleep at once. 11. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

Раздел 18. Участие в отраслевых выставках.

Тема: Сложное дополнение.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, используя сложное дополнение. Переведите.

1. I want (she) to be my wife.
2. My brother taught (I) to swim and dive.
3. They would like (we) to read aloud.
4. Bob advised (she) to stay for another week.
5. We expect (he) to arrive at noon.
6. I heard (you) open the door.
7. Dad always makes (I) go fishing with him every weekend.
8. Our parents expect (we) to stop quarreling.
9. Sara never lets (he) drive her car.
10. I saw (you) cross the street.

Задание 2. Поставьте «to» там, где необходимо.

1. We heard the lorry ... stop near the house.
2. I want my elder sister ... take me to the zoo.
3. I believe the Internet ... be the greatest invention ever.
4. The teacher doesn't let us ... use our mobile phones.
5. They didn't expect her ... be late.
6. The police officer made him ... tell the truth.
7. I would like you ... admit your fault.
8. Swan believes Vicky ... be the best manager in our store.
9. Nick persuaded me ... go in for sports.
10. We saw Jacob ... break the window.
11. I consider this sculpture ... be a masterpiece.
12. She noticed Mary suddenly ... turn pale.

Задание 3. Перефразируйте предложения, используя сложное дополнение.

Н-р: I want that she will cook mushroom soup. (Я хочу, чтобы она приготовила грибной суп.) – I want her to cook mushroom soup.

1. The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. – Their parents saw
2. They said: "He is an expert in our industry." – They consider
3. The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. – The policeman noticed
4. Elvis said to his son: "Don't watch horror films." – Elvis doesn't let
5. "Mummy, please, buy me that doll", said the little girl. – The little girl would like
6. Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows
7. He swears a lot. Many people heard that. – Many people heard
8. "Bring me some water from the well," my grandmother said. – My grandmother wanted
9. Somebody was watching me. I felt that. – I felt
10. Daniel said: "Helen, you can go to a night club tonight." – Daniel let

Раздел 18. Участие в отраслевых выставках.

Тема: Промышленность Великобритании.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно на русский язык.

The British economy comprises the economies of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the European Union, the G7, the G8, the G20, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation and the United Nations.

The Economy of England is the largest economy of the four countries of the United Kingdom. England is a highly industrialised country. It is an important producer of textiles and chemical products. Although automobiles, locomotives, and aircraft are among England's other important industrial products, a significant proportion of the country's income comes from the City.

Since the 1990, the financial services sector has played an increasingly significant role in the English economy and the City of London is one of the world's largest financial centres. Banks, insurance companies, commodity and futures exchanges are heavily concentrated in the City.

The British pound sterling is the official currency of England and the central bank of the United Kingdom, the Bank of England, is located in London.

The UK is one of the world's most globalised countries. London is the world's largest financial centre alongside New York. The aerospace industry of the UK is the second-largest national aerospace industry.

The main crops that are grown are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets England is one of the world's leading fishing nations.

England remains a key player in the aerospace, defence, pharmaceutical and chemical industries, and British companies worldwide continue to have a role in the sector through foreign investment. The largest centre for tourism is London, which attracts millions of international tourists every year.

Раздел 18. Участие в отраслевых выставках.

Тема: Специальные вопросы.

Задание 1. Задайте общий и специальный (к подчеркнутому слову) вопросы к следующим предложениям.

1. Our breakfast is delicious.
2. There are many dishes on the menu today.
3. She can help them to do shopping.
4. Kate is working all day long tomorrow.
5. You may take this text-book.
6. Every day she cooks dinner.
7. Steamed sturgeon is a very tasty dish.
8. They are going to order plum pudding for dessert.

Задание 2. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. I'd like to have ... hamburger for... breakfast.
a) the; b) a; c) an; d) -
2. Can I... my tea, please ?
a) have; b) has; c) to have; d) had
3. ... I speak to Jane, please?
a) could; b) shall; c) must; d) ought to
4. I ... work as a waiter.
a) doesn't; b) -; c) are

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на предлоги.

1. Стол напротив оркестра.
2. Рядом с тарелкой лежит вилка.
3. На ужин едят курицу.
4. На столе лежит вилка.
5. Суп едят с хлебом.
6. Макароны едят без хлеба.
7. Под тарелкой лежит салфетка.

Задание 4. Найдите по словарю перевод данной лексики.

Table knife; saucepan; dessert-plate; tea saucer; cake fork; caviar-pot; white-wine-glass; soup-ladle.

Задание 5. Преобразуйте данные предложения в отрицательные.

1. We ordered salmon.
2. Last night I was invited to the party.
3. We'll serve this group tomorrow morning.
4. The waiter is laying the table now.
5. I'll be staying in this hotel for about a month.