

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ  
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
Казанский государственный аграрный университет  
Кафедра иностранных языков

**Учебно-методическое пособие по дисциплине  
«Иностранный (английский) язык»**

Казань 2024

УДК 811.111  
ББК 81.2 Англ. Р

Составители: доцент Г.Р. Фассахова, ст. преподаватель З.Д. Давлетшина, ст. преподаватель Л.Р. Исламова, ст. преподаватель Р.Х. Мавдашева.

Рецензенты:

Н.Х. Шарыпова доктор филологических наук, профессор кафедры «Философия и право» ФГБОУ ВО Казанский ГАУ

Ярхамова А.А. канд.пед.наук, доцент кафедры «Теория и практика преподавания иностранных языков» Института филологии и межкультурной коммуникации Казанского Федерального Университета

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов СПО по дисциплине «Иностранный (английский) язык». Учебно-методическое пособие составлено в соответствии с программными требованиями и основными компетенциями, необходимыми для освоения курса «Иностранный язык».

Цель пособия – способствовать овладению грамматикой и лексикой по предлагаемым темам, а также обеспечить поддержание навыков чтения и устной речи на иностранном языке. Пособие состоит из тематических разделов, которые охватывают программу всего курса обучения. Каждый раздел содержит словарь, тематически подобранные тексты и диалоги, а также грамматические рекомендации и упражнения.

Учебно-методическое пособие рассмотрено и одобрено:

Решением заседания кафедры иностранных языков Казанского ГАУ (Протокол №9 от 4 марта 2024)

Решением методической комиссии Института экономики Казанского ГАУ (Протокол № 9 от 23 апреля 2024)

© Казанский государственный аграрный университет 2024 г.

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

<b>Тема 1.</b> Greetings and Farewell .....	4
<b>Тема 2.</b> Appearance.....	11
<b>Тема 3.</b> My Family.....	20
<b>Тема 4.</b> Living in a house or in a flat .....	29
<b>Тема 5.</b> My Daily Routine.....	38
<b>Тема 6.</b> My hometown .....	47
<b>Тема 7.</b> Healthy way of life.....	54
<b>Тема 8.</b> Meals .....	62
<b>Тема 9.</b> Shopping .....	69
<b>Тема 10.</b> Travelling .....	76
<b>Тема 11.</b> Russia is my homeland. The Republic of Tatarstan .....	84
<b>Тема 12.</b> English-speaking countries .....	92
Список использованной литературы.....	99

## Тема 1. Greetings and Farewells

Greetings	Responses	Farewells
Good morning Good afternoon Good evening Hello Hi Hello Hi there! How are things? Long time, no see Haven't seen you for ages Great to see you again Nice to meet you	Nice to meet you Glad to meet you Pleased to meet you It's a pleasure to meet you	Good-Bye Bye / Bye-bye See you soon See you later See you tomorrow Good night Have a nice day Have a good weekend Good luck! Take care!
Useful Expressions	When You are Well	When You are Unwell
How are you? How are you doing? How are things? How's everything? How it's going? How do you do?	Fine, thank you Very well, thanks. I'm Okey All right Excellent Not bad	Not so good I am tired I feel awful A bit better

### 1. Заполните таблицу, используя эти выражения

Good morning / See you tomorrow / See you soon / Good afternoon / What's up? / How are you all? / See you then / Good evening / Hello / Hey! / Take care / How's it going? / How are you? / Good-bye / Bye / Good night / See you later

Greetings	Farewells

### 2. Сопоставьте слова с их описанием

Good Morning	We say it when we greet friends and classmates out of the classroom.
Good Evening	We say it in the morning, usually between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm.
Good Afternoon	We say it after lunch in the afternoon, between 12:00 pm and 8:00 pm.
Good Bye	We say it when we go to sleep.
Good Night	We say it when we leave.
Hello	We say it when we greet somebody between 8:00 pm and 12:00 am.

### 3. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги

#### Dialogue 1

A - Hi! My name's Carmen. What's your name?

B - I'm Paula.

A - Are you a new student?

B - Yes, I am. I'm from Brazil. And where are you from?

A - I'm from Spain.

B - Nice to meet you.

A - Nice to meet you, too.

#### Dialogue 2

**Mike:** Hi! Don.

**Don:** Hi! Mike. Who's your friend?

**Mike:** Have you met Tina before?

**Don:** No, I don't think so.

**Mike:** Don, this is my friend Tina. Tina, this is my colleague Don.

**Don:** Hello Tina, it's nice to meet you.

**Tina:** It's nice to meet you, Don.

### Заполните удостоверение личности

First name	
Surname	
Citizenship	
Nationality	
Occupation	
City (town, village)	
Address	
Telephone number	

### About Myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Timofey, Tim for short. My full name is Timofey Kurochkin. I'm seventeen years old. I was born in 1998. My birthday is on 22 January. I live in Russia, in the Far East. I'm Russian. I'm a student. I study at teachers' training college. I want to be a teacher like my grandfather. There are two more children in the family besides me — my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Maria. Oleg is twenty-one, he goes to the Academy and he will be a dentist. Maria is only twelve, she is a student. My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four; he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much. I am doing quite well at college. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basketball. I take part in different basketball competitions. I have many friends at school and in the team. My grandparents are already retired. They are fond of gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. What is the boy's full name?
2. How old is he?
3. When is his birthday?
4. Where does he live?
5. What nationality is he?
6. Does Timofei go to school?
7. Where does he study?
8. What profession did he choose? Why?
9. Is he the only child in the family?
10. How old are his parents?
11. What are they?
12. What are they proud of? Why?
13. What is Tim's hobby?
14. Does he have many or few friends?
15. What are his grandparents fond of?

### **2. Составьте диалог, используя вопросы**

1. What is your name?
2. What is your surname?
3. How old are you?
4. When were you born?
5. When is your birthday?
6. Where do you live?
7. What is your address?
8. What nationality are you?
9. What are you?
10. Where do you study?
11. What do you like to do?
12. Do you have many friends?
13. What are they fond of?

### **3. Напишите о себе**

My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am seventeen (sixteen, eighteen). I live in ..... My address is \_\_\_\_\_ . My telephone number is \_\_\_\_\_. I am tall (not very tall, short, of middle height). I am thin (not very thin, rather plump). My face is round (square, oval). I have a fair (dark) complexion. My forehead is narrow (broad) and low (high). I have a straight (upturned, crooked, aquiline) nose and a protruding (round) chin. My eyebrows are bushy (penciled), my eyelashes are thick (thin) and long (short). I have large (small) blue (hazel, black, grey) eyes. My hair is black (fair, dark, blond, chestnut), straight (curly) and long (short, not very long). I study at the \_\_\_\_\_. College. I like my future profession and I am going to do my best to become a good specialist.

I live with my family. It is large (small, not very large) and very good. We love each other very much and always try to help each other and to spend as much time together as we can. I have a lot of friends too.

I am fond of reading and playing computer games. My favourite sport is football (swimming, tennis, and hockey). My friends and I often get together to play different games, go for a walk or to the disco or simply talk.

**4. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «About myself»**

**Грамматика**

**Личные и притяжательные местоимения**

<b>I</b>	<b>Я</b>	<b>My</b>	<b>Мой</b>
<b>He</b>	<b>Он</b>	<b>His</b>	<b>Его</b>
<b>She</b>	<b>Она</b>	<b>Her</b>	<b>Ее</b>
<b>It</b>	<b>Он, она (про предметы, животных)</b>	<b>Its</b>	<b>Его, ее (про предметы, животных)</b>
<b>We</b>	<b>Мы</b>	<b>Our</b>	<b>Наш</b>
<b>They</b>	<b>Они</b>	<b>Their</b>	<b>Их</b>
<b>You</b>	<b>Ты, вы</b>	<b>Your</b>	<b>Твой, ваш</b>

**1. Напишите соответствующие местоимения**

1. boys –
2. Fred –
3. Fred and Dan –
4. Fred and I –
5. Mr. Green –
6. Mrs. Green –
7. boy –
8. Ann –
9. a game –
10. games –

**2. Напишите соответствующие местоимения**

1. Helen –
2. Sam –
3. Father –
4. Mother –
5. Father and Mother –
6. Ann and Tom –
7. clowns –
8. Nick and I –
9. apples –

10. you and Jane –

**3. Напишите соответствующие местоимения**

1. a horse –
2. a horse and a pony –
3. her sister –
4. his sister –
5. her brother –
6. his brother –
7. her book –
8. his book –
9. my friends –
10. my friends and I –

**4. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. Она на кухне, а он в зале.
2. Дети не в доме, они в саду.
3. Мы не на кухне, мы в зале.
4. Мой папа в зале, он за столом.
5. Я ученик, а он студент.
6. Том в спальне, он не в ванной.
7. Котыта дома? – Нет, они на улице.
8. Я не в ванной, я в спальне.
9. Бабушка не в саду, она в доме.
10. Где мои игрушки? – Они в саду.

**5. Вставьте соответствующие местоимения**

1. I am a pupil. This is \_\_\_\_\_ bag.
2. You are a pupil. This is \_\_\_\_\_ bag.
3. He is an engineer. That is \_\_\_\_\_ office.
4. She is a teacher. I am \_\_\_\_\_ pupil.
5. It is my kitten. This is \_\_\_\_\_ basket.
6. What is \_\_\_\_\_ name? – My name is Natasha.
7. What are \_\_\_\_\_ names? – Our names are Sveta and Lena.
8. What is \_\_\_\_\_ name? – His name is Anton.
9. What is \_\_\_\_\_ name? – Her name is Nina.
10. What is the kitten's name? - \_\_\_\_\_ name is Murzik.

**6. Вставьте соответствующие местоимения**

1. It is a robot. It is \_\_\_\_\_ box.
2. She has got two children. These are \_\_\_\_\_ sons.
3. Sam is there. That is \_\_\_\_\_ bike.
4. That isn't Tom's dog. \_\_\_\_\_ dog is little.

5. This isn't Nina's bike. \_\_\_\_\_ bike is green.
6. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ book? – No, it isn't. My book is in my bag.
7. That isn't Ann's sister. \_\_\_\_\_ sister is at home.
8. Mr. Black is a businessman. This is \_\_\_\_\_ office.
9. Is that your school? – No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ school is here.
10. The dog has got a ball. \_\_\_\_\_ ball is little.

**7. Вставьте соответствующие местоимения в предложения (my, their, her, its, our, your, his)**

1. The cat licked \_\_\_\_\_ paws.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ friend is funny.
3. Is that \_\_\_\_\_ car in the garage?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ dress and earrings were very expensive.
5. It was \_\_\_\_\_ dog that bit \_\_\_\_\_ dog.
6. Jane has got a book. This is \_\_\_\_\_ book.
7. Peter has got a school-bag. This is \_\_\_\_\_ school bag.
8. Mr. Black has got a new car. This is \_\_\_\_\_ new car.
9. Mike and Dan have got bicycles.
10. We have got a kitten. This is \_\_\_\_\_ kitten.

**8. Выберите соответствующее местоимение**

1. This is (my, I) pen.
2. What is (she, her)?
3. What is (he, his) mother?
4. Is it (you, your) school-bag?
5. (She, Her) kitten is black.
6. Where is (they, their) sister?
7. (You, Your) pen is blue.
8. Is (he, his) dog funny?
9. (Our, We) house is big.
10. Have (they, their) got friends?

**9. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. Он – мой брат. Его зовут Боб.
2. У Боба и Сэма есть два щенка. Их щенки черный и белый.
3. Кэти, где твой дом?
4. Это моя мама. Ее имя Хелен.
5. Мы с Майком друзья. Наши мамы тоже подруги.
6. Это мальчик. Его имя Том.
7. Мы сестры. Наши имена Джейн и Мэри.
8. Она – Кэти, а это ее кошка.
9. Это щенок, его зовут Тоби.
10. Джон, это твоя собака?

**10. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. Я ученик, а это мои учебники.
2. Ты ученик, а это твои друзья с их родителями.
3. Он менеджер, а это его офис.



7. Их	16.Наш	27.Мой
8. Тот	17.Ее	28.Мне
9. Этот	18.Ее	29.Она
10. Везде	18.Сама	30.Их
11. Их	19.Твой	31.Эти
12. Его	20.Нам	31.Себя

## Тема 2. Appearance

curly — кудрявые  
 red — рыжие  
 flat — приплюснутый  
 smooth — гладкие  
 grey/white — седые  
 straight — прямой  
 straight/wavy — прямые/волнистые  
 golden — золотистые  
 bulbous nose — нос картошкой  
 ash blond — пепельные  
 to be snub-nosed — быть курносим  
 silvery — серебристые  
 turned up — вздернутый  
 dark/fair — темные/светлые  
 brown/chestnut — каштановые  
 round — круглое  
 long — длинное  
 to have a long face — иметь унылый вид  
 thin/chubby — худое/полнощекое  
 pale — бледное  
 pretty/ugly — хорошенькое/уродливое  
 good-humored — добродушное  
 plain — простое, обыкновенное  
 expressive — выразительное

### 1. Соотнесите слова с описаниями

1. plump, skinny, slender	face
2. straight, smooth, curly	b. hair color
3. pale, good-humored, long	c. figure
4. hazel, mischievous, intelligent	d. hair
5. snub, straight, bulbous	e. nose
6. chestnut, silvery, fair	f. eyes

### 2. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык

1. mischievous almond hazel eyes
2. turned up nose
3. short, dark, curly hair
4. good-humored round face
5. slanting eyes
6. skinny figure
7. deep scar
8. a man with a long moustache
9. wrinkled face
10. silvery hair

**3. Дополните таблицу прилагательными из глоссария.**

Face	
Hair	
Figure and features	
Eyes	
Hair colour	
Nose	

- boring — скучный  
 easygoing — добродушный  
 greedy — жадный  
 bright — способный  
 energetic — энергичный  
 insensitive — бесчувственный  
 gifted — одаренный  
 frank — открытый  
 moody — человек настроения  
 caring — заботливый  
 sincere — искренний  
 rude — грубый  
 cheerful — веселый  
 sociable — общительный  
 selfish — жадный  
 dreamy — мечтательный  
 boastful — хвастливый  
 stubborn — упрямый  
 generous — щедрый  
 careless — небрежный  
 stupid — глупый  
 grateful — благодарный  
 unreliable — ненадежный  
 independent — независимый

envious — завистливый  
cruel — жестокий  
sensible — разумный  
talkative — болтливый  
shy — застенчивый

### **My friend**

I have many friends. Most of them are my former classmates but my best friend is Peter. He is sixteen. Now he is a student of a college. He is a good student because he studies hard and is very diligent. He wants to become a good specialist and he is especially interested in computers. He often helps me with my English lessons and I'm grateful to him for that. English is one of his favorite subjects.

Now I want to tell you about his appearance. He is rather tall and strong. He has an oval face, straight nose, dark hair, blue eyes and a nice smile. People find him good-looking.

Peter goes in for sports. He plays football and basketball well. His basketball team is very popular at the college.

We made friends with Peter when he and his family moved to our house. We have very much in common: we like the same music, we both like reading. In general, my friend is a very interesting person: he is intelligent and well read. But the most important thing is that Peter is honest and kind. I can fully rely on him and trust everything to him. Peter has a great sense of humor and I like to spend my free time with him.

I have another friend. Her name is Natasha. She is a schoolchild. We live in the same block of flats, so we see each other almost every day. I like her very much. She is a blonde-haired person with blue eyes, she is slim and pretty. Her hair is long and she has a nice complexion. I like all my friends very much. I think they are all my faithful friends.

#### ***1. Ответьте на вопросы***

1. Who is your best friend?
2. Where does your friend study?
3. How does your friend look like?
4. What kind of sport does your friend like?
5. How did you make friends?
6. What do you have much in common?
7. Do you like to spend your free time with your friends?
8. Can you call all your friends faithful?
9. Is the sense of humor important in friendship?
10. What are the hobbies of your friends?

#### ***2. Найдите английские эквиваленты словосочетаний по тексту «My friend»***

полностью полагаться на лучшего друга, многоквартирный дом, чувство юмора, верные друзья, ровесники, подружиться с Питером, переехать в дом, благодарный, одна и та же музыка, довольно высокий и сильный, бывшие одноклассники, усердно учиться, внешний вид, верный друг.

### **3. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя лексику текста**

У меня есть подруга. Ее зовут Марина. Она умная и симпатичная девушка. Она высока, стройна и хорошо сложена. У Марины русые волнистые волосы, зеленые глаза и длинные черные ресницы. У Марины маленький курносый нос и ямочки на щеках. На подбородке у нее небольшая родинка. У нее всегда свежий цвет лица, потому что она занимается спортом. Моя подруга всегда спокойная, дружелюбная и вежливая. К ней всегда можно обратиться за помощью.

### **4. Дополните и напишите текст о своей внешности**

My name is ... I am seventeen (sixteen, eighteen). I live in Kazan. I want to tell you about my appearance. I am tall (not very tall, short, of middle height). I am thin (not very thin, rather plump). My face is round (square, oval). I have a fair (dark) complexion. My forehead is narrow (broad) and low (high). I have a straight (aquiline, hooked, turned-up) nose and a protruding (round) chin. My eyebrows are bushy (penciled), my eyelashes are thick (thin) and long (short). I have large (small) blue (hazel, black, grey) eyes. My hair is black (fair, dark, blonde, auburn), straight (curly) and long (short, not very long). My friends find me good-looking (beautiful, handsome, pretty, attractive, ugly).

### **5. Расскажите о внешности своего лучшего друга. Опишите себя**

I am a boy (a girl) of (возраст) with (цвет волос) and (цвет глаз). I am (о росте). I am (о весе). My character is ... My hobby (hobbies) is (are)...

Hair (волосы): fair (светлые), grey (седые), brown (каштановые), dark (темные), short (короткие), long (длинные), straight (прямые), wavy (волнистые).

Lips (губы): full (полные), thin (тонкие).

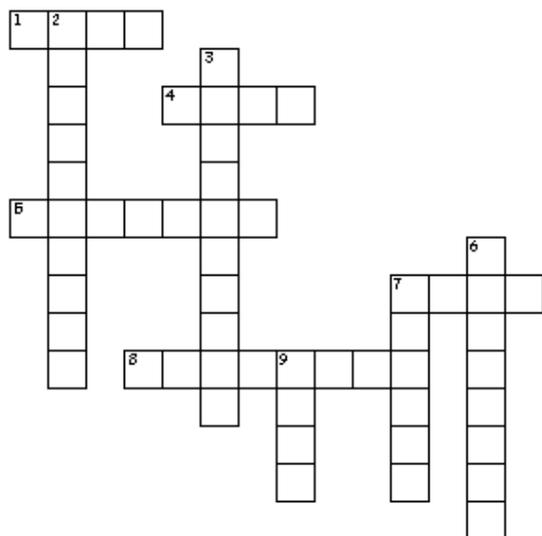
Height: short (невысокий), of medium height (среднего роста), tall (высокий).

Weight: thin (худой), slim (стройный), Well built (хорошо сложенный), fat (полный).

Character: sociable (общительный), honest (честный), helpful (готовый прийти на помощь), cheerful (жизнерадостный), stubborn (упрямый), talkative (разговорчивый), creative (творческий), kind (добрый), funny (веселый), athletic (спортивный), friendly (дружелюбный).

Hobbies: karate (каратэ), writing (писательство), cooking (готовка), sports (спорт), games (игры), listening to music (прослушивание музыки), watching TV (просмотр телевизора), going to the theatre (поход в театр), dancing (танцы), swimming (плавание), reading (чтение), playing a musical instrument

(игра на музыкальных инструментах).



**Across**

- 1. волнистый (о волосах)
- 4. выглядеть
- 5. веснушка
- 7. бледный
- 8. красивый (о мужчинах)

**Down**

- 2. внешность, внешний вид
- 3. комплимент
- 6. слегка, немного
- 7. превлекательный, миловидный

**6. Дополните предложения и переведите их на русский язык**

- 1. \_\_\_ young woman in \_\_\_ picture has \_\_\_ long wavy hair and \_\_\_ big mouth with \_\_\_ white even teeth.
- 2. Paul has never worn \_\_\_ beard, but now he is wearing \_\_\_ moustache.
- 3. Margo is \_\_\_ tall stout girl, she is \_\_\_ teenager.
- 4. The baby was very cute. It had \_\_\_ round blue eyes, \_\_\_ button nose and \_\_\_ mouth that was always smiling.
- 5. Who is \_\_\_ short dark-haired man standing at \_\_\_ door?
- 6. My best friend is \_\_\_ very intellectual boy. His manners are \_\_\_ most polite in our class.
- 7. Alice often wears her hair in \_\_\_ ponytail. Sometimes she makes \_\_\_ braid.
- 8. I want to tell you about my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. My hair is black\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. My friends find me\_\_\_\_\_.

**7. Продолжите предложения и переведите их на русский язык**

- Our hair can be... STRAIGHT, CURLY, TURNED-UP, WAVY, SMOOTH
- Our noses can be... POINTED, SHORT, BUTTON-LIKE, LONG
- Our eyes can be... BUSHY, NARROW, SHINY, EXPRESSIVE, ROUND
- Our teeth can be... WHITE, SMALL, THICK, BIG
- Our chins can be... ROUND, SQUARE, POINTED, DOUBLE
- Our eyebrows can be... THICK, BUSHY, THIN, DARK
- Our figure can be... SLENDER, SLIM, SKINNY, BOLD, BULKY

**8. Опишите людей. Затем опишите своего соседа**

- 1. Describe your mother/father.

2. Describe the portrait of any star.
3. You met a wonderful man on the street. Tell about him.
4. You have never met your uncle before. Your father tells you about him.

**9. Найдите правильные прилагательные, описывающие черты личности**

1. He has lots of money. He helps everybody. He buys presents for the poors.  
O-N-E-R-E-S-U-G
2. He never tell lies. O-S-T-E-H-N
3. She always tell lies and now her nose like Pinocchio's. R-I-L-A
4. He uses bad words and always fights with his friends. U-D-E-R
5. He smiles every time. He is always happy. F-E-C-H-E-U-L-R
6. She is usually patient and doesn't get easily annoyed. A-L-O-T-T-E-N-R
7. He loves poems and makes surprises to his girlfriend. He buys her red roses and sings love songs. I-C-O-R-A-N-M-T
8. He can't talk to girls. Whenever he talks his cheeks become red and he feels ashamed.  
Y-S-H
9. He never cares about other people. He just thinks himself and he gets benefit of others. I-H-S-L-E-F-S
10. He has got much Money but never helps people. He doesn't spend his money even on basic things. G-I-Y-T-S-N-

*Грамматика*

**Артикли с географическими названиями**

Названия	Артикль the	Нулевой артикль
Страны, континенты, города — обычно без артикля	Но: the Hague, the Vatican, the Congo, The Philippines, The USA, The United Kingdom, The Netherlands, the city of Moskow, The England of today	France, Moskow, North America, Africa
Названия рек, океанов, морей, каналов, проливов, озер	The Atlantic Ocean, The Black sea, The Volga, the Antario	<b>НО: Lake Baikal</b>
Бухты, заливы	<b>НО: the Bay of Fundy</b>	San Francisko Bay
Пустыни, горные цепи, группы островов, равнины, долины	The Alps, The Urals, The Gobi, The Sahara, The west Indies, The great Plains	<b>НО: Dearth Valley, Silicon Valley</b>
Отдельные горы,		Everest, Sicily,

отдельные острова		Madagaskar
4 стороны света	the north, the south, the west, the east	
Регионы	the Middle East	

**Таблица артиклей английского с названиями и именами собственными**

Названия	Артикль the	Нулевой артикль	Артикль а
Госуд. учреждения, партии, организации	the Senate, the Labour party, the United Nations, the Cabinet	<b>НО:</b> congress, parliament	
Госуд. учреждения, партии, организации — аббревиатуры	Если в составе есть company : the Bell Telephone Company	NATO, UNICEF	
Исторические события	The French Revolution		
Музеи, театры, отели рестораны, магазины, памятники	The Bolshoi Theatre, The Opera House, The Ambassador hotel		
Музыкальные группы, известные поезда, названия кораблей	The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, the Titanic	Oueen, Dire Straits, ABBA, Gorky Park	
Названия только американских и английских газет	The Times, the Languages	<b>НО:</b> Today, Pravda	
Названия улиц, парков, аэропортов, железнодорожных вокзалов	<b>НО:</b> the Wall street, the High street, the Strand, the Kremlin, the Hey Market, the Mall	London Airport, Victoria Station, Traffalgar square, Broadway	
Названия спортивных мероприятий	The Olympic games, The World Cup, The Boat Race		
Праздники, фестивали,		Christmas, Easter, St.	<b>НО:</b> I wish you a happy Easter

религиозные события		Valentine's Day	
Названия языков	the English <b>language</b>	English, French, Russian	
Церкви, соборы, приходы		Buckingham palace, St. Paul's Cathedral	
Дни недели, месяцы		Monday, September	в одну из — a Monday
Фамилии и имена	the Browns — семья, the Simon — если есть фраза описание или of: the Pat of his memories, The Simon he had known so long	Montagray, Pete, Ann, aunt Polly	какой-то один из членов — a Brown
Известные люди		Shakespeare	Но: черты известного: You write like a Shakespeare
Название должности, титула	The queen of England, Ivan The Terrible, the President of the Belarus	Но: Queen Elizabeth, President Putin, Doctor Brown	

### Артикли с названиями времен суток

Существительные	Артикль the	Нулевой артикль	Артикль a
Поры года, части суток		summer, spring, со словами early (late, broad) early morning, late evening	
Если есть описательное определение			a fine clear morning, a rainy summer
С to come, to approach, to fall, to set in, to break			Night came at last. Day was breaking when we set out. Night

			was falling quickly.
ЗАПОМНИТЬ:	in the morning — утром; in the evening — вечером; in the daytime — днем; in the afternoon — днем; at night — ночью; at dawn — на рассвете; before dawn — перед рассветом; after sunset — после заката; from morning to night — с утра до вечера; early in the morning — рано утром; all through the day — весь день; day after day — изо дня в день; night after night — каждую ночь during the summer — летом (во время летнего периода) day and night — круглые сутки		

### Артикли с абстрактными и конкретными существительными

Существительные	Артикль the	Нулевой артикль	Артикль a
Неисчисляемые существительные		weather, love, friendship, wealth	если приобретают другое вещественное или единичное значение: a glass — стакан, an iron — утюг, a business — дело, a law — закон
Если есть описательное определение			a happy life, a terrible silence — литературное значение, редко используется в ежедневной речи
Pleasure, relief, comfort, shame, pleasure			в восклицаниях: what a pity!
			в предложениях с it is: It is a pleasure.
С фразой — ограничением: of	the English literature of the 19th century; the security of childhood; the pleasure he felt		

### Тема 3. My Family

head of sales department — руководитель отдела продаж  
construction company — строительная компания  
newly built houses — новостройки  
to offer — предлагать  
discount — скидка  
chief accountant — главный бухгалтер  
responsibility — ответственность  
privacy — уединенность  
financial reports — финансовый отчет  
contract — договор, контракт  
Internet connection — подключение к Интернету  
roller-skating — катание на роликовых коньках  
biking — велосипедный спорт  
spices — специи  
vegetables — овощи  
recipes — кулинарные рецепты  
to take care of — заботиться о чем-либо  
to wash dishes — мыть посуду  
to take care of something — заботиться о чем-либо  
to wash dishes — мыть посуду

### **My Family**

My parents' names are Alexander Nikolaevich and Olga Fedorovna. My father is 45 and my mother is 44. My parents are economists by education. My father works as a head of sales department at a construction company. He is responsible for sales of newly built houses. His friend offered him this position.

My mother is a chief accountant at a bank. She likes her job a lot. It is a lot of responsibility but my mother likes it. She is often busy with her work and often works at home. She has her little office at home, where she can have some privacy and work on financial reports, contracts and other important documents. She has a computer in her office and the Internet connection. She spends most of Saturday in her office and Sunday is a family day. My father does all shopping and I do the cleaning.

My grandmother cooks. We all help our mother because she works a lot. My brother's name is Boris. He is in the 8th form. My brother likes rock music. He learns to play the guitar. He also likes roller-skating and biking. He has a lot of friends and they often come to see him. They are very loud sometimes! My family is very friendly. We seldom have problems because we respect each other. In summer, we spend vacations together. We go altogether to the Black Sea coast.

Our grandmother also lives with us. We all love her. She cooks well. I wash dishes and clean the flat. My brother takes care of our dog Dick. Everybody has his or her house responsibilities.

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. What are the author's parents by education?
2. Where does the father of the family work now?
3. What is his position?
4. What does the mother do? Does she like her job?
5. What music does the author's brother like?
6. Does he play the guitar? What are his other hobbies?
7. What is said about the grandmother?
8. Who lives with them?
9. Is the author's family very friendly?
10. Who takes care of their dog?

### **2. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Моя семья типична для моей республики. У меня две сестры и два брата. Моему отцу 56 лет. Он директор завода. Моя мама никогда не работала. Она занимается семьей и домом. Она готовит для всех нас. Я тоже помогаю ей готовить.
2. Мои родители развелись, когда мне было 10 лет. Моя мама — юрист. Она работает консультантом в большой западной фирме. У нее нет времени готовить. Она всегда занята. Она много работает дома. Я готовлю для нас обеих и занимаюсь домом.
3. Мы живем в собственном доме. У каждого есть своя собственная комната. У нас всегда много гостей. Моя бабушка много готовит. Я всегда мою посуду. Мне это, не очень нравится.

### **3. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «My Family»**

#### **4. Дополните переведите диалоги**

##### **1) Introductions at a Party**

Rod: Hey (A) Samantha! ... Will Rogers. He's (B) in my office.

Will, this is (B) Samantha, she's my girlfriend.

Samantha: Hi Will! It's \_\_\_\_\_ .

Will: The pleasure is all mine, (A) Samantha.

Samantha: Thanks. Enjoy the party!

A: my neighbor, my classmate, my old friend, my cousin

B: Jane, Mary, Laura, Ginger

1. She speaks English well.
2. She has blue eyes.
3. She studies at the university.
4. Julia and her friends go to the cinema every week
5. Yesterday they went shopping.
6. They will have a test tomorrow.
7. Julia's friends have finished studies.

8. They are looking for jobs now. Robert: Hello. \_\_\_\_\_ is (A) Robert Williams. I'm from (B) DRP Enterprises.

Gary: Hello, Robert. My name is Gary. I am the (C) Technology Manager here.

Robert: \_\_\_\_\_! I've come here to talk to you about our new product.

Gary: Sure! Please, have a seat.

A: James Wilson, Samantha Fitzgerald, Gary Plum, Richard Cameron

B: ABI Electronics Ltd, ABSL Power Solutions Ltd, KABA Door System Ltd, PDM Training and Consultancy

C: Chief Accountant, Technical Expert, Marketing Consultant, Sales Manager

### **3) A Chance Meeting at a Library**

Gary: Excuse me. Hi. You look so familiar.

Samantha: Really? Do you think we have met before?

Gary: ... (A) Gary and I am a student of (B) the Management Faculty.

Samantha: Oh, yes! The Management faculty! I have a friend there. \_\_\_\_\_  
Samantha.

Gary: \_\_\_\_\_, Samantha. Fancy meeting you here!

Samantha: Yeah! It seems we both like books a lot.

Gary: I guess so. \_\_\_\_\_ Samantha: Sure! See you at the university!

A: Mike, James, Bob, Andrew

B: the International Economics Relations, the Faculty of Taxation and Accounting, the Faculty of Law and Politics

### **1. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и напишите вопрос**

1. happy are you?

2. good am I?

3. old is he?

4. are nice they?

5. they are clean?

6. I tall am?

7. she is sad?

8. big it is?

9. we nine are?

10. she teacher is a?

### **2. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную форму**

1. It is a crocodile. 2. He is Tony. 3. She is Anna. 4. It is a radio. 5. It is a classmate. 6. He is a teacher. 7. We are good. 8. They are young. 9. I am small. 10. You are five.

### **3. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и напишите предложения**

1. an engineer, his father, is.

2. my friend, a worker, is.

3. is, his mother, a teacher.

4. am, I, a cosmonaut.
5. is, her grandfather, a driver.
6. a pupil, am, I.
7. is, her friend, a doctor.
8. am, a worker, I.
9. her sister, a housewife, is.
10. my aunt, a worker, is.

**4. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и напишите вопросы**

1. is, she, where, from?
2. Billy, is, how old?
3. her, is, what, brother?
4. is, what, Charles?
5. the elephant, is, a pet?
6. a teacher, is, a student?
7. is, where, the cat?
8. his cousin, how old, is?
9. is, her, what, brother's name?
10. he, is, Canada, from?

**5. Заполните пропуски (am, is или are)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he your brother?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ it a sheep?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ they doctors?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ his sister an actress?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ they tigers?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ it a zebra?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ your father a police officer?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you a businessman?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ her aunt a housewife?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they rabbits?

**6. Заполните пропуски (am, is или are)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ his stepmother a kind woman?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your daughter a good pupil?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ her monkey funny?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ they deer?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ it a parrot?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ your uncle a scientist?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the dolphins clever animals?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ her husband a military man?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Jack a gardener?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they writers?

**7. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму**

1. Their grandmothers are pensioners.
2. I am from Great Britain.
3. It is a kangaroo.
4. These are Russian books.
5. You are twenty-four.
6. They are clever boys.
7. Those are pens.
8. They are from India.
9. His uncle is a police officer.
10. Their daughter is thirty-three.

**8. Вставьте глагол "to be" в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple**

1. The students \_\_\_\_\_ in the Russian Museum.
2. Last month they \_\_\_\_\_ in the Hermitage. There \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting exhibition there.
3. In two weeks they \_\_\_\_\_ in the Tretyakov Gallery. They... lucky.
4. My father \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ a pupil twenty years ago.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor when I grow up.
7. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ at home tomorrow.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ at school tomorrow.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at home tomorrow?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ your father at work yesterday?

**9. Вставьте необходимую форму глагола "to be" в Present, Past or Future Simple**

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

**10. Вставьте глагол "to be" в Present, Past или Future Simple**

Ronald Frank \_\_\_\_\_ a managing director of the First Bank of Kingsville on Main Street. He \_\_\_\_\_ always on a business trip. Yesterday he ... in Geneva. Tomorrow he ... in London. Last week he \_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago. Next week he \_\_\_\_\_ in New Orleans. Now he \_\_\_\_\_ in Amsterdam. In two hours he \_\_\_\_\_ in The Hague. Three days ago he ... in Paris. At the end of his trip he \_\_\_\_\_ usually very tired but happy. He ... with his family now. His sons \_\_\_\_\_ so much excited. They have got new toys from their father. Everybody in the family \_\_\_\_\_ very glad to see him at home again.

**11. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глагол в Present, Past или Future Simple**

1. Вчера они были в библиотеке.
2. Сейчас они в школе.
3. Завтра они будут в театре.
4. В данный момент его здесь нет.
5. В воскресенье он будет на концерте.
6. В прошлую субботу он был на стадионе.
7. Мой брат сейчас в школе.
8. Мой брат был вчера в кино.
9. Мой брат будет завтра дома.
10. Ты будешь дома завтра?

**Грамматика**

**Глагол have got/has got «иметь»**

<b>Утвердительная форма</b>	I, you, we, they he, she, it	have ('ve) got has ('s) got
<b>Отрицательная форма</b>	I, you, we, they he, she, it	have not (haven't) got has not (hasn't) got
<b>Вопросительная форма</b>	I, you, we, they he, she, it	Have I, you, we, they got? Has he, she, it got?

единственное число				множественное число					
лицо		наст. время	прош. время	будущ. время	лицо		наст. время	прош. время	будущ. время
1	I	<b>have</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>shall</b>	1	We	<b>have</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>shall have</b>
2	You	<b>have</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>have</b>	2	You	<b>have</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>will have</b>
3	He She It	<b>has</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>will have</b>	3	The y	<b>have</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>will have</b>

**1. Напишите вопросы, расставив слова в правильном порядке**

1. got you have balloon a?
2. brother she has got a ?
3. cakes they have got?
4. big has it ears got?

5. blue have I eyes got?
6. he has bike got a ?
7. got have you eraser an?
8. your has got sister eyes blue?
9. it got a tail long has?
10. books we have new got?

**2. Составьте вопросы и ответы**

1. You / pen? – Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Olga / book? – No, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I / ball? – Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Anna and Ben / TV? – Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You and I / cat? – Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Ben / sandwich? – No, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Susan / black hair? – No, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Mike and Jason / red hair? – No, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Susan / green eyes? – Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Mike and Jason / green eyes? – No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Заполните пропуски словами have got/has got**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ two eyes.
2. John \_\_\_\_\_ a book.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ a brother.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ a sis-ter.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ a house.
7. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ watches.
9. Mr. Black \_\_\_\_\_ a helicopter.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.

**4. Заполните пропуски словами have got/has got**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ ten trees in the garden.
2. Mario \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea.
3. The child \_\_\_\_\_ a new beautiful toy.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ a helicopter.
5. Andrew and Bob \_\_\_\_\_ a small house in the country.
6. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ a very nice jacket.
7. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ two telephones in his flat.
8. Their family \_\_\_\_\_ three modern TV sets.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ a bad computer.
10. My father \_\_\_\_\_ an old watch.

**5. Составьте вопросы, поставив слова в правильном порядке**

1. houses, they, have got, how many?
2. Jim, a guitar, hasn't got?
3. the children, balloons, yellow, have got?
4. they, why, a computer, haven't got?
5. guitars, Simon, has got, how many?
6. a watch, haven't got, you?
7. hasn't got, who, an English textbook?
8. her sister, how many, has got, dresses?
9. hasn't got, a car, John?
10. you, a pencil, haven't got, why?

**6. Составьте предложения, поставив слова в правильном порядке**

1. has got, new, Mario, a bicycle.
2. many, we, records, have got.
3. toy, a helicopter, I, have got.
4. has got, nice, the woman, a hat.
5. Sally, Christina, big, and, have got, a doll.
6. two, has got, Jean, cameras.
7. have got, I, lamps, three.
8. two, Bob, toy, has got, houses.
9. have got, four, they, buses.
10. have got, I, and, an apple, a lemon.

## *Грамматика*

### **Типы вопросов**

**1. Общий вопрос (General Question)** относится ко всему предложению в целом, и ответом на него будут слова yes или no.

#### **Порядок слов в общем вопросе:**

1. вспомогательный (модальный, глагол-связка) глагол;
2. подлежащее (существительное или местоимение);
3. смысловой глагол (или дополнение).

#### **2. Специальный вопрос (Special Question)**

относится к какому-нибудь члену предложения или их группе и требует конкретного ответа.

#### **Порядок слов в специальном вопросе:**

1. вопросительное слово (what, why, where, who, when, how);
2. вспомогательный (модальный, глагол-связка) глагол;
3. подлежащее;
4. смысловой глагол;

5. дополнения;
6. обстоятельства (места, времени, образа действия и т. д.).

### **3. Альтернативный вопрос (Alternative question)**

Альтернативный вопрос предполагает выбор из двух возможностей.

Альтернативный вопрос начинается как общий вопрос, затем следует разделительный союз **or** и вторая часть вопроса.

### **4. Разделительный вопрос (Tag question)**

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей. Первая часть — это повествовательное предложение (утвердительное или отрицательное), вторая, отделенная запятой от первой, — краткий вопрос. Если в повествовательной части разделительного вопроса содержится утверждение, то во второй — отрицание. Если в повествовательной части — отрицание, то во второй части — утверждение.

### ***1. Напишите вопросы всех типов к следующим предложениям 1. General.***

#### ***2. Special. 3. Disjunctive. 4. Alternative***

1. She speaks English well.
2. She has blue eyes.
3. She studies at the university.
4. Julia and her friends go to the cinema every week
5. yesterday they went shopping.
6. They will have a test tomorrow.
7. Julia's friends have finished studies.
8. They are looking for jobs now.
9. I have got a bad computer.
10. I love my pet.

### ***2. Напишите вопросы к предложениям***

1. You are from Moscow.
2. You like to sing.
3. The weather is fantastic today.
4. We should work harder.
5. Some of the students in our group speak English very well.
6. Your parents went to St. Petersburg last week.
7. My sister has never tried mangos.
8. I am right.
9. Mrs. Smith isn't you teacher.
10. Natasha cannot swim.

### ***3. Составьте вопросы всех типов: general (общие), special (специальные), tag (разделительные)***

1. Yesterday Paul went to the swimming pool.
2. My new bag costs thirty dollars.

3. On Monday we have History, Psychology and English.
4. Most of the students in our group speak two foreign languages.
5. Children do not like to go to bed early.
6. My parents are planning a trip to Greece.
7. The shop will be closed until next month.
8. John cannot meet Mike because he is ill.
9. The Simpsons live on the second floor.
10. Our English teacher is always on time.

**4. Составьте вопросы из следующих слов**

1. when, was, built, this house?
2. how, cheese, is, made?
3. why, Sue, working, isn't, today?
4. what time, coming, your friends, are?
5. where, your mother, was, born?
6. why, this machine, doesn't, work?
7. in Britain, the most popular, is, what, place?
8. why, you, lazy, so, are?
9. which, the, is, building, library?
10. often, play, how, do, football, you?

**Тема 4. Living in a house or in a flat**

reflection — отражение

personality — личность

reflect — отражать

make up a conclusion — делать вывод

habits of their owners — привычки владельцев

We are a family of three — у нас в семье три человека

a new nine-storied block of flats — новый девятиэтажный дом

lavatory — туалет

closet — кладовка

cold and hot running water — водопровод

central heating — центральное отопление

chute — мусоропровод

overlook — выходит

spacious — просторный

doublebed — двухспальная кровать

dresser — туалетный столик

unit of modern furniture — комплекс современной мебели

are separated — разделены

a sink — раковина

a bath-tab — ванна

### **My flat**

I would like to tell you about the place I live in. I will tell you about my flat. I live in a two-room flat in a five-story apartment block. My house is quite old and everything needs repairing. My flat is on the fourth floor and faces the backyard and the next five-story house.

When you open the door you appear in a short and narrow papered hall; to the left there you will see a guest coat rack hanging on the wall and next to it there is a large wardrobe with hooks for top clothes, shoe rack, a mirror, a telephone table and a shelf on the top for hats and umbrellas. On the floor there is a lino and a rug. Opposite the wardrobe there is a bathroom door.

If you open it, you appear in a small bathroom with yellow-colored tiled floor and white tiled walls. On the left wall there is a small bathroom case with shelves and mirrors, we usually keep there some bars of soap, nail polishers, night and day creams, tubes of toothpaste and other things. To the right, exactly near the door there is a flush toilet with a red lavatory seat. To the right of it there is a shelf stuck with shampoos, shower gels and air refreshers. Opposite the door there is a small bath with a curtain and at the right wall there is a sink with a mixer tap. Next to the bath and flush toilet there are two rugs. That is all you can see in my bathroom.

When you leave the bathroom, you appear again in the hall and face the wardrobe. If you turn right, you will see a lamp and under it a picture of wolves hanging on the wall. If you turn right once again, you appear in a narrow corridor with a polished parquet floor and papered walls. To the left there will be a bedsitting room and at the end of the corridor there is a kitchen. Let's go there.

To begin with, the floor in the kitchen is tiled and on the walls there are special waterproof wallpapers. The kitchen is very small, so there is not much furniture and modern electric appliances. If we speak about furniture, I can mention a cupboard on the right wall, a kitchen table with storing shelves under it and a dining table with three stools. Above it on the wall there are shelves for storing grocery and hooks for kitchen towels. At the right wall near the window there is a gas cooker with an oven and a special container under it for storing frying-pans, casseroles and sauce-pans. Next to the gas cooker there stands a kitchen table with a cupboard above. Next to it there is a sink with a mixer tap and above it there is a dish drainer in a cupboard. Above a dish drainer there is a shelf for drying cups and mugs. Opposite the sink, to the right of the door there is a fridge with a freezer all covered with different souvenir magnets from cities and countries I have been to. On the fridge there stands a microwave oven. On the window sill there are some houseplants. That is all I can tell you about my kitchen.

When you leave the kitchen, you appear in the corridor and to enter a bedsitting room you should turn right. There is no door in the room, the entrance is marked with curtains. The bedsitting room is the largest room in my flat, there is polished parquet floor and papered walls. On the floor there is a big carpet that covers the space from a sofa to a TV set. To the left of the entrance there are two

big wardrobes stuck with clothes and linen. Opposite the wardrobes at the wall there is a bookcase and wall unit stuck with books, tea and dinner sets. Between the wardrobes and bookcase there is a sofa that is usually laid out with a brown cover. If you look right, you will see a big window with houseplants on the sill and a balcony with ropes for drying clothes in the summertime. To the left of the window there is the TV set on a special table and a DVD player. On the right wall there are five bookshelves and under them there are two coffee tables with stereo system, newspapers and magazines. That is all I can say about my bed sitting room, let's go to my room.

To enter my room you should go through a bed sitting room. When you enter my room which is smaller than a bed sitting room because of the closet at the left end of it, you see a room crummed up with furniture. To the left of the door there are two chairs which we use when we gather in the evening in the bed sitting room to have dinner. Next to the chairs there is a chest of drawers and next to it there is one more chair. Above the chest of drawers there is a carpet on the wall with pictures made of solved puzzles. At the left end of my room there is a door leading to the closet which contains an old wardrobe at the left wall, three shelves at the right wall and a bookcase between them. The closet is crummed up with travel bags, suitcases and old things which we can't get rid of. To the right of the closet door, opposite the wall there is a wardrobe and on it there are two bookshelves. Next to the wardrobe opposite the door there is a laid-out sofa. Next to it near the window there is a short bookcase which has a small TV set and a stereo system on it. Above the bookcase on the wall there are five bookshelves with books, CD and DVD disks. Opposite these shelves at the right wall of my room next to the door there is a computer table with a PC. The window is covered with yellow blinds that make my room lighter.

So you can see that I live in a small flat, but I love it very much. The only thing I'd like to change is a lay-out – I hate it that to enter my room you have to pass through my parents' room. But unfortunately it is impossible to do. That is all about my flat.

### ***1. Ответьте на вопросы***

1. How many rooms are in the flat and where it is situated in the house?
2. What do the rooms face?
3. What kind of walls and floor are in the hall? Is it big, narrow, wide or long?
4. Name all the items of furniture that are in the hall.
5. Describe the bathroom. Is there a washing machine?
6. What items of furniture and electric appliances are in the kitchen? Is there a dishwashing machine and microwave oven? What is special about the fridge?
7. What is on the floor next to the window?
8. How many wardrobes are in the bed sitting room?
9. Is there a closet in the flat? If so, is there enough space to stand or it is crummed up with furniture and things?

10. What kind of house does the person live in?

**2. Соотнесите слова и составьте предложения**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) A living room  | a room for bathing                        |
| 2) A drawing room | a room for sleeping                       |
| 3) A dining room  | a room for special use of children        |
| 4) A bedroom      | a room for general use during the day     |
| 5) A bathroom     | a room used for cooking                   |
| 6) A kitchen      | a number of rooms on one floor of a house |
| 7) A study        | a room for having meals                   |
| 8) A flat         | a room used for studying                  |
| 9) A nursery      | a room for receiving guests               |
| 10) A study room  | a room for intellectual work              |

**3. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово**

1. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ in my study room. (Table, kitchen, desk)
2. Is there any \_\_\_\_\_ in my room? (Cookeer, furniture, fridge)
3. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ in the house, it is cold in winter. (Mirror, fireplace, telephone)
4. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in your kitchen? (Hot water, garage, computer)
5. There is no balcony in my \_\_\_\_\_ (Garden, room, bathroom)
6. There are two large \_\_\_\_\_ in the sitting room. (TV set, wardrobe, windows)
7. Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ in your sitting room? (Bath, desk, TV set)
8. We have a table and some \_\_\_\_\_ in the dinning room. (Chairs, bookshelves, beds)
9. Have you any bookshelves in your \_\_\_\_\_? (Kitchen, garden, study room)
10. They have no \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday. (Visitors, teachers, students)

**4. Переведите предложения на русский язык**

- 1) There are four of us: father, mother, my brother and me.
- 2) Each of us has his favourite place in our flat.
- 3) My father's favourite room is his study.
- 4) There are books, pictures on the walls, a video and a computer.
- 5) He usually writes his articles there.
- 6) My mother's favourite place is our kitchen.
- 7) She likes to sit there with a cup of coffee.
- 8) My favourite place is our living room.
- 9) We have got a very good stereo system there.
- 10) I often play my music in the living room.

5. **Найдите слова** (*armchair, bathroom, bedroom, bookcase, carpet, cooker, cupboard, curtains, door, fireplace, furniture, kitchen, lamp, mirror, refrigerator, sink, sitting room, table, wardrobe*)

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

### Our College

My college has three floors. It is big with a sports ground behind it. There are workshops and a library on the first floor. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops. Our college library is nice and clean. The librarian helps students to find books they need. There is a sports-hall on the first floor. Our physical training lessons are held there. Our college has many classrooms. The classrooms are light and clean. There are large windows, a teacher's table, students' desks, a blackboard, tables, maps and portraits.

When I think about my college I don't remember its walls and desks; it is my teachers and college -mates who will be always with me. I am so thankful to our teachers for what they have done for us.

The studies here are organized in 2 shifts. The college teaching combines lectures, practical classes and seminars. We have 3 or 4 classes every day. The students have rather favorable conditions for studies here: lecture-halls, some computer rooms, gyms, a stadium, canteens, reading halls . The students of our college live in comfortable halls of residence or rent rooms.

Our Curriculum comprises a lot of subjects. Their choice depends on the faculty and our future specialty. Highly-qualified tutors and professors work at the college.

Most members of the academic staffs devote their time to research. Every year we write our ‘course papers’ on different problems in the agricultural process. Our college trains experts in agriculture.

**1. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. How many floors are there of our college?
2. Is there a library at our college?
3. Is there a sports ground at our college?
4. What subjects do you study?
5. What are your favorite subjects? Why?
6. What examinations do you take and when?
7. How many students are there in your group?
8. How many pairs do you have every day?
9. What is your (future) profession?
10. Who gives lectures on chemistry (mathematics, physics) in your group?

**2. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «My flat»/ «My college»**

*Грамматика*

**Конструкции There is/There are**

<b>Настоящее время</b>	<b>Будущее время</b>	<b>Прошедшее время</b>
<b>УТВЕРДИТЕЛЬНАЯ ФОРМА</b>		
<b>There is ...</b> Единственное число	<b>There will be ...</b> Единственное число	<b>There was ...</b> Единственное число
<b>There are...</b> Множественное число	<b>There will be ...</b> Множественное число	<b>There were ...</b> Множественное число
<b>ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНАЯ ФОРМА</b>		
<b>There is not ...</b> Единственное число	<b>There will be not ...</b> Единственное число	<b>There was not ...</b> Единственное число
<b>There are not...</b> Множественное число	<b>There will be not ...</b> Множественное число	<b>There were not ...</b> Множественное число
<b>ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ ФОРМА</b>		
<b>Is there...?</b>	<b>Will there be ...?</b>	<b>Was there ...?</b>

Единственное число	Единственное число	Единственное число
<b>Are there ...?</b>	<b>Will there be ...?</b>	<b>Were there ...?</b>
Множественное число	Множественное число	Множественное число

**1. Опишите наш город, используя обороты *There is/There are*. Составьте утвердительные (+) и отрицательные (-) предложения**

1. two cinemas (+)
2. some cash dispensers (+)
3. a church (+)
4. Italian restaurants (-)
5. a zoo (-)
6. a mosque (+)
7. banks (+)
8. shopping malls (-)
9. 2 universities(+)
10. 5 hospitals (-)

**2. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и напишите предложения**

1. a shopping mall ,is , the river , there, near ?
2. no , there , monument , in the center , is .
3. near , pedestrian crossings , there , my house , aren't .
4. on the left , is, office block, any, there ?
5. parks, are, in the city, five, there ?
6. five, there, in the center, traffic lights, are
7. on the left, there, an office block, is .
8. in front of my house, pavements, there, new, are, no .
9. big church, in the city, there, is ?
10. a gas station, along the street?, there, is ?

**3. Вставьте *is /are***

1. There ... many old sights in the city.
2. There ... a bus stop near the college.
3. There ... a new playground in the park.
4. There ... blocks of flats on the left.
5. There ... a shopping mall across the road.
6. There ... a river bank behind my house.
7. There ... a cathedral next to my house.
8. There ... new traffic lights in the center.
9. There ... seven monuments in my house.
10. There ... a petrol station on the right.

#### 4. Вставьте was /were

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ no hens in the house.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ three rooms in our country house.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ there four rooms in the house?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ there a kitchen under your bedroom?
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big window to the left of the door.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ no cats in the sitting room.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ 3 dogs in the box
8. \_\_\_\_\_ books on the table.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ there a bathroom near the hall?
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a cat on the table.

#### 5. Вставьте there is, there are or there will be

1. \_\_\_\_\_ enough chairs for all of us.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of fresh air in the mountains.
3. too many cars on the streets at rush hours.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ too much noise at this party. I can't hear you!
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a farewell party for us on our last day at work.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ many people in the world.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of pollution in big cities around the world.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a good benefit concert for the victims of the earthquake next week.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ one hundred cents in a dollar.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ many changes in the weather in the future because of global warming.

#### Множественное число существительных

+ S	a dog - dogs a table - tables
После - s, ss, x, ch, sh, - o: + ES	a box - boxes a dress – dresses a tomato- tomatoes

<p><b>После у:</b> гласный + у: + <b>S</b></p> <p>согласный + у: <b>У</b> <b>меняется на</b> <b>I + ES</b></p>	<p>a day - days a boy - boys</p> <p>a puppy - puppies a butterfly - butterflies</p>
--	---

***Исключения из правил:***

- a woman – women (женщина – женщины)
- a man – men (мужчина – мужчины)
- a child – children (ребенок – дети)
- a person – people (человек – люди)
- a foot – feet (стопа – ступни)
- a mouse – mice (мышь – мыши)
- a goose – geese (гусь – гуси)

***1. Образуйте множественное число существительных***

baby, mouse, star, tooth, deer, cup, wife, stamp, knife, match, flag, story, shelf, egg, lemon, man, goose, street, word, woman, mountain, brush, queen, flower, leaf, foot, dress, sister, doctor, child, teacher

***2. Поставьте существительные в следующих предложениях во множественное число***

1. This man works at our office.
2. I'll give you my book. This story is very interesting.
3. A woman, a man, a boy and a girl are in the room.
4. Put this knife on that table.
5. What is your name?
6. He keeps his toy in a box.
7. A new house is in our street.
8. He has a new suit.
9. The plate was on the table.
10. This town is very large.

***3. Исправьте ошибки***

1. Mathematics are very difficult.
2. Our football team are winners.
3. There are many monkees in the tree.
4. The dishes are on the table.
5. My tooths are yellow.

6. How many womans are there in your company?
7. Are my shirtes washed yet?
8. Not many citys is clean and safe.
9. There is many problem in this exercises.
10. There are six librarys in our school.

**4. Дополните предложения** (*air, day, friend, water, language, letter, patience, people, photograph, queue*)

1. I had my camera but I didn't take any...
2. There are seven... in a week.
3. A vegetarian is a person who doesn't eat... .
4. Outside the cinema there was...of people waiting to see the film.
5. I'm not very good in writing ...
6. Last night I went out with some of mine...
7. There were very few ... in the shops today.
8. I'm going out for a walk. I need some fresh ... .
9. Nick always wants the results quickly. He has got no ... .
10. Do you speak any foreign ... ?

**5. Дополните предложения и переведите их на русский язык**

1. All the dirty (одежда)... in the washing machine.
2. These two (перекрестка) ... dangerous places for (водителей) and (пешеходов)...
3. Both the (средства)... of transport save energy.
4. (Эти деньги)... not mine. I can't take it.
5. The bad (новость)... that the train is delayed by an hour.
6. Many (видов)... of aquatic plants need very little light.
7. She got some (советов) ... from the tourist agency. (Они) ... very useful.
8. Several (пешеходов)... injured during the accident.
9. There (много полезных советов) ... in the book on baby care.
10. (Эти виды)... of birds are very rare.

### **Тема 5. My Daily Routine**

to get (got, got) up -вставать

to wake (woke, woken) up -просыпаться, будить

an alarm clock -будильник

to do (did, done) morning exercises-делать зарядку

to make (made, made) the bed-заправлять постель

to shave-бриться

to clean one's teeth-чистить зубы

to wash-мыть(ся), умывать(ся)

to take (took, taken) a warm (cold) shower - принимать теплый(холодный) душ

to dry oneself-вытираться

to comb one's hair-причесываться  
to be ready for ... ,-быть готовым к ... ,  
to get (got, got)ready for -готовиться  
to be in a hurry-спешить, торопиться  
to be late for classes - опаздывать на занятия  
to leave (left, left) for the University- уходить в университет  
to be sorry - сожалеть  
a boring day-скучный день

### **My Daily Routine**

Mike is a student. He studies at the College. He is in the first year of the full-time department; he goes to the College every day except Sunday. It takes much effort to study at the College and he tries to keep regular hours. Mike's classes begin at 8.00. He lives far from the College, so he must get up very early. The alarm clock wakes him up at 6.30 a.m. Sometimes he turns off the alarm and lies in bed until his mother wakes him up again. While his mother wakes him up she is repeating the words: «An early riser is sure to be in luck».

He jumps out of bed, opens the window, does his morning exercises to the music, makes the bed and goes to the bathroom. In the bathroom he shaves, cleans his teeth and washes his face and hands. Sometimes he takes a cold or a warm shower. Then he dries himself on a towel and combs his hair in front of the mirror. Then he goes back to his room and dresses. In some minutes he is ready for breakfast. He usually has a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich or two. Mike is always in a hurry because he doesn't want to be late for classes. At 7.30 he leaves home for the College. He usually gets to the College by bus. The bus stop is only a few minutes walk from Nick's house. It takes him about half an hour to get to the College. So, he comes to the College some minutes before the bell rings. He has enough time to get everything ready for his classes. His days are not like each other because he has a different timetable every day. As a rule he has 2 or 3 lectures and a seminar or a lab. Sometimes there is a gap of 2 hours that comes in between lectures or practical classes and it's not convenient for both students and teachers.

Mike does his best not to miss classes because he knows that missing classes is a sure way to fail at exams. At 11.10 o'clock he has a break for lunch. Mike goes to the canteen. After the break classes go on. They are usually over at about 3 or 4 o'clock. After classes Mike usually goes home. After a day of hard work Mike feels very tired and he hurries home. At home he has dinner and a short rest, then he does his homework and helps his mother about the house. In the evening Mike watches a serial or a detective story on TV. Sometimes he goes out with his friends. Mike goes in for sports. Twice a week he plays volleyball in the College gym.

He returns home at 8 p.m. and has supper. When he stays at home in the evening he has supper with his parents. At supper they talk about different sort of things, including plans for the coming day. At about 12 o'clock Mike goes to bed. You see, Mike is too busy and he always looks forward to the weekend.

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. When does Mike usually get up?
2. Why does he do his morning exercises?
3. What does he have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When does he begin to clean the house?
6. What does Mike do in the evening?
7. Where does Mike go sometimes?
8. When does he go to bed?
9. What sport does he like to play?
10. What does he do in the evening?

### **2. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги**

#### *Dialogue 1.*

- I got up at 6.30 a.m. And you?
- I got up at 8 a.m.
- Why so late?
- Because I have my classes later than usual.

#### *Dialogue 2.*

- Will you help me, please?
- I would if I could. I've got a lot of work to do.
- What are you busy with?
- I have got to read and to translate two texts from English into Russian.
- How much time does it take you to do this?
- It's hard to say. I'll be busy till the end of the working day.
- What time will you be free?
- At about 6 p.m.
- May I give you a lift?
- It will be very kind of you.
- That's settled. See you soon.
- Good bye.
- Good bye.

#### *Dialogue 3.*

- Are you through with your homework?
- Oh, no Victor. I have so many things to do for Monday.
- But look at you watch. It's a quarter to twelve. It's time to go to bed.
- Never mind. Tomorrow is Sunday. It's our day-off.

#### *Dialogue 4.*

- Hello, Nick! Did you have a good day?
- Not bad! The usual sort of thing. Practical classes, lectures. You know.
- Did you try to take your English exam ahead of time?
- Well, I did. But the teacher advised me to get ready for English better.

- I see.
- After classes I went to the reading-room. It took me an hour to make an abstract of the paper recommended by our teacher of physics. And then Kate turned up. As usual.
- So, what did you do?
- We had a long talk.
- Oh, yes. What about?
- Oh, this and that. Things. You know. Then we had a lunch.
- Where did you go? Somewhere nice?
- No, just the cafe round the corner. Then I returned to the University.
- Sounds like a boring day.
- I don't think so.

**3. Являются ли следующие утверждения верными (true/ false)**

1. I am a second year student of the full-time department.
2. It does not take me much effort to study at the College.
3. It does not take me long to get to the College as I live far from it.
4. I do not want to be late for classes so I leave home long before the bell rings.
5. I am sure I'll pass all my exams well and on time, because I didn't miss classes.
6. Next term I'll do my best to pass my tests ahead of time.
7. I am short of time to help my parents about the house.
8. I go in for sports and read a lot because I want to be a versatile (многосторонний) person.
9. To know English well is a way to make a career
10. I look forward to the weekend because I am very tired after a week of hard work.

**4. Соотнесите части предложений**

1	Nick is in the first year ...of ...	1	does not want to be late for classes.
2	He lives far from the College ...	2	from Nick's house.
3	While his mother wakes him up ...	3	the full time department.
4	In some minutes he ...	4	before the bell rings.
5	Nick is always in a hurry ...	5	he has a different time-table every day.
6	The bus stop is only a few minutes walk ...	6	he stays in the reading-room.
7	He comes to the College. some minutes ...	7	is ready for breakfast.

8	His days are not like each other because	8	not to miss classes.
9	Nick does his best ...	9	so he must get up very early.
10	After classes Nick usually goes home but sometimes he ...	10	she is repeating the words: "An early riser is sure to be in luck".

### **9. Составьте диалог по вопросам**

1. When do you usually get up on your working day?
2. What do you do in the morning when you get up?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How much time does it take you to get to your college?
5. Do you have dinner at home or at the college canteen?
6. What do you usually have for dinner?
7. Do you often go to the library?
8. When does your family have supper?
9. Do you go in for sports?
10. When do you usually go to bed?

### **A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting**

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than you have a hobby. A person's hobbies are not connected with his profession, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience. A hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on his age, intelligence level, character and personal interests. What is interesting to one person can be trivial or boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, key rings, stones, matchboxes, thimbles and all sorts of things. Once you've got a small collection you keep adding to it. Some people don't even remember how their collection started but now their house is crammed full of different knick-knacks which they can't use but keep for the sake of having them. But some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be a good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life, if you long for changes and want to get away from civilization, than camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Some people prefer more extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, orient themselves, obtain food from the wild, build shelters and adapt themselves to extremely cold weather. They learn to overcome any obstacles and become strong and self-reliant.

Ecotourism is becoming popular and fashionable all over the world, especially with people who try to damage the environment as little as possible. Tourists visit places of natural beauty and they usually travel on foot, by bicycle or boat so that there is no pollution. They stay in local houses or hotels and eat local food. Their aim is to enjoy nature, to experience the local culture and to get unforgettable impressions without polluting and wasting or destroying natural resources. They must keep places that they visit clean and safe. The principles of eco-tourism are 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs' and 'Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home'. If people remember these simple rules, we will be able to save our planet and to conserve the wildlife.

A hobby plays a very important educational, simulational and psychological role, makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.

### ***1. Ответьте на вопросы***

1. How does a hobby influence a person's life?
2. What kinds of hobbies do you know?
3. Why do people collect different things?
4. What is your attitude to extreme camping?
5. Why is ecotourism fashionable today?
6. What are the principles of eco-tourism?
7. Why is it important to everybody to have a hobby?
8. How do you spend your free time?
9. What do people prefer to do in their free time?
10. Do pupils and students have much leisure time?

### ***2. Соотнесите слова и составьте предложения***

- A. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than
- B. A hobby gives one the opportunity of
- C. A person's hobbies depend on his
- D. What is interesting to one person
- E. Some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it
- F. Camping is a cheap way
- G. Ecotourism is popular with people who
- H. A hobby plays a very important

1. age, intelligence level, character and personal interests.
2. educational, simulational and psychological role.
3. acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience.
4. try to damage the environment as little as possible.
5. you have a hobby.
6. can be trivial or boring to another.
7. to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature.
8. to be a good investment of their money.

### 3. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «Hobby»

#### Грамматика

#### Числительные

<b>Простые числительные</b>		
<b>0-12</b>	<b>13-19 "-teen"</b>	<b>20-90 "-ty"</b>
1 - one 2 - two 3 - three 4 - four 5 - five 6 - six 7 - seven 8 - eight 9 - nine 10 - ten 11 - eleven 12 - twelve	13 - thirteen 14 - fourteen 15 - fifteen 16 - sixteen 17 - seventeen 18 - eighteen 19 - nineteen	20 - twenty 30 - thirty 40 - forty 50 - fifty 60 - sixty 70 - seventy 80 - eighty 90 - ninety
<b>Составные числительные</b> 21 - twenty - one 22 - twenty -two 375 - three hundred and seventy five 2075 - two thousand and seventy five.	<b>Порядковые числительные</b> 1-й - the first 2-й - the second 3-й - the third 4-й - the fourth 5-й - the fifth ("-ve" - переходит в "-f-") 8-й - the eighth (прибавляется только "-h") 9-й - the ninth (буква "- e" опускается) 12-й - the twelfth ("-	<b>Дроби</b> <b>Простые</b> 1/2 — a (one) half 1/3 — one third 2/5 — two fifths 23/7 — two and three sevenths <b>Десятичные</b> 0.3 — nought (zero) point three (point three) 2.35 — two point three five (thirty five) 32.305 — three two (thirty two) point three zero

	ve" переходит в "-f-")	(nought) five
<b>Хронологические даты</b> 16-th June, 1964 - The sixteenth of June, nineteen sixty four June 16-th, 1964 - June the sixteenth, nineteen sixty four June 16, 1964	<b>Математические действия</b> $24 + 17 = 42$ – twenty-four plus seventeen is forty-two $67 - 13 = 54$ – sixty-seven minus thirteen equals fifty-four $45 \times 3 = 135$ – forty-five multiplied by three is one hundred and thirty-five $45 : 9 = 5$ – forty-five divided by nine equals five	<b>Телефонные номера</b> 6-9-3-0-7-5 2-8-6. six, nine, three, oh, seven, five, two, eight, six.

**1. Напишите следующие количественные числительные буквами и образуйте соответствующие порядковые числительные**

1, 16, 28, 37, 49, 99, 153, 491, 726, 1367, 5729, 17193, 367539, 1257182

**2. Выберите правильный вариант**

- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) $\frac{3}{5}$    | a) twenty-four and one eighth;  |
| 2) 2%               | b) nineteen oh five             |
| 3) $\frac{1}{2}$    | c) three fifths                 |
| 4) 2.5%             | d) two per cent                 |
| 5) $24 \frac{1}{8}$ | e) a/one half                   |
| 6) 101              | f) two point five per cent      |
| 7) $1 \frac{1}{2}$  | g) a/one hundred and one        |
| 8) 50%              | h) one and a half               |
| 9) 365              | i) one thousand one hundred     |
| 10) 1905            | j) fifty per cent               |
| 11) 1,100           | k) three hundred and sixty five |

**3. Выберите правильную форму числительного**

1. My daughter is still a teenager. She is only *fifteen/fifty*.
2. He knew it was a painting worth \$10 *million/millions*.
3. *Three hundred/Three hundreds* people gathered at the stadium.
4. In the *section second/section 2* we also suggest other topics.
5. The first battle of the American Revolution was fought *in year/the year 1775*.
6. *Hundred/A hundred* years ago was the principal means of communication.
7. How many children are there in the school? About three *hundred/three hundreds*.
8. The report has got over *five hundred/five hundreds* pages.
9. It happened in the year *two thousand and two/two thousand and second*.
10. All International flights are from *Terminal First / the Terminal One*.

#### **4. Напишите по-английски следующие даты**

12 января 1993 г.	23 марта 1998 г.
31 марта 2000 г.	25 мая 1999 г.
22 сентября 2002 г.	20 августа 1950 г.
21 декабря 1995 г.	11 октября 2003 г.
29 февраля 2024г.	16 июля 1988

#### **5. Выберите правильную форму числительного**

1. It happened in the middle of the *twentyth/twentieth* century.
2. I usually go to school by *bus six/bus sixth*.
3. He is now ranked *hundred/hundredth* in the world of tennis.
4. 1999 was *the second hundred/the two hundredth* anniversary of; Pushkin's
5. The car changed the life of people in *the 20th/the 20s* century.
6. At least *two third/two thirds* of the novel is about the life of people.
7. He was *the third/the thirdth* to arrive.
8. The USA ranks *third/three* in population.
9. I am the *one hundred and first/one hundredth and first* in this huge line.
10. Van Gogh's paintings are the most famous of the *19 century / the 19th century*.

#### **5. Напишите номера телефонов своих друзей и прочитайте их**

#### **6. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. How many wheels does a car have?
2. How many seasons are there in a year?
3. How many wheels does a bicycle have?
4. How many fingers do you have?
5. How many letters are there in English ABC?
6. How many letters are there in Russian ABC?
7. How many letters are there in eight?
8. How many copecks are there in one rouble?
9. How many days are there in a week?
10. How many days are there in a year?

#### **7. Найдите зашифрованные числительные**

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

## Тема 6. My hometown

decide – решать

move - переезжать

wonderful – чудесный, прекрасный

be located - находиться

population - население

approximately - приблизительно

inhabitant - житель

divide into – разделять на

several parts – несколько частей

historical monument – исторический памятник

memorial - мемориал

museum - музей

concentrate - сосредотачиваться

tourist attraction – туристическая достопримечательность

fortress - крепость

according to – согласно с

historical records – исторические записи

defensive fort – защитный форт

surround - окружать  
modern - современный  
busy – занятый, деловой  
highly developed – сильно (высоко) развитый  
plants - заводы  
factories - фабрики  
educational establishments – образовательные учреждения  
outdoor activities – мероприятия на свежем воздухе  
relax in the nature – отдыхать на природе  
entertainment – развлечения  
disco club - дискотека  
cinema - кинотеатр  
art gallery – галерея искусств  
library - библиотека  
citizen - житель

### **My hometown**

I live in St. Petersburg. It is my hometown, the place where I was born. St. Petersburg is one of the most beautiful and amazing cities in the world. Peter the Great founded it in 1703. One can only imagine how rich its history is. St. Petersburg was the capital of Russia from 1712 until 1918. Nowadays it is the second largest city in Russia and the third largest city in Europe, with the population of more than 5 million people. The city is situated on the Neva River and is an important seaport.

St. Petersburg is an important economic, scientific and cultural center of the country. It is famous for old architectural monuments and museums. A lot of enterprises and international companies are located here. Tourism also plays a great role in the economic development of the city. St. Petersburg is not only beloved by Russian citizens; it is the place, which foreigners will never forget.

St. Petersburg is a major transport hub. The city has an extensive network of public transport with buses, trams and underground. St. Petersburg is served by Pulkovo International Airport, which is located on the outskirts of the city. Apart from that, there are some seaports.

Everyone knows that St. Petersburg is usually referred to as the cultural capital of Russia. It is the city of great monuments, historical museums and other sites, which belong to the World Heritage. Among them, there is the Mariinsky Theatre, Kazan Cathedral with a colonnade and monuments to Kutuzov and Barclay de Tolly, the Peter of Grand Palace, Saint Isaac's Cathedral, the Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood and many others. The Hermitage is the most important artistic museum in Russia, which houses masterpieces of the outstanding artists. It occupies the Winter Palace and three other buildings. The foundation of the Hermitage Picture Gallery was laid in 1764. Catherine the Great bought the first works. Nevsky Prospect is the main street of the city. Many bridges cross the Neva, the Fontanka, and the canals. St. Petersburg is the place where a lot of festivals and celebrations are held, it is a unique city with its own ingenious atmosphere. Citizens and guests enjoy visiting the suburbs

of St. Petersburg: Peterhof, Pushkin, Pavlovsk with wonderful palaces, parks and fountains.

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. Where do you live?
2. What do you know about your town?
3. What is the history of your town?
4. What parts is your town divided in?
5. What is there in the city center?
6. Do you like your town?
7. What city is one of the most beautiful cities of Russia?
8. What river is St. Petersburg situated on?
9. Can you name some of the places of interest in St. Petersburg?
10. Is there anything interesting in the suburbs of St. Petersburg?

**2. Дополните и переведите диалоги** (to be going to go, to begin city-tour, go from to, to combine different styles, residence of Russian tsars. to be located on a Senate square, to walk through the historical center and take amazing photos, to visit, to stay at, to be fond of )

J: Ok, dear, let me invite you to the excursion to St Petersburg.

T: What \_\_\_\_\_ - to visit first?

J: We \_\_\_\_\_ in the main street of the city – Nevsky prospect.

T: Is it a long street?

J: Oh yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ the Admiralty building \_\_\_\_ the Saint Alexander-Nevisky Lavra.

T: What is the square on the right?

J: It is the Palace square – the main square of the city, which \_\_\_\_\_ of architecture.

T: Of course! It is used to be \_\_\_\_\_ and now is the part of the Hermitage.

J: Where are we going now?

T: We are going to look at a Bronze Horseman, a monument to Peter the Great, which \_\_\_\_\_.

J: I remember that this square was a place, where the first Russian revolution of 1825 happened.

T: You are right! On the opposite bank of the river Neva, you'll see the Academy of Arts.

J: Where are these two sphinxes from?

T: They are from Egypt. Now you have some free time \_\_\_\_\_. I will wait you near the bus.

J: Hello Mary. How are you?

M: Hi \_\_\_\_\_ I have just returned from my trip to Russia.

J: Really? Where \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia?

M: My parents and I \_\_\_\_\_ the most cultural city in Russia, Saint Petersburg.

J: How did you like it?

M: Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ of it. We visited museums and churches. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the most beautiful hotel called «Pulkovskaya».

J: It's \_\_\_\_\_. Could you tell me about the places \_\_\_\_\_ there? I heard there is a famous fortress there.

M: On the first day, we \_\_\_\_\_ - the Peter and Paul Fortress on a small Hare Island. It was founded in 1703. It \_\_\_\_\_ on the widest place on the Neva river. In the fortress, there is Peter and Paul Cathedral, which houses the royal tomb.

J: That's unbelievable! I wish \_\_\_\_\_ it one day! What did you see the next day?

M: Next day we \_\_\_\_\_ -- another gorgeous place. It was the Hermitage.

J: Oh, I've heard about it. The Hermitage is the world's largest museum, founded by Catherine II.

**3. Дополните предложения:** (to live and study, native city, to be located on the left bank of the Volga river, the population, people of the city, city of contrasts, To have a railway station, a big river port, an airport, buses, trolleybuses, trams and trains, the Kremlin of the 10th century, the Millennium bridge, the Kul-Sharif mosque, the Fine Arts museum, the museum of Leo Tolstoy)

1. I \_\_\_ in Kazan city, the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan.

2. It's my \_\_\_ as I was born here.

3. Kazan \_\_\_ and it was founded more than one thousand years ago.

4. The \_\_\_ is about two million people.

5. The \_\_\_ my \_\_\_ are friendly and hospitable, polite and intelligent to my mind. 6.

The capital of Tatarstan is a \_\_\_: there are quarters of modern high-rise buildings and districts with old historical places; some districts are very noisy and crowded, with long traffic jams, the others are very clean and quiet.

7. Our transport system is busy: we \_\_\_ of the Kazan metro, which was opened in 2005.

8. There are plenty of impressive sights for our guests in the historical center of the city: \_\_\_ and other beautiful cathedrals and mosques.

9. Kazan has unique museums, able to suit any taste: \_\_\_, the National museum of Tatarstan, the museum of Zoology.

10. My native city is a recognized sports capital of Russia.

**4. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «My hometown»**

### Грамматика

#### Предлоги места и времени

Предлоги места	Значение	Пример с переводом
above	над, выше	Let's place the new picture above the old one.

against	на фоне	A white cupboard will look perfect against that black wall.
ahead of	впереди	There are exciting times ahead of you!
along, alongside	вдоль, около	Truck drivers often meet up along the road.
among	среди	I see no familiar faces among the guests.
at	в, около, возле	There's someone waiting for you at the door.
before	перед, у	How many community members are speaking before you? -
behind	за, позади	Our parcel was left behind the door.
below	под, ниже	Please sign below after you have read the instructions.
beside	рядом	Sit beside me!
between	между	The bride was standing between her father and mother.
by	у, рядом, около	Please put the chair by the sofa.
beyond	за, по ту сторону	The country succeeded in expanding Governance beyond the nation-state.
in	в	Do you live in the same city?
in front of	перед, напротив	You need to mow the lawn in front of the house.
inside	внутри, в	The puppy is inside this box.
near	рядом, около, возле	I need a new apartment near the station.
next to	рядом, около, возле	Her office is located next to the shop.
on	на	The toy dog is on the floor.
opposite	напротив	Our desks are opposite each other.
outside	вне, за пределами	I remember he would come outside the house and go for a walk in the garden.
over	над, поверх	Please put a coat over your dress!
round, around	за, около, вокруг, по	How do they get children to help them around the house?
to	в	Have you ever been to Russia?
under	под	They do not want to know how dusty it is under the sofa.
within	в пределах	My grandmother lives within a few kilometers of me.

<b>Предлоги времени</b>	<b>Значение</b>	<b>Пример с переводом</b>
at	в	We are meeting at 10 a.m.
after	после, через	See you after lunch!
before	до, перед	What happened before I arrived?
between	между	You can visit me between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m.
by	к; не позднее, чем; до	We will need the report by the end of the day.
during	в течение, во время, за период	This was common during the war.
for	в течение, на	I'll be gone for a long time.
from	с, от	From what time are you available?
from ... to (till)	с, от ... до	The lecture lasts from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
in	в, через, за, в течение	We'll see each other in an hour.
on	в, вовремя	He is always on time.
past	после, за	In the past few years, we've seen a massive shift to remote work.
since	с, с тех пор как	She is happy ever since you've been gone.
through	на протяжении, в продолжение	Through all the time I lived there, I never heard a bad word from him.
until/till	до, вплоть до до тех пор пока	Don't come back until it's done!
within	в течение, в пределах	You'll be able to walk to my house within 15 minutes. -

### **1. Выберите предлог времени**

1. It has been raining \_\_\_\_ (for/since/until) last Friday.
2. The portrait \_\_\_\_\_ (by/of/at) my mother was painted \_\_\_\_\_ (by/of/at) a famous artist.
3. Where are you \_\_\_\_\_ (from/in/at)? – Russia. Nevertheless, I live \_\_\_\_\_ (from/in/at) Germany.
4. Wait \_\_\_\_\_ (of/by/for) me. I will come back \_\_\_\_\_ (in/over/with) an hour.
5. We often travel \_\_\_\_\_ (in/to/at) Sochi \_\_\_\_\_ (on/in/by) train.
6. Lucy has worked as a waiter \_\_\_\_ (for/since/during) four years.
7. They are still \_\_\_\_\_ (in/on/at) work.
8. Was she named \_\_\_\_\_ (after/to/by) her grandmother.
9. They are interested \_\_\_\_ - (by/in/with) philosophy.
10. I am not fond \_\_\_\_\_ (in/with/of) cats.

**2. Вставъте предлози времени (on, in, in, at)**

1. The exhibition opens \_\_\_\_\_ 10 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.
2. Dad will arrive late \_\_\_\_\_ night, so I will see him only \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
3. We don't go shopping \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.
4. Jane was born \_\_\_\_\_ 15 December \_\_\_\_\_ 1999.
5. The snow usually starts melting \_\_\_\_\_ spring, \_\_\_\_\_ April.
6. Mike has lunch \_\_\_\_\_ noon.
7. I will call you back \_\_\_\_\_ 5 minutes.
8. The students will write a test \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the week.
9. A woman is holding an umbrella ... her head.
10. There is no life \_\_\_\_\_ the moon.

**3. Вставъте предлози места (at, in, on, near, between, under, above)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 10 o'clock Ben was talking \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.
2. It's too hot and sunny. Let's stand \_\_\_\_\_ that tree.
3. There is no life \_\_\_\_\_ the moon.
4. He is building a house \_\_\_\_\_ the country.
5. We'll exchange the money \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.
6. When you called, I was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ my desk \_\_\_\_\_ the office.
7. The elevator stopped \_\_\_\_\_ the second and the third floors.
8. My colleagues were already sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
9. The dog is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the plate waiting for the food.
10. I saw you \_\_\_\_\_ TV last night.

**4. Вставъте предлози времени (after, before, since, for, ago)**

1. We lived there 5 years \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She has worked here \_\_\_\_\_ 2020.
3. I've been waiting for him \_\_\_\_\_ 30 minutes.
4. You should wash the floor \_\_\_\_\_ your mother comes home.
5. We've been studying Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ 2 years.
6. I have never seen that woman \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Ella went to the market 2 hours \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He must buy warm clothes \_\_\_\_\_ winter comes.
9. I've been painting \_\_\_\_\_ my childhood.
10. He found his passport, 6 months \_\_\_\_\_ losing it.

**5. Вставъте предлог времени**

1. My dad goes fishing only \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
2. Sorry, Nick. I'll call you back \_\_\_\_\_ 5 minutes.
3. I am on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
4. Pushkin was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1799.
5. Our dance class starts \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.

6. Her husband never works \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.
7. Let's travel to the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
8. My friend's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ January 7.
9. I hope to buy this yacht \_\_\_\_\_ the future.
10. We met your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ Friday morning.

**6. Вставьте предлог времени**

1. Was Easter \_\_\_\_\_ May last year?
2. Is your birthday \_\_\_\_\_ summer?
3. I'm going to have a party \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
4. I usually come home \_\_\_\_\_ three o'clock.
5. I usually take a shower \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
6. I usually tidy my room \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.
7. I usually wash the dishes \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
8. I usually go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ 10.30.
9. I play basketball \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday and \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
10. Who was born \_\_\_\_\_ March?

**7. Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания**

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

**8. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения**

1. Мой муж родился в Германии.
2. Собака спит на траве в нашем саду.
3. На стене в моей спальне висят два забавных постера.
4. Давай встретимся на автовокзале.
5. Моя комната была на третьем этаже.
6. Он оставил велосипед на тротуаре.
7. Тебе нужно повернуть налево у светофора.
8. Том обычно завтракает в школе.
9. Кажется, я знаю эту девушку на фотографии.
10. Я предпочитаю проводить выходные дома.

**Тема 7. Healthy way of life**

healthy way of life – здоровый образ жизни

unhealthy way of life – нездоровый образ жизни

bad habit – вредная привычка

take care of your health – заботиться о своем здоровье

get into a habit of – завести привычку  
get rid of a bad habit – избавиться от вредной привычки.  
make it a rule – поставить за правило  
prefer organic food – предпочитать натуральную еду  
food with additives (junk food, fast food) – еда с добавками (фастфуд)  
food rich in calories-fatty food – калорийная пища  
influence our health – влиять на здоровье  
improve health – улучшить здоровье  
ruin health – навредить здоровью  
do harm – причинять вред  
skip breakfast – пропускать завтрак  
be over weight – иметь избыточный вес  
lose weight – похудеть  
put on weight – поправиться  
keep to a diet, be on diet, follow a diet – быть на диете  
have little physical activity – мало двигаться  
take regular exercises – регулярно заниматься упражнениями  
live a regular life – вести правильный образ жизни  
a late riser – тот, кто поздно встает  
a nearly riser – тот, кто рано встает  
be as fit as a saddle – быть в добром здравии и прекрасном настроении

### **Healthy Way of Life**

Our health depends on many things: our physical activity, the food we eat and our good and bad habits. Although many people are interested in staying healthy, not many people do very much about it. Modern life when people have little physical activity, use cars instead of walking, watch television and work on computers for many hours is quite dangerous for their health. People's health also influences their mood. There are many opportunities to stay healthy and be fit and one of them is going in for sports.

However, you needn't be a professional sportsman. Just simple regular exercises give you energy and help you feel and look better. Exercises that involve repeated movements such as walking, jogging or swimming are the best. Bending and stretching which are practiced in aerobics or yoga make your body flexible and light. The cheapest and most popular sport is jogging. If you don't have time for it, make small changes like using stairs instead of lift or walking or cycling instead of taking the bus and it can help you to improve your health and make you more active person. Also it is very important to get rid of bad habits.

The worst ones are smoking and drinking alcohol. Smoking doesn't only causes heart and lung problems but also makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy. Food we eat also influences our health. Many people like drinking Coca-Cola and coffee and enjoy pizza and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not healthy. You should avoid eating in fast food restaurants and make it a rule to cook meals at home using organic food as much as possible. Only a healthy man can enjoy his life, work well and be happy.

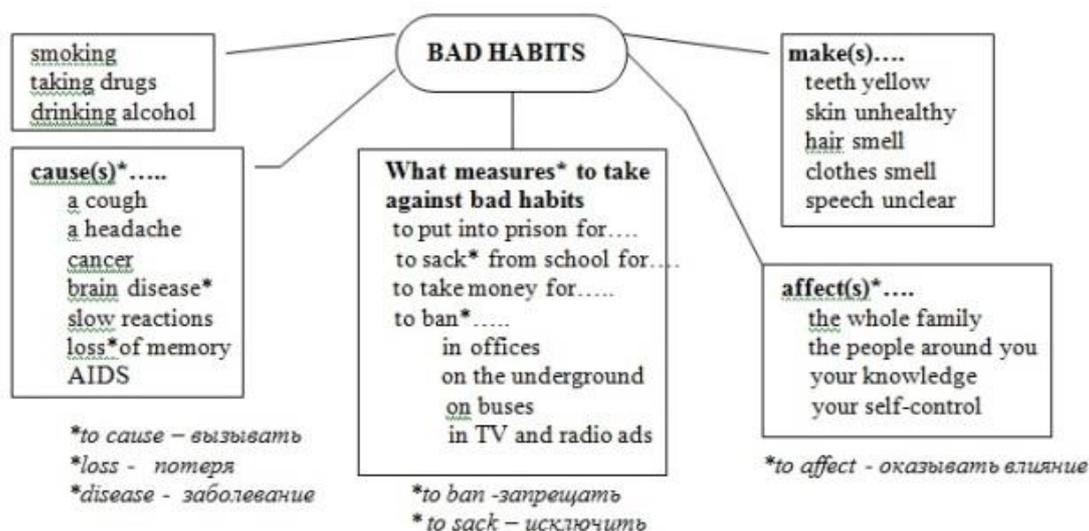
There are proverbs “Health is better than wealth” and “Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise”.

### 1. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays?
2. How does our health depend on our lifestyle?
3. What can people do to stay healthy?
4. Is sport a hobby or a part of your everyday life?
5. Is sport popular in your family? Do your parents do sports regularly?
6. Why is it important to exercise every day?
7. What bad habits do you know .Why are they dangerous?
8. Is the food you eat every day healthy?
9. Do you and your family lead healthy lifestyle?
10. How to be health, strong and active?

### 2. Назовите вредные привычки, с помощью таблицы расположите их по степени возрастания уровня опасности. Какие аргументы отказать от них с Вашей точки зрения являются наиболее убедительными

1. lead to (приводить=cause (вызывать)=result in
2. take me assures – принимать меры
3. argument – довод, аргумент
4. convince – убеждать
5. affect = influence – влиять



### 3. Вставьте следующие глаголы в соответствующей форме (to cycle, a two-mile jog, to allow, to increase, to go for a walk, to move, to afford, to take off, to exercise, to eat, to play)

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ to park with a hope to get rid of a headache.
2. Such walking can be excellent way to \_\_\_\_\_ some weight.

3. While I watch TV and eat popcorn or pizza, my weight\_\_\_\_\_.
4. How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ any sport games?
5. Do your parents\_\_\_\_\_with you in the mornings?
6. He got into a good habit\_\_\_\_\_fruit and vegetables.
7. I spend some time\_\_\_in the nearest park.
8. He could not \_\_\_to travel by bus or by air because of the poor health.
9. She would have been delightful, if her health\_\_\_ her to learn.
10. \_\_\_\_\_is what my father does every morning.

#### **4. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. Is the food you eat every day healthy?
2. Do you know about the danger of being stout?
3. Do you know about the danger of being emaciated (bony)?
4. Do you go in for sport?
5. It's time to care about your health. What are you planning to do?
6. What type of food do you eat?
7. What can improve your health?
8. What bad habits do you know?
9. Why are they dangerous?
10. What can people do to stay healthy? What do you personally do?

#### **5. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. В наше время, молодых людей с лишним весом стало больше, чем 20 лет назад.
2. Молодые люди стали меньше двигаться.
3. Большинство людей с лишним весом страдает от серьезных заболеваний.
4. Нездоровое питание – одна из причин, вызывающих ухудшение здоровья.
5. Прогулки, плавание, танцы, катание на роликах – все это поможет избежать многих проблем со здоровьем.
6. Здоровое питание и активный образ жизни – залог здоровья и хорошего настроения.
7. Молодые люди должны быть активными хотя бы один час в день.
8. В наше время особенно важно быть здоровым.
9. Правильное питание также важно для здоровья.
10. Здоровый образ жизни означает активный образ жизни, т.е. постоянные занятия спортом, ходьба, бег трусцой, работа в саду или длительные прогулки.

#### **6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог**

##### *Dialogue*

- How do you take care of your health?
- I try to eat healthier and exercise more. I also make sure to get enough sleep and drink plenty of water.
- That's great. I try to do the same thing. I go to the gym a few times a week and I try to eat more vegetables.

- That’s awesome. It’s important to take care of ourselves, especially with all the stress of university and exams.
- Definitely. I’ve also been trying to practice meditation to reduce my stress levels.
- That’s a really good idea. I’ve been trying to do some yoga and meditation too. It really helps to calm the mind and the body.
- Yeah, definitely. Well, let’s not fall off the wagon!

**7. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «Healthy Way of Life», используйте план**

1. What do you think about healthy lifestyle?
2. Why is it so important to keep fit? Give your reasons.
3. Do you and your family lead a healthy lifestyle? Describe your diet and your everyday activities. Prove that you stand up for health.
4. Give your recommendations how to be healthy, strong and active.
5. What must people do to achieve success in their life?

**Грамматика**

**Модальные глаголы**

	<b>Примеры</b>	<b>Ситуации использования</b>
<b>Can</b>	They can control their own budgets.	Способность выполнить действие, наличие возможности произвести действие
	We can’t fix it.	Неспособность выполнить действие, отсутствие возможности произвести действие
	Can I smoke here?	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить разрешение
	Can you help me?	Просьба
	He can’t be at home. There is no light in the house.	Уверенность в том, что чего-то не может быть
<b>Could</b>	Could I borrow your pen? – I don’t know where mine is.	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить разрешение
	Could you say it again more slowly?	Просьба
	We could try to fix it ourselves.	Предложение

	I think we could have another default.	Вероятность того, что действие произойдет в недалеком будущем
	He gave up his old job so he could work for us.	Способность выполнить действие, наличие возможности произвести действие в прошлом
<b>May</b>	May I have another cup of tea?	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить разрешение
	Prices may increase.	Вероятность того, что действие произойдет в недалеком будущем
<b>Might</b>	They might give us a 10% discount.	Вероятность того, что действие произойдет в недалеком будущем
<b>Must</b>	We must say good-bye now.	Необходимость произвести действие
	They mustn't smoke in the building.	Запрет
	He must be at home. I can see the light in the house.	Уверенность в том, что что-то верно или истинно
<b>Ought to</b>	We ought to employ more staff.	Рекомендация, совет по поводу того, как будет верно и правильно поступить в данной ситуации
<b>Shall</b>	Shall I help you with your luggage?	Предложение помощи
	Shall we say Monday then?	Внесение идеи на рассмотрение
	Shall I do that or will you?	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить указания
<b>Should</b>	We should deal with this problem at once.	Рекомендация, совет по поводу того, как будет верно и правильно поступить в данной ситуации
	I think we should check everything again.	Рекомендуемое в данной ситуации действие
	Prices should drop next year.	Предположение по поводу ситуации в недалеком будущем

<b>Will</b>	I can't see any taxis so I'll walk.	Решение, принятое в момент речи
	I'll do that for you if you like.	Предложение помощи
	I'll call you first thing on Monday.	Обещание
<b>Would</b>	Would you mind if I brought a friend with me?	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить разрешение
	Would you pass the salt please?	Просьба
	Would you mind waiting a moment?	Просьба
	"Would five o'clock suit you?" – "That'd be fine."	Достижение договоренности
	Would you like to play tennis this Sunday?	Приглашение
	"Would you prefer tea or coffee?" – "I'd like tea please."	Вопрос, с целью узнать о предпочтениях

**1. Выберите правильную форму глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык**

1. He *can't/couldn't* open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters *may/must* translate without dictionaries.
3. *May/Could* you give me the recipe for this cake?
4. *Can/May* I use your bike for today?
5. Take an umbrella. It *can/may* rain.
6. You *could/should* stop smoking.
7. You know you *cannot/must not* buy health.
8. The doctor says that I *can/may* already bathe.
9. Be careful: you *can/may* fall.
10. *Can/may* you swim across this river?

**2. Вставьте модальные глаголы: may, might, can, could**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you see anything in this inky darkness?
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ - go when you have finished your work.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain today.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ never say what \_\_\_\_\_ happen next.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you help me?

6. \_\_\_\_ I use your pen?
7. Waiting \_\_\_\_ be endless, you know.
8. They \_\_\_\_ think that I am too weak to take part in the game.
9. \_\_\_\_ you tell me the nearest way to the city library?
10. The school was silent; nothing ...be heard in the long dark corridors.

**3. Переведите предложения на русский язык**

1. He must have sold his piano.
2. He may have sold his piano.
3. He might have sold his piano.
4. He can't have sold his piano.
5. He should have sold his piano.
6. He shouldn't have sold his piano.
7. He needn't have sold his piano.
8. He had to sell his piano.
9. He didn't have to sell his piano.
10. May I ask you a question? Yes, you may.

**4. Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы: must, may, can't**

1. Торопитесь: вы можете опоздать на поезд.
2. Она может быть заболела.
3. На улице, должно быть, очень холодно.
4. Они, может быть, приедут завтра.
5. Моя сестра, должно быть, сейчас в университете.
6. Должно быть, вокруг вашей деревни растут густые леса.
7. Нам может понадобиться совет Роберта.
8. Это, очевидно, очень древняя рукопись.
9. Не может быть, что он занял первое место.
10. Может быть, мы пойдем на пляж: погода чудесная.

**5. Дополните предложения, используя модальные глаголы и слова в скобках**

1. I have a slight irritation in my throat. (to smoke less)
2. This child doesn't want to eat soup. (not to give him sweets before dinner)
3. She makes a lot of spelling mistakes. (to copy passages out of a book)
4. The dog is afraid of him. (not to shout at the dog)
5. The students are unable to follow what I am saying. (not to speak so fast)
6. The boy is a little pale. (to play out of doors)
7. I am afraid you will miss that train. (to take a taxi)
8. There is no one in. (to try the room next door)
9. She is too noisy. (to be quiet)
10. He never gives his seat to old people. (give up your seat to old people)

### **6. Переведите предложения на русский язык**

1. You should know how to raise your children not to be losers.
2. You should not give the children everything they want.
3. You shouldn't take his part against neighbors, teachers and policemen.
4. Your child should know and do his duties at the expected time.
5. He should have sense of responsibility.
6. You shouldn't laugh at him.
7. You shouldn't pick up everything he leaves lying around – books, shoes and clothing.
8. He should be a decent person.
9. You shouldn't quarrel in the presence of your child.
10. You shouldn't do everything for him.

### **Тема 8. Meals**

foodstuff – продукт питания,  
break – перерыв,  
canteen – столовая  
seasoning – приправа  
mustard – горчица  
vinegar – уксус  
fried potatoes – жареный картофель  
mashed potatoes – картофельное пюре  
baked potatoes in jackets – картофель в мундире  
boiled egg – вареное яйцо  
meat – мясо  
beef – говядина  
mutton – баранина  
pork – свинина  
poultry – домашняя птица  
sausage – колбаса  
butcher's – мясной  
greengrocer's – овощной  
dairy – молочный (магазин)  
confection – кондитерский отдел  
grocery – бакалейный отдел, магазин  
cheese – сыр  
butter – сливочное масло  
bread – хлеб  
canned goods – консервы  
seafood – морепродукты  
fish – рыба

## Meals

The usual meals in Russia are breakfast, dinner and supper. Russian people have their breakfast at 7 or 8 a.m., dinner at 1 or 2 p.m., and supper at 6 or 7 p.m.

It is difficult to describe the Russians breakfast, dinner and supper. It depends on people's work, money and opportunities.

The typical Russian breakfast is substantial meal. It includes milk, tea, eggs, kasha and sandwiches.

A typical dinner of Russian people is comprised of three courses. The real first course is a good plate of soup. Among them are borsch (beetroot soup), shchi (cabbage soup) and solyanka (fish soup).

There are many appetizers: mushrooms, salted cucumbers and tomatoes, pickled herring, pickled cabbage.

For the second course there is meat or fish served with garnish.

The last course is usually very simple - just something to drink like tea, fruit drinks (compote, kissel, mors) or even kvas (made from cereals and stale bread), served alone or with some pastries and cakes.

The evening meal is much lighter, with a cup of black or green tea at the end.

The most popular dishes are pelmeni, vinaigrette, shchi, kasha, blini.

The most popular drinks in Russia are kvas, kissel, mors, milk, kompot, tea.

Pastry dishes play an important part in Russian cooking. When guests are expected, the hosts bake pies. Russian cuisine is varied and colourful.

As for the British, there are four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner. Breakfast is usually at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and consists of porridge with milk, eggs – boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. Instead of porridge, they may have fruit juice, or they may prefer biscuits. The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice.

The second course may be meat or poultry with potatoes, carrots and beans. Last of all is coffee – black or white. Some prefer juice or lemonade. Tea is the third meal of the day. It is the so-called 5 o'clock tea. On the table, there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam. Friends and visitors are often present at tea.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock, and all members of the family sit down together. Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables – potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, sweet pudding, fruit salad, ice cream or cheese and biscuits. Then after a talk, they have black or white coffee. Many people in the towns and many country-people have dinner in the middle of the day instead of lunch.

### *1. Ответьте на вопросы*

1. How many meals a day do the Russian/English usually have?
2. What are these meals?
3. What is the usual Russian/English breakfast?
4. At what time do the Russian/English have lunch?

5. What do they usually have for lunch? Where do they have their lunch?
6. At what time do the Russian/English have dinner? What do they usually have for dinner?
7. When do you have breakfast? What do you have for breakfast?
8. When do you have dinner? Where do you have dinner?
9. What do you usually have for the main course?
10. What do you like to have for dessert? What kind of vegetables do you like?

**2. Соотнесите вопросы с вариантами ответов**

1. What do we call a mealtime?
2. What do we call a sandwich?
3. What do we call a course?
4. What do we call meals?
5. What do you say if you want to have another cup of tea?
6. What do you say when you are very hungry?
7. What do you say if there is not enough tea?
8. What do you say if there is little salt in the soup?

- a) it's one of the several parts of a meal.
- b) it's breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper.
- c) Two pieces of buttered bread with something.
- d) it's a usual time for taking a meal.
- e) I am hungry as a hunter.
- f) Pass me the salt, please.
- g) May I ask you for another cup of tea?
- h) May I have some more tea?

**3. Дополните предложения и переведите их на русский язык**

1. Students may have dinner at \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Dinner consists of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. For dessert we may have \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I am hungry as\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The salt is too far from me, \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. May I ask you for \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Fill the kettle with cold \_\_\_\_\_
8. Can I pour you some more \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Could you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ please?
10. Help \_\_\_\_\_ .

**4. Составьте предложения используя вопросительные местоимения: why, where, when, who, what**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do you have dinner? – I have dinner in the canteen.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually have dinner? – I usually have dinner at two o'clock.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually have for dinner? – I usually have chipped potatoes and a cup of coffee.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ do you do after dinner? – I go to the reading hall.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have dinner in the canteen? – I have no time to go home.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ can you have dinner at home? – I can have dinner at home on Sundays.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is coming to the canteen. – I am.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ do you say to your guests at the table?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ serves the table?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is healthy food?

**5. Являются ли следующие утверждения верными (true/false)**

1. Sandwich is a hot meal, which we eat at dinner for the first course.
2. We have lunch in the evening before going to bed.
3. Englishmen do not usually have porridge in the morning.
4. Doctors usually recommend people to have heavy supper.
5. If you want to reduce your weight (to become slim) you must eat a lot of bread.
6. Tarts and cakes and fruit are usually served at the beginning of a meal.
7. Ways and customs in laying the table and serving dishes differ from country to country.
8. Lunch is served at about one o'clock.
9. Meals are really a good subject to talk about.
10. Everybody should know about good table manners.

**6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог**

*Dialogue*

- Would you like a cup of tea?
- Only if it is not too much trouble.
- Do you like it with milk and sugar?
- Not too much milk and just half a spoonful, please.
- What is your favorite dish?
- I really like meat. In my family we're used to eating meat almost every day, fried, minced or in a broth. Now I travel a lot and spend only a couple of month at home each year, so I have to cook for myself. Sometimes just, make a vegetable salad because I'm too tired or lazy. And what do you like to eat?
- Oh, I have a sweet tooth. I know that eating too much sugar is bad for you but I can't do anything with it. When I see a bar of chocolate or a candy ... it's just stronger than me!
- Poor kid. I'm not a big fan of sweets, and I like to keep a healthy diet. However, sometimes I cannot resist a piece of pizza or a kebab!
- Nobody's perfect man.

**7. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «Meals»**

## Грамматика

### Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные

Слово	Где употребляется	Пример
<b>some</b> (немного, несколько)	С неисчисляемыми существительными или с исчисляемыми во мн. числе в утвердительных предложениях. Так же употребляется в вопросе, если это просьба или предложение.	I have got some vegetables. (У меня есть немного овощей) Can I have some more cake, please? (Можно мне, пожалуйста, еще пирога?)
<b>any</b> (немного, несколько)	С неисчисляемыми существительными или с исчисляемыми во мн. числе в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.	I haven't got any vegetables. (У меня почти нет овощей) Have they got any vegetables? (У тебя есть немного овощей?)
<b>much</b> (много)	С неисчисляемыми существительными. Обычно в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях.	There isn't much water in the cup. (В чашке немного воды) How much time do we have? (Как много времени у тебя есть?)
<b>many</b> (много)	С исчисляемыми существительными во мн.ч. Обычно в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях.	Have you got many classmates? (У тебя много одноклассников?)
<b>few</b> (мало)	С исчисляемыми существительными во мн.ч.	Nick has got few friends. (У Ника мало друзей)
<b>a few</b> (немного)	С исчисляемыми существительными во мн.ч.	I have a few apples. (У меня есть немного яблок)
<b>little</b> (мало)	С неисчисляемыми существительными.	I have little money. (У меня почти нет денег)
<b>a little</b> (немного)	С неисчисляемыми существительными.	I have a little time. (У меня есть немного времени)
<b>a lot of</b> (много)	Вместо much, many в утвердительных предложениях. С исчисляемыми во мн. Числе и неисчисляемыми существительными.	There are a lot of books on the table. (На столе много книг)
<b>lots of</b> (куча, уйма)	То же самое, что и a lot of, только более экспрессивный	She has lots of money. (У нее уйма денег)

**1. Выделите неисчисляемое существительное в каждой строке**

1. Glass/ cup/ jar/ water
2. Magazine/ newspaper/ news/ article
3. Cloud/ weather/ tree/ flower
4. Event/information/ reporter/ programmer
5. Money/ wallet/ coin/ banknote
6. Bookcase/ furniture/ wardrobe/ armchair
7. Sheep/ ox/ meat/ cow
8. Bag/ luggage/ purse
9. Music/ song/ piano/ sound
10. Tomato/ potato/ carrot/ soup

**2. Распределите существительные по группам: исчисляемые и неисчисляемые (подсказка: в каждой группе по 15 слов)**

Anger, cup, field, fish, flower, grass, flour, furniture, honey, horse, lion, meat, money, news, orange, paper, piece, love, power, ring, sky, snow, spoon, sea, sugar, thing, time, tooth, window, wool.

**3. Вставьте much/many**

1. How \_ children are there in your class?
2. How \_ milk do you want in your tea?
3. How \_ bread do you eat every day?
4. How \_ players are there in a football team?
5. How \_ eggs do you need for the salad?
6. How \_ cheese did you buy?
7. How \_ friends do you have?
8. How \_ bananas can you eat?
9. How \_ ice cream is there?
10. How – a kilo of apples is?

**4. Вставьте much/many**

1. How \_ oranges are there? Not \_\_\_
2. How \_ bread is there? Not \_\_\_
3. How \_ olive oil is there? Not \_\_\_
4. How \_ strawberries are there? Not \_\_\_
5. How \_ tea is there? Not \_\_\_
6. How – bananas in the basket? Not \_\_\_
7. How – a kilo of apples is?
8. How – apples are there on the table?
9. How – times have you been there?
10. How – hours do you sleep?

**5. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. Джон говорит немного по-русски.
2. У нас мало информации об этой школе.
3. У него мало зубов, потому что он еще маленький.
4. Я вижу много странных вещей в жизни.
5. У меня много работы.
6. У вас мало ошибок в диктанте.
7. У меня есть немного времени, и я хочу прочитать текст еще раз.
8. У меня много друзей.
9. Слишком много мороженого здесь.
10. В море много рыбы.

**6. Вставьте *much, many, little, few, a little, a few***

1. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ money on you?
2. I'm sorry; I have very \_\_\_\_\_ money at the moment.
3. At the conference we met \_\_\_\_\_ people whom we knew well.
4. There are very \_\_\_\_\_ old houses left in our street.
5. If you have \_\_\_\_\_ spare time, look through this book. You will find \_\_\_\_\_ stories there, which are rather interesting.
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ things here, which I cannot understand.
7. I'd like to say \_\_\_\_\_ words about my journey.
8. After the play everybody felt \_\_\_\_\_ tired.
9. My mother knows English \_\_\_\_\_ and she can help you with the translation of this letter.
10. He has very \_\_\_\_\_ time left.

**7. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово**

1. There is *some/any* orange juice in the fridge.
2. Are there *any/some* apples left?.
3. There wasn't *many/any* coffee left.
4. There are *a lot of/much* apples in the bowl.
5. Is there *much/many* rice left?
6. There are *some/a* tomatoes in the packet.
7. I want *a few/a little* sugar in my coffee.
8. I need *a little/a few* bananas for fruit salad.
9. The Smith have *little/few* money. They aren't rich.
10. The theatre was almost empty. There were *little/few* people there.

**8. Соотнесите синонимы предложений**

1. He hasn't got many friends.
2. He's got some friends.
3. There are few good restaurants here.

4. He has little money.
  5. I've seen few Russian films.
  6. She ate little.
  7. There are a few good restaurants here.
  8. He has a little money.
  9. She ate a little food.
  10. I've seen a few Russian films.
- A. I've seen some Russian films.
  - B. He hasn't got much money.
  - C. I haven't seen many Russian films.
  - D. She didn't eat much.
  - E. He's got few friends.
  - F. There aren't many good restaurants here.
  - G. He's got a few friends.
  - H. He's got some money.
  - I. There are some good restaurants here.
  - J. She ate something.

## **Тема 9. Shopping**

shopping – поход по магазинам  
shopping list – список покупок  
purchases – покупки  
discount card – скидочная карта  
sale – распродажа  
a self-service shop – магазин самообслуживания  
shopping mall – торговый центр  
every day essentials – повседневные предметы первой необходимости  
foodstuffs – продукты питания  
bakery department – хлебобулочный отдел  
dairy – молочные продукты  
butcher – мясной отдел  
department store – универмаг  
ready-made clothes – готовая одежда  
ready-made food – приготовленная еда  
entertainment – развлечения  
grocer – любой продовольственный магазин  
green grocer – овощи/фрукты  
butcher – магазин, где продают мясо  
fishmonger – рыбная лавка  
chemist – аптека  
newsagent – газетный киоск  
stationer – магазин канцелярских принадлежностей

bookshop – книжный магазин  
pet shop – зоомагазин  
diy store (do it yourself) – «сделай сам»: магазин товаров для ремонта  
jeweler shop – ювелирный магазин  
house hold goods – хозяйственные товары  
knitted goods – трикотаж (название отдела)  
fur department – отдел мехов  
footwear – обувь (название отдела)  
perfumery – парфюмерия (название отдела)  
toyshop – магазин игрушек  
customer – покупатель

### **Shopping**

When we want to buy something we go to a shop .Everyday shopping is rather traditional; some white and brown bread, milk, butter, sugar, salt, eggs, sausages. Nevertheless, it's not necessary to visit different provisional shops such as bakery or butchery to buy food for the family because we could buy foodstuffs in a supermarket. Different goods are sold under one roof, so customers can save their time having all goods bought in no time. Well, shopping is daily duty. First, it is necessary to make a shopping list of what we need. Then we should calculate how much our purchases would cost and take this very sum of money with us. The third rule tells that we should not be hungry while shopping; a hungry person buys the things his or her stomach dictates to buy, not thinking about prices or rational nutrition. In addition, we should not go shopping immediately after we have our salary, when we feel impressed by a large sum of money and don't think it is for a long month to last.

The method of shopping is very simple. In a self-service shop, a customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into basket the goods he wants to buy. It is necessary to check the dates before which this or that foodstuffs should be used, not to buy something of bad quality. Then a customer can takes the basket to the checkout counter where the prices of the purchases are added up. After paying money to the cashier, the customer can get his purchases. We go to the supermarket where we can buy different things at once: fish, bread, sausages, tea, sugar, spices, and eggs.

A bakery department is the best in the shop as it has a rich choice of biscuits. What is more important they are always fresh and tasty? Another department of the supermarket, which we have to visit, is a diary. At the dairy, we buy milk, cream, yogurt, cheese, butter and other products. At the greengrocer's we buy potatoes, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, oranges, apples and other fruits, berries, and vegetables .We have to go to a department store. We can buy there fabrics and footwear, glass, ready-made clothes and cosmetics, toys and electric appliances, furniture and sport goods, cameras and films, and what not. At the butcher's, there's a wide choice of meat such as beef, pork, mutton, chicken and turkey. It's really a great skill to choose a piece of meat you need, for soup or for chops or for shashlik.

If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying, they are almost certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job-catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police. Shopping gets some element of fun and entertainment.

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. Do you like to go shopping? How often do you go shopping? Who do you often go shopping with?
2. When you buy something, do you, shop around, and go to many stores to compare prices?
3. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
4. What store do you like best and what store do you like least? What is the most expensive thing you have ever bought?
5. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things? Do you sometimes buy things that you do not need?
6. Do your parents give you pocket money? How much do you usually spend each month on food?
7. How much? What do you use it for? How often do they give it to you?
8. What is something that you want to buy, but don't have enough money to buy?
9. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
10. Have you ever returned goods? What goods were they? Why did you return them?

### **2. Напишите, что продают в этих магазинах**

Fishmonger  
Newsagents  
Stationary  
Optician  
Pet shop  
Greengrocer's  
Butcher's  
Baker's

**3. Заполните пропуски данными словами:** *cash desk, window, greengrocer's, shoplifting, goods, grocer's, butcher's, departments, self-service, baker's jeweler's, price, bill, shoe shop, wraps up, buy, salesmen, bookshop.*

1. When we want to 1 \_\_\_\_\_ something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ we see what is sold in the shop. Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the 3 \_\_\_\_\_. Bread is sold at the 4 \_\_\_\_\_, meat at the 5 \_\_\_\_\_. We go to the 6 \_\_\_\_\_ for vegetables and fruit. We buy boots and shoes at the 7 \_\_\_\_\_. We buy books at the 8 \_\_\_\_\_ and jeweler and watches at the 9 \_\_\_\_\_. The salesman or salesgirl stands behind the counter. We ask the salesman: How much is

this? On the other hand, what is the price of that? He tells us he 10\_\_\_\_\_. He gives us the 11 \_\_\_\_\_. At the 12 \_\_\_\_\_ we give the money and the bill to the cashier who us a check and our change. The salesman 13\_\_\_\_\_ the goods and gives them to us. We put them in our bag. Some shops have many 14 \_\_\_\_\_. We can buy nearly everything we need there. In some shops there are no 15 \_\_\_\_\_, but only cashiers. The customers choose the 16\_\_\_\_\_they want and pay at the cash desk. These are called 17 \_\_\_\_\_shops. If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying, they are almost certain to be caught. 18 \_\_\_\_\_is considered a serious crime by the police.

**4. Прочитайте и соотнесите**

1. A pound of	a) bread
2. A bottle of	b) coffee
3. A box of	c) chocolate
4. A bar of	d) cheese
5. A jar of	e) lemonade
6. A loaf of	f) eggs
7. A dozen	g) sweets
8. A bunch of	h) grapes
9. A can of	i) Coca-Cola
10.A packet of	j) milk

**5. Дополните и переведите диалоги**

*Dialogue 1*

A: Eh... I say ...

B: Yes, madam? What can I do for you?

A: I'd like a summer dress, please.

B: Oh, I can offer you a wide choice of dresses to all tastes. Do you like this dress, madam?

A: I think it's a little too short.

B: Yes, you are right. But you see, short dresses are in fashion now. Would you like to try it on?

A: All right.

B: Just step into this cabin.

*Dialogue 2*

B: Hello, sir. What can I do for you?

A: I would like a warm pullover, please.

B: Oh, I can offer you a wide choice of pullovers to all tastes. What color pullover would you like?

A: I would like something in blue or light brown.

B: Do you like this one, sir?

A: I think this will do and I like the color. Will it shrink, do you think?

B: Oh, no. It is made of pre-shrunk stuff.

A: It's fine. I'll take it.

### *Dialogue 3*

A: Can I help you?

C: I would like a pair of trainers, please.

A: What size?

C: Size 41, please.

A: Try this pair on. They are the cheapest, the lightest and the most comfortable. They are very popular.

C: They are rather small.

A: Try these then. They are bigger.

C: How much are they?

A: 17 \$.

C: I think they are great.

Excuse me, can you help me? Извините, не могли бы вы мне помочь?

I'm looking for... - Я хочу купить (я ищу ...)

I would like to buy (a hat) – Я хотел (а) бы купить (шляпу) ...

Could I try (this shirt) on? – Могу я примерить (эту рубашку)?

Where can I try this shirt on? – Где я могу примерить (эту рубашку)?

Do you think this suit fits me? – Как вы думаете, мне подходит (по размеру) этот костюм?

I wear size S. – small – я ношу одежду размера S

Can I help you? – Могу ли я вам помочь?

The dressing room is over there – примерочные там.

What size do you wear? – Какой размер вы носите?

It looks very nice. – Выглядит очень хорошо.

How much is it? How much does it cost? – Сколько это стоит?

I'll pay (in cash) – Я хочу оплатить наличными.

I'll pay by credit card – Я оплачу карточкой.

### **6. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «Shopping»**

### **Грамматика**

#### **Степени сравнения прилагательных**

<b>Положительная степень (основная)</b>	<b>Сравнительная степень</b>	<b>Превосходная степень</b>
Односложные прилагательные		
dark - тёмный	darker - темнее	(the) darkest самый

nice - милый large - большой	<b>+er</b> nicer - милее larger - больше	темный <b>+est (the) nicest</b> самый милый <b>(the) largest</b> наибольший
gentle - вежливый	Если оканчивается на <b>-e</b> , то мы добавляем <b>-r</b> (не <b>-er</b> ). gentle — gentler	Если оканчивается на <b>-e</b> , то мы добавляем <b>-st</b> (не <b>-est</b> ). gentle — the gentlest
lazy - ленивый	Если прилагательное оканчивается на <b>-y</b> , то при добавлении <b>-er</b> мы меняем <b>-y</b> на <b>-i</b> . lazy — lazier	Если прилагательное оканчивается на <b>-y</b> , то при добавлении <b>-est</b> мы заменяем <b>-y</b> на <b>-i</b> . lazy — the laziest
big - большой	С кратким гласным звуком, оканчивающихся на согласную мы удваиваем последнюю согласную. — bigger	С кратким гласным звуком, оканчивающихся на согласную мы удваиваем последнюю согласную. big — the biggest
<b>Двусложные и многосложные прилагательные</b>		
difficult - трудный beautiful – красивый	<b>more</b> difficult – труднее <b>more</b> beautiful красивее	<b>most</b> difficult самый трудный <b>most</b> beautiful самый красивый
<b>Выражение меньшей и наименьшей степени</b>		
expensive - дорогой	<b>less</b> expensive - менее дорогой	<b>(the) least</b> expensive - наименее дорогой
<b>Исключения</b>		
good - хороший little - маленький bad - плохой much - много (с неисчисл.) many - многие (с исчисл.)	better - лучше less - меньше worse – хуже more - больше	<b>(the) best</b> - самый лучший <b>(the) least</b> - наименьший <b>(the) worst</b> - самый плохой, худший <b>(the) most</b> - больше всего

**1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя прилагательные в соответствующей степени сравнения**

- Her eyes are (grey) than mine.
- He was the (fat) man in the village.
- As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy).

4. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class.
5. Who is the (attentive) student in your group?
6. This is (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.
7. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year.
8. Oil is (light) than water.
9. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow).
10. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go to the excursion.

### **2. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. Это самая ценная картина в русском музее.
2. Наши экзамены труднее, чем ваши.
3. Здание Московского университета самое высокое в столице.
4. Невский проспект – одна из самых красивых улиц Санкт-Петербурга.
5. Кто самый младший ученик в нашей группе?
6. Сегодня он чувствует себя гораздо лучше.
7. Погода сегодня хуже, чем вчера.
8. Сегодня холоднее и идет дождь.
9. Грамматика английского языка трудная, но английское произношение труднее.
10. Какая из этих книг самая интересная?

### **3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя прилагательные в соответствующей степени сравнения**

1. We should eat (healthy) food.
2. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.
3. Asia is (large) than Australia.
4. Mary is (good) student than Lucy.
5. January is the (cold) month of the year.
6. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?
7. The Underground of London is the (old) in the world.
8. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?
9. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.
10. She speaks Italian (good) than English.

### **4. Найдите и исправьте ошибки**

1. New York is biger than London.
2. New Year is the happiest holiday of the year.
3. In winters the nights are more longer than in summer.
4. The Grand Hotel is comfortabler than the Nikki Hotel.
5. This exercise is more easy than that one.
7. My teacher is the goodest teacher in our school.
8. Blood is thickest than water.
9. Everest is the highyer peak in the world.

10. This is the *interesting* play I have ever heard on the radio.

**5. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. Дайте мне более трудную задачу.
2. 22 июня – самый длинный день в году.
3. В июле дни короче.
4. В декабре дни самые короткие.
5. «Четверка» - хорошая отметка, но «пятерка» лучше.
6. Самая плохая отметка - «двойка».
7. Это более теплое пальто.
8. Тот фильм гораздо хуже, чем сегодняшний.
9. Это были самые счастливые дни в ее жизни.
10. Швейцарские часы самые точные в мире.

**6. Дополните предложения, поставив прилагательное в нужную степень сравнения**

1. This bag is (cheap) than that pink bag.
2. The pink bag is (expensive) than the purple bag.
3. The brown boots are (cheap) than the red shoes.
4. Red shoes are (expensive) in this shop.
5. The pink bag is (big) bag in the shop.
6. The blue hat is (nice) thing in the shop.
7. This room is (large) than that.
8. Two heads are (good) than one.
9. Home is the (good) place in the world.
10. (Good) late than never.

## Тема 10. Travelling

travelling / travel — путешествие

to be fond of travelling — любить путешествовать

journey — длительное путешествие (по суше)

trip/ school trip — поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия

two-day trip — двухдневная поездка

tour — поездка/ тур

package tour — путешествие по тур. путевке

to buy a package tour — купить тур. путевку

cruise — круиз

voyage — путешествие по морю

to drive/ go for a drive — поездка на машине/ прокатиться

flight — полет/ рейс

hitchhike — путешествие автостопом

to go hitchhiking — отправиться в путешествие автостопом

to go on a journey / cruise/school trip — отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/ на экскурсию

travel agency — туристическое агентство

to travel (go) abroad — путешествовать (ехать) за границу

to get to — добраться

to arrive in/ at — прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город

stay in a hotel — остановиться в отеле

## **Travelling**

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk, bathe, and laze in the sun.

Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them – the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants; animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by air, by train, by boat and by car. Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. With a train, you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

Speed, comfort, and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them for business trip to all other means of travelling.

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many places in a short time, you can stop anywhere you wish and spend as much time as you like at any place.

Nowadays a very popular method of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. In addition, people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn many things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own homes.

### ***1. Ответьте на вопросы***

1. How do people living in the country spend their holidays?
2. What do city dwellers usually like?
3. What for do most travelers and holidaymakers take a camera with them?
4. Why do people choose different means of travel?
5. What are the advantages of travelling by plane?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car and train?
7. Why do many people prefer to travel by car?
8. How do you prefer to travel and why? Tell about your last travelling.
9. What Internet services do you use while planning your future holidays?
10. What do people travel for?

**2. Вставьте следующие слова в предложения** (*take pictures, camps, by the sea, skills by air, local cuisine, sight, holidays, holiday-makers, combined, hiking, safety, ideal solution, advantages*)

1. City dwellers usually like a quiet holiday \_\_\_\_\_ or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk, bathe, and laze in the sun.
2. People travel \_\_\_\_\_, by train and by car.
3. Millions of people all over the world spend their ... travelling.
4. Most travellers and ... take a camera with them and \_\_\_\_\_ of everything that interests them.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in Southern Asia is very special.
6. Nowadays a very popular method of travelling is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Speed, comfort and ... are the main ... of modern ways of travelling.
8. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Most of \_\_\_\_\_ offer traditional activities such as hiking, riding and singing round the campfire.
10. Holiday camps are the \_\_\_\_\_ - for many families, because many social \_\_\_\_\_ are taught here.

**3. Являются ли следующие утверждения верными (true/ false)**

1. The best way to study geography is to watch films about it.
2. Books you've bought travelling around the world remind you of the happy time.
3. Most holiday-makers forget their cameras at the hotels.
4. City dwellers often prefer crazy parties all nights long.
5. To my mind travelling by air can't have any disadvantages.
6. Nowadays a very popular method of travelling is hiking.
7. Many people don't like to travel by air, because they have air phobia.
8. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages.
9. If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn nothing.
10. The best way to study geography is to travel.

**4. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. Многие люди любят путешествовать.

2. Проводя свой отпуск в путешествиях, люди видят разные страны и континенты.
3. Люди путешествуют, чтобы увидеть новые живописные места, познакомиться с новыми людьми, попробовать национальную еду или просто ради смены обстановки.
4. Сельские жители предпочитают проводить время в больших городах – посещать музеи и обедать в экзотических ресторанах.
5. Городские жители обычно проводят отпуск у моря или в горах.
6. Туристы и отдыхающие обычно берут с собой фотоаппарат, чтобы делать фотографии достопримечательностей в городах, виды гор, долин, водопадов.
7. Путешественники выбирают тот или иной способ путешествия в зависимости от их преимуществ и недостатков, места назначения и своих планов.
8. Путешествие поездом дает вам скорость, комфорт и удовольствие сразу.
9. Принято считать, что путешествие по воздуху – самый быстрый, но не самый безопасный способ путешествия.
10. Путешественникам рекомендуют начинать свое турне с обзорной экскурсии по городу.

### **5. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги**

#### *Dialogue 1*

Travel agent: Can I help you?

B.: I want to fly to London next week. I'd like to make reservations for a round trip ticket.

T. A.: What day are you planning to leave for London?

B.: On the 12th of March.

T. A.: There are three flights to London that day – at 10 a.m., at 8:30 and 9 p.m. Do you have any preference about the time of the day?

B.: I'd rather leave at 9 p.m. I want to get to London early in the morning.

T. A.: I can make a reservation for a TWA flight. Are you going to travel first class or economy?

B.: I prefer economy. How much will it be?

T. A.: 440 dollars.

B.: Are meals and refreshments served on the flight?

T. A.: Yes, they are.

B.: What's the flying time?

T. A.: Six hours.

B.: What's the London airport we'll arrive at?

T. A.: Heathrow Airport. How many days are you planning to stay in London?

B.: Seven days.

T. A.: When would you like to fly home from London?

B.: March 22nd.

T. A.: All right.

## *Dialogue 2*

A: Friday is a holiday. Let's take advantage of the long weekend. Do you want to go to New York? We could leave on Thursday night.

B: OK. But I'd rather go on Friday. I have to get my car fixed.

A: All right. We can take turns driving.

B: Fine. We won't get so tired that way.

A: I am looking forward to seeing New York. I have never been there.

B: I have not either. Let's make the most of our weekend.

A: We can go sightseeing during the day. In the evening, we can go to a play. Do you think we can get tickets?

B: I do not think we stand a chance. It's hard to get tickets on weekend. Anyway, we can try.

## **6. Закончите предложения**

*Для идей используйте: Africa, India, Australia, Canada, America, North (South) Pole, Alaska, Eastern countries (Japan, China, Malasia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey etc.), Arabian countries (Syrea, Saudi Arabia, etc.), Italia, Amason, Missisipi, Volga, Yenissei, Baikal, Michigan, Caucasus, Tibet, Elbrus, Everest, Mont Blank, etc.*

1. I'd like to travel by \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_ .
2. If I were a traveler, I would visit ... .
3. I prefer travelling by ... to ... .
4. If I imagine myself in ..., I can use ... as a means of ... .
5. If I'm in ..., I'll be able to ... .
6. It's possible to ..., being in ... .
7. I've got a dream to see ... in ... .
8. In my opinion, only in this country you can use ... as an animal means of conveyance.
9. There's nothing like ... .
10. I don't know anything more exciting than ... .

## **7. Подумайте о разных местах, где вы можете**

stay for a few nights; find something to read; get some fresh air and exercises; take your children for a day out; follow your cultural interests; spend a night out.

## **8. Обсудите следующие вопросы в парах**

1. What dangers can a traveler face today?
2. What knowledge and skills can be useful for a traveler nowadays?
3. Where and when did you travel last?
4. What season do you think is the best for travelling?
5. What are the most popular places for travelling?
6. What are the most popular world-famous attractions?
7. What country would you like to visit? Why?

8. Have you ever been abroad? Where have you been?
9. Can travelling be dangerous nowadays?
10. Do you prefer to travel by train, bus, plane or ship?

**9. Вставьте следующие слова в предложения:** (“by ship”, “by bus”, “by car”, “by bike”, “by train”, “by plane”, “on foot”)

1. Travelling ... you are sure to get pleasure and to enjoy comfort.
2. Travelling ... you can stop when and where you want and watch beautiful scenes.
3. Travelling ... is cheap. It's not at all expensive. All you need is to book a ticket and to get on the right train.
4. Travelling ... you can enjoy fresh sea air and admire the beauty of Nature.
5. Travelling ... is fascinating. But it's not pleasant if the weather is bad or you fly above the clouds.
6. Travelling ... is not at all troublesome. You're sure to have a good time and to enjoy safety. But it's not pleasant if you ride on a bumpy road.
7. Travelling ... is good for health and cheap. All you need is a rucksack. But it is not pleasant if you got lost.
8. Travelling ... is fantastic. But it's hateful if you're sea-sick.
9. Travelling ... is not at all dangerous. You are sure to take pleasure and to enjoy safety. Nevertheless, it's not pleasant if your companion is a bore.
10. Travelling ... is safe. You can enjoy your trip.

**10. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «Travelling».**

## Грамматика

### Present Simple

Образование:

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
<b>S + V1(s)</b>	<b>S + do/does + not + V1</b>	<b>Do/Does + S + V1?</b>
He/she/it – Vs I/you/we/they – V1	He/she/it – does not I/you/we/they – do not	He/she/it – does I/you/we/they – do
I work every day. She works every day. <b>+</b>	I don't work every day. She doesn't work every day. <b>-</b>	Do I work every day? Does she work every day? <b>?</b>

**1. Вставьте следующие слова в предложения в Present Simple:** (start, take, eat, think, sleep, go, like, drink, write, live)

1. The serial on TV ... every day at 8 p.m.
2. The children ... milk with their meals.

3. Cats usually ... a lot.
4. Sara ... a letter to her mother once a week.
5. Tom and Maria ... in a big city in the Centre of the country.
6. Tourists ... to Egypt to see the pyramids.
7. Jimmy always ... the bus to go to school.
8. We all know that children ... sweets.
9. Anne ... it is a good idea to do English exercises.
10. If you want to be healthy, you must ... good food.

## 2. Прочитайте текст и найдите 10 ошибок в употреблении Present Simple

When I wake up in the morning, the first thing I do is hears my stomach rumble. All because I usually had my last meal at 6 P.M., and the next morning I am as hungry as a wolf. That is why my morning routine include having breakfast as a first step. This be probably my favorite time of the day, when I just sit at the table and enjoying the meal and a cup of hot coffee. I try not to watch the news, as the news are usually about something bad that has happened in the world and I want to have a peaceful time. I am allowed to have some, amn't I? Anyways, my next step be to brush my teeth, wash my face and prepare for work. I often take a cab and it take me 30 minutes to get to the office. My boss is always the first one to arrive there, so I can't be late. But of course, despite that fact, it happens from time to time.

## Present Continuous

Образование:

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
<b>am/is/are + Ving</b> I – am He/she/it – is You/we/they – are  I am working at the moment. She is working at the moment. <div style="text-align: right;">+</div>	<b>am/is/are + not + Ving</b> I am not working at the moment. She is not working at the moment. <div style="text-align: right;">-</div>	<b>Am/Is/Are + S + Ving?</b> Am I working at the moment? Is she working at the moment? <div style="text-align: right;">?</div>

### 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous

1. I (work) on a new project right now.
2. I (go) to visit my friends tomorrow.
3. Don't you see, I (watch) series!
4. We (buy) car tomorrow.
5. Bob (taste) pizza, it's so good!
6. Pizza (taste) so good.
7. Students (listen) to music at the moment.
8. Currently I (live) in Moscow.

9. She (write) a letter to a client now.
10. Today is Sunday. Tom and Sara (work) in their gardens.

**2. Переставьте слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения**

1. big / is / in / is / an / now / engineer / He / a / company. / working / and
2. are / What / trying / say? / you / to
3. quitting / I'm / in / 2 / my / job / weeks.
4. language. / summer / a / I'm / learning / This / new
5. looking / is / laughing / girlfriend. / at / Jack/ his
6. by / homework / a / professor / Our / is / checked / being
7. my / am / writing / essay / an / class. / I / for /
8. hate / are / always / You / nicknames /and / I / that. / me / calling
9. rude / is / can / to / his /wife, / as / being / see. / Adam / you
10. going? / you're / think / Where / you / do

**Present Perfect**

Образование:

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
<p>have/has + V3 (Ved)</p> <p>He/she/it – has I/you/we/they – have</p> <p>She has done her homework.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">+</p>	<p>have/has + not + V3 (Ved)</p> <p>She has not done her homework.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-</p>	<p>Have/Has + S + V3 (Ved)?</p> <p>Has she done her homework?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">?</p>

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect**

1. Mary (know) Bob since school.
2. Mary (learn) how to drive.
3. Bob (see) that film many times.
4. People (travel) to the Moon.
5. I know Mary. We (already, meet).
6. Bob (buy) a house.
7. Students (not, finish) the task yet.
8. I think I (meet) him once before.
9. Bill (not arrive) yet.
10. Our son (learn) how to read.

**4. Вставьте следующие слова в предложения (recently, twice, already, for, so far, never, ever, since, yet, just)**

1. I've \_\_\_\_\_ driven a car in my life, I need to get a driving license first.
2. Katy has \_\_\_\_\_ read 20 books this year and it's not even March yet!

3. I've \_\_\_\_\_ found out that I have a brother I have never heard about, what do you expect me to say?!
4. \_\_\_\_\_ last December the profit of the company has decreased drastically.
5. The atmosphere in the house has been so tense \_\_\_\_\_. We just don't talk to each other for some reason.
6. My kids have been to an amusement park only \_\_\_\_\_ in their life, but they loved it so much that I'd need to take them there again.
7. Clark hasn't seen his therapist \_\_\_\_\_ a year now.
8. Has your friend \_\_\_\_\_ betrayed you?
9. Mike hasn't been to a hospital \_\_\_\_\_, but it's obvious that his injury is very serious.
10. I have done only 3 English exercises \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребив одно из настоящих времен**

1. Tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to London to visit my aunt Ann.
2. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the party/end)?
3. Could you close the window? I \_\_\_\_\_ (freeze).
4. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the walls all day long.
5. The coffee \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) good.
6. At the moment we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a walk around a beautiful village.
7. School always \_\_\_\_\_ (close) on Easter holidays.
8. I'm exhausted. I \_\_\_\_\_ (train) my stomach muscles all morning.
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ (usually/you/do) in your free time?
10. Look! Your mum \_\_\_\_\_ (water) tomatoes in the vegetable garden.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребив одно из настоящих времен**

Hello Nancy!

It (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) time since my last letter to you. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (still/work) at ABS and the company (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (do well). This is very fortunate as many of my friends (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) their jobs. Our savings (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a disastrous dive because of the company. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the situations everywhere is difficult and I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happy. I still have a job. My friend Michael and his wife Georgia (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (now, live) in Virginia. Michael (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) studying message therapy. He (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (run) a small clinic in partnership with another woman. He and Georgia (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a full-time job, though, as they (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) money also. As I say, many people (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a hard time now.

**Тема 11. Russia is my homeland.  
The Republic of Tatarstan.**

above zero – выше нуля

the Arctic Ocean – Северный Ледовитый океан

the Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан

the Barents Sea – Баренцево море  
coal (n) – уголь  
deep valley – глубокая долина  
desert (n) – пустыня  
iron ore (n) – железная руда  
landscape (n) – ландшафт  
liberty (n) – свобода  
lie (v) – лежать, находиться  
mountain chain – горная цепь  
natural resources – природные ископаемые  
nickel (n) – никель  
ocean (n) – океан  
occupy (v) – занимать  
oil (n) – нефть  
the Pacific Ocean – Тихий океан  
plain (n) – равнина  
power (n) – держава  
run into (v) – впадать  
sea (n) – море  
territory (n) – территория  
total area – общая площадь  
two-headed eagle – двуглавый орел  
the Urals – Уральские горы  
varied (adj) – разнообразный  
the White Sea – Белое море  
the West Siberian Plain – Западно-Сибирская равнина

### **Russia is my homeland.**

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. The vast territory of Russia lies in the eastern part of Europe and in the northern part of Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Twelve seas and three oceans wash Russia: the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. The northern and eastern coasts of Russia are washed by the White Sea, the Barents Sea and the Okhotsk Sea.

The landscape of Russia is varied. We have hot deserts, high mountains, and deep valleys. Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Plain. The Urals are the longest mountain chain. They separate Europe from Asia. There are various types of climate on the territory of Russia. In the south, the temperature is usually above zero all year round. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga River is the longest river in Europe (3690 km). It runs into the Caspian Sea. The Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. Russia is rich in natural resources. It has deposits of coal, oil, natural gas,

Iron ore, gold, nickel, etc. Russia borders on eighteen countries. The population of Russia is about 150 million people.

Now Russia is a presidential republic. Today the state symbol of Russia is a three-colored banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. Russia has always played an important role in the world. It is one of the leading Powers.

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. Is Russia one of the largest countries in the world?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What is its total area?
4. Which oceans and seas is Russia washed by?
5. What can you say about Russia's landscape?
6. What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia?
7. What can you say about the climate in Russia?
8. Is Russia rich in natural resources? If yes, name them, please.
9. Is Russia a presidential republic or a constitutional monarchy?
10. What are the Russian national symbols?

### **2. Дополните предложения и переведите их на русский язык**

1. Russia is one of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It occupies about one \_\_\_\_ part of dry land.
3. The vast territory of Russia lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ and in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_
4. Its total area is over \_\_\_\_\_ million square kilometers.
5. Russia is washed by \_\_\_\_\_ seas and \_\_\_\_\_ oceans.
6. The landscape is \_\_\_\_\_
7. Russia is located on two plains: ... and ....
8. The Urals are the longest \_\_\_\_\_
9. The climate of Siberia is \_\_\_\_\_
10. The Volga River is the longest \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.

### **3. Являются ли следующие утверждения верными (true/ false)**

1. Russia is as large as Great Britain.
2. Russia occupies one-eighth part of dry land.
3. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers.
4. Russia is washed by the Indian Ocean and the North Sea.
5. Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Plain.
6. The Caucasus Mountains separate Europe from Asia.
7. In the south the temperature is usually above zero all year round.
8. The Volga River is the longest river in Europe.

9. Russia borders on twenty countries.
10. Russia is a constitutional monarchy.

#### ***4. Переведите предложения на английский язык***

1. Россия – одна из самых больших стран в мире.
2. Она занимает одну седьмую часть суши.
3. Её общая площадь составляет более 17 миллионов квадратных километров.
4. Россия омывается двенадцатью морями и тремя океанами: Атлантическим, Северным Ледовитым и Тихим.
5. Северное и восточное побережья России омываются Белым морем, Баренцевым морем и Охотским морем.
6. Ландшафт России разнообразный.
7. Россия расположена на двух равнинах: Великая русская равнина и Западно-Сибирская равнина.
8. Озеро Байкал – самое глубокое озеро в мире.
9. Россия богата природными ископаемыми: углем, нефтью, природным газом, железной рудой, золотом, никелем и т.д.
10. Россия граничит с восемнадцатью странами.

#### **Tatarstan**

Tatarstan is my homeland. The Republic of Tatarstan is situated in the Middle Volga region. The territory of Tatarstan is 68 thousand square kilometres. Its population is about 4 million. There are many rivers, lakes and forests in our republic. The most important rivers are the Volga and the Kama. Tatarstan is a republic of prodigious potentials. It is rich in natural resources, such as oil and gas. Tatarstan has a powerful industry, a developed agriculture. We grow wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, sugar beet and other crops in our republic.

There are many cities and towns in Tatarstan: Kazan, Almetyevsk, Bugulma, Chistopol, Naberezhnye Chelny and etc. The most important city is Kazan. It is the capital of our republic. Kazan is my native city. It is situated on the beautiful Volga river. Kazan is a very old city with many traditions. Kazan is a political, cultural, historic and economic centre. The population of Kazan is over 1 500 000.

There are many educational institutions, where thousands of students master the professions of doctors, teachers, engineers, economists, lawyers and many others. There are many historical places in Kazan. The most interesting places are: the Kremlin with its beautiful ancient towers, the History Museum, the National Library, ancient churches, mosques and others.

Kazan is a big industrial and economic centre. Hundreds of plants and factories produce medical equipment, chemical products, planes, helicopters, clothes and food. The products of our plants and factories are delivered to different parts of our republic and abroad. Kazan is a large transport centre: there is a river port, a railway station and airport.

Many businessmen and tourists visit our republic and its capital. Kazan is a cultural centre. There are a lot of museums, libraries, many cinemas, clubs and theatres in it. There are many parks and gardens in Kazan. In the parks, gardens and squares there are monuments to famous people. Among them are the monuments to the Tatar poet Musa Jalil and to the heroes of the World War II.

We are proud of many famous people who lived and worked in Kazan. The names of Lobachevsky, Butlerov, Tukai, Saidashev are known all over the world. Kazan is a growing city. Old constructions stand side by side with modern buildings. Kazan becomes more and more beautiful from year to year.

### ***1. Ответьте на вопросы***

1. Where is Tatarstan situated?
2. What is its territory and population?
3. What are the most important rivers in Tatarstan?
4. What cities and towns do you know in Tatarstan?
5. What about Tatarstan's natural resources?
6. What can you say about Tatarstan's industry and agriculture?
7. What is the capital of our republic?
8. Where is Kazan situated?
9. What are the best monuments in our capital?
10. What historical places do you know in Kazan?

### ***2. Заполните пропуски***

1. The territory of Tatarstan is ... kilometres.
2. There are many rivers, ... in our republic.
3. Tatarstan is a republic of... potentials.
4. Tatarstan has a ... industry.
5. Kazan ... my native town.
6. ... on the beautiful Volga.
7. Kazan ... more and more beautiful from ... to year.
8. Hundreds of... produce medical equipment, planes, helicopters.
9. The products of our plants ... to different parts of our republic and abroad.
10. There is ... port, ... station.

### ***3. Составьте диалоги, используя данные слова и выражения***

1. Homeland, population, republic, city, rivers, centre, industry, agriculture, most important.
2. Capital, beautiful, traditions, places, ancient, transport, cultural centre, monuments.

### ***4. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «Kazan, Tatarstan»***

## ***Грамматика***

### **Past Simple**

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
<b>V2</b> (таблица неправильных глаголов)/ <b>Ved</b>  She saw him last night. + I worked yesterday.	<b>did not + V1</b>  She didn't see him last night. I didn't work yesterday. -	<b>Did + S + V1...?</b>  Did she see him last night? Did I work yesterday? ?

### 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple

- The interviewee \_\_\_\_\_ (refuse) to sign a contract without reading it first.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) high school 3 years ago.
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ (check in) his luggage at the airport.
- Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that she didn't need any preparation before the exam.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) the car to the garage.
- My mom \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) pies every Sunday when I lived with my parents.
- Lena \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) a cold while camping in September.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) my feelings when you said you didn't love me.
- The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) and the day \_\_\_\_\_ (begin).
- My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (purchase) a new bag from Amazon.

### 2. Переставьте слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения

- all / with / I / played / a / toys / time. / young / boy, / When / I / was / the
- that / the / ate / you / tasty? / sandwich / Was
- his / the / was / in / with / a / rush / to / Yesterday / meeting/ boss. / John
- lunch / Did / the / box / from / my / fridge? / you / take
- the / he / his / wanted / told / about / When / accident, / she/ wife / kill / to / him.
- three / was / in / Lana / now / a / school / ago, / high / but / is/ years / she / student.
- remember / you / told / you / what / that / day? / Don't / I
- urged / safely. / dad / drive / that / she / Her
- invited / wasn't / she / the / to / party, / but / Caleb / interested./ Katy
- colleague / I / chat. / we / ran / into / This / my / and / had / a / morning

## Past Continuous

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
<b>was/were + Ving</b>  was – I/he/she/it were – you/we/they +  We were listenina to music.	<b>was/were + not + Ving</b>  We were not listening to music. -	<b>Was/Were + S + Ving...?</b>  Were we listening to music? ?

### 1. Выпишите предложения, где Past Continuous употреблён верно

1. I was studying yesterday at 8 P. M. but then my friend came and we went for a walk.
2. My dad was being in a coma for 9 months, and he finally woke up.
3. His behaviour was getting weirder and weirder with each passing day.
4. I was dancing all night long.
5. The headmaster was lecturing the student for the past 40 minutes. Will he ever finish?
6. I was traveling across Europe only once.
7. I was thinking, maybe we could go out sometime, huh?
8. We were having breakfast when a sudden knock on the door interrupted us.
9. Jenna was loving riding a bike her whole life.
10. Actually, I was thinking about asking you to help me.

### Past Perfect

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
had + V3/Ved She had left by the time you called.	had + not + V3/Ved She had not left by the time you called.	Had + S + V3/Ved...? Had she left by the time you called?
+	-	?

#### *1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Perfect*

1. We (had) that car for ten years before it broke down.
2. Mary did not have any money because she (lose) her wallet.
3. We were not able to get a table in the restaurant because we (not book) in advance.
4. Mary (finish) all her wedding preparation by the end of the month.
5. Mother already (to cook) dinner.
6. Kate gave me the book which she (to buy) the day before.
7. Tom (to return) from the cinema by 5 o'clock.
8. The girl was glad that she (find) the seat near the window.
9. When my uncle left, he (hurry) to the station to book a ticket.
10. By the time the train reached a city, he (made) friends with many passengers.

#### *2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous Past Perfect*

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students.
2. On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home.
3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the exams successfully.
4. Poor boy (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him.

5. All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a lot in his life.
6. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to leave) home.
7. During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood.
8. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin).
9. When I came home, my mother (to go) to the shops.
10. He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Perfect**

1. I (to think) he already (to go) home.
2. I (not to see) him after we (to meet) at the concert.
3. He (to leave) the house before I (to have) time to ask him anything.
4. After he (to spend) some days in Paris he (to feel) lonely and (to want) to return home.
5. He (to speak) a language we never (to hear) before.
6. When the rain (to stop), I (to look ) out of the window.
7. The telegram (to come) some minutes after he (to leave).
8. She (to think) that Tom and Lanny (to quarrel).
9. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window.
10. He (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning.

**4. Выберите необходимую форму глагола в каждом предложении**

1. While Diana *watched / was watching* her favorite television programme, there was a power cut.
2. Tom *used to live / would live* in the house at the end of the street.
3. Who *was driving / drove* the car at the time of the accident?
4. By the time Sheila got back, Chris *went / had gone*.
5. David *ate / had eaten* Japanese food before, so he knew what to order.
6. I *did / was doing* some shopping yesterday, when I saw that Dutch friend of yours.
7. I *used to like / was liking* sweets much more than I do now.
8. What exactly *were you doing / did you do* when I came into your office yesterday?
9. Laura missed the party because no one *was telling / had told* her about it.
10. Tanya *would / used to be* a doctor.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous Past Perfect**

1. While I (try) to get my car started, a passing car (stop) and the driver (offer) to help me.
2. The police (pay) no attention to Jos complaint because she (phone) them so many times before.
3. Mary (not wear) her glasses at the time, so she (not notice) what kind of car the man (drive).
4. Nick (lie) down on the grass for a while, next to some tourists who (feed) the ducks.

5. Tony (admit) that he (hit) the other car, but said that he (not damage) it.
6. Sorry, I (not listen) to you. I (think) about something else.
7. Helen (feel) very tired, and when she (finish) her work, she (fall) asleep.
8. The police (get) to Toms house as fast as they could, but the burglars (disappear).
9. I (phone) you last night but you (not answer). What (you do)?
10. We (not go) out yesterday because it (rain).

## **Тема 12. «English-speaking countries»**

Edinburgh– Эдинбург  
 the Gulf Stream– Гольфстрим  
 an island (n) – остров  
 Ireland– Ирландия  
 the Northern Ireland – Северная Ирландия  
 monarchy (n) – монархия  
 Scotland – Шотландия  
 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland –  
 Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии  
 Wales– Уэльс  
 be founded – быть основанным  
 bell (n) – колокол, часы  
 be proud of – гордиться  
 the British Museum – Британский музей  
 Buckingham Palace – Букингемский дворец  
 the East End – Ист-Энд (восточная часть Лондона, рабочие кварталы)  
 monarchy (n) – монархия  
 opposite (prep) – напротив  
 raven (n) – ворон  
 the Tower of London – Лондонский Тауэр  
 Trafalgar Square – Трафальгарская площадь  
 statesman (n) – политик, государственный деятель  
 the West End – Уэст-Энд (западная, аристократическая часть Лондона)  
 Westminster – Вестминстер (исторический район Лондона)  
 Westminster Abbey – Вестминстерское аббатство

### **English-speaking countries**

English is spoken in many countries of the world. Do you know in what countries English is the national language? First of all, you will remember Great Britain, the homeland of the English language.

Great Britain is not a large country. It is much smaller than France or Norway and smaller than Finland. It has four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England is the largest part of the country and it has always been the strongest. English is the national in all parts of Britain.

In the United States of America, the national language is also English. Four hundred years ago, some English people sailed to North America to live there, and they brought the English language to this new country.

Millions of people driven by poverty immigrated to the United States from different countries of Europe. They brought their own languages and cultures. That is why American English differs from British English. American people say and write some English words differently from how people do in England. So America is called a “melting pot” because it has become a complex of many Old-World cultures and languages.

Canada is to the North of the United States. It is a very large country. In Canada, many people speak English because they also came from England many years ago. Nevertheless, in some parts of Canada they speak French. The people who live in these parts came to Canada from France.

If you look at the map of the world, you will see that Australia is the fifth continent. It is the smallest continent and the largest island on the map. Australia is also an English-speaking country.

New Zealand is not far from Australia but it is very far from Britain. The national language in New Zealand is also English. Many people from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland came to live in Australia and New Zealand many years ago. Now it is certain that English is the language of business, diplomacy, international relations and communication between people from different countries. Most educated people speak English fluently.

### ***1. Ответьте на вопросы***

1. Where was the English language born?
2. What are the four parts of Great Britain?
3. Which part of Britain is the largest?
4. What is the national language in Britain (the USA)?
5. Who brought the English language to America?
6. Why America is called a “melting-pot”?
7. What do you know about Canada?
8. What languages are spoken in Canada?
9. Why do people in Australia and New Zealand speak English?
10. How does English language help to communicate?

### ***2. Являются ли следующие утверждения верными (true/ false)***

1. Great Britain is a large country. It is much larger than France or Norway and larger than Finland.
2. Australia is also an English-speaking country.
3. So America is called a “melting pot” because it has become a complex of many New-World cultures and languages.
4. English is the national language in all parts of China.
5. English is spoken in many countries of the world.

6. Six hundred years ago, English people sailed to North America to live.
7. In some parts of Canada, people speak French, Italian and English languages.
8. New Zealand is not far from Australia.
9. Millions of people driven by poverty immigrated to the United States from different countries of Europe.
10. Most educated people don't speak English fluently.

**3. Вставьте следующие слова в предложения:** (*far from (x2), came to live, is spoken, differently, driven by poverty, national language, came from England, a "melting pot", continent, island*) 1.

1. English \_\_\_\_\_ in many countries of the world.
2. In the USA the \_\_\_\_\_ is also English.
3. Millions of people \_\_\_\_\_ immigrated to the USA from different countries of Europe.
4. American people say and write some English words \_\_\_\_\_ from how people do in England.
5. America is called \_\_\_\_\_ because it has become a complex of many Old-World cultures and languages.
6. In Canada many people speak English because they also \_\_\_\_\_ many years ago.
7. If you look at the map of the world, you will see that Australia is the fifth \_\_\_\_.
8. It is the smallest continent and the largest \_\_\_\_\_ on the map.
9. New Zealand is not \_\_\_\_\_ Australia but it is very \_\_\_\_\_ Britain.
10. Many people from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia and New Zealand many years ago.

#### **4. Переведите предложения на русский язык**

1. Великобритания является родиной английского языка.
2. Англия, Уэльс, Шотландия и Северная Ирландия являются частями Британии.
3. Какая самая большая часть Великобритании?
4. Иммигранты привнесли в США свои языки и культуру.
5. Почему американский английский и британский английский отличаются?
6. США находится южнее Канады.
7. Многие в Канаде говорят на английском, потому что приехали из Англии много лет назад.
8. Если вы посмотрите на карту, вы увидите, что Австралия – самый маленький континент и самый большой остров.
9. Австралия тоже является англоговорящей страной.
10. Какой язык является государственным в Новой Зеландии?

#### **5. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги**

Dialogue 1

A: Alice, I have some news for you!

B: What is it? Good or bad?

A: Of course, good, I'd rather say – the best.

B: Don't pull the cat by its tail!

A: Just imagine! My Mum says they are going to pay for my English preparatory courses!

B: Wow! When and where are you going to? To England, I mean to the U. K.?

A: Not so fast, my dear! England is very expensive and I've heard getting visa to England is not an easy thing.

B: But what country have you chosen?

A: You know, there are a lot of English-speaking countries. You may go to the USA, to Canada, to New Zealand, to Cyprus, to India! All of them speak English. English is the official language in over 40 countries.

B: Yes, I've heard about 400 million people speak English as a native language. 700 million speak Chinese, 200 million Russian and 100 million speak German.

A: But people who don't speak English as a mother tongue or official language, use a lot of English words. Moreover, many words are borrowed more from English than from other languages.

B: You are right, look around! English is everywhere: on slogans, clothes, soft drinks and many other goods.

A: Yes, our officials also use such words as rebranding, modernization, level, leasing, leader, brand, site...

B: Not only officials use them! A lot of "teens" and adults prefer to use foreign words and it doesn't matter for them whether they are from normal style or from slang or even from vulgar style!

A: That's why I do like to choose the country where English is native language. I think it will be Australia.

B: I see you have made your choice! It seems to me you've thought not only about purity of the language but of pleasure too.

A: Of course! Attending preparatory courses will also be better if you can have benefits and pleasure combined.

B: Congratulations! Good choice! Good luck!

## Dialogue 2

*Jack:* Hi, Jane. Let me introduce my friend, Nick. He is not from England, he is from France.

*Jane:* Hi, Nick. Do you speak English?

*Nick:* Of course, I do. I have been living in London for more than a year.

*Jane:* It is great. And what about your family? Is it in France or in England?

*Nick:* I have a big family. There are seven of us: my parents, a grandmother, a grandfather, two sisters and a brother. They all live in Paris except my younger sister Helen. She stays with me in a hotel.

*Jane:* And what is your occupation?

*Nick:* I am a dentist. I graduated from the college two years ago and came to London to start my career here.

Jane: What about your sister? How old is she?

Nick: She is eighteen. She is a beautiful young lady. Helen wants to become a designer.

Jane: It's good. I am crazy about designing, too.

### Dialogue 3

A: I'm going to visit Canada. Can you tell me what language is spoken there?

B: English, of course. Don't you really know?

A: Well, my friend said I could communicate with my knowledge of French in Canada, too. What do you think?

B: I'm not pretty sure about the whole country, but there is Quebec and New Brunswick where French is surely spoken.

A: I've got you. So, I need to brush up my French.

B: That is right. French is spoken there as well. But I never knew you could speak French.

A: Truly speaking, I'm not good at French at all and before this business trip I'll have to attend special language courses.

B: Use the Internet to find them. I'm sure there is a list of them there.

A: Thank you for your advice.

## 6. Подготовьте сообщение/презентацию на тему «English-speaking countries»

### Грамматика

#### Future Simple

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
will + V1 I will work.	will not (won't) + V1 I will not (won't) work.	Will + S + V1...? Will I work?

#### 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple

1. I (eat) pizza tomorrow.
2. Bob (help) me with the exam.
3. The dog (sleep) outside next week.
4. Bob and Mary (get married) next year.
5. I want to know if you (like) my present.
6. I have no idea if my family (support) my decision.
7. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. She (to speak) English well.
10. She (to go) to bed at 11 p.m.

## Future Continuous

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
will + be + Ving I will be working. 	will not (won't) + be + Ving I will not (won't) be working. 	Will + S + be + Ving...? Will I be working? 

### 1. Составьте предложения с *Future Continuous*, используя слова в скобках

- (This time, next week, I, lie, the beach).
- (Magda, travel, the summer).
- (Natasha, write, essay, the whole morning).
- (I, not work, from Monday, till Tuesday).
- (The girl, cook, delicious meal, for, the family).
- (Hannah, watch, TV, the evening).
- When you come, (I, clean, house).
- (Mike, spend, time, his grandparents, the weekend).
- Sorry, I can't come, (I, babysit, sister).
- (The author, write, new book, next year).

## Future Perfect

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
will + have + V3 She will have left by the time you call. 	will not (won't) + have + V3 She will not (won't) have left by the time you call. 	Will + S + have + V3...? Will she have left by the time you call? 

### 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Future Perfect*

- I (be) a Londoner for five and a half years by next September.
- By Tuesday Jill (finish) these novels by O'Henry.
- Next year is Fred and Kate's 10th wedding anniversary. They (be) happily married for ten years.
- Molly thinks the film (to start) by the time she gets to Fred's.
- They (to finish) the plans by then.
- Before his holiday Tom (to spend) all his money.
- The train (to leave) by the time the couple get to the station.
- I (cook) dinner by then.
- I (finish) my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home.
- Fernando (have) his operation by August and should be much fitter.

**2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы во временах Future**

1. He (to be) there tomorrow.
2. She said that she (not to come).
3. They (to watch) TV at 5 o'clock tomorrow?
4. I said that I (to play) golf at 7 o'clock tomorrow.
5. We (not to finish) the project by Monday.
6. Jack said he (to return) by morning.
7. The letters (to send) tomorrow.
8. He said that the books (not to buy).
9. I (to eat) at 9 o'clock tomorrow?
10. Nick said that he (to clean) his room at 6 o'clock.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect**

1. I (listen) to the radio while Mary (cook) dinner.
2. You (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill (go) home early because she (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You (read) this book?
8. While Fred (sleep), Judy (watch) TV.
9. When I (be) young, I (think) Mary (be) nice — but now I (think) she's fantastic.
10. Jill (walk) home when she (see) her husband's car outside the cinema.

## Список использованной литературы

1. Агабекян И. П. А23. Английский язык для ссузов учебное пособие. - Москва: Проспект, 2016.- 288 с.
2. Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО: (+CD) (7-е изд.), 2019, <https://academia-library.ru/catalogue/4831/408556/>
3. Голубев А.П. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges: учебник. – 9-е изд. – М.: Издательский дом «Академия», 2018. – 208 с. – ISBN 978-5-4468-7712-6. – Режим доступа: <http://www.academia-moscow.ru/reader/?id=368952>.
4. Голицынский, Ю.Б. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений/ Ю.Б. Голицынский.– Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2023. – 576 с.
5. Дроздова, Т.Ю. English Grammar. Reference and Practice: учебное пособие/ Т.Ю. Дроздова, А.И. Берестова, В.Г. Маилова. – Санкт-Петербург: Антология, 2023. – 464 с.
6. Левченко, В. В. Английский язык. General English: учебник для среднего профессионального образования / В. В. Левченко, Е. Е. Долгалёва, О. В. Мещерякова. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2024. — 149 с.
7. Маньковская З.В. Английский язык: учеб. пособие / З.В. Маньковская. – М.: ИНФРАМ, 2019. – 200 с. – (Среднее профессиональное образование). – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/1003044>
8. Raymond, Murphy. Essential Grammar in Use/ Raymond Murphy. – Second edition. – Cambridge University Press, 2017. – 300 p.
9. Redman, Stuart. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-Intermediate and Intermediate/ Redman Stuart – Cambridge University Press, 2021. – 262 p.
10. Soars, Liz and John. New Headway (Elementary)/ Liz Soar, John Soar. – Oxford University Press, 2019. – 143 p
11. Murphy R. “English Grammar in Use”[Текст] / R.Murphy. - Fourth Edition. Cambridge University Press, 2013

### Интернет-ресурсы

1. Электронная библиотечная система «Znanium.Com» Издательство «ИНФРА-М».
2. Поисковая система Рамблер [www.rambler.ru](http://www.rambler.ru).
3. Поисковая система Яндекс [www.yandex.ru](http://www.yandex.ru).
4. Lingvo 6.5 (Abbyy) En-Ru-En словарь на основе Мюллера + множество специализированных словарей (на CD + онлайн на сайте [Lingvo.ru](http://Lingvo.ru)) [www.lingvo.ru/lingvo/index.asp](http://www.lingvo.ru/lingvo/index.asp) .
5. Он-лайн словарь - <http://www.multitran.ru>.
6. обучающие тесты - [www.native-english.ru/grammar](http://www.native-english.ru/grammar).

7. информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы (грамматика, лексика) - [www.english.language.ru/posob/](http://www.english.language.ru/posob/).
8. информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы (грамматика, лексика) - [www.study.ru/lessons/](http://www.study.ru/lessons/) (английский язык).
9. информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы (словарь, переводчик) - [www.pereklad.online.ua](http://www.pereklad.online.ua) (английский язык).
10. информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы (переводчик) - [www.promt.ru](http://www.promt.ru) (английский язык).
11. информационный сайт (переводчик) - [www.translate.ru](http://www.translate.ru) (английский язык).
12. информационный сайт (словарь-переводчик) - [www.translate.google.ru](http://www.translate.google.ru) (английский язык).
13. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learnenglish> (для развития навыков аудирования и говорения).
14. <http://www.eslgold.com/speaking/phrases.html> (для развития навыков говорения).
15. <http://www.speakingaboutpresenting.com/content/presentation-title/> (для подготовки к презентации).