

**ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
к практическим занятиям
по дисциплине **«Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»**
для обучающихся по специальности
09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование»

Ставрополь, 2022 г.

сведения о сертификате ЭЦ

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Методические указания составлены в соответствии с федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования для специальности 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование».

Преподаватель Гаранжа С.Б.

Рассмотрено на заседании методического объединения «Социально-гуманитарных и естественно-научных дисциплин, БЖД» протокол № 6 от «25» мая 2022 г.

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Основной целью практического курса обучения иностранному языку является формирование у обучающихся иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции и развитие личности будущего специалиста, способного и желающего овладеть иностранным языком.

Формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции предусматривает отбор, методическую организацию и включение в учебный процесс образцов отечественной и зарубежной культуры. Последнее обуславливает включение в содержание обучения комплекса лингвострановедческих и страноведческих знаний о национально-культурных особенностях и реалиях страны (стран) изучаемого языка, минимум этикетных форм иноязычной речи для общения в социально-культурной сфере.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате изучения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» обучающийся должен знать:

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

Целью практических занятий является закрепление теоретических знаний, и приобретение студентами практических навыков употребления грамматических правил английского языка.

Проведение практических занятий способствует формированию **общих компетенций**:

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

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей.

ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языке.

Планируемые **личностные результаты** в ходе реализации образовательной программы:

ЛР 8. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, конфессиональных и иных групп. Сопричастный к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства.

ЛР 13. Демонстрирующий умение эффективно взаимодействовать в команде, вести диалог, в том числе с использованием средств коммуникации.

При подготовке к каждому практическому занятию обучающиеся должны повторить материал соответствующей темы, указанной преподавателем.

Оценка за практическое занятие выставляется по результатам средней оценки за письменный отчет о проделанной работе и устные ответы на контрольные вопросы.

Отчет должен содержать:

- титульный лист;
- тему и цель занятия;
- выполненное практическое занятие в соответствии с заданием;
- вывод.

Критерии оценивания практических занятий обучающихся

Оценка «5» ставится, если студент выполнил все задания верно.

Оценка «4» ставится, если студент выполнил правильно не менее 3/4 заданий.

Оценка «3» ставится за работу, в которой правильно выполнено более половины заданий.

Перечень практических работ

Наименование тем практических работ	Количество часов
Курс 2. 3 семестр (32 часа)	
Тема I. СИСТЕМА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ	
Практическое занятие № 1. Система образования в Великобритании. Имя существительное.	2
Практическое занятие № 2. Английские университеты. Число существительных.	2
Практическое занятие №3. Система образования в России.	2
Практическое занятие № 4. Система образования в США. Гарвард.	2
Практическое занятие № 5. Мой колледж. Притяжательный падеж существительных.	2
Практическое занятие № 6. Подготовка рекламного проспекта «Мой колледж».	
Тема II. РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ ВИДЫ ИСКУССТВ. МОЁ ХОББИ.	
Практическое занятие № 7. Литература. Уильям Шекспира. Имя прилагательное.	2
Практическое занятие № 8. Музыкальные жанры. Степени сравнения прилагательных.	2
Практическое занятие № 9. Музыка в Британии. Степени сравнения прилагательных.	2
Практическое занятие № 10. Живопись. Сравнительные конструкции с союзами.	2
Практическое занятие № 11. Мои увлечения. Урок-презентация.	2
Тема III. ЗДОРОВЬЕ И СПОРТ	
Практическое занятие № 12. Введение лексики по теме «Спорт». Числительные.	2
Практическое занятие № 13. Виды спорта. Употребление числительных.	2
Практическое занятие № 14. Олимпийские игры. Употребление числительных.	2
Практическое занятие № 15. Спорт в России. Обозначение времени, дат.	2
Практическое занятие № 16. Я и спорт. Урок – дискуссия.	2

Практическое занятие № 17. Презентация проектов «День здоровья».	2
Тема IV. ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ. ПОЕЗДКА ЗА ГРАНИЦУ.	
Практическое занятие № 18. Путешествия. Транспорт. Личные местоимения.	2
Практическое занятие № 19. Путешествие поездом. Тренировка лексики.	2
Практическое занятие № 20. Путешествие поездом. Работа с текстом.	2
Практическое занятие № 21. В аэропорту. Притяжательные местоимения.	2
Практическое занятие № 22. В самолёте. Тренировка лексики.	2
Практическое занятие № 23. Морские путешествия. Возвратные местоимения.	2
Практическое занятие № 24. Круизы. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	2
Практическое занятие № 25. Гостиницы. Вопросительные местоимения.	2
Практическое занятие № 26. Посещение кафе. Неопределённые местоимения.	2
Практическое занятие № 27. Сочинение «Как мы путешествуем?»	2
Тема V. МОЯ БУДУЩАЯ ПРОФЕССИЯ, КАРЬЕРА	
Практическое занятие № 28. В мире профессий. Основные глагольные формы.	2
Практическое занятие № 29. Профессии прошлого. Past Simple.	2
Практическое занятие № 30. Dream jobs. Present Simple.	2
Практическое занятие № 31. Что я знаю о своих возможностях. Present Simple.	2
Практическое занятие № 32. Эффективная самопрезентация. Present Simple.	2
Практическое занятие № 33. «Моя профессия - мое будущее!». Future Simple.	2
Практическое занятие № 34. Аудирование по теме. Оборот there is/there are.	2
Практическое занятие № 35. Личные качества хорошего специалиста.	2
Практическое занятие № 36. Что влияет на выбор профессии?	2
Практическое занятие № 37. Эссе «Хочу быть профессионалом».	2
Практическое занятие № 38. Компьютерные технологии в нашей жизни.	2
Тема VI. КОМПЬЮТЕРЫ И ИХ ФУНКЦИИ	

Практическое занятие № 39. Компьютерная терминология. Введение лексики.	2
Практическое занятие № 40. PC. Software. Hardware. Работа с текстом.	2
Практическое занятие № 41. Периферийные устройства. Клавиатура.	2
Практическое занятие № 42. Hard Disc Drive. Monitor. Расширение лексики.	2
Практическое занятие № 43. “What is a mouse?” Present Progressive.	2
Практическое занятие № 44. Микропроцессор. Принтер. Сканер.	2
Практическое занятие № 45. CD-ROM. Операционная система. Past Progressive.	2
Практическое занятие № 46. Работа с текстом “What is Internet?”	2
Практическое занятие № 47. История появления интернета.	2
Практическое занятие № 48. ISP. Web browser. E-mail. Future Progressive.	2
Практическое занятие № 49. Работа с текстом. “What is Domain name?”	2
Практическое занятие № 50. Бил Гейтс – основатель Microsoft. Времена группы Progressive.	2
Практическое занятие № 51. Правила безопасного использования интернета.	2
Тема VII. ПОДГОТОВКА К ТРУДОУСТРОЙСТВУ	
Практическое занятие № 52. Заполнение анкеты при приёме на работу. Complex Object.	2
Практическое занятие № 53. Работа с текстом “Searching for a job abroad”.	2
Практическое занятие № 54. Правила написания резюме.	2
Практическое занятие № 55. Что нужно знать о трудоустройстве за рубежом.	2
Практическое занятие № 56. Правила поведения на собеседовании. Complex Subject.	2
Практическое занятие № 57. Ролевые сюжеты “Job interview”. Активизация лексики.	2
Практическое занятие № 58. Заполнение различных анкет, бланков на английском языке.	2
Практическое занятие № 59. Работа с текстом “What skills do you need to get a job?”	2
Практическое занятие № 60. Выполнение заданий к тексту.	2
Практическое занятие № 61. Невербальное общение в разных странах.	2

Практическое занятие № 62. Тренировка и закрепление грамматического материала.	2
Практическое занятие № 63. Работа с текстом “The best job in the world”.	2
Тема VIII. ПРАВИЛА ТЕЛЕФОННЫХ ПЕРЕГОВОРОВ	
Практическое занятие № 64. Введение лексики по теме «Телефонные переговоры».	2
Практическое занятие № 65. Основные элементы телефонного разговора.	2
Практическое занятие № 66. Залог успешного телеф. разговора. Сложносочинённые предложения.	2
Практическое занятие № 67. Работа с примерными диалогами. Фонетическая отработка.	2
Практическое занятие № 68. Бронирование гостиницы по телефону.	2
Практическое занятие № 69. Заказ авиа- или ж/д билета по телефону.	2
Практическое занятие № 70. Запись на приём к доктору. Сложноподчинённые предложения.	2
Практическое занятие № 71. Как оставить сообщение по телефону.	2
Практическое занятие № 72. Ролевые сюжеты «Разговор по телефону».	2
Практическое занятие № 73. Разработка и драматизация различных ситуаций по телефону.	2
Тема IX. ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ И НЕОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕПИСКА	
Практическое занятие № 74. Основные типы деловых писем.	2
Практическое занятие № 75. Правила оформления и написания писем и открыток.	2
Практическое занятие № 76. Обращение и завершающая часть письма. Дата. Сокращения.	2
Практическое занятие № 77. Типовые фразы в бизнес корреспонденции.	2
Практическое занятие № 78. Шаблоны и форматы делового письма.	2
Практическое занятие № 79. Слова и фразы, которых стоит избегать при деловой переписке.	2
Практическое занятие № 80. Образцы деловых писем. Местоимения some, any, no, every.	2
Практическое занятие № 81. Написание ответа на личное письмо.	2
Практическое занятие № 82. Электронные письма.	2

Практическое занятие № 83. Повторение и обобщение пройденного материала.	2
Практическое занятие № 84 Повторение и обобщение пройденного материала. Часть 2.	2
Промежуточная аттестация	6
ИТОГО:	174 часа

Содержание практических работ

Тема I. СИСТЕМА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

Практическое занятие № 1

Система образования в Великобритании.

Грамматика: Имя существительное.

Text 1. Education in the United Kingdom

The system of education in the United Kingdom is based on a well-developed approach that allows children to gain knowledge stepwise. There are four stages of education in this country: primary education (from 4 or 5 up to 11 years old), secondary education (from 11 up to 16 years old), further education, and higher education. Children are obliged to attend primary (or elementary) and secondary schools to develop the proper communication and learning abilities, organizational skills, self-discipline, and enthusiasm. Further education and higher education are not compulsory.

The primary school divides students into two levels: infants, aged 5-7, and juniors, aged 7-11. At this stage, the major goal is to give children the very basics of education. Kids learn to read, write, and do sums.

The secondary school differs from the primary school as its program is more complicated. Several subjects should be studied by all students, including English, Mathematics, Social Sciences, Humanities, and Modern Languages and Literature. Moreover, there are optional subjects for every student depending on their interests. They include various Arts and Sciences categories of studies.

In this country, both free and paid schools are available. State schools are financed by the government, and students do not pay for their education. Independent schools require parents to pay for their children's classes.

One can find certain differences in the overall functioning of the system of education in England, Scotland and Wales, because of different schooling policies that affect this scheme.

Children should pass a standard exam after high school graduation. The results of the examination will show their eligibility to continue their education in universities.

Further education includes all types of college-level programs and courses chosen by a student after the completion of the period of compulsory education. At this stage, students are offered basic skills training options, and vocational education necessary for employment in a selected occupation. The key goal is to prepare young people both for their future job and for their application for a higher education institution if they

wish to.

The higher level of education incorporates university courses that give students a chance to get their diplomas and national certificates. There are different levels of courses related to the study in universities, namely, postgraduate (Bachelor's, Master's, and Ph.D. degrees) and undergraduate courses.

In general, the UK education system has gained a good reputation worldwide due to the highest educational standards and quality of knowledge it provides to students and the entire community.

Обязательными этапами образования являются **primary education** (4-5-11 лет), **secondary education** (11-16 лет). Если сравнивать с российскими реалиями, то это аналог нашей средней школы.

Further education — это уже, по сути, начальное профессиональное образование.

Undergraduate course — это учебный курс студентов университетов. По окончании, как правило, студенты получают степень бакалавра (Bachelor's Degree). То есть, «по-нашему» это бакалавриат (соответствие неточное, разумеется).

Postraduate — это «послевузовское обучение», аспирантура. В тексте написано, что степень бакалавра относится к этой ступени. Имеется в виду, что начинают postgraduate education, как правило, имея степень бакалавра.

Ph.D. — это буквально «доктор философии», но это историческое название, в наше время к философии оно уже напрямую не относится. По сути, это что-то вроде нашего кандидата наук.

*Упражнение 1. Составьте план пересказа текста **Education in the United Kingdom** в виде 5-6 вопросов ко всему тексту.*

Text 2. Education in the United Kingdom

according to - в соответствии с

ability – способность

boarding school - школа-интернат, школа-пансион

compulsory – обязательный

core subject - основной предмет

comprehensive school - общеобразовательная школа

entrance – поступление

extramural - заочный, вечерний

free – бесплатный

grammar school - грамматическая школа
nursery school - детский сад (государственный)
infant school - школа для малышей, младшая школа
junior school - начальная школа (для детей от 7 до 11 лет)
letter – буква
primary school - младшие классы, начальная школа, школа первой ступени
preparatory school - подготовительная частная школа
polytechnic – политехникум
public school - привилегированная частная школа
secondary education - среднее образование
to apply - подавать заявление
to attend – посещать
to be divided into - делиться на
to get acquainted – знакомиться
to keep an eye on smb. - следить за кем-либо
tutor - преподаватель

Twelve million children attend about 40.000 schools in Britain. Education in Great Britain is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 5 and 16. There are many children who attend a nursery school from the age of 3, but it is not compulsory. In nursery schools they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colours, and letters. Apart from that, babies play, have lunch and sleep there. Whatever they do, there is always someone keeping an eye on them.

Compulsory education begins at the age of 5 when children go to primary school. Primary education lasts for 6 years. It is divided into two periods: infant schools (pupils from 5 to 7 years old) and junior schools (pupils from 7 to 11 years old). In infant schools children don't have real classes. They mostly play and learn through playing. It is the time when children just get acquainted with the classroom, the blackboard, desks and the teacher. But when pupils are 7, real studying begins. They don't already play so much as they did it in infant school. Now they have real classes, when they sit at desks, read, write and answer the teacher's questions.

Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for 5 years. Secondary school is traditionally divided into 5 forms: a form to each year. Children study English, Mathematics, Science, History, Art, Geography, Music, a Foreign language and have lessons of Physical training. Religious education is also provided. English, Mathematics and Science are called "core" subjects. At the age of 7, 11 and 14 pupils take examinations in the core subjects.

There are 3 types of state secondary schools in Great Britain. They are:

1) comprehensive schools, which take pupils of all abilities without exams. In

such schools pupils are often put into certain sets or groups, which are formed according to their abilities for technical or humanitarian subjects. Almost all senior pupils (around 90 per cent) go there;

2) grammar schools, which give secondary education of a very high standard. Entrance is based on the test of ability, usually at 11. Grammar schools are single sexed schools;

3) modern schools, which don't prepare pupils for universities. Education in such schools gives good prospects for practical jobs.

After five years of secondary education, at the age of 16, pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examination. When they are in the third or in the fourth form, they begin to choose their exam subjects and prepare for them.

After finishing the fifth form pupils can make their choice: they may either leave school and go to a Further Education College or continue their education in the sixth form. Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for "A" (Advanced) Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to get a place at one of British universities.

There are also about 500 private schools in Great Britain. Most of these schools are boarding ones, where children live as well as study. Education in such schools is very expensive, that's why only 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend them. Private schools are also called preparatory (for children up to 13 years old) and public schools (for pupils from 13 to 18 years old). Any pupil can enter the best university of the country after leaving this school. The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

After leaving secondary school young people can apply to a university, a polytechnic or a college of further education.

There are 126 universities in Britain. They are divided into 5 types:

- The Old ones, which were founded before the 19th century, such as Oxford and Cambridge;
- The Red Brick, which were founded in the 19th or 20th century;
- The Plate Glass, which were founded in 1960s;
- The Open University It is the only university offering extramural education. Students learn subjects at home and then post ready exercises off to their tutors for marking;
- The New ones. They are former polytechnic academies and colleges.

The best universities, in view of "The Times" and "The Guardian", are The University of Oxford, The University of Cambridge, London School of Economics, London Imperial College, London University College.

Universities usually select students basing on their A-level results and an interview.

After three years of study a university graduate get the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering. Many students then continue their studies for a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree (PhD).

Упражнение 2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What subjects do they study at school?
2. When do British boys and girls begin to go to school?
3. What subjects are called "core" subjects?
4. How long does secondary education last?
5. What's the difference between modern and grammar schools?
6. At what age do children have their exams?
7. Would you like to study in Britain? Why?
8. What are private schools?
9. What types of British universities do you know?
10. Compare British and Russian education.

Грамматика

Существительное в английском языке (noun) — это часть речи, которая обозначает (называет) предмет, лицо или явление и отвечает на вопросы «кто?» или «что?».

Существительные могут обозначать:

вещи: plane – самолет, magazine – журнал;

живые существа: dog – собака, human – человек;

места: field – поле, New York – Нью-Йорк;

материалы: cloth – ткань, wood – древесина;

процессы: life – жизнь, laughter – смех;

состояния: rest – отдых, sleep – сон;

абстрактные понятия: beauty – красота, happiness – счастье;

качества: kindness – доброжелательность, bravery – смелость.

Роль имени существительного в английских предложениях

Английские существительные могут играть роль любого из пяти основных членов предложения — подлежащего, сказуемого, дополнения, определения или обстоятельства.

Подлежащее (subject)

В роли подлежащего имя существительное в английском языке может выступать самостоятельно или же с определениями.

The classes begin at eight o'clock. – Занятия начинаются в восемь часов.

The new student is ill. – Новый студент заболел.

Сказуемое (predicate)

В роли сказуемого существительное обязательно должно идти следом за глаголом-связкой. Чаще всего этой связкой выступает глагол **to be** (быть, являться).

He is a pupil. – Он ученик.

He is a good pupil. – Он хороший ученик.

Дополнение (object)

Роль существительного в предложении в качестве дополнения обязывает его всегда стоять *после сказуемого* и являться прямым или косвенным дополнением.

Прямое дополнение отвечает на вопросы «кого?», «что?» и обычно используется без предлога.

The Soviet industry has given **the miner** (косвенное дополнение) **the coal combine** (прямое дополнение). – Советская промышленность дала шахтеру угольный комбайн.

Uranium can be produced from thorium (предложное дополнение). – Уран можно получить из тория.

Определение (attribute)

В качестве определения существительное может употребляться либо *с предлогом*, либо *без него*.

В первом случае оно стоит после определяемого слова и в основном соответствует русскому прилагательному или существительному.

Во втором — перед определяемым существительным после артикля. Оно также может соответствовать прилагательному русского языка.

Do **you** have any **laboratory experience**? – У вас есть опыт работы в лаборатории (букв. лабораторный опыт)?

In the radio telephone sound waves are converted into **radio waves**. – В радиотелефоне звуковые волны преобразуются в радиоволны.

The atomic reactor is encased in **a jacket of steel**. – Атомный реактор помещается в стальном корпусе.

Обстоятельство (adverbial modifier)

В качестве обстоятельства имя существительное используется только с предлогом, обычно это определенный артикль. Оно может находиться как в начале, так и в конце предложения.

His **car** is in **the garage**. – Его машина находится в гараже.

He walked back slowly into **the room**. – Он медленно вернулся в комнату.

Bodies are lighter **in water** than they are **in air**. – Тела легче в воде, чем в воздухе.

Морфологический состав существительных

По своему составу существительные делятся на:

Простые существительные — в составе которых нет суффикса или префикса: pen – ручка, book – книга, day – день, cat – кот.

Производные существительные – в которых есть суффикс или префикс или то и другое: brotherhood — братство, engineer – инженер, actress – актриса, immortality – бессмертие.

Сложные (или составные) существительные — состоят из двух слов: двух существительных или существительного и прилагательного, или существительного и глагола.

Иногда такие слова соединены предлогами: letterbox – ящик для писем (letter – письмо, box – ящик), blackboard – классная доска (black – черный, board – доска), son-in-law – зять (son – сын, in – предлог «в» (или «по»)), law – закон), waterfall – водопад (water – вода, fall – падать).

Классификация существительных

По своему значению имена существительные подразделяются на нарицательные и имена собственные.

Имена собственные (proper nouns)

Обозначают единственные в своем роде предметы или названия, выделяемые из общего класса:

- Географические названия, национальности и языки:
Australia – Австралия;
the Greeks – греки;
English – английский язык.
- Личные имена:
Mary – Мэри;
Parker – Паркер.
- Месяцы и дни недели:
Monday – понедельник;
October – октябрь.
- Названия небесных тел:
Earth – Земля;
the Moon – Луна.
- Названия кораблей, отелей, клубов:
The Santa Maria – Санта-Мария (корабль Колумба).
- Названия праздников:
Halloween – Хэллоуин;

the New Year – Новый год.

- Названия зданий, улиц, парков, мостов:

Hyde Park – Гайд-Парк;

Broadway – Бродвей.

- Названия учреждений, организаций, печатных изданий:

North Atlantic Treaty Organization – Организация Североатлантического договора (НАТО);

the Times – Таймс (газета).

Имена собственные пишутся с большой буквы (включая названия месяцев и дней недели, в отличие от русского языка).

Если это сочетание нескольких слов, то все они, кроме артиклей и предлогов, тоже пишутся с большой буквы (the United States of America – Соединенные Штаты Америки).

Нарицательные имена (common names)

Указывают на общие названия предметов, материй, лиц и понятий, их категорий и групп: love – любовь, father – отец, bus – автобус.

К нарицательным существительным относятся:

- *Собирательные (collective nouns)* — существительные, представляющие собой названия групп лиц, животных, предметов, рассматриваемых как единое целое: club – клуб, team – команда, crowd – толпа, herd – стадо, fleet – флот;
- *Вещественные (material nouns)* — существительные, обозначающие различные вещества: iron – железо, water – вода, wool – шерсть;
- *Конкретные (concrete nouns)* — существительные, обозначающие названия любых предметов, обладающих свойством быть узанными посредством ощущения: ball – мяч, stone – камень;
- *Отвлеченные (abstract nouns)* — существительные, обозначающие названия понятий, качества, свойства, признаки или какое-то состояние предмета, лица: knowledge – знание, strength – сила, courage – мужество, beauty – красота.

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные в английском языке

Нарицательные существительные также подразделяются на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.

К **исчисляемым** существительным относятся названия предметов, которые можно пересчитать. Они употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе: a book – книга, five books – пять книг.

К **неисчисляемым** существительным относятся названия веществ и понятий, которые нельзя пересчитать, т. е. вещественные и отвлеченные существительные. Они употребляются только в единственном числе: iron – железо, capitalism – капитализм.

Некоторые английские существительные в разных значениях могут быть как исчисляемыми, так и неисчисляемыми:

My dad has bought a couple of **papers**. – Мой папа купил пару газет.

Paper was invented in China in 105 BC. – Бумага была изобретена в Китае в 105 году н. э.

Just look at those **beauties** ahead! – Только взгляни на тех красоток впереди!

Her **beauty** was stunning. – Ее красота была сногшибательной.

Единственное и множественное число существительных

Как вы уже поняли, существительное может быть как единственного, так и множественного числа.

Единственное число (singular) обозначает один предмет: cup – чашка, gun – пушка, bubble – пузырек.

Множественное число (plural) обозначает два и более предмета: three cups – три чашки, two guns – две пушки, hundreds of bubbles – сотни пузырьков.

Образование множественного числа английских существительных

Английское существительное можно поставить во множественное число, прибавив к нему окончание «-s».

Оно читается как [z] после гласных и звонких согласных: shoe – shoes, hen – hens. Или как [s] после глухих согласных: bat – bats.

Падежи существительных в английском языке

Падеж — это грамматическая категория, которая отражает взаимосвязь существительного с другими словами предложения.

В современном английском языке существует только два падежа: общий и притяжательный.

Общий падеж (common case) английских существительных ничем не обозначен, то есть существительные в этом падеже имеют **нулевое окончание** (chair, car). Его значение очень размыто, и в зависимости от контекста существительное в общем падеже может выполнять самые разные функции.

Притяжательный падеж (possessive/genitive case) чаще всего выражает **принадлежность** (отсюда название possessive).

Притяжательный падеж образуется при помощи знака апострофа и буквы «s» ('s) или просто апострофа (').

Последний способ используется для существительных во множественном числе (pupils' work, cars' colour) и греческих заимствований, оканчивающихся на [-iz] (Xerxes' army, Socrates' wife)

Род существительных

Род существительных указывает на принадлежность существительного к мужскому или женскому полу.

В английском языке не всегда можно определить род по окончанию слова, как и в русском. К тому же только существительные, указывающие на одушевленные объекты, людей могут различаться по родам (мужскому и женскому). Все остальные существительные относятся к нейтральному роду (it).

Существительные, обозначающие мужской пол, относятся к мужскому роду (masculine gender): boy – мальчик, man – мужчина, horse – конь.

Существительные, обозначающие женский пол, относятся к женскому роду (feminine gender): girl – девушка, woman – женщина, mare – кобыла, lioness – львица.

Существительные, обозначающие неодушевленные предметы, и абстрактные существительные, как правило, относятся к среднему роду (neuter gender). К этому же роду обычно относятся и существительные, обозначающие животных. Например: chair – стул, fear – страх, cat – кот.

Многие одушевленные существительные нейтральны. Вне контекста они не обозначают определенный пол и имеют одинаковую форму как для мужского пола, так и для женского. Это так называемые существительные неопределенного рода (indeterminate gender): child – ребенок (может быть мальчик и девочка); singer – певец, певица; cook – повар (мужчина и женщина); cousin – двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра; assistant – помощник (мужчина и женщина).

Заключение

Давайте подведем итоги.

- Существительные — это слова, обозначающие предметы, людей, животных, и другие одушевленные или неодушевленные вещи.
- Все существительные в английском языке делятся на 2 группы: имена собственные (proper nouns) и имена нарицательные (common nouns).
- Существительные относящиеся к именам нарицательным подразделяются на исчисляемые (countable nouns) и неисчисляемые существительные (uncountable nouns).
- Понятие рода у английских существительных практически отсутствует. Все одушевленные слова относятся либо к мужскому либо к женскому

роду в соответствии со своим значением, и могут заменяться местоимениями «he» – он или «she» – она.

- Все животные и неодушевленные предметы относятся к среднему роду и могут быть заменены местоимением «it»- он / она / оно, неодушевлённые.
- Английские существительные подразделяются на простые (simple nouns), производные (derived nouns) и составные (compound nouns).
- Существительные в английском имеют всего 2 падежа: общий (nominative case) и притяжательный (possessive case), отвечающий на вопрос «чей?».

Практическое занятие № 2

Английские университеты.

Грамматика: Число существительных.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

VOCABULARY

interview - собеседование

Bachelor of Arts - бакалавр искусств

Master's Degree - ученая степень магистра

Doctor's Degree- ученая степень доктора

The academic year in Britain's universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of Education is divided into three terms, which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, from the middle of January to the end of March, and from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.

There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Southampton, Cardiff, Bristol, and Birmingham.

Good A-level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. Universities choose their students after interviews. For all British citizens a place at a university brings with it a grant from their local education authority.

English universities greatly differ from each other. They differ in size, history, tradition, general organisation, methods of instruction, way of student life.

After three years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Later he may continue to take

a master's Degree and then a Doctor'Degree. Research is an important feature of university work.

The two intellectual eyes of Britain - Oxford and Cambridge Universities - date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

In the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth centuries the so-called Red-brick universities were founded. These include London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield and Birmingham. During the late sixties and early seventies some 20 «new» universities were set up.

During these years the Government set up thirty Polytechnics. The Polytechnics, like the universities, offer first and higher degrees. Some of them offer full-time and sandwich courses.

Some of those who decide to leave school at the age of 16 may go to a further education college where they can follow a course in typing, engineering, town planning, cooking, or hairdressing, full-time or part-time.

There is an interesting form of studies which is called the Open University. It is interesting for people who study in their own free time and who «attend» lectures by watching television and listening to the radio. They keep in touch by phone and letter with their tutors and attend summer schools. The Open University students have no formal qualifications and would be unable to enter ordinary university.

Упражнение 1. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. How many terms are there in Britain's academic year?
2. What are the oldest Universities in Britain?
3. How do Universities choose students?
4. What will a graduate receive after three years of study?
5. What does the Open University mean?
6. Does higher education in Great Britain differ from that in Ukraine?

Грамматика: Множественное число существительных.

Образуется путём прибавления к форме единственного числа окончания - s, которое произносится:

[s] – после глухих согласных

[z] – после гласных и после звонких согласных

[iz] – после звуков

[s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ], [ɜ], [dʒ]

book – books

cat – cats

map - maps
day – days
sofa – sofas
name – names
dog - dogs
rose – roses
horse – horses
page – pages
dress - dresses

Правила написания окончания.

А) Если существительное в единственном числе оканчивается на буквы s, ss, x, ch, sh, tch, то во множественном числе добавляется окончание - es.

class – classes
brush – brushes
box – boxes

Б) Если существительное в единственном числе оканчивается на - o, то во множественном числе добавляется - es;

tomato – tomatoes
hero - heroes
Но: piano – pianos
photo – photos

В) Если существительное в единственном числе оканчивается на – f, - fe, то во множественном числе эти окончания меняются - ve:

leaf – leaves
life - lives
Но: handkerchief - handkerchiefs
Roof – roofs

Г) Если существительное в единственном числе оканчивается на - y, то во множественном числе:

y после согласных меняется на – ie.
City – cities
Story - stories
Но: после гласных не меняется.
boy – boys
day - days

Примечание:

Если слово оканчивается на немую - e, то чтение окончания будет зависеть от последнего звука в слове.

plates [pleits]- глухой

face [feisiz]- последний звук [s]

Исключения:

man [mæn] – men [men] мужчина

woman [wumən] – women [wimən] женщина

foot [fu:t] – feet [fi:t] ступня

tooth [tu:θ] – teeth [ti:θ] зуб

child [tʃaɪld] – children [tʃɪldrən] ребёнок

Существительные sheep и fish имеют одну и ту же форму для единственного и множественного числа.

Когда речь идёт о разных видах рыб, то употребляется форма fishes.

Существительное works в значении «завод, заводы» имеет одну и ту же форму для единственного и множественного числа.

Имена существительные нарицательные делятся на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.

Исчисляемые существительные обозначают объекты, которые можно пересчитать. Они употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

Неисчисляемые существительные обозначают понятия, которые нельзя пересчитать. К ним относятся названия веществ и слова, обозначающие отвлечённые понятия. Они употребляются только в единственном числе.

Имена существительные, обозначающие вещества и отвлечённые существительные, могут употребляться как исчисляемые когда речь идёт об отдельных предметах из данного вещества (материала) или конкретных объектах.

Пример: The house was built of stone.

They have brought stones in the bag.

Существительное advice употребляется только в единственном числе.

Существительное news употребляется всегда в единственном числе, хотя имеет форму множественного числа.

Существительное physics и все другие названия наук, оканчивающиеся на - ics, употребляются со значением единственного числа.

Существительные money, hair, fruit употребляются в единственном числе.

Существительные people, cattle, police, the rich, the poor по форме единственно числа имеют значение множественного числа и поэтому согласуются с глаголом – сказуемым во множественном числе:

There were a lot of people at the seaside.

*Иногда слова family, group, company, crowd и подобные им собирательные имена существительные, сохраняя форму единственного числа, употребляются с глаголами – сказуемыми во множественном числе.

All the family are at the table.

Упражнение № 1. Напишите множественное число следующих существительных и транскрипцию чтения окончания:

Boy, suit, school, glass, dress, scarf, child, nose, city, table, girl, garden, kitchen, wolf, cat, fly, fox, woman.

Упражнение №2. Напишите множественное число существительных и транскрипцию чтения окончания:

Puppy, dog, cake, man, clock, watch, shelf, child, foot, driver, story, mouse, work, postman, lady, fox, bench, leaf.

Упражнение № 3. Напишите единственное число следующих существительных:

Knives, mice, cities, faces, geese, matches, buses, children, oxen, datum, wives, flies, men, heroes, ladies, toys, teeth, toes, physics, villages.

Упражнение № 4. Выберите из списка неисчисляемые существительные:

Room, boot, cheese, orange, cake, sweet, honey, salt, boy, friend, match, brush, window, money, soup, pen, spoon, sugar, bread, book.

Упражнение № 5. Допишите окончания множественного числа там, где это нужно:

Advice, fruit, hare, cattle, people, pencil, data, radio, sheep, fox, fly, Frenchmen, children, butter, picture, letter, paper, bag, sock, bag, table, tea, meat, bus.

Упражнение № 6. Поставьте существительные в скобках в правильном числе:

More than one (day); twenty-one (day); a (pair) of shoes; two (pair) of shoes; four (dozen) buttons; the variety of (fish) in the aquarium; the Russian (people) are very hospitable; you must eat more (fruit); our (family) are all good chess-players.

Практическое занятие № 3

Система образования в России.

System of Education in Russia

Education in Russia is a set of study programs which are compiled in accordance with the regulations on the state standard of education. However, the system of education in Russia has its special features which we are going to look closer at in this article.

Education in Russia includes several stages:

- Pre-school education
- General secondary education
- Vocational education
- Higher education

Pre-school Education

Pre-school education is a first stage in the system of education which is represented by crèches and kindergartens, less frequently by other educational institutions which look after children and provide education according to pre-school education program. Every parent is ensured with a possibility to send their child to one of these institutions.

Children can start going to crèches when they are 1-year old, and they can stay there until when they are 3 years old. After that, they go to kindergartens. Children complete their education at kindergartens at the age of 6 or 7. In Russia pre-school education is not compulsory, so parents decide if their children will attend a crèche or a kindergarten or they won't.

Recently there also appeared pre-schools where children can go at the age of 5. There children learn basic reading and writing skills.

General Secondary Education

According to the law of the Russian Federation, general secondary education includes:

- Primary general secondary education (from 6 to 10 years of age, 1-4 grades)
- Basic general secondary education (from 10 to 15 years of age, 5-9 grades)
- Complete general secondary education (from 15 to 17 years of age, 10-11 grades)

When a child turns 6 years old, he/she starts obtaining primary general education.

Children can go to a school, gymnasium, or lyceum. Gymnasiums and lyceums are different from schools as they provide advanced training, or they introduce additional study subjects which will be useful for the students who are planning to enter higher educational institutions.

General Secondary Education

After completing primary secondary education, children at the age of 10 undergo basic general education. It lasts for 5 years. After grade 9 students receive certificate of general education which allows them to continue their education at grade 10 at school, gymnasium, or lyceum.

Complete general secondary education is the last stage of general education which lasts for 2 years. Then, at grade 11 students take examinations and receive certificates of complete general secondary education.

Vocational Education

After school children in Russia have a wide choice of educational institutions where they can obtain vocational education, whose aim is to train qualified workers.

After graduating grade 9 or 11, children can enter a technical school or college. There is one feature: if children enter a college or technical school after grade 11, their training will take shorter time, as they have already completed a program of general secondary education at grades 10 and 11.

In what way a college is different from a technical school?

The level of education at college is considered to be higher than at technical school, as the system of education there is similar to higher education. Technical schools are more specific, and the level of education there is considered to be basic.

Higher Education

In Russia, there is a 3-level higher education:

- Baccalaureate (4years)

This is a complete higher education. Students who have graduated general secondary school, or those who obtained vocational education can get admitted to bachelor's course. After completing a bachelor's program, graduates receive a diploma with their qualification.

- Specialist (5 years)

Unlike bachelor's program, after graduating the specialist program, a graduate obtains a specialist diploma.

- Magistr (6 years)

Master's program is a second level of higher education. Only students who al-

ready hold bachelor's or specialist's degrees can do master's program. Doing a master's program, you can expand your knowledge and improve your qualification in the profession you have already chosen.

Higher education is a final stage of education in Russia. According to the law of the Russian Federation institutes, universities, and academies are recognized as institutions of higher education.

Institute trains specialists in one sphere, for example, economics, psychology, or medicine. It is its peculiar feature.

University offers a wide range of specialties. At university, you can undergo training in various areas.

Academy, in turn, differs with its narrower set of specialties for one particular industry, for example, agricultural academy, mining academy, economic academy, etc.

There is also an incomplete higher education. Students study at least for two years, although they were not able to complete the full course.

In conclusion, we would like to mention that the system of education in Russia is organized in the way so any citizen of Russia who has a desire to study is provided with this opportunity. After all, if a person has certain knowledge, they can choose a school and a sphere that are really interested in.

Упражнение 1. Составьте план пересказа текста

Практическое занятие № 4

Система образования в США. Гарвард.

Education in the USA

VOCABULARY

the system of education – система образования

elementary school – начальная школа (первые 5 классов)

middle school – средняя школа (6-8 классы)

high school – старшая школа (9-11 классы)

K-12 – условное обозначение 12-летней системы школьного образования.

public school – государственная школа (бесплатная)

private school – частная школа (платная)

homeschooling – домашнее образование

children with special needs – дети с особыми потребностями

non-traditional method – нетрадиционный метод

tight schedule – напряженный график

to pass a test – сдать тест (пройти тест)

professional career – профессиональная карьера

vocational school – профессиональное учебное заведение

trade – в данном случае, рабочая профессия, ремесло, одна из профессий, которым обучают в проф. училищах.

gap year – «промежуточный год», т.е. год между школой и дальнейшей учебой, который дети тратят на то, чтобы лучше понять, чем они хотят заниматься в жизни (если могут себе позволить, конечно).

internship – стажировка (как правило, неоплачиваемая работа ради опыта, рекомендаций)

The system of education in the United States is rather complicated. It is exposed to the constant changes of federal policies, adaptation to various social needs, and the emergence of new pedagogical methods.

In most schools, it is divided into three levels:

- elementary school – grades 1 to 5,
- middle school — grades 6 to 8,
- high school — grades 9 to 12.

This 12-year system is called “K-12”. K-12 stands for the grades for students of various age groups from the kindergarten age (5 years old) to the 12th grade age (18 years old).

There are three types of schools in the United States: public, private, and home schools. Public schooling is financed by federal, state, and local authorities. Parents do not pay for their children’s education. Private schools have a right to choose their curriculum and establish their policies. This kind of education is not free of charge. Home-schooling addresses the needs of parents who do not want their children to attend regular schools for certain reasons. Among home school students are children with special needs and children whose parents support non-traditional methods of learning. There are also young athletes and celebrities whose tight schedule do not leave them enough time for going to school. About 3% of children are homeschooled in the USA.

The necessary standards of education in the United States are set by state governments. As a rule, the key requirement for American students is to pass obligatory standardized tests developed for the K-12 schooling system.

After high school, children have several options. First, they can choose a 4-year college or university program and get the education for the selected professional career. Second, children can choose a 2-year program in college and get prepared for their future career choice. Third, high school graduates can enter a vocational school and learn a trade to have an opportunity to be employed in a specific field of occupation

such as design, baking or carpentry. Fourth, graduates of high schools can choose to serve in the US armed forces.

Fifth, if children are not ready to continue their education, they can have a gap year. Most kids prefer to spend this time exploring their life preferences and individual interests through active involvement in various jobs, internships, volunteering work, or traveling.

Упражнение 1. Опишите разницу между системами образования России, США и Великобритании.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Harvard University is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States, founded 16 years after the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Harvard College was established in 1636 by vote of the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and was named for its first benefactor, John Harvard of Charlestown, a young minister who, upon his death in 1638, left his library and half his estate to the new institution.

During its early years, the College offered a classic academic courses based on the English university model, but consistent with the prevailing Puritan philosophy of the first colonists. Although many of its early graduates became ministers in Puritan congregations throughout New England, the College was never formally affiliated with a specific religious denomination. An early brochure, published in 1643, justified the College's existence: "To advance Learning and perpetuate it to Posterity: dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches".

The 1708 election of John Leverett, the first president who was not also a clergyman, marked a turning of the College toward intellectual independence from Puritanism.

In the 17th century, Harvard University established the Indian College to educate Native Americans, but it was not a success and disappeared by 1693.

Between 1830 and 1870 Harvard became "privatized". While the Federalist* controlled state government, Harvard had prospered, but the 1824 defeat of the federalist party in Massachusetts allowed the renascent Democratic-Republicans to block state funding of private universities. By 1870, the politicians and ministers that, heretofore, had made up the university's board of overseers had been replaced by Harvard alumni drawn from Boston's upper-class business and professional community and funded by private endowment.

During the twentieth century, Harvard's international reputation grew as a bur-

growing endowment and prominent professors expanded the university's scope. Explosive growth in the student population continued with the addition of new graduate schools and the expansion of the undergraduate program. Radcliffe College, established in 1879 as sister school of Harvard College, became one of the most prominent school for women in the United States.

In the decades immediately after the Second World War, Harvard reformed its admissions policies as it sought from a more diverse applicant pool. Whereas Harvard "feeder schools" such as Exeter and Andover, increasing numbers of international, minority, and working-class students had, by the late 1960s, altered the ethnic and socioeconomic makeup of the college. Nonetheless, Harvard's undergraduate population remained predominantly male, with about four men attending Harvard and Radcliffe admissions in 1977, the proportion of female undergraduates steadily increased, mirroring a trend throughout higher education in the United States. Harvard's graduate schools, which had accepted females and other groups in greater numbers even before the college, also became more diverse in the post-war period.

Today, Harvard is considered to be one of a handful of the world's premier centers of higher learning.

Упражнение 2. Составьте аннотацию к тексту.

Практическое занятие № 5

Мой колледж.

Грамматика: Притяжательный падеж существительных.

My college

I would like to tell you about my college. This is the College of Information Technology and Economics. First, I would like to note that our educational institution is not new, and has its own traditions. Our college was built more than seventy years ago, and among its graduates there are outstanding people who are well known in our scientific field. You can see their photos in the lobby, on the board of honor.

The classrooms at our college are bright, spacious and comfortable. They are all equipped with everything you need in our time: computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are laboratories for the study of physics, chemistry and biology. Our college has six computer classes, where students use the Internet, create their first computer programs and projects in various subjects. There is also an excellent library that contains a variety of encyclopedias and dictionaries, books by classic and modern writers. Behind the library there is a large assembly hall for concerts and theatrical performances. There are several circles that students can attend after classes: a theater studio,

a literary club, a dance studio.

Students take part in concerts and art festivals that are held annually at our college. The college has good sports equipment: a large gym equipped with modern exercise equipment, as well as a football field, which helps to develop sports in our college. One of the most popular places among students and teachers is the dining room. Our chefs prepare delicious meals to take for lunch. The motto of our chefs is «Healthy food» — «Healthy youth».

My college has everything you need to get a good education. Our students are hardworking, they always take part in various educational programs, quizzes and competitions, and therefore achieve good results. Experienced teachers help create a friendly learning environment. They prepare students for admission to the best universities in our country.

To summarize, I must say that studying at my college is both hard work and real pleasure.

Упражнение 1. Опишите на основе данного текста свой колледж.

Грамматика

Существительные в английском языке имеют два падежа: общий падеж (the Common Case) и притяжательный падеж (the Possessive Case).

1. Притяжательный падеж образуют, в основном одушевленные существительные при помощи 's или только апострофа (').

а) 's добавляется

• ко всем существительным в единственном числе:

this boy's bag; Alice's umbrella

• к существительным во множественном числе, которые образуют его не по общим правилам:

these children's toys; these women's children

• с существительными, обозначающими «время», «расстояние»:

today, Wednesday, morning, a mile и т. д.

today's newspaper; a mile's distance

б) (') добавляется

• к существительным во множественном числе, которые образуют его по общим правилам:

these boys' bags; the Browns' garden

• именам собственным, оканчивающимся на -s:

Charles' wife / Charles's wife; Dickens' novel / Dickens's novel

с) Если указывается два владельца одного предмета, то 's прибавляется к имени последнего.

Steve and Ann's car

Steve's and Ann's cars

d) В составных существительных 's прибавляется к последнему элементу.
my mother-in-law's book

2. Конструкция с предлогом of употребляется

• с неодушевленными существительными:

The roof of the house needs painting.

• если после существительного следует придаточное определительное:

The car of the man you saw yesterday.

3. С существительными, обозначающими организацию или группу людей, а также с географическими названиями возможны обе конструкции.

the company's director / the director of the company

Moscow's government / the government of Moscow

Упражнение 2. Постройте предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

*(front, house) needs painting. **The front of the house needs painting.***

1

1. I don't know *(parents, girl playing with my child)*.

2. Put it in *(back, car)*.

3. The teacher expects *(these children, parents)* to come to the school.

4. You'll find the sentence in *(middle, page)*.

5. *(effect, James, speech)* was great.

6. This is *(my, cousin)* house.

7. They sell only *(women, clothes)* here.

8. I didn't get *(idea, article)*.

9. *(this woman, story)* impressed everybody.

10. These are *(the Wests, friends)*.

2

1. *(Moscow, centre)* is always busy.

2. *(team, results)* are great.

3. *(these doctors, practice)* is large.

4. These are the pictures I took during *(last year, holiday)*.

5. *(yesterday, visitor)* has come again.

6. You don't know *(rules, game)*.

7. I know little about *(this country, economy)*.

8. *(these passengers, seats)* are very comfortable.

9. I can't meet (*these people, demands*).
10. (*my sister-in-law, books*) are popular with readers.
11. These are (*John and Sharon, children*).
12. I didn't like (*these newspapermen, questions*).
13. These are (*my, children*) toys.
14. The teacher praised (*Martin and Carol, papers*)

Практическое занятие № 6

Подготовка рекламного проспекта «Мой колледж»

Тема II. РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ ВИДЫ ИСКУССТВ. МОЁ ХОББИ.

Практическое занятие № 7

Литература. Уильям Шекспира.

Грамматика: Имя прилагательное.

English literature

To contribute to the development of literature/art – внести вклад в развитие литературы/искусства

World literature – мировая литература

Play — пьеса

Poem – стихотворение

Novel – роман

Evils of society – пороки общества

To achieve success – добиваться успеха

To institute – устанавливать, учреждать

English literature was always represented by outstanding writers and poets. Great Britain is a place of birth of William Shakespeare, John Milton, Charles Dickens, Geoffrey Chaucer, William Somerset Maugham and many other famous and extremely talented authors.

William Shakespeare contributed to the development not only of English but also of world literature. He is usually called a national poet of England. The complete edition of his works was translated into 70 languages, and different plays and poems into more than 200 languages.

If Shakespeare wrote mainly tragedies, Charles Dickens created splendid realistic

novels during the Victorian era. Dickens started his career as a journalist and then turned to literature and produced many works in which he demonstrated the evils of society.

William Somerset Maugham, in his turn, was one of the most successful writers of 1930s. He created such novels as “Theatre”, “Cakes and Ale”, and “The Razor’s Edge”. Maugham was also good at writing short stories and plays and he instituted the Somerset Maugham Award which was given to the best young British authors.

These and many other British writers made an impact on British literature and literature in general. They produced unique writings which achieved success many years ago and are still admired and read by millions of people all over the world.

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was a renowned English poet, playwright, and actor.

He is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. Shakespeare is often called England's national poet and the Bard of Avon.

Early years

He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564. His parents, John Shakespeare and Mary Arden, lost two daughters as infants. William became their eldest child. They had eight children in total.

His father worked as a glove-maker, but he also became an important figure in the town of Stratford by fulfilling civic positions. His mother Mary was the daughter of a landowner. William Shakespeare attended the local grammar school.

At the age of 18, in November 1582, he married Anne Hathaway, daughter of a local farmer. She was 26. They had three children, Susanna, Hamnet and Judith. Hamnet, the only son of William Shakespeare, died at the age of 11.

Life in London

Later Shakespeare moved to London. He lived and worked in this city for many years. His troupe was among the leading playing companies in London.

In 1599 a theatre was built on the south bank of the River Thames. It was named the Globe. This was the theatre where Shakespeare's company performed. Work at the theatre made Shakespeare a wealthy person. He was not only a playwright, he also took part in theatrical performances.

During his time in the company Shakespeare wrote many of his most famous tragedies, such as King Lear and Macbeth, as well as great romances, like The Winter’s Tale and The Tempest.

Last years

Biographers believe that Shakespeare spent his last years in Stratford. He died on

23 April 1616, at the age of 52. The exact cause of Shakespeare's death is unknown.

Shakespeare's works

Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* are widely regarded as masterpieces of world literature. Apart from that he wrote 154 sonnets.

William Shakespeare greatly influenced theatre, literature, cinema, and the English language. He continues to be one of the most important literary figures of the English language.

Упражнение 1. Составьте план пересказа текста

Грамматика

В предложении имя прилагательное в функции определения обычно ставится перед существительным, к которому оно относится и свойства которого обозначает. В функции именной части составного сказуемого прилагательное помещается после глагола-связки. К данной группе относятся такие глаголы, как *appear* (появляться), *become* (становиться), *feel* (чувствовать), *get* (получать), *seem* (казаться).

Her tall figure stood out from the crowd.

Her figure seemed tall.

Однако следует запомнить, что определённая группа прилагательных практически никогда не ставится перед существительным, к которому она относится. К данной категории принадлежат прилагательные, образованные от имени существительного или глагола с помощью приставки “*a-*”, такие как *afraid* (испуганный), *awake* (бодрствующий), *alike* (подобный), *alive* (живой), *alone* (одинокий), *ashamed* (пристыженный), *asleep* (спящий), *aware* (знающий). В предложениях данные прилагательные также выступают в функции именной части составного сказуемого:

The girl was thoroughly ashamed of the things she had said to her mother. (Note: The ashamed girl ...)

Некоторые из вышеперечисленных прилагательных с приставкой “*a-*” имеют синонимы, которые могут употребляться в предложении как перед определяемым существительным, так и после глагола-связки. К этой группе относятся следующие пары прилагательных:

alive – living

afraid – frightened

alike – similar

alone – lone

asleep – sleeping

Сравните употребление данных прилагательных в следующих примерах:

Our tastes in music are alike. → We have similar tastes in music. → Our tastes in music are similar.

Синоним может употребляться перед определяемым существительным, так и после глагола-связки.

Определённые прилагательные, которые относятся к семантическим группам «Здоровье» и «Чувства» (ill, well, unwell, content, fine, glad, sorry, sure, unsure, upset), также практически никогда не ставятся перед существительным. Исключения составляют следующие примеры, связанные с изменением значения данных прилагательных:

ill health – слабое, плохое здоровье

ill luck – неудача

ill will – недоброжелательство, неприязнь, вражда, злой замысел

ill news – дурные новости, дурные вести

an upset stomach – расстроенный, больной желудок

to be a well man – быть здоровым человеком

Miss Fisher is too upset at the moment to speak to anyone about what has happened. (Но не: Upset Miss Fisher)

Sam was unable to join the navy due to ill health.

В определённых ситуациях данные прилагательные могут занимать в предложении мест между наречием и определяемым существительным:

Sam was a frantically upset woman in the lobby.

Порядок прилагательных в английском предложении

1) JUDGEMENT, GENERAL CHARACTERIZATION (общее впечатление)
selfish, nasty, irritable

2) SIZE (размер) *large, little, huge, small*

3) AGE (возраст) *old, new, young*

4) FORM / SHAPE (форма) *round, square, thick*

5) COLOUR (цвет) *blue, pale green, red, bright yellow*

6) ORIGIN (происхождение) *french, Italian*

7) SUBSTANCE (материал) *woolen, wooden, plastic*

8) PURPOSE (цель, назначение) *working, cleaning*

К примеру, мы будем говорить

A large black and white hunting dog

A big oval pale brown seed

Упражнение 2. Заполни пропуски именами прилагательными, данными в скобках, в правильном порядке.

Example: *a nice big new round brown German wooden dining table.*

(мнение, размер, возраст, форма, цвет, происхождение, материал, предназначение, существительное)

- 1) a house (old, little, cosy, grey);
- 2) a (an) dog (angry, black, big, young);
- 3) that book (English, interesting, new);
- 4) this horse (tall, fine, grey);
- 5) those elephants (big, old, kind, Asian);
- 6) these toy cars (little, dirty, old, black);
- 7) that dress (blue, short, nice, French);
- 8) this rabbit (white, little, fluffy, funny);
- 9) that car (brown, old, big, funny);
- 10) a girl (tall, young, beautiful, Russian);
- 11) a building (brick, old, funny).

Практическое занятие № 8

Музыкальные жанры.

Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Genres of music

Music is a beautiful part of our life. There are some certain genres of music. The most known kinds of music are: classical, pop music, jazz, rock and folk music. Without composers, there would be little music today. Of all the genres of music, classical is the most distinguished. It usually includes string instruments, French horns, and trumpets, as well as others.

Rock music has become increasingly popular around the world since its origin in the mid-1900's. This type of music is known to use electric guitars, drum kit, and vocals. Jazz also uses those instruments, but in a different way. In a typical jazz orchestra, there will be five saxophones, four trombones, four trumpets, a pianist, a drummer and a guitarist.

Musicians

There are many people engaged in music: composers, musicians, music teachers, and singing teachers. A composition, an art of writing music, is one of the more mysterious professions. Musicians are the key element of music, without them, there would be no live music. Teaching others music, either through instruments, theory, or vocals, is a complicated but essential work.

Classical composers

There have been many great classical composers, with unique characteristics in their writing. We all know such names like Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig Van Beethoven, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, George Frideric Handel, Frédéric Chopin, and Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. They composed beautiful musical masterworks, which we will always listen with pleasure.

The music industry

The music industry includes organizations that record, produce, publish, distribute, and sell recorded music. Music artists and record companies make most of their money from music sales, but with the internet development, it has been more popular to illegally download or, pirate, stolen music.

Musical instruments

Every kind of music requires an instrument, be it human vocal cords, a bassoon, or a microchip, at least one instrument is required. All musical instruments are divided into three groups, depending on what is the source of the sound: wind, strings and percussion. Wind instruments are instruments that contain some type of tube, in which air is set into vibration by the player blowing into a mouthpiece at the end of the tube. Strings instruments are musical instruments that produce sound from strings when the musician touches them in some manner. Percussion instruments are sounded by being struck, scraped or rubbed by hand or another instrument.

Music is everywhere

Music is an outstanding part of our life. Music is everywhere: the sound of falling water, the rustle of leaves underfoot, the call of wild birds, even the sound of rush-hour traffic is a kind of music. Music is the perfect art. No education is required to enjoy good music. Music is eternal, it will stay with us forever. Many people constantly listen to music they like. It provides relaxation and energy for the body and soul.

Музыкальная лексика в английском языке

musicians [mju(:)'zi:fənz] — музыканты

listen to music ['lɪsn tu: 'mju:zɪk] — слушать музыку

play music [pleɪ 'mju:zɪk] — играть музыку

write/compose music [raɪt/kəm'pəʊz 'mju:zɪk] — писать/сочинять музыку

make music [meɪk 'mju:zɪk] — играть или сочинять музыку

loud/soft/quiet [laʊd/sɒft/'kwaɪət] — громкая/спокойная/тихая музыка

pop/rock/classical/country/folk music [pɒp/rɒk/'klæsɪkəl/'kʌntri/fəʊk 'mju:zɪk]
— поп/рок/классическая/кантри/народная музыка

live music [laɪv 'mju:zɪk] — живая музыка, исполняемая музыкантами на сцене

recorded music [rɪ'kɔ:dɪd 'mju:zɪk] — записанная музыка

background music ['bækgraʊnd 'mju:zɪk] — фоновая музыка

choral music ['kɔ:rəl 'mju:zɪk] — хоровая музыка

instrumental music [ˌɪnstrʊ'mentl 'mju:zɪk] — инструментальная музыка
chamber music [tʃeɪmbə 'mju:zɪk] — камерная музыка
orchestral music ['kɛstrəl 'mju:zɪk] — оркестровая музыка
piano/organ music [prɪ'æpənəʊ/'ɔ:gən 'mju:zɪk] — фортепианная/органная музыка

a music lover [ə 'mju:zɪk 'lʌvə] — любитель музыки
a piece of music [ə pi:s əv 'mju:zɪk] — музыкальный отрывок
tune [tju:n] — мотив
melody ['melədi] — мелодия
harmony ['hɑ:məni] — гармония
lyrics ['lɪrɪks] — слова песни

1. Questions about music

Do you like music? — Вы любите музыку?

Can you play any instrument? — Ты умеешь играть на какому-нибудь инструментах?

Do you like singing? — Ты любишь петь?

What is your favourite type of music? — Какая ваша любимая музыка?

What genre of music do you listen to? — Какой жанр музыки ты слушаешь?

2. Actions

to sing along

to sing karaoke

an earworm — навязчивая мелодия

It's just an earworm. — Это просто навязчивая мелодия.

to get stuck in your head

to have taste in music — иметь вкус к музыке

to be tone deaf — медведь на ухо наступил (быть глухим)

set my favourite song as a ringtone — установить мою любимую песню в качестве мелодии звонка

to own a lot of vinyl — иметь много виниловых пластинок

to own a lot of records — иметь много записей

to own a lot of physical albums — иметь много альбомов (физических альбомов)

3. Words to describe the type of music

fast tempo — быстрый темп

The song is so upbeat.

a complex song — сложная песня

heavy music — тяжелая музыка

loud music — громкая музыка

relaxing music — расслабляющая музыка
soft music — мягкая музыка
piercing music — пронзительная музыка
hurt your ears — навредить твоим ушам
rhythmic music — ритмичная музыка
uplifting music — воодушевляющая музыка
melancholic music — меланхолическая музыка
catchy music — запоминающаяся музыка
lively music — живая музыка
harmonic music — гармоническая музыка
make you feel better (happier) — делать тебя счастливее, чувствовать себя

лучше

It has a pleasing melody. — У него приятная мелодия.
That sounds awful. — Это звучит ужасно.
It makes my ears hurt. — У меня болят уши.
That's too much of noise than music. — Это шум, а не музыка.
It heals. — Она исцеляет.
It stirs up my imagination. — Она будоражит мое воображение.
It's rejuvenating. — Она делает моложе.

4. Концерты

a concert — концерт
a gig — концерт
live show — прямой эфир

5. Люди

a musician — музыкант
a band — музыкальная группа
women performers — женщины-исполнители
a vocalist — вокалист
a singer — певец
an artist — исполнитель
a music lover — любитель музыки
a music buff — любитель музыки
a music expert — музыкальный эксперт
to pick certain tunes — выбирать определенную мелодию
to develop a deeper understanding of music — развить более глубокое понима-

ние музыки

to explore different genres of music — исследовать разные жанры музыки

an album — альбом

a record — запись

vinyl — виниловая пластинка

a vinyl lover — любитель виниловых пластинок

CD

physical music

6. *Составляющие музыки*

a tune — мелодия

to play a tune — сыграть мелодию

rhythm — ритм

a good track (song) — хороший трек (песня)

catchy beat — запоминающийся ритм

to like a beat of that song — любить ритм этой песни

fast tempo — быстрый темп

slow tempo — медленный темп

the sense of rhythm — чувство ритма

a downtempo song — тихая (спокойная) песня

7. *Успех*

a record label — звукозаписывающая компания, студия звукозаписи

a small record label — небольшая студия звукозаписи

to have a massive hit — иметь огромный успех

to have a huge (giant) following/fan base — иметь огромную (гигантскую) базу подписчиков / фанатов

to get signed by a record label — подписать контракт с лейблом

Many girls are head over heels in love with him. — Многие девушки по уши влюблены в него.

head over heels — по уши

8. *Top 10 genres of Music Industry*

8.1. Electronic Dance Music — Электронная танцевальная музыка

be produced by DJs

add dozens of tones to a piece to create unique music

hear them in clubs

was known in the form of Jamaican dub music

8.2. Rock Music

has been rocking the world since the 1950s

started actually around string instruments

Its loud and strong beats make it popular among the youths.

Rock bands:

Metallica, Pink Floyd, Nirvana, The Doors

8.3. Jazz

has its roots both in the West African and European culture

Originating in the late 19th to early 20th century.

Women performers:

Ella Fitzgerald, Betty Carter, Abbey Lincoln and Ethel Waters

8.4. Dubstep — Дабстеп

falling in the electronic music genre

8.5. Rhythm and Blues — РИТМ-ЭНД-БЛЮЗ

Vocalists:

Rihanna, Mariah Carey, Beyoncé, Usher and the legendary Michael Jackson

be a combination of hip hop, funk, dance, pop and soul focusing on themes like relationships and freedom

8.6. Techno — Техно

the use of technology today has greatly enhanced the quality of techno style music and popularizing it among people day by day

8.7. Country Music — Кантри-музыка

to be a popular genre of American music which originated in the 1920s

having its roots from American folk and western music

using simple forms of instruments ranging from electric and steel guitars to drums and mandolin or mouth organ

Music singers:

Kenny Rogers, Shania Twain, Johnny Cash Taylor Swift

8.8. Electro — Электро

It is a blend of hip hop and electronic music. — Смесь хип-хопа и электронной музыки.

using a drum machine, vocoder and talkbox

Notable artists who have been into this form of music:

Arthur Baker, Freeez, Man Parrish and Midnight Star

8.9. Indie Rock — Инди-рок

It was originated in the 1980s and has gradually changed the music industry.

8.10. Pop Music — Поп-музыка

This form can include any form of music ranging from urban and dance to rock, country and Latin.

Instruments highly used are electric guitars, synthesizer drums as well as bass.

8.11. Classical Music

J.S. Bach — St Matthew Passion

Tchaikovsky — Symphony No. 6

Beethoven — Grosse Fuge

Mozart — Requiem

8.12. K-pop

Кpop is Korean popular music.

9. *Types of musical instruments*

9.1. Percussion instruments — Ударные инструменты
the piano, the xylophone, the cymbals

9.2. Wind instruments — Духовые инструменты
the saxophone, the flute, the trumpet, the clarinet

9.3. Stringed instruments — Струнные инструменты
the guitar, the violin, the cello

9.4. Electronic instruments — Электронные инструменты
the Xth Sense

9.5. Membranophones — Мембранофоны
Cylindrical drums, barrel drums, hourglass drums

10. *Apps for listening to music*

Amazon Music (free/subscription)

Spotify (free/subscription)

Apple Music (subscription)

YouTube Music (free/subscription)

Bandcamp (individual purchases)

Shazam (free)

11. *Benefits of Learning a Musical Instrument*

11.1. Creativity

produce your music out of artistry

11.2. Memory Skills

can help exercise your brain

11.3. Boosts Your Confidence

need to perform in front of your fellow students, teachers, or family and friends

11.4. Coordination Skills

stimulating your brain and body to communicate with your mind, hands, and eyes

11.5. Maths

enhancing the sense of rhythm, beat, and scale. These are critical factors that stimulate your problem-solving skills.

11.6. Improved Academic Achievements

Грамматика

Упражнение 1. Образуй степени сравнения имен прилагательных.

Hard, warm, cold, long, short, light, dark, old; hot, wet, thin, red, fat, dim (мутный, тусклый), sad; fine, ripe, noble, gentle, late, large, brave, safe, white; dry, easy, silly, funny, muddy (грязный), busy, early; good, bad, little, far, many/much; difficult, interesting, beautiful, comfortable, dangerous, famous, attractive, active.

Упражнение 2. Напишите имена прилагательные в нулевой степени сравнения.

Best, funniest, saltiest, sharpest, worse, silliest, finest, most difficult, lightest, happiest, oldest, biggest, most hard-working, darkest, hottest, cleverest, dirtiest, farthest, most convenient.

Практическое занятие № 9

Музыка в Британии.

Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Music in Great Britain

annually - ежегодно

choir - хор

flourishing - процветающий

inspiration - вдохновение

secular - мирской, светский

to be devoted - быть посвященным

The British have not been regarded as a particularly musical people and, from the end of the 17th century until the 20th century, there were relatively few British composers of international renown.

Before the 16th century, musical life was centred on the church, especially the cathedrals and the royal chapels. The choral works of John Taverner, William Byrd and Thomas Tallis are still performed today, most notably by the choirs of King's College, Cambridge and Christ Church in Oxford. Secular music in the 16th century included the instrumental work of William Byrd and Orlando Gibbons and the madrigals of Gibbons and Thomas Morley.

Henry Purcell, famous for his opera *Dido and Aeneas* (1689), has been described as the last great English composer before the 20th century. John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera* (1728), is still occasionally performed, and the comic operas of Gilbert and Sullivan are among the few 19th century British works that are still part of the repertoire.

The 20th century saw a renaissance in British music with the work of composers such as Delius, Hoist, Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Walton, Tippett, Maxwell Davies and Britten. Britten in particular came to be regarded as a specially "English" composer, partly through the English themes of several of his operas but also through the folk

songs and church music that provided the inspiration for many of his other works.

There is now a flourishing musical life in Britain with more people going to concerts than ever before. The BBC plays an important part in the development of music both by commissioning new work and by supporting orchestras. The BBC Radio 3 programme, which is broadcast throughout the day and evening, is devoted mainly to music. Many British orchestras and musical groups have an international reputation. They include the London Philharmonic Orchestra (LPO), the London Symphony Orchestra (LSO), the BBC Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonia, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, and others. Famous choirs include the Bach Choir and the Royal Choral Society. Music festivals held annually include those at Bath and Aldeburgh, and the Three Choirs Festival, held at Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester in turn. The popular series of Promenade Concerts held every summer in the Royal Albert Hall, London, are broadcast by the BBC.

At a more modest level, almost all schools and colleges have an orchestra, and many towns have a choral society. Music in the home is more likely to be listened to than played, but many homes have a piano.

Упражнение 1. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What was musical life centred on before the 16th century?
2. Were there many British composers of international renown before the 20th century?
3. What is Britten famous for?
4. What happened with British music in 20th century?
5. What famous British orchestras and choirs do you know?
6. What role does the BBC play in the development of music?

Грамматика

Степени сравнения прилагательных в английском языке

Есть три степени сравнения прилагательных в английском языке: положительная, сравнительная и превосходная. В этой статье мы рассмотрим, как они образуются и употребляются в речи.

Есть три степени сравнения прилагательных в английском языке: положительная (positive degree), сравнительная (comparative degree) и превосходная (superlative degree).

Положительная степень прилагательного в английском языке — это его форма, в которой оно записано в словаре, например, big, small или pretty. Мы используем положительную степень, чтобы сказать, что предмет/человек обладает каким-то признаком или качеством. Сравнительную степень используем,

когда хотим отметить, что предмет/человек обладает каким-то качеством в большей степени, чем другие. А превосходная степень прилагательного показывает, что предмет/человек обладает каким-то качеством в наибольшей степени.

Английские прилагательные делятся на две категории:

качественные прилагательные описывают какое-то качество, например: narrow (узкий), beautiful (красивый), friendly (дружелюбный).

относительные прилагательные называют какой-то признак, например: wooden (деревянный), French (французский).

Только у качественных прилагательных есть 3 степени сравнения.

My car is fast but your car is faster. — *Моя машина быстрая, но твоя машина быстрее.*

My car is German and your car is French. — *Моя машина немецкая, а твоя машина французская.*

French и German — относительные прилагательные, сравнивать их невозможно. Нельзя сказать, что какой-то предмет более немецкий или самый французский.

Образование сравнительной степени прилагательных в английском языке

Рассмотрим образование сравнительной степени прилагательных на примере. Возьмем две дороги. Одна из них двухполосная, вторая — четырехполосная. Следовательно, вторая дорога шире, чем первая. Сравнить предметы можно при помощи слова than (чем, нежели):

This road is broader than that one. — *Эта дорога шире, чем та.*

Do you think that Maddie is more beautiful than Jane? — *Ты думаешь, что Мэдди более красивая, чем Джейн?*

My mother is taller than her sister. — *Моя мама выше, чем ее сестра.*

При образовании сравнительной степени прилагательных в английском языке необходимо учитывать длину прилагательного. Измерять эту длину надо слогами. Проверить количество слогов можно с помощью ресурса How Many Syllables.

Прилагательное длиной в один слог — big (большой), small (маленький), thin (тонкий), cute (забавный), cold (холодный) — называется односложным.

Прилагательное длиной в два слога — mod-ern (современный), bus-y (занятой), clev-er (умный), pret-ty (красивый) — двусложное.

Прилагательное длиной в три и более слогов — beau-ti-ful (красивый), con-fi-den-tial (секретный), de-fen-sive (защищающий) — многосложное.

Особенности образования сравнительной степени прилагательных в английском языке:

Если прилагательное односложное, сравнительная степень образуется путем добавления к прилагательному суффикса -(e)r.

cold (холодный) – colder (холоднее)

warm (теплый) – warmer (теплее)

cool (прохладный) – cooler (прохладнее)

safe (безопасный) – safer (безопаснее)

cute (забавный) – cuter (забавнее)

wide (широкий) – wider (шире)

In Canada I got used to colder winters. — В Канаде я привык к более холодным зимам.

Kate's dog is cuter than Ann's. — Пес Кейт милее, чем пес Энн.

Если прилагательное оканчивается на сочетание гласная + согласная, то конечная согласная удваивается.

big (большой) – bigger (больше)

thin (тонкий, худой) – thinner (тоньше, худее)

fat (толстый, жирный) – fatter (толще, жирнее)

The cuts were thinner but deeper. — Разрезы были тоньше, но более глубокие.

I need a fatter piece of meat than that. — Мне нужен более жирный кусок мяса, чем этот.

My bedroom is bigger than the living room. — Моя комната больше гостиной.

July this year is hotter, I think. — Июль в этом году жарче, мне кажется.

Особенности образования сравнительной степени двусложных прилагательных:

К двусложным прилагательным, которые оканчиваются на звуки /r/, /l/ или безударный гласный звук, добавляем суффикс -(e)r.

clever /'klevər/ (умный) – cleverer (умнее)

noble /'nəʊbl/ (благородный) – nobler (самый благородный)

narrow /'nærəʊ/ (узкий) – narrower (уже)

Если прилагательное оканчивается на -y, она меняется на -i.

busy (занятой) – busier (более занятой)

cosy (уютный) – cosier (уютнее)

The house in the mountains was cosier compared to the house we rented at the seaside. — Дом в горах был уютнее по сравнению с домом, который мы снимали на побережье.

New York streets are busier than Philadelphian ones. — Нью-Йоркские улицы более оживленные, нежели филадельфийские.

A cleverer student will get an opportunity to go to the contest. — Более умный студент получит возможность поехать на состязание.

Прилагательные, которые оканчиваются на -ing, -ed, -ful и -less, образуют

сравнительную степень с помощью *more*.

thankful (благодарный) – *more thankful* (более благодарный)

amusing (забавный) – *more amusing* (более забавный)

My previous job was more stressful than this one. — *Моя предыдущая работа была более напряженной, чем эта.*

У некоторых двусложных прилагательных есть две формы образования сравнительной степени: с окончанием *-(e)r* и с помощью слова *more*.

polite (вежливый) – *politer / more polite* (более вежливый)

Если прилагательное многосложное, тогда сравнительную степень от него образовываем, ставя перед ним слово *more*:

modern (современный) – *more modern* (современнее)

famous (знаменитый) – *more famous* (знаменитее)

interesting (интересный) – *more interesting* (интереснее)

beautiful (красивый) – *more beautiful* (красивее)

unexpected (неожиданный) – *more unexpected* (неожиданнее)

It is a more interesting book, believe me. — *Это более интересная книга, поверь мне.*

You are more beautiful than she ever was. — *Ты красивее, чем она когда-либо была.*

В образовании степеней сравнения прилагательных есть исключения:

good (хороший) – *better* (лучше)

bad (плохой) – *worse* (хуже)

far (далекий) – *farther/further* (дальше)

old (старый) – *older/elder* (старше)

There is no better option. — *Нет лучшего варианта.*

They say I can find a doctor in a farther village. — *Они говорят, что я смогу найти врача в более отдаленной деревне.*

The situation got worse when I saw the expression on her face. — *Ситуация стала еще хуже, когда я увидел выражение ее лица.*

Обратите внимание, что прилагательное *far* имеет два варианта сравнительной степени. Выбор нужной формы зависит от смысла слова. Когда речь идет о расстоянии, не имеет значения, какую форму выбрать.

It was a farther/further school. — *Это была более отдаленная школа.*

Если мы хотим употребить это прилагательное в значении «дальнейший», «добавочный», тогда используем исключительно *further*.

For further information, turn to the secretary. — *За дальнейшей информацией обратитесь к секретарю.*

Образование превосходной степени прилагательных в английском

языке

Вернемся к нашему примеру с дорогами. Первая — двухполосная, вторая — четырехполосная, а третья — шестиполосная.

The first road is broader than the second one, but the third road is the broadest.
— *Первая дорога шире второй, но третья дорога самая широкая.*

Давайте рассмотрим особенности формирования превосходной степени английских прилагательных:

Если прилагательное односложное, его превосходная степень образуется путем прибавления суффикса -(e)st, а перед прилагательным ставится определенный артикль the. Если есть другие слова-определители, например притяжательное местоимение, артикль the опускается.

cold (холодный) – the coldest (самый холодный)

warm (теплый) – the warmest (самый теплый)

cool (прохладный) – the coolest (самый прохладный)

safe (безопасный) – the safest (самый безопасный)

cute (забавный) – the cutest (самый забавный)

wide (широкий) – the widest (самый широкий)

The kitchen with its stone floor was the coolest place in the house. — *Кухня с каменным полом была самым прохладным местом в доме.*

Find the widest part of this figure. — *Найди самую широкую часть этой фигуры.*

This is my cutest dog Charlie. — *Это моя самая милая собака Чарли.*

Если прилагательное оканчивается на сочетание гласная + согласная, конечная согласная удваивается:

big (большой) – the biggest (самый большой)

thin (тонкий, худой) – the thinnest (самый тонкий, самый худой)

fat (толстый, жирный) – the fattest (самый толстый, самый жирный)

I want to find a recipe of a cake with the fattest layer of chocolate. — *Хочу найти рецепт торта с самым толстым слоем шоколада.*

She chose the biggest teddy. — *Она выбрала самого большого плюшевого медведя.*

In my opinion, Jack must start with the thinnest book. — *По моему мнению, Джеку надо начать с самой тонкой книги.*

Особенности образования превосходной степени двусложных прилагательных:

К двусложным прилагательным, которые оканчиваются на звуки /r/, /l/ или безударный гласный звук, присоединяем суффикс -(e)st. Не забываем, что перед прилагательным необходимо поставить определенный артикль the.

clever (умный) – the cleverest (умнейший)

noble (благородный) – the noblest (благороднее)

narrow (узкий) – the narrowest (самый узкий)

Если прилагательное оканчивается на -y, она меняется на -i.

friendly (дружелюбный) – the friendliest (самый дружелюбный)

trendy (модный) – the trendiest (самый модный)

Cindy is the friendliest kid in the class. — Синди — самый дружелюбный ребенок в классе.

The remark was the cleverest I had ever heard. — Замечание было самым умным из всех, что я когда-либо слышал.

They chose the narrowest path because it was the shortest. — Они выбрали самую узкую тропу, потому что она была самой короткой.

Прилагательные, которые оканчиваются на -ing, -ed, -ful и -less, образуют превосходную степень с помощью the most.

thankful (благодарный) – the most thankful (самый благодарный)

amusing (забавный) – the most amusing (самый забавный)

Let's watch the most joyful film I've ever seen again! — Давай еще раз посмотрим самый веселый фильм, который я когда-либо видел.

У некоторых двусложных прилагательных есть две формы сравнительной степени: the перед прилагательным с окончанием -(e)st или the most перед прилагательным.

polite (вежливый) – the politest / the most polite (самый вежливый)

Многосложные прилагательные образуют превосходную степень с помощью the most перед прилагательным.

modern (современный) – the most modern (самый современный)

famous (знаменитый) – the most famous (самый знаменитый)

interesting (интересный) – the most interesting (самый интересный)

beautiful (красивый) – the most beautiful (самый красивый)

unexpected (неожиданный) – the most unexpected (самый неожиданный)

For my grandmother, her village is the most beautiful in the world. — Для моей бабушки ее деревня самая красивая в мире.

Monica Bellucci is the most famous and the most beautiful Italian actress. — Моника Беллуччи — самая знаменитая и самая красивая итальянская актриса.

Исключения в образовании превосходной степени прилагательных:

good (хороший) – the best (лучший)

bad (плохой) – the worst (худший)

far (далекий) – the farthest / the furthest (самый дальний)

old (старый) – the oldest (самый старый) / the eldest (самый старший)

Gary is not the worst lawyer in the town, but he is not the best, though. — Гэри не худший юрист в городе, но и не лучший.

As usual, she found what she needed in the farthest store. — Как обычно, она нашла то, что ей было нужно, в самом дальнем магазине.

Less и the least

Используем less, когда хотим отметить, что предмет/человек обладает каким-то качеством в меньшей степени, чем другие, а the least — в наименьшей степени.

hard (тяжелый) – less hard (менее тяжелый) – the least hard (наименее тяжелый)

famous (известный) – less famous (менее известный) – the least famous (наименее известный)

beautiful (красивый) – less beautiful (менее красивый) – the least beautiful (наименее красивый)

She is now a less famous actress than 20 years ago. — Сейчас она менее известная актриса, чем 20 лет назад.

Let's choose a less expensive hotel. — Давай выберем менее дорогой отель.

First, I offer to choose the least beautiful dress. — Сначала я предлагаю выбрать наименее красивое платье.

The least tiring journey was to Los Angeles because they took the train. — Наименее выматывающим было путешествие в Лос-Анджелес потому что они поехали на поезде.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, поставив предложенное прилагательное в нужной степени.

Jill's a far_____ (intelligent) person than my brother.

Kate was the_____ (practical) of the family.

Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.

This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.

Jack was the_____ (tall) of the two.

Jack is the_____ (clever) of the three brothers.

If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.

The sinking of Titanic is one of _____ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.

Please, send the books back without_____ (far) delay.

The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the _____ (rich) in the world.

Could you come a bit _____ (early) tomorrow?

I like this song _____ (well) than the previous one.

Which of these two performances did you enjoy _____ (much)?

The fire was put out _____ (quickly) than we expected.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте *more* или *less*.

People are _____ intelligent than monkeys.

Summer holidays are _____ splendid than winter holidays.

Maths is _____ important than English.

Books are _____ interesting than films.

Writing in English is _____ difficult than speaking.

Parents are _____ helpful than teachers.

Reading is _____ useful than watching TV.

Food is _____ expensive than clothes.

Упражнение 4. Подчеркните правильный вариант использования степени прилагательных *old*, *near*, *far*, *late*.

Let's take a *later/latest* train.

Computers are one of the *latest/last* discoveries of the 20th century.

Sorry I'm late — am I the *last/latest*?

That's a *further/farther* reason to do it.

This poem belongs to his *latter/later* works.

Jane is 2 years *older/elder* than Jack.

Jane is *older/elder* than Jack by two years.

My *older/elder* brother is 5 years older/elder than me.

Where is the *nearest/next* post office?

The teacher told us about the *latest/last* elections in this country.

The *nearest/next* house to ours is 2 miles away.

Практическое занятие № 10

Живопись.

Грамматика: Сравнительные конструкции с союзами.

Painting

There are many different forms of art, among them: music, cinema, theatre, literature and others. However, my favourite form of art is painting. I love visiting art galleries and museums to look at exquisite paintings.

In my opinion, paintings can say a lot about the artist and his views on life. All artists try to express their feelings and emotions in their paintings. The most common definition of painting is the art of portraying and representing objects with line and colour.

The first ones were the depictions of animals. The oldest knowing paintings can

be found in France at the Chauvet Cave. Some historians claim that they are about 32,000 years old. They represent engraved paintings with red ochre and black pigment. The pictures of horses, rhinoceros, lions, and buffalo are shown there. The examples of cave paintings can be also found in other countries, including India, Spain, Australia, and China.

While painting, artists use different types of paint. For example, many artists prefer oil painting. Others choose to use pastel or watercolor, gouache or enamel. All techniques are attractive in their own way.

Styles of painting also differ. They have changed over the centuries. Some of the latest styles are modernism, impressionism and abstract expressionism.

I'm a real art lover and when I get a spare time, I try to visit an art gallery or a museum. I have already visited the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Tretyakov Gallery. However, when I have a chance I'll go there again. These museums are huge and contain a large collection of art works by Russian and western painters. Apart from that, I have visited the Museum of Nikolay Roerich. I found many unusual and abstract paintings there, which I absolutely loved.

English Painters

Centuries of British development have been reflected in the characteristic features of national art, such as the stability of traditions, the aspiration for practicality and the portrayal of everyday life, characters of the ordinary English. Imagery of works and sophistication of masters' decorative fantasy peculiarly echoes with a detailed rendering of the surroundings.

The central place in English painting of the 16-17th centuries belongs to the portrait: creative traditions of H. Holbein, who was visiting the United Kingdom, were developed in the works of English miniature masters A. Oliver, H. Hilliard and C. Cooper. In their works the artists combined the usual subtlety of miniature art and thoughtful individual characteristics of the image. Impressive aristocratic portrait which had been introduced by foreign artists, found somewhat greater simplicity, objectivity and rigor in works of British followers George Riley and William Dobson.

Having taken in 1641 a position of a court painter, W. Dobson created many portraits of the royal retinue, knights and dukes. His paintings have become valuable because of their technical brilliance, integrity and disclosure of models' image and character.

The 18th century was marked by the heyday of British art. This era begins with the works of democratically motivated William Hogarth: his lively portraits and a cycle of satirical prints and paintings. Talented portraitists T. Gainsborough, J. Reynolds, H. Raeburn and A. Ramsey skillfully correlated external solemnity of the works with the inner naturalness and depth of image, its exact social and individual reflection, self-

assured and free style of painting.

J. Reynolds headed the Royal Academy of Arts founded in 1768 and delivered lectures. The painter regarded that the ultimate goal of art is a reflection of the moral principles.

A national school of landscape (J. Chrome, T. Gainsborough, R. Wilson, watercolorists T. Girtin and R. Cozens) had been formed in this period in the UK. The direction of genre painting, brilliant representatives of which are such artists as J. Moreland and J. Wright, had been developing.

T. Gainsborough in his works sought to express love for nature, yearning for the past years of childhood and village life. Gainsborough drew inspiration for creating his paintings from music, which explains his broad stroke, the rhythm in the proportion of forms and colors and texture shining.

Essential role in the English culture of the 18-19th centuries was played by the works of everyday and political cartoons genre. Notable examples of this trend are the works by T. Rowlandson and J. Gillrey.

Typical for the British fine arts of the 1st half of the 19th century are the works of romanticists-fantasts: confident landscape artist William Turner and graphic artist William Blake. Works by John Constable, the founder of the realistic scenery filled with life freshness, a talented landscape and historical artist R. P. Bonington and great masters of the watercolor landscape D. Cox and J.C. Cotman have become well-known.

In his paintings John Constable glorified his homes. Painting was a way to express feelings for the artist. Constable's works are characterized by courage and independence. The artist did not follow the norms of academic art, but tried to capture his own supervision of nature.

Artists W. Morris, W. Crane and E. Burne-Jones saw the purpose of their works in adding the elements of aesthetics into life, exaltation of the handmade crafts to counterbalance faceless machine production.

British genre painting of the 2nd half of the 19th century bears the imprint of the literary excitement and sentimentality, which is reflected in the works by W. H. Herkomer and W. Frith. Etchings by S. Hayden, pictures of the Scottish masters: genre artist W. McTaggart and still life artist W. McGregor are filled with a sense of the present time.

J. M. Whistler supplemented the legacy of British painting with the acute observation and gorgeous color harmony of the impressionism, which was developed by W. Steer and W. Sickert, the creators of the "New English Art Club", which was founded in 1886-1886.

Artist of the "Club" sought to recreate everyday life, the images of the ordinary people in their works; they were looking for ways of picturing true contemporary reality. W. Steer was famous for wonderful landscapes, which clearly convey the state of

nature: the weather, humidity, daytime. W. Sickert skillfully portrayed seemingly lack-luster themes, in which deep feelings and dramatic emotional state of a person were hidden.

Realistic direction is inherent for the British fine arts of the first half of the 20th century. Like in other countries, communities of progressively oriented artists who sought to reflect objective reality in their works came up in England. The thread of resistance to fascism runs through the works of the interwar and war period.

After the war, the British masters worked on realistic works about life of the ordinary people. The seamy sides of life are reflected in a number of works by J. Bratby, J. Smith, E. Middledich.

Упражнение 1. Составьте план пересказа текста.

Грамматика

Сравнительные конструкции в английском

Чтобы свободно использовать сравнение в английском языке, необходимо выучить некоторые сравнительные обороты. Их не так уж много, да и они довольно не сложные.

Моя машина такая же большая, как и твоя: as..as..

Когда мы хотим сказать что два предмета имеют равное качество, мы используем сравнительный оборот AS...AS... — такой же... как, и... В этом случае мы употребляем прилагательное в положительной степени, то есть в его обычной основной форме:

My car is as big as yours. – Моя машина такая же большая, как и твоя.

МОЯ МАШИНА НЕ ТАКАЯ БОЛЬШАЯ КАК ТВОЯ: NOT AS..AS../NOT SO..AS

При отрицании равенства качеств двух предметов используется тот же оборот, только с частицей not: NOT AS...AS (не так ..., как ...) или NOT SO... AS... (не такой..., как...). Прилагательное также употребляется в положительной степени:

My car is not as big as yours. — Моя машина не такая большая как твоя.

My car is not so expensive as yours. – Моя машина не такая дорогая как твоя.

МОЯ МАШИНА БОЛЬШЕ ЧЕМ ТВОЯ: THAN

При сравнении двух предметов неравного качества употребляется союз THAN (чем) с прилагательным в сравнительной степени:

My car is bigger than yours. – Моя машина больше чем твоя.

Это самая употребляемая сравнительная конструкция. Для усиления сравнения можно добавлять следующие слова:

much — намного

far — гораздо

by far — безусловно

a lot — значительно

a little — немного

even — даже

still — ещё

My car is much bigger than yours! – *Моя машина намного больше твоей!*

Your car is a little faster than mine. – *Твоя машина немного быстрее моей.*

Bob's car is a lot more comfortable for this trip. – *Машина Боба значительно более удобна для этой поездки.*

But this car is even more comfortable – *Но эта машина даже еще более удобна.*

ЧЕМ БОЛЬШЕ МАШИНА, ТЕМ ЛУЧШЕ: THE..THE

Если мы хотим сказать о взаимосвязи какого-то качества с другим качеством, то используем оборот THE...THE... (чем ..., тем ...) и прилагательные в сравнительной степени. Глаголы в разговорном варианте могут опускаться:

The bigger the car the better. — *Чем больше машина, тем лучше.*

The bigger your car is the safer it is. — *Чем больше у тебя машина, тем она безопаснее.*

МОЯ МАШИНА В ДВА РАЗА БОЛЬШЕ ТВОЕЙ: TWICE AS..AS..

Чтобы уточнить степень неравенства, можно использовать конструкции TWICE AS...AS...- (в два раза..чем...) , THREE TIMES...AS...AS — (в три раза...чем) и так далее. Только прилагательные здесь не в сравнительной степени, а в положительной:

My car is twice as big as yours. – *Моя машина в два раза больше твоей.*

В выражениях «в два раза..» вместо twice может использоваться слово half (в половину) в конструкциях half as much/many, half the ... as/of ...:

My car is half the size as yours. – *Моя машина вполовину меньше чем твоя.*

My car is half the price of that one.- *Моя машина вполовину дешевле той (в два раза).*

ЭТО САМАЯ БЫСТРАЯ МАШИНА В НАШЕМ ГОРОДЕ!

И не забываем о превосходной степени. Она употребляется когда мы выделяем какой-то один, самый-самый объект из множества. Обычно с превосходной степенью употребляются предлоги in, of или придаточные предложения:

This is the fastest car in our city! – *Это самая быстрая машина в нашем городе!*

This is the biggest car of all my cars. – Это самая большая машина из всех моих машин.

This is the most comfortable car that I have ever had. – Это самая удобная машина из всех, что у меня были.

Вот и все на тему Сравнение в английском языке. Сравняйте на здоровье, выполняйте упражнение и пишите в комментариях и делитесь, если вам понравилась статья!

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения на английский и проверьте себя по ответам ниже:

1. Мой сын выше твоего.
2. Эти апельсины дешевле чем те.
3. Это самый интересный фильм из всех, что я видел!
4. Мой дом не такой большой как твой.
5. Она вдвое моложе меня.
6. Это упражнение легче, чем я ожидал.
7. Это красное платье выглядит намного лучше на тебе, чем голубое.
8. Эти ботинки удобнее, чем мои старые ботинки.
9. Чем скорее, тем лучше.
10. Эта сумка в три раза дороже, чем та.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу фразы.

as red as a beet (красный как свекла), as slow as a turtle (медленный как черепаха), as sweet as honey (сладкий как мед), as busy as a bee (занятой как пчела), as clumsy as a bear (неуклюжий как медведь), as black as coal (черный как уголь), as cold as ice (холодный как лед), as slippery as an eel (изворотливый как угорь), as free as a bird (свободный как птица), as smooth as silk (гладкий как шелк)

1. Your friend is so unemotional, he is
2. I got embarrassed and I was
3. Tom and Anna have got six children and they are always
4. Sorry, Bob, but I've spilled the milk on the carpet. I'm
5. I like my skin after a bath, it is
6. The exams are over and I can go anywhere I want. I am
7. He asked me to forgive him and his words were
8. Can you drive faster? Your car is
9. Don't sign any papers with that man. He is
10. After playing in the mud all day, the kids were

Практическое занятие № 11

Мои увлечения. Урок-презентация

Полезные слова:

activity – занятие, деятельность

to do smt for fun – делать что-то для удовольствия, веселья

schedule – расписание (о делах, работе), график работы

drawing – рисование

storytelling – повествование, рассказывание историй

web comics – веб-комиксы, интернет-комиксы

to consist of smt – состоять из чего-то

artist – художник

writer – писатель

at the same time – одновременно

to include smt – включать в себя что-то

fantastic creature – фантастическое существо

to be based on smt – быть основанным на что-то

personal experience – личный опыт

to take up smt – начать чем-то заниматься (часто об увлечениях)

to argue over smt – ругаться, спорить из-за чего-то, за что-то

character – персонаж

to find smt funny (interesting, sad) – находить что-то смешным (интересным, грустным и проч.)

to come up with smt – придумать что-то, додуматься до чего-то

to enjoy doing smt – делать что-то с удовольствием

to be a fan of smt – быть поклонником чего-то

historical books – исторические книги

My Hobby

Hobby is an activity that we do for fun, just because we like it. Most people have at least one hobby even if their schedule is tight. I have a few hobbies but my favorite one is drawing comics. Let me tell you about this interesting activity.

Drawing comics is not the same as just drawing. When you draw a person, an animal or an object, normally there is no story in it. Comics are all about storytelling. Even web comics that consist of only one picture tell a story. The story is told through pictures and text. So, if you make comics, you should be an artist and a writer at the same time. My stories are usually funny, they include talking animals and fantastic creatures. Some of my stories are sad and they are based on my personal experience.

I took up drawing comics just a year ago. My friend sent me a picture with two

turtles arguing over an apple. I just imitated it and drew a picture with the same characters but with a different story. My friend found it funny, although my picture was not drawn well. I spent a lot of time coming up with my drawing style, and now I think I have one. Drawing never felt like work to me, it is something that I enjoy doing.

As for my other hobbies, I like reading and I am a big fan of historical books. I used to spend a lot of time reading, but now I spend most of my free time drawing.

In conclusion, I would like to say that it is great to have a hobby. If you do not have one, it probably means that you just have not found it yet.

Упражнение 1. Составьте письменно эссе о своем увлечении.

Тема III. ЗДОРОВЬЕ И СПОРТ

Практическое занятие № 12

Введение лексики по теме «Спорт».

Грамматика: Числительные.

Sport

Active Vocabulary

ability – возможность	jog – бегать (трусцой)
achieve – достигать	joint – сустав
amateur – любитель, любительский	kilometre – километр
basketball – баскетбол	movement – движение
both – оба	muscle – мышца
break – зд. побивать рекорд (непр. глагол)	necessary – необходимый
career – карьера	Olympic – олимпийский
case – случай, дело	physical – физический
champion – чемпион	player – игрок
commercial – коммерческий	prefer – предпочитать
constant – постоянный	prepare – готовить
coordination – координация	professional – профессиональный
cross-country – по пересеченной местности	quickly – быстро
cross-country skiing – равнинные лыжи	reaction – реакция
decision – решение	record – рекорд
difference – отличие	resistant – сопротивляющийся, устойчивый
distinguish – различать	ski – лыжи (вид спорта), лыжный
divide – разделять	slope – спуск
everyone – каждый	solution – решение
exercise – упражнение	speed – скорость
fame – слава	sport – спорт
follow – следовать	stress – стресс
football – футбол	success – успех
game – игра	team – команда
glory – слава, великолепие	trainer – тренер
harmful – вредный	velocity – скорость
illness – болезнь	volleyball – волейбол
important – важный	warn – предупреждать
improve – улучшать	western – западный
include – включать	win – побеждать

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

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

It is necessary to distinguish amateur sport and professional sport. The most important difference is that professional sportsmen, on the one hand, try to win, to break

records and to achieve great results because it brings them glory, fame and commercial success. Amateur sportsmen, on the other hand, go in for sport to be healthy and feel well — and not to have a sport career.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Упражнение 1. Study the active vocabulary. Translate the following words and phrases from English into Russian.

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

Упражнение 2. Guess the word by the explanation of its meaning.

- 1) something that you can play, usually with rules
- 2) from or concerning the west

- 3) an action or feeling caused by another person or thing
- 4) the best person in a sport or competition
- 5) to do better than your opponents in a game
- 6) an outdoor game played by two teams with curved sticks and a small hard cylinder
- 7) a team game in which players try to throw a ball through a hoop fixed three meters above the ground
- 8) a game played by two teams which try to kick an inflated ball into their opponent's goal
- 9) a very high hill
- 10) someone who does something because he likes it without being paid for it

Упражнение 3. Give English equivalents for the following words.

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

Упражнение 4. Give antonyms from active vocabulary to the following words.

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

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

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

Упражнение 6. Paraphrase the words in italic using active vocabulary. Make other changes in the sentence if necessary. Try to use one word.

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

Упражнение 7. Insert prepositions or post-verbal adverbs.

1. ... the one hand, professional sportsmen try to win and break records. Amateur sportsmen, ... the other hand, go ... sports to be healthy and to feel well.
2. Football and tennis are very popular ... children.
3. Games improve velocity ... reaction and ability to take quick decisions.
4. Why is sport so important ... as?
5. In such games ... football, basketball and hockey more than two players take part.

Упражнение 8. Look at the plan of the text you've read. The sentences are in the wrong order, put them correctly.

- 1) The healthiest way of life.
- 2) The reason for having P.E. lessons at school, college and university.
- 3) Games and their types.
- 4) Jogging — a way to keep fit which is very popular in Europe.
- 5) The difference between amateur and professional sport.
- 6) Running — the most ancient sport.
- 7) Skiing — a winter alternative to jogging.

Упражнение 9. Use the corrected plan of ex. 1 to retell the text.

Упражнение 10. Speak about your favourite type of sport.

Упражнение 11. Discuss the following problems in the class. Use the additional information from the Internet, if necessary.

1. The history of the Olympic Games.
2. The Olympic Games in Sochi.
3. Sports and games that you practice at your P. E. lessons.
4. Traditional Russian games.

Упражнение 12. Make up a dialogue on one of the following topics.

1. A girl persuades her classmate to go in for swimming.
2. Two boys discuss the latest football match.
3. A student answers his classmates questions about an unusual kind of sport.

Упражнение 13. Imagine you are a journalist. Write a report about the latest local sports competition.

Упражнение 14. Write an essay on one of the following topics. Use Internet resources if necessary.

1. Professional sport: different points of view.
2. International sports competitions and their role in uniting different nations.
3. Pierre de Coubertin and his activities.

Грамматика

Числительные в английском языке

Как и в русском, числительные в английском языке делятся на количественные (один, два) и порядковые (первый, второй). В отличие от русских числительных, английские не склоняются.

Склонение числительных в русском языке — это большая тема не только для иностранцев, изучающих русский язык, но и для нас, носителей языка. Не каждый сходу без ошибок прочтет вслух что-нибудь вроде «контейнер с 843 образцами» или «снабдили 427 кг материала». К счастью в английском все в разы проще.

Количественные числительные в английском языке

Количественные числительные отвечают на вопрос «сколько?» и обозначают количество, число предметов, лиц и др.

One person — Один человек.

Nine players — Девять игроков.

Eleven questions — Одиннадцать вопросов.

Порядковые числительные в английском языке

Порядковые числительные отвечают на вопросы «который? которая?», перед ними обычно ставится артикль the, т.к. порядковые числительные чаще всего служат определениями к какому-то конкретному существительному.

The first person — Первый человек.

The ninth plays — Девятый игрок.

The eleventh question — Одиннадцатый вопрос.

Таблица английских числительных с переводом

В образовании числительных есть простые закономерности, поэтому все числительные компактно уместятся в одной таблице. Обратите внимание, здесь не указан ноль — о нем читайте ниже.

Все числительные даны с «переводом» — он приведен в виде цифр и чисел.

Цифры, числа	Количественное числительное	Порядковое числительное
1	one	first
2	two	second
3	three	third
4	four	fourth
5	five	fifth
6	six	sixth
7	seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
21	twenty-one	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	twenty-second
23	twenty-three	twenty-third
24	twenty-four	twenty-fourth
25	twenty-five	twenty-fifth
26	twenty-six	twenty-sixth
27	twenty-seven	twenty-seventh
28	twenty-eight	twenty-eighth
29	twenty-nine	twenty-ninth
30	thirty	thirtieth
40	forty	fortieth
50	fifty	fiftieth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth
100	one hundred	hundredth
500	five hundred	five hundredth

1000	one thousand	thousandth
100 000	one hundred thousand	hundred thousandth
1 000 000	one million	millionth

В таблице перечислены все числительные от 1 до 29, затем указаны только названия десятков (thirty, forty), потому что числительные между ними (32, 33... 39 и др.) образуются по точно такому же шаблону, как 21-29 — после названия десятка через дефис добавляется нужная единица: forty-one, forty-two и так далее.

Примечания:

Особенности употребления слов hundred, thousand, million

Слова hundred, thousand, million используются в единственном числе:

Two hundred.

Twenty thousand.

Four million.

Во множественном числе они используются, когда речь идет о сотнях (тысячах, миллионах) чего-то:

Hundreds of ships — Сотни кораблей.

Millions of stars — Миллионы звезд.

Числительные с «and»

В количественных числительных, где есть сотни и тысячи, слова, обозначающие десятки и единицы, добавляются с помощью союза and:

101 — one hundred and one.

425 — four hundred and twenty-five.

2036 — two thousand and thirty-six.

Как читается номер телефона на английском

Номера телефонов, счетов, карт и т. д. читают не сотнями-десятками, как на русском, а отдельными цифрами:

555-757-23-11 — five, five, five, seven, five, seven, two, three, one, one.

Двойные и тройные цифры иногда называют double и triple:

555-757-23-11 — triple five, seven, five, seven, two, three, double one.

Как читаются года на английском

Года обозначаются не порядковыми, а количественными числительными, при чтении они делятся на два двузначных числа и читаются как двузначные:

Я родился в 1985 году — I was born in nineteen eighty-five.

Это случилось в 1997 году — It happened in nineteen ninety-seven.

Года после 2000 читаются либо тоже половинками, либо со словом thousand:

2004 — twenty o-four, two thousand four.

2015 — *twenty fifteen, two thousand fifteen.*

Числительное в качестве существительного

Как и в русском языке, числительные в английском языке могут использоваться как существительные:

Those two broke the rules — *Эти двое нарушили правила.*

Денежные суммы на английском

Деньги на английском, если число больше от 1000 до 10 000, считают не тысячами, а сотнями:

\$1000 — ten hundred dollars.

\$1200 — twelve hundred dollars.

\$4357 — forty three hundred and forty seven.

\$10 005 — ten thousand and five dollars.

Слово *three* по правилам читается как [θri:], однако очень часто можно услышать, что его произносят как [tri:] (как слово *tree* — дерево).

Ноль по-английски

Ноль по-английски называется разными словами: *zero*, *o* (читается [ou], как буква), *nill*, *nought*. В общем, они равнозначны, но есть небольшие отличия.

Zero — самый надежное и нейтральное из этих слов, *zero* — это математический ноль, температурный ноль (ноль градусов). Во избежание путаницы лучше говорить «*zero*».

O — часто употребляется вместо «*zero*» в разговорной речи, когда нужно назвать именно цифру (например, в номере телефона).

Nill — буквально «ничто», используется обычно, когда речь идет о счете в игре: *Argentina — five, Jamaica — nill*.

Nought — тоже «ничто», в США практически не используется, в британском английском уже считается устаревшим.

Есть еще совсем узкоспециальные, жаргонные нули, например «*love*» — ноль при счете в теннисе. Есть интересная версия (это скорее байка, чем научная гипотеза), что французы называли счет в ноль очков «*яйцо*» (по сходству с нулем), по-французски «*l'œuf*». Англичане переняли, несколько исказив, этот термин и он превратился в «*love*».

Практическое занятие № 13

Виды спорта.

Грамматика: Употребление числительных.

Виды спорта на английском языке — зимние и летние

Особенность иностранных спортивных слов в том, что многие из них перешли в русский язык без изменений. К примеру, слова гол, пас, стадион, спорт, экипировка для нас привычны и не режут слух. Как бы мы ни относились к заимствованиям в русском языке, одно могу сказать точно: изучающим английский они явно на руку. Тем проще нам запомнить спортивные, в частности, термины! Слова разделены на три группы: летние виды спорта, зимние, общая спортивная лексика.

- Archery – Стрельба из лука
- Athletics – Легкая атлетика
- Badminton – Бадминтон
- Basketball – Баскетбол
- Beach Volleyball – Пляжный волейбол
- Boxing – Бокс
- Canoe Slalom – Гребля на байдарках
- Canoe Sprint – Каноэ (спринт)
- Cycling BMX – Веломотокросс (BMX)
- Cycling Mountain Bike – Горный велосипед (маунтинбайк)
- Cycling Road – Шоссейные велогонки
- Cycling Track – Трековые велогонки
- Diving – Прыжки в воду
- Equestrian / Dressage – Выездка (конный спорт)
- Equestrian / Eventing – Троеборье (конный спорт)
- Equestrian / Jumping – Конкур (конный спорт)
- Fencing – Фехтование
- Football – Футбол
- Golf – Гольф
- Gymnastics Artistic – Спортивная гимнастика
- Gymnastics Rhythmic – Художественная гимнастика
- Handball – Гандбол
- Hockey – Хоккей на траве
- Judo – Дзюдо
- Modern Pentathlon – Современное пятиборье
- Rowing – Академическая гребля
- Rugby – Регби
- Sailing – Парусный спорт
- Shooting – Стрельба
- Swimming – Плавание

Synchronized Swimming – Синхронное плавание
Table Tennis – Настольный теннис
Taekwondo – Тхэквондо
Tennis – Теннис
Trampoline – Прыжки на батуте
Triathlon – Триатлон
Volleyball – Волейбол
Water Polo – Водное поло
Weightlifting – яжелая атлетика
Wrestling Freestyle – Вольная борьба
Wrestling Greco-Roman – Греко-римская борьба
Обратите внимание на некоторые нюансы:

Слово Hockey по умолчанию значит вовсе не привычный нам хоккей на льду, а хоккей на траве. Хоккей на льду называется Ice Hockey.

На первый взгляд может показаться, что Gymnastics Artistic — это художественная гимнастика. На самом деле это спортивная гимнастика, художественная — Gymnastics Rhythmic.

Любители спорта знают, что каждый из вышеперечисленных терминов — это огромный мир с множеством своих, относящихся к конкретному виду спорта, терминов.

barbell — штанга,
barbell plates — блины,
collars — замки для штанги,
weightlifting belt — тяжелоатлетический пояс,
и другие специальные термины.

Зимние олимпийские виды спорта на английском языке

С зимними видами спорта все еще проще, их всего 15.

Alpine Skiing – Горные лыжи
Biathlon – Биатлон
Bobsleigh – Бобслей
Cross Country Skiing – Лыжные гонки
Curling – Кёрлинг
Figure skating – Фигурное катание
Freestyle Skiing – Фристайл (лыжный спорт)
Ice Hockey – Хоккей
Luge – Санный спорт
Nordic Combined – Лыжное двоеборье
Short Track Speed Skating – Шорт-трек

Skeleton – Скелетон
Ski Jumping – Прыжки с трамплина
Snowboard – Сноуборд
Speed skating – Конькобежный спорт

Общая спортивная лексика на английском языке

Здесь собраны общие спортивные термины, универсальные для разных видов спорта.

amateur – любитель
anthem – гимн
arena – арена
athlete – спортсмен (атлет)
award – награда
banned – запрещенный
beat – победить («побить»)
broadcaster – ведущий (комментатор)
captain – капитан
champion – чемпион
coach – тренер
compete – соревноваться
competition (contest) – соревнование
competitor (contestant) – участник соревнований
cup – кубок
defeat – побеждать (кого-либо)
defend – защищать (обороняться)
doping – допинг
facilities – (спортивные) сооружения
fan – болельщик (фанат)
field – поле
goal – гол (цель)
gym – спортзал
judge – судья
league – лига
mascot – талисман (команды)
medal – медаль
opponent – противник
participant – участник
pass – пас
physique – спортивная форма (телосложение спортсмена)

player – игрок
practice – тренироваться
record – рекорд
referee – рефери
rules – правила
score – счет
serve – подача
shoot – удар (выстрел)
spectator – зритель
spokesman – спортсмен, представляющий компанию в СМИ
sportsmanship – спортивный дух честности и справедливости
stadium (мн.: stadiums/stadia) – стадион
stamina – выносливость
standings – положение в турнирной таблице
substitute – запасной игрок, выходящий на замену
symbol – символ
teammate – товарищ по команде
teamwork – командная работа
torch – факел
tournament – турнир
trophy – трофей
victory – победа
work out – заниматься спортом (тренироваться)

Примечания:

Слово work out (точнее, фразовый глагол) употребляют обычно в значении «заниматься спортом», то есть, например, тренироваться в спортзале. Чаще всего под work out понимают занятие фитнесом, или по-русски физкультурой, когда после рабочего дня вы приходите в фитнес-центр побегать на дорожке и потягать гантели. Если же вы профессиональный спортсмен и пришли на стадион совершенствоваться в стометровке, то это уже скорее не work out, а training или exercising.

Слово spokesman так просто одним словом не переведешь. Вы когда-нибудь видели, как спортсмен, участвует в пиар-акциях, дает интервью, рекламирует продукцию компании, которая спонсирует его выступления? Таких представителей и называют spokesman.

Fan — это не обязательно ярый фанат, раскрашенный в цвета своей команды и машущий флагом, слово fan может служить синонимом к spectator — зритель.

Слово champion имеет значение «защитник», «поборник»: a champion of the

oppressed — защитник угнетенных. При переводе иногда об этом забывают, получают казусы вроде «чемпион угнетенных».

Математические действия на английском языке

Даже если ваша профессиональная деятельность никак не связана с точными науками, хотя бы основные математические действия на английском знать нужно. Они встречаются не только в специальной литературе, но и в фильмах, книгах, повседневной речи. В этой статье мы рассмотрим термины, связанные с арифметическими задачами, дробями, процентами.

Основные математические действия на английском: сложение, вычитание, умножение и деление

Наиболее употребительные математические термины относятся к арифметике. Обратите внимание, в русском языке у нас есть такие слова, как:

Сложение, вычитание, деление, умножение — название действия.

Складывать, вычитать, делить, умножать — глагол, обозначающий действие.

Плюс, минус, разделить, умножить — название действия, которое мы используем в речи, когда читаем выражение, именно оно используется чаще всего.

В английском языке точно так же, поэтому представим арифметические действия в виде таблицы:

Название действия (сущ.)	Название действия (глагол)	Используется в речи
Addition — сложение	Add — прибавлять	Plus — плюс
Subtraction — вычитание	Subtract — вычитать	Minus — минус
Multiplication — умножение	Multiply by — умножать на	Times — умножить
Division — деление	Divide by — делить на	Divided by — разделить
Equality — равенство	Equals to \ is equal to — равняться чему-то	Equals to \ is equal to \ is — равно

Сама арифметическая задача (например, $2+2$) называется *problem* (по-научному) или *sum* (разговорный вариант), решение или ответ — *answer*, а глагол «решать» — *to solve (the problem)*.

Приведу примеры:

$2+2=4$ — *Two plus two equals four.*

$7-2=5$ — *Seven minus two equals five.*

Часто вместо equals или is equal to говорят просто is.

$5\times 3=15$ — *Five times three is fifteen.*

$8\div 4=2$ — *Eight divided by four is two.*

Дроби на английском языке

Простые дроби — common fractions

Простые дроби (common fractions) состоят из числителя (numerator) и знаменателя (denominator). Напоминаю, числитель сверху, знаменатель снизу □
Если число состоит из целого и дроби, например $1\frac{1}{2}$, — это называется смешанная дробь или смешанное число (mixed numeral).

Числитель выражается количественным числительным, а знаменатель порядковым. Наиболее употребительные в речи дроби $1/2$, $1/3$, $1/4$ в русском языке имеют не только «умные» названия «одна вторая», «одна третья», одна четвертая, но и простые: половина, треть, четверть. В английском точно так же.

$1/2$ — *a half, one half.*

$1/3$ — *a third, one third.*

$1/4$ — *a quarter, one fourth.*

$1/5$ — *one fifth.*

$1/6$ — *one sixth.*

$2/3$ — *two thirds.*

$3/4$ — *three fourths.*

$1/8$ — *one eighth.*

$1/10$ — *a tenth.*

$1/100$ — *a hundredth.*

$1\frac{1}{4}$ — *one and a quarter.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ — *one and a half.*

$1\frac{3}{4}$ — *one and three quarters.*

Обратите внимание, когда числитель больше одного, к окончанию добавляется -s, так как знаменатель используется во множественном числе (как и в русском: две третьих, три четвертых).

Существительное, которое определяется дробью, используется с предлогом of:

$3/4$ mile — *Three fourths of a mile.*

$1/4$ bottle — *A quarter of a bottle.*

Существительное, определяемое смешанной дробью, используется без предлога, но во множественном числе:

$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles — *Two and a half miles.*

1¼ bottles — One and a quarter bottles.

Десятичные дроби — decimal fractions, decimals

В английском в десятичных дробях (decimals) целое от дроби отделяется точкой (point), а не запятой, как у нас.

Ноль перед точкой называется zero или (британский вариант) nought. Ноль после точки может называться oh (как буква «о»), zero, nought. Лично я для простоты всегда говорю zero, потому что это слово проще выговорить и расслышать. Если целое число в дроби равно нулю, его часто опускают в речи, начиная говорить сразу с «point».

Целое число читается как обычное количественное числительное, например 45.1 — forty five point one. Но в дробной части каждая цифра читается отдельно тоже как количественное: 2.45 — two point four five (а не two point forty five).

Примеры:

0.1 — Point one, zero point one.

0.35 — Point three five, zero point three five.

1.25 — One point two five.

35.158 — Thirty five point one five eight.

15.05 — Fifteen point zero five.

Проценты в английском языке, трудности с числом глагола

Сотые доли могут выражаться с помощью процентов, тогда используется стандартный значок % и слово percent, всегда использующееся в единственном числе.

1% — One percent.

10% — Ten percent.

17% — Seventeen percent.

Трудность может вызвать число глагола в выражениях с процентами. Например:

Twenty percent of the students are/is present. — 20% студентов присутствуют.

The remaining twenty percent of the script has/have been rewritten. — Оставшиеся 20% сценария были переписаны.

В таких случаях глагол согласуется в числе с существительным после of:

Twenty percent of the students are present (т. к. students — мн. число).

The remaining twenty percent of the script has been rewritten (т. к. script — ед. число).

Возведение в степень в английском

Для обозначение степени используются выражения to the power of five, to the fifth power, raised to the power of five, raised to the fifth power. Для 2-ой и 3-ей степени используются термины «в квадрате» (squared) и «в кубе» (cubed).

3^2 — Three squared, three to the second power.

3^3 — Three cubed, three to the third power.

10^4 — Ten to the fourth power, ten to the power of four.

30^{24} — Thirty to the power of twenty four.

Квадратный корень называется *square root*:

$\sqrt{16} = 4$ — The square root of sixteen is four.

$\sqrt{25} = 5$ — The square root of twenty five is five.

Математические выражения со скобками

Круглые скобки называются parentheses (ед. число parenthesis) или, проще, round brackets. Если выражение стоит в скобках, и к нему применяется операция, используется слово quantity.

$(2+3) \times 4 = 24$ — Two plus three quantity times four equals to twenty four.

$(3+5)^2 = 64$ Three plus five quantity squared is sixty four.

Математические термины

math (mathematics) – математика

do the math – считать (матем. действия)

problem (sum) – арифметическая задача

to solve – решать

answer – ответ

digit – цифра

number – число

odd number – нечетное число

even number – четное число

to add – прибавлять

to subtract – вычитать

to multiply by – умножать на

to divide by – делить на

to be equal to – равняться

plus – плюс

minus – минус

times – умножить

divided by – разделить

equals to – равно

common fractions – простые дроби

numerator – числитель
denominator – знаменатель
mixed number – смешанное число (дробь)
half – половина
quarter – четверть
decimals (decimal fractions) – десятичные дроби
point – точка (в дес. дробях)
percent – процент
to the power of five – в пятой степени
two squared – два в квадрате
two cubed – два в кубе
square root – квадратный корень
round brackets – круглые скобки
brackets – квадратные скобки
to round up the numbers – округлять числа

Практическое занятие № 14

Олимпийские игры.

Грамматика: Употребление числительных.

Olympic Games

Lots of people in the world are fond of sport, because it's not only healthy, but also spectacular and exciting. For these reason people have started the Olympic Games.

They have appeared in 776 BC in Ancient Greece, where people every four years held festivals to please the ancient God Zeus. Later on the Games have disappeared and were revived in the present era, in 1896.

The first modern Olympics took place in the capital of Greece, Athens. The old tradition to hold the Games every four years was also revived. So, from then on the Olympic Games took place every four years in different cities of the world. At certain times, such as Second World War, the games were forbidden. The Olympic Games are considered to be the biggest international sports games, which unite people from all over the world.

There are two types of Olympic Games: Summer Olympics and Winter Olympics. Ancient Greeks didn't have Winter Games, so the first Winter Olympics were held in 1924 in France. The official emblem of the Olympic Games is a colourful flag with five interlinked rings. The colours of the rings are blue, red, yellow, green and black, because every country in the world has at least one of these colours on their national flag. Another idea sees in each colour a certain continent, for example, blue colour

symbolizes Europe, yellow- Asia, red – America, black – Africa and green – Australia.

The Olympic Games have been held in many countries, and Russia is no exception. In 1980 the 22nd Olympic Games took place in Moscow, and in 2014 they took place in Sochi.

Упражнение 1. Составьте план пересказа текста.

Упражнение 2. Ответьте на общие вопросы по теме.

1. How often and where did the ancient Olympic Games take place?
2. What kinds of sports did they include?
3. How did the modern Olympic Games begin?
4. What athletes can take part in the modern Olympic Games?
5. What are the winners in each event given?
6. Why are the Olympic Games so important?

Грамматика:

Использовать материал предыдущего практического занятия.

Практическое занятие № 15

Спорт в России.

Грамматика: Обозначение времени, дат.

Sport in Russia (Text 1)

Lots of people in the world are fond of sports and games. Some like keeping fit and healthy, some like doing sport to become more organized and disciplined, and some like sport because it's a competitive activity.

Russian people are no exception. They also like different types of sport both doing them and watching. Moreover, sport has always been very popular in our country and there are hundreds of Olympic champions who come from Russia. Among them, Larisa Latynina, Lyubov Yegorova, Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Ilya Kulik, Elena Berezhnaya and many others.

Nearly every Russian city has a number of stadiums, swimming-pools, tennis courts, skiing slopes, ice rinks, and many other sports facilities.

Traditionally all sports in the country are divided into professional and amateur. Professional sportsmen take part in different important competitions and championships. Lots of world records in sports have been set by Russian sportsmen, especially by weightlifters, swimmers, gymnasts, figure skaters, tennis players, runners, jumpers and other professionals in their field. Apart from that, Russian sportsmen have won

lots of gold, silver and bronze medals for their country in the Olympic Games.

Thanks to the growing popularity of sport, there appear more and more fitness centers, where not only professional sportsmen but also the amateurs can do yoga, aerobics and bodybuilding exercises. It's useful for every person, as it helps to keep fit and in good shape. Other amateurs prefer simply to ride a bicycle or roller-skate in the nearest parks. More expensive and risky activities, which are available for amateurs in Russia, include scuba-diving, horse-riding, car-racing, skiing and some other sports.

Sport in Russia (Text 2)

Can you give a description to the word "sport"? Sport is an organized, competitive, entertaining and skilful activity, which requires following some certain rules. It is an integral part of our life. It is very popular among people of all nationalities and different age groups. Sport helps us to be in good form, to keep fit, it makes us more organized, disciplined and strong-willed.

Russia is a country famous for its outstanding brilliant sportsmen, especially in winter kinds of sport. Russian teams take worthy places at world championships in ice hockey as well as in figure skating.

Sport has become very popular among young generation, since from early childhood children are trained to sport life. Russian schools and universities offer students a wide choice of sporting activities. It can be tennis, table tennis, volleyball, basketball, swimming, football, judo, boxing and others. There are a lot of sport clubs in Russia specialized in various sports, which admit children and teenagers. Many members of such clubs take part in numerous competitions, struggle for medals.

Russian people like to do many different sports. In summer they usually swim a lot, roller-skate and ride a bicycle. All sports grounds are crowded with football lovers. But winter sports are closer to Russian people. As soon as the first snow falls, nearly all the lovers of the country take their cross-country skis and lay out a ski trail.

Young sportsmen adore snowboarding and Alpine skiing. Ski resorts all around the country become more and more popular, especially among the youth. It's not enough for snowboarders just to be able to surf down the slide. It's a must for every respected boarder to show at least 5 different stunts, otherwise he or she would not be considered "cool". There is nothing more attractive for Russian people in winter than skiing for the whole day and then sitting with friends, chatting and drinking hot tea. The equipment for Alpine skiing and snowboarding is quite expensive, but young sportsmen use the equipment that they rent at the ski resorts.

You can't forget about another favourite winter sport of the Russians — it is skating and particularly figure skating. Nowadays many people attend outdoor or indoor skating-rinks where they can skate even in summer.

Russian people are ardent fans of extreme sports. For the last several years there

occurred a new youth passion for elastic bungee jumping. You jump off a bridge or a building and fall down to the ground, but just before the moment you hit the water or the ground, an elastic rope pulls you back. There is a similar kind of sport called skysurfing. In this case, you jump out of an airplane, which is flying at the height of about 5 km, and fall down using a special board to "surf" the air.

There is a great number of fitness centres all over Russia. A year ticket to one of such centres may cost about 10.000 roubles.

Having your personal card, you have a possibility to use all offered facilities and attend all the classes included in the program. It may be everything from a simple gym equipped with a lot of up-to-date gym apparatus to some dancing classes or a swimming pool.

But still many people watch sport programmes on TV and are sure that they can be called sport-lovers. Some of them are keen on attending football and hockey matches at the stadium in order to feel a unique atmosphere. There is a huge amount of football fans in Russia. The sense of empathy is very common for Russian people. The team spirit lives in them, that is why they are always ready to support their compatriots at any championship. Although there are many good professionals in such famous football clubs as Zenit, Spartak, Rubin and Locomotive, their achievements are not very great, but even this fact can't influence the fans' attitude to their favourite teams.

Упражнение 1. Составьте план пересказа текста 1 в виде вопросов

Упражнение 2. Составьте топик на тему «Мой любимый российский спортсмен».

Грамматика

Есть несколько способов писать и произносить даты на английском языке — начинающие в них часто путаются. На самом деле единственный важный нюанс — это особенность написания дат в США (и Канаде), все остальное — мелочи. Ниже мы разберем отдельно, как пишутся и как читаются (произносятся) даты на английском.

Даты на английском языке можно написать разными способами, между которыми нет особой разницы. Важно помнить, что в США и Великобритании даты пишут в разных форматах:

США, Канада: месяц / день / год. 03/05/2016 — пятое марта 2016 года.

Великобритания и многие другие страны: день / месяц / год. 03/05/2016 — третье мая 2016 года.

В англоязычных странах формат год / месяц / день встречается очень редко — как правило, в официальных документах, технической документации.

Вот несколько способов написания даты.

	Великобритания: день / месяц / год	США: месяц / день / год
1.	the Fifteenth of May, 2016	May the Fifteenth, 2016
2.	15th May 2016	May 15th, 2016
3.	15 May 2016	May 15, 2016
4.	15/5/2016	5/15/2016
5.	15/5/16	5/15/16
6.	15/05/16	05/15/16

Смысловой разницы между форматами написания даты нет, но чем длиннее формат, тем более официальным и вежливым он кажется.

Формат 1 — самый официальный, даже торжественный, его можно увидеть, например, на приглашении на свадьбу. Форматы 2 и 3 воспринимаются как официальные, вежливые, их можно увидеть в деловых письмах, написанных в подчеркнуто вежливом тоне. Форматы короче (4 и 5) используются в большинстве случаев — в деловых письмах, дружеских, различных документах, записках и т. д. Вариант 6 выглядит немного формальнее, строже и характерен для технических и финансовых документов, хотя может использоваться и в переписке.

В форматах 4, 5, 6 числа могут разделяться не только «слэшем», но и точкой, черточкой:

05/15/16,

05.15.16,

05-15-16.

Также в вариантах 4, 5, 6 месяц может обозначаться не числом, а сокращенным словом:

05/Apr/2016,

Apr/05/2016.

Как сокращаются названия месяцев, указано в этой таблице.

Месяц	Сокращение
January	Jan
February	Feb
March	Mar
April	Apr

May	May
June	Jun
July	Jul
August	Aug
September	Sep
October	Oct
November	Nov
December	Dec

Как читаются даты на английском

Назвать дату на английском языке вслух можно несколькими способами. Разницы между ними нет — это дело привычки. Единственное различие в том, что американцам привычнее называть дату, начиная с месяца, а британцам — начиная с числа.

При чтении дат нужно знать несколько нюансов:

Годы до 2000 читаются как два двузначные числа:

1989 — nineteen eighty nine,

1978 — nineteen seventy eight.

После года (то есть после числа, обозначающего год) не ставится слово «year», как слово «год» в русском:

Правильно: I was born in 1958. — Я родился в 1958 году.

Неправильно: I was born in 1958 year.

Допустимо, но звучит «книжно»: *I was born in the year 1958.*

Годы после 2000 читаются тоже «половинками» либо полностью:

2016 — twenty sixteen, two thousand sixteen.

2009 — twenty o-nine, two thousand nine.

2000 — two thousand.

В дате число всегда обозначается порядковым числительным:

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 19th (first, second, third, nineteenth).

Год обозначается количественным числительным:

twenty sixteen (а не twenty sixteenth).

Отвечаем на вопрос What date is it? Какое сегодня число?

Обратите внимание, что вопрос «What date is it (today)?» всегда подразумевает дату, а вопрос «What day is it (today)?» — день недели.

Вот, как можно ответить на этот вопрос:

It's the 14th March 2013 (Великобритания) — четырнадцатое марта 2013 года.

It's March 14th 2013 (США, Канада) — четырнадцатое марта 2013 года.

Напоминаю, что число (14-ое) выражается порядковым числительным (fourteenth), а год (2013-ый) — количественным (twenty thirteen, а не twenty thirteenth).

Другие примеры:

It's December 12th. — Двенадцатое декабря.

It's the 12th of December. — Двенадцатое декабря.

It's April Third — Третье апреля.

It's the Third of April — Третье апреля.

Отвечаем на вопрос *When is payday?* — Какого числа зарплата?

Другой частый случай — когда мы говорим, какого числа что-то произойдет. Для примера берем payday — день зарплаты. Так какого числа зарплата?

It's on Monday. — В понедельник.

It's on the 16th. — Шестнадцатого.

It's on Monday the 16th. — В понедельник шестнадцатого.

It's on June 16th. — Шестнадцатого июня.

It's on the 16th of June. — Шестнадцатого июня.

It's on Monday June 16th — В понедельник шестнадцатого июня.

Отвечаем на вопрос *When were you born?* — Какого числа вы родились?

Когда спрашивают «When were you born?», подразумевают дату рождения, то есть день, месяц, год, когда вы родились.

On March 20th, 1975. — Двадцатого марта 1975 года.

On April 10th, 1990. — Десятого апреля 1990 года.

Отвечаем на вопрос *When is your birthday?*

Под birthday подразумевается день рождения — то есть дата (день и месяц), когда вы справляете День рождения, а не день, месяц и год появления на свет.

On March 20th. — Двадцатого марта.

On May 12th. — Двенадцатого мая.

Упражнение 1. Напишите следующие даты в американском формате:

1. 2 сентября 1981.

2. 1 января 2012.

3. 9 мая 1945.

4. 28 февраля 1612.

5. 3 августа 1273.

Упражнения 2. Напишите следующие даты в британском формате:

1. 31 декабря 2017.
2. 25 ноября 1965.
3. 12 января 2000.
4. 7 июля 1931.
5. 19 марта 1845.

Упражнение 3. Скажите по-английски следующие предложения:

1. Мой день рождения в июне.
2. Мы поженились в 2007-м году.
3. Пушкин умер в 19-м веке.
4. Мы собираемся зимой в отпуск.
5. Я встречаю сестру в 3 часа дня.
6. Моя новая машинка прибудет к понедельнику.
7. Что ты обычно делаешь ночью?
8. Что ты будешь делать в Сентябре?
9. Только сегодня мне удалось записаться на МРТ на 16-е Октября.
10. Какое сегодня число?

Упражнение 4. Скажите по-английски:

1. Сегодня 2-е сентября.
2. Мой день рождения 12-го марта.
3. Мы празднуем День защитника 23-го февраля.
4. Пятого января мы поедем в отпуск.
5. Он приезжает в Москву 28-го.
6. С 1-го января повышается плата за общественный проезд.
7. К первому сентября должно быть всё готово.
8. Мы уезжаем 27-го марта.
9. 8-го марта у нас женский праздник.
10. Вчера было 30 мая.
11. Я приехал в Лондон 2-го апреля.
12. У меня отпуск с 15-го числа.
13. Накануне 9 мая мы едем к бабушке.
14. Восьмого марта всем женщинам дарят цветы.
15. Когда поженились Алекс и Кейт?

Практическое занятие № 16

Я и спорт. Урок – дискуссия.

Sport in my life

Sport is very important in our life. The general belief is that a person who goes in for sports can't be weak and ill. Physically inactive people get old earlier than those, who find time for sport activity. And of course good health is better than good medicine.

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. In our country sport is being widely popularized as well. The most popular kinds of sport are football, volleyball, basketball, tennis, figure-skating, aerobics, ping-pong and swimming. A lot of people are fond of jogging. In schools and colleges sport is a compulsory subject. Many young people attend sport sections. Some of them dream to become professional sportsmen.

As for me, I can't imagine my life without sport. In summer I go jogging every morning and when I have free time I attend swimming pool. In winter I like to skate with my friends. It's fun. Also I'm fond of aerobics. First of all aerobics helps to keep myself fit. It also attracts me because it resembles dancing.

In conclusion I'd like to say that I'm absolutely sure that doing sports is the best way to keep fit. Sport makes our bodies strong, it prevents us from getting too fat, and makes us more self-organized and better disciplined.

My attitude to sport

Sport is very important in our life. That's why lots of people take exercise and go in for sports.

When a baby starts moving his arms left and right it is the first step to physical training. When children grow, they play active games a lot. Everyone wants to be faster and stronger. It helps you to win in games with your friends. And eventually it helps you to achieve more in life. So sport helps to build strong character.

Many children start to go in for sports. They like it very much. Later some of them may become professional sportsmen. They will take part in competitions, get a regard, respect and have popularity. So we can say that sport helps to achieve success in life. Of course, in order to achieve something you have to work a lot and overcome all difficulties.

Sport gives you discipline. You will never use cigarettes, alcohol or even drugs, if you go in for sports and understand the importance of good health and physical shape.

Sport helps you to understand life better. It helps to taste a victory and teaches you to take a loss with dignity. So sport is very important for every person.

Упражнение 1. Выразите свое отношение к спорту

Практическое занятие № 17

Презентация проектов «День здоровья».

A Healthy Lifestyle

I consider that man's health depends on his mode of life. To prevent the diseases it's necessary to keep some simple regulations: to go in for sports, to eat carefully, to take a rest and to walk frequently in the open air.

I'm fifteen years old and the last three years I do my morning exercises. It inspires and gives strength to me for a whole day. I add dousing with cold water in winter. I think that conditioning to the cold is the main method for preserving my health.

My favourite winter sports are cross-country skiing and skating. I prefer to run in the park and play tennis in summer. I go to the swimming pool twice a week the whole year round. Swimming increases the respiratory system.

I also try to observe a day regimen. Every day I go to bed and get up at approximately the same time. I give special attention to meals. I don't eat fatty and high-calorie foods and I don't drink heavily gas-cut beverages. At my time of life some peers smoke and drink alcohol but I think that it's dangerous for a human organism and sooner or later it will be injurious to our health.

I think that everybody must begin to take care of his health in his youth because it's easier to take care of our health than to recover it.

Students' Healthy Lifestyle

A student is usually a young person who is living active life — he studies, parties, meets with friends, goes to dates. If you want to be that active and have time to do everything then you need to have a good health and follow healthy lifestyle.

The main thing you have to do is to quit your bad habits such as alcohol and smoking, drugs are out of question. Bad things about smoking are higher risk of getting cancer and other diseases, coughing, yellow teeth and fingers, nasty breath, breathlessness, smoking expenses etc. Alcohol is even worse than smoking. When a person is intoxicated he can do some much bad stuff that he will have to face the music probably for the rest of his life. An alcoholic's health is far from great and often they hardly live past 40-45 year old mark.

So if a student wants to live a healthy lifestyle then he has to quit all these bad habits immediately.

The second main thing about healthy lifestyle is healthy eating. A student should eat health foods and shouldn't eat junk. He should also keep his weight within limits because obesity takes 10 years off your life and it's hard to live if you are overweight. Healthy foods are vegetables, fruits, nuts, beans, fish, olive oil, etc. Unhealthy foods

are carbonated drinks, fast food, salted foods, chips, sausages etc.

The third important thing is sports. Jogging, bike riding, swimming, pole walking, tennis and so on are among great physical activities. It won't hurt to be physically active and you can achieve it by stopping to use elevators or to try standing in transport, to walk or ride a bike to work (if possible) and so on. Третий пункт здорового образа жизни, это, конечно же, спорт.

Besides, any student should remember that he should follow daily routine, sleep 8-9 hours, never read in a dark room neither bent your back when you sit down.

Подготовить свое понимание «Здорового образа жизни»

Предлагаемые темы для дискуссии:

1. Healthy Habits
2. People Who live Healthy Lifestyle Are Always Happy
3. Sport and Healthy Lifestyle
4. Who Is Responsible For Our Health
5. Proper Nutrition
6. Dieting

Тема IV. ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ. ПОЕЗДКА ЗА ГРАНИЦУ

Практическое занятие № 18.

Путешествия. Транспорт.

Грамматика: Личные местоимения

THE BRITISH ON HOLIDAY

holiday — отдых, каникулы, отпуск

to be on holiday/on one's holiday — быть в отпуске, на каникулах

to go somewhere for one's holiday — поехать в отпуск

to have a different kind of holiday — проводить отпуск иначе

a holiday-maker — отпускник, отдыхающий

vacation — чаще как студенческие каникулы; Am E — длинный отпуск, каникулы

seaside — побережье (место для отдыха)

beach, coast, shore

a beach — пляж

shore — берег

coast — морское побережье
 to be noted as — БЫТЬ знаменитым как
 to be noted for — БЫТЬ знаменитым чем-либо
 to tour — посещать (как турист)
 to sunbathe — загорать (Syn. *to do some sunbathing; to have a sunbathe; to get sunburnt; to take the sun; to get a tan*)
 tan — загар
 to become tanned — загореть
 to tan — загорать
 to splash about in the sea — плескаться в море
 to laze around on the beach — бездельничать на пляже
 a spoilsport — тот, кто портит удовольствие другим (зануда) syn. *killjoy*
 homelover /stay-at-home — домосед a home-stay type — домосед to fix up — организовывать
 to deal with — иметь дело с...
 pier — пирс
 hitch-hiking — путешествие автостопом accommodation — размещение
 to arrange — организовывать entertainment — развлечение travel agency — турагентство travel bureau — турбюро
 to be travelsick (in any kind of transport) — чувствовать себя плохо в транспорте

Many British people have decided that it is not worth spending money on holiday in Britain because the weather is so unreliable. They prefer their money on a package holiday in southern Europe. A package holiday is a cheap form of group travel. You pay a travel agent a sum of money and he arranges a flight, hotel, food and entertainment. All you need is pocket-money when you get to the foreign country. It is sometimes cheaper to go abroad with a package holiday than to stay in England. In spite of this, seaside holidays in Britain are still the most popular and traditional form of holiday for the majority of British people.

Because Britain is quite a small island, no one lives farther than 75 miles from the sea. As soon as the summer weather begins, thousands of people in cars make their way to the coast. Many parents are willing to sit on crowded beaches, in traffic jams, and — sometimes — in bad weather to give their children a seaside holiday. Many of the towns and villages on the south of England are still very beautiful, but oil pollution in the water has become a problem over the last few years.

Many of the larger holiday resorts have piers. Brighton has a famous pier. It is a long platform which stretches out into the sea. You have to pay to go on the pier. On the pier you'll find restaurants, small shops, a theatre or a concert hall, amusements

stalls and a fortune-teller. A pier is a very good place when it is too cold to sit on the beach.

The seaside is a place for a family holiday. Many teenagers prefer to go youth-hostelling and hitch-hiking around the country-side. Youth hostels are cheap, but the accommodation is simple. Hitch-hiking is a very cheap way of travelling, but sometimes you have to wait for hours at the side of the road before you get a lift.

A lot of people enjoy active, open-air holidays such as walking or mountaineering, although British mountains are not spectacularly high, there are many rocks and cliffs in Wales and Scotland that are difficult to climb. Professional mountaineers have trained there before going on expeditions to Tibet or South America.

A holiday camp is a complete contrast to this kind of independent, outdoor holiday. It's not a holiday in caravans or tents. It's a holiday at a special camp where people live in small chalets; special staff look after their children; games are organized; entertainment of all kinds is provided and everyone eats in a large dining-hall. Guests never have to leave the gates of the camp. Billy Butlin who started the first holiday camps in Britain is now a rich man. He is now Sir Billy Butlin, he has been knighted for his services in the country.

From "Club"

Упражнение 1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why do British people prefer going on package holidays to staying in their country?
2. What are the most popular holidays in Great Britain?
3. British people have to put up with many difficulties when on holiday at the seaside, don't they? What are the difficulties?
4. Why do many teenagers prefer youth-hostelling and hitch-hiking?
5. Are rocks and mountains in Wales and Scotland difficult to climb? What opportunities do they offer to professional mountaineers?
6. What services has Sir Billy Butlin rendered to his country?

Упражнение 2. Найдите английский эквивалент в тексте

Упражнение 3. Give synonyms to the following words:

Holiday, popular, small, amusement, chalet, to arrange.

Notes on synonyms:

to travel — a) to go from place to place, e.g. *to travel round the world*; b) to pass, go or move through (a place or distance), e.g.: *How fast does light travel?*

to travel light — to travel without much luggage.

travel *n* — the act of travelling, a general word for going from one place to another. The nouns **travel** and **travels** usually suggest travelling for long distances and long periods of time, e.g.: *He came home after years of foreign travel.*

Compare:

journey *n* — the distance covered and the time spent in going from one place to another, e.g.: *I go to work by train and the journey takes 50 minutes.*

voyage *n* — is similar, but is used mainly of sea journeys (or sometimes journeys in space), e.g.: *I've never made a seavoyage.*

flight *n* — a journey by plane, e.g.: *Take some books to read on the flight.*

cruise *n* — a sea-voyage for pleasure, e.g.: *I'd love to go on a cruise.*

trip *n* — a short journey from one place to another, e.g.: *Did you enjoy your day trip to the country?*

tour *n* — a) a journey during which several places are visited, e.g. *a tour round Europe*; b) a short trip to or through a place, e.g.: *We went on a guided tour round the castle.*

hitch-hiking *n* — travelling by getting free rides in passing automobiles and walking between rides, e.g.: *Hitch-hiking is a new way of travelling which gives one a chance to see much without spending anything.*

Упражнение 4.

Here are a number of different places where you can spend a holiday. Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right:

1. camp	a. accommodation like a hotel but cheaper and with fewer services
2. self-catering flat	b. a place providing holiday accommodation in little chalets or flats, with restaurants, bars, swimming pools and lots of other facilities and entertainment
3. guesthouse	c. a place where you can pitch a tent or park a caravan
4. youth hostel	d. accommodation which one owns, say, a 26'h part of and so has the right to stay there for 2 weeks every year
5. holiday camp	e. cheap accommodation, mainly for young people, with, perhaps, ten or more people sleeping in bunk beds in one room
6. time-share apartment	f. flat which you rent, you cook for yourself

Which of these holiday places have you or any of your friends stayed at? Try and note down at least one advantage and one disadvantage for each even if you have no direct personal experience of them.

Упражнение 5.

Write a short essay on one of the following topics.

1. The real purpose of a holiday.
2. Holidays! Does that mean lying in the sun or doing something exciting and energetic?
3. Why are holidays so important to many people? Is it just escapism?

Упражнение 6.

1. What's your opinion about holidays in Great Britain.

Draw a parallel between holiday-making in Great Britain and in this country. What makes them alike and different?

2. *Are you satisfied with the holidays you've just had?*
3. *Give your friends advice where and how to spend summer or winter holidays.*
4. *What choice will they make?* The local trade-union committee offers passes to a) a sport centre on the Baltic Sea coast; b) a tourist centre in Karelia; c) a holiday home not far from Nizhny Novgorod.

1. Andrew was seriously ill in spring and got very tired during the exams. 2. Nick is crazy about swimming. 3. Oleg cares for having a different kind of holiday.

Грамматика

ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

1. Личные местоимения являются показателями лица и имеют форму именительного и объектного падежа:

	Именительный падеж (the Nominative Case)	Объектный падеж (the Objective Case)
Единственное число		
1-е лицо	I	me
2-е лицо	-	-
3-е лицо	he	him

	she	her
	it	it
Множественное число		
1-е лицо	we	us
2-е лицо	you	you
3-е лицо	they	them

Личные местоимения употребляются вместо существительных. Личные местоимения he он, she она употребляются вместо существительных, обозначающих лиц мужского или женского пола:

Igor Ivanov is my friend; he studies at the Military Academy.

Игорь Иванов-мой друг, он учится в военной академии.

Местоимение it он, она, оно употребляется вместо существительных, обозначающих неодушевленные предметы и названия животных:

Here is a new dictionary. I bought it last week.

Вот новый словарь. Я купил его на прошлой неделе.

Личное местоимение they они употребляется вместо существительных как одушевленных, так и неодушевленных.

Местоимение I я всегда пишется с большой буквы.

2. Личные местоимения в именительном падеже могут выполнять в предложении функцию подлежащего и именной части сказуемого:

I was very busy yesterday.

Я был очень занят вчера.

That was he who helped me in my work.

Именно он помог мне в работе. (Это он, кто помог мне в работе).

3. Личным местоимениям в объектном падеже соответствуют в русском языке местоимения в косвенных падежах.

Личные местоимения в объектном падеже могут выполнять в предложении следующие функции:

а. Дополнения (прямого, косвенного, предложного):

I saw you there.

Я видел вас там.

He showed them his library.

Он показал им свою библиотеку.

I should like to go there with you.

Мне хотелось бы пойти туда с вами.

b. Именной части сказуемого:

It was not me but my twin sister.

Это была не я, а моя сестра-близнец.

c. Обстоятельства:

There is a library building in front of us.

Перед нами здание библиотеки.

Упражнение. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями.

*Пример: Pete lives here. I saw Pete yesterday. **He lives here. I saw him yesterday.***

1. *Alice is my girlfriend. I love Alice.*

2. *Jane and I saw Mark but Mark didn't see Jane and me.*

3. *I told Steve and Carol to come.*

4. *My parents liked the cat and bought the cat.*

5. *Why are the books on the table? Put the books on the shelf.*

6. *It's a nice bird. Listen how lovely the bird is singing.*

7. *Your friend and you are late again.*

8. *My sister and I are great friends.*

9. *I haven't seen Pete and Alex today.*

10. *Steve and Mark have invited my friend and me to the cinema.*

Практическое занятие № 19, 20.

Путешествие поездом. Тренировка лексики.

an aisle seat/a window seat — место рядом с проходом / место у окна

a booking-office — касса

to board the train — сесть в поезд

buffet/buffet car — буфет / вагон-буфет

carriage — вагон

cloak-room — камера хранения

commuter — житель пригорода, работающий в городе и ежедневно едущий на работу поездом (автобусом) и т. д.

compartment — купе

to confirm (reconfirm) tickets — подтвердить бронь билетов couchette — спальное место, полка, койка

dining-car — вагон-ресторан
 dining-car steward — официант вагона-ресторана
 direct train — прямой поезд
 emergency brake — стоп-кран
 engine — локомотив, паровоз
 fellow-passenger — попутчик
 first class/standard class — первый класс / второй класс
 guard — проводник
 itinerary — спланированный маршрут
 junction — ж/д узел, развязка
 leaflet — рекламная листовка
 make a reservation/an enquiry — бронировать/ наводить справки
 porter — носильщик
 to pull luggage — тащить багаж
 refreshments — закуски и напитки
 season ticket — билет, позволяющий путешествовать любое количество раз
 в течение сезона
 sleeper — спальный вагон
 smoking/non-smoking compartment — купе для курящих/ некурящих
 station-master — дежурный по станции through train — прямой поезд
 ticket collector (Br) — контролер ticket conductor (Am) — контролер ticket in-
 spector — контролер timetable — расписание tip — чаевые
 to tip — давать чаевые
 to travel/go first class — путешествовать первым классом to'travel/ go second
 (standard) class — путешествовать вторым классом

Упражнение 1. Read and dramatize the dialogue.

BOOKING RAIL TICKETS

Travel agent: Good afternoon.

Traveller: Good afternoon. I'd like a rail ticket to Amsterdam, please.

Travel agent: Certainly. When are you travelling?

Traveller: I'm taking the four o'clock train today.

Travel agent: First or second class?

Traveller: First class, please.

Travel agent: That's 82.25, please.

Traveller: Do you accept credit cards?

Travel agent: Certainly. Thank you. Sign here, please. Thank you very much.

Traveller: Thank you.

Упражнение 2. Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. accommodation | a. a room on a train |
| 2. berth | b. an empty place not yet booked |
| 3. fare | c. a place for sleeping |
| 4. compartment | d. money paid for a journey |
| 5. space | e. a bed in a boat or in a train |

Упражнение 3. Learn the dialogue by heart and act it out in class.

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

Should you ask me what kind of transport I like best I'd speak in support of the train. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

What place is more interesting than a big station? There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of the people going away and sorrow of those who are seeing others off. There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking-office getting tickets, the children tightly holding on to the skirts of their mothers, and passengers hurrying to board the train.

At last you manage to make your way through the crowd, closely following the porter, who has taken care of your luggage, and get out on to the platform. There are many tracks and trains there. No need for you to look round and read the signs that tell which train you must take. You follow your porter, and here you are — Car number 2, Train — 64.

You show your ticket to the guard and in you go into a most wonderful carriage. All is bustle and confusion, with people filing in, bumping into each other, and what not. At last you manage to stow away your luggage and get out on to the platform for fresh air and bid farewell to the well-wishers who have come to see you off.

But you have scarcely time to kiss and hug your friends when the station-master on duty, in a red cap, signals the train. You hear no shrill whistle of the engine — the train pulls out of the station noiselessly and without a jerk.

You are on your way. You start up a conversation with your fellow-passengers (people take to each other quickly when travelling) and soon you get to know who is who and what. Now that the excitement of the day is over you begin to feel hungry.

The dining-car steward happens to come along and you take bookings for lunch or dinner, whichever it might be. As you go for the second sitting you have time to wash. By that time the guard has made your bed. You take your towel and go to the toilet.

You feel tired now, after a hearty meal, so you decide to turn in. You get into your upper berth and begin to absorb the beauty of the changing scenes that fly past you —

the cheerful fields of wheat and corn, the meadows under a mantle of flowers, grass and green moss, the rivers that run through woodland countries, the forests with their delicious sense of peace, and the mountains ribbed with sharp steep ridges.

But drowsiness creeps over you. You close your eyes and soon drift away into that vast mysterious world which men call sleep.

Упражнение 4. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What have you combined with a train?
2. Why is a big station interesting?
3. What do the porters do ?
4. What is there on the platform?
5. Whom do you show your ticket to?
6. What do you manage to do at last?
7. Who are the well-wishers?
8. Who wears a red cap?
9. Do people take to each other quickly when travelling?
10. What does the dining-car steward do?
11. When do you decide to turn in?
12. How do men call sleep?

Упражнение 5. Give English equivalents from the text and use them in sentences of your own.

Тащить багаж по платформе, касса, садиться в поезд, протискиваться сквозь толпу, железнодорожный путь, позаботиться о багаже, проводник, сделать предварительный заказ на обед, ложиться спать.

Упражнение 6. Read "Conversations Overhead" and find in the text English counterparts to the following:

Билет; касса; камера хранения (на вокзале); багажный вагон; вагон-ресторан; вагон для курящих; полка для ручного багажа; платформа № 14; семафор; семафор открыт (закрыт); проводник (в поезде); ярлык (для багажа); наклейка на багаж; паровоз; книжный киоск; успевать на поезд.

CONVERSATIONS OVERHEAD

I

A: Come along, we are only just in time for the train.

B: Oh, no! We're all right: it doesn't go out for another twenty minutes yet .

A: I thought it went at 12.30.

B: No, not till 12.50.

A: Oh, that's all right! Have you got the tickets?

B: No, let's go along to the booking-office. I want a few magazines and newspapers, so we'll call at the bookstall on the way.

A: Yes, and I've left a bag in the cloakroom: I'll just slip along there and reclaim it while you get the tickets and newspapers.

B: Right — he! I'll meet you outside the left-luggage office in ten minutes' time.

II

C: I'm glad you are coming on my train: we can travel together. Have you a reserved seat?

D: No, the train isn't very crowded and we'll get a seat quite easily. Here's a porter; he can put our bags in the guard's van and find us seats. Porter!

Porter: Yes, sir. You want these bags to go into the luggage van of the 12.50. Are the bags labelled, sir?

C: Yes, there's a tie-on label on mine and a stick-on label on my friend's. Get us two corner seats in a first-class smoker.

Porter: Very good, sir. Better come along at once; the train is filling up quickly. Platform 14.

D: Ah! Here we are. How do you like to sit, facing the engine or with your back to it?

C: I don't mind either way, but if it's all the same to you I'd prefer to sit the way the train is going.

D: That will suit me perfectly. I'm rather fussy about not sitting in a draught, so I prefer to sit with my back to the engine.

III

A: Well, here we are, ready for the journey.

B: Put this small bag on the rack above your head, will you? I'll just go along the corridor and see where the dining-car is and book for the first service; I'm hungry.

A: Right, we shan't be long now, the signals are down and the guard is blowing the whistle. He's waving his flag. We're off, now.

Упражнение 7. Give a good literary translation close to the text.

THE JOURNEY OF A NIGHT TIME

When travelling long distances (especially to and from Scotland) why not take an InterCity Sleeper and enjoy the luxury of sleeping en route? Whether for a business or leisure trip, Sleepers save you a day and yet offer a comfortable and convenient journey.

A FIRST CLASS EXPERIENCE

All cabins fully air conditioned with integral washing facilities. Refreshments are available from the sleeper attendant who is always on hand to provide you with first

class assistance. If you travel First Class on the routes between London and Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness or Aberdeen, and between Glasgow or Edinburgh and Plymouth most trains have the sleeper lounge service. You can enjoy a relaxing drink or light snack in the evening and sit down to a cooked breakfast the following morning. Many of the First Class sleeper vehicles have now been refurbished new wider mattresses, quieter air-conditioning and brand new carpets and bedding.

EASY TO BOOK- EVEN EASIER TO TRAVEL

If you have the Standard ticket you can book a berth in two berth sleeper cabin for just \$20. If you hold a First Class ticket you can take a single berth cabin for just \$22. A comfortable price to pay for a great night's rest.

For business travellers from Scotland special inclusive Scottish Executive tickets offering the option of sleeper travel in with the price of the ticket are available to many destinations in England. To book simply call at any main British Rail appointed travel agent, or ring the Sleeper Reservations Office shown on the back page.

MOTORAIL

Why not take your car on the train? Full details of the services on which this facility is available from all stations.

Until 31 March you can take your car on any InterCity Mo-torail service for as little as \$10 on top on your own fare. Pick up the special leaflet for full details.

Упражнение 8.

Imagine you are a travel agent. What itinerary would you recommend a tourist, who wants to spend a) only 3 days; b) 5 days; c) a week; d) one day travelling around Britain and is eager to see as much as possible.

Практическое занятие № 21, 22.

В аэропорту. В самолёте. Тренировка лексики.

Грамматика: Притяжательные местоимения.

aircraft — самолет

air-hostess — стюардесса

airline ticket — авиабилет

aisle — проход между рядами

baggage allowance — предельный вес багажа, провозимый без доплаты к стоимости билета

to board the aircraft — взойти на борт самолета; сесть на самолет

boarding pass — посадочный талон

carrier — авиакомпания; грузовой или почтовый самолет

certificate of vaccination — справка о прививке
check-in desk — регистрация
consumption — потребление, расход топлива
crew — экипаж
customs — таможня
to delay an aircraft — задерживать самолет
domestic flight — внутренний рейс
E.T.A. — Expected Time of Arrival
E.T.D. — Expected time of Departure
to embark — принимать на борт; сесть на самолет; грузить (ся)
EU — European Union
excess luggage — излишек багажа
excess baggage charge — плата за* излишек багажа
formalities — формальности, процедура
to get a visa — получить визу
to go first class/second class — лететь первым/вторым классом
hand luggage — ручная кладь
in transit — в пути, по пути, при перевозке
incoming — прибывающий
international flight — международный рейс
to issue tickets — выписывать билеты
to land — приземлиться
landing — приземление
leg — отдельная часть путешествия
luggage tag — ярлык, бирка на багаж
navigation — самолетовождение, кораблевождение
open round-the-world ticket — международный билет с открытой датой
outgoing — отбывающий
port (side) — левый борт
porthole — иллюминатор
rear — задняя, хвостовая часть самолета
seat-belt — ремень безопасности
shuttle flight — авиарейс между двумя пунктами
starboard — правый борт
to take off — взлетать, отрываться от земли
tarmac — предангарная бетонированная площадка
terminal (two meanings) — конечный пункт, пункт выгрузки; здание аэро-
порта
waiting room — зал ожидания

Упражнение 1. Read and dramatize the dialogue.

BOOKING AIR TICKETS

Travel agent: Good morning, sir. May I help you?

Traveller: Good morning. I'd like an airline ticket from London to Paris, from Paris to New York, and from New York to London.

Travel agent: When are you planning to travel?

Traveller: On July, 8th from London to Paris. On July, 15th from Paris to New York. And on July, 22nd from New York to London.

Travel agent: First class or economy?

Traveller: Economy class is fine.

Travel agent: It will cost you \$1300, total price.

Traveller: That's fine with me.

Travel agent: Is the ticket in your name, sir?

Traveller: Yes, please. My name's P.A. White.

Travel agent: Here is your ticket, sir. There are three coupons for each leg of your journey. The carrier is British Airways. The code Y is for economy. The baggage allowance is 20 kg.

Traveller: Thanks.

Упражнение 2. Give a summary of the information.

FLIGHT RESERVATIONS

Travel clerk: Good morning. Can I help you?

Tourist: Good morning. I want to book a flight from Barcelona to Rome.

Travel clerk: Yes, sir. When would you like to travel?

Tourist: Is there a flight on Friday evening?

Travel clerk: Friday evening... Yes. Iberia fly to Rome on Friday evening.

Tourist: Oh, good. I've got an open round-the-world ticket, starting in New York.

Travel clerk: Have you got the ticket with you? There may be some restrictions.

Tourist: Sure. There you go.

Travel clerk: Thank you. Could you wait a minute while I'll check availability?

Tourist: Yes, sure.

Travel clerk: ... Yes, that's fine. There are no restrictions on this ticket. Can you give your contact address and telephone number in Barcelona?

Tourist: Yes. It's the Hotel Goya and the number's ... 2018550.

Travel clerk: Fine. The flight leaves at half past eight. Would you please check in one hour before departure? Here's your ticket. Have a good flight.

Tourist: Thank you very much.

TRAVELLING BY AIR

A

There are four airports in London: Heathrow in the west, Gatwick in the south, Stansted in the north and the city airport in the City of London. Heathrow is the busiest international airport in the world with more than 1000 planes taking off and landing every day. They carry over a hundred thousand people to and from 85 countries. Heathrow airport opened on the 1st of January 1946.

If you are travelling into London, simply catch a FastTrain coach to Heathrow Junction outside your arrival terminal. You should look out for the posters and bus information boards. The FastTrain service uses brand new, purpose-built trains which feature air-conditioning, ergonomically designed seating, generous luggage space, an on board information system and airline-style customer service. Tickets are available at the ticket offices at Paddington railway station, and at other outlets in London, including Rail, speedlink and selected Bureaux de Change. Tickets may also be purchased with sterling or credit/debit cards on board FastTrain. In June 1998, Heathrow Express launched with a dedicated non-stop, high-speed service linking London with the world's leading airport every 15 minutes. In addition to the full range of facilities and services already offered on FastTrain, the new service which provided an exclusive First Class option with wider seats and tables. Since 1998 there is no faster way to travel between central London and Heathrow.

Within Britain there is a good network of domestic air routes. Scheduled flights connect major cities and islands. British Airways and British Midland operate shuttle flights between London and Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Belfast. Passengers on these flights need check in only ten minutes before departure.

A wide range of discount fares is available — travel agents have details. For example, most airlines offer standby fares, usually restricted to “off-peak” flights on weekdays and on flights at weekends.

The “Europe Airpass” is for travel on British Airways, Deutsch BA and Air UK direct flights within Europe (including the Channel Islands). It can be purchased from BA travel offices and their agents, but only in conjunction with scheduled intercontinental flights into Britain and at least seven days prior to arrival. The ticket is not available in Europe, Cyprus, Israel, Russia, Turkey, Tunisia, and Morocco. Individual sectors in Europe may not be travelled more than once in each direction, and reservations must be made when the ticket is issued. Just have your travel agent issue a ticket for your complete UK routing and book, the first sector before arrival in Europe.

Comprehension questions:

1. How many airports are there in London?
2. What is the busiest international airport in the world? Prove it.
3. What kind of trains does the Fast Train service use?
4. Where are tickets available?
5. What does the new service provide?
6. How much time before departure do passengers check in on domestic flights?
7. Are any discount fares available?
8. Where can the “Europe Airpass” be purchased?
9. How many times in each direction may individual sectors in Europe be travelled?

B

Domestic flights in the USA are organized on the principle of hubs and spokes, like a bicycle wheel which has a hub at the centre and lots of spokes radiating out from it in all directions. One such hub is Houston in Texas: flights to over 100 other airports radiate out in different directions from there and half of these are non-stop flights.

For example, if you want to get from Miami to Los Angeles, you can catch a Continental Airlines flight from Fort Lauderdale, change planes in Houston and fly on to Orange County.

The hub and spokes network has made flights cheaper and means that even quite small places are connected to each other by a major airline or feeder service. Another advantage of the system is that connecting flights are to some extent guaranteed. If one incoming flight is up to one hour late, all the connecting flights (up to 30 or 40) will be held until it arrives. So if you are on a delayed flight, that’s good news-but it’s bad news for everyone else because they all have to wait for your plane to land.

From the point of view of overseas connections, many hubs also operate as entry points or ‘gateways’, where passengers flying in from another country can join the hub and spoke system. The same type of system does operate in other parts of the world: for example, you can fly from one part of Europe to another via Frankfurt or Paris or Amsterdam or London, but the difference in other parts of the world is that the fares are not any cheaper so there’s no special advantage.

Comprehension questions:

1. What principle are domestic flights in the USA organized on?
2. What proves that Houston in Texas is one such hub?
3. What should you do if you want to get from Miami to Los Angeles?
4. What does the hub and spokes network mean?
5. What is another advantage of the system?
6. Where does the same type of system operate?

Упражнение 3. Using the information given in the text, complete each of the following sentences.

Model: If you want to get from St. Petersburg to Los Angeles, you can fly... — If you want to get from St. Petersburg to Los Angeles, you can fly Continental airlines and change planes at Houston, Texas.

- a) If you want to avoid flying into LAX (Los Angeles International), you should...
- b) If your flight is less than an hour late, your connecting flight will ...
- c) If you fly between London and Vienna via Frankfurt or Paris, instead of direct, the fare...
- d) If you are entering the United States from abroad, you should...

Упражнение 4. At an international airport you are sure to see the signs and notices given below. Study and then ask your fellow-students to explain their meaning.

At the Airport

To the Customs

Check in

Passport Control

Deposits

Immigration

Baggage reclaim

Departure Lounge

Duty Free

Withdrawals Gate 2

Security

Arrivals concourse

Here are six announcements made over the public address system of an airport.

As you read, identify the type of message.

- staff announcement
- warning
- advertisement
- paging a passenger
- flight cancellation
- delayed flight departure
- delayed flight arrival
- security announcement
- final flight call

Announcement 1

Passengers are reminded that smoking is not permitted in any part of the terminal building.

Announcement 2

Will passenger Eckber from Miami please go to Airport Information where your tour leader is waiting. Passenger Eckber to Airport Information.

Announcement 3

This is a staff call. Will Roger Broom please go to the Baggage Hall immediately. Roger Broom to the Baggage Hall.

Announcement 4

This is the final call flight IB763 to Madrid. Will any remaining passengers please proceed immediately to gate number 14 where the aircraft is about to depart.

Announcement 5

British Airways regret to announce the delay of flight BA008 to New York. Passengers should report with their boarding cards to the BA desk where vouchers for refreshments will be given. We would like to apologize for any inconvenience.

Announcement 6

This is a security announcement. Passengers are reminded not to leave baggage unattended at any time. Any unattended baggage will be removed and may be destroyed.

In five of the announcements, specific areas or parts of the airport are mentioned. Note down these places.

AIRPORT FORMALITIES

According to the international standards passengers are to arrive at the airport two hours before departure time on international flights and one hour on domestic flights. The reason is that passengers should have enough time to complete all necessary airport formalities.

At the airport passengers should check the time of the flight to make sure that it is not delayed, cancelled, or altered. This information is available on the flight information display or at the inquiry office.

Passengers are to fill in customs declarations in one of international languages or in the language of the country they depart from. They go to the Customs for an examination of their luggage. In some cases the Customs officer may ask you to open your bags and suitcases for inspection. This is one in order to prevent smuggling. After you are through with all Customs formalities the Customs officer puts a stamp on your Customs declaration, or on each piece of luggage, or chalks it off. The particular procedure depends on the country of departure.

Then passengers proceed to the check-in area. There they are to register their tickets, to weigh in and to check-in their luggage.

Most airlines have at least two classes of travel: first or business class and economy or tourist class. Business class is more expensive, while economy class is cheaper. Each passenger above two years of age has a free luggage allowance. As a rule, this limit is 20 kg for economy class passengers and 30 kg for business class passengers. Excess luggage must be paid for, but for some articles that can be carried free of charge,

such as baby's food, articles of baby's care, baby's prams, wheelchairs of disabled passengers, and some personal effects.

Each passenger is given a boarding pass with his or her seat number. Passengers are asked if they want to sit by the window, and in the smoking or non-smoking area. A boarding pass is to be shown at the departure gate and to the hostess when boarding the plane.

Finally, passengers proceed to the passport control area. Passport control offices will check your passport and visa and put a stamp on them.

Customs, checking-in and passport formalities are more or less the same in all countries.

Упражнение 5. Make up an outline of the text. Write out the keywords for each point of the outline.

Упражнение 6. Make up questions on the text and discuss them in class with your partner.

Упражнение 7. Make up a summary of the text.

Упражнение 8. Make a presentation of the problems posed in the text.

Грамматика

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

1. Притяжательные местоимения отвечают на вопрос whose? чей?

Притяжательные местоимения имеют две формы: присоединительную и абсолютную.

	Присоединительная форма	Абсолютная форма
<i>Единственное число</i>		
1-е лицо	my	mine
2-е лицо	-	-
3-е лицо	his	his
	her	hers
	its	its
<i>Множественное число</i>		
1-е лицо	our	ours
2-е лицо	your	yours

3-е лицо	their	theirs
----------	-------	--------

В отличие от русского в английском языке притяжательные местоимения не изменяются по падежам:

Besides his duties at the two hospitals, his teaching and private practice, he gave lectures and was editing a journal on surgery.

Кроме того, что он работал в двух больницах, кроме преподавания и частной практики, он читал лекции и редактировал журнал по хирургии.

2. Притяжательные местоимения в присоединительной форме являются в предложении определением и не употребляются без определяемого слова:

He accepted the invitation of his friend Dr. Draring the famous scientist, and was staying in his large old-fashioned house.

Он принял приглашение своего друга, знаменитого ученого доктора Дре-ринга, и жил в его большом старомодном доме.

Присоединительная форма притяжательных местоимений в английском языке употребляется значительно чаще, чем в русском, особенно перед названиями частей тела, одежды, занятий и др. В этих случаях в переводе на русский язык притяжательное местоимение опускается:

He works hard at his English.

Он упорно работает над английским.

Raise your hands!

Поднимите руки!

Притяжательные местоимения в присоединительной форме могут переводиться на русский язык соответствующей формой местоимения свой, если лицо подлежащего и притяжательного местоимения совпадают:

No one understood his true relations with his wife, and it was said that he was sometimes very cruel to her.

Никто не мог понять его настоящих отношений со своей женой и говорили, что иногда он очень жесток к ней.

3. Притяжательные местоимения в абсолютной форме употребляются без определяемого слова, чтобы не повторять уже названное или известное (так или иначе) существительное. Часто это явление имеет место при сравнении, а также в некоторых словосочетаниях:

I left my dictionary at home. May I use yours? (вместо: your dictionary)

Я оставил свой словарь дома. Можно пользоваться вашим?

His report is more interesting than ours.

Его доклад более интересный, чем наш.

It was an old friend of hers who was apparently arriving in Paris that afternoon.

Это была ее старая подруга, которая, вероятно, в тот день приезжала в Париж.

Притяжательные местоимения в абсолютной форме могут выполнять в предложении следующие функции:

а. Подлежащего:

My bag is black. His is brown.

Мой портфель - черный. Его - коричневый.

б. Именной части сказуемого:

This room will be mine, and that room will be yours.

Эта комната будет моей, а та - твоей (вашей).

с. Дополнения:

Take my notebook and I'll take yours.

Возьми (me) мою тетрадь, а я возьму твою (вашу).

д. Определения (с предлогом of):

He is a friend of mine.

Он - мой друг.

Практическое занятие № 23,24.

Морские путешествия. Круизы. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Грамматика: Возвратные местоимения.

anchor — якорь

to be a good sailor — хорошо чувствовать себя в плавании to be not much of a sailor — плохо переносить качку

board — борт; галс

bunk=berth — полка, койка, спальное место

cabin — каюта

cabin boy — юнга

cabin steward — стюард-коридорный

to call at a port — зайти в порт

to cast anchor — бросать якорь

deck — палуба

to disembark — высаживать (ся) на берег; выгружать

dock — пристань; причаливать

to embark — принимать на борт; грузить (ся); сесть на пароход

(fam) familiarization trip — ознакомительная поездка

ferry — паром

first mate — первый помощник капитана
funnel — дымовая труба
galley — кухня на судне
gangway — трап,
to go ashore — сходить на берег
to go on shore — сойти на берег
gondola — гондола
harbour — гавань, порт
hovercraft — судно на воздушной подушке
in case of emergency — в случае крайней необходимости
knot — узел
to leak — течь
life-belt — спасательный пояс
life-boat — спасательная шлюпка
lighthouse — маяк
liner — лайнер
packet-boat — почтово-пассажирское судно
rafting — переправа на плотках или паромках
to ride at anchor — поднимать якорь
river motor-vessel — речной теплоход
round-the-world cruise — кругосветный круиз
rowing boat — лодка с веслами
safety devices — спасательные приспособления
sea-voyage — путешествие по морю
side — борт
speed boat — быстроходное судно
state-room — отдельная каюта на пароходе, каюта-люкс
steamer=steamship — пароход
trainee sailor — младший матрос
vessel — судно, корабль
to weigh anchor — поднимать якорь
wharf — причал, пристань, набережная

CRUISE INFORMATION

You are going to read some general information from a cruise brochure. There are fourteen different items covered in the extract. Match the heading below with the paragraphs in the text.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a) Currency | h) Pregnancy |
| b) Embarkation | i) Purchases on board |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| c) Entertainment | j) Shore excursions |
| d) Library | k) The cruise includes |
| e) Medical services | l) Tipping |
| f) On-board credit and credit cards | m) Vaccination |
| g) Postcards/postal services | n) What to wear |

1.

An embarkation notice will be sent with your tickets approximately two weeks prior to your cruise departure date. Embarkation generally commences three hours before the ship sails and all passengers should be on board one hour before sailing. On arriving at the port, all passengers are requested to have all luggage labelled showing the passenger's name, ship, port of departure, and cabin number. Your luggage will be taken care of by porters who will arrange for it to be delivered to your cabin.

2.

Full-board accommodation for the duration of the cruise. Meals on board (commencing with dinner on the day of embarkation) consist of early morning coffee or tea, the choice of continental breakfast in the cabin or full breakfast in the dining room, lunch, afternoon tea, and dinner. The last meal on board will be breakfast on the day of disembarkation. Coffee or tea with lunch and dinner is not included.

3.

Optional shore excursions are available at most ports of call. Details will be sent with your tickets. Excursions can only be booked on board. Payment will be on-board credit card system.

4.

Vaccinations are not compulsory for any cruises in this brochure. However, please check final vaccination requirements of each country you intend to visit with your doctor or travel agent at least eight weeks before departure.

5.

There is a limited foreign exchange facility on board each ship where certain recognized foreign money and worldwide traveller's cheques may be exchanged. There is a charge for this service. The unit of currency on board is US dollars.

6.

A "No Cash" system operates on all cruises for bar, wine, and beverage purchases, as well as shore excursions and services provided in the beauty salons, spas and hairdressers. This account is normally settled on the last evening of the cruise and payment can be made by credit card, traveller's cheques, or cash. Personal cheques and Euro cheques are not accepted on board. A service charge of 10 % is added to all accounts.

7.

A limited selection of postcards is available from the Information Office, which can also arrange to post your mail.

8.

A qualified doctor and nurse are available on all cruise ships. Payment for treatment or medication should be made on board direct to the medical personnel.

9.

Women up to their 28th week of pregnancy may travel as long as a doctor's certificate is provided.

10.

Passengers may benefit from tax-free prices on a wide selection of goods. The attractive shopping galleries feature many top Italian designer products. Gift shops and boutiques have an extensive range of clothing, gifts and souvenirs. Duty-free wines and spirits for consumption at home are only sold on the last day of the cruise.

11.

This is not obligatory; however, passengers often ask us for guidance. The following scale is recommended: cabin steward — \$3 per passenger per day, bus-boy — 1\$ per passenger per day.

12.

The Cruise Director and staff arrange a comprehensive programme of activities and entertainment on board.

13.

Casual and comfortable. For ship and shore, casual attire and swimwear is in order during the day. For days in port, comfortable clothes and walking shoes are a must. In the evening gentlemen require jacket and tie. For the Gala Nights, a bit more formality is requested — a cocktail dress for ladies, lounge suits for gentlemen. Formal evening wear is not essential.

14.

Passengers will find a good selection of books available on loan, free of charge.

(by Keith Harding)

Imagine that you work for a travel agent or for the cruise company. How would you reply to the following . questions from passengers who have booked one of the cruises? Use the information in the text 1 to find the answers.

1. How long before departure do I have to get to the ship?

2. How many meals a day are included?

3. Do I have to go on all the sightseeing trips?

4. Do I need any vaccinations?

5. How much cash do I need for daily expenses?

6. I'm pregnant — is it OK for me to go on a cruise?

7. Can I get duty-free goods whenever I want?

8. How much money would I need for gratuities on a sev-en-day cruise?

9. Do I need to pack a dinner jacket?
10. What leisure activities are there on board?

CABIN ACCOMMODATION

Customer: We're interested in going on a Caribbean cruise, but we're a little worried about the accommodation. I know the ships are luxurious, but I've heard the cabins can be very small — you know, cramped and stuffy. I want a bit of space and fresh air.

Travel agent: Yes, It's true most cabins are not quite like hotel rooms, but most companies do offer deluxe cabins as well. Let me see, I've got a brochure here ... This company says they have the largest cabins in the Caribbean — for example, a lot of them have got their own private veranda.

Customer: What about toilets and bathroom? We don't have to share, do we?

Travel agent: No, all the cabins have suite facilities. They also say there's a lot of space for clothes and things — plenty of wardrobe and drawer space.

Customer: And there'll be three of us.

Travel agent: OK, some cabins can take three people — you'd have to get a state-room, though, because they're designed for three or four people. I think you'll find that even if you don't have as much space as a hotel room they make up for it in other ways. You get a bathrobe, for example, and a chocolate on your pillow every night, and so on.

Customer: Yes, I see what you mean. What about the facilities in the room?

Travel agent: Well, you can watch films and other programmes on the TV, listen to music on the multi-channel radio. There's a telephone if you want to speak to friends back home, a personal safe for money and valuables, and a fridge for drinks as well.

Customer: OK, so what cabin would you recommend for us?

Travel agent: Well, you definitely want an outside cabin so that you can see daylight. So there are three possibilities. If there are three of you I think you'll have to have a suite, which means you'll also get a veranda.

Customer: Mmm, that sounds nice, but it's probably going to be a bit expensive, isn't it?

Travel agent: Well, it's not cheap, but if you go for the smaller one without the separate shower and dressing room you'll save a little bit.

Customer: OK, and is that still available?

Travel agent: I'll just check for you....

Упражнение 1. Make up a dialogue.

A person who has just returned from a foreign cruise is answering the questions of an eager listener.

Use the following: a most exciting experience; I really envy you; do tell me all

about it; where did you sail from? what were your ports of call? go ashore; go sight-seeing; what was the place that impressed you most? I didn't think much of...; the journey was tiring; but you did enjoy it, didn't you?

Грамматика

ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ И УСИЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕННИЯ (REFLEXIVE AND EMPHATIC PRONOUNS)

1.

singular	I	you	he	she	it
	Myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
		(one person)			
plural	we	you (more than one person)		they	
	ourselves	yourselves		themselves	

I hurt myself.

Я ушибся.

You mustn't blame yourself.

Ты не должен себя винить.

He burnt himself.

Он обжегся.

She likes to talk about herself.

Она любит говорить о себе.

We'll take care of ourselves.

Мы сами о себе позаботимся.

Why don't you read it yourselves?

Почему бы вам самим это не прочитать?

Can't they find the way themselves?

Разве они сами не могут найти дорогу?

Возвратное местоимение от неопределенного местоимения one — oneself.

It's good when one can do everything oneself. *Хорошо, когда человек сам все может сделать.*

2. Возвратные местоимения обычно **не употребляются** с глаголами:

- to wash, to shave, to dress в значении умываться, бриться, одеваться

He washed, shaved, dressed, and sat down to breakfast.

Однако возвратные местоимения употребляются с этими глаголами, если есть указание на того, кто совершает действие.

- to concentrate, to feel, to relax, to meet, to behave, to afford, to hurry

I don't feel well.

Я чувствую себя нехорошо.

I can't concentrate.

Я не могу сосредоточиться.

They decided to relax a little.

Они решили немного расслабиться.

The child always behaves well.

Ребенок всегда хорошо себя ведет.

Behave yourself!

Веди себя хорошо!

I can't afford a new car.

Я не могу позволить себе новую машину.

Hurry up!

Поторопись!

3. Возвратные местоимения могут употребляться в эмфатических конструкциях.

You yourself told us the story.

Ты же сам рассказал нам эту историю.

The party itself was boring.

Сама вечеринка была скучной.

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими местоимениями.

1. He made ... a cup of tea.

2. I've done two tests ..., but I can't do the last one. I hope you'll help

3. I dressed ... very quickly and left the house.

4. They say they can carry the luggage

5. We met ... only yesterday. She felt ... fine. Can she have fallen ill?

6. You should phone her

7. I tried to concentrate ... and find the mistake

8. Are you going to take your children to the sea-side with

9. In fact her name is Alexandra but she calls ... Al.

10. They didn't go to Ann's party. She didn't invite

11. The woman is kindness

12. He'll finish the work ... if he feels ... better.

Упражнение 3. Переведите.

1. Сам Стив сказал мне об этом.

2. Сосредоточься, и ты все сам вспомнишь.

3. Позвольте мне представиться.

4. Вы хорошо провели время вчера?

5. Почему ребенок так плохо себя ведет?

6. Джейн посмотрела на себя в зеркало.

7. Я сам зарабатываю себе на жизнь.

8. Они купили эти книги для себя.

9. Мы перевели эту статью сами.

10. Я сам поговорю с управляющим.

11. Они сами видели эту информацию в газете.

12. Сам президент выразил им свою благодарность.

13. Ей самой не понравился этот человек.

14. Постарайся расслабиться и ни о чем не думать.

15. Хорошо, когда чувствуешь себя молодым долго.

16. Человек должен сам за себя отвечать.

Упражнение 1. Give the gist of the argument.

CHOOSING A HOLIDAY TRIP

Wife: Well, any more news about our holiday prospects?

Husband: Yes, darling. There's a choice between a trip down the Volga on a first-class river motor-vessel and a Black Sea cruise on a luxury liner.

Wife: Sounds interesting, doesn't it? But I must say it's a difficult choice. Both trips have their attractions.

Husband: But I thought you were all for a Black Sea cruise this year?

Wife: You must agree there's a lot to be said for a Volga trip too. Besides being a very restful holiday it would give us an opportunity to see the new constructions all down the river.

Husband: I agree, that's very attractive. But I'm more in favour of the Black Sea. Just imagine yourself sitting in the bows of a luxury liner, the Crimea to port, the Black Sea stretching for miles and miles to starboard, the screws churning up white foam at the stern, the sun shining on the blue sea all around.

Wife: But it's so hard to get accommodation. There's a very heavy demand on that line now.

Husband: If we make up our mind I can ring up tomorrow. There were still three or four first-class cabins for two available today and I asked the clerk to keep one for me till tomorrow.

Wife: That would be splendid, wouldn't it? But then, so would a Volga trip.

Husband: The cruise I am thinking of begins at Odessa. From there the ship sails to Batumi, calling at Sevastopol, Yalta, Novorossiisk, Sochi, and Sukhumi.

Wife: But suppose we are seasick. I'm a very poor sailor, you know, and I don't think you can claim to be a very good one either.

Husband: Oh, there's not much danger of that. Modern liners are stabilized, you know. Why, you can play tennis or badminton on deck! And then the ship has a swimming-pool, there are film shows and concerts pretty often and dancing almost every evening. Not to speak of sightseeing excursions at every port of call and bathing in the Black Sea at every stop.

Wife: Yes, dear, I think you are right. Ring up tomorrow and book that first-class cabin. We'll have a Volga trip another year.

Husband: Well, that's settled. You'll see, it will be a splendid holiday.

A VOYAGE ROUND EUROPE

Lucy: Hello, Anne. Are you back from your holidays already? Ooo, you're lovely and brown! Where have you been?

Ann: Oh, I've had a fantastic time! I've just been on a cruise round Europe with my Dad.

L: Oh, you lucky thing! You must have seen so many interesting places. Where did you sail from?

A: Well, we left from Odessa...

L: Did you call at any European ports?

A: Yes. Quite a lot. We went ashore at each one and went on some really interesting trips sightseeing.

L: Did you go by train or did you hire a car?

A: No, we went by coach. Now I can say I've seen Rome, London, Paris and Athens.

L: Ooo, I'm so envious. Were you ever seasick?

A: Only a little. I was fine, until two days after Gibraltar. The sea suddenly became very rough, and I had to stay in my cabin.

L: What a shame. But was your father all right?

A: Yes, he was fine all the time. He's never seasick.

L: Did you go ashore when you reached Spain?

A: No, we only saw the coast-line from the deck. It didn't really look very inviting, a bit bare and monotonous, in fact.

L: And did you go for a swim in the Mediterranean?

A: Yes, and in the Atlantic Ocean too. There are some beautiful beaches on the west coast of France. It's so nice to have a swim there.

L: Well, I'm glad you've had such a lovely time!

Упражнение 2. Write ten questions based on the dialogue to provoke answers containing the following phrases:

go on a voyage (journey); sail from; call at a port (ports); go ashore; make a trip (trips); by coach; it was rough; to keep to one's cabin; a good sailor; swimming is delightful there.

Ask the questions and let your group mates answer them. Correct their mistakes if any.

Упражнение 3. Retell the dialogue in your own words.

Упражнение 4. What do we call:

— a shelflike bed or berth on a ship?

— a platform or roof over a section of a ship's hold, serving as a floor?

— any enclosed office, bedroom Or living quarters on a ship?

— the left side of a ship as one looks towards the bows?

- a window in the side of a ship?
- a movable bridge placed between a ship and the shore?
- the right side of a ship from the point of view of a person looking forward?
- a round metal chimney on a steamship?
- a heavy piece of iron lowered from a boat or ship to the bottom of the sea?
- a place of shelter for ships?

Практическое занятие № 25.

Гостиницы.

Грамматика: Вопросительные местоимения.

double room — комната на двоих

family room — комната, рассчитанная на семью

health club — фитнес клуб

lounge — 1) салон; комната для отдыха с удобными креслами, диванами, особ, гостиная в отеле и т. п.

2) вестибюль (в гостинице, ресторане)

3) бар первого класса (в некоторых пивных; тж. lounge bar)

single room — одноместный номер

triple room — трехместный номер

“packaged hotel” — комплексный отель

auditorium — (pl -gia) зрительный зал, аудитория; конференц-зал

casino — казино

catering — поставка продуктов; обслуживание обедов

exhibit area — выставочная площадка

gambling — азартная игра, игра на деньги

resort — курорт (тж. health или holiday resort)

self-contained complex — самообслуживающийся; независимый, автономный комплекс

snack bar — закусочная, буфет

trend — общее направление, тенденция

General services:

- 24-hour hall-porters
- 24-hour room service
- a staff to guest room of 2:1
- baby cots
- bar

- car hire
- chauffeur driven car service
- complimentary shoe cleaning
- currency exchange
- doctor on call
- guest laundry service
- interconnecting rooms
- luggage unpacking and packing
- minimum twice daily maid service
- multi-lingual staff
- non-smoking rooms
- restaurant
- three lifts
- valet parking
- valet service

Beauty and fitness:

- fitness centre
- gentlemen's barber
- ladies' hair salon

Business and technology:

- Business trolley with printer, scanner, word processor, facsimile machine and manual typewriter available
- facsimile point in every room
- ISDN, direct dial and voicemail
- USA and UK modem points

In-room facilities and services

- bulgari toiletries, bathrobes, slippers and hair dryers in every room
- in-room safe
- newspaper twice daily
- safety deposit boxes available
- security staff on duty 24-hour

Special terms:

Full board or enpension — it is a room and all meals included.

Half-board or demi-pension — includes the room plus breakfast and one other meal (lunch or dinner).

Bed and breakfast (B&B) or continental plan — it is the rate that includes the room and breakfast (the breakfast itself may be “English” or “continental”).

European plan — it is the rate for a room alone, with no meals included at all.

SPECIAL SERVICES AND HOTEL FACILITIES

Nowadays large, modern hotels contain not only guest rooms, but many other facilities as well. They usually contain restaurants and cocktail lounges, shops and recreational facilities for social functions, conventions and conferences — ballrooms, auditoriums, meeting rooms of different sizes, exhibit areas and so forth.

Not so long ago, convention facilities were ordinarily found only in large cities or in intensively developed resort areas like Miami Beach. Nowadays they are more often included in resort hotels so that the people who attend conventions there can combine business with pleasure.

Another trend in the hotel industry is the construction of the self-contained resort complex. Recreational facilities are another feature of many hotels and motels. A swimming pool is the most common of these, particularly in warmer climates and in resort areas. A swimming pool in front of the building is a form of advertisement for motel in places such as Florida, California, Egypt, Turkey and other resorts. Other recreational facilities include tennis courts and golf courses at resort hotels. Many resorts are designed for winter sports such as skiing and ice skating; others provide horseback riding and other outdoor activities.

Casinos, wherever they are legal, are another feature of some hotels. In Las Vegas, Nevada, the hotels feed, house and entertain guests, but the real profits come from the casinos. In Puerto Rico and other places, gambling usually acts as an additional, rather than principal, attraction for hotels.

A few hotels, most of them in resort areas or large cities, include nightclubs as a part of their operation. Sometimes the nightclub is rented out to a concessionaire, but in other hotels it is the responsibility of the food and beverage department or of a special staff. A nightclub offers entertainment, such as dancing, a singer, a band, or a floor show, in addition to food and drink. The engagement of a well-known entertainer obviously gives the hotel an excellent promotional opportunity. The hotels in the gambling resort of Las Vegas, Nevada, for example, publicize not only the entertainers in their nightclubs, but also the huge salaries that they receive, perhaps on the theory that the higher the fee, the better the entertainer.

All of these recreational facilities require the employment of additional personnel. Necessary swimming-pool maintenance is often contracted out. Golf courses must be carefully tended by a special staff of groundskeepers. Horses require stables and grooming. Many resort hotels hire professional athletes to give lessons to the guests in

tennis, golf and skiing. Other employees include riding instructors and guides for hikers and campers. Lifeguards are often necessary at swimming pools and beaches.

Catering, providing food and drink for transients, has always gone together with accommodations. Food services are a feature of hotels. The typical modern “packaged hotel” includes a restaurant, a coffee shop for quicker and less expensive meals, and a bar or cocktail lounge. Many larger hotels have several restaurants, often featuring different kinds of foods, as well as different prices. Hotels also normally provide “room service” — food and drink that are brought to the guest’s room. In addition, catering service is provided in the hotel’s recreational areas. The poolside bar and snack bar, for quick food, are normal parts of the service at a resort hotel. So, restaurants, bars and nightclubs outside the hotels are a standard feature of the resort scene. They provide not only catering, but also some kind of entertainment for the tourist who is bored with the limits of hotel life.

Large urban hotels also provide special services for businessmen. A commercial hotel, for example, can provide a stenographer to take dictation and do typing for the travelling businessman. Some luxury hotels also give the guests access to copying, internet, modem points, facsimile machines, computers with printer, scanner, word processor and other machines. Many large hotels also have a notary public on the staff to verify the signatures on documents.

The list of special services offered by hotels is long. These services differ according to the location and the clientele of the hotel; luxury hotels offer the greatest range of services. This is, in fact, what makes them luxury hotels.

(by E.J. Hall)

Comprehension questions:

1. What are some of the different varieties of accommodations that are available to travellers nowadays?
2. What facilities are usually available in large, modern hotels?
3. What is a “self-contained resort complex”? Give examples.
4. What is the relationship between hotels and gambling in some places?
5. Give examples of a resort development that includes many different kinds of accommodations.
6. What catering services are available in different kinds of hotels?
7. What business facilities can big hotel provide?
8. How and why are hotel nightclubs operated? What do nightclubs offer?
9. What promotional opportunities does a nightclub give to the hotel?
10. What are some of the personal services offered by hotels?
11. What are some of the services hotels offer for travelling businessmen?
12. What kind of hotel offers the greatest range of special services?

DIALOGUE 1

Sunny Tours are thinking of including the Marine Hotel in their list of Turkish hotels. Read and learn the dialogue and then write “n” next to the features which the hotel has now, and-“p” next to the features which are planned:

Twins/doubles with balcony and beach view
Twins/doubles with garden view
Deluxe doubles.....
Family rooms
Interconnecting rooms
Restaurant
Poolside bar.....
Use of watersports club facilities.....
Swimming pool.....

Sunny Representative: ...So, you’ve got a swimming-pool and a restaurant. Any other facilities?

General manager: Not yet. But we’re going to try to negotiate a deal with the watersports club so that our guests can use their facilities. And we’re also going to build a poolside bar during the winter.

SR: Good idea. Now, let me see... you’ve got 120 rooms altogether, is that right?

GM: Yes. At the moment there are 120 rooms plus two suites, each with its own jacuzzi and private bar. Our twins and doubles are divided into two categories. There are some with balcony and beach view, and then there are a number of rooms with garden view.

SR: What about family rooms?

GM: We have eleven family rooms. At the end of this season we’re going to start building an extension with thirty deluxe doubles.

SR: Mmm... I see. Are all the current rooms en suite?

GM: Yes. They’re all have got private bathrooms with bath and shower.

SR: Good. Are any of the rooms interconnecting?

GM: Yes. There are a number of interconnecting doubles on each floor. Twenty altogether.

SR: Right. Well perhaps we should go in and take a look at those rooms now. I think it’s going to rain!

GM: Yes. I think you’re right. Not a very good selling point!

DIALOGUE 2

Switchboard: Good morning. Marine Hotel.

Caller: Good morning. Reservations, please.

Sw: One moment, I'll put you through.

Reservations: Reservations. Can I help you?

Caller: Yes, please. I'd like to book a single room for four nights from 15th August.

Reservations: Right. I'll just check that... Yes, Madam. We can do it for you.

Caller: How much will that be?

Res: £ 65 per night, including full English breakfast.

Caller: That's for a room with a bathroom?

Res: Yes, madam. All our rooms have private bathroom, colour television, radio, in-house video, telephone, and tea- and coffee-making facilities.

Caller: That's fine.

Res: Could I have your name, please?

Caller: The booking's for Mr White of Oliver Electronics, Paris.

Res: OK. That's a single room for four nights from 15 August. Would you confirm that by FAX or telex, please?

Caller: Yes, I'll do that. Mr White will probably arrive quite late. Can you hold the room until 10.00?

Res: Yes, of course.

Caller: Thank you. Goodbye.

Res: Goodbye.

Complete the FAX sent by Mr White's secretary to confirm the reservation.

SENT BY: Xerox Telecopier 7021

4-7-91; 12:18; Oliver El. *0865310423;*

Dear Sir, Hotel booking for Mr White, Oliver El.

I wish to... the reservation of a ... room ...four nights ... 10.08 91 in the name of White.

Mr White ... probably arrive late ... the evening.

Please ... the room ... 10.00pm.

Yours...

Joan Fletcher

Упражнение 1. Make a list of the hotel facilities and write the advertisement of the hotel.

Упражнение 2. A letter of recommendation:

After his visit to the Marine Hotel the Sunny representative decided to recommend to Head Office that they should negotiate an agreement with the hotel.

Look through the dialogue 1 again and note down as many details as possible about the hotel. Then write the representative letter.

Start the letter like this:

Dear Mr Brian,

As you know, I visited the Marine Hotel yesterday and spoke to the General Manager. I was quite impressed.

The hotel...

Finish the letter like this:

On the basis of my visit I feel we should negotiate with them to include the Marine Hotel in our brochure.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Frost.

Грамматика

Упражнение 3. Заполните пробелы соответствующим вопросительным словом who, what, whose, how, when, where:

1. *** sits next to Frank? Clara.
2. *** does the boy come from? — From Newcastle.
3. *** old are her children? — Seven and ten.
4. *** is Peter's birthday? — In April, I think.
5. *** much is the shirt? — It's twenty pounds.
6. *** is best at playing tennis? — Bob.
7. *** are you going? — To my friends.
8. *** much is an orange juice? — It's fifty pence.
9. *** does the restaurant open? — At six o'clock.
10. *** can I get some ice cream? — At the snack bar.
11. *** are you going to order? — Fish and chips.
12. *** are you going to do on Saturday? — I don't know.
13. *** has got my pullover? — I have got it.
14. *** is your name? — Carol.
15. *** is Susan's party? — On Friday.
16. *** much are the potatoes? — One pound.
17. *** can I do for you? — I want two white T-shirts.
18. *** can I get a newspaper? — At Park Street.
19. *** is your best friend? — It's Paul.
20. *** does Nick live? — In Boston.
21. *** colour is your new bike? — It's blue.
22. *** do you collect? — Stamps.
23. *** can help me? — I can.

24. *** about some bananas? — No, thanks.
25. *** was your first word as a baby? — I don't know.
26. *** were you born? — On May 21st.
27. *** were you born? — In Manchester.
28. *** were you last Sunday? — I was sailing.
29. *** can we have a picnic? — I know a nice place near a pond.
30. *** are you going to take with you? — Some sandwiches and a coke.
31. *** are you so angry? — Because I haven't won the money.
32. *** is that boy over there? — That's Simon Long.
33. *** old is his cat? — 6 weeks, I think.
34. *** book is this? — It's Nelly's.
35. *** did the film begin? — At 7.30.
36. *** does Mr Olson live? — In Market Street.
37. *** is the weather like in Chicago? — It's cold and windy.
38. *** much were the ski boots? — 380 pounds.
39. *** did Jack feel? — He feels OK.
40. *** do you usually have for breakfast? — Toast and coffee.
41. *** can speak French? — I think Stacy can.
42. *** pullover is that? — It's Frank's.
43. *** does Mother get up? — At 7.
44. *** is Mr. Jackson? — He's a dentist.
45. *** is your telephone number? — It's 4729147.
46. *** do you live? — In Miami.
47. *** is his father? — A pilot.
48. *** many brothers have you got? — One.
49. *** films do you like best? — Action films.
50. *** do you have lunch? — At school.
51. *** do you come home on Mondays? — Usually at 6.
52. *** old are you? — Twenty.
53. *** are your hobbies? — Skiing and tennis.
54. *** is your English teacher? — Mr. Smith.
55. *** are you today? — Fine, thanks.
56. *** are you learning? — I'm learning Maths.
57. *** are you late? — Because the bus was late.
58. *** is in the box? — Sweets, I think.
59. *** is your mother? — She's in the garden.
60. *** do you come from? — I come from Spain.

Практическое занятие № 26.

Посещение кафе.

Грамматика: Неопределённые местоимения.

Практическое занятие № 46, 47.

Работа с текстом “What is Internet?”. История появления интернета.

Internet – What is Internet?

The Internet, World Wide Web (WWW) and the information superhighway have penetrated the lives of millions of people all over the world. The Internet is a network made up of thousands of networks worldwide. These networks are composed of computers and other intelligent and active devices. Internet is an example of an automated mechanism, and there is no one in charge of the Internet.

Some organizations are entrusted with developing technical aspects of this network, but no governing body is in control. Private companies own the Internet backbone, through which Internet traffic or data flows in the form of text, video, graphics, sound image etc. All computers on the Internet communicate with one another using the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol architecture, abbreviated to TCP/IP, based on client/server architecture. It means that the remote server machine provides files and services to the user’s local client machine. The software can install on a client computer to take advantage of the latest access technology.

A wide variety of services, namely, electronic mail, file transfer, vast information resources, interest group membership, interactive collaboration, multimedia displays, real-time broadcasting, shopping opportunities, and many more, are available on the Internet. To provide all these services, the Internet consists primarily of a variety of access protocols. Many of these protocols feature programs that allow users to search for and retrieve material made available by the protocol.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCPIP) is the protocol suite developed for the Internet. This tutorial describes how the Internet was formed, how it developed, and how it is likely to develop in the future. We also look at the basic properties of TCP/IP.

History of The Internet

The Internet, www and Information Super Highway are terms that have a profound impact on the lives of millions of people all over the world. The widespread impact of the Internet across the globe could not be possible without the development of Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). It is the protocol suite developed specifically for the Internet. The Information Technology revolution of today cannot be achieved without this vast network of networks. It has become a fundamental part of the life of millions of people all over the world. All the services described above, basically, provide us with the necessary backbone for information sharing in organizations and within common interest groups. That information may be in

several forms. It can be notes and documents, data to be processed by another computer, files sent to colleagues, and even more exotic forms of data.

During the late 1960s and 1970s, organizations were inundated with many different LAN and WAN technologies such as packet switching technology, collision-detection local area networks, hierarchical enterprise networks, and many other excellent technologies. The major drawbacks of all these technologies were that they could not communicate without the expensive deployment of communication devices. These were expensive and put users at the mercy of the monopoly of the vendor they would be dealing with. Consequently, multiple networking models were available due to the research and development efforts made by many interest groups. It paved the way for the development of another aspect of networking known as protocol layering. It allows applications to communicate with each other. A complete range of architectural models was proposed and implemented by various research teams and computer manufacturers. The result of all this excellent know-how is that today, any group of users can find a physical network and an architectural model suitable for their specific needs. It includes cheap asynchronous lines with no other error recovery than a bit-per-bit parity function, through full-function wide area networks (public or private) with reliable protocols such as public packet switching networks or private SNA networks to high-speed but limited-distance local area networks.

It is now evident that organizations or users are using different network technology to connect computer over the network. The desire to share more and more information among homogeneous or heterogeneous interest groups motivated the researcher to devise the technology so that one group of users may extend its information system to another group of users who happen to have a different network technology and different network protocols. This necessity was recognized at the beginning of the 1970s by a group of researchers in the United States of America who hit upon a new principle popularly known as internetworking. Other organizations also became involved in interconnecting networks, such as ITU-T (formerly CCITT) and ISO. All were trying to define a set of protocols, layered in a well-defined suite, so that applications would communicate to other applications, regardless of the underlying network technology and the operating systems where those applications run.

Uses of Internet

No Company Will Be Able to Survive Without a Website

Anyone who claims this should be asked if they buy their morning newspaper or petrol for their car at the newsagent or filling station most convenient or the one with the best website. Should that be too trivial, ask if anyone has ever refused to watch the latest Hollywood movie simply because it had no associated webpage. Alternatively, who has ever refused to eat at a particular restaurant or drink in a specific pub for no

better reason than because there was no trace of it on the Internet?

Many businesses are continuing to trade successfully without any thought of the Internet, which will be true no matter how wired up the rest of the world becomes. Admittedly some of these are part of larger organizations that in all probability will have a website, but only as a small part of their overall business strategy, not as a means of survival. The idea that a major oil company or brewery would collapse for lack of a website is laughable.

On the plus side, of course, some companies thrive on the Internet. To be more accurate, they succeed because of the Internet. These are the small companies who, for the first time, can compete on level terms with their much bigger rivals. No longer does the business go to the company with the biggest marketing budget. Now the possession of a website means any company has a global presence.

It is this that makes some people claim a website is necessary for survival. If small companies can take business away from big companies, which they can, then it follows that big companies must also have a website or else forever lose business. In other words, everybody needs a website.

It has to be said there is some truth to this. Small companies can take business away from big companies' thanks entirely to the Internet. The trick is in knowing where this applies. As already mentioned, some companies will never need a website. Others will. Once that is accepted, decisions can be made.

Soon All Business Will be Done On-Line

If so, it has yet to be proved. A case in point is the Argos shopping chain which set up business on the Internet in 1995; nine months later, it had sold just twenty-two items. Not that this should be seen as a surprise, according to a report by the significant consultancy firm GarnerGroup (released in November 1999), 75% of all online ventures fail. However, the report did state, 'The companies that succeed, from both the traditional and start-up background, will have worked out what is reality and what is hype.'

Some businesses can thrive in the online environment. One such is Comic Shack, which was facing bankruptcy when it traded from a single shop but had since gone from strength to strength when selling its comics over the Internet. Interestingly the owner, David Shack, was in his sixties when he started his e-commerce venture. There is no ageism on the Internet.

A further example of this is the holiday industry where an increasing number of people are booking their holidays over the Internet instead of through a travel agent. Presumably, they think that as the travel agent in effect books their package holiday using a computer link, they might as well do it for themselves and cut out the middle man (A process referred to by Internet analysts as disintermediation.)

As for other companies, when TV shopping channels have been available for years, and catalogue shopping has been around for decades, the sheer number and variety of retail outlets must say something about the way people prefer to spend their money. The Internet is unlikely to change that no matter how popular it gets. A fact which also holds for companies, not in the retail trade. There the standard methods of doing business will still be valid.

Here it is worth mentioning a comment occasionally made by some companies that they will only be doing business over the Internet in the future. Except for Internet creations, like online banks, for example, all companies must still be able to cater to customers who have no Internet connection. It must be apparent. Are they suggesting they would turn down an order simply because the buyer had no Internet account? Would they buy from a supplier who had a website preferred to one that offered a better price, delivery and quality, but had no presence on the World Wide Web?

If the answer to these questions is yes, perhaps the best advice is to insist on cash-only transactions when dealing with them. Why risk becoming an unsecured creditor when they inevitably go bankrupt.

Back in the real world, comments like that tend to be made by companies with a significant financial stake in persuading other people to go online. It is not a mission statement, nor is it a statement of intent. It is just a company with a significant presence trying to use or abuse its position in the market for further gain, and it should be treated as such.

Better yet, the next time someone makes a statement like that, ask them about their plans to lay off their entire sales force. The answer should be more instructive than anything else they have to say.

The Customer Base Will Be Expanded

It means that new business can be picked up reasonably painlessly by having a website where orders can be placed. While this is true, there is an old accountant's saying that should be remembered: 'Turnover equals vanity; Profits equals sanity'. If the cost of doing business over the Internet is more than the profit, it generates the actual value of that business?

It is the aspect of Internet life most quoted by those trying to sell their particular (web-related) service. Usually, the example given is of a speciality baker or butcher(for reasons unexplained, butchers seem to be favourite). Except when the example looked at in detail, the amount of business generated by the Internet is a tiny fraction of the overall turnover. Also, remember that these companies deal directly with the public who buy in small amounts and pay by credit card, secure that, should there be a problem, the credit card company will refund them. Away from that line of work, businesses who went online hoping for bigger orders from other companies have a very

different story to tell.

Here the success story usually quoted is Dell Computers, who set up their website – and in less than thirty-six months, sales from that site amounted to over \$1 billion. However, the other computer manufacturers fared differently because they also had their established retailers and dealers to consider while they too wanted to sell over the Internet. (Being a mail-order company Dell had no such worries.)

It highlights any company's problem because those retailers and dealers were still needed even after the Internet business was established. Yet, no dealer would be prepared to accept the loss of business that would inevitably follow if the website could offer a better deal than them.

In practice, this meant that the website had to offer no particular incentive to prospective customers to protect the more standard retail outlets. It was important and should serve as a warning to any other companies. Even in the case of Dell, the Internet trade accounted for just 15% of its turnover, with the other manufacturers recording even less, making those dealers that much more critical.

Support Costs Will Be Reduced

The argument here is that instead of paying for promotional literature or catalogues and then paying even more to maintain telephone support lines, all the information can be published on the World Wide Web. That way, anyone who needs a new catalogue, for example, could download the latest, constantly updated version of it.

Similarly, if they need help, the answers to the most common problems could be stored on a web page to be viewed at their leisure. (In the language of the Internet, they would be called FAQ's or Frequently Asked Questions.)

While all of this is true, the chance of anyone reducing their support costs is practically zero. Customers will still want sales brochures, and no one can rely on them having an Internet account, so they will still have to be printed – and paid. In much the same way, anyone with a problem not covered by the web page, or, again, without an Internet account, will still need telephone support.

From this, it follows that, rather than fall, service costs will rise by the price of keeping that web page. Against this, of course, is the fact that the number of support calls might decrease (and the operative word is might), which means fewer people would be needed to handle them. That would, naturally, reduce support costs, but as no one could predict or calculate these savings, it would be better not to expect them.

Even so, while a website might not reduce the cost of service, it would undoubtedly increase the level of that service. By being available on what is usually referred to as a 24×7 basis (twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week), a website with its most common questions and answers, FAQ's, would be available to any customer well outside regular office hours.

New Suppliers Will Be Found

A simple search through the Internet might find alternative suppliers capable of providing a better degree of service than those currently being used. It is true, but those same suppliers should also be in everything from trade directories to the yellow pages, which makes the value of searching the Internet entirely debatable.

New Ways of Working Will Be Found

It is also valid to a certain extent. Some companies already have data processing centres in the third world that transmit the processed information over phone lines to the European or American head office. It gives any company the advantage of lower labour costs. Still, as it is usually done over dedicated phone lines, no one can claim that the Internet is involved.

To be more accurate, they should claim an example of electronic communication (which is separate from the Internet), although few people prepared to make that distinction.

Away from such heady heights, it is true to say that the easy access to information which a company website provides, plus the communication facilities suddenly available through email, can make small satellite offices a much more viable proposition. Because of this, a new office could be set up in any part of the world, no matter how remote, and yet still be fully integrated into the corporate structure. Alternatively, one large office responsible for company activities over a wide geographical area could split into much smaller branch offices covering less ground and equally a part of the corporate mainstream.

The Corporation Will Cease to Exist

It is one of those apocalyptic visions so beloved by the media. The idea is that soon everybody will work from home and communicate entirely by email, so there will be no need for company offices or even physical contact. It is often given a political spin by the commentators concerned who are more anxious to discuss the disintegration of society than the practicalities of the situation.

The only aspects worth considering are how people will be deprived of human contact, and therefore unable to form any society, or the division of the world into the disenfranchised poor who have no access to the technology or the so-called information-rich invariably described as the Alphas.

Any such posturing should be regarded as the politics it undoubtedly is and ignored by anyone intent on living in the real world. In practical terms, it will never happen; all companies rely on ad hoc meetings or the fact that people will be immediately available to answer a question or help solve a problem. Take that away, and the

only way the corporation would cease to exist would be caused by bankruptcy, not technology.

For anyone still not convinced, the remedy is simple. Next time some newspaper or magazine publishes an article along these lines, write to the editor asking how far advanced their plans are for dismantling the company. Given that media organizations, and those in the print industry exceptionally, should be prime candidates for this treatment as articles and editorials can be sent in electronically, the answer should be illuminating.

By now, anyone reading this could be thinking that it is fanatically opposed to the Internet when nothing could be further from the truth. The Internet can be a fascinating place in its own right and a business opportunity so full of potential that everyone has to take it seriously. Having studied it they might decide it is unsuitable for their company or ways of working, but they still must seriously consider it.

Практическое занятие № 48-51.

ISP. Web browser. E-mail.

Грамматика: Future Progressive.

9 Most Secure Web Browsers That Protect Your Privacy In 2022

We live in a world where our personal data is ping-ponged between corporations. Where online security breaches happen daily. Where hacker attacks keep getting more fancy. Yet most people don't think twice about their choice of web browser. They rely on popular browsers like Chrome, no questions asked. Today, we're looking at the most secure browsers that also protect your privacy. We'll cover the following topics:

A secure browser that protects your privacy is a CRITICAL tool for anyone online. Why? Because a secure browser helps you stay safe online. And it helps prevent your data being exploited. Unfortunately, most popular browsers aren't secure by default. Typically, they collect a scary amount of private data that can be used by third parties. Things like:

- Internet browsing history
- Login usernames & passwords
- Autofill info (names, home addresses, email, mobile numbers, etc.)
- Cookies and trackers dropped from the sites you visit

If the thought of that info in a stranger's hands doesn't give you the heebie-jeebies... it should.

Wait, but I use "incognito" mode!

Sorry – It's simply not true that browsing in private / incognito mode keeps you secure and private. Even if you're browsing incognito, every website you visit can still see your real IP address and location. The only way to truly protect your identity and privacy when surfing the web is to combine a secure browser with a reputable VPN.

Our recommended VPNs are: [9 Secure Browsers That Protect Your Privacy](#)

When judging how secure and private a browser is, we've looked at 2 things:

- Security

How does the browser protect you from hackers, vulnerabilities, and online exploits?

- Privacy

Does the browser collect much user data and who does it share it with? Can you control your own information? Does it block ads?

REMEMBER

The best 'secure' browser is always going to be the one that suits your needs. We've shortlisted some good options below for you to consider.

Here are some secure browsers that you can use:

1. Brave Browser

Created by Brendan Eich, creator of JavaScript, Brave is an awesome browser dedicated to helping you take back control of your security and privacy.

Pros of Brave Browser

Brave is privacy-focused by default. It has a built-in script blocker and automatically upgrades connections to HTTPS.

Brave doesn't auto-collect or sell user data and auto-blocks ad trackers with Brave Shield. They've actually got a pretty unique token redemption system called Brave Rewards, where you can earn BAT tokens by viewing privacy-respecting ads.

Aside from that, Brave has an awesome interface. It's actually built on Chromium, the same source code used for Chrome, so it's UI intuitive and not hard to set up.

It also loads most sites nearly 6x faster on any platform than other browsers like Firefox, Chrome or Safari!

Cons of Brave Browser

Unlike Chrome and Firefox, Brave lacks many extensions, add-ons, and plug-ins. Also, If you want to trade-in your BAT tokens for real money, you'll need a KYC-compliant bank account. Some may say this defeats the point of using a secure browser.

2. Tor Browser

Endorsed by Edward Snowden, Tor is a leading browser when it comes to privacy and anonymity. Tor essentially has its own method of connection called onion routing. It's named that because it has layers. Like an onion. And an ogre.

Instead of connecting to the internet through a central hub, onion routing connects

users to through each other to connect to the server. Each connected computer has an identical digital thumbprint.

Pros of Tor Browser

Tor keeps you anonymous within a web of other anonymous users. Its encryption is so potent that Tor is infamous as the only browser that lets you access the deep web. Tor protects you against browser fingerprinting and comes with features like NoScript & HTTPS Everywhere. It has a notorious side, but it's also a powerful tool for privacy activists and anyone trying to bypass censorship and surveillance.

Cons of Tor Browser

Tor can be much slower than other browsers. Plus, not all websites will work on Tor since it blocks JavaScript and tracking scripts. You can whitelist scripts as needed, but this can impact the browser's security.

3. Firefox Browser (configured correctly)

Firefox is the 3rd most popular browser behind Chrome and Safari. And the Mozilla team has beefed up Mozilla's privacy protections in recent years.

Pros of Firefox Browser

There's plenty to like about Firefox. Unlike Chrome and Safari, Firefox is open source, which means anyone can examine their source code for anything sketchy. It's also updated frequently and has some useful customisation options which let you set up different levels of privacy.

Firefox offers multiple layers of protection:

- Advanced anti-fingerprinting protections.
- Firefox Monitor will notify users in the chance of a data breach.
- Firefox Lockwise helps keep passwords safe using 256-bit encryption.
- Enhanced Tracking Protection make it difficult for 3rd-party users to track you.

Whilst they doesn't auto-block adverts, there are a lot of great add-ons that are compatible with Firefox for extra privacy.

Cons of Firefox Browser

While Mozilla offers plenty of articles and FAQs, navigating its support system may require some patience. Plus, it doesn't have as many browser extensions as Chrome.

In short – Firefox is a very decent private browser if you make the right modifications (turning off telemetry, etc). There are plenty of guides online to help you optimise it.

4. Iridium Browser

For users who love Chrome but wish it was safer – Iridium might be what you're looking for. Built to be a safer version of Chrome, Iridium's source-code and features are nearly identical to Chrome. The only big difference is vastly improved security and

streamlined interface, removing the usual Chrome bloatware.

Pros of Iridium Browser

Like Chrome, Iridium is very user friendly. It's actually cleaner than its Chrome counterpart as most of the unnecessary Google features are disabled. Still, many plugins from the Chrome Web Store will work with Iridium. Other than being equipped with an ad blocker and tracker blocker, Iridium includes many features that streamline the Chrome experience. Here's a list!

Cons of Iridium Browser

However, despite the familiar layout, Iridium can be quite confusing as well. For example, there's an option to sign into your Google account... but it doesn't work.

Some people have called it an off-brand Chrome. To each their own!

5. Epic Privacy Browser

Epic is another great browser option. It routes all web traffic through a proxy server that automatically blocks trackers and cookies.

Pros of Epic Privacy Browser

Epic has a lot going for it. Firstly, it uses an encrypted proxy server to hide your IP address and browsing. Epic also comes with built-in protection against ad-tracking scripts, cookies, cryptocurrency mining scripts and third-party widgets. Every time you exit the browser, it will auto-clear its cookies and browsing history.

As an extra layer of security, Epic also blocks certain types of real-time communications calls that have the potential to leak your IP address, even if you're using an encrypted proxy or a VPN.

One last thing that's pretty cool is that you can use Epic to "spy on the spies". It shows you who's tracking you and the trackers the browser has blocked.

Cons of Epic Privacy Browser

The downside? There aren't really any plug-ins for Epic. On top of that, whilst Epic claims to be open-source, users can't download the browser's source code. To obtain the browser's source code, you must first reach out to the Epic team.

6. GNU IceCat Browser

GNU IceCat takes Firefox one step further, and was developed as part of the GNU free software project.

Pros of GNU IceCat

GNU IceCat is entirely free software, and includes a ton of privacy add-ons and tweaks by default (although some say this is overkill). These include features like Spy-Block, LibreJS (which blocks proprietary JavaScript code, and ensures your user freedom) and HTTPS-Everywhere. Plus some fingerprinting countermeasures!

Cons of GNU IceCat

Essentially, IceCat is an older version of Firefox. It can be a little slow to load up.

Also, not everyone is a fan of the 15 addons that are installed by default. They can also be a bit clunky and confusing to configure.

Other secure browsers worth mentioning

Finally, here are some honourable mentions you can read up more on:

PaleMoon

Independent fork of a much older version of Firefox built with privacy and usability in mind.

DuckDuckGo

Completely anonymous search engine.

Vivaldi

Highly customisable browser focused on data privacy. And it's just... well, fun.

4 Browsers That Aren't As Secure As You Think

While some browsers claim to be secure, they might not be the best choice from a privacy perspective.

1. Google Chrome

It's the most generally used browser on the Internet. It's great – easy to use, fast... except for the fact Chrome collects data from all of its users. Pretty much everything you do through Chrome is recorded, collected, saved, and used for targeted advertising.

2. Microsoft Edge

Use it to download a better browser and never touch it again. Other than Edge being a slow, unresponsive, and unintuitive browser, it's also closed-source and lacks transparency.

3. Safari

The Apple-owned browser is pretty notorious in the community for problems such as bugs, compatibility issues, outdated software, etc.

In terms of privacy and security, it's alright, but kind of dodgy at the same time. They were caught storing backup Safari browsing history that should have been deleted a year prior. They were also caught collecting Safari history even when used in private mode. Hmm.

4. Opera

As an overall browser, Opera used to be pretty good. And then?

Back in 2016, the web browser was sold to a Chinese corporation for \$600 million, and since then the browser's not what it used to be. The free VPN doesn't offer full-system encryption anymore, and your data will be collected when you use it. The privacy policy also took a turn for the worse.

Tips For Safe Browsing Habits

On top of using a secure browser, here are some habits for more secure and private

browsing.

Tip #1 – Don't forget to secure your mobile devices

Many of the browsers listed above actually have versions that can be used for iOS and Android mobile users. Firefox Focus is a great option which also incorporates auto ad-blocking. Just be aware that there's an added security risk. Most mobile devices access the internet through Wi-Fi or cellular networks, which creates an extra layer of potential weakness.

Tip #2 – Beware the browser password manager

Storing your passwords in your browser can be risky, depending on which browser you're using. Most of the time, your passwords are being stored in cleartext.

If you want to keep safe, consider using a decent password manager like Dash-Lane or LastPass. We've compiled the best password managers here.

Tip #3 – Don't forget to tweak your browser settings

Many browsers have customisable privacy and security settings. Definitely visit their official website or look for a handy guide to maximise their privacy features.

Tip #4 – Try browser compartmentalisation

Many of us like to stay logged in to our accounts – like Facebook or Gmail – whilst browsing the web. However, this allows their trackers to record your activity as you browse the web.

You can solve this by using different web browsers for different online activities. For example:

- Browser #1 : Used ONLY for web browsing. You've tweaked the settings to be reasonably secure, so that your cookies and history are not stored.
- Browser #2 : Used ONLY for accessing online accounts that need a password.
- Browser #3 : Tweaked for maximum privacy and security. Used when you require both.

Just remember to be careful to not break your rules for the use of each browser.

Browser Add-Ons For Security And Privacy

Many browsers allow you to add 3rd-party tools to further improve browser privacy and security.

Below are some recommendations (note: they may not be available on all browsers).

- Privacy Badger

Blocks spying ads and invisible trackers, free and open source extension built by the Electronic Frontier Foundation.

- uBlock Origin

A fantastic browser-based content blocker, which protects you against tracking.

Don't mix it up with 'uBlock'.

- HTTPS Everywhere

Another by the EFT. Force websites to use the more secure HTTPS encrypted connection whenever possible.

- uMatrix

Open source browser extension that gives you control over the requests that may be tracking you when you visit different sites (quite technical, may be confusing for beginners).

Why “Private Browsing” Mode Isn't Good Enough

Private browsing only erases your information, but your activities are still visible, saved, and can be shared or sold to third-parties.

In short, you will NOT be anonymous on Private Browsing mode.

What's more, “Private mode”:

- Doesn't hide your IP address, thus you are still easily traceable.
- Doesn't block network monitoring from ISPs, government and hackers.
- Lets people still potentially spy on your traffic and activities via key-logging software.

To TRULY stay safe online you should use a reputable VPN.

How does a VPN keep you safe?

- Your IP address and location is masked.
- You can unblock geo-restricted content.
- It encrypts, secures and anonymises your internet traffic and hides your online activity from your ISP.

We at Bitcatcha are geeks for VPNs and put dozens to the test. Our top 3 recommendations are:

- NordVPN

<https://nordvpn.com/>

Best overall VPN for speed & privacy. Powerful and well-priced with an impressive server network of 5,600+ worldwide.

- Surfshark

<https://surfshark.com/>

Best cheap VPN with a starting great price of \$2.49 /mo.

- ExpressVPN

<https://www.expressvpn.com/>

Best premium VPN for those wanting stability, security, design and solid performance.

You simply need to sign up and install it on your devices. To use your VPN you

simply need to connect to a server.

Conclusion: A Secure Browser Helps To Keep You Safe

If you want to browse the internet securely and protect your data, a secure browser is key.

The ‘best’ secure browser is hard to prescribe since everyone has their own needs. We hope our recommendations gave you a place to start!

For airtight security, we’d always recommend you supplement your secure browser with a good VPN and safe browsing habits. To further protect your privacy, you can read up on WebRTC browser leaks and browser/device fingerprinting.

That’s all for now – safe surfing!

E-mail

People don’t write letter today anymore. They rarely use the services of post office. The reason is the appearance of Internet connection. Since the time people learned how to exchange documents through the World Wide Web, many things have changed.

E-mail is one of the best inventions ever made, as it helps people to send instantly photos, documents, files and simply messages.

Only a couple of decades ago we had to send letters or postcards and wait for long time till our addressee would get it. Sometimes it took only a few days, but if the person, we are sending a letter to, lived on another continent, it could take months.

With the appearance of Internet and e-mail boxes everything has changed to better. As for me, I like writing e-mails to my friends. However, there are now lots of messengers which let instantly exchange some funny jokes with them.

My parents grew up during the time when there were no e-mails or such things. They say it was especially pleasant to receive real letters from friends and I certainly understand them. Our class tutor suggested exchanging with real letters and postcards this New Year and we all agreed. We also have some English pen-friends who would be happy to receive a festive note. So, I’m planning to purchase some nice holiday postcards and sign them with kind wishes.

As for my parents, they use e-mails mostly for business and it seems to be an integral part of their job. In fact, over the time even e-mails have been modified and improved. They now have a larger capacity of files and overall information.

What Are Domain Names and How Do They Work

You’ve been hearing about domain names a lot lately, haven’t you? From services like PayPal.Me to giants like Google launching their corporate blog on branded domains such as Blog.Google. So what is the deal, and why are domain names, especially new domain names like .bike, .photo or even .me so talked about these days?

In this blog post we want to explain what domain names are and answer some of the most common misconceptions around them. You will learn:

- What is the DNS (Domain Name System)
- What domain names are
- What is the difference between URL, domain name and domain extension
- What are domain names used for

Why Do We Need Domain Names

In the early days, when Internet was in its infancy, a challenge presented itself – *how to establish a system that would identify each computer on the web and allow them to communicate with each other.*

Imagine having all people in the world but without the way to talk between themselves. To solve that problem, we created phone numbers and directories that would connect people to their phone number. Same as with people, we had to find a way to identify each computer and locate it in order to make sure it receives the information intended for it. Instead of an old-fashioned phone book, we created DNS.

Domain Name System (DNS) is made up of thousands of computers referred to as servers which host websites. I know we are getting a bit technical, but bear with me and it will pay off, pinky promise. □

Each computer is assigned their own address, an IP address, in a form of strings of numbers. Same as with telephone numbers really – just like every person has a unique telephone number, computers have an IP address people use to reach the websites on them.

Can you spot a little problem there?

Imagine if you had to type this, for many completely non-sensical, string of numbers into your browser each time you wanted to open your favorite news portal. Even worse, imagine if you had to remember several of those. To make the whole process more human-friendly, we created domain names, a human-friendly equivalent of IP addresses.

What are Domain Names

Your domain name is connected to the specific IP address of your website – it serves as the online address of your website.

The domain name of this website is “domain.me”. That’s what you type in your browser every time you want to check out the latest posts on our blog. For Apple, that is “apple.com”. For Bright Side, that is “brightside.me”. Still, the easiest way to explain what domain names are and what they are not, is to look at the anatomy of a URL.

URL or **Uniform Resource Locator** is the whole string of letters and numbers. It

points to a location of a specific page/image/video, or resource in general, on the web. As you can see, it's comprised of several components, all of which let the server know which resource you want and in which format it should be presented in.

https:// represents a **transfer protocol** and directs how data from a web page will be transferred to your browser. You can see that Mom.me, same as we do, uses S, like in Secure – HTTP Secure protocol, which adds a layer of security on information that is being transferred from its server (remember those?) to you and back. This is especially important if you are on an e-commerce site or any kind of site that asks you to make a payment or send any kind of personal information. As for us, we just like to keep things extra secure for you.

mom.me is a **domain name**. Now we are talking! Domain name consists of two parts, a second level domain (SLD) and a top level domain (TLD). A second level domain is the name of your website, “mom” in this case, or “domain” in our case. Everything that comes after the dot is a top level domain, sometimes called “domain extension”, and in this case that is .ME. Together, SLD and TLD form what is considered a domain name or your website's address.

Everything after the domain name is used to identify the location of specific content within a site. Where you would have shelves in your closet, when it comes to websites, you have different pages or blog categories. In this case /food/ is a blog category and lets us know that the post belongs to that category. This part is called a **directory or folder**.

What are Domain Names Used For

One of the most common misconceptions about domain names is that by registering a domain name, you automatically get a website. Unfortunately, that is not how it works. As you have seen, domain names are a vital part of the online world, but they function similar to street addresses. Just because you have reserved an address at Fifth Avenue, does not mean you have a piece of land there, not to mention a store or a house.

A piece of land would be a hosting, space you buy on a server (here it is again!), while the store/house would be your website. When you want to build a website, you have to follow these three steps. First, you buy a domain name with your registrar (such as GoDaddy, NameCheap, Name.com), second, you get a hosting plan that fits your needs (for example, the space that you need will depend on the size of your website) and then you build a website. That website can be a one-pager, a blog or a full-blown website.

You can also use your domain name to create branded short links. Time Magazine uses “ti.me” when sharing their post on the web. That way they keep all their short links branded. You can learn how to do it here.

Important takeaways

The reason why domain names are talked about more these days than ever is because there are more domain name extensions available than ever. At the moment, there are more than 1000 domain extensions to choose from – .ME is one of them. Most of them have the same SEO benefits as old domain names (.com, .org, .net...) and users like you are recognizing them as well.

Most importantly, big brands are no longer feeling the constraint of limited choices and they are increasingly trusting these different domain extensions to help them build their online brand. Some of them you can see featured here in the “Success Story” section of our blog.

We covered a lot of very important things in this post so here is a quick recap:

- Domain names are a vital part of the online universe. Same as physical addresses direct us towards our favorite stores or a friend’s home, domain names do the same for our favorite online stores or a friend’s personal website.
- A domain name is not the same thing as a URL and certainly not the same thing as a website.
- Domain names are an important part of our online brands so it’s very important we get them right. We can make them memorable and meaningful... or not.
- Currently, there are more than 1000 available domain extensions. There is nothing stopping you from getting creative!

The Biography of Bill Gates

There isn’t a person in the world who doesn’t know about Bill Gates. He is the founder and co-leader of Microsoft Corporation. He is also an American business magnate, who is considered to be one of the richest people on the planet.

Bill Gates was born on the 28th of October 1955, in Seattle, state Washington. His full name is William Henry Gates III. For several years he has worked as a chief executive of Microsoft, but later he became a chairman of the company. Apart from being one of the richest and best known people in the world, Bill Gates also wrote several interesting books and currently he works a lot on Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, specializing in charity donations. In 2010 he has even suggested the billionaires to transfer half of their state to charity.

Bill Gates originally comes from a quite intelligent family. He studied in the most privileged school in Seattle, where he developed his programming skills at school computer. In 1973 he enrolled at Harvard University, but was expelled after two years and immediately started working on software development. And in 1975 Gates together

with Paul Allen founded the company Micro-Soft, which was later named Microsoft Corporation. His software has literally changed the world. Nowadays nearly everybody uses Microsoft software on daily basis.

Грамматика

Future Continuous: правила и примеры предложений с переводом.

Future continuous: как образуется и когда употребляется

Говорить о будущем всегда приятно — ведь в нем исполнится все задуманное нами в настоящем. Здорово ведь помечтать о том, как побежать купаться в море в первый же день на отдыхе или выпить по чашечке кофе в следующий раз, когда встретитесь с другом? Именно для таких случаев нам необходимо знать и уметь применять в повседневном разговоре время *Future Continuous*.

Что такое Future Continuous?

Это длительное будущее время в английском языке. Как и другие времена группы *Continuous*, оно указывает на продолжительное действие, которое происходит в определенный момент времени. В данном случае — в будущем.

В отличие от *Future Simple* (простого будущего времени), в *Future Continuous* время действия в будущем указывается конкретно (в пять часов; с четверга по воскресенье; на протяжении недели и т.д.) или должно подразумеваться из контекста.

Использование времени *Future Continuous* в предложении позволит верно выразить мысль.

Правила образования Future Continuous

Время *Future Continuous* образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *will (shall)* и *be* с причастием настоящего времени (*to be + глагол с окончанием -ing*).

ВАЖНО: Вспомогательный глагол *will* используется со всеми подлежащими (*I / He / She / It / You / We / They*).

В редких случаях в британском английском языке с подлежащими *I* и *we* можно встретить использование глагола *shall*. Сейчас он используется гораздо реже *will*, но его можно встретить в речи британцев, официальных документах и художественной литературе.

Утверждение

Утвердительные предложения во времени *Future Continuous* образуются путем добавления вспомогательного глагола *will (shall)*, глагола *be* (который не изменяется) и смыслового глагола с окончанием *-ing*.

I / He / She / It / You / We / They + will (shall) + be Ving

I shall be dancing — Я буду танцевать

She will be writing — Она будет писать
You will be thinking — Ты будешь думать
It will be working — Оно будет работать

will = 'll
shall = 'll

He'll be drinking coffee — Он будет пить кофе
I'll be sending presents — Я буду отправлять подарки

Отрицание

Чтобы составить отрицание во времени Future Continuous — добавляем частицу *not* после глагола *will(shall)*, но перед *be*.

I / He / She / It / You / We / They + will not (shall not) + be Ving

I will not be swimming — Я не буду плавать
He will not be dancing — Он не будет танцевать
You will not be coming — Ты не придешь
They will not be fighting — Они не будут драться

will not = *won't*
shall not = *shan't*

I shan't be sitting there — Я не буду сидеть там
She won't be walking — Она не будет гулять

Вопрос

При образовании вопросительного предложения во времени Future Continuous вспомогательный глагол *will (shall)* выносится в начало предложения перед подлежащим.

Will (Shall) + I / He / She / It / You / We / They + be Ving

Shall I be driving all night long? — Я буду вести машину всю ночь?
Will she be drawing? — Она будет рисовать?
Will we be walking? — Мы будем гулять?
Will it be working? — Это будет работать?

Специальные уточняющие вопросы образуются во времени Future Continuous с помощью *question words* (вопросительных слов). Например: *where* (где), *when* (когда) и других. *QW* ставится в начало предложения, а дальнейший порядок слов в конструкции остается таким же, как и в вопросе.

QW + will (shall) + I / He / She / It / You / We / They + be Ving

What will you be playing on your guitar next Sunday evening? — Что ты будешь играть на гитаре в следующее воскресенье вечером?

Where will they be traveling during that time? — Где они будут путешествовать в это время?

Когда употребляется Future Continuous?

Future Continuous употребляется для выражения какого-то действия в определенный заранее известный момент в будущем. Это может быть конкретное время или день или даже год.

Рассмотрим основные случаи употребления *Future Continuous* в предложениях:

Действия в конкретный момент времени в будущем

Для этого обычно используются слова и фразы вроде *at midnight* (в полночь), *this time next week* (в это время на следующей неделе), *at 5 o'clock tomorrow* (завтра в пять часов) и другие.

This time next week Mary will be playing piano — В это время на следующей неделе Мэри будет играть на пианино *She will be waiting for me here at 9 p.m. tomorrow* — Завтра в 9 вечера она будет ждать меня здесь

Иногда точный момент времени в будущем может выражаться при помощи придаточных времени (вводятся словами *when, as soon as, after, until* и т.д.). В таких придаточных используется *Present Simple*.

I will be washing the car when he leaves — Я буду мыть машину когда он уйдет

Несколько действий в будущем, которые будут происходить одновременно

Future Continuous употребляется тогда, когда мы хотим рассказать о том, что несколько вещей будут происходить одновременно.

Tom will be slicing cheese and I will be meeting the guests — Том будет нарезать сыр, а я буду встречать гостей

Неизбежные действия

Это такие будущие события, которые точно произойдут в результате каких-либо подготовительных действий или просто естественным путём. Мы уверены, что будет так и никак иначе.

John and I made a deal. I shall be feeding his cat next week — Мы с Джоном заключили сделку. Я буду кормить его кота на следующей неделе

Запланированные действия

Для выражения каких-то планов на будущее чаще всего используется время *Present Continuous* (настоящее длительное время), но иногда можно встретить и конструкцию с *Future Continuous*, смысл несколько отличается.

Сравните:

They will be moving to Moscow next Monday (Future Continuous) / *They are moving to Moscow next Monday* (Present Continuous) — Они переезжают в Москву в следующий понедельник

В примере с Future Continuous говорится о том, что весь понедельник они будут заниматься переездом, акцент на действии, которое будет длиться определенное время в будущем.

При помощи Present Continuous сообщается чёткий, уверенный план на ближайшее будущее.

Sara will be flying to Tokyo next morning (Future Continuous) / *Sara is flying to Tokyo next morning* (Present Continuous) — Сара летит в Токио следующим утром

Вежливый вопрос

Конструкцию Future Continuous можно использовать, чтобы аккуратно и вежливо узнать у собеседника о планах на ближайшее будущее. При помощи такой формы мы можем поинтересоваться, совпадают ли намерения другого человека с нашими желаниями.

Will you be going to the kitchen later? Bring me an apple, please — Ты пойдешь на кухню позже? Захвати мне яблоко, пожалуйста

Will she be using the laptop for a long time? Let me know when she finishes — Она долго будет пользоваться ноутбуком? Дай мне знать, когда она закончит

Маркеры времени Future Continuous

Как и у других времен в английском языке у Future Continuous есть особые слова, по которым его можно распознать. Чаще всего при построении предложения в длительном будущем времени можно встретить следующие слова, отвечающие на вопрос «Когда это будет происходить?»:

- at 3 o'clock (в три часа)
- this time tomorrow (завтра в это же время)
- at that moment (в тот момент)
- meanwhile / meantime (тем временем)
- from...till... / from...to.... (с...до...)
- during that time (в течение этого времени)
- during the day (в течение дня)
- during the afternoon (в течение обеда)
- for 5 hours (на протяжении пяти часов)
- for a week (на протяжении недели)
- for months (месяцами)
- all night (всю ночь)

- all day long (целый день)
- the whole morning (все утро)
- the whole year (целый год)

Примеры предложений с Future Continuous с переводом

Утвердительные:

I shall be having a yoga class at 9 o'clock tomorrow — Завтра в 9 часов у меня будет занятие по йоге

They will be driving home the whole next day — Они будут ехать домой весь следующий день

Our boss will be making an announcement about holidays later this afternoon — Сегодня днем наш босс будет делать объявление насчет выходных

John will be expecting me at 5:15 — Джон будет ждать меня в 5:15

Отрицательные:

I shan't be running in the park for a week — Я не буду бегать в парке на протяжении недели

The doctors will not be seeing the patients tomorrow evening — Завтра вечером врачи не будут принимать пациентов

We will not be cooking breakfast the whole morning — Мы не будем готовить завтрак все утро

The cat won't be sleeping all night long — Кот не будет спать всю ночь

Вопросительные:

Will Harry be waiting for us here at 6 o'clock? — Гарри будет ждать нас здесь завтра в 6 часов?

Will I be sitting near a window on the airplane? — Я буду сидеть у окна в самолете?

What time will you be coming back from the restaurant? — В какое время ты будешь возвращаться из ресторана?

What will John and Nina be celebrating this time tomorrow? — Что будут отмечать Джон и Нина в это время завтра?

Exercise 1. Составьте предложения, используя the Future Continuous Tense.

1. Sue/to do/homework/at 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
2. We/to sunbathe/from 9 to 12 o'clock/tomorrow morning.
3. Nick and Jack/to drive/to Berlin/at this time/next Monday.
4. You/to have/a conference/from 3 to 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
5. My cousin/ to practise/in the gym/at 7 o'clock/tomorrow evening.

6. Nelly and Diana/to rest/in Hawaii/at this time/next week.
7. We/to dance/at the party/all the evening/tomorrow.
8. Kate/to visit/ her grandparents/all day/next Saturday.
9. They/to prepare/ to the wedding party/all next week.
10. I/to travel/around Canada/for two weeks/next month.

Exercise 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в the Future Continuous Tense.

1. At this time tomorrow we ... (to watch) a new play in the theatre.
2. I... (to have) lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow.
3. Mike ... (to interview) a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday.
4. We ... (to discuss) this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday.
5. My lawyer ... (to wait) for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.
6. The workers ... (to repair) the road in the city centre for two days next week.
7. The students ... (to write) a test from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. next Tuesday.
8. My friends ... (to play) cricket from 5 till 7 o'clock next evening.
9. I ... (to fly) to Cairo at this time next Sunday.
10. Alice ... (to walk) in the park with her daughter at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Exercise 3. Сделайте предложения отрицательными и вопросительными.

1. She will be doing aerobics at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.
2. We will be cycling tomorrow morning.
3. Henry will be walking his dog at 2 o'clock tomorrow.
4. Molly will be making a cake for our party at 3 o'clock tomorrow.
5. The girls will be preparing the costumes for the performance since 3 o'clock tomorrow.
6. Brian will be writing an article at this time next Friday.
7. We will be exercising in the gym from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. tomorrow.
8. Mr Peters will be visiting our country from Monday till Friday.
9. It will be raining all day tomorrow.
10. You will be seeing your dentist at 5 o'clock next Thursday.

Exercise 4. Составьте вопрос к выделенным словосочетаниям.

1. Helen will be preparing for the exam in the library at 11 o'clock tomorrow.
2. We will be having tea in the garden at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
3. You will be translating an article at 3 o'clock tomorrow.
4. They will be playing volleyball on the beach at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
5. Jim will be snorkelling in the Red Sea at this time next Sunday.

Exercise 5. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

1. We ... (to have) a picnic at 4 o'clock tomorrow.
2. Nick ... (not to work) at the agency at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.
3. Where ... you ... (to drive) to at 3 o'clock next Monday? — I... (to drive) to Bristol.
4. What ... Pam ... (to do) from 4 to 5 tomorrow evening? — She ... (to visit) her hairdresser.
5. ... the doctor ... (to examine) patients from 9 till 12 o'clock tomorrow? — Yes, he
6. What time ... Ted ... (to jog) in the park tomorrow? — He ... (to jog) at 6 o'clock in the morning.
7. I can't join you for the barbecue next Friday because I ... (to prepare) for the seminar.
8. ... you ... (to sleep) at 10 o'clock tomorrow evening? Can I phone you? — Certainly you can. I... (not to sleep) at this time tomorrow.
9. Let's meet in front of the cinema tomorrow. I... (to wait) for you at 6 o'clock.— OK. I'll come.
10. At what stadium ... our football team ... (to play) at the 5 o'clock next Tuesday? — They ... (to play) at the central stadium.

Exercise 6. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Завтра в шесть часов я буду смотреть свой любимый сериал по телевизору.
2. Мы не будем играть в баскетбол на площадке завтра в семь часов.
3. В среду с девяти часов они будут сдавать экзамен по английскому языку.
4. Что ты будешь делать завтра в восемь часов вечера? — Я буду встречать родителей в аэропорту.
5. Какой семинар ваша сестра будет посещать в следующий вторник в два часа? — Она будет посещать семинар по маркетингу.
6. В это время завтра мы будем лететь в Лос-Анджелес.
7. Во сколько завтра у нас будет конференция? — У нас конференция будет проходить с десяти часов утра до трех часов дня.
8. Том будет работать всю следующую неделю? — Нет, со следующего четверга он будет отдыхать в горах.
9. В следующую пятницу в десять часов утра мои друзья будут принимать участие в соревнованиях по плаванию.
10. Мы будем украшать зал к новомуднему празднику завтра в девять часов утра.

Значение времени Continuous и перевод:

Времена группы Continuous обозначают действия, которые протекают (протекали, будут протекать) в точно указанное время – настоящее, прошедшее и будущее.

Например, можно сказать. *Our children read* и *Our children are reading*. Оба предложения переводятся как: Наши дети читают.

Но в первом случае Present Indefinite даешь лишь самое общее представление: Наши дети читают в том смысле, что они умеют и любят читать. В момент произнесения этих слов дети могут и не танцевать, а учить уроки, играть, танцевать.

Но предложение *Our children are reading* показывает конкретную картину читающих детей: Они читают сейчас.

Образование формы Continuous идет за счет вспомогательного глагола *to be*.

Present Continuous (Настоящее продолженное)

Present Continuous (Настоящее продолженное) образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола *to be* в настоящем времени и 4-й основной формы глагола.

В разговорном английском языке вместо полных форм обычно употребляется сокращенные: *isn't* [iznt], *aren't* [a:nt]

Present Continuous (Настоящее продолженное) употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. Для выражения действия, события протекающего в настоящий момент времени или в момент речи. Показывает то, что действие, совершающееся в настоящий момент, началось до этого момента и будет продолжаться после него.

Указание на время типа *now* (сейчас), *at the moment* (в данный момент) может быть либо выражено, либо подразумеваться.

Пример:

She is answering (at this moment). Она отвечает (в настоящий момент)

She is studying at school (now). Она сейчас учится в школе.

He is writing a letter. Он сейчас пишет письмо.

I'm sitting in the park. Я сижу в парке.

Young woman is reading a book. Молодая женщина читает книгу.

2. Для выражения будущего действия (подобно в русском языке), когда налицо намерение совершить действие или уверенность в его совершении.

В этом случае на будущее указывает наречие: *soon* (скоро), *tomorrow* (завтра), *next week* (на следующей недели).

Пример:

Liza is arriving in Moscow soon. Лиза скоро прибывает в Москву.

They are leaving London tonight. Сегодня они покидают Лондон.

Present Continuous (Настоящее продолженное) не употребляется.

С глаголами состояния:

- to love (любить);
- to think (думать);
- to want (хотеть);
- to live (жить);
- to be (быть, находиться);
- to feel (чувствовать);
- to see (видеть);
- to know (знать);
- to remember (помнить);
- to hear (слышать);
- to stay (оставаться);

Исключение составляет тот случай, когда хотят показать, что данное состояние временное.

Пример:

How are you feeling? – Great. Как ты себя чувствуешь? – Великолепно.

Past Continuous (Прошедшее продолженное)

Past Continuous (Прошедшее продолженное) образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be в прошедшем времени и 4-й основной формой глагола.

Past Continuous (Прошедшее продолженное) употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. Для выражения действия, протекавшего (длившегося) в определенный момент в прошлом, который обозначен либо обстоятельством времени, либо другим действием в прошлом. При этом ни начало, ни конец длительного действия не известны.

Пример:

You were reading a book at 5 o'clock. Ты читал книгу в пять часов.

You were reading a book when they came. Я читал книгу, когда они пришли.

At weekend I was preparing for my exams. На выходных я готовился к своим экзаменам.

2. Для выражения длительного действия, протекавшего в определенный период времени в прошлом (from five to six, all day long, the whole day yesterday)

Пример:

I was writing letters the whole day yesterday. Я вчера целый день писал письма.

Важно!

В этом случае начало и конец действия неизвестны, важно только то, что оно длилось весь указанный период времени.

В обоих случаях 1 и 2 Past Continuous используется, когда нужно подчеркнуть сам процесс действия, его продолжительность.

Если же важен только факт совершения действия, то используется Past Indefinite.

3. Кроме того, Past Continuous может использоваться для выражения одновременных действий, протекавших в прошлом в один и тот же момент.

Пример:

The children were playing in the yard while their mother was watching TV. Дети играли в саду, пока мать смотрела телевизор.

As I was taking a shower, my girlfriend was cooking breakfast. Пока я принимал душ моя девушка готовила завтрак.

4. Past Continuous (Прошедшее продолженное) употребляется с глаголами движения для выражения будущего действия, которое запланировано в прошлом и рассматривается с точки зрения прошлого.

Пример:

My mom was glad that I was leaving for Moscow. Моя мама была рада, что я собираюсь в Москву.

They said that I was returning the next week. Они сказали, что я возвращаюсь на следующей недели.

She wrote she was arriving on Sunday. Она написала, что приезжает в воскресенье.

Примечание 1:

Past Continuous, так же как и Present Continuous обычно не употребляется с глаголами состояния. Глаголы состояния употребляются в Past Continuous только в тех случаях, когда подчеркивается, что это состояние временное.

Примечание 2:

Past Continuous иногда выражает чью-либо постоянную характеристику в прошлом. В предложении в этом случае стоят наречия always, constantly.

He was always coming and staying for hours giving pointless advice and asking endless questions.

Он всегда приходил и сидел часами, давая бесполезные советы и задавая бесконечные вопросы.

Future Continuous (Будущее продолженное)

Future Continuous (Будущее продолженное) выражает будущее действие в процесс его совершения, т.е незаконченное длительное действие. Образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be в будущем времени и 4-й основной формой глагола.

Future Continuous (Будущее продолженное) употребляется:

1. Для выражения длительного действия, которое начнется до определенного момента в будущем и все еще будет продолжаться, длиться в этот момент. На это может указывать обстоятельство времени (at that moment, at six o'clock, at midnight)

Пример:

At seven o'clock tomorrow she will be having exam. Завтра в семь часов она будет сдавать экзамен.

If you ring him up at midnight, she won't answer. She will be sleeping. Если вы позвоните ей в полночь, она не ответит. Она будет спать.

2. Для выражения длительного действия, которое будет совершаться в определенный период времени в будущем.

Пример:

Don't call my friend tonight between 7 and 11. She will be writing a letter. Не звоните моей подруге между 7 и 11 часами. Она будет писать письмо.

I shall be reading the whole day tomorrow. Завтра целый день я буду читать.

3. Для выражения намерения совершить действие в будущем или уверенность в его совершении.

Пример:

I shall be reading tonight. Я собираюсь почитать сегодня вечером.

She will be visiting me tomorrow. Завтра она собирается навестить меня.

Exercises for training Continuous Tenses

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Present Simple.

His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired.
2. Pat (not to cook) dinner at the moment. She (to talk) dinner every Monday. 3. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise. 4. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning. 5. Your friend (to do) his homework now?
6. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning? 7. Look! The baby (to sleep). 8. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 9. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension. 10. My father (not to sleep) now. He (to work) in the garden. 11. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning. 12. What your sister (to do) now? – She (to wash) her face and hands. 13. When you usually (to come) home from school? – I (to come) at three o'clock. 14. Where your cousin (to work)? – He (to work) at a hospital. 15. Your sister (to study) at college? – No, she (to go) to school. 16. My cousin (to go) to school every day. 17. My mother (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the morning. 18. When you (to listen) to the news on the radio? 19. Who (to make) breakfast for you now? 20. You (to read) a magazine and (to think) about your holidays at the moment? 21. They (to be) good dancers but they (not to do) to discos very often.

22. What she (to talk) about right now?

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Present Simple.

1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday. 2. They (to want) publish this book in July? 3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously. 4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it. 5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? 6. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 7. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? – Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 8. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? – They (to have) a smoke in the garden. 9. What you (to do) here now? – We (to listen) to tape recordings. 10. You (to want) to see my father? – Yes, I 11. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now. 12. What magazine you (to read)? – It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. You (to be) interested in sports? – Yes, I but I (not to know) French. 13. We (to have) an English lesson now. 14. He (to feel) in a position to lend her money. 15. I (to think) she (not to feel) safe there. 16. You (to see) what I (to mean)? 17. You (to hear) what she (to say)? 18. He (not to feel) at liberty to tell you the truth. 19. Ron has got a new job. He (to earn) a fortune as a managing director. They (to think) he (to be) a bag of money.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. My sister (not to like) coffee. 2. When you (to go) to bed every day? 3. What he (to read) now? 4. What he (to read) every day? 5. What he (to read) tomorrow? 6. You (to give) me this book tomorrow? 7. Where she (to be) tomorrow? 8. Where she (to go) tomorrow? 9. She (to go) to the country with us tomorrow? 10. They (to stay) at home tomorrow. 11. What you (to do) now? I (to see) that you (not to read). 12. When you (to finish) your homework? It (to be) very late, it (to be) time to go to bed. 13. How you usually (to spend) evenings? 14. What you (to do) in the country next summer? 15. They (not to drink) tea now. I (to think) they (to watch) TV. 16. What your father (to drink) in the evening? 17. When you (to get) up every day? - I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 18. My brother usually (not to get) up at seven o'clock. As a rule, he (to get) up at six o'clock, but tomorrow he (to get) up at seven o'clock. 19. Why she (to come) home so late tomorrow? 20. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow. 21. Our friends always (to go) to the country for the weekend. 22. Look! The kitten (to play) with its tail. 23. Your parents (to watch) TV now? 24. My sister (not to rest) now. She (to help) mother in the kitchen. She (to help) mother in the kitchen every

day.

Не забывайте употреблять настоящее время вместо будущего в придаточных предложениях времени и условия после союзов *if, when, as soon as, before, after, till (untill)*.

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple (Все предложения относятся к будущему времени).

1. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) you and we (to have) a good talk. 2. He (to go) to the Public Library very often when he (to be) a student. 3. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up. 4. You (to pass) many towns and villages on your way before you (to arrive) in Moscow. 5. I (to stay) at home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets. 6. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University. 7. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us. 8. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter. 9. We (to gather) at our place when my brother (to come) back from Africa. 10. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words. 11. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time. 12. What you (to do) when you (to come) home? 13. When they (to cross) the road, they (to see) the hotel. 14. Before she (to get) to the theatre, she (to go) past the shopping centre. 15. What we (to do) if it (to rain) tonight? 16. What she (to do) if she (to see) her best friend again? 17. If the bus (to be) very crowded, you (to be) exhausted by the time you (to get) to work. 18. If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow). 2. The weather (to be) fine today. It (to be) warm, the sun (to shine) brightly. A soft wind (to blow) Small white clouds (to sail) in the sky. 3. Don't go out: it (to rain) heavily. 4. Take your raincoat with you. I am afraid it (to rain) in the evening and you (to get) wet through if you (not to put) on your raincoat. 5. Every spring birds (to come) to our garden and (to sing) in the trees. 6. Listen! Somebody (to sing) in the next room. 7. It usually (not to snow) at this time of the year. 8. What the weather (to be) like now? It (to snow)? - No, it 9. We (to go) out of town to ski on Sunday? - Yes, we ... if it (to snow) this week and if there (to be) a lot of snow everywhere. 10. What you (to do) tomorrow? - We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? - With pleasure, if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home. 11. If we (to have) televisions at our supermarket, they (to inform) customers about things in the store. 12. If we (to play) music, it (to produce) the right atmosphere. 13.

If we (to put) in cameras, they (to stop) people stealing things. 14. If we (to employ) more assistants, they (to help) our customers.

Упражнение 6. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Он сделает упражнение по английскому языку, если у него не будет других дел. 2. Если я не помогу ему, он не напишет контрольную работу завтра. 3. Он не пойдет в библиотеку сегодня вечером. 4. Если он не пойдет в библиотеку, он будет дома. 5. Мы будем дома завтра. 6. Если мы будем дома завтра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору. 7. Ее не будет завтра дома. 8. Если ее не будет завтра дома, оставьте ей записку. 9. Завтра погода будет хорошая. 10. Если завтра погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город. 11. Когда она приходит в школу, она снимает пальто. 12. Когда она придет в школу, она снимет пальто. 13. Как только он вспоминает эту смешную сцену, он начинает смеяться. 14. Как только он вспомнит эту смешную сцену, он начнет смеяться. 15. Я приду домой в шесть часов. 16. Когда я приду домой, я позвоню вам. 17. Она позвонит нам вечером. 18. Если она позвонит вам, попросите ее принести мне книгу. 19. Я увижу Тома завтра. 20. Как только я увижу Тома, я расскажу ему об этом. 21. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе. 22. Перед тем, как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.

Упражнение 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple.

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two years ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 8. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9. We (not to rest) yesterday. 10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday.

Упражнение 8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7. They

(to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London.

Упражнение 9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 3. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 4. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 5. I (not to eat) ice cream every day. 6. I (not to eat) ice cream now. 7. I (not to eat) ice cream tomorrow. 8. I (not to eat) ice cream every day. 9. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 10. He (not to spend) last summer in the country.

Упражнение 10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Max (not to be) here. He (to wash) his car. He (to wash) it every weekend. 2. He (not to play) the piano tomorrow. 3. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 4. Your mother (to cook) every day? 5. We (to make) a fire last summer. 6. I (to spend) last summer at the seaside. 7. Where you (to spend) next summer? 8. Where he (to spend) next summer? 9. What mother (to do) now? – She (to cook) dinner. 10. I (not to play) computer games yesterday.

Упражнение 11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea.

Упражнение 12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.

Упражнение 13. Раскройте скобки, употребляя в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get up), my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir tree.

Упражнение 14. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

1. What's the matter? Why he (to stop)? 2. My cousin (to look) for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet. 3. It (to be) impossible for her to feel at home here. 4. What you (to study) now? 5. They just (to give) you a pay rise. 6. Sophie is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for her grandson. 7. You only (to have) a piece of cake? You not to eat much. 8. People (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now. 9. You (to go) to plant tomatoes this year? 10. Johnny, who finally (to find) a new job, (to give) a big party.

Упражнение 15. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Present Continuous.

1. Она все еще печатает свою статью. 2. Мы ее давно не видели. 3. Бабушка с дедушкой уже навестили своих внуков. 4. Сейчас они сидят в гостиной и разговаривают о своей поездке. 5. Ты когда-нибудь был в Африке? 6. Он все сделал для нее. Теперь он еще собирается купить ей дом. 7. Концерт еще не начался, и мы сидим в зале и обсуждаем свои проблемы. 8. Подожди меня! Я не взяла деньги. 9. Я только что позавтракал. 10. Он уже позавтракал.

Упражнение 16. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 7. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 8. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 9. The wind (to change) in the morning. 10. We (to travel) around Europe last year.

Упражнение 17. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early. 2. Where you (to spend) your holidays? 3. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? 4. While traveling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend. 5. I never (to visit) that place. 6. He (to visited) that place last year. 7. I just (to get) a letter from Tom. 8. You (to take) any photographs while traveling in the south? 9. He (to be) abroad five years ago. 10. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?

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