

ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
для обучающихся по специальности
43.02.12 Технология эстетических услуг

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Методические указания составлены в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего общего образования и программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» на основе примерной программы общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для социально-экономического профиля от 2022 г., одобренной Научно-методическим советом Центра профессионального образования ФГАУ «ФИРО» и рекомендованной для реализации основной профессиональной образовательной программы СПО на базе основного общего образования с получением среднего общего при подготовке квалифицированных рабочих, служащих и специалистов среднего звена.

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Целями дисциплины «Иностранный язык» являются:

Данные методические указания раскрывают содержание основных понятий иностранного языка на специально подобранных упражнениях и материалах.

- формирование представлений об английском языке как о языке международного общения и средстве приобщения к ценностям мировой культуры и национальных культур;
- формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения;
- формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной;
- воспитание личности, способной и желающей участвовать в общении на межкультурном уровне;
- воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины:

Личностные:

- сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
- сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;
- развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мироздания;
- осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;
- готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка.

Предметные:

- сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;
- владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;
- достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;
- сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

Метапредметные:

- умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;
- владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;
- умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;
- умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства.

Планируемые личностные результаты в ходе реализации образовательной программы

Коды результатов	Планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины включают
ЛР 01	Российскую гражданскую идентичность, патриотизм, уважение к своему народу, чувства ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважение государственных символов (герб, флаг, гимн)
ЛР 02	Гражданскую позицию как активного и ответственного члена российского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, обладающего чувством собственного достоинства, осознанно принимающего традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие гуманистические и демократические ценности
ЛР 04	Сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире
ЛР 05	Сформированность основ саморазвития и самовоспитания в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества; готовность и способность к самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности
ЛР 06	Толерантное сознание и поведение в поликультурном мире, готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения, способность противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям
ЛР 07	Навыки сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности
ЛР 08	Нравственное сознание и поведение на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей
ЛР 09	Готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности
ЛР 10	Эстетическое отношение к миру, включая эстетику быта, научного и технического творчества, спорта, общественных отношений
ЛР 11	Принятие и реализацию ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни, потребности в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью, неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков

ЛР 12	Бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к физическому и психологическому здоровью, как собственному, так и других людей, умение оказывать первую помощь
ЛР 13	Осознанный выбор будущей профессии и возможностей реализации собственных жизненных планов; отношение к профессиональной деятельности как возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем
ЛР 14	Сформированность экологического мышления, понимания влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды; приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности
ЛР 15	Ответственное отношение к созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни
МР 01	Умение самостоятельно определять цели деятельности и составлять планы деятельности; самостоятельно осуществлять, контролировать и корректировать деятельность; использовать все возможные ресурсы для достижения поставленных целей и реализации планов деятельности; выбирать успешные стратегии в различных ситуациях
МР 02	Умение продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, учитывать позиции других участников деятельности, эффективно разрешать конфликты
МР 03	Владение навыками познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания
МР 04	Готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно-познавательной деятельности, владение навыками получения необходимой информации из словарей разных типов, умение ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников
МР 05	Умение использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности
МР 06	Умение определять назначение и функции различных социальных институтов
МР 07	Умение самостоятельно оценивать и принимать решения, определяющие стратегию поведения, с учетом гражданских и нравственных ценностей
МР 08	Владение языковыми средствами – умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать адекватные языковые средства

МР 09	Владение навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований, границ своего знания и незнания, новых познавательных задач и средств их достижения
ПР6 01	Сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире
ПР6 02	Владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка
ПР6 03	Достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения
ПР6 04	Сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях

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Практическое занятие № 1.
Приветствие, прощание. Правила чтения. Introduction.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 10-19, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 10-11

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите и запишите английский алфавит.
2. Охарактеризуйте типы чтения гласных букв в английском языке.
4. Охарактеризуйте согласные буквы в английском языке.

Задания к практическому занятию № 1:

1. Тренируем чтение

2. Прочитайте и переведите. Составьте похожий диалог со своими друзьями.

A	[eɪ]	• b ake [beɪk] • c ame [keɪm] • p aper ['peɪpə]
	[ə] в конце слов	• extra ['ekstrə] • agenda [ə'dʒendə] • Canada ['kænədə]
E	[i:]	• h e [hi:] • e ve [i:v] • the se [ði:z]
I	[aɪ]	• m ine [maɪn] • s picy ['spaisɪ] • d iving ['daɪvɪŋ]
O	[əʊ]	• g o [gəʊ] • n o [nəʊ] • p ose [pəʊz]
	[u:] или [u]	• d o [du:] • wh o [hu:] • w oman ['wʊmən]

U	[ju:]	• u se [ju:z] • c ube [kju:b] • per fume ['pɜ:fju:m]
Y	[aɪ] в открытом ударном слоге	• f ry [fraɪ] • s ky [skaɪ] • pur ify ['pjʊərɪfaɪ]
	[ɪ] в безударном слоге	• d iary ['daɪəri] • tid y ['taɪdɪ] • b aby ['beɪbɪ]

Elizabet: Hello, Jack, nice to see you again. How are you?

Jack: Hi, Liz, I'm fine, thanks and what about you?

Elizabet: I'm OK, everything fine. Let me introduce my new friend Kate. We study together at the same college and she is my new classmate.

Jack: Hello, Kate. Nice to meet you.

Kate: Good evening, Jack. Nice to meet you too.

Jack: Where are you from, Kate?

Kate: I'm from Rostov, but now I live in Stavropol with my relatives. I live near our college and don't know anything about city.

Jack: Don't worry, I could show you the city center, if you don't mind.

Kate: O! That would be great! How about this weekend?

Jack: This weekend? Ya, I'm ready.

Kate: OK, thanks. See you next weekend. But now we have to go. Bye-bye.

3. Составьте рассказ о себе по следующей схеме:

1. Name/Surname/Age
2. I live in.....(country, city, district, house, apartments, student hostel/dorm)
3. I have (big, small) family.....
4. I like.....(Sports, movies, musics, reading, painting....etc)
5. I dislike.....
6. I hate.....
7. My favorite subjects...

Практическое занятие № 2.
About myself. Глагол to be Present Simple Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 10-19, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 24-26

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Воспроизведите фразы приветствия, прощания, представление себя и других в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.
2. Расскажите о себе на английском языке.

Задания к практическому занятию №2

1. Тренируем чтение:

1. [i:] Pete, be, believe, we, she, me; [i] myth, pin, thick, pig; [между а и э] cat, apple, back, compact;
2. [долгий а] jar, large, yard, arm, part, dark, park, car, start; [долгий о] store, more, sport, or, fork;
3. [y] put, foot, could, women; [долгий y] fool, rule, shoes, true, crew, move, through;

2. Read and translate.

«About myself»

From the very start I should say that it is not an easy thing to speak about myself as it is hard to have a look at yourself from aside, but at the same time who knows you better than you yourself do?

I am a girl of sixteen. When I look at myself in the mirror I see a blond girl with short straight hair, dark eyes and a slender figure. As to my appearance I'm rather tall and slim. I have never thought I'm a beauty, I wish I were more beautiful. I am neither short nor tall, so I like to wear high-heeled shoes, trousers or jeans. I think that I'm even tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone and sometimes I retreat into my shell. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and joke. I have got a sense of humor. It means I understand humor and appreciate it. There are many things in our life I like and some I dislike. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study because knowledge is useful sometimes. I'm fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge, but also wonderful moments of joy and pleasure.

I was born on the 25th of April 2006 in Stavropol where I live now together with my parents and my younger sister. My early years, which I remember badly, were typical of a child living in a town. I was born into a family of a teacher and a doctor. I was sent to a kindergarten at the age of three as both my parents were working. As all the children I went to school at the age of six. Here I should say that it was my lucky chance to study for 11 years at the school of fine arts in the town of Stavropol. It turned out to be the best school in our town. There I got a proper training in such subjects as English, Russian, literature and world culture. School for me was not only lessons and learning, I had a lot of friends there. We organized extra class activities such as parties and other social activities. I actively participated in most of them.

I am sociable, so I have got a lot of friends among my schoolmates. I appreciate people's honesty, kindness, sense of justice and intelligence. I don't like when people are rude and aggressive. Very soon I'll pass my final exams at school and after a farewell party at the end of June I'll say goodbye to my teachers who are very well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects. I asked myself a lot of times what I wanted to be after I leave school. A few years ago it was difficult to give a definite answer. As years passed I changed my mind several times. But I finally made up my mind what profession I would most like to have in the future. I realized that my strongest desire was to continue specializing in humanities and learn foreign languages in particular. I hope my dream will come true. Finally, the things I hope to achieve in my life are: to have a very successful career, so this year after finishing school I will try to enter the University, to build the house of my dreams and to find someone in my life to share all that with.

Vocabulary:

from the very start – с самого начала
to have a look at yourself from aside – посмотреть
на себя со стороны
slender – стройный/ тонкий
appearance – внешность
tall – высокий
slim – стройный
short – невысокий
high-heeled shoes – туфли на высоких каблуках
even tempered – спокойный/уравновешенный
reserved – скрытный/замкнутый
calm – спокойный
modest – скромный
to lose temper – сердиться/выходить из себя
to become – становиться
sad – грустный/печальный
to retreat into shell – замыкаться в себе
to laugh – смеяться
to joke – шутить
sense of humor – чувство юмора

it means – это означает
to understand – понимать
to appreciate – ценить
to like/to be fond of – любить
to dislike – не любить
happy – счастливый
wise – мудрый
study – учиться
knowledge – знания
pleasure – удовольствие
at the age of – в возрасте
sociable – общительный
honesty – честность
kindness – доброта
rude – грубый
to change mind – передумать
to realize – осознать
to achieve – достигнуть
to enter the University – поступить в университет

Практическое занятие 3.
My family. Глагол to be. Part 2.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 86

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите основные формы глагола to be.
2. Расскажите, как образуются вопросительные предложения с глаголом to be.
3. Составьте презентацию о себе, используя словарь практич. занятия №2.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя глагол to be

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Is it an easy thing to speak about yourself? | d. Are you a calm and modest person, or an emotional and sociable one? |
| b. Where are you from? | |
| c. Are you a pupil or a student? | |

2. Используйте глагол to be в нужной форме:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jack _____ 18 years old now.• «_____ you English? «No, I _____ French».• Her name _____ Ann.• «_____ David a good friend?» «Yes, he _____». | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ these men doctors? No, they _____.• He _____ not at home now, he _____ at school.• It _____ a nice house.• _____ they at office now? |
|---|---|

3. Прочитайте текст, вставляя нужную форму глагола to be.

My name (1) _____ Brenda Foster. I (2) _____ on the left in the picture. I (3) _____ ten years old and I (4) _____ in the fifth form. My birthday (5) _____ on the first of January. I (6) _____ from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) _____ American. My phone number (8) _____ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) _____ LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) _____ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) _____ 16 years old and Paul (12) _____ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) _____ Spot. He (14) _____ on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) _____ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) _____ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) _____ all friendly in our family.

4. Вставьте am, is, are, to be, учитывая время глагола.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I _____ a student. | 5. Two boys _____ in the car. |
| 2. My brother _____ a driver. | 6. She _____ at home yesterday. |
| 3. I _____ sixteen. | 7. My friends _____ at college last week. |
| 4. My mother _____ fifty. | 8. All trees _____ in blossom now. |
| 5. My parents _____ from Stavropol | 9. She _____ a teacher in three years. |

5. Прочитайте диалог по ролям.

A: Hi, Alex. How (1) _____ you?

B: Hello David. I (2) _____ fine and how (3) _____ you doing?

A: I (4) _____ doing fine.

B: How (5) _____ your sister? Where (6) _____ she now?

A: She (7) _____ in London. She (8) _____ learning English there.

B: Really? That (9) _____ wonderful! How about your parents?

A: They (10) _____ fine too. They (11) _____ in Cyprus now.

B: (12) _____ you busy tonight?

A: Not really, why?

B: We (13) _____ having a party. Would you like to come?

A: I'd love to.

B: Then come to our place at 7:00 p.m.

Практическое занятие 4.

My family. Личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 82

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите английские личные местоимения.
2. Составьте предложения с каждым лич. местоимением.
3. Что такое притяжательные и возвратные местоимения. Примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Заполните пропуски, употребив личные местоимения

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. This is my father. ... is a doctor. | 6. ... is a car. |
| 2. ... are my friends. | 7. ... am an engineer. |
| 3. ... is a dog. | 8. ... is a girl. |
| 4. ... are students. | 9. ... is from France. |
| 5. ... is my sister. | 10. ... are happy. |

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями (I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, them).

1. I work for my mother. I help ... in the shop. And she gives ... some money. (Я работаю со своей мамой. Я помогаю ... в магазине. И она дает ... немного денег.)
2. We have two dogs. We often take ... for a walk. We also take a ball and our dogs like to play with ... (У нас две собаки. Мы часто берем ... на прогулку. Мы также берем мяч, и наши собаки любят играть с ...)
3. My brother works at the hospital. ... is a doctor. (Мой брат работает в больнице. ... доктор.)
4. My favorite subject is History. ... is very exciting. (Мой любимый предмет – история. ... очень увлекательна.)
5. Tom is a good lawyer. Do you know ...? (Том – хороший адвокат. Ты знаешь ...?)
6. Look at her. ... is so beautiful! (Посмотри на нее. ... такая красивая!)
7. Where is my notebook? I can't find ... (Где мой ноутбук? Я не могу ... найти.)
8. We are going to the beach. You can join ... (Мы идем на пляж. Ты можешь присоединиться к ...)
9. I like Kate's hair. ... is so thick and long. (Мне нравятся Катины волосы. ... такие густые и длинные.)
10. These are my souvenirs. ... bought ... in England. (Это мои сувениры. ... купил ... в Англии.)

4. Замените подчеркнутые слова личными местоимениями.

Example: I saw Bob yesterday, but Bob didn't see me. – I saw him yesterday, but he didn't see me. (Я видела его вчера, но он не видел меня.)

1. Jack and I met Samantha. Samantha gave Jack and me a letter for you. Take the letter.
2. Den and Mike are leaving for New York. I am driving Den and Mike to the airport.
3. I'm calling Alex. I haven't seen Alex for ages. And Alex isn't at school.
4. Let's go to the library with Peter and me. Peter and I need some books in Japanese.
5. Here is our cat Felix. Felix is hungry. I will feed Felix.

5. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения и переведите предложения.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Например: Ben is a little boy. <u>He</u> is six. | 9. This is Elsa. ... is a student. |
| 2. Jane is a house-wife (домохозяйка). ... is lazy (ленивая). | 10. Nick and Max are students. ... are students of a Moscow university. |
| 3. Max is a soldier. ... is brave. | 11. The rooms are small but ... are light and warm. |
| 4. Lily is a young woman. ... is very beautiful. | 12. The new flat is comfortable but ... is far from the university. |
| 5. Alice is late. ... is in a traffic jam (в дорожной пробке). | 13. Jack has many French books. ... likes to read French very much. |
| 6. Nick and Ann are far from Moscow. ... are on a farm. | 14. Hans is a new student. ... is German. |
| 7. This is Ben's room. ... is nice. | 15. Alice and Jane are new secretaries. ... are not lazy. |
| 8. These are new books. ... are interesting. | |

Практическое занятие 5
My family. Местоимения. Part 2.
Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 76

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Is your family large or small?
2. What do your parents do?
3. Do you have any brothers or sisters?
4. What does your family like to do in the evenings?
5. Do you like to spend time with your grandparents?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

«My Family».

Our family is neither large nor small. I have a mother, a father and a sister. We all live together in a three-room flat in Moscow. We are an average family. My father Mikhail Andreevich is 50 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works as an engineer at a big factory. He likes his work and spends most of his time there. By character my father is a quiet man, while my mother is energetic and talkative. My mother's name is Elena Petrovna. She is a teacher of mathematics and plays the piano well. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at school. She is a busy woman and we all help her.

My sister's name is Christina. Like our mother Christina has blue eyes and fair hair. She is a very good-looking girl. Christina is two years younger than me. She is a pupil of the 7th form. She does well at school and gets only good and excellent marks. Mathematics is her favorite subject and she wants to become a banker, as well as I do. Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. In the evenings we watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music or just talk about the events of the day. Our parents don't always agree with what we say, but they listen to our opinion. All of us like to spend our weekends in the country. We often go to the village where our grandparents live. They are aged pensioners now, but prefer to live in the country. My great-grandmother is still alive. She lives in my grandmother's family and is always glad to see us. Her health is poor and she asks us to come and see her more often. I also have many other relatives: uncles, aunts, cousins. We are happy when we are together.

Vocabulary:

family	-	семья	united - дружный
parents	-	родители	grandparents – бабушка и дедушка
father	-	отец	pensioner - пенсионер
mother	-	мать	relatives - родственники
sister	-	сестра	uncle - дядя
engineer	-	инженер	aunt – тетя
teacher	-	учитель	cousin – двоюродный брат/двоюродная сестра
			to spend weekends – проводить выходные
good-looking	-	привлекательный, хорошо выглядит	

3. Translate into English:

1. Мой завтрак
2. Он доктор
3. Они мои родители
4. Моя книга
5. Его сумка
6. Она взяла ее телефон.
7. Ее бабушка и моя тетя.
8. Наш урок
9. Их машина
10. Позвони мне.

4. Translate into Russian:

- 1) You told me ; 2) Please, call her ; 3) Let's ask him ; 4) Please, share it with all of us ; 5) I'm tired of it .

Практическое занятие 6.

Описание внешности человека. Present Simple Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 137

Презентация по теме внешность. Лексика.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. How would you describe your physical appearance?

to describe - описывать, характеризовать

appearance - внешний вид

2. What do you look like? - Как ты выглядишь? What does he/she look like? - Как он\она выглядит?

3. Present Simple Tense - правописание окончаний, слова маркеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

«My New friends».

My best friend's name is Anna. She is 17 years old and studies with me at the 11th form of a secondary school. She is an ordinary school girl who tries to look up-to-date. I'd like to tell you a few words about her appearance. She is quite tall for her age. She is the second tallest girl in the class. She is slim and good-looking. She has dark hair and big blue eyes with long lashes. She wears a uniform to school and a T-shirt with jeans when she goes for a walk with friends. She tries not to wear short skirts or dresses because she thinks they don't fit her. In terms of appearance, she took after her mother. Her mother is a beautiful woman and she looks rather young in her mid-thirties. She has got long dark hair and big brown eyes. As for Anna's hair, she likes wearing it in ponytails. She likes wearing jewelry or bijouterie but our teacher gets angry, so she simply wears small earrings. Her face is round, she has a straight nose, red lips and thick eyebrows. She doesn't use any make-up in day-to-day life. However, when we have parties or balls she uses some cosmetics and perfumes. Also, she likes changing her hair-do for parties. We both like to spend too much time in front of the mirror, and even my younger brother starts making fun of us. He says all girls are the same.

Vocabulary:

Best friend – лучший друг/лучшая подруга

ordinary - обыкновенный

dark - темный

hair - волосы

lashes - ресницы

skirt - юбка

dress - платье

earrings - серьги

hair-do - прическа

to make fun of somebody – смеяться над кем-то/насмехаться

skin - кожа

up-to-date - современно

fit her - подходит ей

In terms of - с точки зрения

took after - похожа/похож

mid-thirties - лет тридцати пяти

ponytail - хвостик, конский хвост

eyes - глаза

eyebrows - брови

ears - уши

cheek - щека

3. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму

1. Bob (to play) football every Monday.
2. Mary (to have) dinner with Bob at 6 pm.
3. They (to be) in love.
4. Bob (walk) the dog twice per day.
5. My family and I (to eat) dinner.
6. We (to be) happy family.
7. I (to be) always hungry.
8. (Do/does) Mary (to play) piano? Yes, she (do/does).
9. (Do/does) Bob and Mary (to go) to the bar on Tuesday? No, they (don't/doesn't).
10. My uncle (to go) to the dentist every 6 month.

Практическое занятие 7.

Персональные качества личности. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 166, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 12-13

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Какие бывают степени сравнения прилагательных.
2. Правила употребления и правописания степеней сравнения.

Задания к практическому занятию

Положительная степень	
beautiful	красивый
pretty	милая, приятная, хорошенькая (о женщине)
handsome	красивый, статный, обаятельный (о мужчине)
attractive	привлекательный
good looking	привлекательный, интересный
charming	очаровательный, приятный
lovely	милый, привлекательный
gorgeous	впечатляющий, эффектный
stunning	огоразительный
delightful	восхитительный
great	отличный
Отрицательная степень	
hideous	отвратительный, уродливый
ugly	отталкивающий, уродливый
repulsive	отталкивающий
unpleasant	неприятный, неприятный
haggard	изможденный, изувеченный

1. Загадайте любого известного персонажа / героя и опишите его внешний вид и/или личные качества, используя ранее изученные слова и слова из таблицы.

2. Translate the sentences :

1. Россия - самая большая страна в мире.
2. Новое здание Московского Университета - одно из самых высоких зданий Москвы.
3. Солнце больше Луны.
4. Ваша сестра старше вас? - Нет, она моложе меня.
5. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера.
6. Февраль - самый короткий месяц в году.
7. Сегодня мы писали более трудный диктант, чем вчера.
8. Сегодня так же жарко, как и вчера.
9. Это самая интересная книга, которую я когда-либо читал.

3. Open the brackets and use the necessary form of adjective.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. | 9. read this year. |
| 2. Chinese is (difficult) than English. | 10. January is the (cold) month of the year. |
| 3. Spanish is (easy) than German. | 11. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. |
| 4. She is not so (busy) as I am. | 12. Which is the (hot) month of the year? |
| 5. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. | 13. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? |
| 6. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother. | 14. This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group. |
| 7. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. | |
| 8. This book is (interesting) of all I have | |

Практическое занятие № 8
Глаголы to have и have got.

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 166, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 12-13

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Слова-маркеры для Present Simple.
2. Расскажите правило употребления глагола to have в Present Indefinite. Приведите примеры
3. Как образуется вопросительная и отрицательная форма с глаголом to have and have got?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Вставьте правильную форму глагола to have

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I ____ breakfast at 8 a.m. every day. | 5. My relatives ____ a swimming pool in their garden. |
| 2. My friend ____ a big house. | 6. My brother ____ a bike. |
| 3. His cat ____ a blue eyes. | 7. Pinocchio ____ a long nose. |
| 4. We ____ many pets at home. | 8. Her sister ____ a blonde hair. |

2. Вставьте нужную форму глагола have or has got и переведите.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I ____ a headache. | 4. They ____ a sense of humor. |
| 2. He ____ a sunglasses. | 5. Mike ____ many friends. |
| 3. I ____ no problem with that. | 6. He ____ a lot of money. |

3. Закончите вопросы с have got or has got.

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

4. Поставьте глагол to have в нужной форме и нужном времени.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I always ____ dinner with my family. | 4. We ____ a rest after dinner. |
| 2. My sister ____ an exam yesterday. | 5. I ____ a lot of free time tomorrow. |
| 3. Peter ____ a nice flat. | 6. They ____ to finish their homework yesterday. |

5. Переведите на английский

1. У тебя есть печенье? 2. У нее не было тетрадки. 3. У них есть эта книга. 4. У нас будет бассейн. 5. У нее есть браслет? 6. У него нет девушки.

Источник контента: <https://easyspeak.ru/blog/vsyo-o-grammatike/glagol-have/have-got-v-anglijskom-yazyke>

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 82

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте основные способы образования множественного числа в англ.яз. Приведите примеры. 2. Назовите исключения.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных.

month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch, onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

2. Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе в следующие предложения.

Story, city, country, dictionary, key, party, tray

1. The students in my class come from many ... of our country.
2. My money and my ... are in my pocket.
3. By the end of the term we'll have to read a few ... by S. Maugham. (Сомерсет Моэм)
4. I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.
5. People carry their food on ... at a cafeteria.
6. We always look up words in ... when we write essays.
7. Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

3. Выберите из списка неисчисляемые существительные

Room, cheese, orange, cake, honey, salt, boy, milk, bottle, sugar, nut, oil, box, chocolate, chair, money, key, dollar.

4. Образуйте форму множественного числа, в чем отличие этих существительных:

man ; woman; child; person; foot; tooth; goose

5. Read and translate.

Текст «A letter from My London Friend»

My family lives in a 9-storey building, which is situated near the city center. There is a nursery, school, several shops and a little restaurant not far from the house. We have an elevator in our communal entrance hall. We live on the seventh floor, that's why we're glad that we needn't to walk up. Our flat is very comfortable and cozy. It has three rooms: my parents' bedroom, my room, a living room. It also includes a kitchen, a hallway and a bathroom.

Our flat is provided with all modern conveniences: cold and hot running water, electricity, central heating, and telephone. A living room is the biggest one in our flat. It has a long table with several chairs round in the middle. To the right of the table, there is a big wall unit with a wardrobe and different shelves. Opposite the table, an occasional table with a TV set on it stands from one side. There is a cozy sofa with two arm chairs from the other side. The floor is covered with a beautiful carpet with patterns. The pictures are hanging on the walls. My parents' bedroom is cozy and spacious. There is a bed with two dressing tables and small lamps on each of them. My room is the smallest one. It's very cozy and bright. It has a desk, an armchair, a wardrobe and a bed. My wooden shelves are overflowed with books, because I like to read. There is also a computer on my desk. Our kitchen is big enough. In the middle there is a dining-table with chairs. Opposite to it, there is a cupboard. In the kitchen there is a big fridge. Our kitchen is well-equipped. It has a toaster, a food processor, a microwave and a coffee maker. We like to spend evenings in our cozy kitchen, to drink tea and talk. I like my flat very much, it is the place, where I feel peaceful.

Vocabulary:

building - здание

elevator - лифт

floor - пол, этаж - storey

living room - гостиная

conveniences - удобства, комфорт

kitchen - кухня

coffeemaker - кофеварка

cupboard - кухонный шкаф, буфет

bathroom - ванная

carpet - ковер

desk - письменный стол, парта

chair - стул

microwave - микроволновая печь

fridge - холодильник

well-equipped - хорошо оборудована

peaceful - спокойно, безмятежно

Практическое занятие 10

House of my dream. Оборот there is/ there are.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 169

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What house do you dream about? Why?
2. In what country would you like to live?
3. Would you like to live in a town, in a big city or in a village?
4. Tell words on the topic «House of my dream»

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

«House of my dream»

Everyone likes dreaming. It helps us to overcome the difficulties of our daily routine. As a rule, people imagine they have a lot of money, their own family, happy family and full social life. I'd like to tell you about the house of my dream. I'd like to have my house abroad. May be in America, in Florida for example because it's rather warm there all year round. I want my house to be near the ocean. I don't want to have it in town, because there is little fresh air and a lot of litter on the streets. I'd like to live there with my husband and my child. I imagine my house has 3 stories. It has a facade with columns and steps up to the front door. There's also a big balcony in my house and there are big windows. Through them you can see a wonderful view. There are lots of palm trees and flowers around the house. And there is nothing better than walking in the shade of these trees and listening to the whisper of waves.

I think it's wonderful to wake up in the morning in such house and see the sun shining through the window and hear the sound of the ocean. As you come through the front door, you would find yourself in a large hall with an open fireplace. One of the doors leads to the living room. This room faces the south, so it's very sunny and you can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole valley. In the middle of this room there's a thick carpet on the floor. We have little furniture in this room. On the left there's a sofa and small table near it, on the right you can see TV set. There are some armchairs in this room. In the living room we spend our evenings chatting with each other and playing with children. Behind the house there is a swimming pool and some plastic lounge chairs. Our house looks peaceful and calm. House of my dream is a beautiful place at any time of the year. In winter it's warm and cosy, and in summer there is so much to do outside.

Vocabulary:

to dream - мечтать	carpet - ковер
daily routine - будни	armchair - кресло
abroad – за границей	each other - друг с другом
facade - фасад	litter - мусор
imagine - представлять, воображать	loungechairs - шезлонги
enjoy - наслаждаться, получать удовольствие	cosy – уютный
outside - снаружи, вовне, за пределами	

3. Вставьте нужную форму глагола to be:

1. There _____ a cat in the window.
2. There _____ milk in the fridge.
3. There _____ a lot of sugar in coffee .
4. There _____ three bottles of milk.
5. There _____ a big party tomorrow.
6. There _____ several pictures on the walls.
7. There _____ ten tables and one blackboard.
8. There _____ a table and two chairs in the room.
9. There _____ an ice-cream in the fridge yesterday.
10. There _____ a lot of flowers last summer.

4. Составьте предложения из слов.

1. five, there, in the park, children, are
2. on the, there, a cat, is sofa
3. little, balls, there, three, are, floor, on , the
4. big, a dog, in the, there, hall, is
5. a cake, in the, there, picture, is.

5. Задайте вопросы к предложению и ответьте на них.

2. There is a book on the shelf.
3. There are many glasses in the cupboard.
4. There isn't a peach on the plate.
5. There was a shop at the corner.

6. There were many apples in the basket.
7. There wasn't a boy in the room.
8. There weren't any pears on the plate.
9. There will be a lot of people at the stadium.
10. There will be some interesting programmes on TV tomorrow.

Практическое занятие 11

Описание местоположения объекта. Предлоги места и направления.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 26

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите основные предлоги места. Приведите примеры.
2. Расскажите основные предлоги направления. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте необходимые предлоги и переведите предложения:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The dog often plays ... the garden. | 7. This actor plays the leading role...this movie. |
| 2. There are nice pictures ... the wall ... our living room. | 8. It is hard to choose the best picture... so many wonderful works. |
| 3. My room is ... the third floor. | 9. The gym is located ... my college. |
| 4. Do you know this girl ... the picture? | 10. The monument is ... the right. (in/at/on) |
| 5. I would like to spend my weekends ... Europe. | 11. He is walking ...and...the stairs. |
| 6. Nick is ... school now. | |

2. Поставьте подходящий предлог места.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. There's a strange woman standing ____ a tree. (под) | 5. Can you see a camera ____ the drawer? |
| 2. There's a motorbike ____ the car (перед) and a bicycle ____ it (позади), so the car is ____ the yellow motorbike and the bicycle. | 6. There's a large picture ____ the wall ____ two small |
| 3. There's a bus waiting ____ a bus stop. | 7. There are two bedrooms ____ the flat. |
| 4. There's a briefcase ____ the desk. (под) | 8. Santa Monica is ____ Southern California. |
| | 9. I've got a poster of Kevin Costner ____ my wall. |
| | 10. Heidelberg is ____ the River Neckar. |

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст. На основе этого текста опишите свою квартиру, комнату.

My Flat

1. Today I want to tell you about my flat. 2. I live in a three-room flat on the third floor. 3. I live together with my parents and my brother. 4. There is my parent's room, my brother's room, my room, a kitchen and a bathroom there. 5. There is also a balcony and a corridor there. 6. Our kitchen is not very big. 7 We like to get together there and eat my mother's delicious cookings. 8. My parent's room is very light. 9. In my brother's room there is a lot of stuff. 10. But my room is the best for me. 11. There is a bed, a wardrobe, a table, a chair, shelves with my stuff and a carpet there. 12. I try to keep my room in order, I like it when everything is in its place. 13. I think my flat is very nice.

Как описать свою квартиру?

1. Today I want to tell you about my flat. Вступление
2. I live in a ...-room flat on the ... floor. Указываете, сколько комнат в квартире, на каком этаже расположена.
3. I live together with ... Указываете, с кем вместе вы живете. Если ни с кем, то пишете — I live alone (я живу один).
4. There is ... there. Перечисляете, какие комнаты есть в квартире.
5. There is also a balcony and a corridor there. Дополнение
6. Our kitchen is ... Несколько слов о кухне. Если нужно более подробное описание, воспользуйтесь фразой There is ..., картинкой со словами на тему «кухня» и перечислите все, что там есть.
- 7 We like to get together there and eat my mother's delicious cookings. Дополнение
8. My parent's room is ... Описываем комнату родителей.
9. In my brother's room there is ... Описываем комнату брата. 10. But my room is the best for me. Переход к описанию своей комнаты.
11. There is ... Описание своей комнаты.
12. I try to keep my room in order, I like it when everything is in its place. Дополнение.
13. I think my flat is very nice.

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Would you like to live in a house or in a flat? | 4. What kind of furniture would you like to put in your house/flat? |
| 2. How many rooms would you like to have in your flat/house? | 5. Would you like to live in a place next to an ocean or a sea? |
| 3. Do you think it is good to have a flat in a skyscraper in the middle of a big city? | |

Практическое занятие 12

Описание жилища. Неопределенные местоимения some/ any/ one и их производные.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 98

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Сформулируйте правило употребления слов Some, any, no.
2. Расскажите способы использования производных от Some, any, no. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Вставьте some, any, no или оставьте пропуски незаполненными по смыслу.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. There are ... buses today and I can't go shopping. | 5. There is ... ink in my pen. |
| 2. There is ... caviar in the can. I love it. Would you like ...? | 6. Is there ... snow in the street this morning? |
| 3. Please don't offer her ... chips. She doesn't want ... | 7. My mother likes ... music. |
| 4. Can I have ... milk in my tea? I don't like it black. | 8. Are there ... chess players here? |
| | 9. There are ... diagrams in the new book. |
| | 10. Are there ... newspapers on the table? |

2. Вставьте слова по смыслу Cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, apples, carrots

There is some fresh _____ on the wooden table. There aren't any _____ in the big bag, but there are some _____ there. There are no green _____ on the table, but there are some tasty red _____ there.

3. Выберите правильное слово

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Is there some/any butter in the fridge? | table. |
| 2. There isn't any/no bread in the bag. | 4. There are any/no potatoes in the box. |
| 3. There are some/any cucumbers on the | 5. There is/are some cheese on the shelf. |

4. Заполните пропуски подходящими местоимениями (some, any, anything, something, everybody, everything, no etc.):

1. Is there _____ interesting in the magazine? 2. There are _____ books on the table. 3. _____ in the house is clean and good. 4. There is _____ here. 5. She will tell us _____ about her work. 6. She doesn't want _____ new dress. 7. Is he going _____ today? 8. Good morning, _____. 9. He never goes by train, he goes _____ by aeroplane. 10. They want a house, they have _____ to live. 11. Is _____ coming to see us today? 12. There aren't _____ pencils in the box. 13. I didn't see _____ yesterday, I was at home.

5. Вставьте вместо пропусков местоимения some, any и их производные.

1. Why are you looking under the table? Have you lost anything/ something?
2. Do they live somewhere / anywhere near Suworov Street?
3. There is anything / something in my soup. It's mosquito!
4. I'm thirsty. Can I have some / any cold juice?
5. He can do the job alone. He doesn't need anybody else's / somebody else's help.
6. We cannot close our eyes to the facts some / any longer.
7. If anybody / somebody asks about me I'm at Kate's.
8. She can't have lost the tickets! They have got to be anywhere / somewhere!
9. I've lost my way! Isn't there anyone / someone who could direct me to Victory Square?
10. There is hardly anybody / somebody to be seen on the streets of the centre after dusk.
11. David decided that he needed to do anything / something constructive with his life.
12. Will you show me some / any of your latest sculptures?

6. Задайте вопросы друг другу

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Are there any supermarkets or restaurants near the place where you live? | 4. Is there anything you would like to change in your flat? |
| 2. Are there any books in your room? | 5. Is there anything you don't like about the place where you live? |
| 3. Does anyone else live with you in your flat? | |

Практическое занятие 13.

Daily routine. Present Simple and Present Continuous Tense

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите правило образования времени The Present Simple. Приведите примеры.
2. В чем разница употребления времен The Continuous Tense Forms and The Present Simple? Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Выберите из скобок нужную форму. Объясните сделанный выбор.
1. It sometimes (snows/is snowing) here in April. 2. It (snows/is snowing) now. 3. Every morning mother (cooks/is cooking) breakfast for us. 4. It is 8 o'clock now. Mother (cooks/ is cooking) breakfast. 5. Every day father (leaves/is leaving) the house at half past eight. 6. Now it is half past eight. Father (leaves/is leaving) the house. 7. We often (watch/are watching) TV. 8. Now we (sit/ are sitting) in armchairs and (watch/are watching) TV. 9. Sometimes Mike (does/is doing) his lessons in the evening. 10. Look at Mike. He (does/is doing) his lessons. 11. It often (rains/is raining) in September. 12. It (rains/is raining) now. 13. Every day the family (has/is having) tea at 5 o'clock. 14. It is 5 o'clock now. The family (has/is having) tea.
2. Заполните пропуски, используя don't, doesn't, isn't, aren't или am not.
1. We ... watching a television programme now. 2. We ... watch television every day. 3. It... raining very hard at the moment. 4. I ... hear you well. 5. It... rain very much in summer. 6. Mr Johnson ... eating his lunch now. 7. Mr Johnson ... always eat at that cafe. 8. I... see any students in that room. 9. They ... like milk for lunch. 10. He ... have money for a new car.
3. Начните вопросы с do, does, is, are или am.
1. ... you learn new words in each lesson? 4. ... she sitting at the third desk today?
2. ... you learning the new words right now? 5. ... you read many books every year?
3. ... she usually sit at the third desk? 6. ... you reading an interesting book now?
4. Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.
1. We not going to school today. 2. What you doing after school? 3. At the moment Peter is work in Russia. 4. Does he got a new car? 5. He never wear a hat. 6. He don't like black coffee. 7. We are have a good time. 8. What you doing now? 9. It rains at the moment. 10. How you like the game?
5. Переведите на английский язык.
А: 1. Я люблю апельсиновый сок. Я всегда пью его по утрам.
2. — Что ты сейчас пьешь? — Я пью апельсиновый сок.
3. — Том, куда ты идешь? — Я иду в библиотеку. — Я всегда хожу в библиотеку по субботам.
4. — Где Джек? — Он играет в саду.
5. Джек хорошо играет в теннис.
В:
1. — Где Вадим? — Он играет в теннис. 2. — Он хорошо играет в теннис? — Нет, он играет в теннис плохо. 3. Я не знаю человека, который (who) разговаривает с моей мамой. 4. Я часто разговариваю с моим другом о нашей поездке. 5. Андрей поет очень хорошо. 6. Слушайте. Кто-то поет в соседней комнате. 7. Он не видит, что я на него смотрю. Он читает книгу. 8. Позвоните ему сейчас. Я думаю, что он не спит. 9. Посмотрите на человека, который стоит у окна. Это мой учитель английского языка. 10. Джон на улице (outside). Он моет машину.
6. Постройте вопросы, используя времена Present Simple или Present Continuous. Дайте ответы.
1 you | often | wear | jeans?
2 you | wear | jeans now?
3 it | rain | now?
4 it | often | rain | in your country?
5 you | study | English every day?
6 you | study | English at the moment?
7. Составьте 5-7 предложений, используя время The Continuous Tense Forms and The Present Simple.

Практическое занятие 14.

Обычный день студента. Предлоги времени.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 124-125

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Назовите предлоги времени. Приведите примеры. | 6. When do your lessons begin? |
| 2. Do you like getting up early? | 7. What do you do after dinner? |
| 3. When do you usually get up on weekends? | 8. When do you usually finish doing your homework? |
| 4. At what time do you have your breakfast? | 9. When do you usually have supper? |
| 5. How long does it take you to get to school? | 10. At what time do you go to bed? |

Задания к практическому занятию

1.Переведите на английский язык:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Я встаю в восемь часов каждый день. | 4. Уроки в нашей школе обычно начинаются в девять часов. |
| 2. Майк любит завтракать у себя в комнате перед телевизором. | 5. После школы я часто катаюсь на велосипеде с друзьями в парке. |
| 3. Кейт работает шесть дней в неделю. | |

2.Поставьте подходящий предлог и переведите предложения:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. There's a somebody standing ____ a tree. | drawer? |
| 2. There's a motorbike ____ the car and a bicycle ____ it | 6. There's a large picture ____ the wall. |
| 3. There's a bus waiting ____ a bus stop. | 7. There are two bedrooms ____ the flat. |
| 4. There's a book ____ the desk. | 8. I often have a coffee ____ the Starbucks. |
| 5. Do you know if my camera ____ the | 9. Dad is ____ work at the moment. |
| | 10. How many mistakes are there ... your homework? |

3.Вставьте предлоги in, on or at.

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

4.Look at these time expressions.

2 o'clock, Friday, the morning, last Friday, night, Tuesday, March, 1st March, the afternoon, next Tuesday, 1980, Monday morning, this morning, the summer, every summer, my birthday, the weekend, 8.15, tomorrow evening, July, Friday night, 1804, 4th July, the spring, weekends, Christmas, New Year's Day, yesterday afternoon

Do we use these time expressions with in, on, at or without a preposition? Make four lists:

At: at 2 o'clock, ...

On: on Friday, ...

In: in the morning, ...

Without a preposition: last Friday

Практическое занятие 15.

Распорядок дня студента колледжа. The Past Indefinite Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 90

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время The Past Indefinite Tense.
2. Расскажите правило образования The Past Indefinite Tense.
3. Какие глаголы называются правильными и неправильными? Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Откройте скобки, используя глаголы в утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительных формах прошедшего времени:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. That boy (break) my window. | 5. We (meet) them at the same place yesterday. |
| 2. I (drive) to work every day last year. | 6. You (put) that book there. |
| 3. Laura (like) that boy. | 7. We (sit) at the same desk. |
| 4. James (watch) this film last week. | 8. An American (win) Wimbledon last year. |

2. Write text using Past Simple Tense:

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is English. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard.

He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go to play football at the playground. Then I go home.

3. Read and translate

«My Working Day».

I'd like to describe you how I spent my day yesterday. All my days look very much the same.

As a matter of fact, I am not an early-riser. I hate getting up early, but I got used to it. Yesterday I got up at 7. I did my morning exercises. Then I washed my face and hands and cleaned my teeth.

At half past seven I had my breakfast. I usually have a light breakfast which consists of a cup of coffee or tea and some cheese or sausage sandwiches. After breakfast I left for school.

My school is not far from my house. Usually I walk there. It takes me 10 minutes to get to school.

Yesterday lessons began at 8:30 a. m. and finished at about 3 p. m. Six or seven lessons a day is the ordinary timetable. I didn't have lunch in the school canteen because I took a packed lunch with me. And after classes I stayed at school to play basketball.

When I came home my parents were not at home yet. Usually they work till 6 o'clock p. m. that's why I took my dinner from the fridge and warmed it up myself. After dinner I had a little rest. I read a book and then watched TV for about half an hour and after I talked to my friend over telephone for few minutes.

After that I started doing my homework. It took me about two hours to do my homework.

My parents came home at about 7 o'clock. We had supper and shared the day news and plans for our next day. Then I had some time to play computer games. At 10 o'clock I went to bed.

Vocabulary:

working day – рабочий день

get up – вставать

breakfast - завтрак

it takes me 10 minutes – у меня уходит/ занимает

10 минут

timetable - расписание

rest - отдых

usually - обычно

news - новости

to be free – быть свободным

do shopping – ходить за покупками

twice a week – два раза в неделю

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When did you get up yesterday? 2. What did you do after you got up? 3. When did your lessons finish yesterday? 4. Did you go home after classes? 5. How long did it take you to do your homework?

Практическое занятие 16.

Досуг. Хобби. Неправильные глаголы

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 90

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите 3 формы 10-ти неправильных глаголов.
2. Выберите из предыдущего текста глаголы в прошедшем времени укажите неправильные.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate.

Leisure (досуг) time

Свободное время

Leisure time is considered one of the most problems experienced by young people in our time. They spend their time playing or sitting in front of television and computer screens without doing anything useful. Therefore, we will present in this article a set of activities that can be done to get rid (избавиться) of this problem. How to spend your free time:

Reading, where reading is one of the most beautiful and wonderful activities and useful works. In addition to the pleasure and entertainment that it adds to the life of the person, it also fills the mind with knowledge, science, stories and useful novels.

A person can follow the style of reading in his life, either by buying books, making use of a free library card, or by exchanging books with his friends.

Writing, as this means has a great role in improving the psyche of the person and the translation of ideas and feelings and emptying them on paper.

Man can adhere to this habit until it becomes an integral part of his life, and may develop this talent to become a well-known writer later.

A person can begin to write about a particular event or turning point in his or her life, he can also write his diary, for example.

Walking, it has multiple benefits to the health of the body, heart and blood vessels.

Drawing, which allows the person to translate the ideas in his head through the work of simple graphics, and can develop this talent through the lessons of learning online and available free of charge.

Cooking, cooking skill is necessary and must be learned in life, and there is nothing more beautiful than to cook with your hands and make new and unfamiliar dishes.

Fishing, this is a good way to spend enjoyable time for people who live near the sea and the water bodies.

Taking photos, using specialized cameras or using a smartphone's camera, so that people can take beautiful pictures of scenic and natural places.

To learn the chess, it is known that this game helps to increase thinking, raise the level of intelligence, in addition to being a good way to challenge the self.

2. Составить рассказ на тему «Досуг. Хобби» или «Как я провожу свое свободное время», используя словарь и слова из текста. Выучит наизусть слова

Словарь:

to spend free time - проводить свободное время

consist of - состоять из

to be fond of - увлекаться

to be interested in - интересоваться

to be crazy about - обожать

have fun - развлекаться

have a good time - хорошо проводить время

exciting - увлекательный

do nothing - ничего не делать

surf the internet - сидеть в интернете

have a rest - отдыхать

get bored - скучать

share pictures/ photos - делиться фотографиями

arrange a party - устроить вечеринку

3. Learn irregular verbs given in the presentation by heart

4. Translate into English

1. Мы хорошо провели время на море этим летом.
2. Я вставал очень рано и шел плавать в море.

3. Мой друг уехал раньше меня.
4. Мальчики разбили окно мячом.
5. Мы встретились вчера вечером.
6. Он написал мне интересное сообщение.

Таблица 19

ОСНОВНЫЕ ГРУППЫ НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ			
I II III Все три формы (Infinitive, Past Indefinite, Participle II) разные		I II III Вторая и третья формы одинаковые	
III=I+ -en -ne do—did—done go—went—gone be—was, were—been	III=I+n see saw seen grow grew grown know knew known show showed shown	d → t send sent sent spend spent spent build built built	+t burn burnt burnt learn learnt learnt spoil spoilt spoilt
III=II+en break broke broken speak spoke spoken forget forgot forgotten	III=I+en eat ate eaten fall fell fallen take took taken give gave given write wrote written	→ d, de make made made have had had tell told told keep kept kept say said said hear heard heard	+t lose lost lost leave left left mean meant meant
i → a → u drink drank drunk begin began begun swim swam swum	Первая и третья одинаковые I II III Все формы одинаковые	Гласные меняются I II III feed fed fed lead led led read read read find found found	meet met met sit sat sat get got got light lit lit fight fought fought
run ran run come came come become became become	cut cut cut put put put let let let set set set	win won won strike struck struck shine shone shone	+ght think thought thought bring brought brought teach taught taught

Практическое занятие 17

Особенности проживания в городской и сельской местности.

City life or country life?

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 196

Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык: учебное пособие /Текст : электронный. - URL:

<https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1779974>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. How many people live in your hometown?
2. Where is your hometown located?
3. Where do you prefer to live, in a big city or in a country side?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read, translate and fill in the gap.

village / traffic / city / country / restaurant / museums / buses

Ben lives in Oxford, a famous town in England. He thinks life in the _____(1) is fantastic. There are always places to visit and lots of things to do. Ben likes visiting _____(2) and going to the cinema or to the theatre. He loves eating out too. He is crazy about Mexican food and often goes to a Mexican _____(3) with his parents. One thing he doesn't like about the city is the traffic. There lots of cars and _____(4) in Oxford and it is sometimes difficult to move around in the streets.

Ben's best friend Susan lives in a _____(5) near Oxford. She likes living in the country because there is no _____(6) and people can work outdoors. There air is healthy because there are a lot of trees around. Susan likes to go to the forest and to the river, which is not far from her place. She likes swimming and bathing in the river. When they visit each other, they talk about things they did and share their opinions about city and _____(7) life. It is always fun.

Vocabulary:

village - деревня

country/ countryside - сельская местность

traffic/ traffic jam - движение/ дорожная пробка

outdoor- на улице, на свежем воздухе

share - делиться

opinion - мнение

plenty of- много

pros and cons - «за» и «против»

opportunities - возможности

get bored - скучать

offer - предлагать

In spite of - не смотря на

convenience - удобство

reach - достигать

crowded - переполненное, людное

tight-knit - сплоченный

City life or country life?

There are plenty of opinions on the choice of lifestyle nowadays. City life and country life have both pros and cons but my choice is the city. I am sure the city is the place where everything is happening. You have lots of job and rest opportunities and you will never get bored with a big variety of cultural activities and events.

It goes without saying that city life offers more work and education opportunities. In spite of high cost of urban living, there are more chances to find a well-paid job and make a successful career. Besides, compared to country life city life is more varied in many aspects: housing, shopping, medicine, entertainment, eating out, playing sports. City life offers more convenience as everything can be easily reached thanks to extensive public transport system.

Yet some people can't stand crowded streets and heavy traffic. They prefer countryside where you are closer to nature, beautiful landscapes and enjoy peace and quiet. In fact, country life has many advantages compared to living in a city. There is less transport and no industry. You can grow and eat organic food. The village community is small but friendly and tight-knit. People help each other.

Источник: <https://folkmap.ru/articles/gde-luchshe-zhit-v-gorode-ili-v-derevne-na-angliyskom-5-predlozheniy.html>

Практическое занятие 18
Modal verbs. Формулы вежливости

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 196

Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык: учебное пособие /Текст : электронный. - URL:

<https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1779974>

8 Modal Verbs - would, should, could + more | Learn English - Mark Kulek ESL

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Tell about modal verbs. Name 6 main modal verbs.
2. What are the three basic rules for using modal verbs?
3. What modal verbs are used in polite form?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Translate to English

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Могу я войти? | 6. Мой брат может водить машину. |
| 2. Могу я вас спросить? | 7. Я умею плавать очень хорошо. |
| 3. Я не умела плавать в детстве. | 8. Вы должны соблюдать законы. |
| 4. Дети не должны играть со спичками. | 9. Я должен много работать, что бы стать директором |
| 5. Нам можно тут остаться еще на один день. | 10. Ему следует отдохнуть. |

2. Fill in the gap using modal verbs

1. My mother _____ speak English very well.
2. I _____ dance when I was little boy, but I _____ play football well.
3. Students _____ use the books or phones in exam.
4. You _____ have a passport when you go to the airport.
5. She _____ read this book, it's very interesting.
6. You _____ go to this night club until you're eighteen.
7. I _____ drive, but I _____ ask my brother to pick up us.
8. Despite the darkness, I _____ many stars on the sky yesterday.
9. Sorry, I _____ go, my father is waiting for me.
10. You should visit your grandparents more often.

3. Read and translate

4. Fill in the gap using *could, would, should*

1. _____ you like a cup of coffee?
2. If I was a doctor, I _____ help you.
3. He _____ read more to get a good results.
4. You _____ always honor your parents. It's your duty.
5. Till last year I _____ read without glasses.
6. When you go to Moscow, you _____ visit Red Square firstly.
7. I walked fast so I _____ reach on time.
8. I _____ buy helicopter if I had money.
9. _____ you like to join us for a party?
10. I _____ like a cola with lemon, please.

Vocabulary:

matches - спички

have a rest - отдохнуть

pick up - забрать, подвезти

despite - несмотря на

honor - уважать, почитать

duty - обязанность

often - часто

to be polite - быть вежливым

Практическое занятие 19
My hometown. Special questions.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 132

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте специальный тип вопросов.
2. Назовите специальные слова.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Составьте специальные вопросы из предложенных слов.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. are / for / Why / looking / you / me? | 4. How / were / people / there / the / many |
| 2. do / to / university / What / enter / you / want? | / street / in? |
| 3. Nick / How / does / feel? | 5. are / holidays / Where / for / you / going ? |

2. Ask special questions to the sentences beginning with the words given in brackets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Some children do stupid things. (why?) | 7. He was not prepared for the test. (why?) |
| 2. I am looking for my watch (what?) | 8. They were playing a game when I came. (what game?) |
| 3. His penfriend lives in London. (where?) | 9. I have made some mistakes in this exercise (how many?) |
| 4. We met after school yesterday. (when?) | 10. He has given me his old camera. (what?) |
| 5. She'll come to the party. (with whom?) | |
| 6. English is spoken in many countries. (what countries?) | |

3. Write questions to the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They didn't expect me when I came. (who, why) | 3. They have practised the song for two days. (how long) |
| 2. You can find out the timetable of trains at the railway station (where, what) | 4. I will never scold my own children. (why) |
| | 5. Ted was lucky to join the basketball team. (who) |

4. Write questions to which the following sentences are answers.

1. A lesson lasts forty minutes.
2. We had only five lessons.
3. I am reading a rule now.
4. We haven't examinations this year.
5. The holiday will start next month.
6. I was looking out of the window at that moment.
7. There are no problem children in my class.
8. All tests are prepared by the teachers.
9. My mother came to school.
10. I was given another text.

5. Make a story about your hometown using following questions:

1. What is your hometown, is it a big/small city or village?
2. Where is it located?
3. How long do you live there?
4. Do you know the history of your hometown?
5. How many people live there?
6. What do people do there?
7. Is it easy to find a job in your hometown?
8. Tell about architecture, medicine, education, transport and entertainment in your hometown.
9. Would you like to live in your hometown or somewhere else?

Vocabulary

south -юг
north -север
west -запад
east - восток
not far from - не далеко от
near - около

was founded - был основан
population - население
industry - промышленность
agriculture - сельское хозяйство
subsidiary farm - подсобное/ личное хозяйство
public transport - общественный транспорт

cinema - кинотеатр
entertainment - развлечения
development - развитие

Практическое занятие 20

How to get to....Глаголы движения.Предлоги направления.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 26
<https://puzzle-english.com/directory/prepositions-of-direction>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Какие вы знаете глаголы движения
2. Расскажите основные предлоги места. Приведите примеры.
3. Расскажите основные предлоги направления. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Answer the questions:

1. How did you get to college?
2. How did you get to your home?

2. Fill the gap using *take, ride, drive, walk* using appropriate verb tense:

1. My sister can ____ a bike.
2. My father ____ very well.
3. How did you get to Moscow? We ____ a plane.
4. I got in the car and ____ away.
5. I ____ long time in the park yesterday, I was so tired.
6. Sindy likes ____ with her dog.

3. Translate:

1. Я сел в машину.
2. Он вышел из такси и пошел в магазин.
3. Мы сели в автобус, когда пошел дождь.
4. Она потеряла телефон, когда выходила из автобуса.
5. Я вовремя сел в поезд.
6. Я вышел из самолета и увидел огромный аэропорт.

4. Vocabulary

Предлог	Значение	Пример
across	сквозь, через, поперек	We want to travel across the ocean — Я хочу пересечь океан в путешествии
along	вдоль, по	We were driving along the highway — Мы ехали по шоссе
down	вниз / вдоль по	Go down the street — Пройди дальше по улице
from	от, из	I returned from Italy — Я вернулся из Италии
into	внутрь, в	Put the letter into the box — Положи письмо в коробку
off	от	Take it off the table — Убери это со стола

out of	из, изнутри	I took the book out of my bag — Я достал книгу из сумки
over	через, выше	The bird was flying over the lake — Птица летела над озером
round	вокруг, кругом	Here, turn round the corner — Вот здесь, поверни за угол
through	через, сквозь	I wonder how he came through the window — Я поражаюсь, как он влез через окно
to	к, в, на	This road leads to the village — Эта дорога ведет к деревню
towards	по направлению к	I turned towards home — Я повернул к дому
up	наверх / вдоль	They went up the roof — Они залезли на крышу

Prepositions of direction - предлоги направления

5. Insert suitable prepositions, read and translate:

1. How I can get ____ city center?
2. You can drive _____ the highway about 2 km and then turn right _____ to big white building.

3. He walked _____ the bus station.
4. We have a beautiful view _____ the window.
5. We can see the sunset _____ the window.
6. How do I get _____ Italian restaurant?
7. Please go _____ the street then turn left and go _____ the park.
8. I return _____ school at 5 pm.
9. To get _____ 5th floor you have to go _____ these stairs.
10. To get _____ the library you need to go _____ stairs.

Практическое занятие 21

Shopping. Vocabulary.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 133

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Who usually goes shopping in your family? | 4. Where do you prefer to buy clothes and shoes? |
| 2. What is your favorite supermarket? | 5. Охарактеризуйте вопрос к подлежащему. |
| 3. Do you think Marks & Spencer is an expensive store? | 6. Какая особенность вопроса к подлежащему? |

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate:

Shopping

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money - you can choose what you want if you don't have — you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

2. Vocabulary:

sale - продажа, сбыт, торговля

on sale - продается по сниженной цене

discount - скидка

expensive - дорого

cheap - дешево

spend - тратить

purchase - покупка, закупка

delivery - доставка

receipt - чек

bill - счет

need - нужно, потребность

customer - покупатель, клиент, заказчик

change - сдача

department store - универсам

sell-sold-sold - продавать

buy-bought-bought - покупать

price - цена

cost - стоимость

quality - качество

choose-chose-chosen - выбирать

existence - существование

cash - наличные

repair service - услуги по ремонту

advertising - реклама

ads - объявления

supplier - поставщик

grocery store - продуктовый магазин, бакалея.

shopping mall - торговый центр

3. Answer the questions:

1. How do you feel about shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
2. What kind of shops do you use regularly ?
3. Where do you usually buy food, milk, fruit and vegetables?

4. Where do you usually buy clothes and shoes?
5. Do you like online shopping?
6. What kind of goods do you buy in internet?
7. Describe your favorite shop.
8. Do you agree or disagree that women spend more time for shopping than men?
9. Do you prefer to buy products from local suppliers or from other countries?

Практическое занятие 22

Shopping. Существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые. Арифметические действия

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93

<https://puzzle-english.com/directory/countable-and-uncountable-nouns>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите об исчисляемых (countable) и неисчисляемых (uncountable) существительных. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Ways of shopping

Nowadays there are different. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money! While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish — carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel — can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

2. Read, translate and explain difference between at the shop and in the shop:

A: Where are you now?

B: I'm **at** the baker's shop.

A: Does he have any brown bread?

B: I don't know, I'm still in my car. I'll tell you when I'm **in** the shop... [20 seconds later]... OK, I'm **in** the shop now, and he's got brown bread and white.

3. Read, translate and answer the questions:

1. In the vegetable store: How much should I pay if I bought three kg of potatoes at forty rubles per kilo?
2. In the cafe: How much change will they give me if I had five \$ and coffee cost three dollars and fifty cents?
3. I want to buy new laptop for eighty thousand rubles. How long I should work if my salary is twenty thousand rubles? (My mum supports me, give me money for food etc.)
4. In a grocery store:

Buyer: How much do these candies cost?

Salesman: four hundred sixty rubles per kilo.

Buyer: Please, weight me half a kilo.

Salesman: Here you are. Will that be all?

Buyer: Yes. How much is it?

Salesman: _____

Практическое занятие 23

Местоимения much, many, little, few.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 100

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте слова Much, many, little, few.
2. Определите разницу употребления слов Much, many, little, few в предложении.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Are there many shops near your house?
2. Is there a lot of medicine shops in the area where you live?
3. Do you spend much time for shopping?
4. How much money do you spend usually for regular shopping?

2. Используйте «much» или «many» для выражения «Сколько...?». Приведите свои 2-3 примера.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. How ... days? | 5. How ... petrol? |
| 2. How ... sugar? | 6. How ... children? |
| 3. How ... cigarettes? | 7. How ... theatres? |
| 4. How ... work? | 8. How ... juice? |

3. Answer the questions using «a little» or «a few».

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Would you like some cheese? | 4. Can I offer you some black coffee? |
| 2. Would you like some mineral water? | 5. Can I offer you some bread? |
| 3. Would you like some strawberries? | |

4. Put the appropriate word from the brackets. Translate.

1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup.
2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city.
3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer.
4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few).
5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time.
6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky.
7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome.
8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea.
9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn.
10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel.

5. Поставьте «a lot of» (много) в необходимом месте в предложении. Read and translate.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. We met interesting people at the party. | 4. They have problems in their business. |
| 2. I ate fish for lunch. | 5. There is water in the bath. |
| 3. She bought nice shoes for the next summer. | |

6. Read the sentences. Were the words «much» and «many» used correctly or in correctly?

1. We don't have many food in the house.
2. I can't give you many information about the company.
3. I need much apples for the pie.
4. How many people are there in your office?
5. There is much wine in the
6. She doesn't have many luggage.
7. My son earns much money now.
8. They saw many snow in the mountains.
9. I have tried diving many times in my life.
10. John will have much exams next year.

7. Вставьте few, a few, little, a little.

1. There are _____ hotels in this town. There is almost nowhere to stay for the tourists.
2. Have you got _____ minutes? I need to talk to you.
3. Could you buy _____ bottles of water for me?
4. We had _____ snow last winter. We made snowmen.
5. We have _____ tomatoes, we can't cook tomato-soup.
6. The professor spends _____ time in company. He likes to be alone.
7. They have _____ furniture in the room. The room is almost empty.
8. I want to eat _____ I'm hungry.
9. We saw _____ people at the restaurant because the prices there were very high.
10. This is a modern town. There are only _____ old buildings.

Практическое занятие 24.

Food and meal. Russian cuisine. Future Simple Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 219

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What are the most popular Russian traditional dishes?
2. How many meals a day do people have in Russia?
3. What do you usually have for breakfast?
4. When do you usually have supper?
5. Does your family get together for super?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

Russian cuisine.

Russia is the world's largest country, so it differs greatly from region to region. The same can be said about Russian national cuisine, which is rather varied and based on different cultural and historic traditions.

The most popular Russian soups, which are well-known all over the world, are borscht, shchi, and the cold summer soup okroshka and there are a lot of regional recipes for these dishes. Dumplings is one more famous Russian dish. They can be served with sour-cream and the filling can be made of any sort of meat – pork, beef, lamb or chicken.

Well-known for every Russians are holodetz (meat jelly with pieces of meat, carrot and garlic) or golubtsy (cabbage rolls with minced meat) are special masterpieces of the national culinary art. The Russians also have salads, meat pies, apple pies, vareniki (cottage cheese, cherries or potatoes dumplings) and pancakes with different fillings, pancakes with caviar are very famous and popular among foreign tourists.

The most traditional Russian salads are Olivier, "Herring under a furcoat" or "dressed herring" and винегрет (also called as Russian salad). All of them are a nourishing mixture of various ingredients such as boiled eggs, boiled vegetables (potatoes, carrots, beetroot), sausage or meat, onions, green peas and cucumbers.

People in Russia usually have three meals a day. They are breakfast, lunch and dinner. Usually people do not eat much for breakfast. A usual breakfast includes coffee or tea with sandwiches, omelet or corn flakes. Sometimes it could be milk porridge or cottage cheese pancakes, etc.

Lunch is more substantial meal than breakfast. And usually it consists of two or three courses. It could be a salad, a plate of soup and a main course with different meat, fish and vegetables.

People in Russia usually have dinner in the evening when they come back from the work. So it starts at about 7 p.m. Families usually get together and share the latest news and enjoy the meal and the company. Dishes for dinner vary greatly depending on the budget and preferences of the families.

Traditional Russian drinks are hot black tea with jam or honey, fruit drinks and kvas (drink made from rye bread).

The Russians are good at preserving fruits, vegetables and mushrooms. Classic Russian appetizers: pickled or salted cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and even apples – are always on a festive table.

Russian people have always been known for their hospitality. They are happy to welcome guests with lavish

dinners with abundance of food on the table.

Vocabulary

national cuisine – национальная кухня

recipes - рецепты

dish = course - блюдо, кушанье

dish = plate - блюдо, тарелка

dumplings - пельмени

sour-cream- сметана

porridge - каша

cottage cheese - творог

pork - свинина

beef - говядина

lamb – мясо ягненка

chicken – мясо курицы

rye - рожь

substantial – сытный

masterpiece - шедевр

preferences - предпочтения

pickled - маринованный

hospitality - гостеприимство

lavish - обильный

enjoy - наслаждаться, получать удовольствие

food - еда, продукты

meal - еда, прием пищи

Enjoy you meal! - приятного аппетита!

2. Translate into Russian

1. Обычно я пью кофе после еды
2. Нам нужно больше еды в поход (on the hike)
3. Мы заказали еду.
4. Я купила ему немного еды.
5. Нужно мыть руки перед едой.
6. Она покупает только полезную (здоровую) еду.

Практическое занятие 25.

Russian cuisine.оборот to be going to.....

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 21

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What do you usually eat for breakfast?
2. What is your favorite dish?
3. What is the most favorite dish in your family?
4. Do you like cottage cheese pancakes?
5. Do you like dumplings with berries?
6. When do you usually eat soup?
7. Tell us about popular Russian dishes.

Задания к практическому занятию

1.Translate in writing using phrase to be going to:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Я собираюсь переехать в Лондон. | 7. Они собираются смотреть футбольный матч сегодня вечером. |
| 2. Я собираюсь полететь на Луну. | 8. Мой дедушка собирается поехать на рыбалку в октябре. |
| 3. Я собираюсь жениться в 25 лет. | 9. Мы собираемся сходить в кино. |
| 4. Я собираюсь посетить Санкт-Петербург. | 10. Мой дядя собирается готовить говядину. |
| 5. Моя сестра собирается приготовить ужин. | |
| 6. Они будут путешествовать по всему миру. | |

2. Fill in the gaps using appropriate form for verb to be. Translate. Read the sentences in negative form.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. They _____ going to visit their grandpa. | 6. We _____ going to buy a lot of food today. |
| 2. She _____ going to make a cake. | 7. I _____ going to get up early. |
| 3. We _____ going to buy lots of clothes. | 8. You _____ going to cook lunch. |
| 4. I _____ going to get a new camera. | 9. It _____ going to rain. |
| 5. He _____ going to have dinner at home. | 10. We _____ going mushroom picking this weekend. |

3. Write the sentences. Give answers about yourself.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. summer / are / this / you / going I Where I ? | 4. with / are / you / Who / going / ? |
| 2. there / going / How / you I are I ? | 5. do / going / to / you / there / What I are I ? |
| 3. take / going / to / What / you are ? | 6. you / stay / going / to / are / Where I ? |

4.Make up questions to the sentences and give a complete negative answers

Example:

We are going to eat dumplings at a restaurant. Are you going to eat dumplings at a restaurant? No, we aren't going to eat dumplings at a restaurant.

1. You are going to play football on Monday.
2. He is going to go to the cinema on Sunday.
3. We are going to cook pizza at home.
4. They are going to do homework today.
5. You are going to read this book.
6. She is going to make a pancakes.
7. You are going to listen to music.
8. You are going to eat porridge for breakfast.

Практическое занятие 26

Способы приготовления пищи.оборот to be going to vs. will.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 21

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите случаи употребления оборота to be going to...
2. Какие правила применяются, приведите примеры.
3. В чем отличие использования *will* vs. *to be going to*...

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Fill in the gaps using *will* or *to be going to*..

1. There is no milk in our fridge. I know, I _____ go and get some after this TV program finishes.
2. We have no bread for breakfast. Really? Ok, I _____ and get some.
3. I heard Ann is in hospital. Really? I _____ visit her.
4. There is a very interesting movie in our cinema. I know. We _____ to watch it this weekend.

2. Read and translate

Ways of cooking

I like cooking, especially for my family, relatives and friends when they come to visit me.

Usually I cook well-known popular dishes with meat, fish and vegetables. But sometimes I want to surprise my guests with something new and I search the Internet for different dishes. I like to experiment.

But, firstly, before start cooking we need to have kitchen, of course, and all cooking outfit, like pan, saucepan, frying pan, bowl, knife, spoon, oven, baking pan, etc.

In my fridge I can found all ingredients what I need or maybe I make a shopping list and will go to supermarket for necessary products.

So, when everything is ready, I start cooking the new dish strictly according to the recipe.

If we talk in general about the cooking process, there are a huge numbers of ways and methods.

For example eggs:

boiled, lightly or soft boiled

fried, eggs sunny side up

scrambled / omelet

I like all of them on breakfast, depending on the mood :)

Meat, fish and vegetables we can also cooked different ways. Do you know some of them?

Vocabulary:

a cup	чашка (250 мл)
a tablespoon (tbs)	столовая ложка (15 г, в некоторых случаях 20 г)
a teaspoon	чайная ложка (5 г)
a drop	капля (примерно 0,05 мл)
a gram	грамм
an ounce/oz	унция (28,35 грамм)
a pinch	щепотка
a smidgen = a bit	чуть-чуть, толика, немного
to add	добавить
to bake	запекать в духовке
to mix	смешивать
to boil	варить в кипящей воде
to broil / to grill / to barbecue	жарить на открытом огне
to brown	подрумянивать / обжаривать до румяной корочки
to fry, deep-fry	жарить, жарить во фритюре
to roast	жарить в духовке или на открытом огне
to mash	разминать, пюре
to slice	нарезать ломтиками
to stew	тушить
to stir	мешать ложкой

Практическое занятие 27

В кафе, в ресторане, в столовой. International cuisine.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 21

<https://www.englishdom.com/blog/can-i-have-the-menu-in-english-please/>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- How do you prefer to cook eggs for breakfast?
- Are you going to cook some new dishes with English recipe?
- How you can cook meat?
- Do you like boiled vegetables?

Задания к практическому занятию

1.Read and Translate

International cuisine

Every one like travel and for sure everyone tries local dishes while traveling. But some of them have already become so popular that they are loved, recognized and cooked in all parts of the world. I want to tell you about some.

1. Pizza is a dish of Italian origin consisting of a usually round, flat base of leavened wheat-based dough topped with tomatoes, cheese, and often various other ingredients (such as various types

of sausage, anchovies, mushrooms, onions, olives, vegetables, meat, ham, etc.), which is then baked at a high temperature, traditionally in a wood-fired oven. A person who makes pizza is known as a pizzaiolo. In Italy, pizza served in a restaurant is presented unsliced, and is eaten with the use of a knife and fork. In casual settings, however, it is cut into wedges to be eaten while held in the hand.

2. When Japan wants to build something right, it builds it really right. Brand giants such as Toyota, Nintendo, Sony, Nikon and Yamaha may have been created by people fueled by nothing more complicated than raw fish and rice, but it's how the fish and rice is put together that makes this a global first-date favorite. The Japanese don't live practically forever for no reason -- they want to keep eating this stuff. So, Sushi is traditionally made with medium-grain white rice, though it can be prepared with brown rice or short-grain rice. It is very often prepared with seafood, such as squid, eel, yellowtail, salmon, tuna or imitation crab meat. Many types of sushi are vegetarian. It is often served with pickled ginger, wasabi, and soy sauce.

3. Pekin Duck, China offers one of Beijing's most memorable dining experiences. The maltose-syrup glaze coating the skin is the secret. Slow roasted in an oven, the crispy, syrup-coated skin is so good that authentic eateries will serve more skin than meat, and bring it with pancakes, onions and hoisin or sweet bean sauce. Other than flying or floating, this is the only way you want your duck.

What kind of international food do you know?

2. Составьте диалог между посетителем и официантом в ресторане, используя выражения ниже:

- Can I have the menu, please?
- Can I take your order?
- Would you like something to drink?
- What would you like for dessert?
- I am not ready yet
- What is this dish?
- What do you recommend?
- What are your specialties?
- I will have... — Я буду... I would like... — Я бы хотел... I will take this — Я возьму это
- Could we have an extra chair, please? — Можно нам дополнительный стул, пожалуйста?
- Can I change my order?
- Can I get this to go?
- Nothing else, thank you
- This is not what I ordered
- Can I get/have the bill/check, please?
- How much is the total?
- Does the bill include the service charge?
- I am paying for everyone
- We are paying separately
- Can I pay by card?
- Keep the change
- Everything was great, I'll come again

Практическое занятие 28.

Sports. The Continuous Tense.

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время группы The Continuous Tense Forms.
2. Расскажите правило образования времени The Continuous Tense Forms.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and Translate

«Sports».

A lot of people all over the world are interested in sport. Sport helps people to stay in good shape, keeps them fit, healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. We have always paid great attention to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sport ground.

Every city and town has a few stadiums or swimming pools where local competitions are usually held. It's been a tradition in Russia to divide sport into professional and amateur (lover, beginner). There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different tournaments and are known all over the world.

A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: gymnasts, weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, runners, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. For the period of the Games all the wars stopped.

So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later. In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed all the sports governing bodies and pointed out the significance of sports and its educational value. Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place.

Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition. In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policymaking body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides upon the program of the games, the number of the participants and the city-host for the Games.

Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. Besides, each country has its National Olympic Committee. Summer and Winter Games are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games.

2. Answer the questions:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Why do people interesting in sports? | 4. What summer sports do you know? |
| 2. What do you know about Olympic Games? | 5. Please, name winter sports. |
| 3. Who is Pierre de Coubertin? | |

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening. | 6. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday? |
| 2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)? | 7. Bob ... (feel) much better today. |
| 3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her. | 8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now. |
| 4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday. | 9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes. |
| 5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus. | 10. We ... (have) tea soon? |

Практическое занятие 29.

Healthy lifestyle. Present and Past Continuous.

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93

<https://www.ieltsjacky.com/health-vocabulary.html>

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate:

1) What do you do to stay healthy?

I eat a **balanced diet** with lots of fresh fruit and vegetables and take some form of exercise every day. I also make sure that I get enough sleep.

2) Do you get ill very often?

Fortunately, I'm very healthy and rarely get ill, although I occasionally **catch a cold** in the winter.

3) Is there anything you'd like to improve about your fitness?

I really want to take up yoga because I often feel stiff after exercise and I think it would help. It would also make me more flexible and less likely to get injured when I **work out**.

4) Are you careful about what you eat?

I try very hard to have a **healthy diet**, even when I eat out at a restaurant. I rarely buy takeaways and when I go out with friends for fish and chips, I only have the fish with some peas.

5) How important is a healthy lifestyle for you?

It's one of the most important things for me because I want to feel good and to enjoy life. If you don't have **good health** then everything else in life is a struggle.

2. Vocabulary: Make your own dictionary on the topic of a healthy lifestyle.

3. Answer the questions above by yourself.

4. Convert the sentences to negative form.

1. We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)
2. He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)
3. They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)
4. I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)
5. The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)
6. Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)
7. The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

5. Open the brackets using verb in Present или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
2. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday.
3. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball.
4. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday.
5. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday.
6. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again.
7. I (to sleep) when she came home
8. She (not to read) now.
9. When I went into the garden, the sun (to shine) and the birds (to sing) in the trees.
10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday?

6. Start the questions with *do, does, is, are или am*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ... you learn new words in each lesson? | 4. ... she sitting at the third desk today? |
| 2. ... you learning the new words right now? | 5. ... you read many books every year? |
| 3. ... she usually sit at the third desk? | 6. ... you reading an interesting book now? |

7. Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.

1. We not going to school today. 2. What you doing after school? 3. At the moment Peter is work in Russia. 4. Does he got a new car? 5. He never wear a hat. 6. He don't like black coffee. 7. We are have a good time. 8. What you doing now? 9. It rains at the moment. 10. How you like the game?

5. Переведите на английский язык.

- A: 1. Я люблю апельсиновый сок. Я всегда пью его по утрам.
2. — Что ты сейчас пьешь? — Я пью апельсиновый сок.
3. — Том, куда ты идешь? — Я иду в библиотеку. — Я всегда хожу в библиотеку по субботам.
4. — Где Джек? — Он играет в саду.

5. Джек хорошо играет в теннис.

В:

1. — Где Вадим? — Он играет в теннис. 2. — Он хорошо играет в теннис? — Нет, он играет в теннис плохо. 3. Я не знаю человека, который (who) разговаривает с моей мамой. 4. Я часто разговариваю с моим другом о нашей поездке. 5. Андрей поет очень хорошо. 6. Слушайте. Кто-то поет в соседней комнате. 7. Он не видит, что я на него смотрю. Он читает книгу. 8. Позвоните ему сейчас. Я думаю, что он не спит. 9. Посмотрите на человека, который стоит у окна. Это мой учитель английского языка. 10. Джон на улице (outside). Он моет машину.

8. Постройте вопросы, используя времена Present Simple или Present Continuous. Дайте ответы.

1 you | often | wear | jeans?

2 you | wear | jeans now?

3 it | rain | now?

4 it | often | rain | in your country?

5 you | study | English every day?

6 you | study | English at the moment?

7. Составьте 5-7 предложений, используя время The Continuous Tense Forms and The Present Simple.

Практическое занятие 30.
My favorite sport. Passive Voice.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 180

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Tell us about your favorite sport.
2. What kind of sports have you tried yourself?
3. When did you start playing sports?
4. What does it mean healthy lifestyle for you? Make up the text using the words from the previous lesson.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The roads (cover) with the snow. | 6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. |
| 2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa. | 7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. |
| 3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. | 8. The books already (pack). |
| 4. This coat (buy) four years ago. | 9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. |
| 5. The stadium (open) next month. | 10. The guests must (meet) at noon. |

2. Fill in the verb *is or are*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Grammar rules ... always learnt by heart. | 7. Many Belarussian towns ... described in this book. |
| 2. Rare animals ... protected in many countries. | 8. Dinner ... always cooked by my mother. |
| 3. This scarf ... made by my granny. | 9. This place ... crowded on Sunday. |
| 4. Animals in the reserve ... fed two times a day. | 10. Our village ... surrounded with a forest. |
| 5. The same shirts ... worn by all the members of our team. | |
| 6. New Belarussian books ... shown in our library | |

4. Fill in the gaps using the Present Simple Passive Voice form of the verb in brackets.

A)

Mushroom and Ham Salad

First, 5 mushrooms ... (1 – cut) into small pieces and ... (2 – mix) with two cut spring onions. Then, 100 g cooked ham ... (3 – cut) into fine cubes. Now, mushrooms, onions and ham ... (4 – mix) in a bowl. Finally, 2 tablespoons of lemon juice ... (5 – mix) with 1 tablespoon of soy sauce and the mixture ... (6 – add) to the salad mixture. Enjoy your salad!

B)

My motherland is the Republic of Belarus. My country (1 – situate) in the centre of Europe. It (2 – make up) of six regions: Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk and Mogilev. Belarus (3 – not wash) by any seas or oceans, so it (4 – not separate) from other countries by seas and oceans. Belarus (5 – border) by five countries.

Belarus is mostly flat (плоская). Some uplands can (6 – find) near Minsk and in some districts of Mogilev and Grodno regions. Most of Belarus (7 – cover) by forests. It is a beautiful country with a lot of lakes.

3. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I ... (like / am liked) this place.
2. What books by Charles Dickens ... (translated / are translated) into Belarussian?
3. Who ... (protects / is protected) animals?
4. This city ... (is visited / visited) by many people.
5. Who ... (gives / is given) bad marks in your class?
6. Our house ... (made / is made) of wood.
7. Our holiday ... (is begun / begins) next week.
8. Pupils ... (are given / give) textbooks by the teacher.
9. The holiday ... (celebrated / is celebrated) every year.

Практическое занятие 31.

Doctor's visit. Irregular verbs and Passive Voice.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 180

<https://www.englishdom.com/blog/na-prieme-u-vracha/>

<https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/irregular-verbs>

Vocabulary

I need a doctor. - Мне нужен врач.

Please, get me a doctor. - Пожалуйста, вызовите мне врача.

How can I get a doctor? - Как я могу вызвать врача?

I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Smith, please. - Я бы хотел назначить встречу с доктором Смитом.

When will the doctor be free? - Когда доктор освободиться?

I'd like to see Dr. Smith on Wednesday. - Я бы хотел назначить встречу с доктором Смитом в среду.

Do you have private medical insurance? - У вас есть медицинская страховка.

Is it urgent? - Это срочно.

What's the matter? Where's the pain? What do you complain of? - Что случилось? Что болит? На что жалуетесь?

Which day and what time do you want to see a doctor? - В какой день и время вы хотите посетить врача?

Задание к практическому занятию

1. Read by roles and Translate

Patient: Good morning, I would like to make an appointment with Dr. House, please

Doctor's Assistant: Do you need urgent care?

Patient: No, not necessarily, but I'd like to see the doctor soon.

Doctor's Assistant: Of course, how about next Monday? There's a slot available at 10 in the morning.

Patient: I'm afraid I'm working at 10. Is there anything available after three?

Doctor's Assistant: Let me see. Not on Monday, but we have a three o'clock opening next Wednesday. Would you like to come in then?

Patient: Yes, next Wednesday at three would be great.

Doctor's Assistant: All right, I'll pencil you in for three o'clock next Wednesday.

Patient: Thank you for your help.

Doctor's Assistant: You're welcome. We'll see you next week. Goodbye.

Patient: Goodbye.

2. Compose a dialogue with the doctor using the expressions below:

- I've got a high temperature. - У меня высокая температура.
- I feel really sick. I'm shattered / exhausted. - Я чувствую себя очень больным. Я разбит / истощен.
- Could you check my blood pressure? I've got high blood pressure. - Вы можете измерить кровяное давление? У меня высокое кровяное давление.
- There's a sharp pain here. I've got a pain in my limbs. - Здесь очень острая боль. У меня боль в ногах и руках.
- I always feel bad after meals. I've got a stomach ache. - Я всегда чувствую себя плохо после приема еды. У меня болит живот.
- I've got a splitting headache. - У меня очень сильно болит голова.
- My ears are buzzing. I've got an upset stomach. - У меня шум в ушах. У меня расстройство желудка.
- I've sprained my wrist/ankle. My hand/foot is badly swollen. - Я вывихнул запястье/лодыжку. Моя рука/нога сильно опухла.
- I think I've pulled a muscle in my leg/arm. - Я думаю, что потянул мышцу в ноге/руке.

4 Put the passive sentences in order.

1. in a lot of schools / are / used / Computers
2. seen / The information / on a screen/can be
3. played / The game / is / on a computer
4. with a modem / are / sent / E-mails
5. is / on a disk / Information / stored
6. sent / Text messages / are / using mobile phones
7. to get information / used / is / The Internet

5. Respond to the situations with a negative sentence using the words and word combinations in brackets.

1. Bread is sold in this shop, (milk).
2. Our house is built of wood, (their house)
3. My younger sister is usually given fruit and milk for dinner, (my elder brother)
4. My books are kept on the shelf. (exercise-books)
5. Apples are grown in Belarus, (oranges)

6. Translate into English:

1. Уроки начались в 10 утра.

3. Визит к доктору запланирован на завтра.

2. Задание было написано на доске.

4. Моя простуда прошла за три дня.

7. Repeat and / or learn by heart / Memorize irregular verbs given by presentation.

Практическое занятие 32.

Traveling. Vocabulary

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94

<https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/blog/travel-holiday-vacation-vocabulary-list/>

Презентация на тему Traveling.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Do you like traveling?
2. What kind of transport do you prefer to travel by?
3. Where do you want to go first?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

Whether you are going on a short holiday for a few days or planning to travel around various countries for a few months, having a basic understanding of the vocabulary and phrases you might need to use for communication is quite important.

English is a widely spoken language in the majority of countries that welcome tourism, so it would be beneficial to familiarize yourself with some useful phrases before departing.

Book: as opposed to the noun (reading material), this verb means to arrange and confirm a place on a flight, a room in a hotel or a ticket for an event in the future.

Depart: to go away or leave, especially on a journey.

Arrive: to reach a place, especially at the end of a journey.

Reservation: an arrangement in which something like a seat on a plane or a table in a restaurant is kept for you.

Destination: the place where someone is going, or something is being sent or taken.

Complimentary: if tickets books or any other items are complimentary, it means they are given free, especially by a business.

All-Inclusive: Including everyone or everything. In holiday terms, this would refer to a hotel deal where the price usually includes accommodation, meals and drinks (any extra activities or facilities would be charged separately).

Travel Agency: a company or shop that makes travel arrangements for people.

Ticket: a small piece of paper or card given to someone, usually to show that they have paid for an event, journey or activity.

Brochure: a type of small magazine that contains pictures and information about a product or a company.

Promotion: publicizing a product to increase sales or public awareness.

Accommodation: a room or building in which someone may live or stay. Different types of accommodation include apartments, hotels, guesthouses and backpacking hostels.

Vacation: the American term for 'holiday'.

Camping: the activity of spending a holiday (vacation) living in a tent or camper-van.

Backpacking: to travel or hike carrying one's belongings in a backpack.

Transfer: the act of moving someone or something from one place to another.

Budget Holiday: (adjective) meaning inexpensive. Planning a trip using a minimal amount of money. (Budget – noun) Having a limited amount of money for expenditure.

Travel Documents: all the necessary documents you would need to take with you on a holiday i.e. passport or ID card, driving license, flight/bus/ train tickets, visa confirmation etc.

Two-way, Return Ticket (UK), Round Trip (US): a ticket that allows someone to travel to a place and back again.

One-way, Single Ticket: a ticket that allows a passenger to travel only to his/her destination, without returning.

Transport: (verb *trans-PORT*) to take or carry goods or people from one place to another. (noun *TRANS-port*) A system or means of conveying people or goods from place to place by means of a vehicle, aircraft or ship.

Splash out: a phrasal verb (mainly used in British English) meaning to spend money freely.

2. Complete the sentences using words *trip, travel, journey, departure, arrive*.

1. Let's go to the fishing ____.
2. My father go to business ____ very often.
3. He's always dreamt of overseas ____
4. When you ____ abroad you know that English is very essential.
5. My latest ____ in Greece was wonderful!

6. I prefer _____ around Russia by car.
7. Our last _____ took more than one month.
8. The _____ of our flight is delayed by 3 hours.
9. We will _____ on time.
10. Have a nice _____!

Практическое занятие 33.

The present Perfect Tense. Слова-маркеры.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время группы The present Perfect Tense.
2. В чем особенность времени группы The present Perfect Tense? Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. | 6. They ... (do) the shopping today. |
| 2. Your husband ... (sell) the house? | 7. Tom ... ever (visit) Disney land? |
| 3. I ... (not start) my new job yet. | 8. I just ... (see) a horror film. |
| 4. You ... (be) to New York before? | 9. She ... (not find) her coat. |
| 5. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. | 10. The cat already ... (eat up) the fish. |

2. Translate into English using Present Perfect Tense:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Он сделал свою домашнюю работу. | 1.1 Я еще не сделал свою домашнюю работу. |
| 2. Он закончил тренировку. | 2.1 Он не закончил тренировку. |
| 3. Она пробежала 15 км в этом месяце. | 3.1 Она не пробежала 15 км в этом месяце. |
| 4. Она купила несколько красивых платьев. | 4.1 Она не купила красивое платье. |
| 5. Папа, ты съел мою пиццу. | 5.1 Папа еще не съел мою пиццу. |
| 6. Они уже приехали. | 6.1 Они еще не приехали |

3. Translate into Russian, make other sentences like these:

1. He hasn't been to London.
2. Have you ever been to Korea?
3. Have you ever flown in helicopter ?
4. Have you ever eaten a passion fruit?
5. I have never been in Japan.
6. I have never ridden a motorcycle.

4. Translate using Present Perfect

1. Студенты уже закончили свои задания.
2. Мы только что начали играть.
3. Она еще не закончила свою работу.
4. Ты все еще не помыл посуду, не так ли?
5. Вы когда-нибудь пробовали Японскую еду?
6. Я никогда здесь не был.
7. Я встречал вас раньше?
8. Мы были друзьями со школы.

5. Translate and Learn by heart / memorize. Complete the sentences with these words.
already, just, yet, still, ever, before, since

6. Explain difference between *recently and lately*. Give an examples.

Практическое занятие 34.

Transport, Vehicle. Degrees of comparison.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 73, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д.Дули, И.В. Михеева и др.стр.104-105

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What kind of ground transport do you know?
2. What kind of air transport do you know?
3. What kind of transport do you prefer to travel by?

Задания к практическому занятию

1.Translate into English

1. Россия - самая большая страна в мире.
2. Новое здание Московского Университета - одно из самых высоких зданий Москвы.
3. Солнце больше Луны.
4. Ваша сестра старше вас? - Нет, она моложе меня.
5. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера.
6. Февраль - самый короткий месяц в году.
7. Сегодня мы писали более трудный диктант, чем вчера.
8. Сегодня так же жарко, как и вчера.
9. Это самая интересная книга, которую я когда-либо читал.

2.Write degrees of comparison

big; happy; young; difficult; patient; hot; comfortable; brave; friendly; good; bad; many

3. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. A train is _____ than a bus.
2. This text is the _____ of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I am _____
4. Park Street is _____ than Market Street.
5. This jacket is small for me. Show me a _____ one.
6. What is the _____ thing in life?
7. A crocodile is _____ than a water snake.
8. Helen is the _____ girl in our class.

4.Make up sentences using comparative degree

Example: Horse/big/dog – A horse is bigger than a dog.

1. Mary/polite/Ann
2. Car/fast/bike
3. English/easy/German
4. Sam/tall/John
5. Your ring/beautiful/mine
5. Make up sentences of the words.
1. most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.
2. longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.
3. more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful - is.
4. London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.
5. the – team – Adam – is - worst – the – player – in.

6. Open the brackets and use the necessary form of adjective.

1. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
2. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
3. Spanish is (easy) than German.
4. She is not so (busy) as I am.
5. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.
6. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother.
7. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
8. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
9. January is the (cold) month of the year.
10. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
11. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
12. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
13. This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

7.Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. He is the most oldest student in his group.
2. You are taller then me.
3. My car is beter than his.
4. It is one of most beautiful lakes in the world.
5. These flowers are more cheap than those ones.

8.Choose the right variant.

1. Mike found himself a _____ job somewhere out of town. a) safer; b) more safe; c) more safer; d) safest
2. We prefer the Palm Beach though it is _____ from the center. a) the farther; b) farthest; c) the farthest; d) furthest
3. This detailed map is _____ the atlas. a) more useful as; b) more useful like ; c) more useful than; d) usefuller

as

4. Safari parks are _____ places of all to keep animals.

a) better b) the best c) most better d) more better

Практическое занятие 35.

Tourists in Russia.

Урок виртуальная экскурсия.

Теоретическая часть

«Tourists in Russia»

Millions of people all over the world are fond of travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, to discover different ways of life, to meet different people and to practice foreign languages. It goes without saying that travelling broadens the mind. While travelling we can see and learn a lot of things that we can never learn staying at home and watching TV or reading books. That's why a lot of foreign people come to Russia to get acquainted with Russian culture, with Russian customs and traditions. Russia has always been a country of mystery attractive for foreigners. Tourists like to visit old Russian towns and cities famous for their ancient architecture. They are especially attracted by Russian orthodox cathedrals, churches and monasteries. One of the most interesting old cities in Russia is Novgorod, or Novgorod the Great, as it was called in the old times. It is a treasury of architecture, painting and applied art created over the 11th to 17th centuries. Now Novgorod has expanded far beyond its former limits. It is an important industrial and cultural centre, located on the busy highway linking Moscow and St. Petersburg.

There is a lot to see in Russia, but first of all foreign tourists visit the capital of our country, Moscow, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. They dream of visiting Red Square, which is called the heart of Moscow. Perhaps, the most ancient monument of Red Square is St. Basil's Cathedral. With its nine beautifully painted cupolas, it is a real masterpiece of ancient Russian architecture.

If you come to Moscow for the first time, you should by all means visit the Kremlin, which is very impressive. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the State Kremlin Palace, the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. The tallest Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country.

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

Vocabulary:

It goes without saying – разумеется, совершенно очевидно

To broaden - расширять

To get acquainted - познакомиться

Orthodox cathedrals – православные храмы

To expand - расширять

impressive - впечатляющий

be worth – стоить, заслуживать

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Why do people travel?

2. Why do many foreigners visit Russia?

3. What are the most attractive cities in Russia?

4. What places should you visit if you come to Moscow?

5. What other towns and cities in Russia are worth visiting?

Задания к практическому занятию

1.Translate into English:

1. It is good to travel because you can see new countries and cities, meet many interesting people and practice foreign languages.

2. Russian culture is very rich and attracts a lot of attention of different people.

3. In Russia there are many historical places with ancient architecture.

4. Thousands of tourists visit Russia every year.

5. Red Square is often called the heart of Moscow.

2. Describe the best sights in Russia.

3.What do you recommend to see for foreigners?

Практическое занятие 36.
My travel plan. Наречия места.
Теоретическая часть

My travel plan

1. Duration of the trip (time/ period) - *for example - 30 days in summer*
2. Destination - Europe, Asia; country; cities; seaside; mountains, etc.
3. Tourists information - study/ investigate/research all information about place where you go : rules, visa, money, safety/ vaccinations, attractions/
4. Valid Foreign passport
5. Money - credit card (Visa, Master card), cash
6. Transport — by plan, by train, by car, by bus, hitchhiking, by foot
7. Book travel tickets - round-trip tickets
8. Book hotels - hotel reservation
9. Make visa (if necessary)
10. Luggage - (collect all necessary stuff, pack the bag)

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Complete your own travel plan somewhere abroad using example above.
2. Read and learn the adverbs. Write some five sentences with any of these words.

here	[hɪə]	здесь
around	[ə'raʊnd]	вокруг
forward	['fɔ:wəd]	вперед
close	[kləʊs]	близко
forth	[fɔ:θ]	вперед
anywhere	['ɛnɪweə]	в любом месте
deeply	['di:pli]	глубоко
ahead (go ahead)	[ə'hɛd]	вперед
somewhere	['sʌmweə]	где-то
everywhere	['ɛvriweə]	езде
back	[bæk]	назад
there	[ðeə]	там
far	[fa:]	далеко
away	[ə'weɪ]	вдали от чего-то
along	[ə'lɒŋ]	вдоль
below	[bi'ləʊ]	ниже
apart	[ə'pɑ:t]	отдельно от чего-то
widely	['waɪdli]	широко
outside	[ˌaʊt'saɪd]	вне
aside	[ə'saɪd]	в сторону
closely	['kləʊsli]	близко
nowhere	['nəʊweə]	никуда
elsewhere	['els'weə]	в другом месте

3. Translate into English:

1. Мы живем очень близко к морю.
2. Мы можем купаться в любом месте.
3. Мои родителю любят отдыхать вдали от больших городов.
4. Наша семья любит ужинать на террасе на улице в теплое время года.
5. Пройдите вдоль сквера 200 метров.

4. Fill in the gaps using adverbs *there, outside, along, somewhere, anywhere, here*

- 1) I forgot the key _____. 2) I saw it _____ on the table. 3) It is so gold _____. 4) Are you going _____ tonight?
- 5) Can I put my bag _____? 6) We drove _____ the sea for a long time until we found a beautiful beach.

Практическое занятие 37
Russian Federation. Vocabulary

Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 2-3 раздел Spotlight on Russia в конце учебника.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia>

Russian Federation

Russia, country that stretches over a vast expanse of eastern Europe and northern Asia. Once the preeminent republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.; commonly known as the Soviet Union), Russia became an independent country after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991.

Russia is a land of superlatives. By far the world's largest country, it covers nearly twice the territory of Canada, the second largest. It's a bit more than seventeen million square kilometers by area.

It extends across the whole of northern Asia and the eastern third of Europe, spanning 11 time zones and incorporating a great range of environments and landforms, from deserts to semiarid steppes to deep forests and Arctic tundra. Russia contains Europe's longest river, the Volga, and its largest lake, Ladoga. Russia also is home to the world's deepest lake, Baikal, and the country recorded the world's lowest temperature outside the North and South poles.

The inhabitants of Russia are quite diverse. Most are ethnic Russians, but there also are more than 120 other ethnic groups present, speaking many languages and following disparate religious and cultural traditions. Most of the Russian population is concentrated in the European portion of the country, especially in the fertile region surrounding Moscow, the capital. Moscow and St. Petersburg (formerly Leningrad) are the two most important cultural and financial centers in Russia and are among the most picturesque cities in the world.

Russians are also populous in Asia, however; beginning in the 17th century, and particularly pronounced throughout much of the 20th century, a steady flow of ethnic Russians and Russian-speaking people moved eastward into Siberia, where cities such as Vladivostok and Irkutsk now flourish.

Russia's climate is extreme, with terrible winters that have several times famously saved the country from foreign invaders. Although the climate adds a layer of difficulty to daily life, the land is a generous source of crops and materials, including vast reserves of oil, gas, and precious metals.

Russia can boast a long tradition of excellence in every aspect of the arts and sciences. Prerevolutionary Russian society produced the writings and music of such giants of world culture as Anton Chekhov, Aleksandr Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Nikolay Gogol, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, and Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The 1917 revolution and the changes it brought were reflected in the works of such noted figures as the novelists Maxim Gorky, Boris Pasternak, and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and the composers Dmitry Shostakovich and Sergey Prokofiev. At Soviet and post-communist eras also were many interesting and well known persons such as the poets Vladimir Mayakovsky and Anna Akhmatova while ushering in new talents such as the novelist Victor Pelevin and many others.

Vocabulary:

vast - огромный	inhabitant - жители
preeminent - выдающийся	diverse - разнообразный
independent - независимый	picturesque - живописный
superlative- превосходная степень	terrible - ужасный
extend across- простирается через	invaders - захватчики
span - охватывать	crops - урожай
range - диапазон, ряд	precious - драгоценные
environment - окружающая среда	
landform - рельеф	

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Where is Russia located? | 4. What are the most famous cities in Russia? |
| 2. What is the area of Russia? | 5. What are the main natural resources in Russia? |
| 3. What is the world's deepest lake ? | 6. Who is your favorite Russian writer? |

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate text above.
2. Read and learn new words in vocabulary.
3. Complete the dictionary with unfamiliar words that you have encountered in the text.
4. Compose your own story about Russia , learn and memorize.

Практическое занятие 38.

Weather and climate. Сравнительные обороты.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 153

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is good about every season?
2. Do you often complain about the weather?
3. What kind of weather do you prefer?
4. What is the weather like in Russia?
5. Do you often check the weather forecast?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate text below.
2. Make up a story about your favorite season.

«Weather and climate»

Every season is wonderful in its own way. In spring the air is refreshing, the trees are in blossom, the ground is covered with the first tender flowers. The birds start singing songs. In summer it can be really dry and stuffy, there are thunders and lightnings during the heavy showers. People go sunbathing, fishing and sailing and enjoy all kinds of fruits and berries. In autumn the trees turn golden, it often rains cats and dogs and it's quite muddy. The sky is overcast with grey clouds, sometimes it's foggy and chilly and the days become shorter. In winter the snow covers the ground, the air is frosty, the roads are slippery. It is mainly freezing and there are periods of severe colds and heavy snowfalls. The temperature can fall down to 35 degrees below zero.

I prefer not to complain about the weather but generally I enjoy mild and calm weather with a moderate breeze. I don't quite like damp and gloomy weather and it's hard for me to stand windy or hot summer days with mosquitoes and flies and oppressive heat. But so many people, so many minds.

Our country is so huge and the weather is not the same in different parts of Russia. It depends on the geographical position and the type of climate. We must admit that the climate has changed much due to global warming and winters have become much warmer. It looks rather strange and disappointing when there is little snow in winter and sometimes it even sleets or drizzles.

Frankly speaking, I don't trust our misleading weather forecasts as they don't come true as a rule. The weather is changeable and it is a thing that is beyond us, so it's better to keep an umbrella in your bag all the year round.

season – сезон, время года

sunbathing - загорать

air - воздух

umbrella - зонт

thunder - гром

lightning - молния

clouds - облака

weather - погода

foggy - туманный

climate - климат

forecasts - прогнозы

global warming – глобальное потепление

3. Translate into English:

1. В России также холодно как в Канаде?
2. В Сибири климат не такой как в Москве.
3. Канада в два раза меньше, чем Россия по площади.
4. Городского населения в России больше, чем сельского.
5. Он был намного старше меня.
6. Санкт-Петербург - второй по величине город в России.
7. Леса покрывают не менее 47% территории России.
8. Это то, чего я больше всего хочу.

4. Fill in the gaps, finish the sentences:

1. In winter it is _____ colder in Russia than _____.
2. The climate in the south of Russia is _____ harsh _____.
3. Mars is _____ of the Earth. (в два раза меньше).
4. The Black Sea is _____ warmer _____.
5. _____ I dream of going to _____.

Практическое занятие 39.

Moscow. Main attractions

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 153

<https://travelrealrussia.com/aboutmoscow>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Have you ever been in Moscow?
2. How many people live in Moscow??
3. Where do people go first in Moscow?
4. What do you know about Moscow?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

Moscow. Recommendations to the tourists

Moscow is the capital of Russia, the capital of the former USSR and most populous city in Russia. Although little known, Moscow is the largest city in Europe with about 15 millions of people! Moscow is also the northernmost and coldest megacity and metropolis on Earth. Can you imagine that 15 million Russians live in the place with only 4 months of summer?

Officially, Moscow was founded at 1147, but recently archaeologists found that the city can be more than 1000 years old. Moscow history is very complicated. Moscow withstood numerous internal conflicts, control by the 'Golden Horde', the 'Plague', the 'Great Feudal War', numerous fires, Polish occupation, another new plague, French invasion of 1812 and whole 20th century.

Moscow is situated on the Moskva River so it is also Europe's most populated inland city. Its location was never something special - forests and mid-sized Moscow river - but nothing prevented it from becoming the capital of the largest country. Nowadays Moscow is a really big modern city with its size reaching 40 km width and 50 km length.

Despite the climate and location, Moscow is rich and bustling; it has one of the world's largest urban economies. The city is really expensive (but Zurich is far worse...), but it's worth it! Moscow's architecture is world-renowned. Elegant onion domes of medieval churches, Stalin's monumental buildings, plus modern architecture combine in an amazing mixture of epochs. During your Russian vacations you can spend a week walking around the largest avenues and smaller city streets and always run into something new. However, many foreigners come here and still do not know what to expect from the Russian Capital.

We recommend spending the first day of your Russian vacations wandering around Red Square. There are a lot of museums, churches and other sights to see nearby. You can easily walk from one to another while experiencing the city.

For the second and third days we recommend that you visit less popular landmarks of the Russian Capital. There are a lot of options depending on your wishes. If you are interested in Soviet Moscow, a good choice is to visit Victory Park, Sparrow Hills and Stalin's skyscrapers. Having a tour guide is perfect for those who want to learn more about the former USSR times and its impact on modern Russia. Sometimes it is better to take a minivan tour which can save both your time, in case of right itinerary, and your morale, in case of bad weather.

If you have more than 3 days, we recommend seeing the countryside because Real Russia is not Moscow at all. Sometimes you just need to move only 50 km from Moscow to see authentic towns and villages. Golden Ring cities are perfect for those who prefer picturesque small towns full of medieval architecture. Vladimir and Suzdal tour is one of the best options in this case.

We recommend the Dacha Ecotour if you want to see rural landscapes and learn more about keeping households and farming in Russian countryside. Russian countryside tour is perfect if you are continuing on to St. Petersburg because the tour's final destination (Tver' town) is only 3 hours from St. Petersburg by high speed train.

Vocabulary:

populous - многолюдный, густонаселенный
complicated - сложный
withstood - выдержать противостоять
Plague - чума
world-renowned - всемирно известный

width - ширина
length - длина
bustling - шумный
despite - не смотря на

wandering - побродить
far worse - гораздо хуже

2. Translate into English:

Высший исполнительный орган власти — Правительство Российской Федерации — находится в Доме правительства РФ в центре Москвы. Так же в Москве находится Государственная дума и Совет Федерации. Верховный суд Российской Федерации также находится в Москве. Кроме того, Московский Кремль является официальной резиденцией Президента Российской Федерации. Рабочая резиденция президента в Кремле располагается в здании Сенатского дворца.

Практическое занятие 40.

Stavropol. Used to+ Infinitive structure.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 153

<https://www.engvid.com/i-used-to-i-would-talking-about-the-past-in-english/>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What is the Stavropol city for you? | 4. Do you know the history of Stavropol? |
| 2. How long do you live in Stavropol? | 5. Расскажите правила употребления оборота |
| 3. What are the most beautiful places in Stavropol? | <i>used to</i> |

Задания к практическому занятию

1. **Make up a story about Stavropol city.**

2. **Translate into English using *used to*...:**

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Я привык прогуливаться по вечерам в соседнем парке. | 4. Раньше я слушал рок музыку. |
| 2. Мои родители привыкли жить за городом. | 5. Раньше мы много путешествовали. |
| 3. Я когда-то работал на этом заводе. | 6. Раньше я любил кататься на |
| велосипеде. | |

3. **Rewrite the sentences in negative and interrogative form:**

1. My grandfather used to smoke, but now he doesn't.
2. We used to play chess.
3. I used to take a bus to the college.
4. My dog used to follow me everywhere.
5. I'm used to walk along.

4. **Translate into English, compare the sentences. What is the difference?:**

1. Мы раньше жили в Ставрополе, теперь переехали в деревню.
 1. Мы жили в Ставрополе 10 лет назад.
2. Моя бабушка раньше бегала по 5 километров каждую неделю, сейчас она больше сидит дома.
 1. Моя бабушка бегала по 5 километров каждую неделю.
3. В России не ездили на автомобилях в 19 веке.
4. Раньше она не была особенно пунктуальной, а сейчас приходит всегда вовремя.

Практическое занятие 41.

Great Britain. The Article.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 66

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте артикль.

2. Какие бывают артикли?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK).

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the British Isles and consists of 4 parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The country has the population of 60 million people within the land area of 244 thousand square kilometers. The isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and in the west and by the English Channel in the south. The UK is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea. Great Britain is separated from Northern Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel.

There are many beautiful lakes and mountains in Scotland and England. The highest point in the Highlands is Ben Nevis (1 340 metres). The longest river flows in England, it is the Severn. The main attraction in the north of England is the Lake District. Thanks to the warm waters of Gulf Stream the island is very green and the British climate is mild. Local summers are rather hot and winters are not cold. As the weather is very changeable in Britain, it is the favourite topic for discussion with the British.

The capital of Great Britain is London. It stands on the Thames river. The country is a constitutional monarchy and officially the Queen is the Head of state. But it is ruled by the Prime Minister and the government. The legislative body is the Parliament which consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The UK is a highly developed industrial state. The chief industries are shipbuilding, fishing and mining, production of aircraft equipment, electronics, textile and chemicals. The country is the world's largest exporter of iron and steel goods. The most important industrial cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh.

A lot of famous people were born and lived in Great Britain. Among them are Shakespeare, Newton, Churchill, Paul McCartney, Joanne Rowling, Sting, David Beckham and many others.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What famous places in London do you know?

2. Would you prefer to visit the West End or the City?

3. What famous statue is situated in the middle of Trafalgar square?

4. When does the Big Ben Strike?

3. Поставьте артикли там, где необходимо.

1. Would you like ... apple or ... candy?

2. My mother is ... teacher and my father is ... lawyer.

3. Where are ... children? – They are in ... garden.

4. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology.

5. Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time.

6. Yesterday I bought ... pair of ... shoes

7. Tony has two children: ... boy and ... girl.

8. His office is on ... 5th floor.

9. We go to ... gym twice ... week.

4. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

(1)... Ted Shell is (2) ... worker. He works at (3)... factory. It's not in (4) ... centre of the city. Every morning he has (5)... breakfast and (6) ... cup of tea. Then he goes to (7)... work by (8)... bus. He works till five o'clock in (9)... afternoon. He has (10)... son. His name is Fred. Fred goes to (11)... school. He likes (12) ... literature. Fred is (13)... good pupil. He also likes (14) ... sports.

5. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

1. ... butter is made of ... milk.

2. I am studying ... English. I am studying ... grammar.

3. We have ... dog and ... cat.

4. I seldom drink ... water.

5. I had ... tea and ... sandwich for breakfast.

6. ... history is my favourite subject.

7. There was ... kindness in her eyes.

8. I bought ... bottle of ... milk.

9. He has a lot of ... work today.

10. This vase is made of ... glass.

3. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

We are in (1)... Scotland. Its capital is (2)... Edinburgh. It is one of (3)... most beautiful cities in (4)... Great Britain. There are (5)... many places of interest here. (6)... monument to (7)... Walter Scott is in (8)... centre of (9)... city. (10) ... National Gallery of Scotland is also situated in (11)... centre. There is (12)... fine collection of (13)... pictures in (14)... gallery. (15)... Glasgow is (16) ... greatest city in (17)... Scotland. Scotland is (18) ... land of (19)... lakes. They are called "Lochs" there. Let us go now to (20)... Loch Lomond. What (21)... beautiful lake it is!

Практическое занятие 42.

Great Britain. London. The Article. Part 2

Теоретическая часть

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. В чем разница употребления неопределенного артикля от определенного?

2. Расскажите основные правила употребления артиклей в англ. предложении.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте артикли a/an или the там, где необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. I'd like ... chicken sandwich and ... glass of ... mineral water.
2. Would you like ... banana or ... strawberries?
3. She always has ... apple, ... toast and ... cup of ... coffee for ... breakfast.
4. The fly is on ... ceiling in ... kitchen.
5. My mother is ... accountant and my father is ... lawyer. They work in ... same company in ... centre of ... our town.
6. How much are ... her Italian lessons? – Ten dollars ... hour.
7. Where are ... dogs? – They are in ... garden.
8. ... cats like eating ... fish. ... cows like eating ... grass. ... birds like eating ... insects.
9. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology.

2. Найдите ошибки.

1. a ball
2. an dolls
3. an house
4. a school
5. a TV

3. Выберите правильные предложения — где артикли расставлены правильно.

- a) The your car is nice.
- b) We saw Eiffel Tower.
- c) He is a Russian gymnast.
- d) Dan worked all a Saturday.
- e) I don't watch TV.

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Он помогает своей матери.
2. Эти розы прекрасны.
3. Я хочу купить квартиру.
4. Я ходил в спортзал.
5. Мы собираемся в Канаду.

5. Поставьте артикль x / a / an

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. _ girl | 6. _ boy |
| 2. _ house | 7. _ milk |
| 3. _ apple | 8. _ egg |
| 4. _ ice-cream | 9. _ tree |
| 5. _ rose | 10. _ eye |

10. There is ... parrot in ... cage. And there are ... pieces of ... fruit in it.
11. My granny lives in ... small village in ... country.
12. Your baby shouldn't sit in ... sun on ... hot day.
13. Please open ... book. ... exercise is on ... page 68.
14. Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time.
15. What's ... matter? - I missed ... 6 o'clock train.
16. Do you like ... vegetables?
17. ... mother has got ... terrible headache today.
18. There were ... tears in ... her eyes.
19. She is ... very nice woman but her sons are ... bad boys.
20. Look at ... woman. She is ... neighbor I told you about.

6. a water
7. a coffee
8. the Russia.
9. a teachers
10. an advice.

- f) I sent Anna a email.
- g) There are six new people.
- h) Do you have pencil?
- i) Weather is good a today.

6. Утром я пью кофе.
7. Когда я проснулась было утро.
8. Он играет на пианино.
9. Мы купили новые авто.
10. Я не ем завтрак.

11. _ orange
12. _ elephant
13. _ table
14. _ umbrella
15. _ vitamin

Практическое занятие 43.

English speaking countries. Past Perfect Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 114-115

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What English-speaking countries do you know?

2. Describe any English-speaking country. Make up a story.
3. What interesting you can tell us about it?
4. Why do you like it?
- 5.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Open the brackets using Past Perfect Tense.

1. He never ... (be) to Oxford before.
2. Sandra ... (suffer) from pneumonia for many years.
3. Tony ... (not appear) on TV before that. (

2. Write in appropriate form using Past Simple и Past Perfect.

1. When the police ... (arrive), we already ... (catch) the thief.
2. Jack ... (finish) the test before the bell ... (ring).
3. When Anna ... (come) to say good-night, her children already ... (fall asleep).
4. Scott already ... (prepare) the dinner when her husband ... (get) home from work.
5. When Brad and Susan ... (get married), they ... (know) each other for 3 years.

5. Complete the sentences with the words below and using Past Perfect.

to have dinner, to do homework, to come, to read the book, to clean the room, to go shopping, to return from Australia, to finish work

1. I went to see my friend after...
2. I watched TV after...
3. They went home after...
4. He phoned me after...

4. My cousin ... (buy) the tickets before we came.
5. I was too tired because my working day ... (start) at six.
6. She ... (not enjoy) the film because she ... (read) the book before.
7. Our apartment ... (be) in a mess because I ... (have) a birthday party the night before.
8. We ... (not go) to a restaurant because we ... (spend) all our money on clothes.
9. Mary ... (can't go) skating after she ... (break) her leg.
10. Larry ... (be late) because he ... (get stuck) in a traffic jam.

5. She went to dance after...
6. We wrote a composition after...
7. They rebuilt the house after...
8. We went for a walk after...

Практическое занятие 44

English-speaking countries. Past Perfect Tense (Passive and Active Voice)

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 180

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Describe Past Perfect Tense and explain the rules. When and how to use.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense. (Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.)

1. I ... (to have) breakfast before I went to school.
2. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework.
3. By 8 o'clock the rain ... (to stop).
4. Alice was late because she ... (to miss) the bus.
5. She went to the post-office after she ... (to write) the letter.
6. He ... (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.

2. Answer the questions using Present Perfect Passive.

1. Have you been asked to read a text?
2. Has the text been translated?
3. Have the new words been written down?
4. Have the exercises been done by all the pupils?
5. Has your friend been asked to recite something?
6. Has large homework been given?
7. Who has been given good (bad) marks?
8. Have you been praised by the teacher?

3. Read the texts and find the sentences with Present Perfect Active and Present Perfect Passive tense forms. Translate them into your language.

A) Nina has lived in Sydney for two years. She has done a lot of things in Sydney. She has seen several plays, she has gone to the picture galleries and museums. She has visited the circus as well, and she has taken a tour to the Islands on Port Jackson. However, there are a lot of planned things she hasn't done yet. She hasn't gone to the Australian Reptile Park yet. Nina hasn't been to some other parks yet.

B) The boss is angry with his secretary today because important letters haven't been typed yet. Tea has been given to him cold. Wrong telephone numbers have been written down. The mail hasn't been sent in time. A lot of time has been spent over the telephone.

4. Change the sentences with Present Perfect Active into Present Perfect Passive.

1. I have already taken the books back to the library. The books ...
 2. She has just posted those letters. Those letters ...
 3. The teacher has already checked my test. My test ... —
 4. He has lost the key. The key ...
 5. We have opened all the windows. All the windows ... '
 6. I have bought bread on the way home. Bread ...
 7. I have done this exercise. This exercise ...
5. Imagine that your classroom and the school yard have been thoroughly cleaned. Say what has been done by whom.
1. The desks ... (to wash)
 2. The flowers ... (to water)
 3. The floor ... (to mop)
 4. The furniture ... (to dust)
 5. The grass ... (to cut)
 6. The trees ... (to cut)

Практическое занятие 45.

History of England. Direct and Indirect speech.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 274, Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 146-147

«History of England»

The first Celtic tribes are believed to have come to the British Isles between 800 and 700 BC. Two centuries later they were followed by the Bretons after whom the country was called Britain.

The first Roman invasion was led by Julius Caesar in 55 BC. But Britain was not conquered until some 90 years later, under Emperor Claudius, in 43 AD. Although the Roman occupation of Britain lasted nearly 400 years, its effects were few. The people did not adopt the Latin language and so Latin did not displace Celtic.

In the middle of the 5th century, three Germanic tribes - The Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded Britain from the continent. From the 8th century the Anglo-Saxons had to face Scandinavian invaders - the Danes and the Norsemen sometimes referred to as Vikings - who occupied parts of Britain and made some permanent settlements. The Scandinavian invasions continued till the 11th century. The period of feudalism started around 1066 and lasted to the 15th century. In this period the modern English nation and language came into being. It was a period of struggle for power between kings and between powerful nobles, a period of frequent wars. But it was also a period in which the development of the wool trade and the early decline of feudalism prepared the way for England's rise as a world power.

The period between 1485 and 1603 is known as the Tudor Period. It was a turning point in English history. England became one of the leading powers. The two famous rulers of the House of Tudor were Henry VIII and Elisabeth I. The Elizabethan age produced the world's greatest playwright William Shakespeare.

The first 40 years of the 17th century can be characterized as a period of growing conflict between the King and parliament, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie. The conflict led to the civil war in 1640 which resulted in the abolition of the monarchy and in Cromwell's military rule in the middle of the century. This period ended in the Glorious Revolution which marked the end of the English bourgeois revolution. In the period of 1688 to 1760 England definitely took the lead in European commerce. During the Industrial Revolution (1760 - 1850) Britain became the first industrial power in the world, "the workshop of the world." The Anglo - French rivalry for world domination which had started in the previous period continued and culminated in the Napoleonic Wars (1803 - 1815). The Victorian era which comprised the second half of the 19th century, called after Queen Victoria, was a period in which Britain became the strongest world power: besides being the greatest financial and commercial power, the greatest sea power and the greatest colonial power. It was the era of the greatest colonial expansion.

The 20th century is a period of the decline of Britain as a world power a period of crises of the two world wars, from which Britain emerged as a victor, but greatly weakened. It is characterized by the disintegration of Britain's colonial empire and the effort to adjust Britain to the new situation by joining the other developed capitalist countries of Western Europe in EEC.

tribes – племена

invasion - завоевание

Elizabethan age – елизаветинская эпоха

abolition - отмена

ЕЕС - ЕЭС, Европейское экономическое сообщество

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Who led the first Roman invasion?
2. What tribes invaded Britain in different periods of its history?
3. When did the English language come into being?
4. When did Britain become the first industrial power in the world?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

1. The first tribes that came to the British Isles were the Celts.
2. There were many invasions in the history of Britain.
3. England became one of the leading powers during the reign of the Tudors.
4. The Victorian era was a period in which Britain became the strongest world power.
5. The British colonial empire collapsed and Britain is no longer the most significant world power.

6. Составьте монолог из 8-10 предложений по теме «History of England».

3. Превратите следующие предложения в косвенную речь, сделав все необходимые изменения.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Fred said: "I have invented a new computer program". | 5. He told her: "I am going to the fish market." |
| 2. Mary said: "I will help my sister." | 6. Betty said: "I found my passport." |
| 3. They told me: "We were really happy." | 7. Mr. Ford said: "I don't like pork." |
| 4. She said: "I live in a big apartment." | 8. Little Tim told his mother: "I am sleepy." |

4. Change the direct speech into reported speech. Переведите в косвенную речь.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We have gone on holiday. | 5. My sister has broken my pencil. |
| 2. Nelly can't write; she has cut her finger. | 6. My dad has never travelled by plane. |
| 3. The Ivanovs have travelled to many places. | 7. Andrew has lost his keys. |
| 4. Sam has already learnt the poem. | 8. Jill has never slept in a tent. |

5. Imagine that you met your friend and he told you something. Write what he told you.

1. I was away from school because I was ill.
2. I phoned you many times but you were out.
3. Some of the schoolmates came to see me.
4. I had a cold and stayed in bed.
5. I watched TV.
6. I'll come to school next week.
7. I'll be better I hope.
8. The doctor has given me many pills.

Практическое занятие 46.

Traditions and customs in England. Direct and Indirect speech. Part 2

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 274

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Как косвенная речь влияет на порядок слов в предложении?
2. Как изменяются в косвенной речи наречия места, времени и указательные местоимения?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите утвердительные предложения в косвенную речь.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. «I am at home.» — He says that ... | 4. «I don't drive a car.» — She says that ... |
| 2. «I have a dog.» — She says that ... | 5. «I believe you.» — He says that ... |
| 3. «We are from Russia.» — They say that ... | |

2. Переведите вопросительные предложения в косвенную речь.

ask — спрашивать, **wonder** — интересоваться

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. «Why are you late?» — The teacher asks me ... | 5. «When did you go to Sochi?» — My friend wonders ... |
| 2. «Where is he from?» — The man asks him ... | 6. «How many kids have they got?» — My neighbour wonders ... |
| 3. «Why are you crying?» — Mother asks my sister ... | 7. «What does she like doing?» — The teacher wonders ... |
| 4. «How much cheese have you bought?» — Mother asks ... | 8. «Where will she go tomorrow?» — My Dad wonders ... |

3. Переведите вопросительные предложения в косвенную речь.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. «Can you speak French?» — My friend asks ... | 5. «Do they sell toys?» — The child asks ... |
| 2. «Was the trip interesting?» — Dad wonders ... | 6. «Does he like coffee?» — She wonders ... |
| 3. «Is there any food in the jug?» — The fox wonders ... | 7. «Did she teach English at school?» — He asks ... |
| 4. «Do you celebrate your birthday?» — My classmates ask ... | 8. «Will he run in the park tomorrow?» — My friend asks .. |

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. We did not know where our friends went every evening. | 6. I didn't know that you had worked at the museum. |
| 2. We did not know where our friends had gone. | 7. I knew that you were ill. |
| 3. She said that her best friend was a doctor. | 8. I knew that you had been ill. |
| 4. She said that her best friend had been a doctor. | 9. We found out that she left home at eight o'clock every morning. |
| 5. I didn't know that you worked at the museum. | 10. We found out that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning. |

5. Переведите общие вопросы и ответы на них в косвенную речь.

1. He asked, «Are you a secretary?» and she said, «Yes.»
2. He asked, «Do you know the password for his computer?» and she said, «No.»
3. He asked, «Were you in the office when Pete checked the computers?» and she said, «Yes.»
4. He asked, «Has Jack ever changed anything on this computer?» and she said, «Yes.»
5. He asked, «Did you tell Pete about it?» and she said, «No.»
6. He asked, «Did you see his records?» and she said, «No.»

6. Измените вопросы на косвенную речь.

Н-р: “Where does your niece live?” («Где живет твоя племянница?») — He wanted to know where the niece lived. (Он хотел знать, где живет племянница.) “Can you type?” («Ты умеешь печатать?») — The manager asked if I could type. (Менеджер спросил, могу ли я печатать.)

1. “Where has Jim gone?” («Куда ушел Джим?») — Maria wanted to know
2. “What did the workers eat?” («Что ели рабочие?») — They asked
3. “Have you ever been to China, Sam?” («Ты когда-нибудь был в Китае, Сэм?») — I asked

4. “Are you French or Italian?” («Вы француз или итальянец?») – She wanted to know

7. Read and translate. Complete you dictionary.

«Traditions and customs in England».

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. The Englishmen are reputed to be cold, reserved, easy-going and fond of sport. They are the nation of stay-at-homes. "There is no place like home", they say. The English man's home is his castle is a saying known all over the world. They prefer a small house built for one family, with a small garden and a fireplace in the centre of the house. They like animals very much and follow the traditions concerning food and meals.

Some British customs and traditions are known all the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of customs and traditions. A lot of them have very long histories. Some are funny and some are strange. But they are all interesting. First of all it concerns United Kingdom political system. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions and precedents. After the English Revolution Great Britain became a constitutional monarchy headed by King (now Queen, Elizabeth II). Traditionally the queen acts only on the advice of her Ministers. She reigns but she does not rule.

Englishmen have traditions not only in political, but in social life. For example, London, the capital of England, is traditionally divided into three parts: the West End, the East end, and the City. The City is a historical, financial and business centre of London. The East End is the district inhabited by the workers, and the West End is a fashionable shopping and entertaining centre. English people like to spend their free time in numerous pubs where they can have a glass of beer and talk about different things with their friends. The English are traditional about their meals. They eat eggs and bacon with toasts for breakfast, pudding or apple pie for dessert. Every English family has five o'clock tea. A typical feature of an English house is a fireplace, even when there is central heating in the house. English people like domestic animals. Every family has a pet: a dog, a cat or a bird. Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St.Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others.

Практическое занятие 47.

Traditions and customs. Предлоги времени.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 124-125

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите предлоги времени, приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на английский язык:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Я встаю в восемь часов каждый день. | 4. Уроки в нашей школе обычно начинаются в девять часов. |
| 2. Майк любит завтракать у себя в комнате перед телевизором. | 5. После школы я часто катаюсь на велосипеде с друзьями в парке. |
| 3. Кейт работает шесть дней в неделю. | |

2. Поставьте подходящий предлог и переведите предложения:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. There's a somebody standing ____ a tree. | 6. There's a large picture ____ the wall. |
| 2. There's a motorbike ____ the car and a bicycle ____ it | 7. There are two bedrooms ____ the flat. |
| 3. There's a bus waiting ____ a bus stop. | 8. I often have a coffee ____ the Starbucks. |
| 4. There's a book ____ the desk. | 9. Dad is ____ work at the moment. |
| 5. Do you know if my camera ____ the drawer? | 10. How many mistakes are there ... your homework? |

3. Вставьте предлоги in, on or at.

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

4. Look at these time expressions.

2 o'clock, Friday, the morning, last Friday, night, Tuesday, March, 1st March, the afternoon, next Tuesday, 1980, Monday morning, this morning, the summer, every summer, my birthday, the weekend, 8.15, tomorrow evening, July, Friday night, 1804, 4th July, the spring, weekends, Christmas, New Year's Day, yesterday afternoon

Do we use these time expressions with in, on, at or without a preposition? Make four lists:

At: at 2 o'clock, ...

On: on Friday, ...

In: in the morning, ...

Without a preposition: last Friday

5. Переведите на английский

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

Практическое занятие 48.

Traditions and customs in Russia . Dates and numbers.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 6-7 в конце учебника в разделе Spotlight on Russia
Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282
<https://puzzle-english.com/exercise/dates>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What traditions in our country do you know?
2. What traditions and customs do you have in your family?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read, translate and write you own dictionary for words from this text.

Traditions and customs in Russia

There are many different traditions and customs in the world today. Most of them are, as a rule, connected with different countries' religion, history and culture. No doubts, they play an important role in the lives of various nations.

Being one of the most important links connecting the past, the present and future of many nations, these customs and traditions help them to keep up their originality and bring up their children to love their motherland and respect their religion, history and culture.

The ways, different nations celebrate various holidays and some important events in their lives, reveal their national character, the way of their life, their customs and traditions. Almost all people in the world are proud of their national traditions and carefully keep them up.

Russia is no exception. It is a unique country with old and rich cultural traditions. Foreigners from all over the world who come to our country are greatly interested in our history and culture, traditions and customs. For most of them Russia is a great and beautiful country. They are strongly impressed by our people's broad character and hospitality. In their opinion, our people are strong, brave and generous.

The Russian Federation is known to be one of the most reading nations in the world. The population majority is fond of learning and reading. And this is a very essential factor for any nation.

Russia is a multinational, multi-confessional and multicultural state. More than 150 different nations, ethnic groups and nationalities live on its enormous territory. They, naturally, differ from each other in many ways. And, of course, they have different traditions and customs. But these differences can not be an obstacle for their friendship with all the other nations and for our country unity.

People in our country are fond of various holidays, celebrating them with real Russian hospitality, lots of presents and heaps of food. And, of course, they invite to their places many relatives and friends.

Russian holidays present a colourful picture: religious and secular, new and old, official and unofficial, private and professional. Among our religious holidays there are such as: Christmas, Easter, Holy Trinity and some others. The most known state holidays include New Year's Day, Women's Day, Victory Day, Constitution and Independence Days. We also celebrate such professional holidays as Teacher's Day and Day of Knowledge, Builder's Day and some others. As to our private holidays, they comprise birthdays, wedding days, anniversaries, etc. All holidays have their special customs and traditions.

One of the most popular and favourite holidays with the Russians is **New Year's Day**. Although the tradition of celebrating this holiday is very old, in Russia people began celebrating it by the Order of Peter the Great. On the eve of this day all people in our country get ready to see the New Year in. They decorate their homes with New Year trees and coloured lights. At midnight they listen to the Kremlin chimes and the President's congratulations, drink champagne. They exchange presents and good wishes, listen to music and dance, sing their favourite songs, eat a lot of tasty things and make merry. As for our children, they are eagerly waiting for Father Frost to bring them presents.

Russian Christmas (Nativity), one of the greatest and most important religious holidays, is celebrated on the 7-th of January to glorify the birth of Jesus Christ. On this day many people in our country attend the church services. At home they celebrate this joyful holiday with their families. In the evening groups of children go from house to house, sing the Christmas songs (kolyadki or carols) and get presents in exchange.

Seeing **the Old New Year** out is one more popular tradition with the Russians. This holiday is celebrated on the 14-th of January. It is not an official holiday but many people carefully keep it up. On this day they drink champagne, sing songs, dance, make merry and tell fortunes.

2. Fill in the gap and read.

1. A child may go to school since _____ or _____ years old. Ребенок может идти в школу с шести или семи лет.
2. I graduated when I was _____ years old. Я закончил школу в возрасте семнадцати лет.
3. The gold at the sport competitions goes to a sportsman who takes _____ place. Золотую медаль на спортивных соревнованиях получает тот, кто занимает первое место.

3. Read in English, What do these dates mean?: 1917, 1941, 1945, 2000, 2006, 2014, 1st of September, December 31.

Практическое занятие 49.

Dates and numbers. Part 2.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 6-7 в конце учебника в разделе Spotlight on Russia
Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282
<https://puzzle-english.com/exercise/dates>

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Translate into English

1. В 1147 году в летописях впервые упоминается про Москву.
2. Татаро-монгольское иго было с 1240 по 1480 гг.
3. Вторая мировая война началась 1 сентября 1939 года.
4. Я родился в 2006 году.
5. Мы знаем друг друга 11 лет.
6. Мой брат живет на пятом этаже.
7. В нашем городе живет 300 тысяч человек.
8. Мне обычно требуется 45 минут добраться до колледжа.

2. Write the final result:

- a) Twenty one + four:
- b) Sixty + nineteen:
- c) Ninety two + four:
- d) Forty + sixteen:
- e) Eighty + seven:
- f) Fifty + twenty:
- g) Fifty + thirteen:
- h) Thirty + sixteen:
- i) Thirty three + four:
- j) Eleven + nine:
- k) Seventy + eight:
- l) Seventy + fifteen:

2. Write the numbers

1. The Celsius freezing point — _____
2. Days in April — _____
3. The number of letters in the English alphabet — _____
4. An unlucky number — _____
5. Teeth in the normal human mouth — _____
6. The number of years in a millennium — _____
7. The number of months in a year — _____
8. Days in December — _____
9. Degrees in a right angle — _____
10. Books in a trilogy — _____
11. Minutes in an hour — _____
12. Legs has an octopus — _____
13. The number of cents in a half-dollar — _____
14. Players in a soccer team — _____
15. Number of hours in a day — _____
16. Celsius boiling point — _____

Практическое занятие 50.

Traditions and customs in different countries. Past Continuous Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93

<https://www.daytranslations.com/blog/20-traditions-around-the-world/>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время группы The Continuous Tense Forms.
2. Расскажите правило образования времени The Continuous Tense Forms.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

Each society in the world has its own cultural traditions that identify their heritage and makes them uniquely different. But some people, especially those new to a foreign country expect the locals to act and behave as they do.

Like language, cultural traditions identify a person's heritage. Cultural traditions and customs are ingrained in a person. They are practices and beliefs that are learned since birth. Thus, people from another country should not think that what they consider sensible and polite behavior, facial expressions, hand gestures, and cultural practices in their country are perceived similarly in another.

In order not to be considered disrespectful or rude when you're visiting another country, learn some of the unique cultural traditions and customs around the world.

1. Choose the Flowers You Give to a Russian

If you have Russian business associates or friends, be careful of the flowers you give them. Avoid flowers with yellow colors as they represent a break-up of a relationship or deceit. Red carnations are taboo as well because these are flowers presented to veterans who survived the war and on the graves of those who have left this earth.

2. Be Careful of What you Give to Chinese Colleagues

While China has opened its doors to the West, the cultural traditions of the Chinese will never be erased. They are one of the oldest civilizations in the world, so you have to understand that their cultural traditions were developed for millennia and handed down from generation to generation. The majority of the Chinese are superstitious as well and attach meanings to various things. When presenting your Chinese friends with flowers, avoid using white, which they associate with ghosts and death.

Other things that are not good gifts for the Chinese are:

- **Clock.** Its name in Chinese (sòng zhōng, meaning send clock) sounds like sòng zhōng or funeral rite. It is also taken to mean that *time is running out*, or *life and relationship can end*.
- **Handkerchief.** –In Chinese, it sounds like a farewell greeting.
- **Umbrella.** Offering or giving your Chinese friend or colleague an umbrella is a subtle hint of ending a relationship. You can share your umbrella but you have to take it back with you.
- **Gifts that come in sets of four.** The number 4 is associated with death.
- **Straw sandals, shoes.** It is also taken to mean that you want to part ways.
- **Green hat.** Green is considered lucky by other people because it is the color of money. For the Chinese however, a green hat means that the wife is being unfaithful.

3. Don't Ask for Salt When Dining in Egypt

In many cultures, like the United States, it is all right to ask for salt to add to your food. But if you are dining with friends and colleagues in Egypt, keep in mind to avoid asking for salt. It is taken as an insult to the host, as Egyptians take it to mean that you are repulsed by the taste of the meal served to you.

4. A Question of Being Punctual

The value of being on time depends on the country. In **Venezuela**, it is actually a norm to arrive about **10 to 15 minutes late** for a dinner invitation. Being early for the Venezuelans means the person is either overly eager or greedy. **Americans** are a stickler for **punctuality**, just like the **Germans**, **South Koreans** and the **Japanese**. It's incredible how in **Malaysia**, being five minutes late (which can actually extend to 60 minutes)

is **acceptable** and you do not need to apologize, too. What's extreme is how meeting at the exact time is immaterial in **Morocco**, where it is totally **all right to be late for an hour or an entire day!** It's fine for the Chinese if you are late for 10 minutes while Mexicans and Greeks will excuse you if you arrive 30 minutes after the appointed time.

5. Mind your Table Manners in Norway

In some cultures, it is acceptable to eat food with your bare hands. But as etiquette would have it, it is often required that you use utensils such as a spoon and fork, chopsticks, or spoon, knife and fork when having a meal. Be sure to brush up on how to eat with a knife and fork before you travel to **Norway**. In this Scandinavian country, even **sandwiches** are eaten using **a fork and a knife**.

6. “No” to Sharp Objects

The cultural traditions of the Netherlands and China are vastly different. But in one thing, they are very similar and that is in the receiving gifts that are pointed and sharp, such as scissors and kitchen knives. Do not forget this – giving pointed and sharp objects to your friends or colleagues in the Netherlands (and in China) is a big no-no. For the Dutch, sharp objects are considered unlucky gifts, while for the Chinese, it means you want to break or cut ties with them.

7. Losing a Tooth in Greece

For many cultures, children are told to keep their baby teeth under their pillow and the Tooth Fairy will give them money in exchange for their teeth. But Greek children are told to toss their tooth onto their roofs. The cultural tradition is meant for the child to have a healthy tooth as well as good luck to the family.

8. Say Cheers BUT Don't Clink Glasses in Hungary

It's almost customary when sharing a drink especially when there is a celebration to say cheers and clink your glasses. But the traditional practice is not done in Hungary. You see, Hungarian forces were severely and savagely defeated during their war with Austria in 1849 and they witnessed Austrian generals celebrating the occasion by drinking beer and clinking their glasses. Hungarians swore not to clink their glasses when having a drink for 150 years. The vow ended in 1999 but a majority of Hungarians continues the cultural tradition.

9. Choose the Right Occasion to Discuss Business in Bolivia

If you are in Bolivia to discuss business and your time is limited, it will still be considered rude to discuss business during a dinner party or any social occasion. Bolivians believe that a dinner is for improving personal relationships. If you are invited to a business lunch or dinner, do not bring up the topic of business on the table, unless your Bolivian host is the first to bring it up. Otherwise, simply savor the meal and foster better relations with your Bolivian host by talking about family.

10. Don't Try to "Go Dutch" in Turkey

In some cultures, it is acceptable to split the meal tab even if the lunch or dinner is given in your honor, but this is not acceptable when you are in Turkey. Offering to pay for half of the meal is considered polite, but your host will be offended if you insist. It is all right to reciprocate by inviting your host to a follow-up meal so you can have your turn to pay for the lunch or dinner.

11. Avoid Using Red Ink for Writing Names of Your Friends in South Korea

Pen inks come in a wide array of colors and sometimes it is fun to use them to make colorful doodles, drawings and whatever. For some people, it does not matter what ink color you use to write their names with, as long as their names are spelled correctly. For **South Koreans** however, you can use other colors **except red** because for them red ink **symbolizes death**.

12. A Trip to the Sauna in Finland

For many people, going to the sauna is a personal thing. A trip to the sauna is a favorable way to relieve stress and relax. It is also one way to socialize. The Finns think the same way, but if your business client or counterpart **invites you to the sauna after your meeting**, do not be alarmed. This *means that your business meeting is successful*.

13. Where Do You Sit When Taking a Taxi?

In movies and pictures, it is customary to see people taking a ride in a taxicab sitting in the back of the vehicle. Your Etiquette 101 class might have taught you that it is the proper way to ride a taxi if you are the only one in it. But in **Australia**, it is considered snobbish to sit at the back. Australians often sit in front with the taxi driver.

14. Greeting a Magpie on its Own in the UK

In many parts of the United Kingdom, it is customary for people to greet a lone magpie to avoid having bad luck.

15. Birthday Greetings in the Netherlands

You would not feel lonely when you celebrate your birthday in the Netherlands. In this country, it is a tradition to greet the person celebrating the birthday as well as the person's family and other relatives.

16. Greeting People in Japan and Germany

When you're in Germany and invited to a gathering, it is a tradition to shake hands with everyone in the room. You even have to shake the hands of children present. Greeting and thanking someone in Japan involves bowing. The depth of the bow depends on the social status or age of the person you are greeting. Giving a person a kiss on the cheek is a customary greeting in Argentina. It is customary for friends in Brazil to exchange around three cheek kisses. In France, the cultural tradition of giving a kiss on the cheek depends on the region. However, in Brest, it is acceptable to give a person a kiss on one cheek. In Toulouse, you can kiss both cheeks. In Nantes however, it's all right to give four kisses on the cheeks.

17. Finger-Pulling in Austria

You might wonder when you see Austrian men engaged in finger-pulling. It is actually a serious traditional sport and the rules of the game are quite strict. The game is called **Fingerhakeln** (finger-pulling), which is like a mini version of tug-of-war. The objective is the same, to drag the opponent by the finger across the table. Bavaria also plays this sport.

18. The Dangers of Remaining Single After Age 25

In some cultures, it is a tradition for families to marry off their children at a very young age. In Germany for example, a person who's still single at age 25 is showered by friends with cinnamon powder throughout the day. Over in France, people buy funny hats for their 25-year old single friends on November 25, which is Saint Catherine's Day. In Germany, when a person reaches 25 and is still single, friends will string socks from the celebrant's home to the birthday party venue, with stops after a few socks while friends encourage the birthday celebrant to have a drink.

19. Shoving your face on your birthday cake

In live action and animated films, shoving one's face onto a birthday cake elicits a laugh. Some do it as a joke and some do it out of disgust or anger. But in Mexico it is a cultural tradition, so the birthday celebrant does not have any reason to get angry. It even follows a process. The cake is brought out and presented to the person celebrating the birthday. Guests sing the birthday song and the candle is blown. The birthday girl or boy takes a bite of the cake and as expected, someone will definitely shove her or his face on the cake.

20. Wife-Carrying is a Competitive Sport in Finland

Who would believe that carrying your wife would be considered a sport? In Finland, wife-carrying or *eukonkanto* in Finnish is even an endorsed sport and couples from other countries travel each year to Sonkajarvi to participate in the activity that started in the 19th century. Since 1992, it has been called the **Wife Carrying World Championships**. The prize is beer, with the amount corresponding to the weight of the wife. Since 2005, the game has been held in other countries, such as Australia, United States, United Kingdom and Asia.

Language Services To Help Bridge Cultural Barriers

Cultural traditions differ from country to country and visitors from other countries are often bewildered by them. While they can be quite fascinating, it is best to read up on the cultural traditions of your destinations so you can avoid committing cultural gaffes. If you're traveling for business, you might need translation and interpreting services. If you do, we're here to help.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening. | 6. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday? |
| 2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)? | 7. Bob ... (feel) much better today. |
| 3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her. | 8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now. |
| 4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday. | 9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes. |
| 5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus. | 10. We ... (have) tea soon? |

4. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.) | 2. He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.) |
|---|--|

3. They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)
4. I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)
5. The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)
6. Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)
7. The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Continuous.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 2. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 3. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 4. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 5. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 7. I (to sleep) when she came home 8. She (not to read) now. 9. When I went into the garden, the sun (to shine) and the birds (to sing) in the trees. 10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? |
|---|---|
-
3. Переведите предложения на английский язык.
1. Приходи сегодня, я буду ждать.
 2. Где он сейчас работает?
 3. Кто-нибудь читает эту газету? Я хочу ее взять.
 4. Он вошел в комнату, где его ждал экзаменатор.
 5. Ты увидишь ее сегодня в институте?
 6. Звонок раздался, когда я заканчивала писать сочинение.
 7. Ты что, целую библиотеку несешь в портфеле? Он очень тяжелый.
 8. Почему вы в свитере и брюках?
 9. Интересно, над чем ты смеешься?
 10. Он живет со своими родителями сейчас. Я думаю, он ищет работу.

Практическое занятие 51.
Past Continuous Tense. Part 2.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 181

<https://www.daytranslations.com/blog/20-traditions-around-the-world/>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте пассивный залог.
2. Расскажите о времени группы The Continuous Tense.
3. Как образуется Passive voice (The Continuous Tense)?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Open the brackets using Passive voice .

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Where is your car? – It is (repair) at the moment. | 3. Is the computer (use) at the moment? – Yes, Jim is using it. |
| 2. Wait a little, an interesting story is (tell) by my neighbor. | 4. I can't use my office at the moment. It is (paint). |
| | 5. Dr. Johnson (interview) at the moment. |

3. Переведите на английский язык, используя Past continuous passive

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Мою машину ремонтировали в 5 часов вечера вчера. | 3. Пока ужин готовился, дети делали домашнее задание. |
| 2. Когда этот вопрос обсуждался вчера, кто-то позвонил ей. | 4. Письмо писали ввечером, пока мы смотрели телевизор. |
| | 5. Пока забор красили, мы убрали мусор во дворе. |
| 4. Translate into English. | 6. Красили Вашу комнату долго вчера? |
| 1. Этим компьютером сейчас не пользуются. | 7. Обед готовят. |
| 2. Комнату сейчас убирают. | 8. Пишут приглашения сейчас? |
| 3. Доклад вчера слушали полчаса. | 9. Мою машину вчера ремонтировали целый день. |
| 4. Ваш костюм вчера гладили 20 минут. | 10. Её сейчас спрашивают. |
| 5. Ждут его? | |

5. Complete the answers to the questions using the Past Continuous Passive.

1. Did she return you the CD yesterday? – No, it _____ (listen) to.
2. Why didn't you put that black shirt on? – It _____ (wash).
3. Why didn't he hear the doorbell? – The carpet _____ (vacuum).
4. Did the teacher check your test yesterday? – No, it _____ (check).
5. Did they find a solution to that problem? – No, it _____ (discuss).
6. Why didn't you try the cake? – It _____ (bake).
7. Could he take the documents yesterday? – No, they _____ (type).

6. Составьте 5-8 предложений, используя Past Continuous Passive.

Практическое занятие 52.
Условные предложения в официальной речи.
Теоретическая часть

<https://englex.ru/conditional-sentences/>
<https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/conditional-sentences>
<https://multiurok.ru/files/trenirovochnnye-uprazhneniia-po-teme-uslovnye-predl.html>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Что такое условные предложения?
2. Какие бывают условные предложения. Приведите примеры.
3. Как применять условные предложения в официальной речи.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Translate into English. Определите к какому типу относятся предложения:
 1. Когда я иду на вечеринку, я никогда не надеваю галстук.
 2. Я очень зал, когда голоден.
 3. Если шоколад нагреть, он тает.
 4. Если я ложусь спать поздно, мне сложно вставать рано.
 5. Если вы не придёте вовремя, группа улетит без вас.
 6. Когда ты придёшь домой, я буду там.
 7. Ты можешь позвонить мне , если потеряешься.
 8. Если бы я был миллионером, я бы купил самолет.
 9. Если бы она была моложе, она бы могла забраться на Еверест.
 10. Если бы вышли из дома раньше, мы бы успели на поезд.
2. Запишите в таблице правила употребления условных предложений I, II, и III типа, приведите примеры.
3. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian
 1. If the weather is fine tomorrow, we'll go to the country
 2. I'll give you this video cassette if you return it next week.
 3. They won't return in time unless they hurry.
 4. If you interrupt again, you will have to go outside.
 5. If I promise to give you the letter, will you come back?
 6. The whole matter be forgotten if manage to produce the letter.
 7. If you see Dave tomorrow, tell him I'd like to have a word with him.
 8. What will he do, if he doesn't ret their answer?
 9. If they want to come to our party, we'll be upset.
 10. If they want to come, there's nothing we can do.
4. Supply the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.
 1. He (to understand) you if you (to speak) slowly.
 2. He (to find) a good job if he (to try) hard enough.
 3. You (to be attacked) by the dog if you (to move).
 4. I (to go) away unless you (to want) me to stay.
 5. If I (to make) coffee, you (to cut) the cake?
 6. Please don't sign any contracts unless they (to be checked) by me
 7. If he (to hurry), he (to get) a good seat.
 8. Someone may get into the house if he (to forget) to lock the doors.
 9. He (to pass) his exam unless he (to want) trouble!
 10. What you (to do) if you (to be free) on Sunday?
5. Match the beginnings in column A to the endings in column B.

A	B
1. If the company was more careful	a. you wouldn't have thrown the rubbish on the road
2. If she had known about the protest	b. the whole forest would be burnt to the ground today
3. If the forest fire hadn't been put out,	c. it wouldn't have polluted the river with toxic wastes
4. If you were more environmentally aware	d. she would be here with us today

Практическое занятие 53

Обучение в колледже. General and Special Questions.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 131

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 132

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Что такое общий вопрос?
2. В чем особенность этого типа вопросов? Приведите примеры.
3. Что такое специальный вопрос?
4. Назовите специальные слова.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Задайте общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ

1. Mother's advice was very useful.
2. I have to go to school every day.
3. He wants to learn French in two months.
4. They are not going to meet him.
5. She will make a cake tomorrow.

2. Ask general and special questions and answers to them. Pay attention to the tense form of the verb in the questions.

1. Jane eats lunch at the canteen every day.
2. I didn't sleep well last night.
3. I am studying my grammar book now.
4. The children weren't watching TV last night.
5. It wasn't cold yesterday.
6. He won't be at home tonight.
7. She can't play the piano.
8. They have visited many places.
9. He was given more time for the test.
10. English is spoken in Australia.

3. Измените предложения так. Чтобы они стали вопросительными. Make general questions.

1. The rabbit is hopping now.
2. Children are swimming now.
3. I am reading a book now.
4. Dave is riding his bike now.
5. We are planting some seeds now.
6. She is giving me a rubber now.

4. Give short answers to these general questions.

1. Did you go to the country last summer?
2. Did you go for a picnic last Sunday?
3. Can you see the sun now?
4. Can you see the stars now?
5. Does your pet sleep at night?
6. Do you like watching the clouds?

5. Составьте специальные вопросы из предложенных слов.

1. are / for / Why / looking / you / me?
2. do / to / university / What / enter / you / want?
3. Nick / How / does / feel?
4. How / were / people / there / the / many / street / in?
5. are / holidays / Where / for / you / going ?

6. Ask special questions to the sentences beginning with the words given in brackets.

1. Some children do stupid things. (why?)
2. I am looking for my watch (what?)
3. His penfriend lives in London. (where?)
4. We met after school yesterday. (when?)
5. She'll come to the party. (with whom?)
6. English is spoken in many countries. (what countries?)
7. He was not prepared for the test. (why?)
8. They were playing a game when I came. (what game?)
9. I have made some mistakes in this exercise (how many?)
10. He has given me his old camera. (what?)

7. Write questions to the sentences.

1. They didn't expect me when I came. (who, why)
2. You can find out the timetable of trains at the railway station (where, what)
3. They have practised the song for two days. (how long)
4. I will never scold my own children. (why)
5. Ted was lucky to join the basketball team.

(who)

Практическое занятие 54.
Обучение в колледже. Лексика делового общения
Теоретическая часть

College

All high school children face the problem of choosing their future profession. Before graduating from school they decide which college or university to enter. To pass entrance exams is a real challenge for young people. It requires hard intellectual work and lots of effort.

At college students start studying a number of new subjects, which are more sophisticated than those at school. They should get accustomed to the new timetable and new rules. Very often the work load at colleges and universities is difficult to cope with. First year is the most challenging. However, once they catch up with the program, things get easier.

Besides, college life is worth experiencing. It's a whole new world, where students learn new social and professional skills. Apart from daily studying, they meet lots of new people, find like-minded people, and establish lifelong relationships.

Students also get to participate in different events and parties. One of the most important things, while studying at college, is to establish good relations with teachers and group mates. At first, it may seem that there are no common interests, no topics to discuss, but after certain time of studying together, students become good friends.

Most people later say that university or college years were the best in their life. They also say that if they could go back in time, they would participate more in social events, such as concerts, sports competitions, quizzes, etc.

Vocabulary:

graduate - окончить, заканчивать, выпускник

to enter - поступать, заходить

to pass entrance exam - сдать вступительный экзамен

challenge - проблема, трудность

effort - усилие, попытка

sophisticated - сложный, усовершенствованный, продвинутый

accustomed to - привыкнуть, втянуться

to cope - справляться

catch up - нагнать, догнать, справляться

worth experiencing - стоит испытать

skill - навык, умение

apart - отдельно, кроме, помимо

relationships - взаимоотношения

participate - участвовать

establish - устанавливать

mate - приятель, товарищ

certain - определенный

quiz - викторина

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What do you need to do before graduating from school?
2. What is the real challenge for young people enter college ?
3. What should students be used to (accustomed) ?
4. What are the most important things while studying at college?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Составьте диалог-разговор о колледже двух студентов: 1 курс и 3 курс. Не менее 10 фраз.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate the text about financial institutions and their functions:

Financial institutions include banks, credit unions, asset management firms, building societies, and stock brokerages. These institutions are responsible for distributing financial resources in a planned way to the potential users.

There are a number of institutions that collect and provide funds for the necessary sector or individual. On the other hand, there are several institutions that act as the middleman and join the deficit and surplus units. Investing money on behalf of the client is another of the variety of functions of financial institutions.

Financial institutions can be categorized as follows:

- Deposit Taking Institutions
- Finance and Insurance Institutions
- Investment Institutions
- Pension Providing Institutions
- Risk Management Institutions

At the same time, there are several governmental financial institutions assigned with regulatory and supervisory functions (наделенные регулируемыми и надзорными функциями). These institutions have played a distinct role in fulfilling the financial and management needs of different industries (определенная роль в выполнении финансовых и управленческих потребностей различных отраслей промышленности).

Deposit taking financial organizations are known as commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings associations, loan associations and so on.

The primary functions of financial institutions of this nature are as follows:

- Accepting Deposits
- Providing Commercial Loans
- Providing Real Estate Loans (предоставление кредитов недвижимости)
- Providing Mortgage Loans
- Issuing Share Certificates (выдача сертификатов акций)

2. Find in the text:

- a. депозитные учреждения известны как коммерческие банки
- b. финансовые учреждения отвечают за распределение финансовых ресурсов
- c. основные функции финансовых учреждений
- d. предоставление ипотечных кредитов
- e. учреждения пенсионного обеспечения
- f. вложение денег от имени клиента
- g. выступать в качестве посредника

ussiatrek.org/about-russian-economy

Задание к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate, make up your own dictionary. Learn new words

Key fact about Russian economy

The basis of the Russian economy is the extraction, processing and export of various types of mineral raw materials: oil and natural gas, coal, iron ore, apatites, potassium salts, phosphorites, diamonds, gold, silver, nickel, platinum, copper, etc. Russia is one of the world leaders in production of oil (547.5 million tons in 2016) and natural gas (640.2 billion cubic meters in 2016). The total reserves of coal are more than 200 billion tons (more than 5% of world reserves). The main extraction is conducted at the Kuznetsk coal basin. In 2016, Russia produced 385.4 million tons of coal.

In Yakutia, there is the Elkon uranium deposit - the richest of the explored uranium deposits in Russia, one of the largest in the world. It accounts for more than half of the explored uranium reserves in the country - about 344 thousand tons.

The Russian company ALROSA is the world's largest company in the exploration, production and sale of diamonds. In 2015, diamond mining in Russia amounted to 38.26 million carats. In 2016, Russia produced 288.55 tons of gold.

Russia accounts for about 3% of the world's copper reserves. The Udokan deposit is one of the largest in the world. There are large reserves of copper in Norilsk.

News, notes and thoughts:

1 July, 2022 / In May 2022, according to Rosstat, 3.7 thousand cars were produced in Russia, which is 96.7% less than in May 2021 (112.2 thousand). Production of trucks decreased by about 40%, from 12.5 to 7.6 thousand.

13 April, 2022 / In Q1 2022, trade between Russia and China reached \$38.17 billion, up 28.7% over Q1 2021. Exports of Chinese products - +25.9% year-on-year, shipments from Russia - +31%. In 2021, the volume of trade between Russia and China increased by 35.2% and amounted to \$140.705 billion.

13 January, 2022 / In 2021, according to Rosstat, consumer prices in Russia increased by 8.39%. The following goods rose in price most of all: building materials (23.8%), meat and bird meat (17.5%), tobacco products (16.4%), cereals and legumes (16.1%), chicken eggs (16%), hotel services (12.3%).

Agriculture and industry

Russia has about 10% of all arable lands in the world located mainly in the Central Volga region, the Northern Caucasus, the Urals and Western Siberia.

The country is a major exporter of agricultural products, the world leader in wheat exports. The main crops are cereals (119 million tons in 2016, 4th in the world), sugar beet (48 million tons, 1st in the world), sunflower (11 million tons, 2nd in the world), soybean (3 million tons), potatoes (31 million tons, 3rd in the world), vegetables (16 million tons).

The main types of livestock products produced in Russia are meat (beef - 1.6 million tons, pork - 3.1 million tons, poultry - 4.5 million tons), milk (30.8 million tons), eggs (42.6 billions), wool (56 thousand tons), honey (68 thousand tons).

The food industry is relatively well developed, oriented mainly to the domestic market. Other important sectors of the economy include the oil refining industry, metallurgical production, chemical production, engineering (defense industry, automotive, railway and agricultural machinery).

Russia is one of the world leaders in power generation. Electricity is produced at thermal, nuclear and hydroelectric power stations. Russia exports electricity in significant quantities, mainly to Finland, Lithuania, China, Mongolia.

Transport system, Internet, tourism

The transport system in Russia is one of the most extensive in the world, including more than 120,000 km of railways, 1 million km of roads, 230,000 km of main pipelines, 100,000 km of inland waterways.

The huge territory and severe climate predetermined the paramount importance for Russia of all-weather types of land transport - railway and pipeline. They account for the bulk of freight. Water transport plays a much smaller role in Russia due to the short navigation period.

Today's Russia has one of the most developed in the world market of mobile communication. It is the largest country in Europe in terms of the number of Internet users. More than 40% of the population has broadband Internet access.

Russia occupies one of the leading places in the world in the field of international tourism. In total, there are more than 100 resorts: resorts on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus (Sochi), a group of resorts of the Caucasian Mineral Waters. Other popular objects of international and domestic tourism are St. Petersburg and the surrounding area, Moscow, Kazan, the cities and towns of the Golden Ring of Russia, the Volga River (cruise routes), Lake Baikal, Kamchatka.

By 2016, a number of paradoxes have clearly become apparent in the Russian economy: the first - a lot of poor working people, the second - unemployed men aged 25-35 years engaged in housekeeping, the third - working pensioners, the fourth - extremely high mortality among men of working age.

Практическое занятие 57

Работа финансовых учреждений.

Грамматические структуры, типичные для научно-популярных текстов.

http://www.unn.ru/books/met_files/banks&finance.pdf

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and Translate:

«Financial institutions»

There are many important financial institutions which provide finance for companies. These institutions provide money in different ways.

Banks

Although banks specialize in supplying short-term loans, they are prepared to make loans for longer periods – up to 20 years in certain circumstances.

Insurance companies

The regular premiums paid by policyholders are invested in government securities, company shares, land, and property of all kinds. The income from these investments makes it possible for insurance companies to pay out interests which are greater than the total payments made by policyholders.

Pension funds

Although in many countries there is a state pension scheme to which all workers contribute, a large number of employed and self-employed people also belong to private pension schemes. The money which accumulates in these pension funds is invested and works in a very similar manner to the funds of insurance companies.

Investment trusts

These are limited companies buying shares in other companies which they believe will be the most successful ones. People who then buy shares in investment trusts are paid dividends and investment funds obtain a profit too.

Unit trusts

These operate in a very similar manner to investment trusts. But they are not limited companies – they do not issue shares, they issue units. These units cannot be re-sold on the open market, but they can be sold back to the unit trust at any time.

Finance houses

These institutions provide the loans which finance hire-purchase schemes and leasing arrangements. Firms which sell goods on hire-purchase or who lease goods do not have to wait two or three years before their goods are fully paid for. They receive immediate payment from a finance house, and it is the finance house which collects the regular installments paid by the purchaser.

There are many other specialist financial institutions which provide finance for companies. Besides in many countries a government is an important source of finance for privately-owned firms.

2. Match Russian and English equivalents:

1. Существуют ли бесплатные банковские услуги?
2. Многие банки устанавливают плату за услуги.
3. Компании с хорошим финансовым положением получают некоторые привилегии.
4. Много ли денег на вашем расчетном счете?
5. Наш коммерческий банк занимается финансированием сельского хозяйства.
6. Некоторые сберегательные банки идут навстречу новым финансовым запросам людей.
7. Коммерческий банк заинтересован в высокой прибыли.
8. Большинство банков предлагают своим клиентам различные депозитные сертификаты.
9. Около двух третей коммерческих банков в США – федеральные банки.
10. Многие банки устанавливают высокую плату за свои услуги.

a) Some savings banks meet new financial needs of people.

b) Is there much money on your checking account?

c) About two thirds of all commercial banks in the USA are federal.

d) Many banks charge fees for the services.

e) Companies with a good financial position are chartered.

f) Our commercial bank deals with financing for agriculture.

g) Many banks assess a high service fee for their services.

- h) Most banks offer their customers various certificates of deposit.
- i) A commercial bank is a profit-making corporation.
- j) Are there free of charge banking services?

Практическое занятие 58

Финансовые услуги. Специалисты в сфере финансов и экономики.

Теоретическая часть

http://www.unn.ru/books/met_files/banks&finance.pdf

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate.

The Bank of Russia has a vertically integrated centralized structure, comprising the central office, territorial institutions, the cash processing centre (CPC), and other organizations.

The National Financial Council operates through the Bank of Russia, while the bank's central office includes a board of directors and a chairperson. The Bank of Russia's territorial institutions are autonomous and perform some of the functions of the Bank of Russia across Russia's regions.

The regional territorial institutions are based in economic regions and cover several constituent entities of Russia. They comprise the main departments in the regions, territories, and autonomous districts of Russia, in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and national banks in the republics of the Russian Federation.

The main departments take part in the implementation of the state monetary and credit policy, ensuring the banking system's development and strengthening; the efficiency and continuous operation of the settlements system; the regulation and supervision of activities of credit institutions in the securities market; the foreign exchange control; the analysis of the state of the economy and its development prospects, as well as the analysis of regional financial markets.

A territorial institution has no legal status and is empowered with authority in accordance with the Bank of Russia's regulation and statutory acts. Cash processing centers (CPCs) are structural units of territorial institutions. The main goal of the CPCs is to ensure the existence of an efficient, reliable and safe payment system in Russia.

The CPCs have contractual relationships with credit institutions, representative and executive bodies, local government authorities, federal treasury bodies, and other clients.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What structure does the Bank of Russia have?
2. Where are the regional territorial institutions based?
3. Where do the main departments take part?
4. What is the main goal of the CPCs?

3. Fill in the gaps using words below:

Interest rates, approximate, a risk, government, investments, recession, circulation, economy

1. The train's _____ time of arrival is 10.30.
2. It's always a _____ starting up a new business.
3. The government plans to cut taxes in order to stimulate the _____.
4. People are worried about inflation biting into their savings and _____.
5. The _____ is spending millions of dollars in its attempt to combat drug abuse.
6. The _____ has led to many small businesses going bankrupt.
7. Police have warned that there are a lot of fake £50 notes in _____.
8. The bank has plans to cut /raise interest _____.

Практическое занятие 59

Работа в сфере «человек-человек». Present simple. Слова-маркеры

<https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/present-simple>

<https://grammarway.com/ru/present-simple>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите правила использования Present Simple.
2. В каких ситуациях используется Present Simple.
3. Что такое работа в сфере «человек-человек»

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Выучить наизусть маркеры времени
 - always – всегда
 - often – часто
 - usually – обычно
 - regularly – постоянно
 - from time to time – время от времени
 - sometimes – иногда
 - seldom – изредка
 - rarely – редко
 - never – никогда
 - every day – каждый день
 - every week – каждую неделю
 - every month – каждый месяц
 - every year – каждый год
 - at the weekend – на выходных
 - at weekends – по выходным
 - at 7 o'clock – в 7 часов (когда речь о расписании)
 - twice a week – два раза в неделю
 - three times a week – три раза в неделю
 - four times a month – четыре раза в месяц
 - on Mondays – по понедельникам
 - on Sundays – по воскресеньям
2. Составьте 10 предложений, используя слова-маркеры.
3. Переведите на русский, какое время и почему здесь используется:
 1. Push the button to turn on the TV.
 2. The water is deep here, so don't fall in!
 3. Use a capital letter at the beginning of names.
 4. Take one chicken breast fillet and gratinate it at 200 degrees Centigrade.
4. Open the brackets using appropriate verb tense.
 1. What (*to happen*) when you quit smoking?
 2. Northern Ireland teenager (*to sue* - предъявлять иск) Facebook over her nude photo.
 3. Rio Paralympics 2016: Dame Sarah Storey (*to win*) 12th Paralympic gold medal.

5. Переведите на английский язык, прочитайте или расскажите своими словами

Профессии человек-человек — суть понятия

Такого типа профессии относятся к сфере образования, воспитания, управления, обслуживания. Специфика состоит в постоянном общении, взаимодействии с другими людьми, умении находить компромиссы и решать конфликтные ситуации. Для понимания мотивов поведения людей, нужно обладать навыками психолога и быть хорошо подготовленным специалистом в своей сфере.

Характеристики типа человек-человек

Для успешного карьерного роста в профессии типа человек-человек нужно обладать такими качествами:

- коммуникабельность;
- способность психологически оценивать людей и находить к ним соответствующие подходы;
- хорошая память;
- терпение;
- эмпатия (умение сопереживать);
- выразительность и четкость эмоций и умение контролировать их;
- чистая и правильная речь;
- твердость и настойчивость;
- внимательность;

- вежливость и чувство такта;
- организаторские способности, умение управлять и координировать деятельность людей.

Если выдержка, терпение и внимательность по отношению к окружающим не самые ваши сильные стороны, профессии данного типа вам не подойдут.

Практическое занятие 60

Ведение переговоров. Лексика делового общения.

Теоретическая часть

<https://puzzle-english.com/directory/business-dictionary>

<https://www.wallstreetenglish.ru/blog/angliyskie-slova-i-terminy-dlya-delovogo-obscheniya/>

<https://www.englishdom.com/blog/biznes-leksika-i-slova-v-anglijskom-yazyke/>

<https://puzzle-english.com/directory/business-letter>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What does it mean internet in you life?
2. Tell us examples when you use internet.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. How to write official letter (e-mail). Read and translate:

Dear Mr. / Ms,

I was pleased to meet you at the conference last week.

Thank you for your e-mail of the 21st of May. ... etc.

The first paragraph of a typical business letter is used to state the main point of the letter. Begin with a friendly opening; then quickly transition into the purpose of your letter. Use a couple of sentences to explain the purpose, but do not go into detail until the next paragraph.

Beginning with the second paragraph, state the supporting details to justify your purpose. These may take the form of background information, statistics or first-hand accounts. A few short paragraphs within the body of the letter should be enough to support your reasoning.

Finally, in the closing paragraph, briefly restate your purpose and why it is important. If the purpose of your letter is related to your employment, consider ending your letter with your contact information and title if it not included on letterhead. However, if the purpose is informational, think about closing with gratitude for the reader's time.

I am looking forward to your confirmation

Please, inform me / let me know in the shortest time possible...

Sincerely / Best regards / With best wishes

Signature

Lucy Letter

President

2. Read and translate. What kind of letter is this?

Dear Henry Mills,

I would like to invite you to a seminar that, I'm confident, will interest you.

The seminar "IT in Business" held at the Moscow Crocus Congress Centre on June 12 will feature lectures by several key programmers and developers.

I am enclosing 4 tickets for you and your colleagues.

I hope that you decide to attend and looking forward to seeing you there.

Best regards,

Andrey Petrov,

Managing Director

3. Please write a reply to this e-mail

Практическое занятие 61
Правила делового этикета.
Теоретическая часть

Задания к практическому занятию.

1. Прочитайте, переведите и воспроизведите диалог.

Setting up a Bank Account

A: How are you?

B: I'm fine. Thank you for asking.

A: How can I help you?

B: I need to open a bank account.

A: What kind of account?

B: I just need a checking account.

A: You can open a savings account, too. We have a very high interest rate.

B: All right. I will open both of them.

A: You need to deposit at least \$50 into both accounts.

B: I will deposit \$300 today.

A: I will set your accounts up right now.

B: Please put \$150 in each account for me.

2. Прочитайте и воспроизведите диалог

A: —Hello. Can I help you?

B: — I want to get a loan at your bank. What is your interest on the loan? (кредит, проценты)

A: — Interest corresponds to the credit term. You can see them on the notice board. (Проценты соответствуют сроку кредита)

B: — What are the preconditions for getting a credit card?

A: — You must sign a contract and open the loan facility account with our bank.

B: — Could you explain your policy to me?

A: — You must provide a list of necessary documents and confirm your solvency. (перечень необходимых документов и подтвердить свою платежеспособность)

B: — I want to apply for getting a loan. — Я хочу подать заявку на получение кредита.

A: — Right. What amount?

B: — 1200 dollars.

A: — What's credit term?

B: - Two years.

A: — Your passport, please?

B: — Here you are.

A — And your telephone number?

B: — (524) 905-2861.

A: — Right. Your application will be reviewed in the near term. — Хорошо. Ваша заявка будет рассмотрена в ближайшее время.

2. Learn the new words

1. lend [lend] (lent, lent) одалживать, давать займы

2. lender ['lendə] заимодавец, кредитор; ростовщик

3. customer ['kʌstəmə] покупатель; потребитель

4. borrow ['bɔrəu] занимать, брать на время

5. reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl] надёжный; проверенный

6. deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] депозит, вклад в банке; делать вклад

7. accessible [ək'sesəbl] доступный; достижимый

8. transfer [træn(t)s'fɜ:] переводить, перечислять (н-р, деньги и т.п.)

9. securely [sɪ'kjʊəli] в безопасности; надёжно, без риска

10. cheque book чековая книжка

Практическое занятие 62

Телефонные переговоры

<https://englishlive.ef.com/blog/english-in-the-real-world/english-telephone-phrases-tips-help-master-using-phone-english/>

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate.

Making phone calls in English can seem tough but it's actually easier than you think. If you're traveling abroad or working in a foreign company, you'll need to be able to use English on the phone so take a few minutes to conquer the challenge of using the telephone in English with these simple English telephone phrases and techniques.

Introduce yourself

English telephone conversations almost always start in the same way – by introducing yourself. Say **"Hello, this is (name)"** to let people know who you are. If you answer the phone and the caller doesn't give his name, you can say **"May I ask who's calling, please?"**. Practice saying these simple phrases to help yourself feel confident at the start of any telephone conversation. Use polite questions with 'may' and 'could'

When you want to speak to a specific person, ask to speak to him or her with a polite question starting with 'may' or 'could'. For example **"May I speak to Rachel Smith, please?"** sounds a lot better than **"I want to speak to Rachel Smith"**. Use polite questions when you are talking about the reason for your call, too. For example, if you are calling a hotel, you can say **"Could I talk to someone about booking a room, please?"**.

Holding and transferring

When people ask you to **'hold'** during a call, they just mean **'wait'**. When they are ready to connect you to the person you want to speak to, they will use the word **'transfer'** or **'put you through'** to talk about connecting your call to that person. For example **"Please hold... Ok, I'll put you through to Rachel Smith"**.

Leaving a message

There are two ways to leave a message when someone is not available to speak: you can record a voicemail message or have someone write down a message. The technique is the same for both. Make sure to clearly **state your name, the reason for your call and a number that you would like the person to call** if you want them to call you back. Asking the speaker to slow down or repeat something

Even native speakers have to ask people to repeat things sometimes – especially on the phone. If there is a bad line or the sound is not clear, it's natural to ask the person on the other end to repeat what he or she has said. Don't be afraid to ask people to slow down by saying, **"Sorry, I'm having a little trouble hearing. Could you slow down a little?"** or **"Sorry, I didn't quite catch that. Could you repeat it, please?"**.

Write it down

When you're nervous, it's easy to forget what you wanted to say. Avoid this problem by making a note of the key points you wanted to cover in the telephone conversation. If there are any tricky words that you often forget, make a note of them so that you can feel confident about using them during the phone call. Next to any questions in your notes, leave a space for an answer so you can make a note of it while you are speaking and don't forget it later. Remember, most telephone calls use fairly simple language because for more complex topics people generally prefer to have a meeting or put the information in an email. Start confidently, remember your common telephone phrases, have your notes ready and ask people to slow down / repeat if needed and you'll never need to be afraid of using the phone in English again.

2. Прослушайте разговор, расскажите его содержание.

<https://www.speakconfidentenglish.com/telephone-english-tips/>

3. Составьте небольшой диалог по телефону, делового характера (звонок в отель по бронированию номера, назначение встречи в банке и др.)

Практическое занятие 63

Научно-технический прогресс. (Scientific progress).

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 102-103

«Scientific progress».

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our cooperation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people. Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the simple things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones and many others. All these things would seem miracles to them –for us they make our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, but at the same time it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist. But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

Вопросы к практическому заданию

1. What scientific inventions make your life easier?
2. Do you know any names of famous inventors?
3. Why do we say that we live in information era?
4. What is the negative effect of scientific progress?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на русский язык:

1. Science and technology accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our cooperation with nature.
2. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the simple things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life.

2. Translate into English using Future Perfect.

1. Майкл закончит этот отчет до завтра.
2. Студенты доделают работу к трем часам по полудню.
3. К июню мы сдадим сессию.
4. Строители построят школу к началу сентября.
5. Я напишу заявление к тому времени, как придет секретарь.

3. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made.
4. We are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

6. Поезд уйдет, пока мы доберемся до станции.
7. Зоя переведет этот доклад к понедельнику.
8. К ночи Меган переведет эту длинную статью.
9. Стивен уже уедет в Париж, когда Молли вернется из Конго.
10. Зора не дочитает эту дурацкую книгу к концу года.

Практическое занятие 64.

Отраслевые выставки. Passive Voice.

Теоретическая часть

<https://online-teacher.ru/blog/national-exhibitions>

<https://multiurok.ru/files/trienirovochnyie-uprazhneniia-passive-voice.html>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Что такое пассивный и активный залог.
2. Как формируется пассивный залог. Составьте структуру предложения.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read the text, write and learn new words.

National and international exhibitions

Very many national and international specialized exhibitions are held every year in different countries of our world. From year to year the number of companies and countries participating in such exhibitions is growing. The scope of exhibitions is also getting larger.

Очень много национальных и международных специализированных выставок ежегодно проводится в различных государствах мира. Из года в год количество фирм и государств, участвующих в таких выставках, растет. Объемы выставленных экспонатов также становятся все больше.

The present exhibitions include a wide range of showpieces showing the important achievements in different fields of science, industry and agriculture of different countries.

Современные выставки включают в себя широкий спектр экспонатов, демонстрирующих достижения в различных областях науки, промышленности и сельского хозяйства разных государств.

These exhibitions are usually crowded with different visitors with their different interests and demands. The participants of these exhibitions can negotiate with their customers, sale their goods and purchase the goods they need.

Данные выставки обычно широко посещаемы различными посетителями со всевозможными интересами и потребностями. Участники таких выставок могут вести переговоры со своими клиентами, продавать свои товары и приобретать необходимую им продукцию.

A national or an international exhibition is a way to advertise the products of a company. Such exhibitions usually have their mottoes, for example: people and environment, economical cooperation, technical progress and so on. The international exhibitions fasten the friendship among different nations and countries.

Национальные и международные выставки являются средством представить продукцию компании. Такие выставки обычно имеют свои девизы, например: «люди и окружающая среда», «промышленная кооперация», «технический прогресс» и так далее. Международные выставки укрепляют дружбу между разными народами и странами.

2. Read and Translate into Russian

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

11.

3. Translate into English

6. За этим доктором часто посылают.
7. С ним уже поговорили.
8. Когда он приехал, письмо уже было получено.
9. Перевод должен быть закончен вовремя.
10. Наш дом сейчас ремонтируют.
11. Когда я пришла домой, обед был уже сварен.
12. Этот вопрос можно обсудить завтра.
13. В хоккей обычно играют зимой.
14. Это стихотворение надо выучить наизусть.
15. Письмо было написано вчера.
16. Я думала, что хлеб и масло уже купили.
17. Эту работу можно сделать завтра.
18. когда я вернулся домой, как раз готовили обед.
19. Эту статью сейчас переводят.
20. Эту книгу вернут вовремя?

21. Вам в школе дают книги для чтения?
22. Нас встретят на станции?

4. Измените предложения из Активного залога в Пассивный

1. Last week we painted our house.
2. The storm has ruined a lot of houses in the village.
3. Students are doing the course paper at the moment.
4. They make the salad with eggs, onions and mayonnaise.
5. The guard will close the door after the lesson.
6. At 6 p.m. yesterday we were sitting at home and watching TV.
7. You can write the letter tomorrow.
8. They saw a man running out of the bank.
9. Mary hasn't written the postcards yet.
10. The mechanic will repair our car on Saturday.
11. Had Jack ordered the pizza?
12. The shop won't deliver our furniture until Monday.

Практическое занятие 65.

Computers and programming

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 303 Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д.Дули, И.В. Михеева и др.стр.122-123

«Computers and programming»

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry them out. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for storage and handling data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on. Computers have opened a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow's weather reports. Using different databases and computer networks makes available a great variety of information sources.

Some scientists say that without computers it would be difficult to live in the 21st century. Today they are running our factories, planning our cities, teaching our children and forecasting our future. The computer solves in seconds the problems that a generation of mathematicians would need months or years to solve without its help. The degree to which computers take over human functions may frighten some people and astonish others. If we are to believe some forecasts, computers, like the telephone or electricity, may become a common everyday thing used by almost everybody. They can even enter our home life. Computers help to make a person's shopping list, remind someone of important appointments and anniversaries and answer the telephone. It's often heard that the increasing flood of information will be one of the problems of the 21st century but a computer may help solve it too. In a computerized library of the future request for information will be answered instantly and as fully as the user wants.

Summing up, I should say that it's hard to enumerate all the uses the computer may be put to, that is why they are extremely important.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the importance of computers in the life of people?
2. Do you think it is easy to work as a programmer?
3. Do you think that programmer is a popular profession in our country?
4. Have you always wanted to become a programmer?

Задания к практическому занятию

1.Переведите письменно на русский язык:

1. Profession of programmer demands huge responsibility.
 2. Nowadays modern technologies are very much advanced and it plays a big role in life of people.
 3. Today it is possible to do all work by computer without leaving your house.
 4. It is hard to imagine modern life without computers.
2. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

to arrive

1. Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
2. Let's go. The guests already ...
3. They ... by the time the meeting starts.

to be

4. I am tired of waiting. Where you ... ?
5. By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.
6. He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.

to paint

7. We ... the house by next Tuesday.
8. She ... more than 10 pictures already.
9. I wondered if they ... the room.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door. | 4. The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect). |
| 2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop). | 5. My sister just ... (leave) for the bank. |
| 3. I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight. | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years. | 8. I never ... (try) Japanese food. |
| 7. Mother ... (lay) the table before we come. | 9. Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true. |
| | 10. We ... (be) to Paris many times. |

Практическое занятие 66

Известные ученые и их открытия. Participle I and II.

Теоретическая часть.

<https://studyinrussia.ru/en/why-russia/traditions-of-education/scientists-and-discoveries/>

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

Russia is the native country of many renowned scientists. They made discoveries in various fields, from physics to ophthalmology, and also found practical application of their theories. People across the world use their inventions.

Mikhail Lomonosov

Lomonosov made many discoveries in various fields: he is regarded as the first to discover the law of mass conservation (1760) and to establish mechanistic caloric theory and the chemistry of minerals and glass. Lomonosov is the founder of Russia's first classical university – Moscow State University (1755).

Sofia Kovalevskaya

Made a series of discoveries in mathematics. She was awarded the Prize of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for her thesis on integrable rigid body motion (1888).

Dmitri Mendeleev

Mendeleev formulated the Periodic Law and created his own version of the periodic table of elements (1869). The system that he devised made it possible to correct the properties of some elements that had already been discovered and also to predict the properties of elements yet to be discovered. His discovery is viewed as the most significant contribution to materials chemistry.

2. Повторить 3 формы неправильных глаголов

3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужном времени в активном или пассивном залоге:

Chocolate 1) _____ (be) a food that 2) _____ (make) from cocoa beans.

It can 3) _____ (eat) or 4) _____ (drink).

The cocoa plant 5) _____ (first / grow) by the Mayas, Toltec's and Aztecs more than 3,000 years ago.

They 6) _____ (prepare) a drink from the beans and often 7) _____ (use) the beans as currency instead of money.

Columbus first 8) _____ (take) the beans to Spain in 1502 and Hernan Cortes later 9) _____ (introduce) the bitter cocoa-bean drink there, too.

There, it 10) _____ (sweeten) and 11) _____ (flavour) with cinnamon and vanilla and 12) _____ (serve) hot.

This drink 13) _____ (remain) a Spanish secret for almost a hundred years before it 14) _____ (introduce) to France. In 1657, a Frenchman 15) _____ (open) a shop in London selling solid chocolate.

Soon, more shops opened in other European capitals. During the 1700s, the English 16) _____ (improve) chocolate by adding milk.

Sweet eating chocolate 17) _____ (produce) for the first time in 1847 by the English firm Fry and Sons.

Практическое занятие 67

Известные исторические личности и их вклад в развитие общества. Participle I and II. Part 2.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 249

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282

<https://speakenglishwell.ru/prichastie-v-anglijskom-yazyke/>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Что такое причастие в английском языке
2. Какие типы причастий вы знаете.
3. Что обозначают причастия I и II типа.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

2. Translate into English

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Деревья, растущие в саду | 4. Путешествуя за границу, он лучше стал говорить на английском. |
| 2. Заяц, прыгающий по полям | 5. Читая книгу, он узнал много интересного. |
| 3. Собака, бегущая вслед велосипедиста | 6. Он увидел нас, плавающими в бассейне. |

3. Translate into Russian. Укажите причастие, к какому типу оно относится.

1. I cut myself on broken glass.
2. I saw a flying ship in my dream last night.
3. I met my friend walking into the coffee shop.
4. Being able to swim, I didn't drown.

4. Open the brackets using Participle form

1. My pencil is (сломан)
2. She looked (испуганной)
3. The girl (разговаривающая) to Jim is my sister.
4. I saw (читающую) girl in that place yesterday.
5. (Будучи усталым) I decided to go to bed early

Практическое занятие 68

To be going to..... in the Past Tense.

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 21
<https://easyspeak.ru/blog/vsyo-o-grammatike/to-be-going-to-do-something>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What can you say about architecture?
2. What kind of architecture you know?
3. Do you know Russians ancient buildings?
4. Do you know modern famous buildings ?
5. What are the tallest skyscrapers in the world?

Задание к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

2. Translate into English

1. Она собиралась купить то платье, но у нее не хватило денег.
2. Мы собирались пойти на день рождения друга, но я заболел.
3. Он не собирался со мной обедать.
4. Ты собираешься помогать мне?
5. Они собирались поехать на природу, но не смогли.
6. Вы собираетесь жить вместе?
7. Она не собирается выходить замуж.
8. Он собирался встретиться с ней, но ему надо было работать.

3. Fill in the gap using *to be going to* Please pay attention on the tense form.

1. I _____ to call you, but I simply forgot.
2. You promised that you _____ help me.
3. We _____ buy new TV, but we changed our mind.
4. It _____ rain but fortunately sun appeared.
5. We _____ to take an oranges to the party.
6. They _____ to go to the beach tomorrow .

4. Make a questions and a negative form for sentences above.

Практическое занятие 69
Специфика работы по профессии.. There is/are
Теоретическая часть

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What does it mean music for you? | 4. What does it mean , theater? |
| 2. What kind of music do you like? | 5. What famous theaters do you know? |
| 3. Where and how you listen to music? | 6. What theaters in our city do you know? |

Задание к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

What is Money?

Money is one of the most important inventions of humankind. Without it a complex, modern economy based on the division of labor, and the exchange of goods and services, would be impossible. When you buy a candy bar, you may pay for it with a coin or paper note. The storekeeper knows that you will eat candy, and that he never will be able to get it back from you. He also knows that he can eat neither the coin nor the note you gave him. Why does he accept the coin or note in trade for candy? It is because the coin is money. At first sight answering the question what money is seems obvious; the man or woman in the street would agree on coins and bank notes, but would they accept them from any country? What about checks? They would probably be less willing to accept them than their country's coins and notes. What about credit cards and gold? The gold standard belongs to history but even today many rich people in different parts of the world rather keep some of their wealth in the form of gold than in official, inflation-prone currencies. The attractiveness of gold, from aesthetic point of view, and its resistance to corrosion are two of the properties which led to its use for monetary transactions years. In complete contrast, a form of money with virtually no tangible properties – electronic money – seems to gain in popularity.

Vocabulary

invention - изобретение

division of labor - разделение труда

exchange - обмен

coin - монета

obvious - очевидный

storekeeper - лавочник, кладовщик

a candy bar коробка конфет

tangible properties осязаемые свойства

checks - чеки

probably - вероятно

to accept - принять

belongs - принадлежит

wealth - богатство

inflation-prone currencies - подверженные инфляции валюты

monetary transactions - денежные операции

virtually no tangible - практически не осязаемыми

2. Fill in the gaps using *is, isn't, are, aren't*

1. There _____ any windows in the second bedroom.
2. _____ there a bathroom on the second floor?
3. There _____ many flowers in the garden.
4. There _____ armchairs in the living room.
5. There _____ no garden behind the house.
6. There _____ a fridge and an oven in the kitchen.
7. There _____ a sofa in the living room.
8. There _____ two lamps in the hall.
9. There _____ a washing machine in the flat.
10. _____ there any pictures on the wall?
11. _____ there a cupboard in the bedroom?
12. There _____ any carpets on the floor.
13. _____ there any mirrors in the hall?
14. There _____ any curtains on the windows.
15. There _____ a big bed in the bedroom.

3. Translate and make a questions to this sentences

1. В вазе есть цветы.
2. В вазе вчера были цветы.
3. В Москве очень много театров.
4. В Ставрополе есть филармония.
5. В этом магазине есть гитары.
6. Книга была на полке вчера.
7. В отеле есть горячая вода.

Практическое занятие 70

. Взаимные и вопросительные местоимения. Special questions

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 132

<https://easyspeak.ru/blog/vsyo-o-grammatike/vzaimnye-mestoimeniya-v-anglijskom-yazyke>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите взаимные местоимения.
2. Назовите вопросительные местоимения.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Translate

1. Они знают все друг о друге.
2. Джим и Эмми звонят друг другу каждый вечер.
3. Люди должны помогать друг другу.
4. Они часто готовят друг для друга.
5. Мы знаем секреты друг друга.
6. Мои друзья нравятся друг другу.
7. Они привыкли ужинать друг с другом.
8. Дети часто играют друг с другом.

2. Fill in the gaps

1. _____ old are you?
2. _____ are you from?
3. _____ time is it now?
4. _____ is you your father?
5. _____ did you do last weekend?
6. _____ did you get there?
7. _____ is my key?
8. _____ do you live in Stavropol? (Как долго)
9. _____ do you go to the gym (Как часто)
10. _____ students were there? (Сколько)
11. _____ is it? (Сколько)

3. Разбейтесь на пары составьте диалог, используя разные вопросительные местоимения.

4. Составьте специальные вопросы из предложенных слов.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. are / for / Why / looking / you / me? | 4. How / were / people / there / the / many / street / in? |
| 2. do / to / university / What / enter / you / want? | 5. are / holidays / Where / for / you / going ? |
| 3. Nick / How / does / feel? | |

6. Write questions to which the following sentences are answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A lesson lasts forty minutes. | 7. There are no problem children in my class. |
| 2. We had only five lessons. | 8. All tests are prepared by the teachers. |
| 3. I am reading a rule now. | 9. My mother came to school. |
| 4. We haven't examinations this year. | 10. I was given another text. |
| 5. The holiday will start next month. | |
| 6. I was looking out of the window at that moment. | |

Практическое занятие 71

Язык как универсальное средство общения. Косвенная речь

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 274

<https://s-english.ru/topics/english-as-an-international-language>

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

English as international language

English is the native language for more than 300 million people on our earth. But nowadays it is widely used not only in those countries where it is a first language. A lot of countries (such as China, Russia, Thailand and many others) have recognized the importance of this language recently as an international means of communication. English is taught in all schools and colleges there. In Russia itself English is gathering pace as a popular second language.

There are also some countries (such as India, Singapore, Pakistan, the Philippines and some African countries) where English is an official second language and it is often used in mass media, courts, parliaments and universities.

Today English is used almost everywhere. It is the language of banking and industry, computers and trade, technology and science. English as an international language helps people of different nationalities from around the world discuss politics or arrange business meetings. For example, German and Italian businessmen can choose English as their mutual language of communication.

More and more people from non-English speaking countries start learning the language and using it in their daily life, business and travelling. Tourism development has contributed much to English becoming the universal means of communication. However some linguists hold the opinion that the globalization of English as an international language can be quite harmful for the language itself because foreign speakers greatly influence its grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary.

Vocabulary

recognize - признавать, узнавать

teach - taught - taught - учить, преподавать

mutual - взаимный, общий

contribute - способствовать

harmful - вредный, пагубный, опасный

2. Переведите утвердительные предложения в косвенную речь.

1. «I am at home.» — He says that ...

2. «I have a dog.» — She says that ...

3. «We are from Russia.» — They say that ...

4. «I don't drive a car.» — She says that ...

5. «I believe you.» — He says that ...

2. Переведите вопросительные предложения в косвенную речь.

ask — спрашивать, **wonder** — интересоваться

1. «Why are you late?» — The teacher asks me ...

2. «Where is he from?» — The man asks him ...

3. «Why are you crying?» — Mother asks my sister ...

4. «How much cheese have you bought?» — Mother asks ...

5. «When did you go to Sochi?» — My friend wonders

Практическое занятие 72
Современные коммуникации. Косвенная речь. Part 2.

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 274
<https://multiurok.ru/files/angliiskii-kak-universalnyi-mezhdunarodnyi-iazyk-p.html>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Как косвенная речь влияет на порядок слов в предложении?
2. Как изменяются в косвенной речи наречия места, времени и указательные местоимения?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте, объясните. Цитаты об изучении иностранных языков
 - The limits of my language are the limits of my world. // Границы моего языка - это границы моего мира. (Людвиг Витгенштейн)
 - Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going. // Язык – это дорожная карта культуры. Он рассказывает, откуда пришел и куда идет его народ. (Рита Мэй Браун)
 - With languages, you're at home anywhere. // Если вы знаете языки, вы везде будете как дома. (Эдмунд дэ Вааль)
 - To learn a language is to have one more window from which to look at the world. // Учить язык, значит открыть новое окно в мир. (китайская пословица)

2. Переведите вопросительные предложения в косвенную речь.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. «Can you speak French?» — My friend asks ... | 5. «Do they sell toys?» — The child asks ... |
| 2. «Was the trip interesting?» — Dad wonders ... | 6. «Does he like coffee?» — She wonders ... |
| 3. «Is there any food in the jug?» — The fox wonders ... | 7. «Did she teach English at school?» — He asks ... |
| 4. «Do you celebrate your birthday?» — My classmates ask ... | 8. «Will he run in the park tomorrow?» — My friend asks .. |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. We did not know where our friends went every evening. | 6. I didn't know that you had worked at the museum. |
| 2. We did not know where our friends had gone. | 7. I knew that you were ill. |
| 3. She said that her best friend was a doctor. | 8. I knew that you had been ill. |
| 4. She said that her best friend had been a doctor. | 9. We found out that she left home at eight o'clock every morning. |
| 5. I didn't know that you worked at the museum. | 10. We found out that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning. |

5. Переведите общие вопросы и ответы на них в косвенную речь.

1. He asked, «Are you a secretary?» and she said, «Yes.»
2. He asked, «Do you know the password for his computer?» and she said, «No.»
3. He asked, «Were you in the office when Pete checked the computers?» and she said, «Yes.»
4. He asked, «Has Jack ever changed anything on this computer?» and she said, «Yes.»
5. He asked, «Did you tell Pete about it?» and she said, «No.»
6. He asked, «Did you see his records?» and she said, «No.»

6. Измените вопросы на косвенную речь.

Н-р: “Where does your niece live?” («Где живет твоя племянница?») – He wanted to know where the niece lived. (Он хотел знать, где живет племянница.) “Can you type?” («Ты умеешь печатать?») – The manager asked if I could type. (Менеджер спросил, могу ли я печатать.)

1. “Where has Jim gone?” («Куда ушел Джим?») – Maria wanted to know
2. “What did the workers eat?” («Что ели рабочие?») – They asked
3. “Have you ever been to China, Sam?” («Ты когда-нибудь был в Китае, Сэм?») – I asked
4. “Are you French or Italian?” («Вы француз или итальянец?») – She wanted to know

Практическое занятие 73
Многоязыковой Интернет - преимущества и недостатки.
Временные формы глагола.

<https://easyspeak.ru/blog/sovety-i-sekretы/upotreblenie-vremen-v-anglijskom-yazyke>

Вопросы к практическому занятию.

1. Какие вы знаете временные формы глаголов в английском языке?
2. Когда используется Simple Tense?
3. Что такое «длительное, продолженное» время? Приведите примеры.
4. Расскажите о преимуществах и недостатках интернета.
5. Что такое многоязыковой интернет?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

Advantages of the Internet

1. The Internet is the largest source of information. Answer to any possible question can be found there. Apart from that, the Internet stores everything one might need. Books, movies, music, pictures, and so on.
2. The Internet is a good educational platform. Online education is not an uncommon thing anymore. Thanks to the Internet, people can choose both what to learn and where to learn. We can join a webinar or sign up for a course taught by a teacher from another country. Apart from that, the Internet is full of free courses and educational websites.
3. The Internet connects people. The Internet helps us stay in touch with other people. For example, we can use social networks to communicate with friends. We can find new friends through special websites. We can even call each other using Skype and similar programs.
4. To buy something you do not even have to leave your home. You can buy it on the Internet. Holidays, tickets, clothes, even food.

Disadvantages of the Internet

1. The abundance of all the information one can find on the Internet, sometimes makes it really difficult to find the right information. In this case, the best thing is to use reliable and official websites.
2. The Internet unites people, indeed. Unfortunately, some people spend too much time on social networks forgetting about face-to-face communication. Social networks and other online services will never replace communication in real life. That is why they should be used within reasonable limits.
3. When using the Internet, do not forget about safety. As there are people who work towards the Internet safety, there are people who work towards hacking into other people's computers to steal their personal data.

2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужной форме и в нужном времени:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He often (go) to the cinema. | 8. We always (spend) the summer in York. |
| 2. They (watch) TV at the moment. | 9. In summer we usually (go) to the seaside. |
| 3. She (write) letters to her mother every week. | 10. Look at Tom. He (ride) a horse. |
| 4. Nina usually (drive) to work. | 11. He often (watch) birds in autumn. |
| 5. Father (sit) on the sofa now. | 12. Don't ask me now. I (write) an exercise. |
| 6. Listen. The telephone (ring). | 13. She usually (watch) television in the evening. |
| 7. Tim (study) a new language every year. | 14. I (play) the piano every day. |

3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. —What you (do) here? —I (wait) for a friend. | 6. Let's go for a walk. It (not/rain). |
| 2. —He (speak) French? —Yes, he (speak) French well. | 7. —Where is Joe? —He (look for) his key. |
| 3. Someone (knock) at the door. | 8. Don't disturb Ed. He (do) his homework. |
| 4. Don't go into the classroom. The students (write) a dictation there. | 9. We usually (watch) TV One but tonight we (watch) TV Two for a change. |
| 5. The man who (read) a book is our English teacher. | 10. —What's that noise? —Sam (play) ball. |

4. Выучить Глаголы, которые НЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЮТСЯ в Present Continuous. Они всегда стоят в SIMPLE.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. love — любить | 6. hear — слышать |
| 2. hate — ненавидеть | 7. know — знать |
| 3. like — нравиться | 8. remember — помнить |
| 4. need — нуждаться | 9. understand — понимать |
| 5. see — видеть | |

Полный список таких глаголов (State Verbs) с примерами — [Английские глаголы, которые не употребляются в Continuous](#)

Практическое занятие 74
Временные формы глагола. Part 2.

http://www.unn.ru/books/met_files/banks&finance.pdf

<https://puzzle-english.com/directory/perfecttense>

<https://s-english.ru/uprazhneniya/perfect-tenses>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте времена Perfect. 3.
2. Назовите слова-маркеры. 4.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

2. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

to arrive

1. Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
2. Let's go. The guests already ...
3. They ... by the time the meeting starts.

to be

4. I am tired of waiting. Where you ... ?
5. By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.
6. He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.

to paint

7. We ... the house by next Tuesday.
8. She ... more than 10 pictures already.
9. I wondered if they ... the room.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

1. Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.
2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).
3. I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.
4. The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).
5. My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.
6. The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.
7. Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.
8. I never ... (try) Japanese food.
9. Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.
10. We ... (be) to Paris many times.

3. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

1. She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
2. The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
3. We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
4. ... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
5. They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).
6. My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
7. I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
8. ... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
9. Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
10. ... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

Практическое занятие 75

Основные принципы деятельности по специальности.

http://www.unn.ru/books/met_files/banks&finance.pdf

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read , learn and memorized the words.

The Structure and the Functions of the Bank

1. comprise включать 2. chair person председатель 3. board of directors совет директоров 4. region область 5. institutions – учреждение, заведение, организация 6. strengthen укрепить 7. empower наделить полномочиями, вдохновить 8. payment system платежная система 9. ensure обеспечить 10. representative представитель. 11. executive bodies органы исполнительной власти 12. authority власть 13. treasury казначейство

2. Read, translate and come up with a title (headline)

The Bank of Russia has a vertically integrated centralized structure, comprising the central office, territorial institutions, the cash processing centre (CPC), and other organizations. The National Financial Council operates through the Bank of Russia, while the bank's central office includes a board of directors and a chairperson. The Bank of Russia's territorial institutions are autonomous and perform some of the functions of the Bank of Russia across Russia's regions.

The regional territorial institutions are based in economic regions and cover several constituent entities of Russia. They comprise the main departments in the regions, territories, and autonomous districts of Russia, in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and national banks in the republics of the Russian Federation.

The main departments take part in the implementation of the state monetary and credit policy, ensuring the banking system's development and strengthening; the efficiency and continuous operation of the settlements system; the regulation and supervision of activities of credit institutions in the securities market; the foreign exchange control; the analysis of the state of the economy and its development prospects, as well as the analysis of regional financial markets.

A territorial institution has no legal status and is empowered with authority in accordance with the Bank of Russia's regulation and statutory acts. Cash processing centers (CPCs) are structural units of territorial institutions. The main goal of the CPCs is to ensure the existence of an efficient, reliable and safe payment system in Russia. The CPCs have contractual relationships with credit institutions, representative and executive bodies, local government authorities, federal treasury bodies, and other clients.

3. Answer the questions

1. What structure does the Bank of Russia have? 2.
2. Where are the regional territorial institutions based? 3.
3. Where do the main departments take part?
4. What is the main goal of the CPCs?

Практическое занятие 76

Revision. Present, Past and Simple Tense.

<https://s-english.ru/uprazhneniya/simple-tenses>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте времена Simple.
2. Расскажите правила употребления Present, Past, Future.
3. Составьте таблицу с примерами.
4. Назовите слова-маркеры времени.
- 5.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?
6. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?
9. ... you (have) a big family?
10. Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.
11. When ... this accident (happen)?
12. I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
13. Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.
14. How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?
15. Stanley ... (have) two sons and a daughter.

2. Поставьте глагол *to be* в одну из форм Simple.

1. ... your girlfriend Italian?
2. I ... afraid of spiders.
3. There ... a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.
4. Peter ... in Africa next winter.
5. We ... never late for our Drawing classes.
6. I ... 70 years old in 2050.
7. She ... my neighbor last year.
8. It ... usually very hot in Egypt.
9. I ... born in September.
10. My parents ... doctors.

3. Выпишите из текста глаголы в форме Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple. Переведите текст.

Clara had a car accident when she was ten years old. When she grew up she was afraid of cars. Then she met Brad who was a professional racing driver. He wanted to help her and drove her in his car every day. So in five years Clara became a racing driver too. Now she drives 200 km per hour and takes part in sports championships. She really enjoys driving and has a lot of future plans. Next year she will open a driving school. And Clara and Brad will get married quite soon.

4. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

1. This coat belongs to Jane.
2. I drive to Moscow once a month.
3. Your boss is very impudent.
4. The car stopped near the bank.
5. The soup was delicious.
6. The concert will start at 7 p.m.
7. Her shoes are dirty.
8. I bought the curtains for my bedroom.
9. I am a football fan.
10. Their wedding will be in spring.

Практическое занятие 77

My future profession. Герундий. Инфинитив.

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 296, Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 120-121

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is your future profession?
2. Why did you choose this particular profession?
3. What are advantages and disadvantages of working in this sphere?
4. What is the role of your future profession in the life of people?

Задание к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

Banking

What am I going to do after school or university? Maybe I should consider a job in the world of banking. There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from — for example, I could work for a high-street bank. Let us see what's what and who's who. If to take the roof off a high-street bank, one can reveal that lots of people work behind the scenes in banks. There's the clerical staff (sometimes called bank clerks), and their job includes sorting cheques, making sure that each customer receives a statement of his/ her account each month, keeping detailed up-to-date records of all bank's business.

The Enquiries, Desk. This is where you go if you need advice about the bank's services.

The Manager. This is the person in charge of the bank. She or he: (a) gives customers advice about their finances, (b) makes sure that the bank and its staff are working properly.

The Small-Business Adviser. Banks provide a wide range of services to their customers. This includes advice for people with small businesses. "How do I start a business?" "How much money can I afford to borrow?" "How do I plan ahead to make my business successful?" These are questions like these, which the small-business adviser is there to answer.

The Bank's Computer System. Modern Banks keep all their financial data in computers. This makes it possible to check and provide information at the touch of button.

The Foreign Exchange Desk. This is where you go to buy or sell foreign currency.

The Vault. Money, important documents and valuable objects (e.g. paintings, jewellery) are kept here. Vaults have very thick walls and strong, steel doors with complex locks.

Video Camera. Security is vital in banks. That's why many of them use video cameras these days. They can't stop robberies, but can film the robbers.

The Cash Dispenser Machine. You need money but the bank's closed? No problem — use the cash dispenser machine. All you have to do is: (a) put your cash-card into the machine, (b) tap in your personal identification number and the amount of money you want. A few seconds later the money appears. Thanks to machines like these, many banks are now open 24 hours a day.

The Night-Safe. Shopkeepers and business people often can't get to the bank until it's closed. What do they do with money they've earned that day? They put in the night-safe — a strong metal box in the wall of the bank, which can be unlocked with a special key.

So, money is an important part of everyday life. These days, money is hi-tech (modern, well-designed and sophisticated). We have notes and coins, which are specially made. We use credit cards. Banks and stock-exchanges can move millions at a touch of a button.

So, money is universal — but why? The answer is very simple. Without it trade would be impossible, and people in any society need to exchange goods in order to survive.

2. Make up your own story about your future profession.

3. Найдите в предложениях герундий и определите время, залог и его функцию. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Smoking costs a lot of money. | 10. I have three shirts that need washing. |
| 2. I will call you after arriving at the office. | 11. They insisted on being sent the results of tests. |
| 3. Please have a drink before leaving. | 12. What is the purpose of his going there? |
| 4. I am looking forward to meeting you. | 13. This letter requires signing. |
| 5. Do you object to working late? | 14. I am grateful for his helping me. I am grateful for his having helped me. |
| 6. Mary always dreams about going on holiday. | 15. We thank you for sending us your letter. |
| 7. Please excuse us for waiting too long. | 16. The house wants repainting. |
| 8. My favourite occupation is reading. | |
| 9. We are interested in buying these goods. | |

3. Дополните предложения, используя likes/ doesn't like.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. George is a detective. He enjoys his work. He likes solving mysteries. (solve mysteries) | 4. Christine doesn't use her car very often. She _____ (drive). |
| 2. Ann very rarely travels by plane. She _____ (fly). | 5. Dave is a gardener. He likes his job. He _____ (work in the open air). |
| 3. Rose always carries a camera with her. She _____ (take photographs). | 6. Ted is extremely lazy. He _____ (do nothing). |

Практическое занятие 78

Повторение материала. Герундий. Инфинитив. Part 2.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 151

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 150

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте герундий.
2. Каково значение герундия?
3. Что такое Инфинитив, когда он используется.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив:

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my friends in France next week.
2. When you finish ... (to eat/eating) your lunch, you should hurry to the office.
3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food.
4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym?
5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month.
6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question.
7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)
8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you.
9. Keep ... (to play/playing) you don't disturb me.
10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year.

2. Use Infinitive or -ing form.

1. It was quite late when they saw Martin ... (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him ... (pause) in front of his house, ... (look) up at it and ... (knock) at the door.
2. My parents let me (stay) at Molly's house last weekend. They agreed ... (take) me to his place in the car and they made me (promise) to behave myself.
3. Mel hates (answer) the phone. And very often Mel just lets it ... (ring).
4. At first Jenny enjoyed ... (listen) to Steven but after a while she got tired of ... (hear) the same story.
5. Polly can't (go) to the cinema today. She's busy ... (study) for her exam, which is next week, but she's decided ... (take) a break and ... (phone) Megan.
6. I tried ... (listen) carefully and in order (not/show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best ... (keep) the conversation ... (go) on one topic and another.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel ... a prize for peace. (establish / to establish / establishing / to be established)
2. The police officer made Neil get out of the car and demanded ... his driver's licence. (see / seeing / to see / to be seen)
3. In the time of Peter the Great the noblemen were not allowed ... beards. (have / to have / having / having had)
4. They wouldn't let ... the country without the entry visa, would they? (him to enter / he enters / him enter / him entering)
5. Fred couldn't make ... that he had caught the huge fish himself. (I believed / me believe / me believed / me to believe)
6. Nick was very close to the phone-box and Mary noticed him ... the number, and then she heard him ... something to passer-by. (to dial, to say / dialing, to say / to dial, say / dial, say)
7. Nick was seen ... the hall and then Jane watched him ... (enter, go away / be entered, to go away / enter, go away / to have entered, to be gone away)
8. It's too late now, but I will always regret ... John to do the work. (to ask / asking / ask / to be asked)
9. My friend Moira stopped ... whole milk because she is on a diet. (to buy / buying / buy / to be bought)
10. They were allowed ... discussing the plans, so their partner introduced himself and went on to talk about the project. (to continue / continuing / continue / to be continued)

Практическое занятие 79.
Повторение материала. Подготовка к экзамену.
Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Чье это письмо? — Это наше письмо.
2. Чей это компьютер? — Это ее.
3. Кто этот человек? - Этот человек наш профессор.
4. Какие это книги? — Это хорошие книги.
5. Которые из этих книг наши? — Они все ваши.

2. Вставьте *much, many, little, a little, few, a few*:

I'd like to say ... words about my traveling. 2. There was not ... water in the lake because it was shallow. 3. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library. 4. After the lesson everybody felt ... tired. 5. Let's stay here ... longer. I like it here. 6. There were ... new words in the text and Peter spent ... time learning them.

3. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени:

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is English. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard.

He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go to play football at the playground. Then I go home.

4. Задайте общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ

1. Ted's advice was clever.
2. They had to go to school on Saturday.
3. He won't be able to speak Italian in two months.
4. They are going to meet him.
5. She'll cook lunch in half an hour.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.
2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?
3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.
4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.
5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.

6. Переведите используя подходящий модальный глагол (must / can / may/ have to)

1. Я должен закончить эту работу до среды.
2. Мне приходится много работать, чтобы стать директором.
3. Вы не должны переходить улицу на красный свет.
4. Как я могу вам помочь?
5. Я умел играть на пианино, когда был маленьким мальчиком.

7. Напишите степени сравнения

Cold	early
Big	simple
Good	comfortable
Bad	quickly
Useful	many

8. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow.
2. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice.
3. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results.

Вопросы для подготовки к экзамену:

1. Чтение и письменный перевод текста.
2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме.
3. Выполнение грамматического задания.

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