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«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
для обучающихся по специальности
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Владелец: Кандаурова Наталья
Владимировна, директор
Сертификат:
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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 профессиональных образовательных организаций, 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.

Составитель: Еристова А.А.

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Введение

Целями дисциплины «Иностранный язык» являются:

- 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.

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

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 мирозидения;
- 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:

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

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1 семестр

Практическое занятие № 1.

Вводный курс. Транскрипция. Фонетика.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 10-19

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите и запишите английский алфавит. английском языке.
2. Дайте определение понятию транскрипция. 4. Охарактеризуйте согласные буквы в английском языке.
3. Охарактеризуйте типы чтения гласных букв в

Задания к практическому занятию № 1:

1. Прочитайте знаки транскрипции.

[æ], [ə], [ɪ], [ʒ], [θ], [ʌ], [ð], [ŋ], [ɑ:], [ə:], [r], [f], [g], [l], [p], [u], [t], [w], [s], [c], [v], [m], [n], [dʒ], [aʊ], [kw], [tʃ].

2. Потренируйтесь в чтении следующих слов, в которых выделенные гласные читаются по первому и второму типу чтения:

Sunny stick **summer** old **summer** bastion
help sale hope lady just land
home **bomb** spring cat lend home

hobby **big** box long fun lunch
hello middle map **lox** drive best
hit hot milk must game go

3. Потренируйтесь в чтении следующих слов, в которых выделенные гласные читаются по третьему и четвертому типу чтения:

garden yard **corn** worst **born** morning
born first market bark turnip for
world perfect third bird certainly park

hare more pure here fire dare
rare shore admire spare square tire
fare care before desire pure mire

4. Напишите транскрипцию гласных звуков следующих слов:

- a) be, feel, we, me, see, meet, deed, feet, need
- b) it, is, in, ill, sit, fill, live, win, till, mill
- c) bed, pen, ten, tell, set, let, met
- d) tie, lie, my, pie, die, life, time, five, nine, smile
- e) man, bad, hat, lamp, glad, fat, cat, black, sack
- f) day, late, tale, main, pain, rain, male, fail
- g) park, mark, arm, are, car, farm, large

- h) air, chair, care, fair, rare, parent
- i) there, where
- j) here, near, mere, clear, fear, bear
- k) hire, fire, tyre, buyer, flyer
- l) our, flour, power, flower, down, town
- m) her, term, bird, firm, burn, turn, fur, learn
- n) sorry, story, warm, word, door, all, taught, talk

5. Напишите транскрипцию согласных звуков следующих слов:

- a) think, thing, thin, thought, death, threat.
- b) sing, song, bang, long, something, going, hung, wrong.
- c) this, that, those, the, these, there, other, another.
- d) ship, shop, she, clash, sharp, shine, shame, shape.
- e) chess, chop, chamber, charm, charity, future.

- f) phone, photo, phenomenon, phantom, pharos, philharmonic, phase.
- g) knife, know, knock, knit, knight, knee, knack.
- h) what, where, when, wheel, whiff, whig, whip, whim.

6. Отработайте чтение скороговорок. Tongue-twisters.

The black cat sat on a mat and ate a fat rat.

Betty Botta bought some butter, But she said, this butter's bitter. But a bit of better butter will make my batter better.

She sells seashells on the seashore, the shells that she sells are seashells, I'm sure.

A big black bug bit a big black bear, A big black bear bit a big black bug.

Thirty-three thousand people think that Thursday is their thirtieth birthday.

What noise annoys an oyster most? A noisy noise annoys an oyster most.

Ripe white wheat reapers reap ripe white wheat right.

Blake's black bike's back brake bracket block broke.

Each Easter Eddie eats eighty Easter eggs.

She slits the sheet she sits on.

A rough-coated, dough-faced, thoughtful ploughman strode through the streets of Scarborough; after falling into a slough, he coughed and hiccoughed.

A twister of twists once twisted a twist. and the twist that he twisted was a three twisted twist. now in twisting this twist, if a twist should untwist, would the twist that untwisted untwist the twists.

Практическое занятие 2.

Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. (About myself).

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: 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. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.
2. Выпишите словарь к тексту в тетрадь и выучите.

Текст «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 1985 in the town of 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.

Словарь:

from the very start – с самого начала	from aside – посмотреть на себя со стороны	тонкий
to have a look at yourself	slender – стройный/	appearance - внешность tall – высокий

slim – стройный	to retreat into shell –	study - учиться
short – невысокий	замыкаться в себе	knowledge - знания
high-heeled shoes – туфли	to laugh - смеяться	pleasure - удовольствие
на высоких каблуках	to joke - шутить	at the age of – в возрасте
even tempered –	sense of humor – чувство юмора	sociable- общительный
спокойный/уравновешенный	it means – это означает	honesty - честность
reserved –	to understand - понимать	kindness - доброта
скрытый/замкнутый	to appreciate – ценить	rude - грубый
calm -спокойный	to like/to be fond of -	to change mind -
modest - скромный	любить	передумать
to lose temper –	to dislike – не любить	to realize - осознать
сердиться/выходить из себя	happy -счастливый	to achieve - достигнуть
to become - становиться	wise – мудрый	to enter the University –
sad – грустный/печальный		поступить в университет

Практическое занятие 3.

About myself. Глагол to be в Present Indefinite.

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте глагол to be в Present Indefinite.
2. Назовите основные формы глагола to be в Present Indefinite.
3. Составьте презентацию о себе, используя словарь практич. занятия №2.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя глагол to be
 1. Is it an easy thing to speak about yourself?
 2. Where are you from?
 3. Are you a pupil or a student?
 4. Are you a calm and modest person, or an emotional and sociable one?

2. Используйте глагол to be в нужной форме:

- Jack _____ 18 years old now.
- «_____ you English? «No, I _____ French».
- Her name _____ Ann.
- «_____ David a good friend?» «Yes, he _____».
- _____ these men doctors? No, they _____.
- He _____ not at home now, he _____ at school.
- It _____ a nice house.
- _____ they at office now?

3. Перепишите 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 is, are, He's, She's, I'm, They're.

How _____ your mum? — _____ fine, thanks. How _____ your parents? — _____ OK.

How _____ you? — _____ very well, thank you.
How _____ your uncle? — _____ fine, thanks.
How _____ your children? — _____ OK.

How _____ Liz? — _____ fine, thanks.
How _____ your cousin? — _____ very well, thank
you

5. Перепишите диалог и разыграйте.

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.

6. Выберите нужную форму **is / isn't, are / aren't, am / 'm not**.

1. I _____ lazy.
2. My friend _____ naughty.
3. My granny _____ kind.
4. My granddad _____ clever.
5. My teachers _____ funny.
6. I _____ a bad pupil.

Практическое занятие 4.

About myself. Личные местоимения. Множественное число

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 английские личные местоимения. Составьте предложения с каждым лич.местоимением.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

- Are you from Moscow?
- What is school for you?

- What are the goals in your life?

2. Заполните пропуски, употребив личные местоимения

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

3.Образуйте множественное число существительных:

1. one pen– many
2. one child– many
3. one book– many
4. one mouse– many
5. one tooth– many
6. one picture– many
7. one man– many
8. one car– many
9. one ball– many
10. one sheep– many

4.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.)

5.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.

6.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 republic.
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.
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.

Практическое занятие 5.

Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности. My family. (Работа в малых группах и парах).

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. Прочтите и переведите текст.
2. Выпишите словарь к тексту и выучите.

Текст «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.

Словарь:

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

Задания для работы в малых группах и парах

1. Разделитесь по парам и расспросите друг друга о своей семье, используя текст и словарь к тексту.
2. Вставьте слова подходящие по смыслу.
 1. Your parents' parents are your ___ and your ___ .
 2. Your father's brother and sister are your ___ and your ___ .
 3. Your aunt's and uncle's children are your ___ .
 4. Your brother's son and daughter are your ___ and your ___ .
 5. Your children's children are your ___ and your ___ .
3. Составьте монолог по теме «My Family» и расскажите.
4. Прослушайте монологи других студентов и переведите их.

Практическое занятие 6.

My family. Глаголы To be и to have в Present Indefinite.

Теоретическая часть

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите правило употребления глагола to have в Present Indefinite. Приведите примеры.
2. Определите разницу употребления глаголов to have и have got Present Indefinite. Приведите примеры.
3. Перечислите формы глагола to be. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Используйте глагол to be или to have

1. He... a doctor.
2. I ... a big family.
3. My friend... a nice car.
4. My younger sister ... 19.
5. Jack ... a dog. His dog's name ... Rock.
6. They ... a lot of money.
7. He ... many friends in France.
8. We ... from Italy.
9. She ... 3 brothers and 2 sisters.
10. Her mother... a teacher.

2. Вставьте have or has.

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

3. Выберите нужную форму have got, has got, haven't got or hasn't got. About you

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

4. Закончите вопросы с have got or has got.

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

5. Напишите вопросы с have /has

1. (you/ a bicycle?)
2. (you /a VCR?)
3. (your step-father/a car?)
4. (Molly/many friends?)
5. (Mr Lether/any children?)
6. (what car/Johny?)

6. Переведите письменно предложения с английского языка на русский:

1. My family is rather large – I have many relatives.
2. My parents always have a lot of work to do.
3. I have two elder brothers and a younger sister.
4. I spend all weekends with my family.
5. I often visit my grandparents.

6. Our family is very united.
7. My grandparents prefer to live in the country.

Практическое занятие 7.

My Family. Притяжательный падеж существительных.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 72

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Дайте понятие притяжательный падеж существительных. Приведите примеры.
2. Объясните правило употребление глаголов to have и have got Present Indefinite. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно тексты о семье.

About my family

We are the family of five. I live with my parents, my brother and sister. We don't have any family problems as we understand and love each other. I enjoy the honest and open relationship in my family. I like it when parents trust their children, give them enough freedom and respect them.

My mother's name is Nadezhda. She is 45 years old. She works as a nurse. She is a born nurse.

My Dad's name is Victor. He is 50 years old. He works as an engineer. Both my parents like their work very much.

My elder sister Natasha is eighteen, she goes to the University. She wants to be a designer. She is fond of painting and photography. My younger brother Sasha is only four years old. Sasha goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny, I like to spend my free time with him. Sasha likes to draw and to watch cartoons.

I also have a granny and a granddad. They don't live with us, but I often visit them. My grandparents are retired. They like gardening and spend a lot of their time working in the garden. I love my family very much. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

The role of the family.

Belonging to a family is highly important to each of us. Our family gives us the sense of tradition, strength and purpose. Our families show us who we are. The things we need most of all — love, respect, and communication — have the beginning in the family.

Family is very important in our lives. Family is an emotional center of people's life. You can always find help and support in your family. If you have any problems, you can consult your parents or relatives. You feel secure when there's a family behind you. In happy families, parents are frank and honest with their children, they treat their children with respect without moralizing or bossing them.

2. Ответьте на вопросы. Составьте монолог о своей семье по ответам на вопросы.

1. What can you tell a stranger about yourself?
2. What are three things that you enjoy doing most of all and the three things that you hate doing?
3. What are your favourite pastimes and hobbies?
4. How big is your family?

5. What is better: to have a small family or a big family with a lot of children and other relations? Why?
6. What is your family like? Have you got any brothers and sisters? Are you good friends with them?

7. Have you got baby brothers and sisters? Do you help your mother to take care of them? What do you do?
8. What is an ideal family as you see it?

9. What are your family's favourite pastimes? What do you like doing together?
10. What are the things you like doing together? Have you got any family traditions? What are they?

3. Переведите письменно на английский язык, используя притяжательный падеж

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Квартира моей сестры – большая. | 6. Это дочь моей подруги. |
| 2. Отец моего друга – повар. | 7. Это кабинет моего дяди. |
| 3. Машина моего брата – красная. | 8. В альбоме много наших фотографий. |
| 4. Мне нравится новое платье Анны. | 9. Мне нравятся стихотворения Пушкина. |
| 5. Я хочу почитать твою книгу. | 10. Это дом моего брата. |

Практическое занятие 8.

Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.). My new friends. (Работа в малых группах и парах).

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What is your best friend's name? | 5. What does he/she like to wear? |
| 2. How old is he/she? | 6. Расскажите правило употребления глаголов to have и have got Present Indefinite. |
| 3. Is he/she tall or short? | |
| 4. Describe his/her appearance. | |

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.
2. Выпишите в тетрадь словарь к тексту. Выучите слова.

Текст «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.

Словарь:

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-

Работа в малых группах и парах

1. Распределите слова для описания внешности по принципу отношения к различным частям тела человека. Face, Hair, Eyes, Nose, Lips, Height Age, Build, Complexion: pointed, smooth, bright, round, sweet, baby, upturned, tall, youthful, skinny, tanned, small, expressive, grey, overweight, thick, blue, big, curly, dark, thin, greywide, in his / her teens, bald, white, slim, rosy, pretty, big, plump, dark, fair, thin, pale.
2. По одному студенту от каждой команды выходят к доске, получают чистый лист бумаги и цветные карандаши. Члены их команд говорят им на английском языке названия различных частей тела, цвет глаз, волос, форму носа и т.п. Задача состоит в том, чтобы правильно нарисовать фоторобот.
3. На доске слово SPORTSMAN, подберите прилагательные к каждой букве слова Sportsman. Необходимо использовать лексику для описания внешности и характера успешного спортсмена.
4. Команды получают фотографии знаменитых спортсменов (Александр Овечкин, Ирина Слуцкая, Николай Валуев, Елена Исинбаева и др.). Каждая команда составляет описание внешности и основных личностных качеств спортсмена. Затем представитель от каждой команды выходит к доске и зачитывает составленное описание.

Практическое занятие 9.

My new friends. The Present Indefinite Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 92

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время The Present Indefinite Tense.
2. Расскажите правило образования форм глагола в The Present Indefinite Tense. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present Indefinite:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I always (to do) morning exercises. | 6. Mike (to read) a lot of books every day. |
| 2. He (to work) at a factory. | 7. Helen (to have) a car. |
| 3. She never (to sleep) after dinner. | 8. You (to go) to visit your friend. |
| 4. We (to work) part-time. | 9. Nick (to eat) many fruits every day. |
| 5. They (to drink) tea every day. | 10. My mother usually (to cook) delicious food. |

2. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.
3. Выпишите в тетрадь словарь к тексту. Выучите слова.

My friend

My best friend's name is Nick. We made friends a few years ago. We are of the same age. We live in the same

block of flats, so we see each other almost every day.

Nick is a tall slender boy. He has got dark hair, large blue eyes, a straight nose and thin lips. He is a nice guy. He is very honest and just, understanding and kind. I trust him a lot and I'm sure that I can rely on him in any situation. He never lets people down. Nick is only nineteen but he is very responsible – he finishes whatever he starts. He has got only one shortcoming. He is a bit stubborn; nevertheless he is pleasant to deal with.

Nick is the only child of his parents. He plays the piano and the guitar very well.

We spend a lot of time together. We often discuss films, television programmes, books. We talk for hours about all sorts of things – subjects, love, and girls.

I never quarrel with Nick. But if it is some misunderstanding between us we try to make peace as soon as possible. What I like best about him is that he is always willing to help and share his knowledge, thoughts, and feelings. I respect him for his fairness, strong will, intellect and modesty.

I miss Nick when we don't see each other for a long time. Without him I would feel lonely and uncomfortable. Our friendship helps me feel strong and sure of myself.

My Friends.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. make friends — подружиться | вместе с удовольствием |
| 2. friends forever — друзья навсегда | 7. have much in common — иметь много общего |
| 3. see each other — видеть друг друга | 8. share ideas — делиться идеями |
| 4. miss each other — скучать друг без друга | 9. phone each other — звонить друг другу |
| 5. meet each other — встречаться друг с другом | 10. help in trouble (in need) — помогать в беде |
| 6. enjoy doing together — делать что-то | |

4. Задайте вопросы друг другу.

1. Does your friend study with you at school/university?

2. Does your friend have blond hair and brown eyes?

4. Does your friend wear a lot of jewelry?

5. How many friends do you have?

6. Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?

7. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?

8. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?

9. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?

10. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?

11. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

Практическое занятие 10.

Описание местоположения объекта.

A letter from My London Friend. Вводное there с глаголом to be.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 166

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите, что обозначает вводное слово (оборот) there с глаголом to be?

2. Объясните, как изменяется глагол to be в этом обороте?

3. расскажите, как образуется вопросительная и отрицательная форма оборота there is/are? Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Вставьте is или are.
2. There _____ two cups of tea on the table. door.
3. There _____ some milk in the cup. 11. There _____ three rooms in our country house.
4. There _____ an orange in the salad. 12. _____ there three cups on the coffee-table?
5. There _____ six balls in the box. 13. _____ there a carpet on the floor?
6. There _____ some cheese on the plate. 14. There _____ no cats in the sitting room.
7. There _____ a blue chair at the door. 15. There _____ a cat on the table.
8. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm. 16. There _____ 3 dogs in the box
9. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom. 17. There _____ 4 hens in the house.
10. There _____ a big window to the left of the 18. There _____ a pot on the table.
19. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen?
20. _____ there four rooms in the house?

2. Переведите письменно предложения, используя оборот There is/There are

1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж. 6. В твоей сумке есть зеркало?
2. На диване три кошки. 7. В этом парке нет туалета.
3. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока. 8. В нашем саду много цветов.
4. В корзине нет клубники. 9. Под столом зеленый мяч.
5. На автобусной остановке есть люди? 10. За дверью никого нет.

3. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.

5. Выпишите в тетрадь словарь к тексту. Выучите слова.

Текст «A letter from My London Friend»

My family lives in a 9-storeyed 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 refrigerator. 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.

Словарь:

building - здание

elevator - лифт

floor - пол, этаж

living room - гостиная

chair - стул

kitchen - кухня

bathroom - ванная

carpet - ковер

desk - письменный стол, парта

microwave - микроволновая печь

coffeemaker - кофеварка

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where does your family live?
2. Is there a shop or a restaurant near the place where you live?
3. Is your flat comfortable?
4. How many rooms are there in your flat?
5. What furniture is there in your living room?
6. Is your room big or small?
7. Is there a computer in your room?
8. Is your kitchen big or small?

Практическое занятие 11.

A letter from My London Friend. Some, any, no 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.
2. There is ... caviar in the can. I love it. Would you like ...?
3. Please don't offer her ... chips. She doesn't want
4. Can I have ... milk in my tea? I don't like it black.
5. There is ... ink in my pen.
6. Is there ... snow in the street this morning?
7. My mother likes ... music.
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?
2. There isn't any/no bread in the bag.
3. There are some/any cucumbers on the table.
4. There are any/no potatoes in the box.
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 Suvorov 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 12.

A letter from My London Friend. *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. | 3. Do you spend much time at home? |
| 1. Are there many rooms in your flat? | 4. Are there many books in your room? |
| 2. Is there a lot of furniture in your flat? | 5. Do you read a lot? |

1. 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. Перепишите вопросы, заменив *some* на «*a little*» или «*a few*».

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Would you like some cheese? | 5. Can I offer you some bread? |
| 2. Would you like some mineral water? | 6. Shall I bring you some biscuits? |
| 3. Would you like some strawberries? | 7. Shall I bring you some plums? |
| 4. Can I offer you some black coffee? | 8. Would you like some meat? |

4. Поставьте подходящее слово из скобок. Переведите письменно предложения.

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. Переведите.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 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. Поставьте «+» при правильном использовании «much» или «many», поставьте «-» - при неверном.

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

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 13.

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

Теоретическая часть

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What house do you dream about?
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? Why?
4. Tell words on the topic «House of my dream»

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.
2. Выпишите в тетрадь словарь к тексту. Выучите слова.

Текст «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.

Словарь:

to dream - мечтать
daily routine - будни
abroad – за границей
facade - фасад

litter - мусор
loungechairs - шезлонги
cosy – уютный

2. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

1. My dream is to have my own house.
2. I would like to live in Europe with my family.
3. It is nice to live in a place where it is warm all year round.

4. In my house there will be a swimming pool and a gym.
5. I will have a big house with plenty rooms and I will invite guests every weekend.

3. 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.

1. There is a cat in the window.
2. There is a book on the shelf.
3. There are several pictures on the walls.
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. TV tomorrow.
10. There will be some interesting programmes on

Практическое занятие 14.

House of my dream. Предлоги места и направления.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101

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:
 2. The dog often plays ... the garden.
 3. There are nice pictures ... the wall ... our living room.
 4. My room is ... the third floor.
 5. Do you know this girl ... the picture?
 6. I would like to spend my weekends ... Europe.
 7. Nick is ... school now.
 8. This actor plays the leading role...this movie.
 9. It is hard to choose the best picture... so many wonderful works.
 10. The gym is located ... my college.
 11. The monument is ... the right. (in/at/on)
 12. He is walking ...and...the stairs.
2. Поставьте подходящий предлог места.
 1. There's a strange woman standing ____ a tree. (под)
 2. There's a motorbike ____ the car (перед) and a bicycle ____ it (позади), so the car is ____ the yellow motorbike and the bicycle.
 3. There's a bus waiting ____ a bus stop.
 4. There's a briefcase ____ the desk. (под)
 5. Can you see a camera ____ the drawer?
 6. There's a large picture ____ the wall ____ two small
 7. There are two bedrooms ____ the flat.
 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?
2. How many rooms would you like to have in your flat/house?
3. Do you think it is good to have a flat in a skyscraper in the middle of a big city?

4. What kind of furniture would you like to put in your house/flat?
5. Would you like to live in a place next to an ocean or a sea?

Практическое занятие 15.

Распорядок дня студента колледжа. (The day's work begins). 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. Расскажите, 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. 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.

3. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.

4. Выпишите в тетрадь словарь к тексту. Выучите слова.

Текст «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.

Словарь:

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

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?

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When did you get up yesterday?

2. What did you do after you got up?

Практическое занятие 16.

The day's work begins. Предлоги времени.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите предлоги времени. Приведите примеры.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Do you like getting up early?

2. When do you usually get up on weekends?

3. At what time do you have your breakfast?

4. How long does it take you to get to school?

5. When do your lessons begin?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 6. What do you do after dinner? | 8. When do you usually have supper? |
| 7. When do you usually finish doing your homework? | 9. 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. | 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 17.

Экскурсии и путешествия. Tourists in London. (Урок-виртуальная экскурсия)

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 201

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Do you like to travel? What places would you like to visit?
2. Who gave name to London?
3. What is the oldest part of London?
4. What is the most fashionable and expensive part of London?
5. What famous buildings are situated in the City?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Просмотрите фильм о Лондоне. Выпишите основные достопримечательности Лондона.
2. Составьте рассказ из 8-10 предложений по просмотренному фильму.
3. Прочтите текст и переведите.
4. Выпишите словарь и выучите.

«Tourists in London»

Almost all people are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People of our planet can't live without travelling now. Those who live in the country like going to a big city and city-dwellers usually spend their holiday on the beach or in the mountains. People can travel by plane, train, boat, car and on foot. As for me, I like all ways of travelling. And I wish to visit as many places as possible. One of my dreams is to visit London.

London is the capital of England, the capital of Great Britain, and the capital of the United Kingdom. It is the largest town in Europe and one of the oldest towns in the world. The old Celts gave it its name, the Romans made it the centre of their new colony, the Germanic invaders tried to burn and to destroy it, the victorious Normans made it the capital of the country.

The central part of London is full of historical remains. Nearly every building, every bridge, every street, palace, house, and stone — each of them has its own story, its own past. In London past and present are so mixed together that they cannot easily be separated and when you are in London you see the past in the present and the present in the past.

The oldest part of London is called the City. In the City the streets and pavements are very narrow and the traffic is very heavy on weekdays. That is because the most important London firms and banks have offices there. But at weekends the City is almost dead.

The most fashionable and the most expensive part to live in is the West End. It is situated between the City and Hyde Park. The City and the West End are the heart of London; they are the parts which everybody who comes to London must see and wants to see, because they are more interesting than any other part of London. All the most interesting buildings, shops and offices are situated here.

The Tower of London, the Bank of England, the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor lives, the Law Courts, and many interesting old churches are situated in the City. The Houses of Parliament with Big Ben, Westminster Abbey, the National Gallery and many theatres and good shops are in the West End. London has many bridges over the Thames, more than twenty but the most interesting of them all is the Tower Bridge situated near the Tower of London.

The Tower of London is an old castle, with high walls, high towers, small windows and large gardens. Once it was a royal residence, a strong fortress and a state prison. Here many important people, among them two wives of Henry VIII, were imprisoned and beheaded.

One of the oldest and the most famous places of London is St. Paul's Cathedral. It has been destroyed and rebuilt several times since the original construction in the 7th century. It stands in the centre of the so-called Little Britain.

Словарь:

capital - столица

bridge - мост

palace - дворец

traffic - дорожное движение

church - церковь

Thames - Темза

royal - королевский

Cathedral - собор

fortress - крепость

state prison – государственная тюрьма

residence – резиденция

5. Разделитесь на пары. Разыграйте ситуацию «Иностранный турист в Лондоне». Один студент играет роль туриста, второй – жителя Лондона. Турист впервые в Лондоне, он задает вопросы о главных достопримечательностях, о том, где они находятся. Англичанин отвечает на вопросы. Составьте диалог с использованием лексики «Tourists in London» с построением вопросительных предложений.

Практическое занятие 18.

Экскурсии и путешествия. Tourists in London. The Future Indefinite Tense.

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время The Future Indefinite Tense. Приведите примеры.
2. Назовите слова указатели The Future Indefinite Tense.
3. Would you like to visit London?
4. If you go to London what places will you visit first?
5. Where is St. Paul's Cathedral situated?
6. What is the Tower of London famous for?
7. Where are all the most interesting buildings, shops and offices situated?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Напишите I'll, we'll, he'll, she'll, they'll, it'll.

1. I'd like to see animals. I think _____ go to the zoo today.
2. Wendy likes dinosaurs. I think _____ go to the Natural History Museum.
3. We like dancing. I think _____ go to the disco.
4. My parents want to buy presents. I think _____ go to the gift shop. '

5. Jim likes walking. I think _____ go to the park.
6. Put on your scarf and hat. I think _____ be cold today.
7. I want to watch a cartoon. I think _____ go to the cinema tomorrow.
8. Mike is ill. I don't think _____ go for a walk with him.

2. Вставьте 'll или won't.

1. Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she _____ be 12.
2. It's sunny today. It _____ rain.
3. Kelly is eleven today. She _____ be twelve until next year.
4. Rob is nine. He _____ be ten on his next birthday.

5. This month is May. It _____ be June next month.
6. Jenny: 'Mum, the bus is late. I _____ be home until eight o'clock.
7. It's 25 degrees today. It _____ snow tomorrow.
8. I sent the letter this afternoon. It _____ arrive until tomorrow.

3. Переведите письменно предложения, используя будущее время глаголов.

1. Я поеду домой в начале декабря.
2. Вечером мой брат напишет письмо своему другу в Америке.
3. В пятницу наш офис будет закрыт.
4. Мы будем сдавать экзамен по истории на следующей неделе.
5. Ты найдешь свой подарок под новогодней елкой.
6. Песни твоей сестры будут очень популярными.
7. Завтра не будет облачно. Мы не будем брать зонт.
8. Доктор не разрешит Анне выходить на улицу.
9. Что мы купим на день рождения папе? – Мы подумаем об этом завтра утром.

10. Во сколько начнется твой любимый

фильм? – Он начнется через полчаса

4. Расскажите, что Вы будете делать на летних каникулах. What will you do in the summer holidays? Use the words from the box.

I think I will

I don't think I'll

go to the theatre, go to the river, go to the zoo, collect pebbles, read books, read magazines, watch films, make friends, go sunbathing, write a diary

5. Вы на острове, что Вы будете делать? You are on an island. What do you think you'll do?

1. Will you live in a cave or in a village?

6. Will you ride a horse or an ostrich?

2. Will you sleep on the grass or in the tree?

7. Will you make friends with dolphins or with parrots?

3. Will you eat caterpillars or snakes?

8. Will you drink milk or water?

4. Will you go fishing or collect fruit?

5. Will you wash in the sea or in the river?

Практическое занятие 19.

Tourists in London. Оборот to be going + Infinitive.

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите правило Оборот to be going + Infinitive. Приведите примеры.

4. Are you going to see the Tower Bridge?

2. Are you going to visit England one day?

5. What are the two parts of London that everyone must see?

3. What are you going to do first of all when you arrive there?

6. What famous buildings are situated in the City?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно на английский язык, используя оборот to be going to:

2. Я собираюсь переехать в Лондон.

8. Мы будем ходить в рестораны каждый день.

3. Я собираюсь полететь на Луну.

9. Я собираюсь открыть школу русского языка в Англии.

4. Я собираюсь жениться в 25 лет.

10. Они собираются смотреть футбольный матч сегодня вечером.

5. Я собираюсь посмотреть Собор Святого Павла, знаменитый лондонский Тауэр и многое другое.

11. Джек собирается заниматься виндсерфингом.

6. Моя жена станет актрисой.

7. Они будут путешествовать по всему миру.

2. Павел мечтает о будущем. Напишите о его планах, используя конструкцию to be going to.

1. I ... (move) to London.

2. I ... (fly) to the Moon.

3. I ... (marry) at 25.

4. We ... (have) three kids.

5. My wife ... (become) a famous actress.
6. My wife and children ... (travel) all over the world.
7. We ... (eat) in restaurants every day.
8. I ... (open) a flying school in England.

3. Напишите отрицательные предложения, используя конструкцию to be going to.

1. We – not – catch – that train.
2. He – not – buy – a new sofa.
3. They – not – watch – a football match tonight.
4. I – not – tell – your secret to anyone.
5. Anna – not – stay – at home.

4. Карла собирается провести отпуск у моря. Задайте ей вопросы с конструкцией to be going to. Используйте данные словосочетания.

speak Spanish there, play beach volleyball, stay in a good hotel, eat lobsters, go windsurfing

5. Задайте вопросы к предложениям, начиная со слов в скобках.

1. I am going to phone him tomorrow. (When ...?)
2. That tower is going to collapse soon. (Why ...?)
3. My friends are going to arrive today. (How many friends ...?)
4. We are going to pay for her. (How much ...?)
5. Mum is going to see her dentist on Monday. (When...?)
6. I am going to wear a white dress tonight. (Why...?)

6. Подчеркните правильное слово.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. They 're / 'm / 's going to visit their grandpa. | 4. I 'm not / aren't / isn't going to get a new camera. |
| 2. She 's / 're / 'm going to make a cake. | |
| 3. We isn't / aren't / 'm not going to buy lots of clothes. | |

7. Напишите вопросы, используя to be going to и дайте краткие ответы.

1. Jason / go to the cinema / yes – Is Jason going to the cinema? – Yes, he is.
2. Julia and Mum / play tennis / yes - _____.
3. Karl and Beth / go shopping / no - _____.
4. we / go swimming / yes - _____.
5. Olly / go shopping - _____.

Практическое занятие 20.

Tourists in Russia. Part1

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.

Словарь:

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. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

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. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.

2. He (to work) at a factory.

3. She (to sleep) after dinner.

4. We (to work) part-time.

5. They (to drink) tea every day/

6. Mike (to be) a student.

7. Helen (to have) a car.

8. You (to be) a good friend.

Практическое занятие 21.

Tourists in Russia. Part2

Теоретическая часть

Tourists in Russia

Red Square is one of the most famous Russia's places of interest. It is located right in the heart of Moscow.

Many significant buildings surround Red Square. There is the Kremlin, Lenin's Mausoleum, Saint Basil's Cathedral, GUM trading house and Kazan Cathedral there. The State Historical Museum is also located in the square.

Red Square is the place where a lot of festivals are celebrated.

The Kremlin is a fortified complex in the centre of Moscow. It is the main political and historical place of the city.

The walls of the Kremlin are made in the form of an irregular triangle. The Troitskaya Tower is the tallest tower of the Kremlin. Its height is 80 metres. The Spasskaya Tower features the clock which is known as the Kremlin chimes. The Kremlin has 20 towers in total.

Today the Kremlin is the official residence of the President of Russia.

The Hermitage is one of the world's largest museums. It is located in Saint Petersburg. It consists of 5 buildings. The museum's collection houses about 3 million different works of art.

From the very beginning the Hermitage was Catherine's II private collection of paintings, but in the time of Nicholas I the Hermitage opened for general public. This happened in 1852.

Saint Basil's Cathedral is located in Red Square. This Orthodox church is a world-famous landmark. The church was built in the XVI century by order of Ivan the Terrible. There are 11 domes in Saint Basil's Cathedral. Its height is 65 metres.

In the XX century the church was open for public as a museum. It is one of the most recognizable tourist attractions. Saint Basil's Cathedral is included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Lake Baikal is a lake located in eastern Siberia. This is the deepest lake on our planet and the largest natural reservoir of fresh water.

Lake Baikal is also widely known for its endemic fauna. Water in the lake is very clean and clear. There are 27 islands and the biggest one is called Olkhon.

Numerous rivers and streams flow into Lake Baikal. The Angara is the only river that flows out from the lake.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Would you prefer to visit the Hermitage or the Tretyakov gallery? Why?
2. How many Russian towns have you visited?
3. The Red Square is the most famous place in Moscow. Tell some words about it.
4. Russian language is very difficult to learn, isn't it?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно предложения на русский язык:

1. Have you ever been abroad? – Yes, I have been to many European countries.
2. Russia attracts crowds of tourists by its churches and cathedrals.
3. When people come to Moscow for the first time they often go to see Kremlin first of all.
4. There are many different museums and art galleries in Moscow and St. Petersburg.
5. Russia is the biggest country in the world with population over 140 million people.

2. Составьте предложения. Дайте ответы про себя. Укажите, в каких предложениях была использована конструкция be going to. Write the sentences. Give answers about yourself.

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

3. Напишите вопросы с *be going to*.

1. What / Mum / do / on Monday
2. What / the family / do / on Tuesday
3. How / Dad / travel to Newcastle / on Wednesday
4. What kind of food / Mum and Dad / eat / on Thursday
5. Where / Ryan / go / on Friday
6. Who / Julia / visit / on Friday

Практическое занятие 22.

Tourists in Russia. Revision

Теоретическая часть

Tourists in Russia

Peterhof is a small town which has great tourist and scientific significance. In the XVIII century the emperor's country residence was located there.

The town is located not far from Saint Petersburg and is well-known for its landmarks. These places of interest include the palace ensemble called Peterhof with its numerous fountains, alleys and the Peterhof Grand Palace.

The Golden Ring is a ring of cities located not far from Moscow. This popular tourist route runs through ancient cities of Russia which played a significant role in the formation of the Russian Orthodox Church.

There are many unique monuments in these cities which attract a lot of tourists. The cities included in the Golden Ring are Sergiyev Posad, Pereslavl-Zalessky, Rostov Veliky, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Suzdal and Vladimir.

Kizhi island is famous for its architectural complex which consists of two wooden churches and a bell-tower. It was built in the XVIII-XIX centuries.

According to the Russian carpentry traditions of that time, the Church of the Transfiguration was built of wood only with no nails.

The second church, the Church of the Intercession, is an architectural echo of the main church. The bell-tower is located right beside them.

Mamayev Kurgan is famous for its memorial complex "The Motherland Calls".

The central figure of the complex is a statue of a woman holding a sword. The height of the sculpture is 85 metres from the feet to the tip of the sword.

This complex commemorates the Battle of Stalingrad. Mamayev Kurgan was the place where fierce fighting occurred.

Saint Isaac's Cathedral is located in Saint Petersburg. It is one of the largest cathedrals in the world. The construction of the cathedral took 40 years.

The height of the cathedral is 101,5 metres. The exterior of the cathedral features a lot of columns and statues.

Nowadays, Saint Isaac's Cathedral is a museum. However, services are conducted there on feast days.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Do you think foreigners like to visit our country?
2. What are the biggest cities in Russia?
3. What famous places can be called the symbols of Russia?
4. Which Russian people are famous all over the world?
5. Охарактеризуйте оборот *to be going to* + Infinitive.

2. Задания к практическому занятию

1. Напишите вопросы к выделенным словам. Write the questions to the words in bold type.

1. *Next summer* I'm going to Britain.
2. Liz's going to *Kongo* in July.
3. He's going to Russia *by train*.
4. She's going *to stay* on the farm.
5. I'm going to *the beach*?

2. Чем вы собираетесь заняться вечером? What have you decided to do this evening? Are you going to do these things? Напишите правдивые предложения.

watch TV, read a book, cook dinner, wash your hair, go to bed early

3. Роззи написала шуточные новогодние обещания (resolutions). Сделайте обещания более серьезными. Read Rosie's New School Year resolutions. Change them into serious ones.

1. Always miss classes.
2. Never do my homework.
3. Not to help Mum after school.
4. Stop reading books.
5. Start watching TV from morning till night.

4. Complete the sentences. Use 'll or won't.

1. Amy's brother is thirteen. He _____ be fourteen on his next birthday.
2. I bought a lottery ticket, but I _____ win
3. My dad is thirty-nine. He _____ be forty on his next birthday.
4. My sister Mary is fifteen. She _____ be sixteen until next year.
5. My brother's clever. He _____ pass all his exams.

Практическое занятие 23.

Tourists in Russia. General questions.

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Объясните, что такое общий вопрос?
2. Расскажите, в чем особенность этого типа вопросов? Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Kremlin Bells

The ringing of bells accompanied the whole life of Moscow in ancient days. Bells rang for invasions and during the frequent fires, in cases of popular uprisings, and to announce victories or holiday celebrations.

Even today bells ring from the Kremlin's Spassky Tower.

At present there are 29 ancient bells in the Moscow Kremlin. Some of them hang in the Belfry of "Ivan the Great" and in its surrounding buildings.

The biggest bell weighing 65 tons 320 kg can be seen in the embrasure of the "Filaret building" which rises next to the Belfry under a golden dome. The bell is called the Assumption Day Bell. It was cast by Yakov Zavyalov with metal taken from an even older bell which used to hang in the building and was broken when the Bell Tower blew up in 1812.

The most famous of all bells, the Tsar Bell, stands on the ground at the foot of the Belfry of "Ivan the Great", and is surrounded by people from morning till night. Its history, in brief outline, is the following. In 1730 Empress Anna Ivanovna ordered that a bell weighing 9,000 poods (126 tons) should be cast. Germain, the casting master of the French king, thought it was a joke. Ivan Motorin, the most famous casting master in Moscow in those days, declared that it was possible.

A special casting pit was dug in Ivanovskaya Square in the Kremlin. The pit was 10 metres deep. Much copper, tin and sulphur, as well as 72 kg of gold and more than 500 kg of silver were used.

Ivan Motorin failed to finish the casting, and it was completed by his son Mikhail. Apart from all kinds of ornaments found on the bell, there is the following inscription: "This bell was cast by Russian craftsman Ivan Motorin, the son of Fyodor Motorin, and his son Mikhail Motorin."

The casting was successful and finally the bell stood ready for lifting on an iron grating. During a very bad fire that raged in the Kremlin on May 29, 1737, the wooden building above the pit caught fire. People ran to extinguish the flames and poured water onto the burning log that had fallen into the pit. Due to uneven and fast cooling, the metal cracked and a fragment weighing 11.5 tons fell out.

The bell remained in the pit for a hundred years. In the 19th century it was hoisted onto a white stone pedestal for public observation.

Here are a few figures about the dimensions and weight of the giant. It is 6 metres 14 cm tall, has a diameter of 6 metres 60 cm, and weighs 202 tons 924 kg. Hence its name —the Tsar Bell.

2. 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.

3. Ask general questions and give short answers to them. Pay attention to the tense form of the verb in the questions.

1. Jane eats lunch at the canteen every day. (at school?)
2. I didn't sleep well last night. (last week?)
3. I am studying my grammar book now. (learning the rules?)
4. The children weren't watching TV last night. (doing their homework?)
5. It wasn't cold yesterday. (the day before yesterday?)
6. He won't be at home tonight. (tomorrow?)
7. She can't play the piano. (the guitar?)
8. They have visited many places. (the picture gallery?)
9. He was given more time for the test. (you?)
10. English is spoken in Australia. (Canada?)

4. 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.

5. 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?

Практическое занятие 24.

Tourists in Russia. Alternative questions

Теоретическая часть

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

Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It's an ancient historical city. It was founded in 1147 by Russian prince Yuri Dolgoruki. Now Moscow is the fifth largest city in the world, its population is over 9 million people. Moscow is also one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

The centre of Moscow is the Kremlin which was built on the left bank of the Moskva River. Among the historical monuments inside the Kremlin there are the Cannon Tsar, the Bell Tsar, made by Russian masters, the Armoury Chamber, the Archangel, the Assumption and the Annunciation Cathedrals.

Visitors, can find a lot of other places of interest in Moscow, such as the Moscow University area and the observation platform from which you can see a panorama of Moscow and all the monumental buildings like the Ukraine Hotel, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the apartment house in Krasnaya Presnya and others. Other places of interest that attract tourists are Arbat Street and the Exhibition area. There are also a lot of museums and art galleries in Moscow. The most famous and popular art museums are the Tretyakov Art Gallery and the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum.

Moscow is the centre of political, cultural and educational life in Russia. There are a lot of theatres and concert halls in Moscow. The most popular theatres are the world-famous Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Puppet Theatre named after Obraztsov, the Chaikovsky Concert Hall and others.

There are over 50 institutes and universities in Moscow, among them Moscow State University named after Lomo-nosov, one of the first higher educational institutions in Russia.

Moscow is growing day after day and is becoming more and more beautiful. Some old buildings are being repaired, a lot of new buildings appear in different districts of Moscow. Among the new sights that have appeared recently are the Monument in Poklonnaya Gora and the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour in the centre of Moscow.

Of course, like all big cities, Moscow is a noisy city. The traffic is heavy both in the day time and at night. During rush hours buses, trolleybuses and trams are overcrowded, but Muscovites prefer to travel by the Metro which is the fastest and the most reliable means of transportation.

capital — столица ancient — древний
 prince — князь cannon — пушка
 bell — колокол
 the Armoury Chamber — Оружейная палата
 the Archangel, the Assumption, the Annunciation
 Cathedrals —
 Архангельский, Успенский, Благовещенский собо
 ры place of interest (= sight) —
 достопримечательность
 area — место, пространство
 observation platform — смотровая площадка
 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs —
 Министерство иностранных дел
 apartment house — жилой дом
 educational — образовательный, учебный
 concert hall — концертный зал
 the Puppet Theatre — кукольный театр

named after — имени
 higher educational institution —
 высшее учебное заведение
 to repair — ремонтировать
 to appear — появляться
 district — район
 recently — недавно
 the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour — Храм Христа-
 Спасителя
 noisy — шумный
 traffic — уличное движение
 both...and — как...так и
 rush hours — часы (пик)
 overcrowded — переполненный
 to prefer — предпочитать
 reliable — надежный
 means — средство

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. What historical monuments are there inside the Kremlin?
3. Who was the founder of Moscow?
4. When were Moscow Olympic Games held?
5. Что такое альтернативный вопрос?
6. В чем отличие общего вопроса от альтернативного вопроса?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям:

1. Он будет изучать (французский/немецкий) язык.
2. Они предпочитают (футбол/хоккей).
3. Твои друзья купили (квартиру/дом).
4. Я приготовила яблочный (пирог/банановый торт).
5. Аня купила красивое (платье/юбку) вчера.
6. Эта машина была произведена в (Японии/Германии)
7. Почта открывается в (9/8)
8. Она посетила все (музеи/магазины) в Стамбуле

Практическое занятие 25.

Shopping

Теоретическая часть

«Shopping»

I would like to tell you about shopping in the United Kingdom. Marks & Spencer is Britain's favorite store. Tourists love it too. It attracts a great variety of customers from house wives to millionaires. Last year it made a profit of 529 million pounds, which is more than 10million a week. It all started 105 years ago when a young Polish immigrant Michael Marks had a stall in Leeds market. He didn't have many things to sell: some cotton, a little wool, lots of buttons and a few shoelaces. Above his stall he put the now famous notice: "Don't ask how much - it's a penny." Ten years later he met Tom Spencer and together they started Penny stalls in many towns in the North of England. Today there are 564 branches of Marks &Spencer all over the world: in America, Canada, Spain, France, Belguim and Hungary.

The store bases its business on 3 principles: good price, good quality and good service. Also, it changes with the times; once it was all jumpers and underwear. Now it sells food, furniture and flowers as well. Top fashion designers advice on styles of clothes. Perhaps, the most important key to its success is its happy well-trained staff. Conditions of work are excellent. There are company doctors, dentists, hairdressers, etc. And all the staff can have lunch for less than 40 pence.

Suprisingly, tastes about food and clothes are international. What sells well in Paris, sells just as well in Newcastle and Moscow. Their best selling clothes are: for women - jumpers and underwear; for men - shirts, socks, pyjamas, dressing gowns and suits; for children -underwear and socks. Shopping in Britain is also famous for its Freshfood. Freshfood is a chain of food stores and very successful supermarkets which has grown tremendously in the twenty years since it was founded, and now it has branches in the High Streets of all the towns of any size in Britain. In the beginning the stores sold only foodstuffs, but in recent years they have diversified enormously and now sell clothes, books, records, electrical and domestic equipment. The success of the chain has been due to an enterprising management and to attractive layout and display in the stores. The stores are organized completely for self-service and customers are encouraged to wander around the spaciously laid out stands. Special free gifts and reduced prices are used to tempt customers into the stores and they can't stand the temptation.

store - магазин

customers – покупатели, клиенты

stall – палатка, прилавок

price - цена

quality - качество

foodstores – продуктовые магазины

self-service - самообслуживание

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is Britain's favorite store?
2. Who was Michael Marks?
3. How many branches of Marks &Spencer are there in the world?
4. What is Freshfood in Britain?
5. What is the reason of the success of the chain?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

1. Marks & Spencer is a store that attracts a lot of tourists in Britain.

2. The store sells many different things from clothes to

flowers.

3. Freshfood is also a famous chain in Great Britain.

4. The stores are organized completely for self-service

and customers like it very much

2. Сделайте предложения помощи, используя Future Simple.

1 It's hot in here.

3 The windows are dirty.

2 These boxes are heavy.

4 I haven't got any money.

3. Give short answers to these general questions.

1. Did you go to the country last summer?

4. Can you see the stars now?

2. Did you go for a picnic last Sunday?

5. Does your pet sleep at night?

3. Can you see the sun now?

6. Do you like watching the clouds?

4. Задайте общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ

1. Ted's advice wasn't clever.

6. She won't have to write the exercise again.

2. They had to go to school on Saturday.

7. He couldn't swim last summer.

3. He won't be able to speak Italian in two months.

8. She has to wear a uniform.

4. They are not going to meet him.

9. She will be able to make sandwiches tomorrow.

5. She mustn't take these pills.

5. Переведите:

1. Он вчера ходил в школу или в кино? 2. Ты видишь мою маму или бабушку? 3. Она спит или нет? 4. Они могут говорить по-немецки или по-французски? 5. Соня придет в понедельник или пятницу? 6. Он живет в доме или квартире? 7. Аэропорт большой или маленький? 8. Сколько человек в твоей семье – три или четыре?

Практическое занятие 26.

Shopping. Question to the subject.

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. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

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. Переведите предложения.

1. Кто пишет эту статью?
2. Кто сообщил тебе эту новость?
3. Что находится рядом с твоей школой?
4. Что тебе больше всего понравилось в этом фильме?
5. Кто сказал ей бросить колледж?
3. Translate: 1) Кто любит Питера?
- 2) Кого любит Сэм?
- 3) Кто сделал эту домашнюю работу?
- 4) С кем ты сделал эту домашнюю работу?
- 5) Кто готовит вам ужин? 6) Кому вы приготовите обед?
6. Кто не ходил на вечеринку?
7. Кому холодно (жарко)?
8. Кто обычно моет посуду у Вас в семье?
9. Что повлияло на его решение?
10. Сколько писем пришло после обеда?
- 7) Кто ездил в Италию в прошлом году?
- 8) С кем ты поедешь в Италию?
- 9) Где ты родился? 1
- 0) Кто завтра пойдет с тобой в школу?

4. Make questions and give short answers (задайте вопросы к подлежащему и дайте краткие ответы).

1. Sara speaks English.
2. Mark is playing the violin.
3. My grandparents were in Rio.
4. I have finished the exercises.
5. They will come to school next week.
6. He broke her favorite cup yesterday.
7. A dance show has already finished.
8. Robert was dancing when I came.
9. My brother will be preparing for exams tomorrow from 2 till 6.
10. Their friends will have come to New Zealand by 7 pm the day after tomorrow.

5. Correct the mistakes.

1. Who like to cook?
2. Who did was in that room?
3. What does make you think so?
4. Who did watch the performance last week?
5. What does need cleaning?
6. Who is write this article?
7. Who have come to the party?
8. Who did do it?
9. Who will be care about his health?
10. Who I am eating with?

6. Составьте 10 вопросов к подлежащему.

2 семестр

Практическое занятие 27.

Shopping. The Continuous Tense Forms.

Теоретическая часть

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. 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. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What British store attracts a great variety of customers?
2. How did Michael Marks start his business?
3. What do they sell in Marks & Spencer stores?
4. Is Fresh food a successful chain store in Britain?
5. How are the chain stores organized?

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.
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. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?
7. Bob ... (feel) much better today.
8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.
9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.
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.)

Практическое занятие 28.

Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни. (Sports).

Теоретическая часть

«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. 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. The most suitable is selected by the International Committee. After that the city of the Games starts preparations for the competitions, constructs new sports facilities, stadiums, hotels, press centers. Thousands of athletes, journalists and guests come to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything. There is always an interesting cultural program of concerts, exhibitions, festivals, etc., for each Games. Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. Since then it has won a lot of gold, silver, and bronze medals. In 1980 Moscow hosted the Twenty-Second Olympic Games. Russian sportsmen got medals for their records in many sports events.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the meaning of sport in the life of people?
2. What is the history of the Olympic Games?
3. Who was Baron Pierre de Coubertin?
4. What is Olympic Committee?
5. What is your favorite Olympic kind of sport?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

to shine

1. The sun ... yesterday morning.
2. The sun ... brightly now.
3. Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

to write

4. I ... a postcard at the moment.
5. I ... a postcard when you phoned.
6. I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

to sit

7. We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
8. This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.
9. We ... in the garden now.

2. Read what a boy is saying. Write in am, is or are.

A) I'm in the park. I can see some children. They ____ playing volleyball. There's my friend Greg! He ____ reading a book. The girl ____ eating a sandwich. The boy and the dog ____ playing with a ball. They can't see me because I ____ sitting in a tree. What ____ you doing? ____ you listening to me?

B) Look! The children ____ jumping. The cat ____ sleeping now. My friend and I ____ not dancing now. Dave ____ reading now.

Look! I ____ swimming.

3. Write the words in the ing-form form.

Feed, walk, wash, play, do

1. Can I speak to Brad, please? I'm sorry, he's _____ his pet now.
2. Can I speak to Paul, please? I'm sorry, he's _____ his homework now.
3. What about Kelly? No, sorry, she's _____ her pet in the park now.
4. Can I speak to Jenny then? Sorry, she's _____ the dishes now.
5. Can I speak to Alice or Alex, please? I'm sorry, they're _____ tennis now.

Практическое занятие 29.

Meals in English family. The present Perfect Tense.

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. расскажите, в чем особенность времени группы The present Perfect Tense? Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

«Meals in English family»

The English proverb says: every cook praises his own broth. One cannot say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.

The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one tea-spoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

Cream teas are also popular. Many visitors, who come to Britain, find English instant coffee disgusting. Dinner time is generally between six and eight p.m. The evening meal is the biggest and the main meal of the day.

Very often the whole family eats together. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy. The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population.

cook – повар

to cook - готовить

cuisine - кухня

meals - пища

porridge - каша

rasher – ломтики бекона или ветчины

butter – сливочно емасло

cereal – злаки, хлопья

gravy - подлива

lamb - ягненок

cream - сливки

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Is English cuisine diverse if to compare it to European?

2. What do English eat for breakfast and lunch?

3. Why is tea called a traditional drink in England?

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

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor.

2. Your husband ... (sell) the house?

3. I ... (not start) my new job yet.

4. You ... (be) to New York before?

5. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet.

4. Why is the take-away meal so popular nowadays ?

5. What kind of lunch do some English families have on Sundays?

6. They ... (do) the shopping today.

7. Tom ... ever (visit) Disney land?

8. I just ... (see) a horror film.

9. She ... (not find) her coat.

10. The cat already ... (eat up) the fish.

Практическое занятие 30.

Meals in English family. Degrees of comparison.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 73

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Would you like to try some traditional English cookery?

2. Which food is tastier by your opinion: in England or in other European countries?

3. Do you think tea is the most popular drink in England?

4. What is the biggest meal of the day in Britain?

5. Why do people don't have time to cook at home?

6. Какие существуют степени сравнения прилагательных?

7. Назовите исключения.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на английский язык:

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. Напишите степени сравнения

happy

young

shallow

difficult
dirty
patient
hot

comfortable
brave
wise
friendly

ridiculous
late
little

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. Раскройте скобки, поставив предложенное прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. Jill's a far _____ (intelligent) person than my brother.
2. Kate was the _____ (practical) of the family.
3. Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the _____ (tall) of the two.
6. Jack is the _____ (clever) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.
8. The sinking of Titanic is one of _____ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.
9. Please, send the books back without _____ (far) delay.
10. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the _____ (rich) in the world.
11. Could you come a bit _____ (early) tomorrow?
12. I like this song _____ (well) than the previous one.
13. Which of these two performances did you enjoy _____ (much)?
14. The fire was put out _____ (quickly) than we expected.

5. Вставьте more или less.

1. People are _____ intelligent than monkeys.
2. Summer holidays are _____ splendid than winter holidays.
3. Maths is _____ important than English.
4. Books are _____ interesting than films.
5. Writing in English is _____ difficult than speaking.
6. Parents are _____ helpful than teachers.
7. Reading is _____ useful than watching TV.
8. Food is _____ expensive than clothes.

6. Подчеркните правильный вариант использования степени прилагательных old, near, far, late.

1. Let's take a later/latest train.
2. Computers are one of the latest/last discoveries of the 20th century.
3. Sorry I'm late — am I the last/latest?
4. That's a further/farther reason to do it.
5. This poem belongs to his latter /later works.
6. Jane is 2 years older/elder than Jack.
7. Jane is older/elder than Jack by two years.
8. My older/elder brother is 5 years older/elder than me.
9. Where is the nearest/next post office?
10. The teacher told us about the latest/last elections in this country.
11. The nearest/next house to ours is 2 miles away.

Практическое занятие 31.

Russian cuisine

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 supper?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.
2. Выпишите слова к тексту. Выучите слова.

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 borsch, shchi, and the cold summer soup okroshka and there are a lot of regional recipes for these dishes. Pelmeni is one more famous Russian dish. Pelmeni can be served with sour-cream and the filling can be made of any sort of meat – pork, beef, lamb or chicken.

The most popular Russian national salads are mayonnaise-based and rather substantial like Olivier salad (abroad it is sometimes called Russian salad), and “dressed herring”.

People in Russia usually have three meals a day. They are breakfast, dinner and supper. Usually people do not eat much for breakfast. A usual breakfast includes sandwiches, omelet or corn flakes. Dinner is more substantial meal than breakfast. And usually it consists of two or three courses. People in Russia usually have supper 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 supper vary greatly depending on the budget and preferences of the families.

national cuisine – национальная кухня

recipes - рецепты

dishes - блюда

pork - свинина

beef - говядина

lamb – мясо ягненка

chicken – мясо курицы

substantial – сытный

preferences - предпочтения

3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
7. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
11. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
12. Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.
15. Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
16. They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
18. Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

4. Измените прилагательные по степеням сравнения:

easy -happy -silly -crazy

noisy- busy -lovely

pretty- ugly- heavy

Практическое занятие 32.

Russian cuisine. 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. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Russian cuisine.

Russia is a huge country and that is why Russian cuisine is a rich collection of diverse cooking traditions. Russian food has its own peculiarities due to the country's severe climate in winter and its forests rich in berries, mushrooms in summer. Traditional Russian dishes are often made of vegetables, different crops, dairy products, fresh-water fish, poultry and meat.

For breakfast Russian people usually have milk porridge, syrniki (cottage cheese pancakes) or an omelette. Lunch is more sufficient and it often consists of a salad, a plate of soup and a main course. For dinner the Russians love fish and meat dishes with garnish (rice, buckwheat, mashed potatoes and stewed cabbage). Traditional pelmeni (meat dumplings), 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 for dinner.

The most traditional Russian salads are Olivier, "Herring under a furcoat" and vinegret. 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.

2. Ответьте на вопросы: 1. Do you think foreigners like traditional Russian food?
2. What is your favorite dish?
3. Do you know how to cook any traditional Russian meal?
4. Do you prefer to eat at home or in a café or a restaurant?
5. Have you ever tried any traditional foreign food?

3. 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 ?

4. 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?)

5. 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)

6. 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.

Практическое занятие 33.

Russian cuisine. Disjunctive questions.

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте разделительный тип вопросов.
2. Расскажите о пяти типов вопросов в англ. языке.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Russian cuisine.

Russian cuisine is famous for the variety of soups: shchi (cabbage soup), borsch (red beetroot soup), ukha (fish soup), solyanka (thick soup made of pickled veggies, meat and sausage) and rassolnik (pickle soup). A plate of hot and spicy soup helps to stay warm during long cold winters. And one of the favourite soups during hot summers is okroshka (cold vegetable and sausage soup based on kvas). All kinds of soups are normally dressed with sour-cream. It is notable that Russian people eat bread with all dishes.

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

The Russians are good at preserving fruits, vegetables and mushrooms. Classic Russian appetizers: pickled cabbage, tomatoes, crispy 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.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. You have been to Moscow haven't you?
2. It isn't hard to cook pelmeni, is it?
3. Some foreigners think that borscht is a very strange dish, don't they?
4. People in Russia are very friendly and they like to party, don't they?

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

1. Your sister isn't married,?
2. You found my keys,?
3. Jack didn't pass his exams,?
4. You have never been to China,?
5. Sandra has already got up,?
6. This palace was built in the 16th century,?
7. Her son often rides a horse in the country,?
8. The waiters were not polite,?
9. You prefer seafood,?
10. The students don't speak French,?

4. You are talking to a friend. Ask him/her to agree with these statements. Use question tags.

1. Money isn't everything.
2. Computers are very useful.
3. Some people watch too much TV
4. People didn't have TV 100 years ago.
5. Life was better 100 years ago.
6. We can all make mistakes.
7. Parents shouldn't hit their children.

5. Add tags to make disjunctive questions.

1. You were playing showballs after the lessons, _____?
2. You play snowballs every winter, _____?
3. They were doing their homework yesterday after supper, _____?
4. You did your homework after school, _____?

5. They entered the classroom after the teacher, _____?
6. She was writing a letter when you phoned, _____?
7. Bob was playing the piano when we came, _____?

6. Допишите хвостик разделительного вопроса.

1. The boy wasn't taken home, _____?
2. Our homework was not checked by the teacher, _____?
3. The new rules were explained to you, _____?
4. The words were not written on the blackboard, _____?
5. The English Channel was crossed by many swimmers, _____?

6. The street was named after M. Bagdanovich, _____?
7. You were born in 1982, _____?
8. This coffee wasn't grown in India, _____?
9. All the children were given presents, _____?
10. All the mistakes were noticed by the teacher, _____?

Практическое занятие 34.

Weather and climate

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. Прочитайте и переведите текст.
2. Составьте монолог по теме «Weather and climate» на основе текста и словаря к тексту.

«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

foggy - туманный

air - воздух

weather - погода

thunder - гром

climate - климат

lightning - молния

umbrella - зонт

sunbathing - загорать

forecasts - прогноз

clouds - облака

global warming – глобальное потепление

3. Write questions to the underlined words.

1. The sportsman has achieved good results.
2. Something has bitten me.
3. I can hardly do it in time.
4. There was a funny expression on her face.
5. We shall divide the cake between us.
6. The weather was nasty.
7. The rest of them stayed at home.
8. He can suggest a better plan.

4. Пользуясь опорными словами, а также словами for и since составьте предложения в Present Perfect и Simple.

1. Kate/be/in bed/a long time.
2. She / not eat / anything / this morning.
3. She / not see / her friends / a week.
4. She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
5. She / have / a red nose / three days.
6. She / not play / basketball / last weekend.
7. She / not do / any school work / Monday.

5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. Я ученик. Я в школе.
2. Мой брат художник. Он не инженер.
3. Моя сестра на работе. Она врач.
4. Он студент.
5. Вы студент? Нет, я врач.
6. Моя сестра дома.
7. Мы не в школе. Мы дома.
8. Мой брат ученик. Он в школе.
9. Ваша мама дома? Нет, она на работе.
10. Ваш двоюродный брат дома? Нет, он в школе.

Практическое занятие 35.

Weather and climate. Modal Verbs.

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите, какие глаголы называют модальными? Приведите примеры.
2. Расскажите, в чем отличие модальных глаголов от обычных в образовании глагольных форм?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

«Weather and climate»

The condition of the atmosphere in some area in a certain interval of time is called weather. Weather is characterized by elements and phenomena. Weather elements are the following: air temperature, humidity, pressure. There are natural phenomena as well: wind, clouds, atmospheric precipitation. Sometimes the natural phenomena have extraordinary, even catastrophic character, for example, hurricanes, thunder-storms, heavy rains, tornadoes, droughts. Weather is characterized not only by elements and the phenomenon, but also their combinations. At an identical temperature, but at different humidity of air, with precipitations or without any precipitations, with the wind or without it weather won't be identical.

Climate influences plants, people and animals. Scientists consider that the climate is now hotter than it was a dozen centuries ago. The climate in different parts of the world changes a little from year to year. There are some seasons existing and each season has its own characteristics. In different continents seasons have the features and are different. Sometimes people don't know what to talk about, especially when they have a language barrier. But you can still do a small talk based on some common easy topics, even if you know the language badly. One of such subjects is discussing the weather.

2. Задайте вопросы друг другу.

1. Do you think that every season is wonderful in its own way?
2. What can you say about the weather you like or don't like?

3. Do you think people need to trust the weather forecast?
4. What is your favorite season?
5. Do you keep an umbrella in your bag all year round?

3. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use my bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.

4. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (can / may)

1. _____ you see anything in this dark room?
2. _____ I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you _____.
3. Kate _____ speak English.
4. Mike has got many books so he _____ read them.
5. _____ I borrow your pen?
6. Only a person who knows the language very well _____ answer such a question.
7. Most children _____ slide on the ice very well.
8. You _____ find any kind of information on the Internet.
9. British Parliament _____ issue laws and form the budget.
10. _____ I try on this coat?
11. You _____ not talk loudly in libraries.
12. He _____ read and write in English.

5. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / can / need)

1. Sonia _____ practise so much if she wants to take part in the marathon.
2. If you want to improve your English, you _____ work very hard.

3. You _____ not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done.

4. You _____ not change the whole text as the beginning is all right.

5. John _____ not tell us the rules of the game: we know them.

6. We _____ not afford to pay the bill.

Практическое занятие 36.

Weather and climate. Modal Verbs (part 2).

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 197

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is happening to weather and climate nowadays?

2. They say there's no bad weather, there are bad clothes. What do you think about it?

3. Is it difficult to forecast weather?

4. Do you think that the climate really becoming hotter?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте текст и переведите. Составьте резюме по тексту из 8-10 предложений.

«Weather and climate»

Climate is the weather a certain place has over a long period of time. Climate has a very important influence on plants, animals and humans and is different in different parts of the world. Some scientists think that the world is becoming hotter. If you compare Moscow winter and summer temperatures at the beginning of our century and at its end you will see that climate has really changed. Winters have become warmer. Sometimes there is little snow in January, and there were winters when it rained on the New Year's Eve. Many people say that it is so because of the greenhouse effect. During the last 100 years people have produced a lot of carbon dioxide. This gas in the atmosphere works like glass in a greenhouse. It lets heat get in, but it doesn't let much heat get out. So the atmosphere becomes warmer.

Where does the carbon dioxide come from? People and animals breathe in oxygen, and breathe out carbon dioxide. We produce carbon dioxide when we burn things. Trees take this gas from the air, and produce oxygen. But in the last few years, people have cut down and burn big areas of rainforest. This means there are fewer trees, and, of course, more carbon dioxide! As we see the climate in different parts of the world changes a little from year to year. These changes can be dangerous for our planet, which needs protection. Earth is millions of years old, much older than the humans. We know many of its secrets. Yet there is still much to learn.

2. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.

2. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.

3. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.

4. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.

5. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.

6. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.

7. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?

8. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.

9. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.

10. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.

11. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.

12. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

3. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb. Use must, mustn't, or don't have to.

I _____ (1) go to school from Monday to Friday. We _____ (2) wear a uniform, so I normally wear sports clothes. We _____ (3) arrive late, and we _____ (4) go to every class. In class, we _____ (5) shout, play or sing. We _____ (6) have lunch at school, so I sometimes go home. When school finishes, I _____ (7) look after my little sister. When my parents come home I _____ (8) stay in, so I usually go out with my friends. When I get home, I _____ (9) do my homework. I _____ (10) go to bed late, except on Fridays, when I _____ (11) go to bed before midnight.

4. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (mustn't / needn't)

1. Shall I turn on the light? — No, you _____. It is still light in the room.
2. You _____ make your bed. I'll do it for you.
3. You _____ buy mineral water, we have plenty.
4. We _____ stay up late.
5. You _____ take an umbrella today. The sun is shining.
6. The meeting is very important. We _____ be late.
7. I _____ forget my keys or I won't get in.
8. You _____ bring sandwiches. We can stop at a cafe.
9. Pupils _____ smoke.
10. In this school pupils _____ wear school uniform. They can wear jeans and T-shirts.
11. It's prohibited to go into that building. You _____ go in.

Практическое занятие 37.

Хобби, досуг. (Going out for the evening).

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 104

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. How do different people spend their free time?
2. What is one of the most popular leisure activities in England?
3. What people can do in an English pub?
4. What are the customs in British pubs?
5. How many pubs are there in Great Britain?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте текст и переведите.

«Going out for the evening».

All over the world people like to spend their free time going out somewhere. Some prefer to stay at home and watch a film sitting on a sofa, of course. But there are still a lot of people who choose other activities: sports, cinema, theatres etc. In England for example one of the most popular leisure activity outside the home is going to pubs.

Pubs are an important part of British life. People talk, eat, drink, meet their friends and relax there. Pubs often have two bars, one usually quieter than the other, many have a garden where people can sit in the summer. Children can go in pub gardens with their parents. Groups of friends normally buy 'rounds' of drinks, where the person whose turn it is will buy drinks for all the members of the group. It is sometimes difficult to get served when pubs are busy: people do not queue, but the bar staff will usually try and serve those who have been waiting the longest at the bar first. If you spill a stranger's drink by accident, it is good manners (and prudent) to offer to buy another drink. Most pubs belong to a brewery (a company which makes beer) but sell many different kinds of beer, some on tap (from a big container under the bar) and some in bottles. Customs in British pubs differ from those in American bars. In most pubs in Britain, you must go to the bar to order drinks and food and pay for your purchase immediately, there is no table service. Bartenders are called "barmen" and "barmaids" and they do not expect frequent tipping. To tip a barman or barmaid, it is customary to tell him to "would you like a drink yourself?"

A British pub is a place like home where you come to meet people, to learn latest news and just chat. A pub is the only public place where you won't be told off for noise, exclamations and even shouting. All this makes the atmosphere so unique. There are over 60 000 pubs in Great Britain. The local pub plays an important role in almost every neighborhood.

spend – проводить (время)

free time – свободное время

going out – выходить в свет, проводить время вне дома

stay at home – оставаться дома

activities – деятельность, род занятий

pub - паб

stranger - незнакомец

learn news – узнавать новости

chat- болтать

2. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / can /need)

1. Sonia _____ practise so much if she wants to take part in the marathon.
2. If you want to improve your English, you _____ work very hard.
3. You _____ not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done.
4. You _____ not change the whole text as the beginning is all right.
5. John _____ not tell us the rules of the game: we know them.
6. We _____ not afford to pay the bill.
7. It is already six o'clock. We _____ hurry if we don't want to be late.
8. She _____ decorate a room nicely.
9. You _____ take care of your parents.
10. We _____ stay with my brother when we are in Paris.

3. Выберите правильный вариант употребления модального глагола.

1. You *must / should / shouldn't* be 18 before you can drive in Spain.
2. You *don't have to / mustn't / shouldn't* go to bed so late. It's not good for you.
3. You *don't have to / mustn't / shouldn't* wear a school uniform in most Spanish state schools.
4. You *must / mustn't / needn't* come. I can do it without you.
5. You *don't have to / must / mustn't* copy during exams.

4. Составьте общие вопросы. 1. He wakes up at 6 am every day. 2.They were at lessons the day before yesterday. 3.We will go to a party next weekend. 4. My brother is going to be a lawyer. 5. I have never been in Liverpool. 6. She is watching an interesting film now. 7. We are smart students. 8. I wanted to play football. 9. There will be a concert on the open air. 10. Maria may ask permission.

Практическое занятие 38.

Going out for the evening. The Past Perfect Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 106

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время группы Perfect.
- 2.Расскажите о Present Perfect.
3. Объясните, как образуется глагольная форма в The Past Perfect Tense?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

«Going out for the evening».

My wife and I go to the theatre whenever we can. But before we decide to buy tickets, we like to know something about the play. When a new play opens, we usually read the review in our newspaper to find out what the critic thinks. Last week a new comedy opened at the Hippodrome. The newspaper report said it was very amusing, so we decided to go on Saturday night. My wife took a long time to make up her mind what to wear and we left our house a little late. By the time we got to the theatre, the first act had already begun. We were sorry we had missed part of the play, because the rest of it was very funny. The review in the newspaper had been right. It was an extremely entertaining comedy.

After the play was over, we met some friends we hadn't seen for a long time. They wanted to go to a night club. It had been many years since my wife and I went dancing but I finally agreed. By the time we got home, it was about two o'clock in the morning. I never stay out so late and I was extremely tired. When I was younger, I hadn't got enough money to go out for an evening like that. Now I can afford it but I haven't got the energy to stay up so late. II. Dorothy: Paul, we haven't been out for over a month. Let's go somewhere this evening. Paul: All right. Where would you like to go? Look in the paper and see what's on at the cinema. Dorothy: I see that a new play opened this week.

ОТВЕТИТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you think there are places in Russia that are similar to English pubs? | 3. What is the difference between American bars and English pubs? |
| 2. Is it good to spend your free time in a pub? | 4. Is tipping frequent in Russia? |
| | 5. Why is the atmosphere in a pub considered to be unique? |

3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Perfect.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He never ... (be) to Oxford before. | 4. My cousin ... (buy) the tickets before we came. |
| 2. Sandra ... (suffer) from pneumonia for many years. | 5. I was too tired because my working day ... (start) at six. |
| 3. Tony ... (not appear) on TV before that. (| |

4. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Simple и Past Perfect, обращая внимание на последовательность действий.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. When the police ... (arrive), we already ... (catch) the thief. | 6. She ... (not enjoy) the film because she ... (read) the book before. |
| 2. Jack ... (finish) the test before the bell ... (ring). | 7. Our apartment ... (be) in a mess because I ... (have) a birthday party the night before. |
| 3. When Anna ... (come) to say good-night, her children already ... (fall asleep). | 8. We ... (not go) to a restaurant because we ... (spend) all our money on clothes. |
| 4. Scott already ... (prepare) the dinner when her husband ... (get) home from work. | 9. Mary ... (can't go) skating after she ... (break) her leg. |
| 5. When Brad and Susan ... (get married), they ... (know) each other for 3 years. | 10. Larry ... (be late) because he ... (get stuck) in a traffic jam. |

5. Дополните предложения, используя форму Past Perfect глаголов, приведенных ниже.

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... | 5. She went to dance after... |
| 2. I watched TV after... | 6. We wrote a composition after... |
| 3. They went home after... | 7. They rebuilt the house after... |
| 4. He phoned me after... | 8. We went for a walk after... |
| 4. 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.

Практическое занятие 39.

Going out for the evening. The Future Perfect Tense.

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите об образовании глагольных форм в The Future Perfect Tense.
1. How do you like to spend your free time?
2. Would you go to a pub if you go to England one day?
3. Are there many places like bars and restaurants in your town?
4. Do you often go out with your friends?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

«Going out for the evening».

A couple was going out for the evening. The last thing they did was to put the cat out.

The taxi arrived, and as the couple walked out of the house, the cat shoots back in. So the husband goes back inside to chase it out.

The wife, not wanting it known that the house would be empty, explained to the taxi driver "He's just going upstairs to say goodbye to my mother."

A few minutes later, the husband got into the taxi and said, "Sorry I took so long. The stupid thing was hiding under the bed and I had to poke her with a coat hanger to get her to come out!"

2. Переведите письменно на английский язык, используя The Future Perfect Tense:

1. К этому времени завтра я уже закончу проект.
2. К восьми часам дети уже уснут.
3. К следующей субботе папа уже продаст свой автомобиль.
4. В это время завтра утром они начнут работать.
5. Морган уберет весь дом ко времени ужина.
6. Мы станцуем несколько танцев до полуночи.
7. К 2015 году я буду жить в Лондоне уже десять лет.
8. В 2018 они будут работать на этом предприятии уже пятнадцать лет.
9. До субботнего вечера ты выполнишь все свои задания на выходные.
10. Они закончат начатый проект до крайнего срока.

3. Вставьте глагол во времени Future Perfect.

1. I _____ a Londoner for five and a half years by next September. (be)
2. By Tuesday Jill _____ these novels by O'Henry. (finish)
3. Next year is Fred and Kate's 10th wedding anniversary. They _____ happily married for ten years. (be)
4. Molly thinks the film _____ by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5. They _____ the plans by then. (to finish)
6. Before his holiday Tom _____ all his money. (to spend)
7. The train _____ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)

8. I _____ dinner by then. (cook)
9. I _____ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
10. Fernando _____ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
11. Before Lisa arrives, I _____ dinner. (finish)
12. Johnny _____ this document by 7pm o'clock this afternoon. (translate)
13. Helen _____ this awesome doll by her daughter's birthday. (make)
14. Steven _____ his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)
15. This test is so arduous, that I _____ it in a day's time. (not/complete)
16. You _____ over half a thousand words when you finish this English book (learn).
17. The commission _____ to a definite decision in a month. (come)
18. I won't see Molly on the 1st of August since I _____ to the South by that time. (go)

4. Ответьте, используя Future Perfect Tense и слова в скобках.

1. Will the couple be at their hotel on Monday? (move to the old beach house)
2. Will the committee be discussing the project at 2 o'clock? (make a decision)
3. Will the pupils be writing their test at ten? (finish)
4. Will Mike's niece still be a pupil next autumn? (finish school)
5. Will Greg still remember Molly in ten years? (forget)
6. Will Greg be at home on Tuesday? (leave for China)

Практическое занятие 40.

Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции.

Great Britain. London. Подготовка индивидуальных проектов с презентацией.

Теоретическая часть

Great Britain. London

The official name of the state is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated in Western Europe. It occupies the territory of about 244,000 square kilometers, which is only two times larger than the Leningradskaya region. The country is situated in the British Isles and includes Great Britain, a part of Ireland, the Hebrides, the Shetland Islands and the Orkney Islands. There are about 5,000 small islands. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are Dependencies of the Crown, which means that they are separate states ruled by Great Britain.

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 8 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. It was founded more than two thousand years ago.

London is an ancient city. It appeared at the place where the Roman invaders decided to build a bridge over the Thames. There are four parts in London: West End, East End, the City and Westminster.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business center. There are many offices, companies and banks in this part of the capital. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. The Tower of London and St Paul's Cathedral are situated in the City.

Westminster is also important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre of London. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey where kings and queens have been crowned and many famous people were buried. The Houses of Parliament are often referred to as the Palace of Westminster.

The Towers of the Houses of Parliament stand high above the city. On the highest tower there is the largest clock in the country, Big Ben. Big Ben strikes every quarter of an hour.

To the west of Westminster is West End, the richest part of London. It is full of luxury hotels, super-markets, cinemas and concert-halls. In the centre of the West End the Trafalgar Square is situated with the famous statue of Lord Nelson.

The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. The palace was built in 1703 by the Duke Buckingham. The daily ceremony of the Changing of the Guard takes place in its courtyard.

state - государство

it was founded – он был основан

ancient - древний

invaders - захватчики

Buckingham Palace – Букингемский дворец

Duke - герцог

Changing of the Guard – смена караула

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the official name of the state of England?
2. Where is London situated?
3. How many parts are there in London?
4. What is Westminster?
5. What is the official London residence of the Queen?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Индивидуальные проекты студентов по теме Great Britain. London. Просмотр презентаций.
2. Дискуссия. Ответьте на вопросы к дискуссии.
 1. Is London the largest city in the world?
 2. What's the population of London?
 3. Traditionally London is divided into four parts. Can you name them?
 4. What do you know about the City?
 5. Who was the St. Paul's Cathedral built by?
 6. Who founded the Tower of London? When was it rebuilt?
 7. What is the governmental part of London?
 8. What building has more historic associations than any other building in London?
 9. What is Big Ben?
 10. Can you describe the Trafalgar Square?
 11. Where do the working people of London live?
 12. What are the most famous London museums and art galleries?
3. Составьте предложения во времени Future Perfect.
 1. have / Jill / she / perfected / will / from / her / by the time / Japanese / comes / Tokyo.
 2. promotion / Melody / have / By December / will / her / received.
 3. gets home / Helen's / cleaned / By the time / relatives / she / will / the house / have.
 4. to communicate / Steven / he / learned / Will / have / well / Chinese / before / enough / flies to Beijing?
 5. finishes / have / By the time / twenty / taken / Jillian's father / that course / he / will / online tests.

Практическое занятие 41.

Great Britain. London. Passive Voice (The Indefinite Tenses).

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте Passive Voice.
2. Расскажите, как образуется Passive Voice?
3. Объясните, как в Passive Voice выражается деятель или движущая сила, с помощью которой происходит действие?
1. What is the territory of United Kingdom?
2. Was London built by Roman invaders?
3. What is the administrative center of London?
4. Where is the Trafalgar square situated?

5. When was the Buckingham palace built?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

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

2. Fill in the verb is or are.

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

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

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

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)

The news reporter and a camera operator _____ (1 – send) to investigate a news story. People _____ (2 – interview) by a reporter and the interviews _____ (3 – film) by a camera operator. The film _____ (4 – take) back to the TV studio, and the best parts of the film _____ (5 – choose) by the news editor. Finally, the news report _____ (6 – send) to televisions in people's homes and the news _____ (7 – watch) by people all over the country.

C)

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.

5. Put the passive sentences in order.

- in a lot of schools / are / used / Computers
- of plastic / made / are / CDs
- seen / The information / on a screen / can be
- are / very quickly / The answers / calculated
- played / The game / is / on a computer
- with a modem / are / sent / E-mails
- is / on a disk / Information / stored
- sent / Text messages / are / using mobile phones
- to get information / used / is / The Internet

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

- Bread is sold in this shop, (milk)
- Our house is built of wood, (their house)
- My books are kept on the shelf. (exercise-books)

4. My younger sister is usually given fruit and milk for supper, (my elder brother)

5. Apples are grown in Belarus, (oranges)

Практическое занятие 42.

Great Britain. London. The Article.

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Охарактеризуйте артикль. | неопределенного артикля от определенного? |
| 2. Назовите, какие бывают артикли? | 4. Расскажите основные правила употребления артиклей в англ. предложении. |
| 3. Расскажите, в чем разница употребления | |

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? | 3. What famous statue is situated in the middle of Trafalgar square? |
| 2. Would you prefer to visit the West End or the City? | 4. When does the Big Ben Strike? |

3. Поставьте артикли там, где необходимо.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Would you like ... apple or ... candy? | 4. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology. |
| 2. My mother is ... teacher and my father is ... lawyer. | 5. Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time. |
| 3. Where are ... children? – They are in ... garden. | 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.

6. 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 43.

Traditions and customs

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the reputation of Englishmen in the world?

2. Do you know any customs and traditions of England?

3. Does the queen really rule the country?

4. What the traditions in the social life of Englishmen?

5. How do English people like to spend their time?

6. What are traditional English meals?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст, используя словарь к тексту.

«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.

stay-at-homes - домоседы

district - район, округ

castle - замок

fireplace - камин

customs - обычаи

Beg your pardon – прошу прощения

2. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

(1)... Frenchman was once travelling in (2)... England. He did not know (3)... English quite well. He could speak only (4)... little. One day he was eating in (5)... small pub and he wanted to order (6)... eggs. But he didn't know (7)... English word for (8) ... eggs.

Suddenly through (9)... window he saw that (10)... rooster (петух) was walking in (11)... yard. He asked (12)... waiter what was the English for (13) ... "rooster". (14)... waiter told him. (15)... Frenchman then asked what was the English for (16) ... "rooster's wife". (17)... waiter told him that it was (18)... hen. Next (19)... Frenchman asked what was the English for "hen's children". (20)... waiter told him that they were (21)... chickens. (22)... Frenchman asked what (23)... chickens were before they were born. (24)... waiter told him they were (25)... eggs. "You've explained everything very well," (26)... Frenchman said. "Please bring me two (27)... eggs and (28) ... cup of (29) ... coffee."

3. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим

1. ___ best pet for ___ child is ___ dog.
2. If you don't like ___ public transport, you should get ___ car.
3. ___ car isn't ___ best way to travel in ___ city.
4. There was ___ dead mouse in ___ corner.
5. At ___ bottom of ___ page it said 'Please turn over'.
6. I don't take ___ sugar, thank you

4. Insert the articles if they are necessary.

1. It is evident that ___ people want ___ peace.
2. The acting was poor, but we enjoyed ___ music.
3. Bring milk from ___ kitchen.
4. ___ Earth is millions of kilometers from ___ Sun.
5. ___ Tate Gallery is the main modern art museum in London.
6. ___ Queen of ___ Great Britain is not young.
7. Can you give me ___ book over there?
8. I want to go to ___ cinema to see ___ film about ___ France and ___ French.
9. Tell him ___ truth.

Практическое занятие 44.

Traditions and customs. Passive voice (The Perfect Tense).

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте пассивный залог.
2. Расскажите о времени группы The Perfect Tense.
3. Расскажите, как образуется Passive voice (The Perfect Tense)?
4. What traditions and customs of England do you know?
5. What is typical about the houses of Englishmen?
6. Is there a written constitution in Great Britain?
7. Are the English traditional about their meals?
8. What traditional holidays do you know?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя Present Perfect Passive.

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

2. 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.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I have already taken the books back to the library. The books ... | 4. He has lost the key. The key ... |
| 2. She has just posted those letters. Those letters ... | 5. We have opened all the windows. All the windows ...' |
| 3. The teacher has already checked my test. My test ... — | 6. I have bought bread on the way home. Bread ... |
| | 7. I have done this exercise. This exercise ... |

4. Imagine that your classroom and the school yard have been thoroughly cleaned. Say what has been done by whom.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The desks ... (to wash) | 4. The furniture ... (to dust) |
| 2. The flowers ... (to water) | 5. The grass ... (to cut) |
| 3. The floor ... (to mop) | 6. The trees ... (to cut) |

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Groundhog Day

Groundhog Day is a holiday celebrated on February 2 in the United States and Canada. According to folklore, if it is cloudy when a groundhog emerges from its burrow on this day, it will leave the burrow, signifying that winter will soon end. If it is sunny, the groundhog will supposedly see its shadow and retreat back into its burrow, and winter will continue for six more weeks. Modern customs of the holiday involve celebrations where early morning festivals are held to watch the groundhog emerging from its burrow. In southeastern Pennsylvania it is a big social event in which food is served, speeches are made. The Pennsylvania German dialect is the only language spoken at the event, and those who speak English pay a penalty, usually in the form of a nickel, dime or quarter, per word spoken, put into a bowl in the center of the table. The largest Groundhog Day celebration is held in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. Groundhog Day, already a widely recognized and popular tradition, received worldwide attention as a result of the

1993 film of the same name, *Groundhog Day*, which was set in Punxsutawney and featured Punxsutawney Phil. *Groundhog Day* is a 1993 American comedy film directed by Harold Ramis, starring Bill Murray and Andie MacDowell. It was written by Ramis and Danny Rubin, based on a story by Rubin. Murray plays Phil Connors, an egocentric Pittsburgh TV weatherman who, during a hated assignment covering the annual Groundhog Day event in Punxsutawney, finds himself repeating the same day over and over again. After indulging in hedonism and numerous suicide attempts, he begins to reexamine his life and priorities. At first he is confused, but, when the phenomenon continues on subsequent days, he decides to take advantage of the situation with no fear of long-term consequences. He learns secrets, seduces women, steals money, drives recklessly, and gets thrown in jail. However, his attempts to get closer to Rita repeatedly fail. Eventually, Phil becomes despondent and tries more and more drastically to end the time loop; he gives ridiculous and offensive reports on the festival, abuses residents, and eventually kidnaps Punxsutawney Phil and, after a long police chase, drives into a quarry, appearing to kill both himself and the groundhog. However, Phil wakes up and finds that nothing has changed; further attempts at suicide are just as fruitless as he continues to find himself awaking on the morning of February 2.

Практическое занятие 45.

Traditions and customs. Passive voice (The Continuous Tense).

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте пассивный залог.
2. Расскажите о времени группы The Continuous Tense.
3. Расскажите, как образуется Passive voice (The Continuous Tense)?
4. What kind of houses do Englishmen prefer?
5. What is a traditional English food?
6. Is it true that the queen reigns but doesn't rule?
7. How do English people like to spend their time?
8. Do you think that Russian people are polite like people in Britain?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Bonfire Night

This holiday is known in Britain as Bonfire Night. It's one of the most cherished holidays in the country. Each year it's celebrated with massive fireworks and bonfires. According to a calendar, the holiday falls on the 5th of November and commemorates the failure of Gunpowder Plot. Some historic facts prove that this evil project was led by a person named Guy Fawkes in 1605. He was a member of a Catholic group that tried to set some explosives beneath the Houses of Parliament while the king was in the building. The plotters were caught and convicted in high treason. The tradition to light bonfires on this day has a different background, but is well connected with the idea of the holiday.

As it's almost the end of autumn people find it necessary to burn all their garden rubbish. In larger cities the authorities organize collective bonfires in a communal space. There are also professional fireworks at park zones. In some regions people keep the tradition of dressing up into spooky thematic outfits. Children's favorite part during Guy Fawkes Night is the tasty food sold in streets. For example baked potatoes, homemade toffee apples, sausage rolls, popcorn etc. However, not everyone favors this legendary holiday and certainly it's not a public holiday. All schools and public organizations are open as usual. Transport works according to its habitual timetable. There were many cases of injuries, connected with fireworks. That's why many people are against loud celebration.

2. Раскройте скобки, используя Present continuous passive

1. Where is your car? – It is (repair) at the moment.
2. Wait a little, an interesting story is (tell) by my neighbor.
3. Is the computer (use) at the moment? – Yes, Jim is using it.
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.

2. Когда этот вопрос обсуждался вчера, кто-то позвонил ей.

4. Translate into English.

1. Этим компьютером сейчас не пользуются.

2. Комнату сейчас убирают.

3. Доклад вчера слушали полчаса.

4. Ваш костюм вчера гладили 20 минут.

5. Ждут его?

3. Пока ужин готовился, дети делали домашнее задание.

4. Письмо писали ввечером, пока мы смотрели телевизор.

5. Пока забор красили, мы убрали мусор во дворе.

6. Красили Вашу комнату долго вчера?

7. Обед готовят.

8. Пишут приглашения сейчас?

9. Мою машину вчера ремонтировали целый день.

10. Её сейчас спрашивают.

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 Present continuous passive.

Практическое занятие 46.

History of England

Теоретическая часть

«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

EEC - 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.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous Passive.

1. The letter _____ (write) now.
2. The oranges _____ (buy) now.
3. Sandwiches _____ (make) now.
4. The newspaper _____ (not/read) at the moment.

5. The song _____ (not/sing) now.
6. _____ the candles _____ (light) now?
7. What lecture _____ (give) now?

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

Практическое занятие 47

History of England. Sequence of Tenses.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 273

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите, в чем заключается правило согласования времен?
2. Расскажите, какие временные формы употребляются при согласовании времен для выражения одновременного, предшествующего и будущего действия?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

2. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

England

England is the largest and the richest country of Great Britain. The capital of England is London but there are other large industrial cities, such as Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and other famous and interesting cities such as York, Chester, Oxford and Cambridge. Stonehenge is one of the most famous prehistoric places in the world. This ancient circle of stones stands in Southwest England. It measures 80 metres across and made with massive blocks of stone up to four metres high. Why it was built is a mystery.

Not far from Stonehenge stands Salisbury Cathedral. It is a splendid example of an English Gothic Cathedral; inside there is one of four copies of Magna Charta and the oldest clock in England. Chester is very important town in the north-west of England. In the past it used to be a Roman fort; its name comes from the Latin word castra, meaning "fortified camp". In Chester there is a famous museum which contains over 5000 ancient and modern toys.

Oxford is the home of the oldest university of England. The most famous college is Christ Church. It has a great hall which was built during the reign of Henry VIII and its chapel has become the Cathedral of Oxford. Cambridge is the home of Britain's second oldest university. York was the capital of Northern England. It is one of the best preserved medieval cities of Europe. It was built by Romans, conquered by Anglo-Saxons and ruled by the Vikings. Birmingham is often called the "City of 1,500 trades" because of the great variety of its industries.

famous - знаменитый

to measure - измерять

cathedral - собор

fort - форт

camp - лагерь

medieval - средневековый

conquered - завоеванный

college - колледж

1. What are large industrial cities of England?
2. What is one of the most famous prehistoric place in the world?
3. Where are the oldest clock in England and a copy of Magna Charta now?
4. What is Chester interesting for?
5. What are two oldest universities in England?
6. What was the capital of Northern England?
7. Why is Birmingham called the "City of 1,500 trades"?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму, используя согласование времен:

1. I knew that my sister ... (to go) to school.
2. I know that my friend ... (to have) a problem.
3. I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.
4. He said he ... (will/to move) to Moscow soon.
5. She asked me if I... (to watch) this film already.
6. Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next.
7. Kelly think that she ... (will/not to buy) this dress.
8. I didn't expect that he ... (will/to like) this book.

2. Open the brackets. Remember that you should use the rules of the Sequence of Tenses.

1. He said that he still (to be) fond of collecting stamps and coins.
 2. She said that her parents (to divorce) two years ago already! – Oh, how awful! I can't believe it's true!
 3. I met him at the disco yesterday and he told me that I (to dance) very well and I answered that it (to be) no wonder because dancing (to be) my hobby for many years!
3. Complete the sentences. Use sequence of tenses rule.
1. ... that his nephew didn't go to school yet as he is too small.
 2. ... that his father had been fond of parachuting and car-racing before ...
 3. His cousin ... that collecting badges ... for years until ...
 4. I found out yesterday that ... until...
 4. She said her mother's hobby (to be) ballet and she (to dance) pretty well in her youth. Can you imagine? – No, hardly.
 5. My great-grandparents (to be) engaged for a whole year before they (to get) married. – I believe it's impossible nowadays.
 5. ... her mother-in-law had never been interested in such a strange thing as embroidering, it must be a mistake.
 6. ... that his grandson ... at that moment.
 7. She was sure that her father ... until he married.
 8. My grandfather ... that playing the piano ... for all his life.
 9. My uncle ... that his ancestors ...
 10. ... that his parents

Практическое занятие 48.

History of England. Direct and Indirect speech.

Теоретическая часть

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите, как строится косвенная речь при передаче сообщения, просьбы, приказа, вопроса?
2. Объясните, как косвенная речь влияет на порядок слов в предложении?
3. Ответьте, как изменяются в косвенной речи наречия места, времени и указательные местоимения?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

The Royal Family

At present the British royal family is headed by Queen Elizabeth. When the Queen was born on the 21st of April 1926, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. The death of her grandfather and the abdication of her uncle brought her father to the throne as King George VI. As a child she studied constitutional history and law as well as art and music. In addition she learned to ride and acquired her enthusiasm for horses. As she grew older she began to take part in public life, making her first broadcast at the age of 14.

The marriage of the young Princess Elizabeth to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh took place in November 1947. She came to the throne after her father's death in 1952 and was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June 1953.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are the regular visits she makes to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth, whose interests and welfare are very important to her. The Queen has allowed the BBC to make a documentary film about the every day of the royal family. She also started the tradition of the "walkabout", an informal feature of an otherwise formal royal visit, when she walks among the public crowds and stops to talk to some people. The annual Christmas broadcast made by the Queen on radio and television has become a traditional and popular feature of the season, and there were widespread celebrations and special programmes of events in 1977 to mark her Silver Jubilee.

The Queen's husband, Duke of Edinburgh was born in 1926 and served in the Royal Navy. He takes a great deal of interest in industry, in the achievements of young people (he founded Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in 1956) and in saving rare wild animals from extinction. The Queen's heir is Charles, Prince of Wales, who was born in 1948, married Lady Diana Spencer and has two children, Prince William and Prince Harry. The Prince of Wales is well-known as a keen promoter of British interest. In recent years he has become outspoken on such controversial topics as modern architecture, violence in films and on television, and the standard of English teaching in schools. His wife Diana, Princess of Wales (often called in mass media Princess Di), won the affection of many people by her modesty, shyness and beauty. Unfortunately, she died in a car accident in August, 1997.

The Queen's other children are Princess Anne (born in 1950), Prince Andrew (born in 1960) and Prince Edward (born in 1964). Anne, Princess Royal, has acquired a reputation for being arrogant, but in recent years has become quite popular with the general public. The Queen is widely known for her interest in horses and horse-racing. She is now president of the Save the Children Fund, Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.

Prince Andrew, Duke of York, served as a helicopter pilot in the Royal Navy. In 1986 he married Miss Sarah Ferguson (Fergie, for short) and has two daughters. Prince Edward is keen on the theatre. This interest began while he was at university. He quit the Royal Marines, and is now pursuing a career with a theatrical company.

The Queen Mother, the widow of the late King George VI, celebrated her one hundred birthday in 2000 and died in 2002. The Queen's only sister, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, is well-known for her charity work.

1. What is the period of reign of the Tudors?
2. What was the result of the civil war in 1640?
3. What did Britain look like in 20th century?
4. How is Britain trying to adjust to the new world situation?

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

1. Fred said: "I have invented a new computer program".
2. Mary said: "I will help my sister."
3. They told me: "We were really happy."
4. She said: "I live in a big apartment."
5. He told her: "I am going to the fish market."
6. Betty said: "I found my passport."
7. Mr. Ford said: "I don't like pork."
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.
2. Nelly can't write; she has cut her finger.
3. The Ivanovs have travelled to many places.
4. Sam has already learnt the poem.
5. My sister has broken my pencil.
6. My dad has never travelled by plane.
7. Andrew has lost his keys.
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 49.

Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство. Russia. Moscow.
(Ролевая игра)

Теоретическая часть

«Russia. Moscow».

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. The population of the city is over 12 million. Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other

place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazheny) are masterpieces of ancient

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. There are more than 100 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others. Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi theatre. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular. Moscow is a city of students. There are plenty higher educational institutions in it. Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of the country.

area - площадь

population - население

mansions - особняки

educational institutions – образовательные

учреждения

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Who was the founder of Moscow?
2. What is the population of Moscow?
3. What are the most famous places in Moscow?
4. What are the largest museums in Moscow?
5. What is the best known theatre in Moscow?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Телемост (ролевая игра)

1. Диалогическая речь.

– Наконец-то мы добрались до места.

Прямое включение в Лондон:

– Hello.

– We are Nastya and Nick from London. Glad to see you!

– What's your names?

– How old are you?

– Where do you study?

– What is your hobby?

2. Монологическая речь

– OK. Let's start. So our city has many sights...

(Студенты представляют свои сообщения, заранее подготовленные дома)

– Большое спасибо за интересную экскурсию.

Nastya – Thank you/ спасибо/ we'll wait for our next communication. Thank you. Good - bye!

3. Викторина.

1. What is the capital of our country?
2. Is Moscow a modern city?
3. What is the population of Moscow?
4. When was Moscow founded?
5. Who founded Moscow?
6. Moscow is the port of five seas, what are they?
7. What theatres of Moscow do you know?
8. What is the heart of Moscow?
9. What is the main tower of the Kremlin?
10. What is the main university in Moscow?
11. When was the Moscow State University founded?
12. What is the main stadium of the city?
13. How many railway stations are there in Moscow?
14. What sights of Moscow do you know? Name five of them.

4. Составьте монолог из 8-10 предложений по теме «Russia. Moscow».

Практическое занятие 50.

Russia. Moscow. Gerund (part 1).

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 150

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте герундий.
2. Скажите, каково значение герундия?

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.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

St. Petersburg

Saint Petersburg (population nearly 5 million), formerly Leningrad, is Russia's second largest city. Only Moscow, the capital, has more people. St. Petersburg is a major Russian port and one of the world's leading industrial and cultural centres. The city lies in north-western Russia, at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea.

St. Petersburg was the first Russian city built in imitation of western European cities. Its magnificent palaces, handsome public buildings, and wide public squares resemble those of such cities as London, Paris, and Vienna. In the early 1800 s, a commission that included noted Italian architect Carlo Rossi established a design for the centre of the city that includes a series of squares. The city has had three names. Czar Peter I (the Great) founded it in 1703 as St. Petersburg. After Russia went to war against Germany in 1914, at the start of World War I, the name was changed to Petrograd. The country's officials chose this name, which means Peter's City in Russian, to get rid of the German ending burg. In 1922, the Soviet Union was formed under the leadership of Russia. In 1924, the Soviet Unions Communist government renamed the city in honour of V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet Communist Party. In 1991 — as Communist influence in the Soviet Union declined — the people of the city voted in a nonbinding referendum to restore the name St. Petersburg. In September 1991, the Soviet government officially approved the name change. In December 1991, the Soviet Union was dissolved, and Russia became an independent nation.

The city lies on a marshy lowland where the Neva River empties into the Gulf of Finland, at about 60° north latitude. Because of its far northern location, St. Petersburg has very short periods of daylight in winter. For about three weeks in June, it has "white nights" during which the sky is never completely dark. The centre of St. Petersburg is on the southern bank of the Neva. This area includes the main business district and most of St. Petersburg's famous buildings. Many fine examples of baroque and neo-classical architecture have been preserved in the area, and few modern structures have been built there. The city has about 900 small rivers and canals and about 400 bridges.

The historic Winter Palace (now the Hermitage Museum)» completed in 1762, stands in the centre of the city. The palace was the winter home of the czars. The General Staff Building, designed by Rossi and completed in 1829, stands across Palace Square from the Winter Palace. Several blocks away is the Cathedral of St. Isaac of Dalmatia, whose massive golden dome dominates St. Petersburg's skyline. The Peter and Paul Fortress, begun in 1703, is the oldest building in St. Petersburg. Many Russian czars are buried in a cathedral at the fortress. The centre of St. Petersburg is surrounded by old residential areas that have stone or brick apartment buildings. Near the outskirts of the city there are thousands of modern concrete apartment buildings. The western section of St. Petersburg is the chief industrial district of the city.

Практическое занятие 51.

Russia. Moscow. Gerund (part 2)

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 151

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What does the word "Hermitage" mean?
2. How many departments are there in the Hermitage? What are they?
3. The interior of which room is the best example of the Classical Style?
4. What kinds of material are used for the decoration of St. George's Hall?
5. Why was the Throne Hall so important?
6. How many works of Leonardo da Vinci does the Hermitage possess?
7. What is the most treasured possession of the Hermitage?
8. What material was used for the decoration of Malachite Room?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.
2. Выпишите словарь в тетрадь. Выучите слова.

The Hermitage

One of the world-wide known museums is the Hermitage. The word "Hermitage" means "a place of solitude". This name was given in the XVIII century by Catherine II to her private museum housed in a small building adjacent to the Winter Palace and accessible only to the chosen few.

In the course of time, the Hermitage grew into one of the greatest museums of the world. At the present, the collections take up five interconnected buildings. The museum retains its old name.

The accumulation of artefacts led to the formation of new departments devoted to the culture and art of the Peoples of the East, of the Prehistoric culture, and of the Russian culture. Three other departments are those of Western European art, classical antiquities and numismatics.

One of the rooms that impressed visitor the most is St. George Hall. The interior of the room is considered by experts to be a perfect example of the Classical Style. The room covers about 800 square metres, but does not seem enormous due to perfect proportions. It is decorated in the whitest marble and gilded bronze.

The Throne Hall was used for column assemblies. Members of the Tzar's family, when coming of age, took their oaths here.

The Leonardo da Vinci Hall is one of the most gorgeous interiors. The hall is decorated in the style of 17 century French Baroque. The Hermitage possesses two, out of 12 or 14 works surviving from Leonardo.

The Rembrandt collection is one of the most treasured possessions of the museum. It members 24 canvases.

The Malachite Room reflects the style of 1889. The columns, pilasters, and floorlamps are veneered with thin plaques of rich green malachite. About two tons of malachite were used in decoration of the room.

solitude — уединение

adjacent — соседний, смежный

accessible — доступный

artifact(s) — экспонат

to impress — впечатлять

perfect — совершенный

marble — мрамор

oaths — клятва, присяга

to possess — владеть

gorgeous — великолепный

jewelry — драгоценности, украшения

pilaster — пилястра

plaque — пластина, доска

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 52.

Traditions and customs in Russia

Теоретическая часть

Traditions and customs in Russia

We know much about English traditions and customs but now I'd like to say a few words about the traditions of my native land - Russia. To my mind, the main traits of their characters which differ them from other people are hospitality, their "open heart", "golden hands", wise Russian fairytales reflect this wisdom. Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are the talented nation. Russia gave the world beautiful names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation because they sang the beauty of our nature and people.

Besides these great names in literature and music, our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts its skilled craftsmen. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world. The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of khokhloma goes back into the 17th century Producing of tableware-dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the villages of Suomino and Khokhloma in the Nizhniy Novgorod Province. On the banks of the great Russian river Volga. Many carpenters, painters have been working

since then reviving traditions of old masters. The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware. The prevailing colours are black, yellow, golden, green and red. And nowadays this craft is sure to be saved, it will be developed and brought into the future by the new generation of painters. The reviving of old crafts is connected with the reviving of the traditional arts of all peoples inhabiting our big country. There are 100 of them. They revive their culture, costumes, dances and language. It is the revival of our souls. Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays - Troitsa, Maslenitsa, Easter. We again sing Russian folk songs and perform khorovods, ride in troikas.

Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeny, kurnik, kvas.

We begin to build and reconstruct churches as well. The example of it is the building of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow. It is the symbol of reviving human feelings, national pride and patriotism.

traditions - традиции

customs - обычаи

wisdom - мудрость

fairytales - сказки

native land - родина

craft - ремесло

painter - художник

laces - кружева

carpenter - плотник

clay toys – глиняные игрушки

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What are the main traits of the character of Russian people?
2. What famous Russian people do you know?
3. What are Russian traditional crafts?
4. What are the main Russian traditions?
5. What are traditional Russian dishes?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на русский язык:

1. Every country has its own traditions.
2. Russia is famous for its literature, music and also for traditional specific crafts.
3. Many Russian poets, writers and composers

are famous all over the world.

4. Nowadays people start to revive the old traditions.

2. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)
2. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)
3. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)
4. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)
5. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)

6. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)

7. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)

8. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)

9. Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)

10. Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

3. Образуйте герундий от данных ниже глаголов. Используйте образец. Переведите их.

to fish (рыбачить) – fishing
(рыбалка)

to collect (коллекционировать)
– collecting (коллекция)

to read (читать) –

to paint (рисовать) –

to watch –

to listen –

to grow –

to build –

to play –

to cook –

to swim –

Практическое занятие 53.

Traditions and customs in the USA

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282

«Traditions in the USA»

Every nation has different customs and traditions, its own way of life.

In Europe there are people who have lived in the same house and been in the same job for 20, 30 or more years. That's not the American way of life. The Americans love change, they call it the spirit of adventure, a spirit that they think is more characteristic of America than of Europe. They like to move away, to change houses and jobs.

While the Englishman thinks it is ill mannered to ask private questions, the American doesn't feel that at all. He will tell you all about himself, his wife and family, and ask where you have come from, what your job is, how you like America and how long you are staying. The American prefers sociability. In his home he doesn't object to being seen by everyone — he actually likes it.

With this sociability goes overwhelming hospitality. A national Thanksgiving Day is perhaps the only holiday spent by the Americans at home. Table decorations follow a traditional pattern — a harvest of Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes. Flowers also bring the fall scene indoors. The main thing is the traditional roast turkey.

Still another American tradition concerns Halloween. Its origin dates back hundreds of years to the Druid festival. The Druid New Year began on November 1, marking the beginning of winter and the reign of the Lord of Death. The custom of telling ghost stories on Halloween comes from the Druids. On this occasion children usually wear ghost costumes or false faces. They also carve out rounded eyes in pumpkins and put burning candles inside them to make them visible from far away.

In Texas, where the West begins, the biggest annual festival — the Fat Stock Show — is held. Its rodeo, hold together with the stock show, is the biggest indoor rodeo on the earth.

And, of course, no nation can exist without humor. As they themselves say, an American must have one wife, two cars, three children, four pets, five suits, six acres, seven credit cards — and is lucky to have eight cents in his pocket.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. How could you characterize Americans?
2. Do you think Americans are strict and reserved people?
3. What traditional American holidays do you know?
4. Have you ever met an American?
5. Would you like to visit USA one day?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на русский язык:

1. I heard that American English is different from the one people speak in Britain.
2. My friend visited USA last year and he liked it there a lot.
3. I wish I could go to USA in October in order to see how they celebrate Halloween.
4. Americans are considered to be very friendly people.

2. Перепишите предложения из косвенной речи в прямую.

1. He said that his bus hadn't come in time the day before.
2. The boys said they would go to the football match.
3. He said their team hadn't won the last game.
4. Molly said that she had gone to the library after school.
5. Liz said that she would go home early.
6. We said that we hadn't made any plans yet.

3. Imagine that you saw your doctor yesterday because you had a bad headache. Tell your partner what questions the doctor asked.

1. Is anything wrong with you?
2. Do you sometimes have headaches?
3. Are you taking any medicine now?
4. Do you spend much time out- of-doors?
5. Do you do sports?
6. Have you a good appetite?
7. Do you usually go to bed late?
8. Will you follow my advice?

4. Imagine that a reporter from the local newspaper came to your school yesterday. Report his questions.

1. What do you like about your school?
2. What school activity did you have last?
3. What good habits have you formed at school?
4. What is your favorite subject?
5. What is more important for you at school?
6. How often do you go on school trips?
7. What is your school record?

5. Imagine that your mother gave you some instructions. Report them to your partner. Use the sentences below.

1. Come home straight after school.
2. Warm up your dinner.
3. Wash up the dishes after the dinner.
4. Buy bread, milk and sugar.
5. Start doing your homework before I come.
6. Take the dog for a walk.

Практическое занятие 54.

History of Moscow Теоретическая часть

«History of Moscow»

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It was first mentioned in the records dated back to the year 1147. At that time it was a small frontier post. The history of Moscow is connected with the history of Russia. In 1287 Moscow fell under the yoke of the Tatars. And it was the Moscow Prince Dmitry Donskoy who led the Russian troops to a decisive victory over the invaders in the battle of Kulikovo field in 1380. By the 15-th century Moscow turned into a wealthy city. It was under Ivan III that Moscow became the capital. At that time the Kremlin was rebuilt and the largest Kremlin Cathedrals were built. During the Troubled Times Moscow was occupied by the Polish invaders, but they were routed by the popular levy headed by Minin and Pozharsky.

In 1812 the Napoleon's army entered Moscow. The city was set ablaze. The army had to retreat. That was a poor substitute for the military triumph in Russia, so much desired by Napoleon. Nowadays Moscow is the largest city of Russia. It is a political, administrative, economic, educational and cultural centre of the country. There are many places of interest in Moscow. The city is famous for its historical monuments, museums, art galleries and theatres. The Historical Museum, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov State Picture Gallery are world famous. Moscow is proud of the Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. Moscow is an industrial centre with highly developed engineering, electric, light and chemical industries. Moscow is the scientific centre, too. The Russian Academy of Sciences, the oldest university, many schools of higher education, colleges and scientific institutions are located here. Moscow is the country's largest sports centre. It often becomes a scene of international sports festivals.

yoke - иго

wealthy - богатый

decisive victory – решительная победа

Troubled Times – смутное время

set ablaze – поджечь

substitute - замена

to retreat - отступать

places of interest – достопримечательности

Вопросы к практическому заданию

1. When Moscow was first mentioned in the records?
2. When did Napoleon's army enter Moscow?
3. What is Moscow famous for?
4. Have you ever been to Moscow?
5. What places of interest did you visit?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Найдите в предложениях герундий и определите время, залог и его функцию. Переведите предложения.

1. Smoking costs a lot of money.
2. I will call you after arriving at the office.
3. Please have a drink before leaving.
4. I am looking forward to meeting you.
5. Do you object to working late?
6. Mary always dreams about going on holiday.
7. Please excuse us for waiting too long.
8. My favourite occupation is reading.
9. We are interested in buying these goods.
10. I have three shirts that need washing.
11. They insisted on being sent the results of tests.
12. What is the purpose of his going there?
13. This letter requires signing.
14. I am grateful for his helping me. I am grateful for his having helped me.
15. We thank you for sending us your letter.
16. The house wants repainting.

2. Дополните предложения по смыслу, используя need(s).

clean, cut, empty, redecorate, tighten

1. Her jacket is dirty. It needs cleaning.
2. The glass is very long. It needs.....
3. The room is not nice. It
4. The screw is loose. It.....
5. The bin is full. It.....

3. Дополните предложения, используя likes/ doesn't like.

1. George is a detective. He enjoys his work. He likes solving mysteries. (solve mysteries)
2. Ann very rarely travels by plane. She _____ (fly).
3. Rose always carries a camera with her. She _____ (take photographs).
4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.
 1. Do you mind (travel) such a long way to work?
 2. Ann loves (cook) but she hates.....(wash) up.
 3. I tried to be serious but I couldn't help (не мог не)(laugh)
 4. You can improve your English by(do) a lot of reading.
4. Christine doesn't use her car very often. She _____ (drive).
5. Dave is a gardener. He likes his job. He _____ (work in the open air).
6. Ted is extremely lazy. He _____ (do nothing).
5. Tom left without(finish) his dinner.
6. She ran 5 miles without (stop).
7. They got into the house by ... (break) a kitchen window and climbing in.
8. It's nice to go on holiday without(have) to worry about money.

5. Выберите предлоги, данные в скобках (in, of, for, to, like, on)

1. He insistedbuying me a dress.
2. I'm looking forwardmeeting her.
3. Has he succeededfinding a job yet?
4. He apologized ... keeping me waiting.

Практическое занятие 55.

Научно-технический прогресс. (Scientific progress).

Теоретическая часть

«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.
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.

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.
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.

3. Поставьте подходящий предлог времени.

1. You should wash the floor ... your mother comes home.
2. You must clean your teeth ... lunch.
3. It's been raining ... the night.
4. He found his passport, 6 months ... losing it.
5. We've been studying Japanese ... 2 years.
6. The month ... June is May.
7. The day ... Tuesday is Wednesday.
8. I would like to visit you ... weekend.
9. The train will arrive ... 20 minutes.
10. I hate getting up early ... the morning.

4. Образуйте из двух данных вам предложений одно. Используйте образец.

1. Don't worry about it. It is no use. – it is no use worrying about it.
2. Don't get a taxi. It is not worth it. –
3. Don't try to escape. It is no use. –
4. Don't smoke. It is a waste of money. –
5. Don't hurry. It's not worth it. –
6. Don't read newspapers. It's a waste of time. –
7. Don't get angry. It's not worth it. –
8. Don't study if you are feeling tired. There is no point. –

Практическое занятие 56.

Человек и природа, экологические проблемы. (Environmental problems).

Теоретическая часть

«Environmental problems»

In recent years the environmental problems have become extremely urgent and received a great publicity. In some way they are the result of scientific and technological progress of the 20-Th century. But people also do a lot of harm to nature because they don't understand that the man is the part of environment. The relationship between man and nature has become one of the most vital problems facing civilization today. Pollution of water and air is one of the problems millions of people are concerned today. Acid rains, unsafety of nuclear and hydraulic power stations, radioactive and other poisonous materials, disposal of wastes became the global disasters. Cars are one of the most harmful and dangerous polluters of air. In more than a hundred towns and cities the concentration of harmful substances in the air and water is over 10 times the admissible level.

The big rivers — our main water sources are fully polluted with industrial and communal wastes — the result of side — effect in the work of giant factories and plants. Water is not suitable for drinking. Another problem is presence of dangerous radioactive military objects. Besides we must remember about ozone holes over our heads. The ozone layer doesn't protect us from dangerous ultraviolet rays anymore. They get through the atmosphere causing skin cancer and other diseases. All these facts make us become more sensitive towards the environment. The trouble is that our local powers don't realize enough the danger of the situation and don't pay much attention and money for construction of cleansing enterprises. Various public organizations and unofficial movement make their best to change official and public opinion on the environmental problems. One of the most famous and strong organizations nowadays is «Green peace». I suppose the solution of the problem requires the cooperation the people's efforts in nature conservation.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Why do people do harm to the environment?
2. What are the main global environment problems?
3. Why are ozone holes dangerous for us?
4. Do you think it is possible to find solution for these global problems?
5. What famous organizations help to deal with environmental problems?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на русский язык:

1. In recent years the environmental problems have become extremely urgent and received a great publicity.
2. People do a lot of harm to nature.
3. Cars are one of the most harmful and dangerous polluters of air.
4. I suppose the solution of the problem requires the cooperation the people's efforts in nature conservation.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Закончите самостоятельно предложения.

1. She is a very interesting person. I always enjoy talking to her.
2. I'm not feeling very well. I don't fancy...

3. I'm afraid there aren't any chairs. I hope you don't mind...
4. It was a lovely day, so I suggested...

Практическое занятие 57.

My future profession

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 296

«My future profession»

The end of school is the beginning of independent life, the beginning of using knowledge received at school. Some may prefer to work in factories or works, others want to go into construction: to take part in building power stations and new towns. Many opportunities to work and to satisfy at the same time the requirements of the society and your own personal interest are offered in the spheres of transport, building, communications and many others.

I've decided that I want to be a programmer. I like this profession because it is very interesting. In particular I want to become a computer programmer. It is an interesting and useful profession. I'm interested in computers. It is a whole new world. Many people continue careers of their parents but it is not the case with me, my mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. And I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor. My favourite subjects at school are math, physics and of course computer science. I'm not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry.

My hobbies are computer games and computer programming. I have a computer at home and I can spend hours working at it. It is much easier to do things on computer, for example to write a composition. You can change the text, as many times as you want and you don't need to rewrite everything if you changed something. I think that the profession of programmer can give many opportunities. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology. We are living at the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers. Today, in England or in the USA people can work, go shopping or even go on dates sitting at their computers. In our country, computers have been used just for a short time. So after I finish school I want to enter the university and study computer science.

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 sphere of medicine?

4. What is the role of your future profession in the life of people? 5. What do you think about the quality of education nowadays?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

1. I have always wanted to be a programmer because I think it is a modern and actual profession. factory all his life.
2. My grandfather is a pensioner now, but he worked at a 3. The best thing is to see that your work helps people.
4. I have decided what I want to become long time ago.

2. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

1. This coat belongs to Jane. 6. The concert will start at 7 p.m.
2. I drive to Moscow once a month. 7. Her shoes are dirty.
3. Your boss is very impudent. 8. I bought the curtains for my bedroom.
4. The car stopped near the bank. 9. I am a football fan.
5. The soup was delicious. 10. Their wedding will be in spring.

3. Поставьте правильную форму глагола to be в предложениях, чтобы употребить Present, Past, Future Continuous:

1. I ... taking five courses this semester. 2. Bill ... trying to improve his English. 3. Sue ... writing another book this year. 4. John and Mary ... talking on the phone. 5. I need an umbrella because it ... raining. 6. We ... walking down the street when it began to rain. 7. It was beautiful yesterday when we went out for a walk, it ... not raining, the sun ... shining. 8. I couldn't get you on the phone last night, who ... you talking to so long? 9. What ... you doing at 6 tomorrow? 10. We ... playing chess in half an hour. 11. She ... listening to her favourite music at 8 o'clock tomorrow. 12. What ... you ... doing when I come?

4. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы в Present, Past, Future Continuous:

Образец: Are they writing the test in English now? – Yes, they are. – No, they are not.

1. Is the secretary typing our papers? 2. Are you helping your mother to cook the dinner? 3. Am I reading your thoughts? 4. Is he waiting for his girlfriend? 5. Were you wearing this dress at yesterday's party? 6. Was father reading newspapers at dinner again? 7. Was I talking in sleep? 8. Were they quarrelling when you came in? 9. Was the bus going the wrong way? 10. Shall I be carrying my heavy bags myself? 11. Will they be discussing this question at the meeting? 12. Will you be seeing her tomorrow?

5. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму, задайте общий вопрос и другие виды вопросов, где возможно.

Образец: Tom is reading a book. Tom is not reading a book.

Is Tom reading a book or a magazine? What is Tom reading?

1. Mary is writing a letter to her mother now. 2. They are playing chess in the living-room. 3. Ron is trying to open the window. 4. We are translating the text now. 5. My sister is cooking breakfast. 6. My father is watching a football match the whole evening. 7. Ann is playing the violin and we are listening to the beautiful music.

Практическое занятие 58.

Computers and programming

Теоретическая часть

«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.
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.
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. Переделайте предложения так, чтобы смысл совпадал с исходным предложением.

1. I can do what I want and you can't stop me. – You can't stop me doing what I want.

2. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour. – It's better to avoid...

3. Shall we go away tomorrow instead of today? – Shall we postpone...until...?

4. The driver of the car said it was true he didn't have a license. – The driver of the car admitted...

5. Could you turn the radio down, please? – Would you mind.....?

Практическое занятие 59.

Revision

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 204

Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games.

The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport.

The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.

The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honour of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others.

The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries.

The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France. Now they are being held regularly.

peace — мир

fraternity — братство

contain(s) — содержать

ancient — древний

B.C. (before Christ) — до нашей эры

Zeus — Зевс

to participate — участвовать

to resume — возобновлять

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What are the world's greatest sports games?

2. What does the Olympic idea mean?

3. What is the Olympic emblem?

4. Why have these colours been chosen?

5. When and where did the original Olympic Games begin?

6. Did women participate in the games?

7. When were the first modern Olympic Games held? Where?

8. Are the Olympics held in the same place?

9. When did the Winter Olympic Games start being held? Where?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. 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?

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. At what time do you go to university?
2. When do you have a day off?
3. When did your parents come home from work yesterday?
4. At what time do you usually have breakfast on weekend?
5. When did you go to bed yesterday?

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow.
4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day.
5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday.
6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow.
7. You (to watch) TV every day?
8. You (to watch) TV yesterday?
9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow?
10. When you (to leave) home for school every day?
11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday?
12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow?
13. My brother (to go) to work every day.
14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I...

4. Расскажите о своем любимом виде спорта (8-10 предложений).

Вопросы для подготовки к диф.зачёту:

1. Беседа с преподавателем на английском языке по одной из изученных тем:
 1. Транскрипция. Фонетика.
 2. About myself
 3. My family
 4. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др). My new friends.
 5. Описание местоположения объекта. A letter from My London Friend.
 6. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)
 7. Распорядок дня студента колледжа. (The day's work begins)
 8. Экскурсии и путешествия. Tourists in London.
 9. Tourists in Russia
 10. Shopping
 11. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни. (Sports).
 12. Meals in English family.
 13. Russian cuisine
 14. Weather and climate
 15. Хобби, досуг. (Going out for the evening).
 16. Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции. (Great Britain. London.)
 17. Traditions and customs
 18. History of England
 19. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство. (Russia. Moscow.)
 20. Traditions and customs in Russia
 21. Traditions and customs in the USA
 22. History of Moscow
 23. Научно-технический прогресс. (Scientific progress).
 24. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы. (Environmental problems).
 25. My future profession
 26. Computers and programming

2. Выполнение грамматического задания по темам:
 1. Глагол to be в Present Indefinite
 2. Личные местоимения
 3. Множественное число существительных
 4. Глаголы To be и to have в Present Indefinite
 5. Притяжательный падеж существительных
 6. The Present Indefinite Tense
 7. Вводное there с глаголом to be
 8. Some, any, no и их производные
 9. Much, many, little, few
 10. Предлоги места и направления
 11. The Past Indefinite Tense
 12. Предлоги времени
 13. The Future Indefinite Tense
 14. Оборот to be going + Infinitive
 15. General questions

16. Alternative questions
17. The Continuous Tense Forms
18. The Present Perfect Tense
19. Degrees of comparison
20. Special questions
21. Disjunctive questions
22. Modal Verbs
23. The Past Perfect Tense
24. The Future Perfect Tense
25. Passive Voice (The Indefinite Tenses)
26. The Article
27. Passive voice (The Perfect Tense)
28. Passive voice (The Continuous Tense)
29. Sequence of Tenses
30. Direct and Indirect speech
31. Gerund

Тематика индивидуальных проектов по иностранному языку:

1. Аббревиатура как средство экономии речи и письменного текста
2. Аббревиатура в популярных онлайн играх
3. Английский язык в Интернет-общении
4. Анализ английской лексики, связанной с гостиничным бизнесом
5. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы) My new friends
6. Английские надписи на одежде и их влияние на культуру тинейджеров
7. Жизнь и творчество В. Шекспира
8. История исконно британских фамилий и имен
9. Грамматика английского языка в английских пословицах
10. Выдающиеся личности в истории Англии. М. Тэтчер.
11. Животные в государственной символике англо-говорящих стран.
12. Замки Англии (Шотландии).
13. Австралийский (американский) вариант английского языка.
14. Американские президенты.
15. Американский английский - новые тенденции.
16. Английские заимствования в русском языке.
17. Английский как глобальный язык общения.
18. Национальные особенности речевого этикета английского языка.
19. Лимерик как жанр английской поэзии
20. История английского чая
21. Американский английский - новые тенденции.
22. Английский как глобальный язык общения.
23. Деловой английский в практическом применении.
24. Английские заимствования в современном русском языке (причины заимствований).
25. SMS - новая форма общения
26. Взаимное влияние русского и английского языков.
27. Иностранные слова в молодежном жаргоне.

Список рекомендуемой литературы

Список основной литературы:

1. Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: учебник / Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. — Москва: КноРус, 2020. — 385 с. — (СПО). — ISBN 978-5-406-07353-7.

URL: <https://book.ru/book/933691>.

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Список дополнительной литературы:

1. Маньковская З.В. Английский язык: учебное пособие / З.В. Маньковская. — Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2020. — 200 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование). - ISBN 978-5-16-012363-9. -

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