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«ххххххххххххххххххх»

**Учебное пособие**

**по английскому языку для студентов**

**по специальностям:**

**38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)**

Разработано преподавателем

хххххххххх

ххххххххххх, 2016г.

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**Введение**

 Учебное пособие по английскому языку предназначено для студентов всех специальностей, а также для тех, кто хочет расширить знания английского языка.

 В учебное пособие вошли 2 раздела, первый раздел содержит грамматические правила, второй раздел включает в себя тексты, к каждому тексту даются словарь и упражнения. Упражнения построены на базовом лексико-грамматическом материале 1 курса обучения. Представленные задания построены на основе дифференцированного отбора языкового и текстового материалов.

 Цель учебного пособия – повторить основные правила английского языка, закрепить их, овладеть чтением, расширить знания студентов о стране изучаемого языка, повысить их культуру. В пособие включены тексты и послетекстовые упражнения, диалоги для усвоения лексического минимума.

 Материалы пособия могут использоваться как в ходе самостоятельной работы студентов над языком, так и на практических занятиях под руководством преподавателя.

Unit 1. **Основные грамматические правила.**

**1.1. Местоимения**: указательные, личные, притяжательные, вопросительные.

*Личные местоимения*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I - яyou - ты, вы, Выhe - он (о человеке)she - она (о человеке)it - он, она, оно (не о человеке)we - мыthey - они | me - мне, меняhim - его, ему, имher - её, ейit - его, ему, ейus - нас, намyou - тебе, вам, васthem - их, им |

*Притяжательные местоимения*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| my - мойyour - твой, вашhis - егоher - еёits - его, еёour - нашtheir - их | mine - мойhis - егоhers - еёits - его, еёours - нашyours - твой, вашtheirs - их |

Примечание.

Местоимение **it** обычно заменяет ранее употреблённое существительное в единственном числе, не обозначающее человека:

wind / dog / lake = it (= он / она / оно).

Местоимение **you** требует сказуемого в форме множественного числа, каким бы способом оно ни передавалось на русский язык (ты, вы, Вы).

You are a student. Вы (ты) - студент.You are students. Вы - студенты.

*Местоимения this / these, that / those:*

Местоимения this (этот) и that (тот) имеют формы мн.числа, соответственно: these (эти) и those (те). Если эти местоимения в предложении выполняют функцию подлежащего, то при грамматическом анализе предложения нужно искать сказуемое в соответствующем числе. В этом случае these обычно переводится - они.

These elements are called metals. Эти элементы называются металлы.

These are alike in … . Они схожи в том, что … .

Местоимения that / those употребляются также как слова-заместители тех существительных, которые были употреблены ранее. Главным признаком такого употребления является наличие предлога (обычно of) или причастия после that / those.

The climate of Great Britain is much like that of the Baltic republics. Климат Великобритании очень схож с климатом республик Прибалтики.

Слово that также может является относительным местоимением или союзом со значением "что / который / то, что", если оно находится перед придаточным предложением.

Copernicus proved that the Earth goes round the Sun. Коперник доказал, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.

**Упражнение**

Выбери правильный ответ

1.What colour is the car? – It is quite far, I can’t see \_\_\_\_\_ colour.

It It’s Its

2.\_\_\_\_\_ were the last words.

His Him He

3.\_\_\_\_\_ told me a funny story the other day.

A mine friend Of my friend A friend of mine

4.Why are you sitting here? It is not your place, but \_\_\_\_\_ .

Her She Hers

5.These sweets are very tasty. Could you give \_\_\_\_\_ to me, please?

It them they

6.Where is the cooler? – You are standing next to \_\_\_\_\_ .

It Him He

7.You haven’t seen \_\_\_\_\_ ! How can you say, that she is a bad painter?

Hers picture A her picture A picture of hers

8.In what direction do you usually hitch-hike? – Western Europe. Join \_\_\_\_\_ .

Our we us

9.On holiday I’m going to stay in \_\_\_\_\_ house.

They their them

10.I really love \_\_\_\_\_ here in Paris!

His it them

11.It is a very good project, but \_\_\_\_\_ is better.

Ours our us

12.Jack, Are you listening to \_\_\_\_\_ .

I Me My

13.Every cat washes \_\_\_\_\_ face after eating.

His her its

14.Hmmm! Nice photos! – Yeah! It’s \_\_\_\_\_ in Hawaii.

Ours we us

15.What are you doing? – It is none \_\_\_\_\_ business!

Your of your of yours

16. Our children will go to the concert. So will \_\_\_\_\_ .

Their they theirs

17.Look at my new watch. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ ?

It them they

18.This is his “Jaguar”, and this “Harley Davidson” is also \_\_\_\_\_ .

He Him His

19.They seem to be good guys. What do you have against \_\_\_\_\_ ?

They Their Them

20.Let’s send these flowers to \_\_\_\_\_ . I’m sure, she will be pleased.

Shе Her He

**1.2. Имя существительное**

Имя существительное – это часть речи, которая обозначает предмет, явление. Предметом в грамматике называют то, о чем можно спросить: who is this? кто это? или what is this? что это?

Имена существительные обычно сопровождаются артиклями и часто сочетаются с предлогами. Артикль и предлог – основные признаки имени существительного: a table –стол, the table – стол, on the table – на столе.

**Существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые**

К исчисляемым существительным относятся названия предметов, которые можно пересчитать. Они употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе:

I have bought a book. – I have bought two books.

К неисчисляемым существительным относятся названия предметов, которые нельзя пересчитать. К ним принадлежат имена существительные вещественные (water) и отвлеченные (work). Неисчисляемые существительные употребляются только в единственном числе:

Knowledge is power.

**Число**

 В английском языке два числа: единственное число и множественное число. Имена существительные образуют форму множественного числа путем прибавления к форме единственного числа окончания –s (a hand- hands).

**Особые случаи образования множественного числа имен существительных**

Man (мужчина) –men (мужчины)

Woman (женщина) – women (женщины)

Foot (нога) –feet (ноги)

Tooth (зуб) - teeth (зубы)

Некоторые имена существительные, заимствованные из греческого и латинского языков, сохранили форму множественного числа этих языков:

Datum -данная величина - data

Crisis - кризис - crises

 Basis - базис - bases

Существительные **sheep, fruit, fish** имеют одну форму для единственного и множественного числа. Однако, когда речь идет о различных видах рыб (fishes), фруктов (fruits).

**Артикль (The Article)**

Артикли -a, an,the- являются основными определителями имен существительных. В русском языке артикли отсутствуют.

A (an) носят название неопределенного артикля (the indefinite article). Неопределенный артикль употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. Артикль указывает на то, что предмет принадлежит к какому-нибудь классу предметов, но не выделяет его из однородных предметов (an apple=any (one) apple).

The –определенный артикль (definite article) указывает на лицо или предмет, выделенный из всех или предметов данного класса (The apple=this apple).

|  |
| --- |
| Вы знаете, о каком предмете идет речь |

 ДА НЕТ

Имя существитель-ное неисчисляемое

во множественном числе

Артикль отсутствует

I need help.

Имя существитель-ное исчисляемое в единственном числе

A/AN

I need an envelope.

THE

I’ve fed up the dogs.

I’ve been to the doctor.

Could you pass the salt?

**Род имени существительного (Gender)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Средства выражения рода | Мужской род | Женский род |
| 1.Лексическим значением слова | **man lord****boy nephew****father son****husband cock****bachelor****brother** | **woman lady****girl niece****mother daughter****wife hen****spinster****sister** |
| 2.Личными местоимениями | **he** | **she** |
| 3.Суффиксами:**-ess, -ine (-ina), -er, -ette** | **GOD hero****poet tzar****prince tiger****lion bachelor****widower****waiter** | **Goddess heroine****waitress tsarina****poetess tigress****princess bachelorette****widow****lioness** |
| 4.Составными существительными | **A he-cousin****A he-goat****A man-driver****A man-servant****A boyfriend****A policeman****A businessman** | **A she-cousin****A she-goat****A woman-driver****A maid-servant****A girlfriend****A policewoman****A businesswoman** |
| 5.Обусловленные традицией: страны, средства передвижения (самолеты, суда, автомобили) -she |  | **England is proud of her poets.****She is a great car!** |

**Запомните:**

1. Слова типа a chairman, a postman, a policeman, a fireman считаются в настоящее время «политически некорректными», поскольку игнорируют вторую половину человечества- женщин.

**Говорите:**

A chairperson, a mail-carrier, a police officer, a firefighter.

1. В английском языке к среднему роду it относятся названия неодушевленных предметов. Животные, птицы, растения считаются неодушевленными предметами:

A book, a cat, a canary, a star, life, snow, metal, a river.

**Падеж имени существительного**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Общий падеж****Common Case** | **Притяжательный падеж****Possessive Case –‘s, -‘** |
| Mary, a doctor, a file, novels, a child, people, students, the Belovs | Mary’s life, Dickens’s novels, the Belovs’ house, people’s life |

 Если слово заканчивается на «s», то в большинстве случаев употребляется ‘s:St. James’s park, Dickens’s novels, Mr. Fox’s car.

**Притяжательный падеж**

**Possessive Case –‘s, -‘**

Основные значения: принадлежность, обладание чем-то, описание( с одушевленными именами существительными)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Единственное число | Множественное число |
| ‘s | -‘ | -‘s |
| A boy’s toy, a girl’s dress, an actress’s file, Burns’s poems | Boys’ toys, girls’ dresses, actresses’ lives, the Romanovs’ family tree | Children’s shop, men’s hobbies, sheep’s wool, women’s magazines |
| Неодушевленные существительные, как правило, передают значение принадлежности при помощи сочетания of + существительное |
| The roof of the houseThe end of the story | The cover of the bookThe back of the chair | The cap of a penThe leg of a table |

**Неодушевленные имена существительные, которые употребляются в притяжательном падеже**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.Слова moon, sun, Earth, world,country, river, ocean, city, town, company | The moon’s surface, the sun’s rays, the world’s history, the river’s bank, the city’s museums |
| 2.Названия стран, городов, месяцев, дней недели | England’s traditions, July’s heat, Tuesday’s meeting, London’s double-deckers |
| 1. Меры времени и расстояния
 | A moment’s silence, two miles’ drive, an hour’s sleep, a fortnight’s holiday, a day’s wait |
| 4.Указание места (магазина, дома, салона) | The chemist’s (shop), The dentist’s (office), my mother’s (house), McDonald’s (restaurant) |

Сравните:

We went for two-mile walk. – It was two miles’ drive.

Примечание:

В посвящениях притяжательный падеж не употребляется:

The Pushkin Monument, The Kennedy center, the State Tretyakov Gallery

**Упражнения**

1. Отметьте правильный вариант образования множественного числа:

1. roof- rooves, 2) dish - dishes, 3) fish - fish, 4) potato - potatos, 5) half-halfs, 6) branch - branches, 7) book - books, 8) book - bookes, 9) dress -dreses, 10) wife - wifes. 11) paper - papers, 12) factory - factorys, 13) day -daies, 14) play - plays, 15) list - listes, 16) safe - saves, 17) text - texts, 18) lamp - lamps, 19) bridge - bridges, 20) city - cities.

2.Отметьте неправильный вариант образования множественного
числа.

1) woman - women, 2) woman - womans, 3) foot - foots, 4) mouse - mous­es, 5) hour - hours, 6) hero-heroes, 7) mouse - mice, 8) tomato - tomatos, 9) tomato - tomatoes, 10) child - childes, 11) child - childs, 12) kid - kids, 13) child - children, 14) tooth - toothes, 15) tooth - teeth, 16) people - peo­ples, 17) new - news, 18) boy - boys, 19) way - waies, 20) man - men, 21) Englishman - English-mans, 22) Englishman - Englishmen, 23) news -news, 24) sheep - sheep, 25) deer - deeres, 26) deer - deers, 27) deer - deer, 28) leaf- leaves, 29) German - Germen, 30) German - Germans. 31) life -lifes, 32) wife - wives, 33) shelf- shelfs, 34) knife - knives, 35) house - housess, 36) pause - pausess, 37) size - sizez, 38) day - days, 39) roof- rooves.

3. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.

box, match, brush, page, bus, house., ball, room, table, pencil, play, light, book, cup, flat, hat. knife, wife, shelf, life, leaf, child, man, wom­an, family, factory, story, faculty, city.

4.Поставьте существительные в скобках во множественное число и перепишите предложения.

1. These (man) are strong. 2. Those (woman) are attractive. 3. These (flat) are comfortable. 4. What (city) have you been to? 5. How many (faculty) are there at the university? 6. How many (match) are there in the box? 7. What is there in these (box)? 8. Whose (child) are those? 9. How many (book) are there on the (shelf)? 10. Where do their (wife) work?

**1.3. Артикль**

Артикли являются основными определителями имен существительных. Прежде чем употреблять какое-нибудь существительное, необходимо решить, определенное оно или неопределенное, т.е. надо представить, о каком предмете идет речь: о конкретном или любом.

В английском языке перед существительными почти всегда употребляется артикль:

Артикли **a и an** носят название неопределенного артикля (the Indefinite Article)

**The** носит название определенного артикля (the Definite Article)

Рассмотрим три случая: когда перед существительным употребляется неопределенный артикль, когда употребляется определенный артикль, и когда артикль перед существительным не употребляется.

**Неопределенный артикль**

Существует два вида неопределенного артикля:

a — употребляется перед словами, начинающимися с согласной.

an — употребляется перед словами, начинающимися с гласной.

Существительное с неопределенным артиклем представляет собой название предмета вообще, а не название конкретного предмета. Например-

a student вызывает представление о студенте вообще, то есть об учащемся высшего учебного заведения, но не об определенном лице.

Значение неопределенного артикля можно выразить в русском языке такими словами как один, один из, какой-то, какой-нибудь, некий, всякий, любой, каждый.

Употребление неопределенного артикля

Неопределенный артикль употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. Во множественном числе не употребляется, иногда заменяется неопределенными местоимениями some (несколько) any (любой, всякий).

**Определенный артикль**

Определенный артикль имеет единственную форму: the. Индивидуализирующий артикль the произошел от указательного местоимения that — тот.

**Отсутствие артикля: нулевой артикль**

Отсутствие неопределенного артикля

Неопределенный артикль не используется:

* перед существительными во множественном числе

an article — articles

* существительными абстрактивными

imagination — воображение

* существительными вещественными, неисчисляемыми (существительные которые нельзя посчитать, например нельзя сказать: три воды).

water (вода), salt (соль), tea (чай)

!Если перед существительным есть определение, то артикль ставится перед этим определением:

a story (рассказ)

an interesting story (интересный рассказ)

Правило подставновки

Употребление неопределенного артикля

1. Неопределенный артикль употребляется перед существительным, когда оно только называет предмет, классифицирует его как представителя определенного рода предметов, но не выделяет его конкретно.

a table — какой-либо стол (именно стол, а не стул)

a chair — стул

2. при упоминании предмета или лица впервые

That's a pretty girl. — Красивая девушка

3. в обобщающем значении:

Существительное с неопределенным артиклем в этом значении обозначает: любой, всякий.

A cow gives milk.

Корова (всякая) дает молоко.

3. с профессиями:

My Dad is a Doctor. — Мой папа — врач.

She's an architect. — Она архитектор.

4. с некоторыми выражениями количества:

a pair — пара

a little — немного

a few — несколько

5. в восклицательных предложениях: перед исчисляемым существительным в единственном числе стоящим после слова what (какой).

What a beautiful day! — Какой чудесный день!

What a pity! — Как жаль!

Употребление определенного артикля

Определенный артикль ставится в том случае, если предмет или лицо, о котором идет речь, известны и говорящему, и слушающему (из контекста, окружающей обстановки или как ранее упоминавшиеся в данной речи).

It is a chair — это стул

The chair is at the table — стул стоит возле стола

 Попробуйте подставить слово тот или этот перед существительным. Если смысл высказываемого не изменится то, перед существительным надо ставить определенный артикль, а если изменится, то перед существительным в единственном числе (если оно исчисляемое) ставится неопределенный артикль, а перед существительным во множественном числе — не ставится вообще.

1. Повторно упомянутый, когда из предыдущего текста ясно, о чем речь:

 The girl was beautiful. — (Эта) Девушка была прекрасна.

2. Ясный по ситуации, когда понятно, что/кто имеется в виду:

The lesson is over. — Урок окончен.

3. Имеющий индивилизирующее определение, то есть определение, выделяющее это лицо или предмет из ряда им подобных.

3.1. Определение, называющее признак:

This is the house that Jack built. — Вот дом, который построил Джек

3.2. Определение, выраженное прилагательным в превосходной форме

This is the shortest way to the river — Это самый короткий путь к реке

3.3. Определение, выраженное порядковым числительным

He missed the first lecture. — Он пропустил первую лекцию

3.4. Определение, выраженное именем собственным

the Bristol road — дорога в Бристоль.

4. Перед существительными единственными в своем роде:

the sun — солнце

the moon — луна

the Earth — Земля

the floor — пол (один в комнате)

the sea — море (единственное в данной местности)

5. Перед прилагательными и причастиями, превратившимися в существительные, со значением множественного числа:

the strong — сильные, the old - старики, the young — молодежь,

 Отсутствие артикля (нулевой артикль)

1. Если перед существительным есть местоимение или существительные в притяжательном падеже.

My room is large — Моя комната большая.

2. Существительное употребляется без артикля во множественном числе в тех случаях:

2.1. когда в единственном числе перед ним стоял бы неопределенный артикль:

I saw a letter on the table. — Я увидел письмо на столе.

I saw letters on the table. — Я увидел письма на столе.

3. Неисчисляемые вещественные существительные.

water вода, milk молоко, chalk мел, sugar сахар, tea чай, snow снег, grass трава, wool шерсть, meat мясо и другие.

4. Неисчисляемые абстрактные существительные (отвлеченные понятия).

weather погода, music музыка, power сила, knowledge знание, art искусство, history история, mathematics математика, light свет, love любовь, life жизнь, time время

I like music — Я люблю музыку.

Но при этом с неорпделенным артиклем могут употребляться некоторые абстрактные существительные, выражающие разновидность качества, состояния.

He got a good education. Он получил хорошее образование.

**Упражнения**

 **1. Переведите на русский язык. Объясните употребление артиклей.**

 1. Last week I met my friend. He was with a young girl. The girl was a student of our Academy. 2. This is a pencil. The pencil is red. 3. She is a teacher. She is our teacher of English. 4. It is a lake. The lake is deep. It's one of the deepest lakes in the world. 5. There are many flowers in your garden. The flowers are beautiful. 6. Did you write a plan? Give me your plan, please. Is this plan effective? 7. The Black Sea is in the South of Russia. 8. This is Mike. He works as an engineer. Mike is a highly qualified engineer. 9. There are some schools in our street. The schools are new. 10. Gagarin was the first cosmonaut of the world. 11. In summer the sky is blue and the sun shines brightly. 12. The Petrovs are very friendly. 13. This is Ann's book. I don't like such books. 14. Winter begins in December.

**2. Вставьте артикли там, где это необходимо.**

1. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that ... pencil, please. 2. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing. 3.1 have... bicycle.... bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 4. Our ... room is large. 5. We wrote ... dictation yesterday.... dictation was long. 6. She has two ...daughters and one...son. Her...son is ...pupil. 7. My ...brother's... friend has no... dog. 8. This is ... tree.... tree is green. 9. She has ...ball. ...ball is ...big. 10. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was interesting.

**3. Вставьте артикли там, где это необходимо.**

1. Yesterday I saw... new film, but... film wasn't very interesting. 2. London is situated on ... Thames. 3. Yuri Gagarin was ... first man to fly over ... Earth in spaceship. 4. My daughter will go school... next year. 5.1 decided to visit... Ivanovs, but they were not at... home 6. In ... summer we live in ... country. 7. Lomonosov,... great Russian scientist, was born in ... small village on ... shore of... White Sea. 8.... United States of America is one of ... most powerful countries of the world. 9. Is your dress made of ... silk or ... cotton? 10...Peter's brother is... student and we are.. .pupils .11. What would you like:... apple or... orange? 12. What... strange man he is!

**1.4. Имена прилагательные** в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, а также исключения

Имя прилагательное — часть речи, обозначающая признак предмета.

fine weather — хорошая погода

По значению прилагательные бывают качественные (large — большой, small — маленький, heavy — тяжёлый, brave — храбрый) и относительные (wooden — деревянный, central — центральный) и т.д.

Относительные прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречием very — очень.

Качественные прилагательные имеют следующие степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

Односложные (т.е. состоящие из одного слога) прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень при помощи суффикса -er, превосходную степень — при помощи суффикса -est.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| положительная степень | сравнительная степень | превосходная степень |
| deep — глубокий | deeper — глубже | the deepest — самыйглубокий |
| hard — тяжёлый | harder — тяжелее | the hardest — самыйтяжёлый |
| big — большой | bigger — больше | the biggest — самый большой |

Некоторые двусложные прилагательные: а) имеющие ударение на втором слоге и б) оканчивающиеся на -y, -er, -ow, -le, образуют степени сравнения таким же образом.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| положительная степень | сравнительная степень | превосходная степень |
| polite — вежливый | politer — вежливее | (the) politest — самыйвежливый |
| sunny — солнечный | sunnier — более солнечный | (the) sunniest — самыйсолнечный |
| shallow — мелкий | shallower — более мелкий | (the) shallowest — самый мелкий |

Большинство двусложных и многосложных прилагательных (т.е. состоящие из 3-х слогов и более) образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слов more — более и less — менее, а превосходную степень — при помощи слов most — наиболее, самый и least — наименее.interesting — интересный-moreinteresting — болееинтересный-(the) mostinteresting — самый интересный

Исключения:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| положительная степень | сравнительная степень | превосходная степень |
| good — хороший | better — лучше | better — лучше |
| much, many — много | more — больше | more — больше |
| little — маленький, мало | less — меньше | less — меньше |
| bad — плохой | worse — хуже | worse — хуже |
| far — далёкий | further — дальше | further — дальше |

**Упражнения**

1. Напишите степени сравнения прилагательных.

Например:    wet – wetter – the wettest

          expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

1. big (большой) 2. clever (умный) 3. good (хороший) 4. pleasant (приятный) 5. poor (бедный) 6. bad (плохой) 7. funny (смешной) 8. important 9. sunny (солнечный) 10. far (далекий) 11. comfortable (удобный) 12. wise (мудрый)

2. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:

1. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. – Ник – самый счастливый мальчик, которого я знаю.
2. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best). – Из шести машин мне нравится серебристая больше всего.
3. Jane’s notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. – Ноутбук Джейн дешевле, чем мой.
4. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! – Это самый вкусный чизкейк, который я пробовала!
5. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. – Этот книжный шкаф красивее, чем тот.
6. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? – Ты чувствуешь себя лучше сегодня, чем вчера?
7. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. – Думаю, что моя кошка – самая красивая кошка в мире.
8. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. – Стив Джобс более известен, чем Стивен Возняк.
9. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. – На этой неделе погода жарче, чем на прошлой неделе.
10. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. – Наш новый дом дороже, чем старый.
11. Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys. – Девочки обычно более чистые, чем мальчики.
12. Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school. – Химия была самым трудным предметом в школе.

 3. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их.

1. most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.
2. longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.
3. more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful - is.
4. London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.
5. the – team – Adam – is - worst – the – player – in.

**1.5. Типы вопросительных предложений.**

В английском языке выделяют следующие виды вопросов:

Общий (General question/ Yes/No questions)

Специальный (Special question)

Вопрос к подлежащему (Who-question, question to the subject)

Альтернативный (Alternative question)

Разделительный (Disjunctive/ Tag question)

1. *Общий вопрос* задается с целью получить ответ: да или нет. Конечно, после краткого ответа можно дать и дополнительную, развернутую информацию, но суть general question в утверждении или отрицании всего предположения. Именно поэтому данные вопросы в английском часто называют Yes/No questions. В этом случае вам никак не обойтись без вспомогательных глаголов. Какой из них вам понадобится? Зависит от времени: do/does, did, have или will.

Если мы хотим построить предложения данного типа с модальным глаголом, то его ставим перед подлежащим. Один единственный нюанс, который стоит помнить, это особый глагол to be.

Поэтому запомните: он не требует вспомогательных глаголов, принимает форму, которая соответствует подлежащему, является в предложении смысловым действием. Давайте посмотрим общую схему:

**Вспом. гл (модальный) + подлежащее + смысловой глагол + все остальное?**

Does he swim well? — Он хорошо плавает?

Did they visit their relatives in Russia? — Они навестили своих родственников в России?

Has he found a new job yet? — Он уже нашел новую работу?

2. *Специальный вопрос* получил свое название от слов, с которых он начинается. Если первый запрашивает общую информацию, то этот «фрукт» желает знать детали: что, где, когда и почему. Special question использует для этого следующие слова: what, where, why, when, which, how и другие. Если вы усвоили, как строиться общий вопрос, то и с этим проблем не возникнет. Посмотрите на схему, она нам все расскажет:

**Специальное вопросительное слово + общий вопрос?**

What did the director of the firm show to the foreign guests on Monday? — Что директор фирмы показал зарубежным гостям в понедельник?

Where did the foreign guests stay overnight? — Где ночевали зарубежные гости?

When did the foreign guests come? — Когда приехали зарубежные гости?

3. *Вопрос к подлежащему* (question to the subject или who-question) совмещает черты предыдущего, но проявляет и свой характер. Он начинается с вопросительного слова «who» (кто?) или «what» (что?), затем следует прямой порядок слов. Чтобы вам было легче спросить, посмотрите на предложение, затем замените подлежащее who или what.

Если мы используем настоящее время, то глагол ставим в ед. числе (добавляем окончание s/ es), если прошедшее или любое другое, то порядок слов, как и в утвердительном, только вместо подлежащего (subject) — who, what.

**Who (What) + V (Vs) + остальные члены предложения?**

What breaks the silence? — Что нарушает тишину?

Who looks after the dinner? — Кто присматривает за обедом?

4. Если в высказывании говорящий предлагает выбор, который должен сделать «ответчик», чтобы прояснить ситуацию, то выделяют отдельный тип вопросов в английском языке и он называется *Альтернативный вопрос* (Alternative question). Принцип построения тот же, что и в общем, все специфические особенности сохраняются. Но выбор между двумя предметами, свойствами или действиями разделяется союзом «or», который переводится «или». Все зависит от того, что вы хотите уточнить (один из выборов).

**Вспом. гл (модальный) + подлежащее + смысловой глагол (or + выбор)+ дополнение (or + выбор)+ обстоятельство (or + выбор)?**

Do you prefer blue or white skirt? — Ты предпочитаешь синюю или белую юбку?

Did he go by bus or on foot? — Он приехал на автобусе или пришел пешком?

Is he in Germany or in England? — Он в Германии или Англии?

5. *Разделительный вопрос* или, как часто его называют, вопрос с хвостиком. Используется он в тех случаях, когда говорящий сомневается и желает получить подтверждение, а порой и удивляется: не так ли? не правда ли? Disjunctive question (Tag question) берет за основу предложение (т. е. прямой порядок слов), в конце ставится запятая и добавляется вспомогательный глагол (в соответствии со временем) с not или без, затем подлежащее, выраженное местоимением.

**Предложение, вспом. глагол + not (может не быть) + местоимение?**

Your brother speaks 4 languages, doesn’t he? — Твой брат говорит на 4 языках, не правда ли?

We wrote 4 compositions yesterday, didn’t we? — Мы вчера написали 4 сочинения, не так ли?

His friends have just returned from Paris, haven’t they? — Его друзья только что вернулись из Парижа, не так ли?

Как задавать вопросы с хвостиком? Легко — важно усвоить некоторые секреты.

Если в основной части предложения есть not, наречия с отрицательным значением (seldom, never, rarely, hardly, scarcely), отрицательные местоимения (nobody, nothing), — хвостик положительный.

Если в основной части нет вышеперечисленных «отрицаний», хвостик утвердительный.

Если главная часть — это просьба в повелительном наклонении, то в хвостике: can you/could you; will you/ won’t you.

Если повелительное предложение начинается с Don’t, то заканчивается — will you.

Вопросительные предложения в английском с Let’s дают хвостик «shall we».

Подлежащее that/ this в окончании заменяется на it.

А вот I am меняется на aren’t I, как бы вас не смущала структура.

He never panics, does he? — Он никогда не паникует, не так ли?

He works hard every day, doesn’t he? — Он каждый день работает усердно, не так ли?

Wait a minute, can you? — Подожди минуту, можешь (подождешь? хорошо?)?

Don’t forget to give him a call, will you? — Не забудь ему позвонить! Позвонишь (Хорошо?)?

Let’s dance, shall we? — Давай потанцуем, хорошо?

That is your wife over there, isn’t it? — Это там твоя жена, не так ли?

I am late, aren’t I? — Я опоздал, не так ли (да?)?

**1.Questions.**

*Выберите правильный вариант ответа.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do his powers come from?
Where Who Why
2. **\_\_\_\_\_** one of you is coming to my house later?
Who Why Whose
3. \_\_\_\_\_ set a world record for competition?
When Who Why
4. Let me know ... you hear from your mother.
Who Which What
5. \_\_\_\_ do you finish that task so quickly?
How Whom What
6. \_\_\_\_ is my briefcase?
Where When How
7. \_\_\_\_ dog is that?
Who Why Whose
8. \_\_\_\_\_ team beat Germany to win the Football World leaders?
Which Whosе Who
9. \_\_\_\_\_ could you do this to me?
How Whose Who

\_\_\_\_\_ are you leaving?
Who Why Where

**1.6. Глагол to have**

Как самостоятельный глагол to have в настоящем времени имеет 2 формы:

* have для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа
* has для 3-го лица единственного числа

В прошедшем времени глагол to have имеет форму had, в будущем - shall have, will have.

*Формы глагола to have*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| настоящее время | прошедшее время | будущее время |
| I have | We have |  had |  shall have  will have |
| You have | You have |
| Hе / She / It has | They have |

Значение этого глагола - "иметь, владеть, обладать". Часто в разговорной речи вместо have, has употребляется словосочетание have got, has got (краткие формы 've got и 's got) с тем же значением, особенно когда речь идёт о временном владении или только что приобретённом предмете или предметах:

We've got a nice flat.

У нас хорошая квартира.

Have you got any pets?

У вас есть домашние животные?

В вопросительной форме в британском варианте языка глагол to have часто стоит перед подлежащим, в американском варианте вопросительная и отрицательная формы всегда образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола do:

Have you two sons? (брит.)

Do you have a lot of free time? (амер.)

Отрицание выражается формой глагола to have с отрицанием not или с отрицательным местоимением no:

I haven't got a pen.

I have got no pen here.

has not = hasn't

have not = haven't

*Распространённые сочетания с глаголом to have*

to have a lesson / a lecture / a meeting

посещать урок / лекцию / собрание

to have breakfast / lunch / dinner...

завтракать / обедать

to have a rest / a swim / a wash

отдохнуть / поплавать /постирать

to have a drink / a cigarette / a day off

выпить / выкурить сигарету / иметь выходной день

**1.7. Глагол to be. Понятие глагола-связки.**

Глагол to be — означает «быть, находится, являться».

Ниже представлена таблица с изменением глагола to be по лицам (спряжение глагола) в настоящем, прошлом и будущем времени.

 Настоящее время Прошедшее время Будущее время

I am — я есть was shall / will

You are — он есть were will

He, she, it is — он, она, was will

оно есть

We are — ты, вы есть were shall / will

You are — мы есть were will

They are — они есть were will

В русском языке глагол "быть" в утвердительных предложениях можно опустить. Например: "Он дома", "Ему 25 лет". В английском же языке нельзя употреблять предложения без глагола. Необходимо обязательное присутствие глагола, хотя он может явно не переводится на русский язык. Например, чтобы сказать "Я пилот" в английском языке необходимо добавить глагол be, и в итоге предложение получит смысл "Я есть пилот" — "I am pilot".

Еще несколько примеров:

I am 45 — Мне 45 (Я есть 45)

I am from Moscow — Я из Москвы (Я есть из Москвы)

I am married — Я женат (Я есть женат)

He is Mark — Его зовут Марк (Он есть Марк)

Также в предложениях употребляются сокращенные формы глагола to be:

I am = I'm

He is = He's

They are = They're

He is not = He isn't

We are not = We aren't

Рассмотрим еще одно различие русского и английского языков. В русском языке утвердительное и вопросительное предложения могут различаться только лишь знаком вопроса в конце предложения. Например:

Он писатель — утверждение.

Он писатель? — вопрос.

В устрой речи в русском языке вопросительное предложение отличается от утвердительного специальной вопросительной интонацией. Англичане же могут сказать утверждение с такой же интонацией, как и вопрос. Англичане выходят из этого положения, изменяя в предложении порядок слов:

He is a writer — Он писатель.

Is he a writer — Он писатель?

Чтобы задать вопрос необходимо поменять местами подлежащее he и вспомогательный глагол is (to be).

Для отрицания в русском языке используется частица "не", а в английском частица "not", которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола be.

He is not at home — Он не дома.

They are not enemies — Они не враги.

Для закрепления форм глагола to be в разных лицах и временах проспрягаем предложение "I am strong":

Настоящее время

I am strong — Я сильный

You are strong — Ты сильный

He is strong — Он сильный

We are strong — Мы сильные

You are strong — Вы сильные

They are strong — Они сильные

Прошедшее время

I was strong — Я был сильным

You were strong — Ты был сильным

He was strong — Он был сильным

We were strong — Мы были сильными

You were strong — Вы были сильными

They were strong — Они были сильными

Будущее время

I shall/will be strong — Я буду сильным

You will be strong — Ты будешь сильным

He will be strong — Он будет сильным

We shall/will be strong — Мы будет сильными

You will be strong — Вы будете сильными

They will be strong — Они будут сильными

Как самостоятельный глагол (to be) употребляется для обозначений возраста людей, размеров предметов, цены товаров, времени, погоды, характеристики людей.

Как вспомогательный глагол be используется для образования длительных времен и страдательного залога (am/is/are/was/were).

**1.8. Времена группы Simple/Indefinite (Простые времена). Простое настоящее время глагола Present Simple/Indefinite**

Времена группы **Simple**употребляются, в отличие от других времен других групп, только для констатации факта совершения действия в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем, без указания на его длительность, законченность и безотносительно к какому-либо другому действию или моменту.

**Present Simple Tense**

**Настоящее простое** время – описывает обычные, повторяющиеся действия как факт – безотносительно к их длительности или к результату действия.

***Пример***I go to college every day*.*

 – Я хожу в колледж каждый день.

В этом высказывании интересует не время, потраченное на дорогу, не процесс движения, не результат походов, а сам факт: я хожу в колледж, а не на работу*.*

Time Expressions used with Present Simple:

Временные наречия, используемые с Present Simple:

Every day every morning every year never

at night in the evening always rarely

In the afternoon usually often sometimes

Примечание:

1. В утвердительной форме настоящего времени глагол будет изменяться только в 3-ем лице единственном лице *(he, she, it),* т.е. к инфинитиву глагола будет прибавляться окончание ***s / es***;
2. Вопросительная форма настоящего времени образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола ***do/ does + V1*** (глагол в первой форме);
3. Отрицательная форма настоящего времени образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола ***do/ does +частица not + V1.***

Образование форм глагола в **Present Simple**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| I talk | Long form | Short form | Do I talk? |
| I do not talk | I don’t talk |
| You talk | You do not talk | You don’t talk | Do you talk? |
| He talks | He does not talk | He doesn’t talk | Does he talk? |
| She talks | She does not talk | She doesn’t talk | Does she talk? |
| It talks | It does not talk | It doesn’t talk | Does it talk? |
| We talk | We do not talk | We don’t talk | Do we talk? |
| You talk | You do not talk | You don’t talk | Do you talk? |
| They talk | They do not talk | They don’t talk | Do they talk? |

Правописание:

● Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на

-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o → **es** I watch – He watch**es**

**●** Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на

 - согласную +Y → **ies** I study – He stud**ies**

**●** Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на

- гласные ( a,o,e,u) + y → **ys** I buy –He buy**s**

**Упражнения**

1. Поставь глагол в 3 лице ед. ч.

1. I fly –it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. I play – she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. You run – he ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. We hurry –he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. We catch- she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. You stay – she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Заполни предложения:

 Long form Short form

1. She **does not** like apples. She **doesn’t** like apples.

2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_work on Sunday. 2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_work on Sunday.

3. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ help me. 3. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_help me.

4. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_drive fast. 4. They \_\_\_\_\_drive fast.

5. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fly. 5. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_fly.

3. Раскрой скобки “Present Simple”.

My friend John 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) a horse. It 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a beautiful animal with big eyes and a long tail. Its name is Bella and it 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (love) people. It 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/bite) or kick and it is always friendly. It 5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) apples and hay but it 6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/eat) meat. Horses 7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) meat. John usually 8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her horse every day after school. He 9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) into the town because there is too much traffic. There 10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) many cars in the country so she 11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) Bella there. It often 12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rain) in England so at night Bella and other horses 13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in a stable. It 14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) easy looking after a horse but John 15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it very much.

4. Составь отрицание и вопрос.

1. You know the answer.

2. George usually has breakfast at eight.

3. Children like sweets.

4. His father finishes work at 6.

5. You remember the address.

**1.9. Past Simple/Indefinite. Прошедшее простое (неопределенное) время глагола**

**Прошедшее простое** время **–** служит для выражения действия, совершившегося или совершавшегося в прошлом. Это время употребляется в повествовании, т.е. при изложении событий, имевших место в прошлом, а также в разговоре о прошедших событиях, для выражения обычного, повторяющегося прошедшего действия.

Пример We worked yesterday. – Мы работали вчера.

Time Expressions used with Past Simple:

Временные наречия, используемые с Past Simple:

Yesterday on Monday the other day when

An hour ago in 2007 during the war then

A week/ day/ month/ year ago

Last week/ day/ month/ year

Образование времениPast Simple

По способу образования прошедшего времени все глаголы в английском языке можно разделить на две группы:

 Правильные глаголы Неправильные глаголы

 ( regular verbs) (irregular verbs)

 ⁄ \

 Образуются путем Смотри таблицу неправильных

 прибавления к основе глаголов, используй II форму

 окончания – **ed (-d) (Past)**

Если глагол **правильный,** то возможно следующее преобразование прошедшего времени.

Правописание :

1.глагол, оканчивающийся на**- e -** → **-d**

Lik**e** – like**d**

Hat**e** –hate**d**

2.глагол, оканчивающийся на согласную→**удвоенную согласную +ed**

Prefe**r** –prefe**rred**

Trave**l**-trave**lled**

3.глагол, оканчивающийся на согласную **+y** → **-ied**

Carr**y** –carr**ied**

Stud**y**-stud**ied**

4.глагол, оканчивающийся на гласную **+y** → **ed**

Pla**y** – play**ed**

Sta**y**-stay**ed**

Образование форм глагола вPast Simple

Рассмотрим образование прошедшего времени на примере правильного глагола **to stay** –(оставаться), так как это правильный глагол то его форма в Past Simple будет –**stayed.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| I stayed | Long form | Short form | Did I stay? |
| I did not stay | I didn’t stay |
| You stayed | You did not stay | You didn’t stay | Did you stay? |
| He stayed | He did not stay | He didn’t stay | Did he stay? |
| She stayed | She did not stay | She didn’t stay | Did she stay? |
| It stayed | It did not stay | It didn’t stay | Did it stay? |
| We stayed | We did not stay | We didn’t stay | Did we stay? |
| You stayed | You did not stay | You didn’t stay | Did you stay? |
| They stayed | They did not stay | They didn’t stay | Did they stay? |

Примечание:

1. Утвердительная форма прошедшего времени будет иметь одну и ту же форму глагола во всех лицах и числах, несмотря на то, что глагол будет являться правильным или неправильным;
2. Вопросительная форма прошедшего времени образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола ***did*** (вторая форма от глагола do***)+существительное или местоимение + V1*** (глагол в первой форме);
3. Отрицательная форма прошедшего времени образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола ***did*** (вторая форма от глагола do**)+*частица not + V1***(глагол в первой форме).

**Упражнения**

1.Образуйте прошедшее время следующих глаголов.

1. open - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. empty - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. smoke- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. love - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. quarrel -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. play-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. plan - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. try - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. cry - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Раскройте скобки:

1. These students (to come) from Murmansk.
2. When I (to be) a child I (to live) in the Crimea.
3. My parents (to like) to rest on the Black Sea coast when they (to be) young.
4. Last year the shop (to sell) a great number of computers and notebooks.
5. He (not to work) at the plant, he (to work) at the Research Institute some years ago.
6. Pushkin (to write) his first poem when he (to study) at the Licium.
7. The students (to begin) to make the experiment an hour ago.

3. Составь отрицание и вопрос:

1. I studied at the University in the 19-th century.
2. Alexandra Marinina wrote her first book when she was a school-girl.
3. February came after March.
4. We celebrated the Millennium in 1999.
5. Albert Einstein invented radio.
6. He studied three languages at our University.
7. The postman brought the newspapers in time.

**1.10. Future Simple/Indefinite. Будущее простое время глагола**

**Будущее простое** время **–** употребляется для выражения действия, которое совершится или будет совершаться в будущем. Это время может обозначать как *однократное,* так и *повторяющееся* действие. Future Simple переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола как совершенного, так и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от общего смысла предложения:

ПримерHe will return to Moscow in a few days.

– Он вернется в Москву через несколько дней.

They will take English lessons twice a week.

 - Они будут брать английские уроки два раза в неделю.

Time Expressions used with Future Simple:

 Временные наречия, используемые с Future Simple:

Tomorrow Next week/ month/ year

Tonight In a week/ month/ year

Soon

Образование форм глагола в Future Simple

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| I will pay | Long form | Short form | Will I pay? |
| I will not pay | I won't pay |
| You will pay | You will not pay | You won't pay | Will you pay? |
| He will pay | He will not pay | He won't pay | Will he pay? |
| She will pay | She will not pay | She won't pay | Will she pay? |
| It will pay | It will not pay | It won't pay | Will it pay? |
| We will pay | We will not pay | We won't pay | Will we pay? |
| You will pay | You will not pay | You won't pay | Will you pay? |
| They will pay | They will not pay | They won't pay | Will they pay? |

Примечание:

1. Future Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола ***will*** *+* ***V1*** (форма инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to);
2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы ***not***, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола;
3. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, за которым следует смысловой глагол.

**Упражнения**

1. Заполни пропуски глаголами “will” или “won't”.

Johnny : Mum, 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I need to take my umbrella on holiday?

Mum : No, I don't think it 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain. Spain is a very hot country.

Johnny : 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they speak English there?

Mum : No, they 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak English. They speak Spanish in Spain.

Johnny : 5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I like Spain, Mum?

Mum : I don't know Johnny. Maybe you 6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ like it. Maybe you 7) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Johnny : Mum, I hope you 8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave me there.

Mum : Stop asking so many questions or I 9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave you there!

 2. Заполни пропуски глаголами “will” или “won't”.

Jim : 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we go to “Snacks” restaurant for lunch?

Mary : No, you 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like the food there. I think you 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_like the new café in York Street.

Jim : O.K. We 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ take the bus there. 5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I phone John and ask him if he wants to come?

Mary : I'm sure he 6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ want to come, but we 7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have time to wait for him here.

Jim : 8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I tell him to meet us there?

Mary : That's a good idea. Tell him we 9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet him outside the café. There 10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_be a lot of people so he 11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ find us inside.

Jim : 12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I tell him to be there in half an hour? 13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that be enough time?

Mary : Yes, I think so.

**1.11. Времена группы Continuous (Продолженные времена).**

**Present Continuous Настоящее длительное время глагола**.

**Настоящее длительное** время **–** употребляется для выражения действия, длящегося в настоящий момент или период. С глаголами, которые обозначают действие, а не состояние,Present Continuousобычно не употребляется :

To feel (чувствовать) To know (знать) To consist (состоять)

To be (быть, находиться) To remember (помнить) To hate (ненавидеть)

To live (жить) To think (думать) To believe ( верить)

To stay (оставаться) To want (хотеть) To contain (содержать)

To hear (слышать) To like (нравиться) To forget ( забывать)

To see (видеть) To love (любить) To possess (обладать)

Пример. He is typing a letter now.

– Он печатает письмо сейчас. ( Present Continuous)

NOT USED: I know you better now.

 – Я знаю вас лучше сейчас (Present Simple)

Time Expressions used with Present Continuous:

 Временные наречия, используемые с Present Continuous :

Now At the moment At present

 Образование форм глагола вPresent Continuous

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| I am reading | Long form | Short form | Am I reading? |
| I am not reading | I amn't reading |
| You are reading | You are not reading | You aren’t reading | Are you reading? |
| He is reading | He is not reading | He isn’t reading | Is he reading? |
| She is reading | She is not reading  | She isn’t reading | Is she reading? |
| It is reading | It is not reading | It isn’t reading | Is it reading? |
| We are reading | We are not reading | We aren’t reading | Are we reading? |
| You are reading | You are not reading | You aren’t reading | Are you reading? |
| They are reading | They are not reading | They aren’t reading | Are they reading? |

Примечание:

1. *Present Continuous*образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в настоящем времени *(* ***am, is, are****) и* ***V1 + ing*** к основному глаголу т.е. формы причастия настоящего времени (Present Participle);
2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы ***not****,* которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола, затем следует ***V1 + ing****;*
3. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, за которым следует ***V1 + ing***.

Правописание:

1.глагол, оканчивающийся на**- *e -*** *→* ***-ing***

*Writ****e****-writ****ing*** *Driv****e****- driv****ing***

2.глагол, оканчивающийся на согласную→***удвоенную согласную +ing***

*Swim-swi****mming BUT*** *Open-opening*

*Sit-si****tting*** *Wait-waiting*

3.глагол, оканчивающийся на гласные ***ie*** *→* ***y +ing***

*D****ie****- d****ying***

*L****ie****-l****ying***

Exercises.

1. Добавь окончание “-ing” к глаголам.

Make, begin, hit, shave, drink, play, lie, fly, cut, sleep, smoke, meet, take, drop.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **+ ing** |  **-ie →y+ing** |  **-e- → ing** | **Double conson +ing**  |
| 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. | 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. | 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. | 4. | 4. |
|  5. |  5. |  5. |  5. |

2. Заполни пропуски, поставь глагол по смыслу.

Cook, open, look, snow, stay, drink, sit, listen, sleep, sing.

It is Christmas Day. Mr. Huston 1) **is drinking** tea.Mrs. Huston 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas dinner. The boys 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas calors. Grandfather and grandmother 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa. Grandmother 5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the boys singing but grandfather 6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The girls 7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their presents. The dog 8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the girls. It is very cold. It 9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside and so the Hustons 10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home tonight.

3. Раскрой скобки, употребляя “Present Simple” or “Present Continuous**”.**

1. He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( go) to the cinema.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV at the moment.
3. John is outside. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( wash) the car.
4. Nina usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( drive) to work.
5. Father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lie) on the sofa now.
6. Claire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/ like) pizza.

**1. 12. Past Continuous. Прошедшее длительное время глагола.**

**Прошедшее длительное** время –выражает прошедшее действие в *процессе его совершения*, т.е. незаконченное длительное действие. Оно переводится на русский язык *прошедшем временем глагола несовершенного вида..*

Пример He was writing his exercises at five o'clock.

 Он писал упражнения в пять часов. (т.е. он начал писать упражнения до пяти часов и в пять часов все еще их писал)

Time Expressions used with Past Continuous:

 Временные наречия, используемые с Past Continuous:

At 6 o'clock yesterday at midnight

At noon at that moment

The whole evening when I came home

From . . .till yesterday all morning yesterday

Образование форм глагола в Past Continuous

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| I was studying | I wasn’t studying | Was I studying? |
| You were studying | You weren’t studying | Were you studying? |
| He was studying | He wasn’t studying | Was he studying? |
| She was studying | She wasn’t studying | Was she studying? |
| It was studying | It wasn’t studying | Was it studying? |
| We were studying | We weren’t studying | Were we studying? |
| You were studying | You weren’t studying | Were you studying? |
| They were studying | They weren’t studying | Were they studying? |

Примечание:

1. Past Continuousобразуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола ***to be*** в форме прошедшего времени ***(was, were) +V1+ing****;*
2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола ***(was, were)****,* затем следует ***V1 + ing****;*
3. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ***(was, were)*** ставится перед подлежащим, за которым следует ***V1 + ing****.*

**Упражнения.**

1. Ответь на вопросы, используя слова в скобках.

Пример: –Where were you at 6 o’clock? – (library/ read a book)

 – I was reading a book in the library.

* + - 1. Where were you at this time last week? (Spain/ stay at the hotel)
			2. What was your grandmother doing the whole yesterday evening? (armchair/ watch a serial)
			3. What were you doing from 2 to 3? (home/ make lunch)
			4. Where was your brother at midday? (walk with his dog/ park)

2. Раскрой скобки.

1. At the party lots of people (dance) in the street while our neighbours (have) a barbecue.
2. I (sit) in my bedroom and (read) a book from 4 till midnight.
3. Someone (make) a very loud noise in the street.
4. Why you all (laugh) when I came in?
5. Sally (practice) the piano the whole morning.

3. Переведи на английский.

1. Где вы работали сегодня в 9 часов утра?
2. Он с друзьями занимался английским весь день.
3. Мы смотрели телевизор, а они слушали радио.
4. Во время обеда она читала научный журнал.
5. Автобус стоял на остановке с 3 до 4, а затем уехал.

**1.13. Future Continuous. Будущее длительное время глагола.**

**Будущее длительное** время –выражает будущее действие в процессе его совершения, т.е. незаконченное длительное действие. Оно переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола несовершенного вида.

Пример: I will be working at 6 o'clock tomorrow.

 Я еще буду работать в 6 часов завтра. (т.е. я начал работать и буду еще продолжать работать в 6 часов завтрашнего дня)

Time Expressions used with Future Continuous:

 Временные наречия, используемые с Future Continuous:

At 6 o'clock tomorrow all day long

All the time all day tomorrow

The whole evening from five till six tomorrow

Образование форм глагола в Future Continuous

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| I will be working | I will not be working | Will I be working? |
| You will be working | You will not be working | Will you be working? |
| He will be working | He will not be working | Will he be working? |
| She will be working | She will not be working | Will she be working? |
| It will be working | It will not be working | Will it be working? |
| We will be working | We will not be working | Will we be working? |
| You will be working | You will not be working | Will you be working? |
| They will be working | They will not be working | Will they be working?  |

Примечание:

1. Future Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **will**  **be**  **+V1+ing**;
2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола **(will +not +be**+ **V1 + ing**;
3. В вопросительной форме первый вспомогательный глагол **(will)** ставится перед подлежащим **+be+** **V1 + ing.**

**Упражнения**

1. Раскрой скобки.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(prepare) for my examination in May.

2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( read) the whole evening.

3. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( work) in the library from three till five.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/ meet) us at the station.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( write) he to Mary tomorrow at 5 o' clock?

2. Используй “Future Simple” или “Future Continuous”.

1. At midnight I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( watch) the comedy film.

2. Tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) all day long.

3. From five till six I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( do) the homework.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) a play during the summer.

5. When I come back, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( have) supper.

**1.14. Времена группы Perfect (Совершенные времена)**

**Present Perfect. Настоящее совершенное время глагола.**

**Настоящее совершенное время** - употребляется для выражения действия, совершившегося к настоящему моменту, результат которого имеется налицо в настоящем времени. Оно может выражать действие, совершившееся как непосредственно перед моментом речи, так и в более отдаленное время в прошлом.

Present Perfect переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола совершенного вида, а иногда и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.

Пример: I have broken my pencil. – Я сломал свой карандаш.

Time Expressions used with Present Perfect:

 Временные наречия, используемые с Present Perfect:

Ever already for

Just yet since

Never how long recently

Образование форм глагола в Present Perfect

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| I have eaten | Long form | Short form | Have I eaten? |
| I have not eaten | I haven’t eaten |
| You have eaten | You have not eaten | You haven’t eaten | Have you eaten? |
| He has eaten | He has not eaten | He hasn’t eaten | Has he eaten? |
| She has eaten | She has not eaten | She hasn’t eaten | Has she eaten? |
| It has eaten | It has not eaten | It hasn’t eaten | Has it eaten? |
| We have eaten | We have not eaten | We haven’t eaten | Have we eaten? |
| You have eaten | You have not eaten | You haven’t eaten | Have you eaten? |
| They have eaten | They have not eaten | They haven’t eaten | Have they eaten? |

 Примечание:

1. Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в форме настоящего времени **(have/ has)** и формы причастия прошедшего времени **(Past Participle)** смыслового глагола или **V3** (правильных и неправильных глаголов);

2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола, затем следует **(Past Participle)** смыслового глагола или **V3.**

3. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол **to have** ставится перед подлежащим**,** затем следует **(Past Participle)** смыслового глагола или **V3.**

**Упражнения**

1. Напишите past participle глаголов.

1. sleep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. open \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. arrive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Заполни пропуски глаголом из списка.

 Drink, break, make, phone, clean, arrive, wash.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a vase.

2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the room.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the beds.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his friend.

5. The plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

6. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their hair.

7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a glass of Coke.

3. Вставь “ yet” , “ ago” , “ ever”, “ last night”, “ for”, “ since”.

1. My father went to Spain two days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. He has known her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1999.

3. She hasn’t finished her work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seen an elephant?

5. We went to bed at 10 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. He ahs been in Madrid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ten years.

**1. 15. Past Perfect. Прошедшее совершенное время глагола.**

**Прошедшее совершенное** время – употребляется:

**●** для выражения действия, завершившегося до какого-либо момент или другого действия в прошлом:

Пример: We had translated the article by 5 o'clock.

– Мы (уже) перевели статью к пяти часам.

● в предложениях, в которых одно действие завершилось до другого действия, длящегося в прошлом:

Пример: He had visited his friend and was listening to music when I came.

* Он (уже) посетил своего друга и слушал музыку, когда я пришел.

**Past Perfect** переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола совершенного, а иногдаи несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.

Time Expressions used with Past Perfect:

 Временные наречия, используемые с Past Perfect:

By five o'clock By the 15th of December By that time

By Saturday By the end of the year

Образование форм глагола в Past Perfect

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| I had come | Long form | Short form | Had I come? |
| I had not come | I hadn’t come |
| You had come | You had not come | You hadn’t come | Had you come? |
| He had come | He had not come | He hadn’t come | Had he come? |
| She had come | She had not come | She hadn’t come | Had she come? |
| It had come | It had not come | It hadn’t come | Had it come? |
| We had come | We had not come | We hadn’t come | Had we come? |
| You had come | You had not come | You hadn’t come | Had you come? |
| They had come | They had not come | They hadn’t come | Had they come? |

Примечание:

1. Past Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в форме прошедшего времени **( had)** и формы причастия прошедшего времени ( Past Participle) смыслового глагола или **V3** ;
2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола **had**, затем следует (Past Participle) смыслового глагола или **V3**;

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол **had** ставится перед подлежащим, затем следует (Past Participle) смыслового глагола или **V3**.

**Упражнения**

1. Составь отрицание и вопрос к предложениям.

1. You had studied English before you entered the University.

2. They had arrived at the station by 6 o’clock.

3. James had finished reading the book by last Sunday.

4. I had done my lessons by the time you called me up.

5. The teacher had given the students their homework before the bell rang.

2. Составь предложения.

Образец: You went to Sue’s house, but she wasn’t there.

 (she/ go/ out)…. She had gone out…….

* + - 1. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn’t the same as before. (It/ change/ a lot).
			2. I invited Ian to the partry but he couldn’t come. (He/ arrange/ to do something else).
			3. You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late. (the film/ already/begun )
			4. It was nice to see Dan again after such a long time. ( I/ not/ see/ him/ for five years)
			5. I offered my parents something to eat, but they weren’t hungry. ( They/ just/ have breakfast)

3. Переведи на английский.

1. Когда вы пришли, я уже перевел весь текст.
2. К тому времени как вы позвонили, гости ещё не собрались.
3. Вы изучали английский перед тем, как поступили на эти курсы?
4. Дождь уже прекратился, когда мы вышли из дома.
5. Сколько страниц этой книги твой брат прочитал к концу прошлой недели?

**1. 16. Future Perfect. Будущее совершенное время глагола.**

**Будущее совершенное** время – употребляется для выражения будущего действия, которое совершится доопределенного момента в будущем. Future Perfect переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола совершенного вида.

Пример: We will have translated the article by 5 o'clock.

 Мы (уже) переведем статью к пяти часам.

Time Expressions used with Future Perfect:

 Временные наречия, используемые с Future Perfect:

By 5 o'clock tomorrow by the end of the year

By Saturday by that time by the 15th of March

Образование форм глагола в Future Perfect

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
| I will have told | I will not have told | Will I have told? |
| You will have told | You will not have told | Will you have told? |
| He will have told | He will not have told | Will he have told? |
| She will have told | She will not have told | Will she have told? |
| It will have told | It will not have told | Will it have told? |
| We will have told | We will not have told | Will we have told? |
| You will have told | You will not have told | Will you have told? |
| They will have told | They will not have told | Will they have told? |

Примечание:

1. Future Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в форме будущего времени **(will have)** и формы причастия прошедшего (Past Participle)смыслового глагола или **V3;**
2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола **will+not+have+(Past Participle) или V3,** краткая форма вспомогательного глагола won't;
3. В вопросительной форме первый вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, затем следует 2-ой вспомогательный глагол **+Past Participle** или **V3**.

**Упражнения**

***1.*** Составь отрицания и вопросы.

1. Trevor and Laura will have lived here for four years next April.
2. This chess game is going to last ages. They won't have finished it until midnight.
3. I will have read this book by the time it's due back to the library.
4. My husband will have finished his work by half past eight, so he should be home about nine.
5. Phone me after 8 o’clock. We’ll have finished dinner by then.

2. Переведи на английский.

1. 1.Моя сестра вернется домок к 10 часам. Перезвоните позднее.
2. К концу сентября мы получим хорошую премию.
3. Я плохо себя чувствую, но к концу надели я выздоровлю.
4. На следующей неделе у меня будет больше времени, так как я сдам все экзамены.
5. Когда мой папа вернется домой, он будет очень усталым.

3. Прочитай рассказ, составь предложения по образцу.

**Paul wants to be an artist. He's reading about a famous artist called Winston Plummer.**

Winston Plummer was a great artist, who had a wonderful career. He won lots of prizes before he was twenty. By the age of twenty-five he had had his own exhibition. He was the subject of a TV documentary by the time he was thirty. By the age of thirty-five he had become world-famous. He made millions of pounds from his pictures before he was forty.

**Paul is daydreaming about his own future career. What is he thinking?**

Образец: I hope I’ll have won lots of prizes before I'm twenty.

1. Perhaps ……………...... my own exhibition by the age of twenty-five.
2. I wonder if ...................................................... by the time I'm thirty.
3. Maybe ………………………..……………. by the age of thirty-five.
4. I hope ............................................................ by the age of forty.

**1. 17. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты**

Модальные глаголы обозначают не само действие, а указывают на отношение к нему говорящего лица. Модальные глаголы *can, may, must* выражают способность, возможность, допустимость, долженствование.

Модальные глаголы употребляются только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы *to*, исключения составляют эквиваленты модальных глаголов *to be able to, to be allowed, to have to, to be to, ought to*. Эти глаголы часто называют недостаточными, так как они:

1. не имеют неличных форм – инфинитива, причастия, герундия.

2. не изменяются ни по лицам, ни по числам (не имеют окончания в 3-м лице единственного числа).

3. образуют вопросительную форму путём постановки модальных глаголов *can, may, must* перед подлежащим, а отрицательную форму – путём добавления отрицания *not* к модальному глаголу.

Для выражения необходимости, допустимости, способности выполнения какого-нибудь действия после подлежащего ставится модальный глагол *can, may, must*, затем смысловой глагол в первой форме.

*Shall, will* в модальном значении могут употребляться со всеми лицами. Однако чтобы отличить их от вспомогательных глаголов, *shall* употребляется со 2-м и 3-м лицом в значении долженствования, необходимости; *will* с 1-м лицом употребляется в значении желания, намерения. *Will*  в модальном значении может выражать так же тенденцию к исполнению действия.

*Should* употребляется как модальный глагол для выражения долженствования или совета для всех лиц единственного и множественного чисел.

*Would* придаёт намерение, повторяемость и систематичность действия в прошлом и переводится на русский язык «бывало, обычно», а в отрицательной форме передаёт нежелание, противодействие усилиям человека. В технической литературе употребляется для выражения обычности или неизбежности действия.

**Варианты употребления модальных глаголов в сочетании с Passive и Perfect Infinitive.**

Сочетание модальных глаголов с *Infinitive Passive* указывает на то, что подлежащее является объектом, на который направлено действие.

Модальные глаголы *must, may, might* в сочетании с *Perfect Infinitive* выражают возможность или вероятность действия, относящегося к прошлому, и обычно переводятся словами «должно быть», «возможно».

Глаголы *can* и *could* в отрицательной форме в сочетании с *Perfect Infinitive* выражают сомнение в возможности совершения действия в прошлом и обычно переводятся при помощи словосочетания «не может быть».

Модальные глаголы *ought (to), should, might* в сочетании с *Perfect Infinitive* указывают на то, что действие, которое могло или должно было бы совершиться, не совершилось.

*Таблица модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты | Значение  | Present  | Past  | Future  |
| 1. can *To be able (to)* | 1.физическая, умственная способность, возможность или умение совершения действия;2.удивление, сомнение по поводу возможности совершения действия;Быть в состоянии совершить действие | Can*Am, is, are**able (to)* | Could*Was, were able (to)* | \_\_\_*Shall/will be able (to)* |
| 2. may*To be allowed (to)* | Разрешение, предположение (с оттенком сомнения) или допускаемая возможность совершения действия Допущение возможности, разрешение совершить действие | May*Am, is, are allowed (to)* | Might*Was, were allowed (to)* | \_\_\_\_*Shall/will be allowed (to)* |
| 3. must*To have (to)**To be (to)**Should* *Ought (to)**Needn’t* | Выражает долженствование, предположение, которое граничит с уверенностью, необходимостью и неизбежностью совершения действия;Вынужденная необходимость (в силу непредвиденных обстоятельств);Необходимость, предусмотренная планом; по расписанию; по договорённости;Необходимость как нечто требуемое; совет;Необходимость как моральный долг, как нечто отвечающее общепринятым взглядам или когда мы говорим о законе, правилах;Нет никакой необходимости (нужды) выполнения действия. | Must*To have (to)**To be (be)**Should**Ought (to)**Needn’t* | \_\_\_*Had (to)**Was, were (to)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_*Shall/will have (to)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

# Упражнения

**1. Подставьте модальный глагол.**

1. I advise you to stop eating chocolate. You \_\_\_\_\_ stop eating chocolate. 2. I insist that you do your homework. You \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework. 3. Will you let me speak to David, please? \_\_\_\_\_\_ I speak to David, please? 4. She can hear you well enough. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ shout. 5. Talking is not permitted during the test. You \_\_\_\_ talk during the test. 6. It isn’t right to speak to your mother like that. You \_\_\_\_ speak to your mother like that. 7. It isn’t possible for him to come to the party. He \_\_\_\_ come to the party. 8. He is obliged to go to the police station once a week. He \_\_\_\_ to go to the police station once a week. 9. It’s forbidden to feed the animals in the Zoo. You \_\_\_\_ feed the animals in the Zoo. 10. It’s necessary to dust the furniture. You \_\_\_\_ dust the furniture. 11. Would you mind if I read your book? \_\_\_\_ I read your book? 12. Perhaps they’ll come with us. They \_\_\_\_ come with us. 13. Would you mind if I use your glasses? \_\_\_\_ I use your glasses? 14. Let’s try doing this exercise. \_\_\_\_ we try doing this exercise. 15. He can do it himself. Why \_\_\_\_ he ask anybody for help? 16. Perhaps, she will phone them today. She \_\_\_\_ phone them today. 17. Why don’t you go to the sea for a holiday? You \_\_\_\_ go to the sea for a holiday. 18. Would you like me to help you with the dishes? \_\_\_\_ I help you with the dishes?

**2. Выбери подходящий модальный глагол.**

1. Mike \_\_\_\_ play the piano very well. And what about you? ( a) can; b) should; c) must) 2. I \_\_\_\_ skate when I was little. ( a) can’t; b) couldn’t; c) mustn’t) 3. We \_\_\_\_ hurry. We’ve got plenty of time. (a) can’t; b) needn’t; c) must) 4. \_\_\_ you help me with this task? (a) Could; b) Must; c) May) 5. I’m sorry I’m late. \_\_\_ I come in? (a) Must; b) Should; c) May) 6. \_\_\_ you speak any foreign languages?(a) Can; b) Should; c) May) 7. It’s raining. You \_\_\_ take an umbrella. (a) can’t; b) don’t have to; c) should) 8. I’m afraid I \_\_\_ come to the party on Friday. (a) can; b) can’t; c) may) 9. You \_\_\_ go there at once. It’s really very urgent. (a) don’t have to; b) needn’t; c) must) 10. When I was young, I \_\_\_ run for miles. (a) could; b) must; c) should) 11. ‘\_\_\_ I translate this sentence?’ ‘No, you needn’t.’ (a) Can; b) May; c) Must) 12. ‘\_\_\_ I smoke here?’ ‘No, you mustn’t.’ (a) Can; b) May; c) Should) 13. I looked everywhere for the book but I \_\_\_ find it. (a) couldn’t; b) mustn’t; c) shouldn’t) 14. You \_\_\_ drive carefully on a busy road. (a) can; b) may; c) should) 15. There’s nothing I \_\_\_ do about it. (a) can; b) may; c) don’t have to) 16. Schools \_\_\_ teach children the difference between right and wrong. (a) can’t; b) mustn’t; c) must) 17. I don’t feel well today. \_\_\_ I leave earlier? (a) Should; b) May; c) Must) 18. That \_\_\_ be true! It’s absolutely impossible. (a) can’t; b) must; c) needn’t) 19. Yesterday I stayed at home because I \_\_\_ help my father. (a) must; b) had to; c) can) 20. You \_\_\_ use my dictionary as long as you like. (a) must; b) have to; c) may)

**Unit 2. Тексты для чтения и перевода**

**2. 1. Описание людей. Внешность.**

Слова, которые Вам понадобятся при описании внешность человека на английском языке.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age — возраст | Built — телосложение | Height — рост |
| young молодой  | fat толстый | 1.70 m 170 см |
| middle-aged средних лет | thin худой | medium hight среднего роста |
| elderly пожилой | slim стройн | average height среднего роста |
| old старый | tall высокий | below overage ниже среднего |
|  | plump полный |  |
|  | short низкий |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hair style | Hair colour | Face |
| long длинный | black черноволосый | thin худое |
| short короткие | dark-haired брюнет | long вытянутое |
| straight прямые | red рыжий | round круглое |
| wavy вьющиеся | fair русый | oval овальное |
|  | curly кучерявые | square квадратное |
|  | blonde светлый (блондин) | long nose длинный нос |
|  | grey седой | straight nose прямой нос |
|  | brown-haired шатен |  |
|  | bald лысый |  |
|  | a blonde блондинка |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Eyes | Complexion — цвет лица | Dress |
| blue голубые | pale бледный | smart привлекательно |
| grey серые  | fair-skinned светлой кожей | scruffy грязный, неряшливый |
| brown карие  |  | well-dressed опрятный |
| long eyelashes длинные ресницы |  | casual повседневный, обычный |
|  |  | fashionable модный |

 **Полезные выражения**

to aged well — хорошо выглядеть по возрасту

to be dressed spick and span — быть одетым с иголочки

to be pretty/handsome — быть красивой/ красивым (привлекательным)

to be typical of smb — типичная внешность как у кого-либо

to be well-groomed — ухоженный, хорошо одетый

to be shortsighted/ near-sighted — быть близоруким

to put/ gain on weight — прибавить в весе

to grow thinner, to recede — выпадать, быть редкими (о волосах)

to look a mess, to look scruffy — выглядеть неряшливо

to look like smb — выглядеть как

to look one’s age — выглядеть на свой возраст

to look one’s best — выглядеть наиболее привлекательно

to remind smb of smb — напоминать кого-то кому-то

closely resemble — очень похож

to lose weight/ to slim -худеть

to stammer — заикаться

to take after smb — быть похожим

to take much care over one’s appearance — заботится о внешности, следить за собой

Appearance is deceptive — Внешность обманчива

to go by appearance/to judge by appearance — судить по внешности

to look every inch a (profession) — быть кем-либо до кончиков ногтей

**1. Прочитайте текст , переведите.**

The way we look means much in our lives. People usually judge us by1appearances2. So it takes much time to look well. So there are a lot of medical services3 which help keep beauty. The variety of cosmetics is great. And so it is important to know how you should describe appearances. I’d like to tell you some words about me.

I am 30,but everyone says that I don’t look my age 4. I take much care over my appearance5 and I have aged quite well6. I am of medium height and built7. I do a lot of sport and so I look slim. My hair is wavy and blond. My nose is straight and eyes are blue. My ears are not big, the face is oval. What I don’t like in myself is freckles8. They always come in spring. My friends sometimes call me a «typical blonde». I should admit that this style is close to me9.

I take after10 my granny. She looked just like me when she was young. I prefer dresses, skirts and romantic style. I try always to be well dressed11.To tell the truth12 I devote much time for my appearance and spend much money for it.

I’d like to add some words about my character. I am even-tempered13, rather reserved14, calm and moderst. Sometimes I can lose my temper15 and become either angry or sad. At these moments I like staying alone and sometimes I retire into my shell16. But I have a lot of friends. I am opened for everything new, appreciate people for17 honesty and justice. I like to laugh and to joke. I have a good sense of humour.

But remember that appearances can be deceptive18. And you mustn’t judge people by the first impression19.

Vocabulary

judge by — судить по

appearances — внешности

medical services — медицинские услуги

don’t look my age — не выглядеть на какой-то возраст

take much care over my appearance — следить за собой

have aged quite well — хорошо сохраниться (о внешности)

medium height and built — средний рост и телосложение

freckles — веснушки

to be close to smb — быть близким кому-либо

take after — быть похожим на (члены семьи)

well dressed — хорошо одетый

To tell the truth — по правде говоря

even-tempered — уравновешенный

reserved — сдержанный

 lose my temper — терять самообладание/ выйти из себя

retire into my shell — уйти в себя

appreciate people for — ценить людей за

appearances can be deceptive — внешность может быть обманчива

impression — впечатление

**2. Составьте описание внешности своего друга.**

**2. 2. Межличностные отношения. Семья, друзья.**

Познакомьтесь со словами по теме

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ENGLISH** |  |
| family | семья |
| parents | родители |
| mother  | мама |
| father  | папа |
| wife | жена |
| husband | муж |
| child, children | Ребенок, дети  |
| daughter | Дочь |
| son | сын |
| sister | сестра |
| brother | брат |
| grandmother  | бабушка |
| grandfather  | дедушка |
| aunt | тетя |
| uncle | дядя |

**Прочитай текст, переведи. Ответь на вопросы.**

# My Family.

My name is Oksana. Our family is neither large nor small, just a typical  family :  I have a mother, a father, my brother and a sister  and our cat. We all live together in a three-room flat in Moscow. We are an average family.

My father Igor Ivanovych is 45 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works as a manager at a big plant. 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 Olga Petrovna. My Mummy is forty, she is a teacher of music and plays the piano well.  My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at school. She is a born teacher. She is a busy woman and we all help her.

My sister’s name is Alla. Like our mother Alla has blue eyes and fair hair. She is a very good-looking girl. Alla is three years younger than me. She is a pupil of the 8th form. She does well at school and gets only good and excellent marks. Literature is her favourite subject and she wants to become a teacher, as well as I do.

My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny, I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat.

My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table.

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.
I love  my   family  very much. We always help each other. Everyone in  my   family  is my best friend.

1.Is her family large or small?

2.What is her father?(Кто по профессии)

3. What is her mother?

4.What is her sister`s appearance?

5.What does her parents like to do?

## Прочитайте, переведите, разыграйте диалоги.

Jane: What is your name and where are you from?

Sarah: I am Sarah and I`m from Canada.

Jane: What are you and how old are you?

Sarah: I`m a student and I`m twenty.

Jane: Sarah, do you have a family?

Sarah: Certainly. I have my parents and a younger sister Jennifer. She is seventeen. She goes to senior high school. I also have grandparents on my mother`s side. So, I have a big family.

Jane: What does your father do?

Sarah: My father has a café. It is our family business. He runs this café for more than twenty years. He was born in Milan and his café is a pizzeria.

Jane: How old is he now?

Sarah: My father is fifty-six.

Jane: And what about your mother?

Sarah: My mother is fifty-one and she is a painter. She is painting beautiful landscapes.

Jane: What is your mother`s origin?

Sarah: She is Irish. And she can`t forget the beauty of her native land. I`m also very influenced by her.

Jane: Do you have any relatives in Italy and in Ireland?

Sarah: Yes, I have them. My grandpa on my father`s side lives in Brescia. And my grandparents of my mother`s side live in Dublin. They are very old now and I try to visit them more often.

Jane: And what about your younger sister which is seventeen now? Is she doing well?

Sarah: Yes. She is a very clever and self-sufficing girl. I suppose she will succeed in life.

Jane: Do you like to be a senior sister?

Sarah: It is not difficult and it is very nice. My younger sister is independent and she doesn`t need to rely on me much. But I always wanted to be the youngest child in my family.

Jane: Is your relationship with your younger sister friendly?

Sarah: When I was a little girl my sister used to follow me everywhere. She always wanted to do that what I was doing. Then I didn`t want her to follow me. Now I enjoy her company and I like our conversations.

Jane: Does your sister show her respect to you?

Sarah: She enjoys being together with me.

Jane: You are happy.

**Разгадай кроссворд.**

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**Horizontal:** 3. Сын брата. 7. Папа для мамы. 11. Дочь дочери. 12. Папа папы. 13. Родственники. 14. Брат дочери. 15. Жена дедушки. 17. Мама, папа, я – счастливая … 18. Дочь сестры. 20. Дочь мамы.

**Vertical:** 1. Сестра мамы. 2. Дочь и сын. 4. Мама для папы. 5. Сестра сына. 6. Брат папы. 8. Мама и папа. 9. Мама сестры. 10. Муж мамы. 15. Сын сына. 16. Близнецы. 19. Ребенок.

**2. 3. Человек, здоровье, спорт. ЗОЖ.**

**Выучите слова по теме Спорт**

aerobics [ɛə'rəubɪks] аэробика;

basketball ['bɑːskɪtbɔːl] баскетбол;

boxing ['bɔksɪŋ] бокс;

cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] езда на велосипеде;

dancing ['dɑːnsɪŋ] танцы;

football ['futbɔːl] футбол;

golf [gɔlf] гольф;

hockey ['hɔkɪ] хоккей ;

karate [kə'rɑːtɪ] карате;

ping-pong ['pɪŋˌpɔŋ] настольный теннис;

shooting ['ʃuːtɪŋ] стрельба;

skating ['skeɪtɪŋ]катание на коньках;

skiing ['skiːɪŋ]катание на лыжах;

swimming [swimiŋ];

tennis ['tenɪs] теннис;

volleyball ['vɔlɪbɔːl] волейбол.

diving ['daɪvɪŋ] прыжки в воду, погружение;

athletics [æθ'letɪks] атлетика;

bowling ['bəulɪŋ] боулинг;

gymnastics [ʤɪm'næstɪks] гимнастика;

jogging ['ʤɔgɪŋ] пробежка, бег трусцой;

judo ['ʤuːdəu] дзюдо;

 ['reɪsɪŋ] гонки;

sailing ['seɪlɪŋ] плавние под парусами;

skateboarding ['skeɪtbɔːdɪŋ] катание на роликовой доске;

sledding ['sledɪŋ] катание на санях, салазках;

**Работа с о словами.**

* People who go in for different sports have different names. How do we call people who:
* play football, cricket, rugby, tennis;
* do judo, weight lifting;
* go swimming, jumping, running, windsurfing, mountaineering, potholing;
* ride a bike?

**Распределите слова по колонкам**

|  |
| --- |
| boots costume pool ring slope skis boat racket stadium rink oar rod court ball gloves river alley pitch hoop |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **sport** | **place** | **equipment** |
| footballboxingskiingbasketballtennisice-skatingrowingfistingswimming |   |   |

**Отгадайте вид спорта.**

* It is a game for two or four players who hit a ball with rackets across a net. (tennis)
* It is a summer game played on a grass field by two teams with a ball, bats and wickets. (cricket)
* It is a game played by two or four persons with a small hard ball which is struck with clubs into holes. (golf)
* It is a way of traveling or going on foot. (walking)
* It is a team game played with oval ball. (rugby, football)

# Прочитайте текст, переведите его, с помощью слов после текста.

**Sport**

1) They say, "Health is above wealth". 2). Thousands of people consider sport to be very helpful in gaining good health. 3). That's why every country pays much attention to developing sport. 4). It is sport that helps to bring up physically strong, courageous and energetic people.

5)Unfortunately, it is very difficult to find time for going in for sports regularly. 6). People have become too busy nowadays. 7). There are quite a number of people who prefer watching sporting events rather than taking part in them. 8). They are so-called sportfans. 9). They go to stadiums, they sit near the TV, and they are ready to give moral support to their favourite sportsmen.

10). thousands of people devote their free time to going in for sports. 11). They play indoor and outdoor games: volleyball, basketball, table-tennis, hockey, lawn-tennis. 12). The number of participants and spectators show that the most popular games are basketball, hockey and, of course, football. 13). A lot of people go in for track-and-field athletics, cycling, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and so on.

14). Hockey, figure skating, skiing and skating are among the most popular winter sports. 15). In summer swimming is enjoyed by millions of people. 16). There are also many indoor swimming pools, which make swimming possible all the year round. 17). Cycling is useful exercise, too, because it takes you out into the fresh air and gives much work to all the muscles. 18). So if you arrange your day correctly you can find an opportunity for sports.

19). Physical training is an essential part of young people's development. 20). All pupils and students have regular training at PT lessons. 21). These classes are enjoyed by everybody as they give a lot of energy, develop muscles, make pupils strong, quick and healthy. 22). From time to time different kinds of competitions are organized at school or between schools. 23). The most popular sports at school are basketball, football and volleyball. 24). Besides, pupils and students attend a lot of sports clubs and sports sections after classes, where they take up their favourite kind of sport. 25). So if you think that physical fitness and health are important you should go in for sports.

**Answer the questions.**

1. What kinds of sports are popular in Russia? And what about your family?
2. Are you against or for sports?
3. Do you prefer going in for sports or watching it on TV?
4. Why do you think sport is a part of our everyday life?
5. Is sport important to you? Why?
6. What is your favorite kind of sport?

**2. 4. Город, деревня, инфраструктура. Мой город.**

**Устная речь. Обсуждение плюсов и минусов жизни в городе и на селе.**

**Comparative Essay on City Life vs. Village Life**
Though Indian is mainly a land of villages, there are many cities as well in the country. Some of the cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata are very big. They have a population of several millions. Life in these big cities is quite different from the life in a village. Let us here consider, in brief, the life in a big city and point out some of its important advantages and disadvantages.

In big cities we find good arrangements for education. Big colleges even universities, are found here. Even a person of ordinary means can give his sons and daughters the highest education according to their financial capacity. There are also a very large number of schools both for boys and girls in very city. They also provide well-equipped libraries and reading rooms for public use. Such arrangements do not exist in small towns and villages.

Cities also provide ample medical facilities. In every city, there are good hospitals in which the poor get free medicines and treatment. Many well-qualified private doctors are also there to serve the sick and the suffering. Lack of such medical arrangement is a drawback of villages.

Besides this, cities also provide many fine opportunities for amusement and recreation. In every city there are a number of cinema houses and theatres, where we can enjoy the best pictures and dramatic performance. There are also a number of restaurants and hotels where we can get food, tea, etc, of the finest quality. There are also many parks and gardens where we can enjoy natural beauty at is best. The markets of the city, specially when brilliantly lighted at night, are better than many exhibitions and fairs.

The most important advantages of cities is the availability of avenues of employment. They are centres of trade and commerce. There are big offices as well as large number of factories and mills. Persons with every kind of qualification can easily find jobs to suit them. No such opportunities exist in villages where the people depend mostly on agriculture.

There are many other advantages of city life. City people are more cultured and refined. There we find opportunities to mix with people from every corner of the country as also from foreign countries. We meet people who have different nature, different ideas, and different ways of living and thinking. In this way, our outlook is broadened and our views enlarged.

Cities have many disadvantages also. The remark of the English poet Cowper "God made the country and man made the town" is quite true. In the City, we cannot enjoy the beauties of nature, as we can do in villages. City life is artificial. Man lives cut off from nature. He cannot appreciate the charms of birds and flowers, or the beauty of the day-dawn and the sunset as in villages.

City life is extremely unhealthy. Air pollution, water pollution and sound pollution have converted the city life into hell. The smoke coming out a number of factories makes the atmosphere dirty. The sky is always covered with black clouds. The people get no opportunity to breathe free and pure air, or to enjoy clear sunshine. Beside this, food in the cities is dirty and adulterated. We cannot get pure milk and ghee. The food sold in the market is entirely unwholesome and unfit for consumptions. The villages suffer from no such drawbacks.

One has to face many difficulties in a big city. Life is every costly. People have to live with pomp and show. A simple life, like that of the villages, is impossible in the city. Beside, the cities are over-crowded and people get very little accommodation. Rates are high and newcomers have to put up with a great deal of hardship. Distances are long and much time is wasted in going from one place to another.

People in the city do not have much sympathy for others. There is no fellow-feeling. That sympathy and close interdependence which is so marked in villages life is entirely lacking in the city. Such is the life in big city. That is why many people do not like to live there. Others prefer it owning to its medical and cultural advantages. It is all a matter of taste. I, myself, like to live in a village in the close vicinity of a city so that I may enjoy the pleasures both of the city and the country.

**Прочитайте текст. Выполните задания.**

Sarapul

I was born and live in Sarapul. It is my native town. Sarapul is the second large town in our republic after Izhevsk, the capital of Udmurtia. More than one hundred thousand people live in it.

Our town isn`t large but green and beautiful in any seasons. It is surrounded by forest. People of different nationalities live in Sarapul. All of them live side by side friendly.

Sarapul is an old town. More than 400 years ago a small settlement Voznesenskoye was reorganized into town by Ekaterina II. Sarapul is the title of the fish “sterlet” that was often caught in the Kama-river near the town. At that time Sarapul was the town of merchants and shoemakers. In our town museum we can see the examples of their houses, furniture, production.

Besides we can see the animals and plants of our region. There we can find the information about the life and traditions of udmurt people. Udmurt people were hunters, farmers, fishermen and bee-keepers. It is the custom for Russian people to meet their guests with bread and salt.

There are some old buildings in our town which are considered to be the monuments of the architecture^ two storied buildings in Truda Street and some wooden houses. Side by side with old buildings we can see 9 storied buildings and modern houses.

There is a dramatic theatre, four houses of culture in our town. Wonderful nature, situation of the town on the Kama, mild climate attract tourists, hunters and fishermen to our town.

**Answer the questions:**

When was Sarapul founded? Where is it situated? What are there cultural centers? Do you like your town?

**True or False.**

Sarapul was founded 400 yers ago.

There are 5 institutes in it.

There are no cultural places here.

The trade’s center is The Market.

There is no river near Sarapul.

**Complete the sentences.**

The river is ………

The Radio Plant produces………

The center of the trade is …………..

There are the monuments to …………. in the square of the town.

The name of the Park of the culture and rest is……………..

**Find these words in the text.**

Расположен, основан, родной город, центр здоровья, вертолет, парк культуры и отдыха, церковь и мечеть, старая архитектура, институт, техникум, культурный центр, библиотеки, культурные места, центр торговли.

**Просмотр компьютерной презентации «Памятники города». Обсуждение.**

**2. 5. Природа и человек.**

Прочитай новые слова по теме

tiny part — крошечная часть

to pollute — загрязнять

rural area — сельский район

polluting agents — загрязняющие компоненты

global scale — глобальный масштаб

overpopulation — перенаселение

to threaten — угрожать

to affect — воздействовать

respiratory system — дыхательная система

particulates — макрочастицы

solid particles — твердые частицы

ray of sunlight — зд. солнечный свет

combustion — сжигание, сгорание

internal-combustion engine — двигатель внутреннего сгорания

wood smoke — зд. сгорание древесины

by-products — побочные продукты

power plants — силовые установки

chemical compounds — зд. химические элементы

to undergo — подвергаться воздействию

smog — смог

fog — туман

carbon monoxide — угарный газ

nitrogen oxides — окислы азота

sulfur dioxide — сернистый газ

dizzy — головокружение

odourless — без запаха

fossil fuels — органическое топливо

gasoline — бензин

to emit — испускать, выбрасывать

disastrous consequences — гибельные последствия

greenhouse effect — парниковый эффект

to breathe — дышать, вдыхать

chemical fertilizers — удобрения

pesticide — пестицид

plant — растение

insect — насекомое

extinct — исчезнуть, вымирать

to persuade enterprises — зд. убедить предпринимателей

wastes — отходы

**Environmental protection**

   Our planet Earth is only a **tiny part** of the universe, but nowadays it’s the only place where we can live.

   People always **polluted** their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in **rural areas** and did not produce such amount of **polluting agents** that would cause a dangerous situation in **global scale**. With the development of overcrowded industrial developed cities, which put huge amounts of pollutants into surrounds, the problem has become more and more dangerous. Today our planet is in serious danger. **Acid rains**, global warming, air and water pollution, and **overpopulation** are the problems that **threaten** human lives on Earth.

    In order to understand how air pollution **affects** our body, we must understand exactly what this pollution is. The pollutants that harm our **respiratory system** are known as **particulates**. Particulates are the small **solid particles** that you can see through **rays of sunlight**. They are products of incomplete combustion in engines, for example; **internal-combustion engines**, road dust and **wood smoke**. Billions of tons of coal and oil are consumed around the world every year. When these fuels burn, they produce smoke and other **by-products** into the atmosphere. Although wind and rain occasionally wash away the smoke, given off by **power plants** and automobiles, but it is not enough. These **chemical compounds undergo** a series of chemical reactions in the presence of sunlight; as a result we have **smog**, mixture of**fog** and smoke. While such pollutants as particulates we can see, other harmful ones are not visible. Among the most dangerous to our health are **carbon monoxide**, **nitrogen oxides**, **sulfur dioxides**, and Ozone or active oxygen. If you have ever been in an enclosed parking garage or a tunnel and felt **dizzy** or light-headed, then you have felt the effect of carbon monoxide (CO). This **odourless**, colourless, but poisonous gas is produced by the incomplete burning of **fossil fuels**, like**gasoline** or diesel fuel.

    Factories **emit** tons of harmful chemicals. These emissions have **disastrous consequences** for our planet. They are the main reason for the **greenhouse effect** and acid rains.

   Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won’t have enough oxygen **to breathe**, we won’t see a beautiful green forest at all.

    The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, **chemical** **fertilizers** and **pesticides**. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in our seas.

   Every ten minutes one kind of animal, **plant** or **insect** dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become **extinct**.

   And even greater threats are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

     Fortunately, it’s not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to make our planet a better, cleaner and safer place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered animals. We can recycle our **wastes**; **persuade enterprises** to stop polluting activities, because it is apparent that our careless use of fossil fuels and chemicals is destroying this planet. And it is now more than ever apparent that at the same time we are destroying our bodies and our future.

**Ответь на вопросы**

1. When did the problem of pollution become dangerous?

2. What problems threaten human lives on the Earth?

3. Why is air pollution harmful?

4. Is it dangerous to breathe polluted air?

5. What does the burning of fuel and fossil fuels produce?

6. What are the most dangerous pollutants?

7. What is the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains on our planet?

8. Can we solve the problem of environmental protection?

**Заполни пропуски словами по теме**

Protect, home, keep, pointed out, environment, throw, see, plants, wildlife, protect, water.

The Earth is our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We must take care of it. The importance of this task is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the ecologists, scientists, who study the relations between living things and their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Each of us must do everything possible to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the land, air and water clean. Of course, people undertake some measures to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment, but this activity is complicated by the economic difficulties

There are a lot of factories and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in my city. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of chemicals into the air and into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They poison water into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Fish can’t live in it.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is destroyed. We must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nature as we can.

**2. 6. Научно- технический прогресс. Компьютер.**

**Прочитай текст, переведи его.**

Computer is one of the inventions of the 20th century that changed the world greatly. The first computers of the 1940s were enormous. But now they are almost in every family and in every office building.

Most machines do only one job, some are multifunctional (e.g. a TV set + DVD player). But no device is as multifunctional as computer. The parts of the machine (or its hardware) remain the same, you change only the program (software) and your computer immediately learns to do various "things. A browser program is designed to look at pages on the Internet (you can also say to browse, this accounts for the word browser).

A word processor program lets you to print text and then change styles of fonts and sizes of pages. A database program is used for searching and sorting records. Such program is used in shops, libraries, hospitals, accountant offices, and so on. They make work with great amounts of data much quicker. Computers are found everywhere and used in every sphere of life. In a plant one can make a computer model of a car or plane and check its resistance to stress. Such calculations without a computer could have taken several months. Computer is used at school: children watch films, presentations and web pages.

This helps them to study effectively. Computers also have some disadvantages. There is a famous joke that computers are designed to solve problems but half of the time they are the problem. As computer is a complicated device, one small breakage may stop its work. Moreover, the equipment is soon out of date.

Besides, there is a problem of compatibility. First of all, there are hardware devices which can't work with the old operating systems, such as a processor, a hard disk drive, a video card, etc. Then, there are programs which need more resources than computer actually has. Thirdly, computers become more and more complicated, and much effort is required to learn how to work with them. Fourthly, computer viruses cause a lot of trouble — they can spoil, remove or steal computer data, and every user knows it well from his experience. And on top of all, computer is a multifunctional device, as we already know, so it can be used both to do work and to entertain oneself. Children often fall prey to computer and Internet: they play computer games, spend their free time chatting with friends on the Internet and doing practically nothing. This aspect can't be denied.

To crown it all, computer is a good device like many others designed to help people. But it's our own free will that lets us use it in order not to waste time but to get best results.

1. **Ответь на вопросы.**

1. When was computer invented?

2. Were there many computers in the middle of the 20th century? Why do you think so? Find the possible explanation in the text.

3. Is computer a multifunctional device?

4. What types of programs for computer can you name?

5. In what spheres of life can computers be used?

6. Computers have many disadvantages, dоn't they?

7. What are the main disadvantages? Are there any that happened with your computer?

8. What are the relations between children and computer? Is there any danger?

9. Can you name any other functions of computer?

10.Can you add anything to the list of the drawbacks of computer?

11.Computer can be used both for good and bad purposes, can't it?

12.Name other things that can be misused, like computer. (For example: an atomic energy, a gun, television...)

2. **Закончи утверждения**

1. The first computers of the 1940s were ...

2. A browser program is designed to ...

3. A wood processor lets you ...

4. A database program is used in shops ...

5. Computers are used everywhere: in a plant one can make ...

6. Computer is also used at school: children watch ...

7. There is a joke that computers are designed to solve problems but...

8. There is a problem of compatibility ...

9. Computers become more and more complicated, and much effort...

**3. Составь план к тексту, перескажи текст.**

**2. 7. Повседневная жизнь. Рабочий день студента.**

**Прочитайте слова, постарайтесь их запомнить.**

wake up – просыпаться

brush teeth – чистить зубы

wash – умываться

brush hair – расчесывать волосы

do morning exercises – делать утреннюю зарядку

have breakfast – завтракать

get dressed – одеваться

put on make-up – накладывать макияж

do hair – делать прическу

go to work – идти на работу

wait for the bus – ждать автобус

have lunch – обедать

to speak on the telephone/phone - говорить по телефону

come home – приходить домой

be tired – быть уставшим

have dinner – ужинать

watch tv – смотреть телевизор

to take a shower(-bath) – принимать ванну/душ

go to bed – ложиться спать

fall asleep – засыпать

**Ответь на вопросы:**

1. When do you get up?

2. What do you do in the bathroom?

3. What do you have for breakfast?

4. When do you get home after classes?

5. When do you go to bed?

6. What do you do after dinner?

7. What do you have for dessert?

8. What do you do in the evening?

# My Working Day

Hi! My name is Den. I’m a second year student of Сollege of management and law. I usually start my day with getting up and doing all things that everybody does in the morning: washing, having breakfast, etc. Also, I got used to gather my learning tools: pencils, exercise-books, text-books in the morning. Then I usually go to the university. Fortunately, father takes a car every morning and he often picks me up and drives me to the doors of our college building.

And soon the lectures and lessons begin... We have from 2 to 4 lectures every time, depending on day. I like studying at college more than at school because at college it is mostly allowed to miss some lectures (of course, later you should take a summary from your mate and copy it). So, a student is much more free, than pupil is.

After the lessons I usually return home where I have dinner and start thinking about my ways of spending the rest of the day. Very often I go to my friend’s places. During the early autumn and summer I often go to the sports ground. I also like visiting different sports events, for example, soccer or hockey matches. So, the world is full of enjoyable things to do.

On returning home I usually start doing my homework (perhaps, it is the most dull part of the day). Having finished it, I open a book and read it or watch TV. At last, I go to the bed.

Of course, I would like to tell you more about myself and my working day, but, unfortunately, my time is rather limited and I have got a lot of homework to do. Generally, now you know about my working day enough.

**Текст 2**

**My working day.**

«An early riser is sure to be in luck».

Hi! I am a full time first-year student of the Moscow State University. I live in Achinsk with my parents, but I want to live alone. My favourite phrase is: “I shall work and learn as long as I live”. Now, let me describe my usual working day. I get up at 7 o'clock every day. I turn on the tape-recoder. Than I sit down on the training-bicycle and begin to work – these are my morning exercises. Than I go to the bathroom, where I wash, brush my teeth. After that I go back to my room and get dressed. I brush my hair and put on a light make-up. Usually I don't have breakfast, but sometimes by the way I want to have something tasty. I put my exercise-books, pens and other things into my bag and go to the University. Our university is near my house. It takes me ten minutes to get there. In the street I see very many people. Some people go to their work; students go to their Universities. Children run to their schools. I see many trams and cars in the street. How happy I am. The classes begin at 8:00 and they end at 4 p.m. We have lectures in different subjects. I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully and in future I want to be a good specialist. At 11:10 we have lunch. That's my favorite time. My friends and I go to the cafe. Sometimes we go to the university dining room. At 11:35 we have to be back to our classes. As a rule I have no free time on week-days. So by the end of the week I get very tired. I come home at 2 or 4 o'clock. We eat supper together and share the latest news at 5 o'clock in the evening. At 6 o'clock I do my homework. Then at 8 p.m. I go for a walk with my friend. And I go to bed at 12 p.m.

**Используй тексты как образец, напиши как ты проводишь свой день.**

**Текст 3**

**Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, составьте краткий пересказ.**

## 15 Famous Thinkers and Their Inspiring Daily Rituals

Many find it interesting to glimpse inside the lives of famous thinkers in an effort to understand where such thought and intelligence is rooted. In that vein, here is a peek into the routines and rituals that writers, philosophers, and statesmen have depended on to keep their work on track and their thoughts flowing. Whether you need inspiration to make it through the next [college](http://www.onlinecollege.org/) semester or are working on a future best-selling novel, explore these daily rituals you may want to incorporate into your life.

1. [**Fred Rogers**](http://dailyroutines.typepad.com/daily_routines/2009/01/fred-rogers.html). Don’t doubt that Fred Rogers was indeed a great thinker, despite the fact that he is best known as the familiar Mr. Rogers from the long-lasting PBS children’s show. His television show was a safe place for many young children, by his design, and he fought hard, in his quiet manner, [for the show to stay on the air](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yXEuEUQIP3Q). The famous routine that started and ended his show was not the only routine in his life. Each day he would wake at 5:30 and begin his day with reading, writing, study, and prayer. He would take a swim most days of his life, take a late-afternoon nap, and go to bed at 9:30 each night. Perhaps the most idiosyncratic of his rituals was that he kept his weight at 143 pounds his entire adult life. He saw his weight one day and realized it aligned with the number of letters in "I love you" and vowed to maintain that weight, which he did.
2. [**Stephen King**](http://dailyroutines.typepad.com/daily_routines/2009/01/stephen-king.html). This famed writer keeps to a strict routine each day, starting the morning with a cup of tea or water and his vitamin. King sits down to work between 8:00 and 8:30 in the same seat with his papers arranged on his desk in the same way. He claims that starting off with such consistency provides a signal to his mind in preparation for his work.
3. [**Immanuel Kant**](http://www.apieceofmonologue.com/2009/11/daily-routines-of-writers-and.html). Kant would begin his day with one or two cups of weak tea and a pipe of tobacco. While smoking, he would meditate. He would then prepare for his lectures, conduct lectures from 7:00 to 11:00, write, then have lunch. Lunch would be followed by a walk and time with his friend. The evening would consist of a bit more light work and reading.
4. [**Barack Obama**](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/29/us/politics/29whitehouse.html?_r=2&hp). Taking care of physical fitness and family are two important elements of President Obama’s daily ritual. He starts his day with a workout at 6:45, reads several newspapers, has breakfast with his family, and then starts his work day just before 9:00 in the morning. He may work as late as 10:00 some evenings, but always stops to have dinner with his family each day.
5. [**Alexander Dumas**](http://zehra-writing.blogspot.com/2009/12/article-thirty-five-strange-creatures.html). Whether or not he had heard the adage about keeping the doctor away, the writer of The Count of Monte Cristo and The Three Musketeers, Dumas started each day eating an apple under the Arc de Triomphe.
6. [**Benjamin Franklin**](http://dailyroutines.typepad.com/daily_routines/2007/07/benjamin-frankl.html). Franklin kept to a tight schedule, starting his day waking at 4:00 am. Until 8:00, he would wake, wash, eat breakfast, and think about what he would accomplish for the day. From 8:00 to 12:00, he worked. Lunch was from 12:00-1:00, where he ate, read, or looked over his accounts. He then worked until 5:00. The evening was filled with dinner, cleaning up, music or conversation, a look back over his day, and then bed at 10:00.
7. [**Haruki Murakami**](http://dailyroutines.typepad.com/daily_routines/2007/07/haruki-murakami.html). This popular Japanese novelist sticks to a specific daily schedule that begins at 4:00 when he awakes. He writes for five or six hours, then either runs 10k or swims 1500 meters (or sometimes, both). After his workout, he reads and listens to music until he goes to bed at 9:00. Murakami claims that writing a novel requires both the physical and mental strength that his routine provides.
8. [**Charles Darwin**](http://darwin-online.org.uk/content/frameset?viewtype=text&itemID=A27&pageseq=95). In his middle and later years, Darwin stuck to a very rigid schedule that started at 7:00 in the morning with a short walk, then breakfast. He would then work throughout the morning. Lunch, at 12:45, was his biggest meal of the day. His afternoon was also scheduled and consisted of two walks, reading, and backgammon. Darwin could not tolerate much socializing, and kept it to a maximum of 30 minutes at a time.
9. [**Winston Churchill**](http://dailyroutines.typepad.com/daily_routines/2009/02/winston-churchill.html). While Churchill’s routine may not be for everyone, it seemed to revolve around lots of food and drink. He would rise at 7:30 and stay in bed until 11:00 where he would eat breakfast, read several newspapers, and dictate to his secretaries. When he finally got out of bed, he would bathe, take a walk outside, then settle in to work with a weak whisky and soda. Lunch began at 1:00 and lasted until 3:30, after which he would work or play cards or backgammon with his wife. At 5:00 he napped for an hour and a half, then bathed again and got ready for dinner. Dinner was considered the highlight of his day, with much socializing, drinking, and smoking that sometimes went past midnight. After his guests left, he would then work for another hour or so before heading to bed.
10. [**Aldous Huxley**](http://books.google.com/books?id=UFasAs0EHU8C&printsec=frontcover&dq=aldous+huxley+recollected&ei=-pJDS9WCParSyQT0o-jJBw&cd=1#v=snippet&q=routine&f=false). This famous thinker and writer would start early each day sharing a breakfast with his wife. He would work uninterrupted until lunchtime. After lunch, he and his wife would go for a drive or a walk, then he would return to work again from 5:00 to 7:00, then have dinner. After dinner, his wife would read to him until almost midnight. Due to an eye illness early in life that left Huxley with very poor eyesight, he relied heavily on his wife to do many activities for him besides reading. She often typed his manuscripts and was even reported to have cut his steak for him at dinner.
11. [**James Thurber**](http://dailyroutines.typepad.com/daily_routines/2008/12/james-thurber.html). Another writer with difficulties seeing, Thurber would often compose his work in his head at almost anyplace he found himself. His wife would recognize the look in his eyes and interrupt him mid-paragraph while they were socializing at a party, and his daughter saw him retreat into his private world over dinner. His method later in life was to spend all morning composing his text in his head, then between 2:00 and 5:00 he would dictate about 2,000 words to his secretary.
12. [**John Grisham**](http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/n/a/2008/02/05/entertainment/e113116S10.DTL). When Grisham first began writing, he still had his day job as a lawyer. In order to do both, he stuck to a ritual of waking at 5:00 and shower, then head off to his office, just five minutes from home. He had to be sitting at his desk with a cup of coffee and a yellow legal pad by 5:30. He gave himself a goal of writing one page per day. Sometimes this page went as quickly as ten minutes while other days required one or two hours. After finishing his daily page of writing, Grisham would then turn his attention to his day job.
13. [**Gerhard Richter**](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/01/27/magazine/an-artist-beyond-isms.html?sec=&spon=&pagewanted=3). Famous German artist, Gerhard Richter, sticks to the same basic routine he has for years. He wakes at 6:15 and makes breakfast for his family, then takes his daughter to school. By 8:00 he is in his studio, where he stays until lunch at 1:00. After lunch, he returns to this studio until the evening. He claims that his days are not usually filled with painting, but with the planning of his pieces. He puts off the actual painting until he has created a kind of crisis for himself, then pours himself into it.
14. [**Simone de Beauvoir**](http://dailyroutines.typepad.com/daily_routines/2009/02/simone-de-beauvoir.html). French writer and lifelong companion to Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir reported that she got bored if she didn’t work and tried to work every day except the few months she would take off to travel. While writing, she woke with tea, then began her work around 10:00. She would work until 1:00, then have lunch and socialize with friends. At 5:00, she would resume working, usually at Sartre’s apartment, until she would stop for the day at 9:00.
15. [**Ernest Hemingway**](http://dailyroutines.typepad.com/daily_routines/2008/01/ernest-hemingwa.html). Hemingway described his writing ritual as starting just as the sun began rising, then working straight through until whatever he had to say was said. He likens completing his morning of writing to making love to someone you love–being both empty and fulfilled at the same time. Upon completing that morning’s work, he would wait until the next morning to begin again, going over his ideas in his head and holding on to the anticipation of starting again the next day.

**2. 8. Досуг, хобби.**

**Прочитайте текст, постарайтесь его понять. Выполните задания после текста.**

My hobby

Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to traveling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something - coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on discbooklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. Also I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music.

Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things ( politics, teachers, girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In fine weather we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. We have a good time together.

**Слова к тексту.**
to include — включать
variety [va'rai∂ti] —разнообразие
to design — создавать, моделировать, конструировать
handicraft — ремесло, ручная работа
hobbyist — любитель, человек, имеющий определенное хобби
value — ценность
to house — помещать, размещать
item — предмет
a good deal of — много

rare — редкий
private ['praivit] — частный, личный
to take pleasure in — получать удовольствие от
no matter what kind of hobby a person has — чем бы человек ни увлекался
opportunity — возможность

**Ответь на вопросы**

1.   Tastes differ. Can you say the same about hobbies?
2.    Have you chosen a hobby according to your character and taste?
3.    Which hobby groups do you know?
4.    The most popular hobby group is doing things, isn't it? What kind of activities does this group include?
5.    What do you know about gardening?
6.    Do you like computer games?
7.    Are you fond of making things ?
8.    Do you know any hobbies of the famous people?
9.    Have you ever collected anything?
10.  What can be collected?
11.  Do you know of any private collections that were given to museums or art galleries?
12.  Do you agree that learning new things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby? Why?

**Отгадай какое хобби у каждого человека.**

**Here are some people talking about their hobbies. Can you guess what the hobby is in each case: chess, photography, collecting antiques, DIY (Do it yourself), making own clothes, jogging?**
1.    I usually use colour, but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It really depends on the subject.
2.    I really enjoy going round the shops and markets looking for a bargain.
3.    I try to practise every day, but sometimes it's difficult because I don't like to disturb my neighbours too much. And one neighbour gets very angry if I play the same thing over and over again.
4.    The great thing is you can do it when you like. I usually do it three or four times a week — either early in the morning, or after school. I only go for about 25 minutes but it really keeps me fit.
5.    Obviously it saves me a lot of money; and in any case, I hate buying things in boutiques because so many things are badly made.
6.    I joined a club because I wanted to get better, and I now play twice a week in the evenings. It has helped me a lot and I have a much better memory for all the different moves and strategies.
7.    I think this is a very common hobby for people like me, who have a house but don't have much money. That's why I started, but now I think I do a better job than many professionals.

**2. 9. Новости и средства массовой информации. Телевидение. интернет.**

Слова по теме «Средства массовой информации»:

serial - сериал,  blogging - блог, internet - интернет, television - телевидение, advertisement - реклама, debate - дебаты, press - -пресса, radio - радио, news - новости, daily - ежедневный, media - медиа, quiz - тест, tabloid - таблоид, magazine - журнал, podcast - подкаст, multimedia - мультимедиа, website – веб-сайт, TV channel – телевизионный канал, chat forum  - форум чата.

**Переведите текст и задайте к тексту 5-7вопросов.**

**Mass Media**

No doubt, is an important part of our life. People from different walks of life have become nowadays listeners, readers, viewers. Or in other words, reading newspapers and magazines, watching TV, listening to the news on the radio are our main means of getting information in all its variety. Newspapers with their enormous circulation report different kinds of news. They carry articles which cover the latest international and national events. Now people buy newspapers also for the radio and TV programmes which they publish. There are special newspapers which gave a full coverage of commercial, financial and publish affairs. There are newspapers and magazines for young people. They give a wide coverage of news, events and reports on education, sports, cultural life, entertainment, fashion. There are a lot of advertising programmes now, sensation material, too. They represent the views of today’s youth. Radio broadcasts are valued mainly for their music programmes (Europa plus). TV, radio, press reflect the present day life. Their information may vary from social and economic crises, conflicts, wars, disasters, earthquakes, to diplomatic visits, negotiations, from terrorism, corruption, to pollution problems, strikes, social movements. Much information is published concerning official governmental decisions. TV is the most popular kind of mass media now. Viewers are fond of watching variety show, films, sports, plays, games, educational and cultural programmes. We have many different channels, including commercial channels. There are many interesting and exciting programmes, but at the same time too often very primitive films are televised. I mean horror films, thrillers, detective films with all their cool-blooded atmosphere of violence and endless crimes and murders. Our family is also a mass media consumer. I have a TV set in my room. The culture programmes like “Kultura” are my mother’s favourite, my farther is a hockey fan, he likes to see sport programmes. I’m not keen on special programmes. I like to see a bit here and a bit there. Also, I can say I like programmes about travelling and traditions of another countries. Those programmes are educating and relaxing at the same time.

**Заполни таблицу:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Преимущества СМИ | Недостатки СМИ |
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**Прочитай ситуацию и напиши ее продолжение.**

Situation

The British housewives are talking about newspaper news.

 - Can you imagine the last issue of “The Mail”

- Sure! I’ve enjoyed every page of it: large headlines and news in brief. It’s not difficult to read, because the language is colloquial.

 - As for me, I concentrated on the personal aspects of news with reports of the recent sensational a juicy bits of events, especially gossips about the Royal Family, mainly Prince Charles and Lady Camilla. They’ve got married at last, and seem to be happy. - And what about this news?

 reads

- Oh, what a terrible news! I think, that “No news is good news

**2. 10. Навыки общественной жизни. Выбор профессии. Карьера.**

**Работа со словами**

**Nouns:**

work, job, occupation, career, profession, education, diploma, certificate, knowledge, company, office, enterprise, factory, plant, farm, equipment, salary, satisfaction, wealth, difficulty, employment, employer, employee, interest, experience, requirement, industry, agriculture,

aptitude ['æpti,tju:d] – пригодность, reference, priority, employers [im'plɔjəz] – предприниматели/работодатели/наниматели, compassion [kəm'pæʃən] – соучастие/внимание к людям, complexity [kəm'pleksiti] – сложность, skills – навыки/умения, weak points [wi:k pɔints] – «слабые места»/недостатки, in the footsteps ['fut,steps] – по стопам/по ступеням, disasters [di'za:stəz] – неудачи/ущерб/потери/катастрофа, angle- точка зрения, trouble-усилие

**Verbs:** work, hire, study, employ, pay, get, write, apply, require, go, do the best, repair, sew, make, discover, improve, overcome

expect [ik'spekt] – ждать/ожидать/предполагать, make profit – получать/извлекать прибыль,выгоду, highly appreciated ['haili ə'pri:ʃi,eit] – высоко ценится, evaluate [i'vælju,eit] – определять/давать оценку, encourage [in'kʌridʒ] – содействовать/способствовать/поощрять

**Adjectives:** interesting, difficult, boring, prestigious, dangerous, usual, well-paid, well-educated, talented, artistic, agricultural, industrial, smart, young, foreign

successful [sək'sesful] – успешный/удачный/удачливый, unsuccessful [,ʌnsək'sesful] – pretty happy ['priti 'hæpi] – довольно счастливый/превосходно ощущает себя

probably incomplete ['prɔbəbli inkəm'pli:t] – вероятно неполный/не законченный, important decisions [im'pɔtənt di'siʒənz] – важные решения

**Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопрос**

Choosing a career is extremely difficult. What can help you make the right choice?

Every person has to make an extremely stressful decision, to choose his or her own career. You might be wondering what the difference is between a career and a job. Basically a job is something you do, but don't expect to continue doing forever. A career is what you hope to do for a long time or even for your entire working life. Choosing a career is a difficult and challenging task: the decision once taken will influence your future life. There are, of course, a lot of examples when people have changed their career paths in their twenties, thirties and even forties but, of course, it is better to make the right choice at the very beginning. The earlier you decide on what profession is interesting and rewarding for you, the more you can achieve during your lifetime.

Choosing a career is a challenging task indeed. It is all about finding the perfect match between your personality, interests, and skills. On the one hand, modern society, with its hundreds of professions and jobs, presents a vast range of future job opportunities. Industry and business, farming, science and education, medicine, service, arts and journalism are just a few professional fields a young person can specialize in. On the other hand, modern society with its crises, unemployment and inflation, makes a poor choice of profession a really bad mistake. You can choose a profession you really like, and face problems when looking for a job. Or you can find a job you like, but it will be underpaid. Besides, a young person's parents usually have their own ideas of what career path to choose. Some parents are more democratic and let the child determine his future by himself. Some are oppressive and overprotective and try to force the child to make this or that career choice. In this case, they often try to compensate for their own dreams which have failed and the chances they have missed. Sometimes they see their child is gifted in some field and try to persuade him to choose this profession irrespective of the fact if he likes it or not.

In spite of all the problems mentioned above, the choice has to be made. To make it easier for the young people, there is some professional advice. It's best for the young man to start this process as early as possible, ideally in the tenth form. You should determine if you would like to continue in higher education, or to learn a trade and look for a job. It's up to the person to decide, but you should remember that to get more chances, you should strive for higher education which enables you to be qualified for skilled labour. You should determine what you might like to study or major in at college. You might like to try some of these career assessment tests to help with this step. You will surely also get suggestions from family, friends, and high school teachers and guidance counsellors. You also have to consider the demand for a particular career in the labour market. Choosing a career where there are limited job opportunities can greatly increase the challenges you will face.

**Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Выбрать будущую профессию значит принять чрезвычайно трудное решение.

2. Выбор карьеры — это трудная и требующая напряжения задача, которая состоит в том, чтобы найти дело, идеально соответствующее вашему характеру, интересам и навыкам.

3. Современное общество предоставляет широкий выбор возможностей будущей работы в различных профессиональных областях, однако кризисы, безработица и инфляция делают выбор действительно трудным.

4. Интересная работа может быть плохо оплачиваемой или предоставлять мало возможностей для роста.

5. Некоторые родители разрешают своим детям самим определять свое будущее, другие деспотичны и слишком опекают своих детей.

6. Некоторые родители пытаются заставить своего ребенка выбрать ту или иную профессию, тем самым пытаясь реализовать свои несбывшиеся мечты.

7. Вам следует определить, хотите ли вы продолжить образование в вузе, что дает возможность получить подготовку для квалифицированного труда.

8. Чтобы выбрать профессию, можно попробовать пройти несколько тестов на профориентацию и послушать советы учителей и консультантов по профориентации.

9. Выбрать профессию, с которой трудно найти работу, значит создать для себя дополнительные трудности.

 Выбери и вставь подходящее слово.

**occupation – job – work – career – trade – vocation – position.**

1. Why is it important to choose the right…
2. Looking for a … is hard…
3. We finished the test and the teacher collected our…
4. She spent most of her … as a teacher in London.
5. He tried many … but finally he chose the …of a shoemaker.
6. Thousands of workers lost their… when the factory closed.
7. It had taken her several years before she realized that she had no … for teaching.
8. What’s your current…?
9. Indecisive people refuse to face the …problem.
10. The … of bank manager is still open.
11. The construction of the factory in the town created a lot of …
12. There are many … open to the University graduates.

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| **2. 11. Великобритания.** |
| **Прочитайте текст и сделайте пометки:**“V” –если вы знали уже об этом  “+” – если информация для вас новая “-“ – если вы так не думаете “?” – если вы не поняли данное утверждение The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244 square kilometres. His the 75th place among other countries in the world. The population is over 55 million. About 80% of the population is urban. The capital of the country is London. The surface of Great Britain varies greatly. The northern and western part of the country is mountains and is called the Highlands. All the rest (south, east and centre) is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous parts of the country. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain. The weather in GB is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening and the wrong side out. The English people say: "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather." The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. The best time of the year in GB is spring(of course, it rains in spring too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp and unpleasant. Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding. Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centres of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive. The United Kingdom is a monarchy and the Queen is the head of state. But in practice it is ruled by the elected government with a Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the London, the Conservative and the Liberal (Labour) parties, The Liberal party is the ruling party nowadays.**Обсуждение текста.****Ответьте на вопросы:**1. What information did you know before reading?2. What new information have you learnt?3. What did you think differently about?4. Do you have any questions on the text?**Инсценирование коротких диалогов.**Обучающиеся получают карточки с короткими диалогами на русском языке и инсценируют диалог на английском языке.Например:***Речевая ситуация 1:***- Ты едешь в Лондон в первый раз?- Да, я всегда мечтала посетить этот город.- Я думаю там много интересных мест.- Конечно. Я увижу всё, что читала и слышала о Лондоне.***Речевая ситуация 2:***- В Лондоне так много необычных (unusual) вещей.- Что ты имеешь в виду, (mean)?- Я имею в виду двухэтажные автобусы (double-decker buses).- О, мы поедем на экскурсию на двухэтажном автобусе (make a double-decker bus tour about London) и увидим много достопримечательностей (sights) с его крыши (from its top).***Речевая ситуация 3:***- Что ты хочешь посетить в Лондоне?- Там так много мест, которые я бы хотела посмотреть. Но я начну с Тауэра Лондона (Tower of London).- Я слышала, у него великая (great) история.- Ты права. Я бы хотела увидеть знаменитых воронов (ravens).TEST «GREAT BRITAIN»1. Great Britain consists of \_\_\_.a) England b) England, Scotland and Wales c) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland2. Great Britain is divided into \_\_\_.a) three parts b) five parts c) four parts d) two parts3. The capital of Great Britain is \_\_\_.a) Paris b) Moscow c) London d) Cardiff4. What is the population of London?a) 7 million b) 6 million c) 8 million5 What is 10 Downing street?a) the home of the Queen b) the home of the Prime Minister c) the home of Beatles6. Who is the Head of State?a) the Parliament b) the Prime Minister c) the Queen7. What is a Stonehenge?a) a temple b) a clock c) a calendar d) nobody knows8. What can you see on banknotes, stamps and coins?a) the flag b) the head of an eagle c) the head of the Queen9. The name of the Palace where the Queen lives is \_\_\_.a) the Tower of London b) the White House c) the Buckingham Palace10. What is Stratford-upon Avon famous for?a) a port b) narrow streets c) the birthplace of Shakespear d) bicycles11. Where are the Beatles from?a) York b) Liverpool c) Cambrige d) London12. What is the countryside in Britain?a) a farmland b) a park c) hills13. How many islands are there in Britain?a) b) over 500 c) over 800 d) over 30014. What countries does the train go to from Waterloo station?a) France & Germany b) Belgium & Italy c) France & Belgium15.How can you get to France from Britain?a) by air b) by sea a) through channel tunnel**2.12. Лондон – столица Соединенного Королевства.****Ответь верно или неверно?** 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is washed by the Atlantic ocean.T 2. The largest cities of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, and Edinburgh. T 3. Edinburgh is the capital of Wales. F 4. Cardiff is the capital of Scotland. F 5. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland. T 6. The UK is an island state: it is composed of some 15.500 island, large and small. F(5500) 7. The Severn is the largest river; the Thames is the most important one. T  **Слова к тексту**The UK – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной ИрландииEurope - ЕвропаLondon - ЛондонThe Thames - ТемзаThe City – Сити Центр городаWestminster - ВестминстрThe West End – Уэст ЭндThe East End – Ист Энд Oxford street – улица ОксфордStock Exchange – Фондовая Биржа**Прочитайте текст.**London London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million people. London is situated on the both banks of the river Thames. Today in its full extent Greater London covers 625 square miles. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: The City, Westminster, The West End, The East End. They are rather different from one another. The City is the heart of London. Numerous banks , offices and firms are situated there. It is the financial centre of the UK, with many banks offices and Stock Exchange. But the city is also a market for goods from all parts of the world. The City extends over an area of about 2,6 square kilometers. About half a million people work there, but less than 6 thousand live there. Westminster is the historic centre of government. The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, shops, restaurants and theatres are situated there. There are beautiful houses and gardens belonging to the wealthy people. Oxford Street in the West End is the endless shopping area which attracts visitors from all over the world. The East End is the poorest part of London. There are a lot of Factories and docks here. The port of London is also in the East End. The street in the East End are narrow, the buildings are not attractive. The East End is populated by working class families. **Ответь на вопросы.**1. What can you say about London as the capital of Great Britain? 2. How many people live in London? 3. Where is London situated? 4. What is meant by Greater London? 5. What parts is London traditionally divided into? 6. What did you learn about the City? 7. How much does the City extend? 8. How many people work in the City? 9. How many people live there? 10. What is the West End? Is it the richest and most beautiful part of London? 11. Why does the Oxford Street attract visitors all over the world? 12. What is the East End? **Поставь предложения по порядку.**1. Its population is about 8 million people. 2. London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. 3. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: The City, Westminster, The West End, and The East End. 4. London is situated on the both banks of the river Thames. 5. The City is the heart of London. 6. The best hotels, shops, restaurants and theatres are situated there. 7. It is the financial centre of the UK. 8. The East End is the poorest part of London.9. Westminster is the historic centre of government. 10. About half a million people work there, but less than 6 thousand live there. 11. There are a lot of Factories and docks here. 12. The port of London is also in the East End. Write answer: 2,1,4,3,5,7,10,9,6,8,11,12. **Прочитайте и переведите диалоги. Разыграйте в парах.**Dialogue 1Mike: So, what are you going to do today?John: Frankly speaking, I have no idea. What would you advise?Mike: Why not visit Hyde Park? It's one of the most picturesque places in London. Besides you both look slightly tired and a day in the open air will do you no harm.Susan: Yes, you're quite right. I'm tired of shopping. Wait, I heard something of the place... Hyde Park... Please, remind me of it.Mike: Oh, I see you're really too tired if you forget about the best-known park in London! Hyde Park together with Kensington Gardens and Regent's Park are still called Royal because many centuries ago the kings of England usually hunted there. Now these places are the most favourite ones for a lot of people. You can walk on the grass or even lie down there if it's warm enough.John: Great! Let's go there immediately! As far as I remember visitors can also go horse-riding. I'm fond of riding! Don't you mind, Susan?Susan: I don't. I want to go there too. How can we get there, Mike?Mike: We'll drive there by car. It'll take us about half an hour, if we don't get into the traffic jam.**Vocabulary**frankly speaking откровенно говоряI have no idea понятия не имеюHyde Park Гайд Парк, одна из лучших парковых зон Европыpicturesque живописныйin the open air на свежем воздухеharm вред, ущербRoyal королевскийimmediately немедленно, тотчас жеas far as I remember насколько я помнюgo horse-riding ездить верхомtraffic jam пробка (на дорогах)Dialogue 2Susan: Hyde Park! Such a wonderful place! Thank you, Mike. Well... We've already been to London for a fortnight but we've hardly done half of the sightseeing! I'd like to see Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace...John: Yes! Changing of the Guard!Susan: Why! You've already seen it twice.John: And I'm eager to see it again. It's really fantastic! These tall fellows dressed in scarlet tunics, blue trousers and huge bearskin caps look so impressive! Let's go there now.Mike: Unfortunately it's impossible today because it's too late. Changing of the Guard takes place at half past eleven every morning. But tomorrow we'll go there by all means if you don't change your mind.Susan: Then why not go to the Tower Bridge? It's so beautiful at night!Mike: Brilliant idea! Come along! |
| **2.13. Соединенные Штаты Америки** |
| **Познакомьтесь со словами.**The Pacific Ocean- Тихий океанThe Atlantic Ocean- Атлантический океанThe Appalachian Mountains- горы АппалачиThe Cordillera- КордильерыThe Mississippi- МиссиссиппиThe Colorado- КолорадоThe Columbia- КолумбияThe Saint Lawrence River – река Сэнт ЛоренсThe Hudson River- река ГудзонThe Gulf of Mexico- залив Мексики**Прочитайте текст.**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. Its oceans are the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic.The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people.The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions.There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peak in the Cordillera in the USA is 4,418 metres.The country’s main river is the Mississippi but there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the south and the Columbia in the north-west. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada.There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Philadelphia.The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty states. Each of these states has its own government.The President is the head of the state and the government.**Прочитайте текст еще раз и заполните семантическую карту.**CountryGeography positionAreaPopulationOfficial languageCapitalClimateMountainsRiversCitiesKind of stateHead of the state**Ответьте на вопросы к тексту**Where is the USA situated?What is the area of the USA ?What is the population of the country?What is the official language?What are the main cities of the country?What kind of state is the USA ?Who is the head of the country?Now talk about the country with the opposite group.**2.14. Вашингтон.**  |
| **Прочитайте текст**Washington  Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA -George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits. Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper. Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building. Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city. The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America. On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.**Ответьте на вопросы**1. What city is the capital of the USA?2. Where is Washington situated?3. To which state does the city of Washington belong?4. In whose honour is the district of Columbia named?5. Who was the first President of the USA?6. Who chose the place for the District?7. Is Washington the largest city in the USA?8. What is the population of Washington?9. What industries are situated in the city? 10. What do 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with?11. Why are there no sky-scrapers in Washington?12. Where is the President's residence?13. When was the White House built?14. In whose memory was the Jefferson Memorial built?15. Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence?16. Which document gave freedom to Negro slaves in America?17. Who was buried at the Arlington National Cemetery?Vocabulary:separate - отдельныйto be named in honour - быть названным в честь except - кроме, за исключением scrap paper - макулатура hollow - полый, пустойto enjoy a wonderful view of - любоваться прекрасным видомcherry-trees - вишневые деревьяon the other bank - на другом берегуTest “Washington”1. \_\_ Washington. D.C. stands on \_\_ Potomac River.a) the/the, b) -/the, c) the/-2. George Washington was … president of the USA.A. the first B. the second C. the third D. the fourth3. G. Washington liked … .A. Biology B. Mathematics C. Geography D. History4. The Wight House has got … rooms.A. 130 B. 131 C. 132 D. 1335. The capitol is the … building in Washington.A. most beautiful B. Smallest C. most famous D. tallest6. … are made in the Capitol.A. laws B. Constitution C. exhibition D. films7. Thomas Jefferson was the … president of the USA.A. the first B. the second C. the third D. the fourth8. Abraham Lincoln wrote … .A. the Emancipation ProclamationB. the Declaration of IndependenceC. the US Constitution9. The National Mall contains … museums.A. seven B. nine C. ten D. eleven**Работа с текстом George Washington.**George Washington.The first US President known to all Americans as “The Father of the Nation” was George Washington. George was born in Virginia in a planter’s family. When the boy was eleven his father died. The family had a lot of land but not enough money to send George to school in England as rich families used to do at that time. The boy went to a private school and, later ,two private teachers taught him to be a soldier and a Virginia gentleman. George learned to ride a horse, to hunt, shoot, sail and swim. Because he was good at arithmetic, he also learned to measure land. The young man went to faraway parts of the country to measure land for those who built their houses there. He spent hours on horseback in all kinds of weather. He learned to sleep out , cook his own meals, and work hard every day. Everyone liked and trusted young George.George Washington began his career in the service of his country as a major in the Virginia militia and later became Commander in Chief of the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War. He was among those who wrote the US Constitution in Philadelphia. People respected him for his courage, honesty and wisdom.After the Revolutionary War Washington wanted to retire and live at Mount Vernon where he had a beautiful house and a big plantation. But he knew that his duty was to serve his country. He hurried off to New York City which was the capital then. On April,30, 1789,before a large crowd Washington promised to “preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States”. This is how George Washington became the first President of the country and served two terms. He refused a third term and in 1797 he retired to Mount Vernon where he died two years later.**Заполни пропуски**• was the……American President.• was born in a family……• ……teachers….• when a young he learned to…..• took part in the …..war• he was a professional….• people had a lot of respect for him because….• people remember him because…..**Угадай здание**1) It was built in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States and the author of Exclamation Proclamation.The Memorial has 36 columns, one for each state at the time of Lincoln’s death***.- The Lincoln Memorial***2)It is the seat of the Congress, the Government of the United States of America. It is in the very center of Washington. It is located on Capitol Hill, the highest point in the city. It is the highest building in Washington, D.C. There is a law in Washington not to build houses higher than the Capitol.It is made of stone and marble. It contains 540 rooms. At the top of the building there is a bronze “Statue of Freedom”. It is surrounded by trees and flowers***.- The Capitol***3)It is official home of all US presidents, is the most popular attraction in Washington. It is the oldest public building. Every president of the USA lives and works in the White House except the first president George Washington, because at the time of his presidency the White House was not built yet. Around the building there are green lawns, trees and flowers. The White house has 132 rooms. The second and the third floors are for the president and his family. But the rooms on the first floor are opened for excursion, but you should buy the ticket***.- The White House***4) This five-sided and five-stores building is the biggest and the most important military office in the USA.***- The National Gallery***5)It is a political, administrative, cultural and educational centre.It has no industries except one - the US government. Washington D.C. is the place where the most important political buildings in America and foreign embassies are situated***.- Washington D.C*****2.15. Российская Федерация**Прочитай и переведи текст  The Russian Federation (Russian) is the world’s largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea and from the Baltic Sea to thePacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, the Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia, and others. The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, and the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world’s deepest lake. There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country. In the north, it is very cold, even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate. In the south, it is warm, even in winter. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry and winters are very cold. Russia has abundant natural resources, which, besides large areas of forests, vast fertile soils, and a great water supply, in clued large deposits of gas, coal, iron ore, ect. Three quarters of the minerals wealth are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East. The population Russia is over 150 million people. Most of Russia’s people (over 80 per cent) are ethnic Russians, but more than 100 minority nationalities also live in our country. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 per cent) prefer to live in cities, towns, and their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian. The head of the state is the President, who is the commander-in-chief of armed forces. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister. The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has there horizontal stripes which symbolize: white – the earth, blue – sky, red – the freedom. Besides the Russian Flag, there is another national symbol of Russia – a two – headed eagle.**Ответь на вопросы по тексту**1)what territory does the country occupy?2) what is its total area?3) what countries does Russia border on?4)what are the specific features of the surface of Russia?5) what are the longest mountain chains ?6) what are the major rivers of Russia?7) where is the world is deepest lake situated?8) what climatic zones are there in Russia ?9) where are winters very cold in Russia?10) what natural resources in Russia rich in?**Закончи предложение.**1 The Head of our country is ………the President.2 The Prime Minister is the Head of…………the Council of Ministers.3 The official name of the Russian Parliament is……….. the Federal Assembly.4 The upper House of the Federal Assembly is………… the Federal Council.5 The lower House of the Federal Assembly is …….the State Duma.6 what political system does the Russian Federation represent according to the Constitution? (The Russian Federation is a presidential republic.)7. Who is the President of Russia at the moment? The Russian President is……….**Ролевая игра.**Один из обучающихся получает карточку с установками на ролевую игру, готовится сыграть роль иностранного гостя**.**В роли иностранного гостя выступает обучающийся, получивший индивидуальное задание с установками на ролевую игру. Guest: Good morning, boys and girls! My name is Eric Craus.Ps: Good morning,Eric! We are very glad to meet you. You are welcome!P: In Russia there is a tradition to meet guests with bread and salt. Help yourself!G.: Thank you for bread and salt. What a remarkable tradition!Гость рассказывает о себе.G.: Now let me introduce myself. I come from London, England. I am a student. I am fond of history and languages. Two years ago I began learning Russian and took an interest in your country, in its history, traditions and customs, in its people. Recently I have come to Russia to see it with my own eyes. I am very interested in everything here.T: I think you are just in time. We are talking about Russia today and you should join our chat.G.: Thank you. May I ask some questions then?T: Certainly.Гость задает вопрос, показывая на стол с сувенирами (матрешками, предметами, расписанными под гжель, хохлому), самоваром, баранками и т. д.G.: What are those beautiful things on the table? Are they traditionally Russian?T: Let’s introduce some of these things to our guest. **Обучающиеся читают тексты о русских сувенирах, национальной кухне и традиционной церемонии чаепития, соотносят прочитанное с иллюстрациями, подбирают к каждому тексту заголовок. Работа в парах.** a) Usually tourists buy such traditional Russian souvenirs as beautifully painted mugs, plates and spoons from the village of Khokhloma, Palekh boxes and Matryoshka dolls. Matryoshka is a symbol of Russian folk art. The doll first appeared in Russia at the end of the 19th century and since then it has always been the most favourite Russian souvenir. But Russian Matryoshka is not only a toy with surprise or just souvenir. It is a symbol of motherhood, family and unity.b) The main dishes of the traditional menu are blini (pancakes) with honey, caviar or sour cream, different soups (like shchi and borshch), pirozhki, pelmyeni (boiled pastry with meat filling) served with mustard, butter, vinegar or sour cream. Russian people eat brown bread with nearly every meal.c) Perhaps the greatest Russian love is tea. It’s drunk without milk and is often served with homemade jam (varienye), baranki (circles of dry pastry) and pirozhki (baked pastry with some filling). Russian-style tea is a special ceremony when people sit around a table with a samovar (tea-urn) placed in the middle, and drink hot strong tea with a slice of lemon either from cups or from glasses in glassholders.Headlines: Russian Tea Drinking (c), Russian Souvenirs (b), Traditional Menu (a). |
| **16. Государственное устройство Великобритании**Political System of Great Britain The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the sovereign reigns but does not rule.Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws.Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords; and the House of Commons. In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power.The monarch serves formally as head of state. But the monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions.The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. There are 650 of them in the House of Commons. They are elected by secret ballot. General elections are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies. All citizens, aged 18 and registered in a constituency, have the right to vote. But voting is not compulsory in Britain. Only persons convicted of corrupt and certain mentally ill patients don't take part in voting.There are few political parties in Britain thanks to the British electoral system. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal / Social Democratic Alliance.Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is elected MP for that area.The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms theGovernment. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. His first job is to choose his Cabinet. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of the Cabinet.The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. The Speaker is appointed by the Government.The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers. It is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power. It acts rather as an advisory council.It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill, it goes to the House of Lords to be debated. The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill twice.But after two rejections they are obliged to accept it. And finally a bill goes to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law.Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others. |

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