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**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
ОУД.03 Иностраный (английский) язык
для специальности**

**27.02.03 Автоматика и телемеханика на транспорте
(железнодорожном транспорте)
Год начала подготовки 2020**

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования по всем специальностям I курса СПО программы учебной дисциплины *ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК*

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1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по всем специальностям I курса СПО следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют общие и иноязычные коммуникативные компетенции:

УМЕНИЯ:

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

- У1. выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи
- У2. воспринимать на слух материалы по тематике специальности средней трудности
- У3. понимать общий смысл высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;
- У4. оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять отношение к ней

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

- У5. использовать правильную интонацию, ритм и темп речи
- У6. правильно употреблять разговорные формулы
- У7. устно задавать вопросы
- У8. кратко и полно отвечать на вопросы
- У9. составлять связный текст на бытовые и профессиональные темы
- У10. устно делать сообщение на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой)
- У11. кратко пересказать прослушанный или прочитанный текст
- У12. вести диалог в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, с использованием аргументации, эмоционально-оценочных средств;

ЧТЕНИЕ

- У13. использовать основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи
- У14. читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические)

ПИСЬМО

- У15. описывать явления, события
- У16. излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера
- У17. заполнять различных видов анкет
- У18. сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в странах изучаемого языка

ЗНАНИЯ:

З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;

З 2. языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета, перечисленные в разделе «Языковой материал» и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;

З 3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;

З 4. лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;

З 5. тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям и специальностям СПО;

ИНОЯЗЫЧНЫЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ:

ИК1 *речевая компетенция* – совершенствование коммуникативных умений в четырех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме); умений планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение;

ИК 2 *языковая компетенция* – овладение новыми языковыми средствами в соответствии с отобранными темами и сферами общения: увеличение объема используемых лексических единиц; развитие навыков оперирования языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях;

ИК 3*социокультурная компетенция* – увеличение объема знаний о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка, совершенствование умений строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике, формирование умений выделять общее и специфическое в культуре родной страны и страны изучаемого языка;

ИК 4 *компенсаторная компетенция* – дальнейшее развитие умений объясняться в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении и передаче иноязычной информации;

ИК 5 *учебно-познавательная компетенция* – развитие общих и специальных учебных умений, позволяющих совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком, удовлетворять с его помощью познавательные интересы в других областях знания;

Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является дифференцированный зачет

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих и иноязычных коммуникативных компетенций:

Таблица 1.1

Результаты обучения: умения, знания, общие и иноязычные коммуникативные компетенции <i>(желательно сгруппировать и проверять комплексно, сгруппировать умения и общие компетенции)</i>	Показатели оценки результата <i>Следует сформулировать показатели</i> <i>Раскрывается содержание работы</i>	Форма контроля и оценивания <i>Заполняется в соответствии с разделом 4 УД</i>
Уметь:		
У1. выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи ИК1. совершенствовать навыки аудирования	Выделяет ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи.	Устный и письменный опрос
У2. воспринимать на слух материалы по тематике специальности средней трудности	Воспринимает на слух материалы по тематике специальности средней трудности.	Устный и письменный опрос
У3. понимать общий смысл высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения ИК2. Использовать лексические единицы в большем объеме	Понимает общий смысл высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения.	Устный опрос (монологическое высказывание)
У4. оценивать важность и новизну информации ИК1. планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение	Оценивает важность и новизну информации.	Устный опрос
У5. использовать правильную интонацию, ритм и темп речи ИК3. строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно специфике стран изучаемого языка	Использует правильную интонацию, ритм и темп речи.	Устный опрос (монологическая и диалогическая речь)
У6. правильно употреблять разговорные формулы ИК2. Использовать языковые средства в соответствии с отобранными темами и сферами общения	Правильно употребляет разговорные формулы.	Устный опрос (диалог)

У7. устно задавать вопросы ИК4. объясняться в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении и передаче иноязычной информации	Устно задает вопросы.	Устный опрос (диалог)
У8. кратко и полно отвечать на вопросы ИК4. объясняться в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении и передаче иноязычной информации	Кратко и полно отвечает на вопросы.	Устный опрос (диалог)
У9. составлять связный текст на бытовые и профессиональные темы	Составляет связный текст на бытовые и профессиональные темы.	Устный опрос (монологическое высказывание)
У10. устно делать сообщение на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой)	Устно делает сообщение на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой)	Устный опрос (монологическое высказывание)
У11. кратко пересказать прослушанный или прочитанный текст ИК5. совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком	Кратко пересказывает прослушанный или прочитанный текст.	Устный опрос (монологическое высказывание)
У12. вести диалог в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, с использованием аргументации, эмоционально-оценочных средств ИК5. совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком	Ведет диалог в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, с использованием аргументации, эмоционально-оценочных средств.	Устный опрос (диалог)
У13. использовать основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в	Использует основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от	Устный опрос (работа с текстом)

зависимости от коммуникативной задачи	коммуникативной задачи.	
У14. читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические)	Читает аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические).	Устный опрос (работа с текстом)
У15. описывать явления, события ИКЗ. выделять общее и специфическое в культуре родной страны и страны изучаемого языка	Описывает явления, события.	Устный опрос (монологическое высказывание)
У16. излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера	Излагает факты в письме личного и делового характер.	Письменный опрос (составление письма)
У17. заполнять различных видов анкет	Заполняет анкеты.	Письменный опрос (составление и заполнение анкет)
У18. сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в странах изучаемого языка	Сообщает сведения о себе в форме, принятой в странах изучаемого языка.	Устный и письменный опрос
Знать:		
31. значения новых лексических единиц	Знает значения новых лексических единиц.	Устный и письменный опрос (лексический диктант)
32. языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета	Знает языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета.	Самостоятельная работа
33. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средства и способы	Знает новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средства и	тестирование

выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию	способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.	
34. лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию	Знает лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию.	тестирование
35. Содержание текстов, построенных на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения	Знает содержание текстов, построенных на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения.	Устный и письменный опрос

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине Иностранный язык, направленные на формирование общих и коммуникативных компетенций.

Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам (разделам)

Таблица 2.2

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля					
	Текущий контроль		Рубежный контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ИК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ИК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ИК, У, З
Раздел 1 Основной модуль			<i>Контрольная работа №1</i>	<i>У1, У2, З 1, З2, З3, ОК 3, ОК 7</i>	<i>Зачет</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, У4 З 1, З2, З3, З4, З5 ОК 3, ОК 7</i>
Тема 1.1 Описание людей (внешность, характер, личные качества, профессии)	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №1</i>	<i>У8, У10, У13, У18, З 1, З 5, ОК 2, ИК 1</i>				
Тема 1.2 Артикул	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №2 Тестирование Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 7, У 18, З 3, ОК 4, ИК 5</i>				
Тема 1.3 Межличностные отношения	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №3</i>	<i>У 2, У 6, У 14, У 16, З 2, ОК 3, ИК 2</i>				
Тема 1.4 Имя существительное	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №4 Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 5, У 7, З 4, ОК 6, ИК 5</i>				
Тема 1.5 Человек, здоровье, спорт	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №5</i>	<i>У 3, У 10, У 15 З 5, ОК 7, ИК 4</i>				
Тема 1.6 Предложения	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №6 Тестирование Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 6, У 13, З 3, ИК 5</i>				

Тема 1.7 Город, деревня, инфраструктура	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №7</i>	<i>У 1, У 11, У 15</i> <i>3 1,</i> <i>ИК 2</i>				
Тема 1.8 Местоимения	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №8</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У3, У 8,</i> <i>3 2,</i> <i>ИК 4</i>				
Тема 1.9 Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №9</i>	<i>У 4, У 12,</i> <i>3 4,</i> <i>ИК 1</i>				
Тема 1.10 Степени сравнения имен прилагательных и наречий	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №10</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 2, У 10,</i> <i>3 3,</i> <i>ИК 2</i>				
Тема 1.11 Научно- технический прогресс	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №11</i>	<i>У 4, У 6,</i> <i>3 1,</i> <i>ИК 4</i>				
Тема 1.12 Неопределенные наречия, производные от some, any, every	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №12</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 8,</i> <i>3 5,</i> <i>ОК 3,</i> <i>ИК 5</i>				
Тема 1.13 Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №13</i>	<i>У 4, У 12, У 14</i> <i>3 1, 3 4,</i> <i>,</i> <i>ИК 3</i>				
Тема 1.14 Глагол. Глагол-связка.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №14</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 6, У 15,</i> <i>3 3,</i> <i>,</i> <i>ИК 4</i>				
Тема 1.15 Досуг	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №15</i>	<i>У 2, У 5, У 9,</i> <i>3 2,</i> <i>ИК 1</i>				
Тема 1.16 Новости, средства массовой информации	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №16</i>	<i>У4,У8,У12У14</i> <i>3 1, 3 5,</i> <i>,</i> <i>ИК 3</i>				

Тема 1.17 Основные формы глагола	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №17</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 2, У 6, У 15,</i> <i>3 3,</i> <i>,</i> <i>ИК 4</i>				
Тема 1.18 Навыки общественной жизни (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №18</i>	<i>У 11, У 17,</i> <i>3 5,</i> <i>,</i> <i>ИК 5</i>				
Тема 1.19 Настоящее длительное время	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №19</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 1, У 5, У 16</i> <i>3 3,</i> <i>,</i> <i>ИК 1</i>				
Тема 1.20 Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №20</i>	<i>У10,У11,У13,</i> <i>У15,</i> <i>3 4,</i> <i>ИК 3</i>				
Тема 1.21 Настоящее простое время	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №21</i> <i>Тестирование</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У2, У8, У18,</i> <i>3 2,</i> <i>,</i> <i>ИК 2</i>				
Тема 1.22 Государственное устройство, правовые институты	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №22</i>	<i>У 12, У 14,</i> <i>3 5,</i> <i>ИК 4, ИК 5</i>				
Тема 1.23 Прошедшее простое время	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №23</i> <i>Тестирование</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 3, У 9,</i> <i>3 1,</i> <i>,</i> <i>ИК 1</i>				
Раздел 2 Профессионально направленный			<i>Контрольная работа №2</i>	<i>У1, У2,</i> <i>3 1, 32, 33,</i>	<i>Зачет</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, У4</i> <i>3 1, 32, 33, 34, 35</i>

модуль						
Тема 2.1 Цифры, числа, математические действия	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №1</i>	<i>У1, У2,</i> <i>З 1, З2, З3,</i> <i>ИК 2</i>				
Тема 2.2 Будущее простое время	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №2</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У3, У11, У15</i> <i>З 3,</i>				
Тема 2.3 сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами because, so, if, when, that, that is why	<i>Тестирование</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 4, У10, У13</i> <i>З 5,</i> <i>ИК 5</i>				
Тема 2.4 Прошедшее длительное время	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №3</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У6, У8, У11,</i> <i>З 2,</i> <i>ИК 2</i>				
Тема 2.5 Понятие согласования времен и косвенная речь	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №4</i> <i>Тестирование</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 4, У 13,</i> <i>З 3,</i> <i>ИК 1</i>				
Тема 2.6 Физические явления	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №5</i>	<i>У 5, У 15,</i> <i>З 2,</i> <i>ИК 5</i>				
Тема 2.7 Система модальности глаголов	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №6</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 1, У 4, У 17,</i> <i>З 1, З 3,</i> <i>ОК 2, ОК 3,</i> <i>ИК 1, ИК 2</i>				
Тема 2.8 Настоящее совершенное время	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №7</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 8, У12, У18,</i> <i>З 5,</i> <i>ИК 1, ИК 4</i>				
Тема 2.9 Предлоги	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Тестирование</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 1, У 6, У 13,</i> <i>З 1, З 2,</i> <i>ИК 1</i>				
Тема 2.10 Промышленность,	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Практическая работа №8</i>	<i>У 2, У 11, У14,</i> <i>З 4,</i>				

транспорт		<i>ИК 4, ИК 5</i>				
Тема 2.11 Неличные формы глагола	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №9 Тестирование Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 1, У 3, У 5, 3 1, ИК 3</i>				
Тема 2.12 Оборудование, работа	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №10</i>	<i>У 9, У 10, У14, 3 4, 3 5, ИК 2, ИК 3</i>				
Тема 2.13 Прошедшее совершенное время	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №11 Тестирование Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 4, У 6, У 17, 3 2, ИК 1</i>				
Тема 2.14 Инструкции, руководства	<i>Устный опрос Практическая работа №12</i>	<i>У 7, У11, У 14, 3 5, ИК 4, ИК 5</i>				
Тема 2.15 Словообразование	<i>Практическая работа №13 Тестирование Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 1, У 6, У 15, 3 2, ИК 1</i>				

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

Раздел 1 Основной модуль

Тема 1.1 Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии)

1. Дополнить текст по смыслу, прочитав и перевести:

About myself

I'd like to tell you some words about myself. My name is _____. My surname is _____. I am _____ years old. I was born on the ___th of _____ in 19____. I live in _____, in _____ Region. I am a pupil. I study in the ___th form and I go to school Number _____. They say that I am a hardworking person. Sometimes I have to sit much to do lessons, for example, in Physics or Chemistry, to write a composition or to learn a poem by heart. My favourite subjects are _____ and especially Informatics. I use my computer very often. Maybe, Informatics will be a part of my future career.

But school is not only lessons and learning for me - I have many friends there. We spend much time together, going out to the cinema or to the disco parties, speaking about lessons and music, discussing our problems. But most of all I like my family. It's not very big, - my mother, my father and my younger brother, _____ by name. We all are great friends and deeply attached to each other.

I also go in for sports. I'm good at swimming. I visit a swimming-pool twice a week. I believe that only sport makes people healthy, active and forms a character. And as for my character I am cheerful, honest, and sociable. I don't respect rude, selfish and foolish people. It's interesting for me to live, to open new things.

Everybody sometimes has a free time. Somebody prefers only to sleep, but the biggest part of us prefers to do a lot of things which are pleasant and interesting. It may be reading, sport games, watching TV, and others. As for me, my favorite hobby is music. I prefer to listen to rock music. I'm sure that people can't live without music. They listen to music, dance to music or learn to play musical instruments. Music is everywhere: at home and in the streets, on the radio and on TV, in the shops and in the parks. Music is not only a combination of pleasant sounds. It is an art which reflects life. Music reflects people's ideas and emotions.

My favourite singer is _____. And my favourite bands are _____, _____. In my opinion they are great. Besides, I play the guitar very well.

2. Ответить на вопросы к тексту:

1. How old are you?
2. Where are you from?
3. Where do you live?
4. Where do you study?
5. What your favourite subjects are?
6. What do you do when you are free?
7. What is music for you?

Практическая работа № 1.

1. Прочитать лексику.
2. Письменно составить описание внешности друга на английском языке (10-15 предложений)

Лексика на тему: Внешность человека

Лицо

long – длинное
 oval – овальное
 round – круглое
 square – квадратное
 thin – худое
 fleshy – мясистое
 wrinkled ['rɪŋklt] – морщинистое
 freckled – веснушчатое
 swarthy ['swɔ:ði] – смуглое
 gaunt ['gɔnt] – изможденное
 sunburned / tanned / browned – загорелое
 clean-shaven – гладко выбритое

Черты лица

chiseled ['tʃɪzlt] – точеные
 clean-cut – резко очерченные
 delicate ['delɪkət] – тонкие
 forceful – сильные
 regular – правильные
 irregular – неправильные
 large / massive – крупные
 small – мелкие
 stern – суровые

Улыбка

charming – прелестная, очаровательная
 engaging – обаятельная
 happy – счастливая
 pleasant ['plezənt] – приятная
 pleased ['pli:zd] – довольная

sweet – ласковая, милая
 broad – широкая
 cunning – хитрая
 faint – едва заметная
 ironical – ироническая
 sad – печальная
 strained – деланная, искусственная
 wry – кривая
 enigmatic [enig'mætik] – загадочная
 winning – привлекательная

Цвет лица

dark – темный
 fair – белый, светлый
 sallow – болезненно-желтый

Кожа

delicate ['delikət] – нежная
 rough ['rʌf] – грубая

Нос

aquiline ['ækwilain] – орлиный
 flat – приплюснутый
 hooked ['hʊkt] – крючковатый
 snub – курносый
 fleshy – мясистый

Губы

full – полные
 thick – толстые
 rosy – розовые
 painted – накрашенные
 bite one's lips – кусать губы
 compose one's lips – поджать губы
 curl one's lips – презрительно кривить губы
 purse one's lips – сложить губы бантиком

Щеки

chubby / plump – пухлые
 hollow / sunken – впалые
 pale – бледные
 pink – розовые
 roughed ['rʌft] – нарумяненные
 ruddy – румяные
 stubby / unshaven – небритые
 wrinkled ['rɪŋklt] – морщинистые
 dimples in one's cheeks – ямочки на щеках

Рот

firm – твердый

large / big – большой
 small – маленький
 stern – суровый
 toothless – беззубый
 strong – сильный, энергичный
 vivid – выразительный, живой

Брови

arched – дугой
 bushy – густые
 penciled – тонко очерченные
 beetling – нависшие
 shaggy – косматые
 knit / frown one's eyebrows – хмурить брови
 raise one's eyebrows – поднимать брови

Лоб

broad – широкий
 doomed – выпуклый
 high / tall – высокий
 large – большой
 open – открытый
 low – низкий
 narrow ['næɹəu] – узкий
 retreating – покатый

Волосы

black – черные
 jet-black – черные как смоль
 dark – темные
 brown – каштановые
 auburn ['ɔ:bən] – рыжевато-каштановые
 fair – русые
 blond – светлые
 golden – золотистые
 red – рыжие
 reddish – рыжеватые
 grey – седые
 grizzling / grizzled – седеющие / седые
 ash-blonde – пепельные (обычно употребляется по отношению к волосам женщины)
 crisp – вьющиеся
 waved – завитые волнами
 curled – завитые
 curly – кудрявые
 land / straight – прямые
 thick – густые

abundant – густые и длинные
 scanty / thin - редкие
 short – короткие
 sleek / smooth – приглаженные
 silky – шелковистые
 luxuriant [lʌg'zjuəriənt] – пышные
 rumpled – взъерошенные
 disheveled – растрепанные
 long – длинные
 dyed – крашеные
 bobbed / shingled – коротко остриженные
 bald / bald-headed – лысый
 braids / plaits – косы
 lock / curl / ringlet – локон, завиток
 forelock – прядь волос на лбу
 brunette – брюнетка
 blond(e) – блондин, блондинка

Зубы

close-set – частые
 even ['i:vən] – ровные
 uneven [ʌn'i:vən] – неровные
 large – крупные
 small / tiny – мелкие
 sparse – редкие
 set of teeth – ряд зубов

Челюсть

square – квадратная
 strong – крепкая
 Подбородок
 double – двойной
 pointed – острый
 protruding – выдающийся
 round – круглый
 massive ['mæsɪv] – массивный

Глаза

kind / good – добрые
 blue – голубые
 brown – карие
 dark – темные, черные
 grey – серые
 hazel – светло-карие
 steel-grey – стальные
 bulging – навывкате
 close-set – близко поставленные

blue-eyed – голубоглазый

cross-eyed – косоглазый

Ресницы

curving – загнутые

straight ['streit] – прямые

thick – густые

Фигура

fat – тучная

paunchy ['pɔ:ntʃi] – с брюшком

plump – полная

stout – тучная

well-fed – упитанная

lathy ['lɑ:θi] – долговязая

lean – худощавая (используется обычно по отношению к мужчинам)

slender – тонкая, стройная

slim – тонкая, стройная (используется обычно по отношению к женщинам)

slight – хрупкая

neat – изящная, стройная (используется обычно по отношению к женщинам)

graceful – изящная, грациозная

Рост

diminutive [di'minjʊtɪv] – миниатюрный

tall – высокий

short – низкий

middle-sized – средний

Руки

calloused ['kæləst] – огрубевшие (мозолистые)

hairy – волосатые

large – большие

small – маленькие

puffy – пухлые

soft – мягкие

Ноги

long – длинные

short – короткие

slender – стройные

shapely – красивой формы

Тема 1.2 Артикль

1. Устно ответить на вопросы по теме:

1. Дать определение артикля.
2. Сколько артиклей существует в английском языке?
3. Когда употребляется неопределенный артикль?
4. Какие случаи употребления определенного артикля вы знаете?
5. Когда артикль отсутствует?

Практическая работа № 2.

1. Вставьте "a/an" или "the".

1. I wrote to her but ... letter never arrived.
2. Britain is ... island.
3. What is ... name of this village?
4. Jane is ... very nice person. You must meet her.
5. Montreal is ... large city in ... Canada.
6. What is ... largest city in ... Canada?
7. "What time is it?" "I don't know. I haven't got ... watch."
8. When I went to ... Rome, I stayed with ... Italian friend of mine.
9. You look very tired. You need ... holiday.
10. Don't sit on ... floor. It's very dirty.
11. "Let's go to ... restaurant this evening." "That's ... good idea. Which restaurant shall we go?"
12. Can you turn on ... radio, please? I want to listen to some ... music.
13. Tom is in ... bathroom. He's having ... bath.
14. This is ... nice room, but I don't like ... colour of ... carpet.
15. We live in ... old house near ... station. It's ... two miles from ... center.

2. Вставьте "a/an" или "the".

1. What's your name? My name is ___Alison.
2. Where are you from? I am from ___ USA, ___ Wisconsin.
3. Where do you live? We live in ___ eastern part of ___ Minnesota. Our grandparents live in ___ Hudson.
4. What street do you live in? I live in ___ Green Street.
5. What school do you study at? I study at ___Hudson Middle school.

6. Have you got ___ pen-pal in ___ England?
7. What nationalities are your parents? My mother is ___ English. My father is ___ Swiss.
8. Where and when were you born? I was born in ___ Moscow in ___ 1984.
9. What's your mom? My mom is ___ housewife.
10. What's your dad? My dad is ___ driver.

3. Поставьте артикли «a», «an» и «the», где необходимо:

1. Is ___ tomato ___ fruit or ___ vegetable?
2. Is ___ apple ___ or ___ blue?
3. What is ___ capital of ___ France?
4. When we visited ___ London we stayed at ___ Hilton Hotel.
5. Is ___ elephant bigger than ___ alligator?
6. Is ___ New York in ___ USA or in ___ Canada?
7. Last year ___ Smiths went on holiday to Paris.

4. Поставьте «the», где необходимо:

1. Where is ___ Sahara Desert?
2. Where are ___ Mississippi River and ___ Thames?
3. Is ___ Everest the highest mountain in ___ world?
4. Is ___ Paris in ___ United Kingdom or in ___ France?
5. Where are ___ Malta and ___ Corsica?
6. Is ___ Indian Ocean bigger than ___ Arctic Ocean?
7. Is ___ Malta in ___ Mediterranean?

Тема 1.3 Межличностные отношения

1. Прочитать и перевести текст:

MY FAMILY

I am Helen Petrova. Helen is my first name and Popova is my surname. I am 16 years old. I was born in Samara. I didn't go to any nursery school and when I was a child of 7 I went to school 110. Actually I changed 3 schools and my lyceum was the last one. I've left it this year.

And now I want to tell you a few words about my family. It's neither small nor large. There are 4 of us: father, mother, brother and me. First of all some words about my parents. They are not the same age. My mother is 14 years younger than my father. She works as an accountant for a joint venture company. My mother is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is 39 but she doesn't look her age. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is 54. He is always full of common sense and ready to give some good advice. My parents have been married for 17 years. They have much in common but they have different views on music, films, books and sports. For example, my mother likes horror films and my father likes "soap operas". My father is fond of tennis. My mother doesn't go in for sports at all. But they have the same opinion about my education and upbringing.

My parents are hard working people. Mother keeps house and takes care of all our family. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. We all try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat.

My younger brother Michael is 12. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a fighter-pilot but he is not sure yet. Three months ago he dreamed of being a cook. Unfortunately, my both grandfathers are dead and I have only one grandmother.

She lives in the country. She is retired. We have a world of relatives but they live in different cities. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on well.

2. Ответить на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is Helen Petrova?
2. What are her parents?
3. How many years have they been married for?
4. Have they much in common?
5. What is her farther fond of?

Практическая работа № 3.

1. Прочитать лексику.
2. Письменно составить диалог по данной теме (15-20 реплик)

Лексика на тему: Характер:

Absent-minded - рассеянный
 Ambitious - честолюбивый
 Appealing - обаятельный
 Assertive - напористый
 Attractive - привлекательный
 Awkward - неуклюжий
 Behaviour - поведение
 Boastful - хвастливый
 Bore - зануда
 Bright - способный, умный
 Calm - спокойный
 Charitable - благотворительный
 Chatter-box - болтун
 Cheerful - весёлый
 Clever - умный
 Clumsy - неуклюжий
 Communicative - общительный
 Compelling - неотразимый
 Conceited - тщеславный
 Conscientious - добросовестный
 Consistent - последовательный
 Coward - трус
 Cruel - жестокий
 Cultural - образованный
 Cunning - хитрый

Dawdler - копуша
 Decent - порядочный
 Diligent - прилежный
 Docile - послушный
 Double-faced - двуличный
 Earnest - ревностный
 Eloquent - красноречивый
 Envious – завистливый
 Even-tempered - уравновешенный
 Fair - справедливый
 Faithful - верный
 Fearful - пугливый
 Frank - откровенный
 Generous - щедрый
 Gentle - кроткий
 Good-natured - добродушный
 Greedy - жадный
 Naughty - надменный
 Honest - честный
 Hot-tempered - вспыльчивый
Humour - настроение, юмор
 Ill-mannered - невоспитанный
 Impudent - нахальный
 Industrious - работоспособный
 Irritable - раздражительный
 Jealous - ревнивый
 Just - справедливый
 Lazy - ленивый
Lazy-bones - лентяй
Liar - лжец
 Light-minded - легкомысленный
 Loyal - верный
 Mean - низкий
 Modest - скромный
 Mood - настроение
 Naughty - капризный
 Neat - опрятный
 Noble - благородный
 Obedient - послушный
 Obstinate - упрямый
Opinion - мнение
 Outstanding - выдающийся
 Persistent - настойчивый
 Persuasive - убедительный

Polite - вежливый
Punctual - пунктуальный
Reasonable - благоразумный
Relaxed - раскованный
Reputation - репутация
Reserved - сдержанный
Resolute - решительный
Respectful - почтительный
Rude - грубый
Self-assured - самоуверенный
Self-starter - инициативный
Selfish - эгоистичный
Sentimental - sentimentalный
Shy - застенчивый
Slacker - лодырь
Sleepyhead - соня
Slippery - скользкий тип
Sluggish - медлительный
Sly - хитрый, лицемерный
Smart - остроумный
Stingy - скупой
Strong-willed - волевой
Sweet-tooth - сладкоежка
Tactful - тактичный
Temper - темперамент, нрав
Touchy - обидчивый
Trait - черта характера
Trusting - доверчивый
Unobtrusive - ненавязчивый
Versatile - разносторонний
Weak-willed - слабовольный
Well-bred - благовоспитанный
Wise - мудрый
Witty – находчивый

Тема 1.4 Имя существительное

1. Ответить на вопросы по теме

1. Что такое имя существительное?
2. Чем может быть выражено в предложении имя существительное?
3. Как образуется множественное число существительного в английском языке?
4. Особые формы множественного числа?
5. Сколько падежей у существительного в английском языке?
6. Притяжательный падеж существительных.
7. Имя существительное в функции определения?
8. Род имени существительного в английском языке?

Практическая работа № 4.

1. Напишите форму множественного числа существительных:

potato, goose, wife, cherry, news, roof, monkey, oil,
trousers, mouse, knife, box, fork, man, fly, coat,
jam tooth, hero, chief, tree, tomato, wolf, fish,
scissors, advice, person, scarf, water, child, piano

2. Напишите форму множественного числа существительных.

a baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star,
a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen,
a man, the man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box,
the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy,
the sheep, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato,
a secretary, a crowd, the airport, a theatre, the tornado, a shop, the tragedy.

3. Образуйте существительные от приведенных ниже глаголов и переведите их на русский язык.

to train, to carry, to electrify, to employ, to state, to speak, to move, to arrest, to audit, to use, to act, to advise, to agree, to act, to defend, to elect, to manufacture, to treat, to record, to judge, to increase, to produce, to contract, to require, to rescue, to protect, to prevent

4. *Опираясь на словообразовательные признаки существительных, выпишите из приведенного ниже списка те слова, которые являются существительными. Запомните значение этих слов.*

opportunity, provision, faculty, officer, independence, tension, literature, powerless, lengthen, famous, greatly, department, chosen, higher, respectable, vital, peaceful, serves, manipulate, modify, shortage, dynamite, immigrant, federal, valuable, voter, commander, applicant, reduction, sergeant

5. *Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова с окончанием “S” и какова функция этого окончания (множественное число существительного, притяжательный падеж существительного, 3 лицо единственное число глагола настоящего простого времени). Перевести предложения на русский язык:*

1. Every year railway transport carries nearly 4 billion tons of cargo.
2. The designers improve the construction of the locomotives.
3. This young engineer’s name is Ivanov Ivan.

Тема 1.5 Человек, здоровье, спорт

1. Прочитать, перевести и воспроизвести диалог по ролям:

Let's talk about sport

- Hi, Mark, are you interested in sport?
- Of course, I am.
- What sport do you play?
- In summer I go swimming and climbing and I play football and basketball. In winter I usually ski in the mountains.
- Which sports are you really good at?
- I think that I'm very good at swimming and skiing.
- But are there any sports that you don't like?
- I hate boxing; it is boring and full of unnecessary violence.
- So do you think that boxing is the most dangerous sport?
- I think that motor racing is the most dangerous sport, and I don't even like watching it. But Peter, why are you asking me all these questions?
- Well, I've got two tickets for a boxing match and I wanted to ask Ann to go with me, but if even you think it's brutal, I don't think I can invite her.
- Girls are not the best company to watch any sport, but listen, why don't we go there together?
- But you said...
- In fact, I love boxing but I thought you were doing a kind of a survey and I wanted to do well.
- So you probably like motor racing as well...
- Of course, have you got any tickets for that, too?

Sports and Games. Спорт.

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises and train themselves in different sections and take part in sport competitions.

Sport helps to make people strong, brave and cheerful. We can go in for sports in winter and in summer, indoors and outdoors.

Sport helps people to keep in good health. It is very useful to walk a lot, to play active games, to spend a lot of time outdoors in the fresh air.

Some people like sports too, but they only watch sport games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils have got physical training lessons twice a week. Boys and girls usually play volleyball and basketball at their lessons.

There are some popular kinds of sport in our country: football, volleyball, basketball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating, figure skating.

Many kinds of sports are included into the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games are the greatest international sports games in the world. They have an interesting and long history. They began more than two thousand years ago in Greece. They were only for men at that time. The Olympic Games were a holiday. They are always a great festival of sport, health, peace and friendship.

As for me, I like to go in for sports very much. I am good at swimming. I visit a swimming-pool 3 times a week. Besides, I'm a candidate for Master of Sports in kickboxing.

AT THE DOCTOR'S

- Good morning, doctor Brown.
- Good morning, Mrs. Smith. What seems to be the trouble this time?
- Well ... I feel funny. I feel faint and breathless. I'm tired all the time. I've lost my appetite and I cannot sleep at night.
- Mrs. Smith, let me examine you. Undress and lie on the bed, please.
- What's the diagnosis then?
- I do not yet know. Are you taking any medication?
- I take pills for my rheumatism.
- It seems that you are not suffering from any physical disease. Aren't you a little depressed?
- Oh, yes. I am! I cry a lot and I'm in a very bad mood all the time.
- Do you often have headaches?
- Oh, yes, even now I've got a terribly headache.
- I think you should have total bed rest for a week. I'm not going to prescribe you anything...
- But why? I feel very ill!
- Mrs. Smith, calm down.
- But...
- If you really think you need special care you could go to a health resort for some time.
- That's a great idea. But will my health insurance cover all the expenses?
- Only the medical treatment and you will have to pay for your accommodation.
- I'll stay at home then. I feel a little better now. Maybe I will come back next week for a checkup.
- That won't be necessary. Next time, please come when you really need my help.
- Of course, doctor, as always.
- Now, if you will please excuse me. Other patients are waiting.
- Good-bye, doctor. See you soon!
- (After Mrs. Smith leaving)
- Those hypochondriacs... I wonder how many more times she will visit me.

У доктора

- Добрый день, доктор Браун.
 - Добрый день, миссис Смит. Что вас беспокоит на этот раз?
 - Ну что ж... Я странно себя чувствую. Чувствую слабость, задыхаюсь. Всё время устаю. У меня нет аппетита, и я не могу спать ночью.
 - Миссис Смит, позвольте мне вас осмотреть. Разденьтесь, пожалуйста, и лягте.
 - Каков диагноз?
 - Я ещё не знаю. Вы принимаете какие-нибудь лекарства?
 - Я принимаю таблетки от ревматизма.
 - Я думаю, что ваше физическое состояние в порядке. Может, у вас лёгкая депрессия?
 - О, да. Я много плачу и всё время в плохом настроении.
 - У вас часто болит голова?
 - О, да. Даже сейчас у меня ужасно болит голова.
 - Я думаю, что вы в течение недели должны соблюдать постельный режим. Я ничего не буду вам прописывать...
 - Но почему? Я очень больна!
 - Миссис Смит, успокойтесь, пожалуйста.
 - Но...
 - Если вы думаете, что за вами необходим особый уход, вы можете поехать на какое-то время в санаторий.
 - Это великолепная идея. Но покроет ли моя медицинская страховка все расходы?
 - Только лечение, а вы должны будете заплатить за проживание.
 - В таком случае, я останусь дома. Я уже лучше себя чувствую. Может, я приду опять на осмотр на будущей неделе.
 - В этом нет необходимости. В следующий раз, пожалуйста, приходите тогда, когда вы действительно будете нуждаться в моей помощи.
 - А сейчас, извините, меня ждут другие пациенты.
 - До свидания, доктор. До скорого свидания.
- (После выхода миссис Смит)
- Ох, эти ипохондрики... Интересно, сколько ещё раз она меня посетит.

Словосочетания к диалогу

- I have a headache/a toothache/a stomachache belly. - У меня болит голова/ зуб/ живот.
- I have a temperature 37.8. - У меня температура 37.8.
- I'll prescribe some medicine for you. - Я выпишу вам лекарства.
- Lie on the bed, please. - Ложитесь (на кровать), пожалуйста.
- Please undress. - Пожалуйста, разденьтесь.
- Suffer from smth - Страдать/болеть чем-либо...
- What seems to be the trouble? - Что вас беспокоит?
- Where do you feel the pain? - Где вы чувствуете боль?/ Что у вас болит?
- You must take it three times daily after meals. - Вы должны его принимать три раза в день после еды.
- You should have total bed rest for a week. - У вас должен быть полный постельный режим в течении недели.
- You've got flu. - У вас грипп.
- Are you allergic to anything? - У вас есть аллергия на что-нибудь?
- Are you taking any medication? - Вы принимаете какое-либо лекарство?
- Do you have health insurance? - У вас есть медицинская страховка?
- Have you had any operations? - Вы перенесли какие-либо операции?
- How are you feeling today? - Как вы себя сегодня чувствуете?
- I am ill. - Я болен.
- I can't sleep. - Я не могу спать.
- I feel funny - Я странно себя чувствую.

Лексика по теме

Hospital – больница

Clinic – клиника

Health center – поликлиника

Surgery (BrE) – кабинет врача

Casualty (BrE) – пункт первой помощи

The emergency room (AmE) – пункт скорой помощи

They take your temperature – измеряют (вам) температуру

Examine you – обследуют / осматривают Вас

Take your blood pressure – измеряют Вам давление

Treat you – лечат Вас

Listen to your chest – прослушивают легкие

Operate – оперируют

Specialist – специалист

Surgeon – хирург

Psychiatrist – психиатр

Dentist – стоматолог

Vet – ветеринар

A cold – простуда

A cough – кашель

Earache – боль уха

A rash – сыпь

A runny nose – насморк

A sore throat – боль горла

A stomachache – боль живота

A temperature – температура

Depressed – быть в депрессии

Tired all the time – быть все время усталым

Breathless – я задыхаюсь / у меня удушье
Faint – слабый
Sick – больной
Appetite – аппетит
Voice – голос
Allergy – аллергия
Appendicitis – аппендицит
Cancer – рак
Chickenpox – ветряная оспа, ветрянка
Flu – грипп
Heart attack – сердечный приступ
Measles – корь
Pneumonia – пневмония
Mumps – свинка
AIDS – СПИД
Anemia – анемия
Cholera – холера
Malaria – малярия
Breathless – запыхаться
Calm down – успокоиться
Diagnosis – диагноз
Headache – головная боль
Medication – лекарство
Operation – операция
Pain – боль
Patient – пациент
Pills – таблетки
Prescribe – прописать (лекарство)
Rheumatism – ревматизм Treatment – лечение

Практическая работа № 5.

1. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Сделайте эти предложения отрицательными:

1. Sport helps people to keep in good health.
2. Sport has always been popular in our country.
3. I cry a lot and I'm in a very bad mood all the time.

2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Задайте общий вопрос к каждому предложению:

1. I feel a little better now
2. I'm tired all the time. I've lost my appetite and I cannot sleep at night.
3. There are different sporting clubs and societies in Russia.

3. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

SPORTS IN RUSSIA

Sport has always been popular in our country. There are different sporting clubs and societies in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: gymnasts, weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, runners, high jumpers. Our sportsmen take part in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

Millions of people watch figure skating competitions, hockey and football matches, car races, tennis tournaments and other sports events. Certainly watching sports events and going in for sports are two different things.

In the past it was never admitted that professional sport existed in our country. The official point of view was totally amateur. Now everybody knows that sport can be a profession and a business. But sport can be fun as well. Besides, it helps to stay in good shape, to keep fit and to be healthy.

Doing sports is becoming more and more popular. Some people do it occasionally - swimming in summer, skiing or skating in winter - but many people go in for sports on a more regular basis. They try to find time to go to a swimming

pool or a gym at least once a week for aerobics or yoga classes, body building or just work-out on a treadmill. Some people jog every morning, some play tennis.

For those who can afford it there are clubs where they give lessons of scuba diving or riding. In spring and summer young people put on their roller-skates and skate in the streets and parks.

Vocabulary:

1. sporting society - спортивное общество
2. tournament - турнир, чемпионат,
3. record - рекорд
4. gymnast - гимнаст
5. weightlifter - тяжелоатлет
6. figure skater - фигурист
7. high jumper - прыгун в высоту
8. to admit - признавать
9. point of view - точка зрения
10. totally - полностью
11. amateur - любительский
12. fun - удовольствие
13. in good shape - в хорошей форме
14. fit - В хорошем состоянии, в хорошей форме
15. to do sports - заниматься спортом
16. on a more regular basis - более регулярно
17. gym - тренажерный зал
18. work-out - тренировка
19. treadmill - тренажер "беговая дорожка"
20. to jog - бегать трусцой
21. to afford - позволить себе
22. scuba diving - плавание с аквалангом
23. roller skates - роликовые коньки

4.Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

Questions:

1. Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do Russian sportsmen take part in the Olympic Games?
3. Do they often win medals?
4. What professional sporting societies or clubs do you know?
5. Are there any keep-fit centres in your neighborhood? Do you go there?
6. Do you go in for sports or do you prefer to watch other people playing?
7. What team are you a fan of?
8. What is your favourite kind of sport?
9. How long have you been playing it?
10. Do you take part in competitions?
11. What games are popular in Russia?
12. What games do you like to play?

Тема 1.6 Предложения

1. Устно ответить на вопросы по теме:

1. Виды предложений.
2. Главные члены предложений.
3. Прямой порядок слов.
4. Обратный порядок слов.
5. Побудительные предложения.

Практическая работа № 6.

1. *Вставить пропущенные слова:* to the forest, in a tree, bread and butter, dirty.

1. A boy take his _____ shirt.
2. A bird lives _____ .
3. The girl eats _____ .
4. I go _____ with my friend.

2. *Найти и исправить ошибки в предложениях.*

1. I has much friends.
2. A boy has many corn.
3. She see birds.
4. Cats likes meat and fish.
5. We has ten green book.
6. My dog mast run in the forests.

3. *Составить предложения из слов.*

1. Grapes, to, I, eat, like.
2. To, not, I, do, milk, drink, like.
3. And, she, run, can, jump.
4. Can, ducks, swim, the.
5. Is, hamster, my, funny.
6. Likes, girl, a, sing, to.
7. Are, plums, the, in, there, plate.
8. Water, is, a, in, glass, there.
9. A, map, Helen, me, good, give.
10. His, pencils, in, the, pens, child, puts, a, bag, and.

4. *Вставить нужные слова в предложения:*

1-are, 2-well, 3- puts,
4-kitchen, 5-there, 6-lives, 7-is, 8- carrots, 9-put, 10-study,
11-opens, 12-see.

1. Nick takes the books and _____ them in his bag.
2. The children study _____ .

3. They _____ mathematics.
4. We _____ five women.
5. He _____ the boxes.
6. I _____ the lamp on the table.
7. It _____ a good dog.
8. The elephant _____ in Africa.
9. Rabbits like to eat _____ .
10. There _____ plates, glasses and cups in the cupboard.
11. _____ is a wardrobe in the bedroom.
12. There is a sink in the _____ .

Составь предложения из слов:

1. Am, I, big.
2. Face, have, a, nice, I.
3. And, cats, dogs, she, likes.
4. Swim, Nick, cannot.
5. Has, Ann, white, a, dog, big.

5. Составить предложения из данных слов:

1. A, and, pencil, pen, a I, take.
2. Geology, man, that, studies.
3. Take, plans, friends, his.
4. Maps, I, the, see.
5. My, bag, take.
6. It, in, put, maps, my.
7. Table, on, it, the, put.
8. Me, a, give, pencil, black.
9. Box, open, the.
10. Boxes, he, the, opens.
11. Box, men, the, take, let, that.
12. Apple, an, me, let, take.
13. His, Nick, the, takes, maps, them, in, bag, and, puts.
14. On, notebook, put, the, table, that.
15. Bag, Helen, a, me, good, gives.
16. Woman, see, a, we.
17. I, five, children, see.
18. A, his, and, notebooks, puts, child, the, in, pencils, bag.
19. Well, study, children, the.
20. They, mathematics, study.

6. Составить предложения:

1. Has, a, he, brother.
2. Book, me, your, give.
3. Has, a, he, brother.
4. Book, me, your, give.
5. Like, I, cat, the, white.

7. Составить предложения:

1. Cat, eat, to, want, a, the, mouse.
2. Teacher, a, to, be, I, want.
3. Friend, have, a, wants, to, cat, the.
4. The, kitchen, a, fridge, is, there, in.
5. Are, chair, there, a, the, in, room.

8. Составьте предложения из слов:

1. On, England, east, Ocean, the, of, is, Atlantic, side, the.
2. Live, nine, in, million, London, nearly, persons.
3. A, England, the, is, Thames, in, river.
4. Wide, is, the, very, river.
5. The, two, the, connect, of, parts, city, bridges.
6. This, of, of, city, a, make, part, plan, the.
7. Friends, in, live, our, London.
8. And, my, to, it, give, him, pencil, take.
9. In, put, books, your, take, their, and, bag, them.
10. Of, the, read, the, end, text.

9. Вставить пропущенные слова.

1-Drivers; 2-also; 3-in the evening; 4-often; 5-bicycle; 6-near; 7-opens;
8-there; 9-rooms; 10-must.

1. She _____ goes to work.
2. The driver _____ has a red car.
3. I have two _____ .
4. He often goes for a walk _____ .
5. There's a good _____ in the shop.
6. He looks at the door and _____ it.
7. I see three little boys _____ the red tower.
8. I _____ go to school.
9. I like to work _____ .
10. Two _____ have no windows.

10. Задайте общие вопросы к следующим предложениям:

1. He hates pizza.
2. She goes to parties.
3. They went to London.
4. She is crying.
5. John hasn't arrived yet.
6. He will do the cleaning.
7. She will be flying to Paris at five o'clock tomorrow.

11. Закончите разделительные вопросы:

1. You are allergic to cats, _____?
2. He didn't lose the keys, _____?
3. They have already painted the house, _____?
4. She won't help you, _____?
5. Peter hasn't got a new car, _____?
6. Tom works at the hospital, _____?
7. John spoke to Nick, _____?

12. Закончите разделительные вопросы и дайте краткие ответы на них:

1. Ben sits at the back of the class, _____? Yes, _____.
2. He's got dark brown hair, _____? No, _____.
3. He wears glasses, _____? Yes, _____.
4. Andrew's friend is Joe, _____? Yes, _____.
5. You taught them last year, _____? Yes, _____.
6. Her parents are British, _____? No, _____.
7. She's the best student in the class, _____? Yes, _____.

13. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. This happened yesterday.
2. He was wearing a large hat.
3. She lives in a big house in California.
4. She goes to the cinema twice a week.
5. At the moment she is visiting Italy.
6. She became a star because she could sing so well.
7. This year she has visited ten different countries.

14. Задайте вопросы к подлежащему и дополнению:

1. Roger spoke to Jean.
2. Ella phoned Stuart.
3. He is talking to her.
4. Pam will visit Tom.
5. Ted loves Mary.
6. Jim is waiting for Tom.
7. Steve has left a message for Jim.

Тестирование

Questions. Choose the correct variant of the question.

Bill was at home last night. He cleaned his clothes. First he put them in the washer. Next he added soap. Later he placed the clothes in the dryer. Then he folded them. Bill was very proud he did it himself.

1.

- Did Bill at home last night?
- Did Bill was at home last night?
- Did Bill be at home last night?
- Was Bill at home last night?

2.

- Who did be at home last night?
- Who was at home last night?
- Who did at home last night?
- Who did was at home last night?

3.

- When did Bill at home?
- When did Bill was at home?
- When was Bill at home?
- When did Bill be at home?

4.

- Who cleaned clothes last night?
- Who did cleaned clothes last night?
- Who was cleaned clothes last night?
- Who did clean clothes last night?

5.

- When Bill cleaned his clothes?
- When did Bill cleaned his clothes?
- When was Bill cleaned his clothes?
- When did Bill clean his clothes?

6.

- What he did first?
- What was he do first?
- What was he did first?
- What did he do first?

7.

Where he put them?

Where was he put them?

Where he was put them?

Where did he put them?

8.

Why he placed them in the dryer?

Why did he place them in the dryer?

Why was he placed them in the dryer?

Why did he placed them in the dryer?

9.

Was he folded them after that?

Did he folded them after that?

Did he fold them after that?

Was he fold them after that?

10.

Was Bill proud?

Did Bill was proud?

Was Bill did proud?

Did Bill proud?

11.

Why he was proud?

Why did he proud?

Why was he proud?

Why he proud?

Тема 1.7 Город, деревня, инфраструктура

1. Прочитать и письменно перевести текст:

SAMARA

Samara is a big industrial, cultural and educational centre of the Volga region and the whole country with the population of about 2 000 000 people. It was founded in 1586. It is to be stressed that its economy grows rapidly. In 1941 many industries were evacuated from Moscow, Leningrad, Voronezh and other cities accompanied by thousands of workers. Samara is growing and extending every day. Our metro received first passengers in 1987.

The city has many attractions for tourists and holiday-makers, the guide-book about our city will show you many museums, various historic monuments, several theatres, such as Opera and Ballet house, the Drama Theatre, The Puppet Theatre and Samart and Philharmonic Society.

The Drama Theatre is one of the oldest theatres in Volga region and a remarkable piece of classical architecture of the 19th century.

In front of the Drama Theatre there is Stalin's bunker, it's very deep, it has twelve floors and is much deeper than Hilter's bunker, which has only five floors. When the Great Patriotic War began, Russian government was moved from Moscow and the bunker was built in 18 months under the emergency conditions.

The most important for our cultural life is the Museum of Local History, Geography and Nature Study which is situated on the crossways of Krasnoarmeiskaya and Frunze streets. The Art Museum in Kuibyshev Street houses a fine collection of masterpieces by Russian painters of 18th and 19th centuries. Old district, which is known under the name of Old Samara, is now being restored. One of the most unique old buildings in our city is the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Frunze Street.

In recent years many shopping centres such as "Aquarium", "Petrovsky", "Coliseum", "Nevsky", "Aurora" and others have been mushrooming.

The emblem of town is the ibex but some people think the man with wings is also our emblem, and this huge monument is erected in the Square of Glory. In three minutes of slow walk you will see the Circus and the Sports Palace. Any resident of Samara will tell you that the city's main attraction is the Volga. In summer hundreds of ships come to the city like snow-white swans over the sparkling waves.

Many legends are composed about wild beauty of the forests and cliffs of the Zhiguli Hills. Now they have become an open air museum.

Vocabulary:

1. it is to be stressed - необходимо отметить
2. rapidly - стремительно
3. to accompany - сопровождать
4. attractions - привлекательные стороны
5. guide book - путеводитель
6. under the emergency conditions - в чрезвычайной ситуации
7. to restore - восстанавливать, реконструировать
8. to mushroom - расти быстро (как грибы)
9. ibex - горный козел
10. resident - (постоянный) житель
11. sparkling - сверкающий, искрящийся, игристое (вино)
12. cliff - утес, скала

2. Устно ответить на вопросы к тексту:

1. When was Samara founded?
2. Has the city many attractions for tourists?
3. What museum is the most important for our cultural life?
4. What is one of the most unique old buildings in our city?
5. What's the emblem of town?

Практическая работа № 7.

- 1. Письменно составить диалог по теме (15-20 реплик)*
- 2. Разыграть диалог по ролям.*
- 3. Переписать и письменно перевести текст:*

MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the largest city of the country. Moscow lies in the valley of the Moskva River. Moscow is a political, administrative, economic, industrial, educational and cultural centre of the Russian Federation. A lot of educational institutions are located here.

There are many places of interest in Moscow. There are a lot of historical monuments, museums, art galleries and theatres in the city. The Historical Museum, the State Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the State Tretyakov Gallery are known all over the world. The Bolshoi, Mali and Art theatres are famous too.

The Kremlin - the oldest historical and architectural centre - is the heart of Moscow. At first the Kremlin was wooden fort. Under Dmitry Donskoy the Kremlin was built of white stone. Redbrick walls and towers replaced the walls of white stone at the end of the 15th century. The most ancient tower is the Secret one. It was built in 1485. The Saviour Tower with its Kremlin chimes is the symbol of Russia. The chiming clock was established in 1625. Ivan III invited Italian architects to construct the Kremlin cathedrals. In 1547 Ivan the Terrible was the first Russian tsar to be crowned in the five-domed Assumption Cathedral. From 1721 the coronations of all Russian Emperors were held there. The Archangel Cathedral was the burial place of the Russian Princes and Tsars. Grand Prince Ivan Kalita was the first to be buried here. Altogether there are 53 royal tombs there. The Annunciation Cathedral is the main Russian Cathedral. It is famous for the icons created by Andrew Rublev and his apprentices. Not far from the Assumption Cathedral we can see the Faceted Palace. It is the oldest secular building in Moscow. All coronation feasts were held here. Ivan the Great Bell Tower, the construction of the 16th century, rises in the centre of the Kremlin. On the stone pedestal at the foot of the Bell Tower stands the Tsar-Bell, the largest bell in the world. The bell was cast for the Assumption Belfry. It was damaged during the great fire of Moscow in 1737. In 1836 it was put on the pedestal. Not far from it is the Tsar-Cannon. Senate Square is located between the Senate and the Arsenal. The Grand Kremlin Palace is situated not far from Senate Square. The Russian Emperors usually stayed in the palace when they came to Moscow. It was designed by the architect K.A.Ton in 1840. The Armory Chamber is the famous museum where military trophies, Tsar's religion and church ceremonial items are displayed. The Kremlin workshop was made a museum of military glory after the battle of Poltava in 1709 by Peter I's order.

Тема 1.8 Местоимения

1. Устно ответить на вопросы по данной теме:

1. Личные местоимения.
2. Притяжательные местоимения.
3. Указательные местоимения.
4. Вопросительные местоимения.
5. Относительные местоимения.
6. Возвратные местоимения.
7. Неопределенные местоимения.
8. Отрицательные местоимения.
9. Взаимные местоимения.

Практическая работа № 8.

1. Вставьте местоимения по смыслу.

1. Once upon a time (однажды) there was a girl called Little Red Riding Hood. Together with _____ mum, _____ lived in a big forest (лес).
2. One fine day, Little Red Riding Hood's mother said,
3. " _____ - grandma is ill. Please go and take this cake and a bottle of wine to _____ . Grandma's house is not too far from _____ house, but always go straight (прямо) and don't stop!"
5. So, Little Red Riding Hood took basket (корзина) and went to Grandma's house.
6. In the forest _____ met the big bad wolf.
7. Little Red Riding Hood greeted (приветствовать) _____ and the wolf asked _____:
8. "Where are _____ going, Little Red Riding Hood?"
9. "To _____ grandma's house." answered Little Red Riding Hood.
10. "Can you tell _____ where _____ grandma lives?"
11. " _____ lives in a little cottage at the edge (край) of the forest."
12. "Why don't _____ pick (собирать) some nice flowers for _____?" asked the wolf.
13. "That's a good idea." said Little Red Riding Hood and began looking for (искать) flowers. Meanwhile (тем временем), the wolf was going to grandma's house.
14. The house was quite (совсем) small but nice and _____ roof (крыша) was made out of straw (солома).
15. The wolf went inside (вовнутрь) and swallowed (проглотить) poor old Grandma. After that _____ put Grandma's clothes on (put on - надевать) and lay (lie - lay - ложиться, лежать) down in _____ bed.

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Этот текст трудный.
2. Эти письма короткие.
3. Те комнаты хорошие.
4. Принесите эти документы.
5. Тот человек - мой учитель.
6. Эти карандаши короткие.
7. Та песня была популярной в прошлом году.
8. Посмотрите на это примечание.
9. Этот фильм был неинтересный.
10. Те студенты изучают французский язык.

3. Выберите нужное слово из данных в скобках:

1. He can read English (a little, a few).
2. Let him think (a little, a few).
3. I've been to (a little, a few) lectures here and I liked them very much.
4. We spent (a little, a few) days in the country and then came back to town.
5. You know (a little, a few) German, don't you?
6. My brother is coming to Moscow in (a little, a few) days.
7. There weren't many wide streets in this town (a little, a few) years ago.

Тема 1.9 Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)

1. Прочитать и письменно перевести текст:

Environmental Protection.

We live on a very beautiful planet – on the Earth. It is our home. Our planet has very rich resources. They are big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, blue lakes and seas. Everybody likes to breathe fresh air, to swim in clear water.

Unfortunately, nowadays there are many problems connected with the environment. The most burning are air pollution, water pollution and land pollution.

First I'd like to speak about water pollution. Today all the oceans or seas are used as a dump. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned, too. Fish and reptiles can't live in them. There is very little oxygen in the water. As a matter of fact, factories and plants produce a lot of waste and pour it into the water.

If to speak about air pollution, it is a very big problem nowadays. Millions of cars, buses, trucks emit harmful substances into the atmosphere. So, it is hard to breathe in large cities and towns. Air pollution is very harmful for people's health.

Radiation has become one of the main problems. It is not good for health too. Many people died from radiation some years ago in Chernobyl. It was a real tragedy.

Unfortunately, not all people understand the importance of nature protection. On summer days a lot of people go out of town. They have picnics and often leave much rubbish - plastic bags and bottles, tins and paper. Besides, many people like to pick the flowers, which you can find in the Red Book.

There are many organizations that help to save our planet. Greenpeace is the biggest and the best-known. It started to function in 1971. Greenpeace saves animals, plants and people.

As for our town, the most burning problem, in my opinion, is air pollution. As a matter of fact there are too many cars and, besides, we've got a cement plant. In recent years many people prefer to live in the suburbs of Novorossiysk, because everybody wants to breathe fresh air and to drink fresh water.

In my opinion, all people must do everything to protect our nature and to save life on the Earth.

2. Устно ответить на вопросы к тексту:

1. Is there very little oxygen in the water?
2. What is a very big problem nowadays?
3. Why did many people die some years ago in Chernobyl?
4. Are there many organizations that help to save our planet?
5. When did Greenpeace start to function?

Практическая работа № 9.

1. Прочитать лексику по теме.
2. Письменно составить диалог (15-20 реплик).
3. Разыграть диалог по ролям.

Погода

Общие термины

weather – погода

weather forecast – прогноз погоды

weatherman – метеоролог

weather station – метеорологическая станция

Теплая погода

bright / clear – ясный

sunny – солнечный

muggy – влажная и душная

sultry – знойный, душный

dry – сухой

hot – жаркий

warm - теплый

sticky – жаркий и влажный

fresh – свежий

heat – жара, зной

Холодная погода

cool – прохладный, свежий

chilly – холодный, прохладный

cold - холодный

hazy / misty / foggy – туманный

windy – ветреный

frosty / freezing – морозный

cloudy – облачный

Небо

sky – небо
 cloud – облако, туча
 dense clouds – густые облака
 low, black clouds – низкие, черные облака
 heavy grey clouds – огромные темные тучи
 overcast – покрытый облаками, мрачный, хмурый (о небе)
 sun – солнце
 moon – луна
 star – звезда
Ветер
 wind – ветер
 cold wind – холодный ветер
 cold biting wind – холодный резкий ветер
 breath of air / puff of wind – дуновение ветерка
 breeze – бриз
 slight wind / moderate wind – легкий ветерок
 gale / strong wind – сильный ветер
 gust of wind – порыв ветра
 hurricane / very strong wind – ураган, буря
 blizzard – снежная буря
 blinding snowstorm – буран
 squall – шквал
 storm – шторм
 whirlwind – вихрь, ураган, торнадо
 tornado / twister (AmE) – торнадо, смерч, ураган
 Гром, молния
 thunderstorm – гроза
 lightning – молния
 thunder – гром
 it lightens – сверкает молния
 it thunders – гремит гром
 thunder-cloud – грозовая туча
 dark – темный
Погодные условия, осадки
 humidity – сырость, влажность
 frost – мороз
 shower – ливень
 drizzle – морозящий дождь
 precipitation – осадки
 rain – дождь; идти (о дожде)
 snow – снег; идти (о снеге)
 snowfall – снегопад
 snowdrift – снежный сугроб
 snowflake – снежинка

hail – град

4. Письменно перевести диалоги по теме:

Dialogues

1

- Hello, Charles.
- Hello, Dick, lovely day, isn't it?
- Absolutely wonderful, nice and warm. What's the weather forecast for tomorrow? Do you know?
- Yes, it says it will be bright and sunny.
- How nice. Nice weather for outing.
- You are right.

2

- Oh, that's you Tony. What is it like outdoors?
- It seems to be clearing up.
- What do you mean by clearing up?
- A big improvement on what we've been having. Quite different from the forecast.
- They say we are in for snow. It's supposed to cloud over this afternoon.
- Let's hope it keeps fine for the weekend.

3

- It's a beautiful morning, isn't it?
- Oh, yes, most lovely. There isn't a cloud in the sky and the sun is shining brightly. I'm afraid it may be very hot in the afternoon.
- It's 20° C now. I've just heard on the radio the temperature may rise to 29° C in the afternoon.
- It wouldn't be very nice. I can't stand such heat. I'm simply melting.
- Well, as for me, I like hot weather better than cold.
- I can't stand cold weather either.

4

- Good morning, Mrs Williams. How are you this morning?
- I'm quite all right, thank you, Mr Jones. And how are you?
- Fine, too, thank you. Nice day, isn't it?
- Absolutely lovely. Much warmer than yesterday, I believe, though a bit misty. Have you heard the weather forecast for today by the way?
- Yes, I have. It says the early morning mist is to clear before noon and the rest of the day will be bright and sunny with the temperature between 15° C and 17° C.
- Good, what's the outlook for tomorrow?
- It says there will be little change, so I believe we may have a few fine days after all.
- Splendid. A fine weekend is just what we all need, don't we?
- Oh, yes, quite true. Good-bye, Mrs Williams.

- Good - bye, Mr Jones.

5

- Well, I can't get used to such weather. It can change several times a day. It may be hot in the morning and very cold in the evening.

- Yes, that's just what happened yesterday.

- And weather forecasts aren't very helpful, are they?

- No, not very often. But there's nothing to be done, you'll have to put up with it.

Тема 1.10 Степени сравнения имен прилагательных и наречий

1. Устно ответить на вопросы по теме:

1. Сколько степеней сравнения в английском языке?
2. Образование степеней сравнения у односложных и двусложных прилагательных.
3. Образование степеней сравнения у многосложных прилагательных.
4. Особые формы.
5. Образование сравнительной и превосходной степеней сравнения у наречий.

Практическая работа № 10.

1. *Употребите сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных:*

1. ___ island in the world is Greenland (big).
2. Healthy people are often ___ than other people who are not fit (happy).
3. It's ___ than yesterday, isn't it (hot)?
4. ___ animal is the blue whale (heavy).
5. Swimming is ___ for your health than golf (good).
6. The nightlife in London is ___ than in Oxford (interesting).
7. The Stade de France was ___ stadium in the world (expensive).
8. Your spelling is ___ than mine (bad)!

2. *Употребите сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных:*

I went on holiday last year but it was a disaster! My hotel room was 1) ___ than one in the photograph in the brochure (small). I think it was 2) ___ room in the hotel (small). The weather was terrible too. It was 3) ___ than in England (cold). The beach near the hotel was very dirty – it was 4) ___ than all the beaches on the island (dirty). The food was 5) ___ than I expected and I didn't have enough money (expensive). One day I went shopping in a big department store and I broke a vase. It was 6) ___ vase in the whole shop (expensive). But 7) ___ thing of all was that I lost my passport and I couldn't go back home (bad). It was 8) ___ holiday in my life (horrible).

3. *Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных.*

small; young; thin; thick; tall; fine; new; straight; few; easy; busy; dirty.

famous; beautiful; difficult; serious; comfortable; expensive; suitable; charming.

good; much; bad; little; many.

4. *Распределите следующие прилагательные в три колонки:*

1 2 3

nice nicer nicest

modern; reasonable; many; more; dearer; best; most important; good; worse, high; cheapest; light; less; more polite; higher; dear; most modern; bad; cheap; more important; little; better; important; highest; dearest; polite; worst; lighter; most polite; more modern; most reasonable; cheaper; most reasonable; most; least; lightest.

Тема 1.11 Научно-технический прогресс

1. Изучить лексику по данной теме

Лексика по теме: **Компьютер.**

computer – компьютер

bit – бит (самая меньшая единица хранения и обработки цифровой информации)

browser – браузер (программное обеспечение для просмотра веб сайтов)

byte – байт (единица хранения и обработки цифровой информации, равная 8 битам)

CD-ROM (compact disc read-only memory) – CD-ROM (компакт-диск с данными, доступными только для чтения)

character – символ

compact disc (CD) – компакт диск

computer case / computer chassis / system unit / case – системный блок

computer cooling – система охлаждения компьютера

central processing unit (CPU) – центральный процессор

cursor – курсор

debugging – отладка (программы)

digital computer – цифровой компьютер

downloading and uploading – скачивание и закивание

electronic mail / e-mail / email – электронная почта

file – файл

flash drive / USB flash drive – флеш карта / USB-флеш-накопитель

floppy disk – дискета

floppy disk drive - дисковод

font – шрифт

gigabyte – гигабайт (единица измерения количества информации, равная 1024 мегабайтам)

hard disk drive (HDD) / hard disk / hard drive – жесткий диск, накопитель на жестких магнитных дисках

hardware – аппаратное обеспечение (электронные и механические части вычислительного устройства)

interface – интерфейс

Internet – интернет

keyboard - клавиатура

megabyte – мегабайт (единица измерения количества информации, равная 1024 байтам)

menu – меню

monitor – монитор

motherboard – материнская плата

mouse – мышь, мышка, манипулятор "мышь"

mouse mat (BrE) / mousepad (AmE) – коврик для мыши
 personal computer – персональный компьютер
 printer - принтер
 software / computer software – программное обеспечение
 sound card / audio card – звуковая плата / звуковая карта / аудиокарта
 video card / video adapter / graphics-accelerator card / display adapter / graphics card – видеокарта / графическая плата / графический ускоритель / графическая карта / видеоадаптер

Практическая работа № 11.

1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, используя информацию, данную в скобках. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. What is artificial intelligence? (*the study of how to make computers function like humans*)
2. What does the software incorporate? (*the latest in artificial intelligence*)
3. What does the computer do? (*performs calculations in binary and converts the results to decimal*)
4. What microchip is embedded in the card? (*small*)
5. What do robots replicate (\approx copy)? (*human and animal behavior*)
6. What is machine code like? (*boring to write*) What is its function? (*the foundation of all other software*)
7. What is portable over different computer platforms? (*the software*)
8. What should you do to execute a program? (*type the program name*)
9. What are user interfaces? (*the keyboards, mice, commands and menus used for communication between you and the computer*) Can you give some examples? (*the command lines in DOS and UNIX, and the graphical interfaces in Windows, Mac and Linux*)
10. What are hardware interfaces? (*the plugs, sockets, cables and electrical signals traveling through them*) Can you give some examples? (*USB, Ethernet, etc.*)
11. What kinds of computer programs do you know? (*system software and application software*)

2. Выберите правильное слово и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. A program that is ready to run on a computer is called an *executable/portable* program.
2. An artificial language used to write instructions that can be translated into machine language and then executed by a computer is called a *binary/programming* language.
3. Portable/comfortable software can run on two or more kinds of computers or with two or more kinds of operating systems.
4. A program that translates another program written in a high-level language into machine language so that it can be executed is called a(n) *compiler/assembler*.
5. Component of a computer hardware system that combines control unit, storage unit, and arithmetic unit is called *CIA/CPU*.
6. The way in which a machine or other thing functions is called *behavior/fashion*.
7. Artistic/Artificial intelligence generally is the attempt to build machines that think.
8. In modern electronic computers, information is stored in banks of components that act like switches. Since switches can be either on or off, they have a *binary/decimal* character.
9. A hardware/computer program does not run unless its instructions are executed by a central processor.
10. Many computer programs may run simultaneously on a single computer, this process is known as *multitasking/multidoing*.

Тема 1.12 Неопределенные наречия, производные от some, any, every**1. Устно ответить на вопросы по теме:**

1. Правила образования и случаи употребления наречий от some.
2. Правила образования и случаи употребления наречий от any.
3. Правила образования и случаи употребления наречий от every.

Практическая работа № 12.

Выберите нужное местоимение из данных в скобках:

1. Do you learn (some, any) foreign languages?
2. Has your friend got (some, any) English magazines?
3. I didn't get (some, any) letters yesterday.
4. Please take (some, any) German book you like.
5. I don't think we've got (some, any) time today to discuss this question.
6. He took (some, any) money and went to the cinema.
7. There is (some, any) soup in my bowl.

Тема 1.13 Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни

1. Составить рассказ по теме: Мой день.

My day.

1. I want to tell you about my day.
2. I get up at 8 o' clock.
3. Then I go to the bathroom and have a wash.
4. I wash my face, hands, neck with cold water.
5. I clean my teeth with tooth-paste.
6. Then I come back to my bedroom, dress myself and brush my hair with a hair-brush.
7. After that I go to the kitchen and have breakfast.
8. Sometimes I have breakfast with my mother. But usually I eat breakfast alone.
9. I like to eat porridge, bread and butter, fruit and vegetables at breakfast.
10. I like to drink tea with sugar, lemon or with jam. Sometimes I drink coffee with milk in the morning.
11. After breakfast I go to school.
12. I finish my studies at about 6 o' clock.
13. In the evening we all have supper.
14. We drink tea with biscuits prepared by mother. She is a good cook.
15. At 11 o' clock I go to bed.
16. Before going to bed I have a wash in the bathroom and say good night to my family.

2. Устно ответить на вопросы.

Questions:

1. When do you get up?
2. What do you do in the bathroom?
3. Whom do you have breakfast with?
4. What do like to eat and to drink at breakfast?
5. What do you do after breakfast?
6. When do you finish your studies?
7. What do you do in the evening?
8. When do you go to bed?
9. What do you do before going to bed?

Практическая работа № 13.

Допиши слова, вставив окончания:

le, ve, ll, il, t, ber, ther, ing, nd, er, day, sday,

Twel ... , eigh ... , sma ... , Decem ... , Apr ... ,

Mon ... , Wedne ... , wint ... , spr ... , frie ... , grandma ... , tab

Тема 1.14 Глагол. Глагол-связка.**1. Устно ответить на вопросы:**

1. Что такое глагол-связка?
2. Формы глагола “to be” в настоящем и прошедшем простом времени.
3. Образование отрицательной и вопросительной форм глагола “to be”.

1. Практическая работа № 14.*1. Вставьте формы глагола to be в Present Simple.*

1. What ... your name? - My name ... Shirley Frank.
2. What ... your address? - My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway.
3. What ... your phone number? - My phone number ... 718-1930.
4. Where ... you from? - I ... from New York.
5. I ... a pupil.
6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
7. ... your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she
8. ... they at home? - No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
9. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.
10. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I
11. ... your sister a typist? - No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student.
12. ... your brother at school? - Yes, he
13. ... your sister at school? - No, she ... not at school.
14. My sister ... at home.
15. ... this your watch? - Yes, it
16. She ... an actress.
17. This ... my bag.
18. My uncle ... an office worker.
19. He ... at work.
20. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

2. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Меня зовут Катя.
2. Мне 14 лет.
3. Я русская. Я из Санкт-Петербурга.
4. Я ученица.
5. Мой любимый вид спорта - теннис.
6. Я интересуюсь музыкой.
7. Мой любимый предмет - английский язык.
8. Мой папа - программист. Он не интересуется политикой.
9. Моя мама - зубной врач. Она интересуется искусством.
10. Мы всегда заняты, но мы очень счастливы быть вместе.
11. Чья это ручка? - Это моя ручка.
12. Чья это книга? - Это ваша книга.

13. Чей это стол? - Это стол моего брата.
14. Чья это сумка? - Это сумка моей мамы.
15. Чей это карандаш? - Это карандаш моей мамы.
16. Это твоя тетрадь? - Да.
17. Это тетрадь твоего брата? - Нет, это моя тетрадь.
18. Где ваш стол? - Он посередине комнаты.
19. Где твоя ручка? - Она в моем кармане.
20. Где твоя тетрадь? - Она на столе.
21. Где твоя мама? - Она на работе.
22. Где твой брат? - Он в школе.
23. Где твоя сестра? - Она дома.
24. Чей это карандаш? - Это мой карандаш. - А где мой карандаш? - Он на столе.
25. Чьи это часы? - Это мои часы. - А где мои часы? - Они на столе.

3. Вставьте глагол *to be* в форме *Present Simple*

1. He ... a student. He ... a good student.
2. His father ... a doctor.
3. My mother ... not a teacher.
4. ... your sister a pupil? - Yes, she
5. They ... at home now.
6. This ... my house.
7. ... they at school? - No, they ... not at school.
8. ... your father a pilot? - Yes, he
9. Nick ... not a student. He ... a pupil. He ... at school now.
10. These men ... drivers.

4. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

1. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
2. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
3. She was made ... repeat the song.
4. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
5. Let me ... help you with your work.
6. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
7. You ought ... take care of your health.
8. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
9. He was seen ... leave the house.
10. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
11. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
12. Have you heard him ... play the piano?
13. You had better ... go there at once.
14. I would rather not ... tell them about it.
15. We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

5. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. They want (to take) to the concert by their father.
2. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
3. This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
4. He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
5. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
7. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.
8. We are happy (to invite) to the party.
9. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
10. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
11. He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door.
12. I want (to inform) of her arrival.
13. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.
14. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.
15. The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

6. Заполните пропуски глаголами *to be* или *to have* в соответствующей форме:

1. Their room ... big and light.
2. I ... a first year student of the Agricultural Academy.
3. I ... a nice room in the hostel. My friend ... many English books.
4. They ... farmers.
5. His brother ... a worker.
6. He ... a boy and two girls.
7. My sister ... a teacher of English.

Тема 1.15 Досуг

1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

MY DAY OFF

Last Sunday I went to see my grandmother. She lives in a nice house about thirty kilometers from Moscow. The house is not very big but very comfortable. It stands not far from the road and has a big garden round it. My grandmother often goes by electric train or by bus.

Granny came forward to meet me with a smile. I said, "How do you do?" to her and we entered the dining-room, sat down in arm-chairs and talked a little. Soon Granny went to the kitchen. Then she returned to the dining-room and said, "Dinner is ready." We sat down to dinner. When dinner was over, I helped Granny to clear away dishes from the dinner table, took them to the kitchen and washed them up. I have some friends in the country. So after dinner I went to the woods to talk and ski with them. We had a good time. When I returned we had coffee, talked, listened to the news on the wireless and watched TV. At about eleven o'clock I was tired and sleepy and went to bed.

On Monday I got up at half past six, washed, dressed, had breakfast and went to my technical school.

Практическая работа № 15.

1. Изучить новую лексику и письменно составить 7-8 предложений с использованием данных слов:

Words:

1. to go by bus (by train, by metro) - ехать автобусом (поездом, на метро)
2. to take a bus (train) - ехать автобусом (поездом)
3. comfortable - удобный, уютный
4. came forward to meet - вышла мне на встречу
5. an arm-chair - кресло
6. to clear away the dishes - убирать посуду
7. to wash up the dishes - мыть посуду
8. in the country - за городом
9. to have a good time - хорошо провести время
10. to watch TV - смотреть телевизор

2. Письменно ответить на вопросы к тексту.

Answer the questions:

1. Which day of the week is your day off?
2. When do you get up on your day off?
3. Do you do your morning exercises to the music?
4. Where do you go after breakfast?
5. Where do you go last Sunday?
6. How do you spend your days off in summer and in winter?
7. Do you like to see new films and plays?
8. What do you do in the evening?

3. Письменно составить рассказ про свой свободный день (20 предложений)

Тема 1.16 Новости, средства массовой информации

1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Mass Media. Средства массовой информации.

We live in the world of information. It is everywhere and sometimes it is even more valuable than money. Mass media, that is the press, radio, television and the Internet, play an important role in our society. They inform, educate, entertain and give us all the kinds of information.

The press is one of the most powerful kinds of mass media. Nowadays there are daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines. My family gets “Novorossiyskiy Rabochiy” every day. It is the most famous daily newspapers in our town. Sometimes my mother buys women's magazines and my father reads sports magazines. There are also a lot of children's magazines. They are colourful and have a lot of pictures. My younger brother likes to read them very much.

Television plays a big role in our society, too. Most people have several TV-sets at home. Television gives a great opportunity for people to learn news. There are also a lot of educational programmes, children’s programmes, films and soap operas on TV. Talk shows are also very popular with people nowadays. I usually watch news and films on television. My mother likes soap operas, my father prefers sports programmes and political talk shows. My brother watches cartoons and educational programmes. I think that it is impossible to live without television.

Radio is less popular than newspapers and television. People listen to the radio in cars, at work and at home. I usually listen to the radio when I do my homework because it helps me to think. There is a lot of music on modern radio and very few conversations. Every hour radio stations tell us news in brief.

The Internet is the newest kind of mass media. More and more people use it in Russia regularly. If you have the Internet, you may not read newspapers or listen to the radio. You may not watch television.

I use the Internet very often. I chat with people all over the world online and read news. I use the Internet to find important information for my studies, too.

There are both advantages and disadvantages of mass media. The advantages are the following: mass media educate and entertain people. The disadvantage is that sometimes this or that information is not reliable.

2. Устно ответить на вопросы:

1. What’s Mass Media?
2. What’s one of the most powerful kinds of mass media?
3. Does television play a big role in our society? And why?
4. Why is radio less popular than newspapers and television?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of mass media?

Тема 1.17 Основные формы глагола

1. Устно ответить на вопросы по теме:

1. Сколько основных форм у глагола в английском языке?
2. Что такое инфинитив?
3. Дать определение причастию.
4. Как образуется, когда употребляется причастие I?
5. Образование причастия II и случаи его употребления?

Практическая работа № 17.

1. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

1. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
2. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
3. She was made ... repeat the song.
4. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
5. Let me ... help you with your work.
6. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
7. You ought ... take care of your health.
8. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
9. He was seen ... leave the house.
10. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
11. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
12. Have you heard him ... play the piano?
13. You had better ... go there at once.
14. I would rather not ... tell them about it.
15. We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

2. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. They want (to take) to the concert by their father.
2. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
3. This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
4. He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
5. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
7. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.
8. We are happy (to invite) to the party.
9. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
10. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
11. He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door.

12. I want (to inform) of her arrival.
13. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.
14. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.
15. The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

3. Put "to" where necessary.

1. I think you ought ... apologize.
2. Make him ... speak louder.
3. Help me ... carry this bag.
4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
5. I must ... go to the country.
6. It cannot ... be done to-day.
7. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
8. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
9. Let me ... help you with your work.
10. She ought ... take care of her health.
11. We had better ... stop to rest a little.
12. I don't know what ... do.
13. He was seen ... leave the house.
14. We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do.
15. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move.
16. I cannot ... go there now, I have some work ... do.
17. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ... toss.
18. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
19. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
20. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
21. He said that she might ... come in the evening.
22. She was made ... repeat the song.
23. Would you rather ... learn shorthand than typewriting?

4. Translate into Russian.

1. I called every morning to see if there was any news.
2. We stopped to have a smoke.
3. He came here to speak to me, not to you.
4. The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station.
5. To explain the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard.
6. The steamship "Minsk" was chartered to carry a cargo of timber from St.Petersburg to Hull.
7. Under clause 35 the charterers were to supply the steamer with icebreaker assistance to enable her to enter or to leave the port of loading.
8. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a great number of new shops have been opened in the towns.
9. The first lot is ready for shipment, but to economize on freight we have decided to ship it together with the second lot.
10. Please send us your instructions at once to enable us to ship the machines by the 20th of May.

Тема 1.18 Навыки общественной жизни (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)

1. Прочитать и изучить новую лексику по теме.

Глоссарий для составления резюме:

безработный – unemployed
 вакансия – vacancy
 возраст – age
 гонорар – fee
 дарования, способности – abilities
 дата рождения – date of birth
 должность – position
 дополнительная информация, увлечения – extracurricular activities
 достижения, успехи – accomplishments
 занятость – employment
 заполнить вакансию – fill a position
 заработная плата – salary
 качества (образование + опыт работы, которым должен обладать претендент)
 - job qualification
 квалифицированный – qualified
 личные данные – personal information
 место рождения – place of birth
 место, на котором не требуется особая квалификация – nonskilled position
 мне ... лет – I am ... years old
 могут быть предоставлены по запросу – applied upon request
 назначить встречу – to make an appointment
 найти место работы – find a position
 образование – education
 обращаться за работой – apply
 объявление – advertisement
 обязанности – responsibilities, duties ("область ответственности")
 окончен с красным дипломом – graduated with high honors
 опытный – experienced
 отдел – department
 отменить встречу – to cancel an appointment
 по настоящее время – till present
 поиск работы – job hunting
 поступить на работу в компанию – join the company
 претендовать – to claim
 призвание – calling
 работа – job
 работа на полный рабочий день – full-time employment

работа по совместительству – part-time employment
 работать в качестве – work in the capacity of
 работодатель – employer
 резюме – resume, CV (Curriculum Vitae), the letter of application
 рекомендации – reference
 руководитель – head
 с заработной платой – at a salary of
 семейное положение – marital status:
 - женат/замужем – married
 - холост – single
 - разведен – divorced, separated
 - овдовевший – widowed
 сильные стороны, талант – personal strengths
 служащий – employee
 страховка – insurance
 умения – skills
 условленная встреча – appointment
 ФИО – full name
 цели, которые ставит претендент при получении работы – career goals
 цель – objective, goal
 язык – language
 беглый английский – fluent English
 хороший уровень французского – good French
 начальный французский – beginning French
 средний уровень немецкого – intermediate German
 продвинутый уровень английского – advanced English
 родной русский – native Russian

Полезная лексика для описания профессиональных навыков во время собеседования на английском языке:

a graduate – выпускник (учебного заведения)
 paper qualifications – степень квалифицированности, указанная на бумаге
 work experience – опыт работы
 to graduate from (a college, university etc.) – оканчивать (колледж, университет)
 train as – проходить обучение на
 to qualify as – получить профессию, специальность кого-либо
 in-house training – внутрифирменное обучение
 management development – повышение квалификации руководящих кадров
 management training – обучение, подготовка руководящих кадров
 skills – навыки
 skilled — квалифицированный, опытный, с навыками необходимыми для работы

unskilled – неквалифицированный, неопытный (уборщик)
 highly skilled – высококвалифицированный (хирург, дизайнер машин)
 semi-skilled – наполовину квалифицированный (водитель автобуса)
 to be skilled at/in smth – иметь опыт, навыки в чем-либо
 to be skilled at/in doing smth – иметь опыт, навыки в совершении чего-либо
 customer care – поддержка потребителя
 good with = skilled at/in – иметь опыт, навыки в чем-либо
 a self-starter = self-motivated = self-driven = proactive] – инициативный (о работнике – который способен самостоятельно определять для себя задачу или самостоятельно находить возможности для новых проектов)
 methodical = systematic = organized – организованный, методичный
 computer-literate – имеющий компьютерные навыки, умеющий пользоваться компьютером
 numerate – имеющий навыки вычислений
 motivated – мотивированный (с сильным желанием работать хорошо)
 talented – талантливый, одаренный
 a team player – работник, имеющий хорошие отношения с другими коллегами по работе
 come through experience – прийти с опытом
 accountancy firm – бухгалтерская фирма
 laborer (AmE) = labourer (BrE) – подсобный рабочий (рабочий, выполняющий физически трудную работу)

Полезные слова и словосочетания к теме "Работа".

length of service - стаж работы
 duty - долг, обязанность
 contract - контракт
 company - компания
 branch - отрасль, филиал; ветвь
 firm - фирма
 enterprise - предприятие (промышленное); предприимчивость
 free enterprise - частное предпринимательство

 certificate - свидетельство, сертификат; паспорт (оборудования); (амер.)
 удостоверение об окончании средней школы
 degree - степень
 employer - наниматель
 interview - интервью
 job - работа
 job advertisement - объявление о работе

 earn - 1. зарабатывать 2. заслуживать
 to earn much money - зарабатывать много денег

to earn one's living - зарабатывать на жизнь

living - 1. средства к существованию 2. жизнь, образ жизни 3. живущий, живой

What do you do for a living? - Чем Вы зарабатываете себе на жизнь?

Слово "зарплата" по-английски имеет следующие синонимы:

earnings - заработок (слово, относящееся ко всем видам оплаты за труд)

wages - оплата рабочим

salary - жалованье служащим

pay - платеж, выплата

fee - гонорар; взнос

income tax - подоходный налог

rate of pay - ставка оплаты

reference - 1. рекомендация 2. ссылка, сноска 3. справка (a reference book - справочник)

to have a good references - иметь хорошие рекомендации

resume - резюме

work permit - разрешение на работу

profession - профессия

occupation - занятие

qualification - квалификация

specialist - специалист

amateur - любитель

employer - работодатель

employee - служащий

unemployed / jobless / out-of-work / man out of occupation - безработный

unemployment - безработица

dismissal - увольнение

lose one's job - потерять работу

to fire - увольнять; стрелять

to be fired - быть уволенным

resignation - отставка

dole - пособие по безработице; доля, судьба; горе, скорбь

to go on the dole / to be on the dole - получать пособие по безработице

to go bust - обанкротиться

redundancy - 1. чрезмерность, избыток 2. излишек рабочей силы 3.

сокращение штатов

2. Прочитать и письменно перевести текст.

My Future Profession. Моя карьера.

Finishing school is the beginning of the independent life for pupils.

Many roads are open for us: technical schools, institutes and universities. But it is not easy to choose a profession. Many centuries ago there were only a few jobs: people were farmers, bakers, butchers or tradesmen. Today there are thousands of jobs and new ones are appearing. The problem of choosing the future profession is very important and difficult. Our future life depends on our career.

In my opinion, professions connected, e.g., with economics, computers, tourism are very popular nowadays in Russia.

Some pupils follow their parents' advice, others can't decide even after leaving school.

As for me I have made my choice long ago. I want to become a programmer. I like this profession because it very interesting. I think, today computing is very popular in our country and programmers are paid very much. My choice of this profession didn't come suddenly. During all school years Informatics has been my favorite subject at school.

Some years ago computers were used only for mathematical calculations and some innovations. First computers were really huge. Modern computers can do a lot of things, not only to calculate. So, nowadays computers are necessary. They are used in all the jobs. They are used in Science, Maths, Medicine, mechanics and so on.

We can't imagine our life without computers. They have a respected place in the modern world.

I use computers practically every day both in my studying and in my personal life. They help me to relax when my stress is maximum. I can find a lot of interesting and useful information in the internet. I can mix with my friends using my e-mail. So, computers help me to make my life easier.

But on the other hand computers are dangerous for people. They are very bad for our eyes and nervous system. But in spite of this millions of people can spend hours and hours in front of them.

I think my future profession will be connected with computers. In fact I think that all professions in the future will be connected with them.

3. Письменно составить резюме (20 предложений).

4. Составить диалог с использованием данных слов.

Работа, профессия

Профессии

actor – актер

actress – актриса

astronaut ['æstrənɔ:t] – астронавт, космонавт

author ['ɔ:θə] – автор, писатель

authoress ['ɔ:θərəs] – писательница

baker – пекарь, булочник

barber – парикмахер, цирюльник

beautician [bju:'tɪʃn] / cosmetician ['kɔz,metɪʃən] – косметолог

biologist [bai'ɒlədʒɪst] – биолог

bricklayer – каменщик

bus driver – водитель автобуса

butcher ['bʊtʃə] – мясник

caretaker – лицо, нанимаемое для того, чтобы следить, заботиться о ком-либо или чем-либо

carpenter ['kɑ:pəntə] – плотник

chauffeur ['ʃəufə] / driver – шофер, водитель

chimney ['tʃɪmni] sweep / chimney sweeper / sweep / sweeper – трубочист

clothier ['kləʊdiə] / draper, outfitter (BrE) – торговец мануфактурными товарами, торговец одежды, галантереи, и т.п.

coach ['kəʊtʃ] – тренер, инструктор

cobbler – сапожник, занимающийся починкой обуви

confectioner [kən'fekʃnə] - кондитер

construction worker – рабочий-строитель

cook – кухарка, повар

dentist – зубной врач, дантист

doctor – врач

electrician [,ɪlek'trɪʃən] – электрик, электротехник, электромонтер

engineer [,endʒɪ'niə] (BrE) / [,enzɪ'niə] (AmE) – инженер

explorer – исследователь

farmer - фермер

fashion ['fæʃən] model / model – модель

ferryman – перевозчик, паромщик

fireman / firefighter – пожарный

florist – торговец цветами

gardener – садовник

glazier ['gleɪziə] – стекольщик

greengrocer ['gri:n,grəʊsə] (BrE) – продавец фруктов, овощей

grocer ['grəʊsə] – торговец бакалейными товарами, бакалейщик

hairdresser ['heədresə] – парикмахер

hairstylist – парикмахер-стилист
 hunter / huntsman – охотник
 legislator ['ledʒisleitə] - законодатель
 mechanic [mi'kænik] – механик
 miner – шахтер
 nurse ['nɜ:s] – медсестра, медбрат / сиделка
 optician [əp'tiʃən] - оптик
 painter – художник / маляр
 pharmacist ['fɑ:mæsist] / chemist ['kemist] (BrE) / druggist (AmE) – аптекарь,
 фармацевт
 pilot ['pailət] – пилот, летчик
 plumber ['plʌmə] – водопроводчик
 police officer / policeman / policewoman – полицейский
 research scientist ['risɜ:tʃ'saɪəntist] – научный исследователь
 roofer / slater – кровельщик
 scavenger ['skævɪndʒə] – уборщик мусора, метельщик улиц
 secretary ['sekɹətəri] – секретарь
 shepherd ['ʃepəd] – пастух
 shepherdess – пастушка
 shop assistant / sales person / salesman / saleswoman / salesclerk – продавец,
 продавщица
 singer – певец
 stationer ['steɪʃənə] – торговец канцелярскими принадлежностями
 surgeon ['sɜ:dʒən] – хирург
 taxi driver / cab driver – водитель такси
 teacher – учитель, преподаватель
 tiler – плиточник
 tobacconist [tə'bækənɪst] – торговец табачными изделиями
 vet / veterinary surgeon (BrE) / veterinarian (AmE) – ветеринар
 vocalist ['vəʊkəlɪst] – вокалист, певец, певица
 waiter – официант
 waitress – официантка
 zoologist – зоолог

Работа – общее

earn one's living – зарабатывать на жизнь
 employee [ɪm'plɔɪ] – служащий
 employer [ɪm'plɔɪə] – работодатель, наниматель
 job / work – работа
 flexitime / flextime – свободный режим рабочего дня, скользящий график
 full-time job – работа на полную ставку
 get a raise – получить повышение
 occupation [,əkju'reɪʃn] – род занятий, профессия
 part-time job – работа на неполную ставку

pay cut / wage cut – снижение заработной платы
 profession – профессия
 promotion – продвижение по службе
 regular ['regjulə] job – постоянная работа
 run a firm – руководить фирмой
 salary / wages – заработная плата
 severance ['sevərəns] / severance pay – выходное пособие
 trade – занятие, ремесло, профессия
 work in shifts – работать посменно
 worker – рабочий
 working hours – рабочие часы
 work overtime – работать сверхурочно
 Устройство на работу
 application – заявление
 application form – бланк заявления
 apply for a job – подать документы для приема на работу
 apprentice [ə'prentis] / trainee [trei'ni:] – ученик, стажер, практикант
 apprenticeship – ученичество
 CV (= curriculum vitae [kə ,rikjuləm'vi:tai]) – краткая биография
 job interview – собеседование при приеме на работу
 skilled worker – опытный рабочий
 training – обучение, тренировка
 vacancy ['veikənsi] – вакансия
 Безработица
 be unemployed / be out of work – быть безработным
 discharge - увольнение
 fire / dismiss / discharge / sack (BrE) – уволить
 look for a job – искать работу
 resign [ri'zain] – уходить в отставку
 quit – бросать работу
 unemployment - безработица

Тема 1.19 Настоящее длительное время

1. Устно ответить на следующие вопросы.

1. Понятие о причастии настоящего времени.
2. Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм.
3. Употребление настоящего длительного времени.
4. Глаголы, не употребляющиеся в этом времени.

Практическая работа № 19.

1. Раскройте скобки.

(NOW)

1. My book (to lie) on the table.
2. They (to work).
3. The doctor and her patient (to talk).
4. We (to cook) dinner. My mother (to make) a salad.
5. A young man (to drive) a car. He (to listen) music.
6. My grandfather (to read) a book.
7. The pen (to lie) on the floor.
8. You (to have) a break?
9. She still (to sing).

2. Перевести предложения на английский язык.

1. Мы пишем.
2. Они не читают.
3. Она не работаем.
4. Вы смотрите?
5. Он не читает.
6. Они не играют на пианино.
7. Я не пеку торт.
8. Она не поет.
9. Ее сестра не спит.
10. Бабушка не пьет чай?

11. Твои друзья пьют кофе?
12. Она работает за столом.
13. Я пишу письмо.
14. Я делаю упражнение.
15. Мальчики не плавают в бассейне.
16. Они играют в футбол?
17. Моя сестра моет пол.
18. Моя подруга помогает своему ребенку.
19. Ты помогаешь папе?
20. Ученики читают интересную историю.
21. Они читают книгу.
21. Она идет в школу.
22. Они читают?
23. Твоя бабушка кушает конфеты?
24. Джон готовит ужин.
25. Билл бегает в парке.

3. Задайте общий вопрос. Ответьте "Да. Нет."

1. Peter / to go / to the cinema
2. they / to play / a game
3. she / to listen /to the radio
4. I / to dream
5. they / to pack / their bags
6. you / to do / the washing-up
7. we / to talk / too fast
8. they / to clean / the windows
9. she / to watch / the news
10. you / to pull / my leg

Тема 1.20 Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники

1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Holidays and Traditions in Russia and English-speaking Countries.

Праздники.

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. But there are also international holidays which are celebrated practically in all the countries. They are: Christmas, New Year, Easter and St. Valentine's day.

Christmas is a traditional family day. On this day, many people go to church, open their presents and eat a Christmas dinner. In Britain Christmas is the most important public holiday of the year. Every year a huge Christmas tree is placed in Trafalgar square. In Russia Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. On this day people celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ.

New Year is a public holiday. It is not so important in Britain and America, but it has a joyful celebration in Russia. People stay awake until midnight on December 31st. Many parties are given on this night. Theatres, night clubs and streets are crowded.

Easter is one of the most important Christian holidays. It is traditionally associated with Easter eggs and with the coming of spring. Most churches are specially decorated with flowers for the service.

St. Valentine's Day is not the official holiday in most countries. February 14 is the day of lovers. Boys and girls, sweethearts and lovers, husbands and wives, friends and neighbours exchange greetings of affection, saying: "Be my Valentine".

There are also some special holidays which are celebrated in a particular country.

Let's start with the traditional British holiday Pancake day. But people don't only eat pancakes on this day, they run with them. In many towns in England pancake races are held every year.

The most American holiday is Thanksgiving day. It was first celebrated in early colonial times by Pilgrim Fathers after their first good harvest. Thanksgiving is a day when the family eats a large traditional dinner, usually with turkey and pumpkin pie.

In Russia we celebrate Women's day on the 8th of March. On this day men do everything about the house and cook all the meals.

Every country has its own customs and traditions. For example, for Americans their work is the most important thing in life. In Britain pets can send Christmas or birthday cards to their friends. There are special animal hotels at the airports.

In my opinion, the main traits of the real Russia character are hospitality, "open heart", "golden hands".

Тема 1.21 Настоящее простое время

1. Устно ответить на следующие вопросы.

1. Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм.
2. Употребление настоящего простого времени.
3. Образование форм 3 лица единственного числа в настоящем простом времени.
4. Вопросы к подлежащему.
5. Употребление наречий неопределенного времени.

Практическая работа № 21.

1. Раскройте скобки.

1. She (to learn) English.
2. I (to like) music.
3. My brother (to be) a school-boy. He (to go) to school.
4. Michael (to do) his lessons every day.
5. She (to live) in this house.
6. After supper my sister (to go) for a walk.
7. We (to visit) our grandparents very often.
8. The girl (to sing) very well.
9. My father (to work) at school.
10. Usually I (to have) dinner at 3 o'clock.
11. He (to want) to become a doctor.
12. Our mother (to come) home very late.
13. His brother (to go) in for sports.
14. She (to like) reading very much.
15. They often (to take) a bus.

2. Образуйте отрицательную форму.

1. He goes to school every day.
2. My sister works here.
3. They eat a lot.
4. We work every day.
5. I come from Ukraine.
6. He comes from Germany.
7. They live in the USA.
8. He plays football every day.
9. I visit my parents very often.
10. His father works at an office.
11. She gets up at seven o'clock.
12. They play tennis very often.

13. We go to the cinema on Saturdays.
14. He wants to become a pilot.
15. My brother watches television every night.
16. I read newspaper every day.
17. Her father finishes his work at six o'clock.
18. Nick goes to bed at nine.
19. He goes to school by bus.
20. We skate once a week in winter.

3. Задайте общий вопрос. Ответьте "Да. Нет."

1. He goes to school every day.
2. My sister works here.
3. They eat a lot.
4. We work every day.
5. I come from Ukraine.
6. He comes from Germany.
7. They live in the USA.
8. He plays football every day.
9. I visit my parents very often.
10. His father works at an office.
11. She gets up at seven o'clock.
12. They play tennis very often.
13. We go to the cinema on Saturdays.
14. He wants to become a pilot.
15. My brother watches television every night.
16. I read newspaper every day.
17. Her father finishes his work at six o'clock.
18. Nick goes to bed at nine.
19. He goes to school by bus.
20. We skate once a week in winter.

Тестирование

I Выберите правильный вариант.

1. His grandfather _____ from his job a year ago.
has retired
was retiring
retires
retired
2. The backpacker knew there was a lake because they _____ it earlier in the day.
have seen
saw
had seen
hadn't seen
3. _____ he _____ about the opera before?
had spoken
was speaking

has spoken
did speak

4. What time _____ it _____ ?

did happen
has happened
had happened
was happening

5. Tomorrow at five he _____ football.

'11 play
'11 be playing
plays
play

6. This time last year he _____ in London.

lived
was living
'11 live
has lived

7. I _____ for you for more than one hour.

has waited
have been waiting
was waiting
was waited

8. He _____ it for an hour before I came.

have been doing
had been done
had been doing
did

9. _____ he already _____ the doctor by that time?

has seen
did see
was seeing
had seen

10. She _____ her work already.

hasn't finished
has finished
finished
is finished

11. When I _____ it _____ yesterday.

wake up, was raining
woke up, rained
woke up, was raining
've woken up, was raining

12. Will you _____ the bank when you go out?
 be passing
 pass
 have passed
 to pass
13. Last night I _____ home at 11. I _____ supper and then _____ to bed.
 have come, had, went
 came, had, went
 came, have had, went
 came, had, have gone
14. _____ you _____ many cities when you were in France.
 did visit
 have visited
 are visiting
 do visit
15. They _____ for 20 minutes when his mother came in.
 talked
 were talking
 have talked
 had been talking
16. The room looks very clean. _____ you _____ it?
 Did, clean
 Do, clean
 Have, cleaned
 Are, cleaning
17. Next year is my parents' tenth wedding anniversary. They _____ married for 10 years.
 have
 are
 '11 have
 '11 have been
18. Next week he _____ to Paris on business.
 is going
 is going to go
 goes
 go
19. They _____ this article by 5 p.m. yesterday.
 have translated
 translated
 had translated
 had been translated
20. While he _____ tennis, he _____ his arm.
 played, was hurting
 was playing, hurt

was playing, hurted
played, hurt

21. This time next week he _____ in the Black Sea.

swim
'11 be swimming
'11 swim
swims

22. Last night I _____ in bed when suddenly the phone rang.

read
were reading
have read
was reading

23. He _____ for Moscow by yesterday night.

had left
left
has left
was leaving

24. He _____ very fast when the accident _____ .

drove, happened
was driving, has happened
is driving, happened
was driving, happened

25. We _____ from her since June.

have heard
haven't heard
had heard
weren't hearing

II Выберите правильный вариант.

1. She _____ her exam by two o'clock.

passed
have passed
has passed
had passed

2. A plate slipped out of my hands when I _____ the washing up.

was doing
did
had done
was done

3. It's nine o'clock. The pupils _____ a lesson.

will be having
are having
have

have had

4. He _____ ill twice so far this year.

is

has been

was

is being

5. By summer you _____ English for two years.

'll study

have studied

'll have been studying

are studying

6. What _____ you _____ at this time yesterday?

was doing

have done

did do

were doing

7. We're late. The film _____ finished by the time we _____ to the centre.

is finished, get

will be finished, 'll get

will have finished, get

finished, 'll get

8. The documents _____ by the time I come.

'll have been typed

'll have typed

'll be typed

will be typing

9. Last year I _____ ill only twice.

was

have been

am

has been

10. By the 8th of April my mother _____ at school for twenty years.

'll work

'll be working

has worked

'll have been working

11. I _____ these sentences for one hour.

am writing

've been writing

have written

was writing

12. We _____ it for half an hour when the teacher entered.

have discussed
 were discussing
 discussed
 had been discussing

13. It _____ for three hours.
 was snowing
 snowed
 is snowing
 has been snowing

14. My sister learns French and she _____ very well.
 does
 do
 is doing
 did

15. My nephew is at college now, and my son _____ to college next year.
 is going
 is going to go
 'll go
 goes

16. His friend _____ two English articles into Russian.
 translated
 have translated
 has translated
 translates

17. They _____ us several telegrams lately.
 send
 've sent
 sent
 are sending

18. Don't worry! The child _____ better.
 get
 gets
 have got
 is getting

19. He _____ under treatment for two months but there are no signs of improvement.
 's been
 is
 was
 is being

20. Doctor Ivanov _____ people for heart trouble.
 is treating
 has treated
 treats

treat

21. This dictionary _____ much and is very valuable to me.

- costed
- is costing
- cost
- had cost

22. I wonder why John _____ a job yet.

- finds
- hasn't found
- didn't find
- found

23. The company _____ now for building workers.

- advertised
- has advertised
- was advertised
- is advertising

24. The hard work _____ on his health.

- tells
- is told
- is telling
- was telling

25. Peter _____ up photography as a hobby.

- took
- was taken
- has taken
- takes

Тема 1.22 Государственное устройство, правовые институты

Изучить новую лексику по теме.

Law

law закон

a crime преступление

to commit a crime совершить преступление

a criminal преступник

illegal незаконный

to take

illegally взять незаконно

justice правосудие, справедливость

a murderer убийца

an assassin наёмный убийца (совершающий убийство политического или видного общественного деятеля)

a thief вор

a robber разбойник, грабитель

a mugger разбойник, грабитель

a burglar вор-взломщик; ночной грабитель

a shoplifter магазинный вор

to steal (stole, stolen) воровать, красть

kidnapping похищение людей

hostage заложник

to hold smb. (as a) hostage удерживать заложником

arson поджог

to commit arson осуществить поджог

to arrest арестовывать

to put into prison, to imprison, to send smb to prison сажать в тюрьму

to release smb from prison/ jail освобождать из тюрьмы

to pass sentence (on), to pronounce sentence (on) вынести приговор

punishment наказание

to punish наказывать

expropriation конфискация имущества

confiscation конфискация

a court суд

a lawyer юрист, адвокат

a judge судья

a public prosecutor прокурор

a poacher браконьер

smuggling, contraband контрабанда

to accuse someone of smth обвинять в

to convict of обвинять в

to plead guilty (not guilty) признавать себя виновным (невиновным)

to plead for smb (pled) защищать подсудимого

to acquit of оправдать

a fine штраф

to be under examination находиться под следствием

a case дело

evidence улика, доказательство

proof доказательство

capital punishment смертная казнь

to impose capital punishment ввести смертную казнь

to abolish capital punishment отменить смертную казнь

verdict вердикт; решение присяжных заседателей

Тема 1.23 Прошедшее простое время

1. Устно ответить на следующие вопросы.

1. Основные формы глагола в английском языке.
2. Понятие о правильных и неправильных глаголах.
3. Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм.
4. Употребление настоящего простого времени.

Практическая работа № 23.

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple. Задайте общий вопрос. Ответьте "Да. Нет."

- 1 That boy (break) my window.
- 2 I (drive) to work every day last year.
- 3 Laura (hit) that boy.
- 4 James (keep) the book about films.
- 5 We (meet) them at the same place every week.
- 6 You (put) that there.
- 7 We (sit) at the same desks.
- 8 An American (win) Wimbledon last year.

2. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

3. Переведите, задайте общий вопрос, ответьте "да/нет", образуйте отрицательную форму.

1. Вчера в 6 часов вечера мы с ребятами играли в футбол.
2. Вчера утром они рисовали картину.

3. Я сажала розы вчера в 2 часа.
4. Мы играли в компьютерные игры вчера очень долго.
5. Я шёл в магазин вчера около 20 минут.
6. Петя играл на скрипке вчера 2 часа.
7. Она читала книгу целый вечер.
8. Мы пели песни и танцевали очень долго.
9. Я плакала больше часа.
10. Когда мама пришла домой, мы убрали в квартире.

Здесь Вы можете повторить время Past Continuous.

Тестирование

I Выберите правильный вариант.

1. His grandfather _____ from his job a year ago.
has retired
was retiring
retires
retired
2. The backpacker knew there was a lake because they _____ it earlier in the day.
have seen
saw
had seen
hadn't seen
3. _____ he _____ about the opera before?
had spoken
was speaking
has spoken
did speak
4. What time _____ it _____ ?
did happen
has happened
had happened
was happening
5. Tomorrow at five he _____ football.
'11 play
'11 be playing
plays

play

6. This time last year he _____ in London.
 lived
 was living
 '11 live
 has lived
7. I _____ for you for more than one hour.
 has waited
 have been waiting
 was waiting
 was waited
8. He _____ it for an hour before I came.
 have been doing
 had been done
 had been doing
 did
9. _____ he already _____ the doctor by that time?
 has seen
 did see
 was seeing
 had seen
10. She _____ her work already.
 hasn't finished
 has finished
 finished
 is finished
11. When I _____ it _____ yesterday.
 wake up, was raining
 woke up, rained
 woke up, was raining
 've woken up, was raining
12. Will you _____ the bank when you go out?
 be passing
 pass
 have passed
 to pass
13. Last night I _____ home at 11. I _____ supper and then _____ to bed.
 have come, had, went
 came, had, went
 came, have had, went
 came, had, have gone
14. _____ you _____ many cities when you were in France.

did visit
 have visited
 are visiting
 do visit

15. They _____ for 20 minutes when his mother came in.
 talked
 were talking
 have talked
 had been talking

16. The room looks very clean. _____ you _____ it?
 Did, clean
 Do, clean
 Have, cleaned
 Are, cleaning

17. Next year is my parents' tenth wedding anniversary. They _____ married for 10 years.
 have
 are
 '11 have
 '11 have been

18. Next week he _____ to Paris on business.
 is going
 is going to go
 goes
 go

19. They _____ this article by 5 p.m. yesterday.
 have translated
 translated
 had translated
 had been translated

20. While he _____ tennis, he _____ his arm.
 played, was hurting
 was playing, hurt
 was playing, hurted
 played, hurt

21. This time next week he _____ in the Black Sea.
 swim
 '11 be swimming
 '11 swim
 swims

22. Last night I _____ in bed when suddenly the phone rang.
 read
 were reading
 have read

was reading

23. He _____ for Moscow by yesterday night.

had left

left

has left

was leaving

24. He _____ very fast when the accident _____ .

drove, happened

was driving, has happened

is driving, happened

was driving, happened

25. We _____ from her since June.

have heard

haven't heard

had heard

weren't hearing

II Выберите правильный вариант.

1. She _____ her exam by two o'clock.

passed

have passed

has passed

had passed

2. A plate slipped out of my hands when I _____ the washing up.

was doing

did

had done

was done

3. It's nine o'clock. The pupils _____ a lesson.

will be having

are having

have

have had

4. He _____ ill twice so far this year.

is

has been

was

is being

5. By summer you _____ English for two years.

'll study

have studied

'll have been studying

are studying

6. What _____ you _____ at this time yesterday?
 was doing
 have done
 did do
 were doing
7. We're late. The film _____ finished by the time we _____ to the centre.
 is finished, get
 will be finished, 'll get
 will have finished, get
 finished, 'll get
8. The documents _____ by the time I come.
 'll have been typed
 'll have typed
 'll be typed
 will be typing
9. Last year I _____ ill only twice.
 was
 have been
 am
 has been
10. By the 8th of April my mother _____ at school for twenty years.
 'll work
 'll be working
 has worked
 'll have been working
11. I _____ these sentences for one hour.
 am writing
 've been writing
 have written
 was writing
12. We _____ it for half an hour when the teacher entered.
 have discussed
 were discussing
 discussed
 had been discussing
13. It _____ for three hours.
 was snowing
 snowed
 is snowing
 has been snowing
14. My sister learns French and she _____ very well.
 does

do
is doing
did

15. My nephew is at college now, and my son _____ to college next year.

is going
is going to go
'll go
goes

16. His friend _____ two English articles into Russian.

translated
have translated
has translated
translates

17. They _____ us several telegrams lately.

send
've sent
sent
are sending

18. Don't worry! The child _____ better.

get
gets
have got
is getting

19. He _____ under treatment for two months but there are no signs of improvement.

's been
is
was
is being

20. Doctor Ivanov _____ people for heart trouble.

is treating
has treated
treats
treat

21. This dictionary _____ much and is very valuable to me.

costed
is costing
cost
had cost

22. I wonder why John _____ a job yet.

finds
hasn't found
didn't find

found

23. The company _____ now for building workers.

advertised

has advertised

was advertised

is advertising

24. The hard work _____ on his health.

tells

is told

is telling

was telling

25. Peter _____ up photography as a hobby.

took

was taken

has taken

takes

Раздел 2 Профессионально направленный модуль**Тема 2.1 Цифры, числа, математические действия****1. Устно ответить на следующие вопросы.**

1. Образование количественных числительных.
2. Образование порядковых числительных.
3. Случаи употребления числительных.
4. Дроби.
5. Математические действия.

Практическая работа № 1.

1. Назовите и напишите номера по порядку.

- 1 - _____
- 2 - _____
- 3 - _____
- 4 - _____
- 5 - _____
- 6 - _____
- 7 - _____
- 8 - _____
- 9 - _____
- 10 - _____
- 11 - _____
- 12 - _____
- 13 - _____
- 14 - _____
- 15 - _____
- 16 - _____
- 17 - _____
- 18 - _____
- 19 - _____
- 20 - _____
- 10 - _____
- 20 - _____
- 30 - _____
- 40 - _____
- 50 - _____
- 60 - _____
- 70 - _____
- 80 - _____
- 90 - _____
- 100 - _____
- 11 - _____
- 21 - _____

32 - _____
43 - _____
54 - _____
65 - _____
76 - _____
87 - _____
98 - _____
109 - _____

2. Переведите на английский язык.

25 км; 163 тысячи рублей; 90 картин; 200 миллионов людей; 3500 автомобилей; 4 тысячи машин;

сотни автомобилей; десятки журналов; тысячи студентов; миллионы людей.

30 марта; 1 ноября; 15 сентября; 2 июля; к 3 августа; к 14 апреля; к 29 ноября; к 24 февраля.

Тема 2.2 Будущее простое время

1. Устно ответить на следующие вопросы.

1. Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм.
2. Случаи употребления будущего простого времени.
- 4.оборот to be going to.

Практическая работа № 2.

1. Употребите глаголы во времени *Future Simple*:

1. - What would you like to eat? - I ___ a burger and chips, please (have).
2. - I can't lift this suitcase. - Wait! I ___ it for you (do).
3. I ___ two weeks in France (spend).
4. I ___ with some friends of my parents (stay).
5. I ___ medicine next year (study).
6. Maybe I ___ for this company (work).
7. I ___ very much (probably / not / earn).
8. I'm going to the shop now. ___ I ___ you one (buy)?

2. Употребите глаголы во времени *Present Simple or Future Simple*:

- 1) I ___ he ___ at the office tomorrow (hope) / (be).
- 2) When you ___ me back my book (give)?
- 3) I ___ sure you ___ the music (be) / (like).
- 4) At this time tomorrow we ___ far from here (be).
- 5) Don't wait for me, I probably ___ late (be).
- 6) I ___ afraid they ___ you very much (be) / (miss).
- 7) Where we ___ (meet)?
- 8) You ___ a lot of interesting things in this journal (find).

9) How long it ___ us to get to the airport (take)?

10) There ___ a lot of traffic and cars ___ very slowly, I ___ we ___ a taxi (be) / (move) / (suppose) / (take) .

3. *Подставьте: will, won't, shall:*

Larry: 1) ___ we go for a picnic tomorrow?

Sue: Yes. That's a good idea. I 2) ___ make some sandwiches.

Larry: OK. And I 3) ___ bring some lemonade.

Sue: 4) ___ I buy some cheese?

Larry: I don't really like cheese.

Sue: I 5) ___ buy any cheese then. I 6) ___ bring some fruit instead.

Larry: I think it 7) ___ be sunny tomorrow so I 8) ___ probably wear my shorts. I 9) ___ take a pullover.

Sue: Well, I think I 10) ___ take mine. It is still cold in the mornings.

Larry: 11) ___ I invite Bob and Linda?

Sue: That's a good idea. It 12) ___ be nice if they come.

4. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple, а затем напишите к предложениям вопросительную и отрицательную форму:*

1. I ___ chess tomorrow (to play).

2. Nick ___ to the park next Sunday (to go).

3. You ___ to my place next week (to come).

4. They ___ to Spain next summer (to go).

5. We ___ to the theatre tomorrow (to go).

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple. Задайте общий вопрос. Ответьте "Да. Нет."

1. I and my friends (to go skiing) next Sunday.
2. You (to go) to the cinema next weekend?
3. Her mother (not to cook) in the evening.
4. They (to come) home at ten pm tomorrow.
5. His sister (to draw) a picture next week.
6. When you (to come) home?
7. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow?
8. Their friends (to invite) us to spend Christmas holidays in their cottage?
9. How you (to create) a sketch for this project next week?
10. I (to send) email to my friend tomorrow.
11. Tomorrow I (to meet) my partner at the airport.
12. My friends (to go) to the club next week.
13. He (not to go) to Paris next Monday.
14. Why he (to go) to Paris next Monday?
15. They (to plant) grapes next summer.
16. What you (to do) tomorrow?
17. He (to run) in the morning in the park every day next week.
18. Where he (to run) in the morning every day next week?
19. You (not to run) in the morning in the park every day next week.
20. We (not to watch) TV in the evening today.
21. Tomorrow we (to read) an interesting book in the class-room.
22. I (to go shopping) next Friday. I (to go shopping) every Friday.
23. I not go shopping next Saturday, because I go shopping every Friday.
24. Where you (to take) pictures next winter?
25. Listen! I (to make) this work next week.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow.
2. He (to give) me a complete examination.
3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms.
4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown.

5. Dr. Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello".
6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight.
7. He (to take) my pulse.
8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure.
9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis.
10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose and throat.

Тема 2.3 Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами because, so, if, when, that, that is why

Тестирование

1 Выберите правильный вариант.

1. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.
 were having
 had
 had been having
 was having
2. While Tom _____ a book, Martha _____ TV.
 was reading, watched
 read, watched
 was reading, was watching
 read, was watching
3. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen _____ delicious.
 is smelling
 smells
 smelt
 will smell
4. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____ .
 will plan
 were planning
 plan
 have planned
5. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so _____ Nick.
 is
 does
 was
 were
6. I feel terrible. I think I _____ to be sick.
 will
 go
 am going
 will be going
7. My colleagues usually _____ four days a week, and tills week they _____ five days.
 work, work
 are working, work
 are working, are working
 work, are working
8. It _____ outside; I do not like to walk in such weather.

rains
 is rain
 is raining
 is rained

9. I _____ a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.

will have
 am having
 have
 would have

10. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom _____ a delegation in the office.

will receive
 is receiving
 will be receiving
 would receive

11. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it _____ hard for two hours.

had been raining
 was raining
 had rained
 is raining

12. She _____ at the parcel long enough, before she _____ that it was for her brother.

had been looking, had understood
 had been looking, understood
 was looking, understood
 was looking, had understood

13. I _____ to the cinema but my friend persuaded me to stay.

am not going
 was going
 did not go
 had been going

14. We were good friends, we _____ each other for years.

had known
 had knowing
 were knowing
 know

15. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We _____ for more than 24 hours.

had travelled
 were travelling
 had been travelling
 travel

16. How long _____ this book? How many pages of this book _____ ?

have you been reading, have you been reading
 have you read, have you read
 have you read, you read

have you been reading, have you read

17. We always go to Saint Petersburg for our holidays. We _____ there for years.

have been going

are going

go

were going

18. I have lost my key again. I _____ things. I lose things too often.

always lose

am always losing

have always lost

was always losing

19. The economic situation is already very bad and it _____ worse.

is getting

gets

got

would be getting

20. What time _____ your friend _____ tomorrow?

will arrive

is arrived

will be arriving

will arriving

II Выберите правильный вариант.

1. We _____ to the top of Holborn Hill before I _____ that he was not smiling at all.

had got, knew

got, knew

were getting, knew

have got, have known

2. Turning from the Temple gate as soon as I _____ the warning, I _____ my way to Fleet Street, and then _____ to Covent Garden.

was reading, made, drove

have read, made, drove

had read, made, drove

read, made, drove

3. Seventy-seven detective novels and books of stories by Agatha Christie _____ into every major language, and her sales _____ in tens of millions.

are translated, are calculated

were translated, were calculated

have been translated, are calculated

had been translated, were calculated

4. In recent years, scientific and technological developments _____ human life on our planet, as well as our views both of ourselves as individuals in society and of the universe as a whole.

have drastically changed

drastically changed
 are drastically changing
 change drastically

5. Before we _____ from swimming in the river near the camp, someone _____ our clothes, and we had to walk back with our towels around us.

returned, stole
 had returned, had stolen
 were returning, stole
 returned, had stolen

6. Our new neighbours _____ in Arizona for ten years before moving to their present house.

had been living
 lived
 have been living
 were living

7. We went into the house by a side door and the first thing I _____ was that the passages _____ all dark, and that she _____ a candle burning there.

noticed, were, left
 had noticed, had been, had left
 noticed, were, had left
 have noticed, were, had left

8. The sun _____ brightly all day on the roof of my attic, and the room was warm.

was shining
 shone
 has shone
 had been shining

9. Although the period that we call "the Renaissance" _____ in Italy in the fourteenth century, this idea of rebirth in learning characterized other epochs in history in different parts of the world.

begins
 had begun
 began
 will begin

10. Egyptians left no written accounts as to the execution of mummification, so the scientists _____ to examine mummies and establish their own theories.

had
 have
 are having
 have had

11. In spite of the fact that it _____ all day long, the match _____ and the stands were full of spectators.

had been raining, was not cancelled
 rained, was not cancelled
 was raining, has not cancelled
 had rained, had not been cancelled

12. Many football fans claimed that after "Real FC" _____ that important game it _____ no chance to win the championship.
 lost, had
 lose, has
 had lost, had
 will lose, will have
13. I wish he _____ last Friday but his flight _____ because of bad weather. If he _____ the next day I would have brought him by car.
 arrived, was cancelled, called
 had arrived, was cancelled, had called
 had arrived, had been cancelled, called
 arrived, have cancelled, had called
14. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor _____ able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words, as well as write letters and form words.
 was
 has been
 had been
 were
15. At the first stages of the Industrial Revolution advertising _____ a relatively straightforward means of announcement and communication and was used mainly to promote novelties and fringe products which _____ unknown to the public.
 had been, were
 had been, had been
 was, were
 was being, were
16. Towards the end of the 19th century the larger companies _____ more and more on mass advertising to promote their new range of products. The market during this period _____ by a small number of giant, conglomerate enterprises.
 relied, has been controlled
 relied, had been controlled
 were relying, has been controlled
 relied, were controlled
17. To cater for the fitness boom of the 80s and provide the up-to-date facilities people want, over 1,500 private health and fitness clubs _____ during the past 15 years.
 were built
 had been built
 have been built
 will be built
18. In 1936 the British Broadcasting Corporation _____ to provide a public radio service. Since then the BBC _____ by the establishment of independent and commercial radio and television, which _____ the BBC's broadcasting monopoly.
 was established, was influenced, removed
 was established, has been influenced, removed

was established, has been influenced, had removed
 was established, had been influenced, removed

19. The Neolithic Age was a period of history which _____ in approximately 6000 B.C. and _____ until 3000 B.C.

- began, lasted
- had begun, lasted
- began, was lasting
- had begun, had been lasting

20. A major problem in the construction of new buildings is that windows _____ while air conditioning systems

- have been eliminated, have not been perfected
- were eliminated, were not perfected
- had been eliminated, had not been perfected
- eliminate, are not perfected

III Выберите правильный вариант.

1. How long _____ you _____ ?

— Since I was 17.

- have been driving
- have driven
- did drive
- do drive

2. She _____ always _____ in Moscow.

- , lives
- has lived
- has been living
- has live

3. How long _____ you _____ Kate?

- did know
- have been knowing
- have known
- do known

4. I _____ here all my life.

- have lived
- have living
- am living
- live

5. Kate has lost her passport again, it is the second time this _____ .

- happens
- has happened
- happened
- is happening

6. Kate has been working here _____ .

since two years
two years ago
for two years
two years

7. The boy sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he _____ before.

has not flown
did not fly
had not flown
has not been flying

8. I _____ a lot but I don't any more.

was used to eat
used to eat
was eating
used to eating

9. _____ next week, so we can go somewhere.

I'm not working
I won't work
I don't work
I shall not work

10. We are late. The film _____ by the time we get to the cinema.

will be already started
will already start
will already have started
already will start

11. Don't worry _____ late tonight.

if I'll be
if I am
when I'll be
if I be

12. At first I thought I _____ the right thing, but I soon realized that I _____ a serious mistake.

did, made
had done, had made
have done, have made
did, had made

13. I hope Kate is coming soon. I _____ for two hours.

am waiting
have been waiting
had been waiting
waited

14. At last Kate came. I _____ for two hours.

am waiting
have been waiting
had been waiting

was waiting

15. She is going on holiday. This time next week she _____ on a beach or _____ in the sea.

is going to lay, swim

will be lying, swimming

will lie, swim

is lying, swimming

16. — _____ you _____ the post office when you're out?

- Probably. Why?

- I need to mail the letter. Could you do it for me?

are passing

are going to pass

will be passing

will pass

17. We _____ for a walk when it _____ raining.

will go, will stop

will go, stops

are going, will stop

go, stops

18. When you _____ in Moscow again, you must come and see us.

will go

will be

are

are going

19. I'm going to read a lot of books while I _____ on holiday.

am

will be

would be

am going to be

20. - _____ you _____ your car this evening? — No. Do you want to borrow it?

will be using

will use

are used

do use

IV Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Water _____ at 100 degrees.

boils

is boiling

will boil

will have been boiling

2. The weather _____ hotter and hotter.

gets

has been getting

is getting
get

3. The first modern Olympics _____ place in Athens more than a hundred years ago.

were taking
took
have taken
had taken

4. We _____ 20 new buildings this year.

built
were building
had built
have built

5. I _____ always _____ if the service is bad in restaurants.

-, complain
am complaining
will be complaining
will complain

6. I _____ to the news on television at nine o'clock last night.

was listening
listened
have been listening
had been listening

7. After they _____ they cleared the table.

ate
had eaten
have eaten
were eating

8. I _____ for a whole hour!

am waiting
was waiting
have been waiting
had been waiting

9. I _____ John's mobile phone because I left mine at home.

use
was using
used
have been using

10. This juice _____ good.

is tasting
tastes
has been tasting
is being tasted

11. Long ago they _____ most houses out of wood.
 built
 have built
 were building
 had built
12. We still _____ life on other planets.
 didn't discover
 hadn't discovered
 won't discover
 haven't discovered
13. I _____ when my friend _____ .
 slept, called
 was sleeping, was calling
 was sleeping, called
 slept, was calling
14. Those potatoes _____ for an hour.
 have been boiling
 were boiling
 are boiling
 had been boiling
15. You _____ always _____ money!
 —, borrow
 has been borrowing
 will borrow
 are borrowing
16. They _____ for four hours before they _____ the top of the mountain.
 climbed, reached
 had been climbing, reached
 was climbing, reached
 climbed, has been reaching
17. I think it _____ a difficult game.
 is going to be
 will be
 have been
 had been
18. I _____ to you ever again.
 don't speak
 am not going to speak
 hasn't spoken
 will have been spoken
19. I _____ him tomorrow, he is expecting my call.
 phone
 am phoning

am going to phone
will have phoned

20. The boat _____ the island on Friday.
is leaving
leave
is going to leave
leaves

Тема 2.4 Прошедшее длительное время

1. Устно ответить на следующие вопросы.

1. Понятие о причастии настоящего времени.
2. Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм.
3. Случаи употребления прошедшего длительного времени.

Практическая работа № 3.

1. Напишите отрицательные и вопросительные предложения:

- 1) Anna was drawing pictures.
- 2) Paula and Jim were looking out of the window.
- 3) Tim was reading a book.
- 4) Kate and Bill were writing on the board.
- 5) Sam was playing football.
- 6) Ed and Liz were listening to music.

2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple или Past Continuous:

1. Chris ___ spaghetti every day last week (eat).
2. When I ___ into the room, two boys ___ football (come) / (play).
3. Peter ___ the TV, but nothing ___ (turn on) / (happen).
4. While we ___ in the park, Mary ___ (run) / (fall over).
5. While I ___ to music, I ___ the doorbell (listen) / (hear).
6. I ___ my pen while I ___ my homework (break) / (do).

3. *Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple или Past Continuous:*

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to tell you about what happened to me last week while I 1) ___ my aunt who lives by sea (visit). One afternoon I 2) ___ her dog for a walk by the cliffs when I 3) ___ a girl who 4) ___ a tree by the edge of the cliff (take) / (notice) / (climb). As she 5) ___ there, the branch suddenly 6) ___ and the girl 7) ___ over the edge (hang) / (break) / (fall). I 8) ___ to the edge, but although the girl 9) ___ for help, I 10) ___ see her (run) / (shout) / (not / be able to). I 11) ___ about what to do when a man 12) ___ the cliff path (think) / (come along). I 13) ___ what had happened and while he 14) ___ for help I 15) ___ to the girl (explain) / (go) / (talk) . Well, everything 16) ___ happily (end). The girl was rescued and her parents 17) ___ me by giving me a large bunch of flowers (thank). The story 18) ___ in the newspaper too (be)! That's all my news – write and tell me yours soon.

With love, Lucy.

4. *Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple или Past Continuous:*

Last night I 1) ___ alone at home (be). I 2) ___ on my bed and I 3) ___ TV when I 4) ___ a strange noise (lie) / (watch) / (hear). The noise 5) ___ from the kitchen (come). I 6) ___ downstairs, 7) ___ a heavy vase from the table and 8) ___ for the kitchen (go) / (pick up) / (head). I 9) ___ the door very slowly (open). Then I 10) ___ someone (see). He 11) ___ in the fridge (search). I 12) ___ so frightened that I 13) ___ the vase I 14) ___ and it 15) ___ onto the floor (be) / (drop) / (carry) / (crash). The man 16) ___ towards the door and I 17) ___ his face (turn) / (see). It was my husband!

Тема 2.5 Понятие согласования времен и косвенная речь

1. Устно ответить на вопросы по теме:

1. Что такое согласование времен?
2. Когда действует правило согласования времен?
3. Как преобразовать общие и специальные вопросы из прямой речи в косвенную?
4. Как перевести повелительное наклонение из прямой речи в косвенную?
5. Модальные глаголы в косвенной речи.

Практическая работа № 4.

1. Перевести на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. Я знал, что она работает на фабрике.
2. Он сказал, что много путешествует.
3. Мы все знали, что она изучала французский в школе.
4. Она сказала, что сдает экзамен в июне.
5. Мы не знали, где она жила раньше.

2. Перевести на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. Он спросил нас, не знаем ли мы его адрес.
2. Он сказал мне, что его отец учитель.
3. Он сказал мне, что его отец был (раньше) учителем.
4. Джек думал, что я пою итальянскую песню.
5. Он сказал мне, что поедет летом на юг.

3. Перевести на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. Сестра написала мне, что она закончила школу.
2. Он сказал мне, что купил книгу в Лондоне.
3. Он сказал, что был в театре два дня назад.
4. Она сказала, что живет в Москве.
5. Он сказал, что вернется сюда завтра.

Тестирование.*Выберите правильный вариант.*

1. She said that she _____ keen on drawing.
was
is
has been
were
2. I _____ her that I _____ time to play the piano.
told, have no
tells, did not have
told, did not have
told to, had not have
3. Jane answered that she _____ very early, so she _____ the news.
went to bed, hadn't seen
had gone to bed, hadn't seen
has gone to bed, hasn't seen
had gone to bed, didn't see
4. Mary told me that she _____ to leave for London the next week.
is going
has gone
were going
was going
5. I replied that I _____ her when I _____ back.
will phone, got
would phone, got
will have phoned, will have come
is to phone, get
6. Mary said that Paris _____ beautiful in spring.
is
has been
was
were
7. The teacher _____ a report on the Civil War.
told Jane to make
tell to Jane to make
told Jane make
told to Jane to make
8. Jane _____ worry about her health.
ask to me not to
asked to not
asked me not to
asked not

9. I said that I _____ if I _____ time.
 will go, have
 would go, had
 would go, have had
 will go, had
10. Mary answered that she _____ wake up early in the morning when she was young.
 did get used to
 is getting used to
 gets used to
 used
11. Jane told me _____ calm.
 to stay
 stay
 to have stayed
 staying
12. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you _____ ill.
 were
 are
 has been
 had been
13. She said that Mary _____ into her flat because she _____ her key.
 cannot get, lost
 couldn't get, has lost
 couldn't get, had lost
 can't get, was losing
14. Jane told everybody that she _____ a meeting _____ .
 had, tomorrow
 was having, tomorrow
 will have, the next day
 was having, the next day
15. Mary told me that writing a test _____ her nervous.
 is making
 made
 will make
 make
16. He said that he _____ in America for two years.
 lived
 had lived
 had been living
 lives
17. They said that we _____ when Mary _____ .
 would leave, came
 would leave, comes

will leave, came
would leave, had come

18. Jane told me that Africa _____ than America.
was nicer
has been nicer
is being nicer
is nicer

19. I told everyone that I _____ to the party at ten, but _____ as soon as possible.
couldn't come, would arrive
can't come, would arrive
couldn't come, arrive
can't come, will arrive

20. "How are your parents?" she asked. I answered that they _____ very well.
were
are
have been
were being

21. — The play is boring.
— Is it? I thought you said it _____ exciting!
is
were
was
had been

22. Mary told me that she _____ Helen in the park and that she _____ fine.
saw, had seemed
had seen, had seemed
had seen, seemed
has seen, was seeming

23. He said that his car _____ a few days ago.
was stolen
has been stolen
had been stolen
is stolen

24. Jane told me that I _____ at her house if I _____ ever in Paris.
could stay, was
can stay, am
can to stay, was
could have stayed, was

25. Mary answered that she _____ the next month.
is married
was getting married
was marrying
is marrying

II Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Ellie exclaimed that she _____ that car since her father gave it to her and that there had been no complaints.
 had driven
 had been driving
 drove
 was driving

2. Vie said that they knew only what was in the papers, that they _____ for a call or a telegram since they heard of the accident.
 waited
 were waiting
 had waited
 had been waiting

3. Norma said that the old car had broken when they _____ the bridge.
 has crossed
 had been crossing
 crossed
 were crossing

4. She said she couldn't go in the water because she _____ her swimming suit.
 had not brought
 didn't bring
 hasn't brought
 will not bring

5. She said that my shoes were wet through and asked if I _____ all the way from the station in that rain.
 has walked
 had walked
 walking
 was walking

6. The old teacher advised me to speak slowly if I _____ them to understand me.

 had wanted
 want
 wanted
 would want

7. It was announced that the international treaty against the new warfare _____ and had gone into effect.
 would have been ratified
 is ratified
 had been ratified
 was ratified

8. The Navy officials said that the dolphins _____ in salt water holding tanks.
 will be kept
 would be kept

are kept
will kept

9. Nobody can explain why she decided to touch upon the matter yesterday night. She _____ that the whole subject was too dangerous to discuss at night.

ought to know
ought to have known
ought known
ought know

10. It has recently been announced that further supplies _____ soon be available.

will
would
were
are

11. She wondered if Stephen had found that the room was empty and if he _____ for her at the moment.

looked
had been looking
was looked
was looking

12. The receptionist told us that from our room we _____ a wonderful view over the sea.

will have
were going to have
would have
were having

13. Miss Marple replied that she _____ surprised at seeing the doctor depart.

is not
won't be
has not been
would not be

14. The receptionist explained that breakfast _____ served between 7.00 and 9.00.

is
is being
was
was being

15. The guide reminded us that after lunch we _____ sightseeing.

go
were going
went
would go

16. Lis assured me that the party _____ a great fun. But in fact, it wasn't.

will be
would be
have been
will have been

17. He inquired if I really _____ anything about the matter.

- know
- knew
- had known
- will know

18. The inspector wanted to know when each of us last _____ Mr. Foster.

- saw
- had seen
- would see
- had been seeing

19. The Managing Director declared that during the previous year the company's profits _____ steadily _____ .

- have been increasing
- had been increasing
- had increased
- increased

20. The hotel owner informed us that he _____ the police already.

- is going to call
- has called
- was going to call
- had called

III Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He asked me if Tom _____ yet.

- hadn't left
- left
- leaves
- hasn't left

2. He asked me how long I _____ English.

- learn
- am learning
- has been learning
- had been learning

3. I didn't know who they _____ about.

- speak
- are speaking
- were speaking
- spoke

4. Do you know whose work they _____ .

- discuss
- are discussing
- were discussing
- discussed

5. I didn't know he _____ a new book.

wrote
has written
writes
had written

6. We didn't know whose things they _____ .

were
are
can be
may be

7. All the students knew they _____ revise for the examinations.

will
must
may
had to

8. He showed me which exercises he _____ .

does
has done
had done
'll do

9. He knows that Peter _____ in Kiev now.

was
is
'll be
has been

10. He knew why Peter _____ to Kiev several times.

was
has been
had been
'll be

11. I thought you _____ do it tomorrow.

'd
'll
can
must

12. We were sure that you _____ cope with the task.

can
will
could
are able to

13. The teacher asked what we _____ .

discuss
discussed
are discussing
were discussing

14. He wanted to know when we _____ there again.
 go
 were going
 'll go
 are going
15. A man asked how _____ to the Red Square.
 get
 to get
 getting
 'd get
16. I forgot which exercises I _____ do .
 must
 had
 had to
 'd do
17. She told us that the weather _____ change soon.
 would
 will
 can
 may
18. He asked me which street I _____ in.
 am living
 live
 'll live
 lived
19. He says that he _____ in Kiev two years ago.
 lived
 had lived
 lives
 live
20. I've heard that he _____ back to Moscow tomorrow.
 came
 is coming
 come
 has come
21. He asked us when we _____ free.
 are
 'll be
 would be
 have been
22. I knew I _____ write the article if I _____ time.
 can, had
 would, had
 would, 'd have
 'll, 'll have

23. I said we _____ talk about this when I _____ back.

- 'll, come
- 'd talk, 'd come
- 'd talk, come
- 'd talk, came

24. Didn't you tell him that he _____ do that sooner or later?

- would have to
- must
- is able to
- will have to

25. I've heard how well he _____ French.

- speak
- 'll speak
- speaks
- speaking

IV Выберите правильный вариант.

1. She said that her friend's name _____ Mary.

- is
- has been
- was
- were

2. I saw what he _____ .

- means
- meant
- is meaning
- has meant

3. She thought it _____ curious.

- 'll be
- was
- is
- has been

4. He said he _____ hungry.

- was
- is
- 'll be
- has been

5. I heard she _____ good English.

- speaks
- is speaking
- speak
- spoke

6. John confessed he _____ like football.

- doesn't
- didn't
- will not
- do not

7. He asked me how many lessons I _____ last week.
 had
 was having
 had had
 have
8. He wondered what Dick _____ at that moment.
 did
 does
 is doing
 was doing
9. He told me Jack _____ back in a few minutes.
 would be
 was
 is
 will be
10. He promised he _____ there in half an hour.
 is
 would be
 will be
 was
11. She complained that no one _____ ever _____ to her.
 —, speaks
 —, spoke
 had spoken
 has spoken
12. The manager explained that the exhibition _____ last week.
 finished
 finishes
 is finished
 had finished
13. He explained he _____ there two years before.
 had moved
 moved
 moves
 was moving
14. The boy exclaimed that their team _____ the match at last.
 had won
 win
 won
 has won
15. He remarked he _____ already _____ the film.
 —, saw
 —, sees
 had seen
 has seen

16. I had no doubt that you _____ succeed.
will
would
can
may
17. He admitted he always _____ bad mistakes.
make
makes
made
had made
18. I wondered why she _____ without saying a word.
had left
is leaving
leaves
has left
19. He said he would telephone you when he _____ .
' 11 return
would return
returned
returns
20. She said she usually _____ at five in the morning.
rises
rise
rose
was rising
21. I wonder why he _____ late.
was
is
had been
would be
22. He asked me if I _____ English difficult to learn.
find
have found
has found
found
23. He asked me if I _____ for a long time.
waited
was waiting
have been waiting
had been waiting

V Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Tom said that he _____ at five o'clock.
had been working
has been working
worked
was worked
2. Kate says that European hotel managers _____ a very difficult job now.
have had
has
have
will have
3. When they came and found what _____ by soldiers of Pharaoh they became angry.
have been done
has been done
had been done
were done
4. It was announced that the treaty _____ .
would have been ratified
had been ratified
is ratified
was ratified
5. Nick wondered how much further _____ .
they should ride
should they ride
shall they ride
they shall ride
6. She asked _____ back with further news.
to phone
being phoned
phoning
to be phoned
7. The driver was requested _____ so fast.
do not drive
has not driven
not driving
not to drive
8. Steve said that he _____ for me since five o'clock.
had wait
had been waiting
has been waiting
was waiting
9. At the meeting the people asked Stevenson _____ about his contribution to the development of the company.

to speak
 speaking
 has spoken
 speak

10. He said that he _____ to study English in 1998.

began
 had begun
 has begun
 was beginning

11. He asked me when they _____ us the magazine.

send
 would send
 sent
 will send

12. Mary suggested _____ the meeting.

us to postpone
 we should postponing
 us postponing
 we should postpone

13. Michael told his dad _____ him up early.

has woken
 wakes
 to wake
 waking

14. James asked us where _____ the New Year.

were we going to celebrate
 we was going to celebrate
 we were going to celebrate
 to celebrate we were going

15. The teacher told Sarah _____ her exam.

not to miss
 do not miss
 not missing
 did not miss

16. Mary and I decided that _____ the methods of conducting the experiment.

we can change
 we could change
 we can have changed
 we could have changed

17. Nick said he was very hungry as he _____ since morning.

did not eat
 had not eaten
 has not eaten

had not been eating

18. Stan asked the new friend how long he _____ English.

has been learning

was learning

had learnt

had been learning

19. My friend said that he _____ to Canada in spring.

would go

will go

went

would have gone

20. Steven said that he _____ to attend the seminar as he was going to see his grandmother.

will not be able

would not be able

was not be able

will have not been able

21. Laurel said that she had been playing tennis for two hours only and she _____ yet.

was not tired

had not been tired

is not tired

has not been tired

22. Mary was sure she _____ to the conference.

will be invited

was invited

would be invited

would have been invited

23. The doctor said I _____ and could attend lectures.

had recovered

has recovered

recovered

was recovered

24. The mother asked her son _____ the dog out for a walk.

taking

had taken

has taken

to take

25. The policeman told me _____ my car near the office of the company.

not parking

do not park

did not park

not to park

VI Выберите правильный вариант.

1. _____ does the word "phenomenon" come from?
when
why
where
what
2. _____ kind of weather do you like?
what
which
that
where
3. _____ country does the Thames flow through?
what
which
where
that
4. _____ was the first man to invent a printing machine?
which
what
that
who
5. _____ does MSU stand for?
which
what
who
where
6. _____ did Madonna marry?
which
who
that
what
7. _____ did Bush become the American president?

what
where
when
whom
8. _____ country did the Vikings invade in the eighth century?
which
whose
that
what

9. Could you tell me _____ time it is?
which
what
that
when
10. I am always forgetting _____ I've put my glasses.
where
when
how
who
11. We haven't decided _____ we are going to do on holiday.
who
when
why
what
12. I can't remember _____ I congratulated you or not.
what
that
whether
why
13. I have no idea _____ books are lying on the table.
whose
that
whom
when
14. I am not sure _____ he is coming to the party or not.
that
if
why
when
15. Do you know _____ my friend is?
why
when
who
where
16. I have no idea _____ roubles he spends a month.
what
how much
when
how many
17. I haven't a clue _____ money he has spent on buying a car.
what
how much

that
how many

18. I'd like to know _____ he gets all his money from.

where
how
how much
how many

19. Nobody knows exactly _____ old she is.

what
how much
how
when

20. I wonder _____ helped him to escape from prison.

who
whose
that
whom

21. The headline doesn't say _____ participated in street clashes.

what
which
who
why

22. I wonder _____ he is going to make a trip to.

when
why
who
where

23. I'd like to know _____ his car breaks down so often.

what
why
how much
when

24. Could you tell me _____ the best place to go shopping is?

where
what
which
why

25. I wonder _____ the weather in the Crimea is like now.

what
that
which
how good

VII. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Canada is a huge country, second in size only to Russia, _____ it?
 isn't
 don't
 is
 does
2. In big cities you'll find restaurants, coffee shops and snack bars to suit every pocket, _____ ?
 won't it
 won't you
 doesn't it
 do you
3. If you go camping, you will be able to see a lot of wild animals, _____ ?
 won't you
 do you
 don't you
 should they
4. The polar bear can be found in the North, _____ it?
 is
 can't
 does
 can
5. Everything that's happened in this shop has almost happened by accident, _____ ?
 does it
 don't they
 has it
 hasn't it
6. The flat they bought was very expensive, _____ ?
 is it
 isn't it
 wasn't it
 was it
7. You don' like hamburgers, _____ ?
 do you
 are you
 aren't you
 don't you
8. You are going to France next week, _____ ?
 are you
 will you
 aren't you
 won't you
9. Last night we had a good time, _____ ?

had we
 hadn't we
 didn't we
 didn't you

10. It's not hot today, _____ ?

isn't it
 is it
 wasn't
 was it

11. You can't use a word processor, _____ ?

can I
 you can
 can't you
 can you

12. You won't tell anyone about it, _____ ?

won't you
 will you
 do you
 don't you

13. We don't have to go yet, _____ ?

do we
 don't we
 haven't we
 have you

14. I am so stupid, _____ ?

am I
 is I
 aren't I
 are I

15. You haven't met my mother, _____ ?

haven't you
 have you
 are you
 did you

16. They didn't like the play, _____ ?

are they
 don't they
 didn't they
 did they

17. You want to go out tonight, _____ ?

do you
 don't you

will you
aren't you

18. They had too much to drink, _____ ?

hadn't they
had they
did they
didn't they

19. That blouse is lovely, _____ ?

isn't it
was it
wasn't it
is it

20. You are not enjoying the party, _____ ?

do you
are you
aren't you
were you

21. That was superb, _____ ?

does it
was it
wasn't it
is it

22. Dick, you couldn't lend me five dollars, _____ ?

could you
couldn't you
could I
couldn't I

23. You don't know where my keys are, _____ ?

are you
do you
don't you
did you

24. Mary, you haven't got an English dictionary, _____ ?

do you
haven't you
is it
have you

25. Excuse me, you couldn't do me a favour, _____ ?

could you
could I
do you
don't you

VIII. Choose the correct variant in reported speech for each sentence.

1. "I'm waiting for my parents," Nick said.

Nick said that he is waiting for my parents.
 Nick said that he was waiting for his parents.
 Nick said that he was waiting for my parents.
 Nick told that he was waiting for his parents.

2. "I can't fix the engine myself," my brother admitted.

My brother admitted that can't fix the engine myself.
 My brother admitted that couldn't fix the engine himself.
 My brother admitted that can't fix the engine himself.
 My brother admitted that couldn't fix the engine myself.

3. "You should be careful," my friends said to me.

My friends said to me that I should be careful.
 My friends said to me that I should have been careful.
 My friends told me that I should have been careful.
 My friends told me that I should be careful.

4. "I will come tomorrow and finish the work," the plumber said to grandma.

The plumber said to grandma that he will come tomorrow and finish the work.
 The plumber promised grandma that he will come the next day and finish the work.
 The plumber promised grandma that he would come next day and will finish the work.
 The plumber promised grandma that he would come the next day and finish the work.

5. "The Sun isn't a planet, it is a big star," the teacher explained.

The teacher explained to us that the Sun is a big star.
 The teacher explained us that the Sun is a big star.
 The teacher explained us that the Sun was a big star.
 The teacher explained to us that the Sun was a big star.

6. "Don't make so much noise, will you?" the neighbour said to Pete.

The neighbour asked Pete to not make so much noise.
 The neighbour asked Pete not to make so much noise.
 The neighbour asked to Pete not to make so much noise.
 The neighbour said to Pete not to make so much noise.

7. "We only got tickets yesterday, though we booked the holiday a long time ago," said Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith said that they had got tickets the last day, though they had booked the holiday a long time ago.

Mr. Smith said that they got tickets the previous day, though they booked the holiday a long time before.

Mr. Smith said that they had got tickets the previous day, though they had booked the holiday a long time before.

Mr. Smith said that they got tickets the previous day, though they had booked the holiday a long time before.

8. "Do you know where Kate is living?" Anne asked me.

Anne asked me if I know where was Kate living.

Anne asked me if I know where Kate was living.

Anne asked me if I know where Kate is living.

Anne asked me if I knew where was Kate living.

Anne asked me if I knew where Kate was living.

9. "Why didn't you say that to me?" she asked her boyfriend.

She asked her friend why didn't he say that to me.

She asked her friend why he didn't say that to me.

She asked her friend why hadn't he said that to me.

She asked her friend why hadn't he said that to her.

She asked her friend why he hadn't said that to her.

10. "I promise I'll write to you as soon as I arrive, Jane," said Nick.

Nick promised Jane that he will write to her as soon as he arrives.

Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he arrives.

Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he arrived.

Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he would arrive.

Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he will arrive.

Nick promised Jane that he wrote to her as soon as he arrived.

Тема 2.6 Физические явления

Погода

Общие термины

weather – погода

weather forecast – прогноз погоды

weatherman – метеоролог

weather station – метеорологическая станция

daylight saving time (= DSV) / summer time (BrE) – летнее время

Теплая погода

bright / clear – ясный

sunny – солнечный

muggy – влажная и душная

sultry – знойный, душный

dry – сухой

hot – жаркий

warm - теплый

sticky – жаркий и влажный

fresh – свежий

heat – жара, зной

Холодная погода

cool – прохладный, свежий

chilly – холодный, прохладный

cold - холодный

hazy / misty / foggy – туманный

windy – ветренный

frosty / freezing – морозный

cloudy – облачный

Небо

sky – небо

cloud – облако, туча

dense clouds – густые облака

low, black clouds – низкие, черные облака

heavy grey clouds – огромные темные тучи

overcast – покрытый облаками, мрачный, хмурый (о небе)

sun – солнце

moon - луна

star – звезда

Ветер

wind – ветер

cold wind – холодный ветер

cold biting wind – холодный резкий ветер

breath of air / puff of wind – дуновение ветерка

breeze – бриз
 slight wind / moderate wind – легкий ветерок
 gale / strong wind – сильный ветер
 gust of wind – порыв ветра
 hurricane / very strong wind – ураган, буря
 blizzard – снежная буря
 blinding snowstorm – буран
 squall – шквал
 storm – шторм
 whirlwind – вихрь, ураган, торнадо
 tornado / twister (AmE) – торнадо, смерч, ураган
Гром, молния
 thunderstorm – гроза
 lightning – молния
 thunder - гром
 it lightens – сверкает молния
 it thunders – гремит гром
 thunder-cloud – грозовая туча
 dark – темный
 Погодные условия, осадки
 humidity – сырость, влажность
 frost – мороз
 shower – ливень
 drizzle – морозящий дождь
 precipitation – осадки
 rain – дождь; идти (о дожде)
 snow – снег; идти (о снеге)
 snowfall – снегопад
 snowdrift – снежный сугроб
 snowflake – снежинка
 hail – град
 storm - буря
 mist – легкий туман, дымка
 fog – густой туман
 dew – роса
 sleet – дождь со снегом

Weather

It`s chilly - прохладно.
 It`s freezy/nippy - морозно/морозно.
 It`s boiling/sweltering - жаркий/знойный.
 It`s roasting - обжигающая(жарящая) погода.
 It`s windy - ветрено.

brisk - свежий(о ветре). The wind is brisk. Ветер свеж.

It`s blowly - очень ветрено.

It`s breezy - Свежо.

oppressive/sultry - душная, удушающая погода. The weather is sultry. Погода душная.

downpour/heavy rain-ливень.

It`s downpour today. Сегодня ливень.

It`s humid-влажно.

It`s muggy-сыро и тепло(о погоде).

Muggy air-удушливый, спертый воздух.

It`s hazy- неясно, туманно, смутно (о погоде).

mild weather- мягкая, умеренная, спокойная погода.

It`s drizzling-моросит дождь.

a rainbow-радуга.

blizzard-метель.

Mist - туман.

lightning - молния.

It`s pouring with rain!. Идет сильный дождь!

Практическая работа № 5.

Диалоги:

Seasons and weather

1

- Hello, Charles.

- Hello, Dick, lovely day, isn't it?

- Absolutely wonderful, nice and warm. What's the weather forecast for tomorrow?

Do you know?

- Yes, it says it will be bright and sunny.

- How nice. Nice weather for outing.

- You are right.

2

- Oh, that's you Tony. What is it like outdoors?

- It seems to be clearing up.

- What do you mean by clearing up?

- A big improvement on what we've been having. Quite different from the forecast.

- They say we are in for snow. It's supposed to cloud over this afternoon.

- Let's hope it keeps fine for the weekend.

3

- It's a beautiful morning, isn't it?

- Oh, yes, most lovely. There isn't a cloud in the sky and the sun is shining brightly. I'm afraid it may be very hot in the afternoon.

- It's 20° C now. I've just heard on the radio the temperature may rise to 29° C in the afternoon.

- It wouldn't be very nice. I can't stand such heat. I'm simply melting.

- Well, as for me, I like hot weather better than cold.

- I can't stand cold weather either.

4

- Good morning, Mrs Williams. How are you this morning?

- I'm quite all right, thank you, Mr Jones. And how are you?

- Fine, too, thank you. Nice day, isn't it?

- Absolutely lovely. Much warmer than yesterday, I believe, though a bit misty.

Have you heard the weather forecast for today by the way?

- Yes, I have. It says the early morning mist is to clear before noon and the rest of the day will be bright and sunny with the temperature between 15° C and 17° C.

- Good, what's the outlook for tomorrow?

- It says there will be little change, so I believe we may have a few fine days after all.

- Splendid. A fine weekend is just what we all need, don't we?

- Oh, yes, quite true. Good-bye, Mrs Williams.

- Good - bye, Mr Jones.

5

- Well, I can't get used to such weather. It can change several times a day. It may be hot in the morning and very cold in the evening.

- Yes, that's just what happened yesterday.

- And weather forecasts aren't very helpful, are they?

- No, not very often. But there's nothing to be done, you'll have to put up with it.

Тема 2.7 Система модальности глаголов

1. Устно ответить на вопросы по теме:

1. Основные особенности модальных глаголов.
2. Модальные глаголы *can* и *may*.
3. Глагол *must* и его особенности.
4. Модальные глаголы *should*, *ought*.

Практическая работа № 6.

1. Перевести предложения на русский язык:

1. Я умею плавать очень хорошо.
2. Он умеет говорить по-английски? Да, он умеет говорить по-английски очень хорошо.
3. Можно войти? – Да, ты можешь войти.
4. Она умеет играть в теннис? Нет, она не умеет играть в теннис.
5. Вам следует говорить по-английски.

2. Перевести предложения на русский язык:

1. Здесь можно курить? – Нет, нельзя.
2. Они должны делать упражнение 11 дома.
3. Вы можете разглядеть цветы на этой картинке? – Нет.
4. Мы не должны приходить домой поздно.
5. Можно я пойду домой? – Да, ты можешь идти домой.

3. Перевести предложения на русский язык:

1. Нам нужна ваша помощь.
2. Не можете ли вы помочь мне? – Конечно, могу.
3. Мне читать или переводить текст?
4. Кто из вас может ответить на этот вопрос?
5. Вам не следует делать это в будущем.

Тема 2.8 Настоящее совершенное время

1. Устно ответить на вопросы по теме:

1. Понятие причастия прошедшего времени.
2. Образование утвердительной, отрицательной, вопросительной форм.
3. Случаи употребления настоящего совершенного времени.
4. Сопоставление употребления форм прошедшего простого времени и настоящего совершенного.

Практическая работа № 7.

1. Переведите предложения. Задайте общий вопрос. Ответьте "Да. Нет."

1. Jack has washed the dog.
2. Father has already cleaned his car.
3. Mr Snowdon has made a speech at the conference.
4. Granny has bought me some cakes.
5. They have painted their old house.

2. Переведите предложения. Задайте общий вопрос. Ответьте "Да. Нет."

1. Liz has bought some flowers.
2. My sister has just cooked breakfast for the family.
3. The cat has already eaten fish.
4. Mrs Gracy have gone to London.
5. I have never been to India.

3. Переведите предложения. Задайте общий вопрос. Ответьте "Да. Нет."

1. She has just broken a vase.
2. We have cleaned the room.
3. Chris has phoned his friend.
4. The train has just arrived.
5. It has just started to rain.

1. Переведите предложения. Задайте общий вопрос. Ответьте "Да. Нет."

1. Kelly has gone to America.
2. We have left our books to school.
3. The street has changed a lot.
4. You have worked here for a long time.
5. Mandy has been to Greece.

Тема 2.9 Предлоги

1. Устно ответить на вопросы:

1. Употребление предлогов времени at, in, on.
2. Перед какими словами не используются предлоги?
3. Особенности предлога for.
4. Устойчивые выражения с предлогами.

Тестирование

1. *Correct any mistakes with prepositions in these sentences.*

1. She doesn't live in London any longer.
2. The food is in the table.
3. Don't put those books on the floor.
4. Put the keys at your pocket.
5. I always sit in the table for dinner.
6. We can play on the garden.

2. *Complete the sentences below.*

1. **Down stairs** is the opposite of ... **the stairs**.
2. **Into the room** is the opposite of ... **the room**.
3. **We flew above the clouds** is the opposite of **we flew ... the clouds**.
4. **In front of the school** is the opposite of ... **the school**.

3. *Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.*

1. The money fell ... my pocket.
2. If you stand ... me, I can't see the picture.
3. The cat was frightened and ran ... that tree over there.
4. I'm on the top floor and at the moment the flat ... me is empty.
5. We are going to fly ... the city and then land at the airport.

Тема 2.10 Промышленность, транспорт

1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Transportation Problems

The world's transportation facilities are various but unevenly developed. Many under industrialized countries cannot afford the transportation services they need. At the same time, some highly industrialized countries are oversupplied. In the United States, for example, there are many miles of underused railroads, inland waterways, and rural roads.

Transportation movements are hampered by economic barriers such as tariffs and import and export quotas. Different railroad gauges often require a costly transfer of freight and passengers from one national railroad to another.

“Cargo preference” laws of some countries, restricting transportation of certain cargoes, may hamper the most economic operation of the world's shipping fleets. Many countries want to have their own fleets of ships or to promote their own airlines. This may also divert traffic from the most efficient carriers.

Many countries regulate their transportation services so that the various modes don't compete against each other, but cooperate. In the United States, however, government regulations vary widely from mode to mode and between those transportation movements that cross state boundaries and those that do not. A major step toward developing a unified national transportation policy was taken in 1966 with the creation of the Department of Transportation.

Laws, customs, and labor agreements often require the employment of more persons than are needed for efficient transportation service, especially as technological advances such as container ships are introduced. But layoffs of unneeded workers may result in large-scale unemployment and create severe social problems. Similarly, the building of modern terminal facilities in certain ports and cities may so concentrate traffic that other, bypassed ports and cities face economic depression.

Практическая работа № 8.

1. Go back to the text and using the paragraph reference find the words which are similar to:

- means of transport, to pay for, railway, expensive, move ;
- to limit, ship, freight, profitable;
- to control, to work together, to differ, border, establishment;
- people, to require, construction, to congest, passenger, luggage;

2. Search the text for the English equivalents of the following Russian phrases:

внутренние водные пути; определенные виды грузов; значительный шаг к (развитию); единая транспортная политика; Министерство транспорта; технические достижения; контейнеровозы; широкомасштабная безработица; во время погрузки и выгрузки в порту; целые районы; недостаток мест для парковки; общественный транспорт; возможное решение; покрывать затраты; пытаюсь ...;

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Определенные виды грузов могут быть повреждены во время погрузки в порту.
2. Значительным шагом к улучшению обслуживания на станции было введение автоматизированной информационной системы.
3. Единая транспортная система страны должна обеспечивать надежную перевозку грузов и пассажиров.
4. Технические достижения способствовали увеличению скорости поездов и сокращению времени доставки грузов.
5. Целые районы были вынуждены жить без горячего водоснабжения из-за крупной аварии на электростанции.

Прочитать и изучить новую лексику.

Виды транспортных средств

armored car – броневедомоцикл (автомобиль с крепкими дверями, замками, стеклами; используется, как правило, для транспортировки денег, ценностей)
 automobile ['ɔ:təməbi:l] – автомобиль (обычно употребляется в американском английском)

bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] / bike ['baɪk] (разговорная форма) – велосипед

breakdown van ['breɪkdaʊn 'væn] (BrE) / tow truck (AmE) – эвакуатор

car ['kɑ:] – автомобиль, машина

caravan (BrE) / RV ['ɑ: 'vi:] (recreational vehicle) (AmE) / motor home – жилой фургон, автомобиль-дача, трейлер

company car – служебный автомобиль

convertible [kən'veɪtəbl] – кабриолет

estate car [i'steɪt 'kɑ:] (BrE) / station wagon ['steɪʃn 'wæɡən] (AmE) – автомобиль с кузовом универсал

four wheel drive [,fɔ:wi:l'draɪv] / 4WD / 4x4 – автомобиль повышенной проходимости

limousine ['liməzi:n] / limo ['limə] (разговорная форма) – лимузин

lorry (BrE) / truck (AmE) – грузовик

motorcycle – мотоцикл

patrol car – патрульный автомобиль
 pickup ['pɪkʌp] / pickup truck – пикап
 racing car – гоночный автомобиль
 saloon [sə'lu:n] (BrE) / sedan ['sɪdæn] (AmE) – седан
 sports car – спортивный автомобиль
 vehicle ['vi:ɪkl] – транспортное средство
Основные части автомобиля, устройство автомобиля
 accelerator [ək'seləreɪtə] – педаль газа
 battery – аккумулятор
 bonnet ['bɒnɪt] (BrE) / hood (AmE) – капот
 boot (BrE) / trunk (AmE) – багажник
 brakes – тормоза
 bumper – бампер
 clutch – сцепление
 engine ['endʒɪn] – двигатель
 fan belt – ремень вентилятора
 first gear – первая скорость
 gear lever ['gɪə 'li:və] (BrE) / gearshift (AmE) – рычаг включения передач
 headlights – фары
 motor – мотор
 neutral ['nju:trəl] – нейтральная скорость
 radiator – радиатор
 reverse [rɪ'vɜ:s] – задний ход
 shift – включать (передачу)
 silencer (BrE) / muffler (AmE) – выхлопная труба
 tail light – задний свет
 tire – шина
 transmission [trænz'mɪʃn] – коробка передач
 wheel ['wi:l] – колесо
 wiper - стеклоочиститель
Инструменты для ремонта автомобиля
 flashlight – карманный фонарик
 fuse – предохранитель
 jack – домкрат
 oil - масло
 pliers – клещи
 screwdriver – отвертка
 spare part – запчасть
 spark plug / sparking plug (BrE) – свеча зажигания
 tool – инструмент
 water – охлаждающая жидкость
 wrench – гаечный ключ
Места обслуживания автомобилей
 car park (BrE) / parking lot (AmE) – парковка, стоянка

car wash – автомойка

filling station (BrE) / gas station (AmE) – заправочная станция

garage [gə'ra:ʒ] – крытая парковка, парковка в здании

repair shop – мастерская

toll road – платная дорога

turnpike – место взимания дорожного сбора на платной дороге

Прочие автомобильные термины

break down – сломаться

breakdown ['breikdaun] - поломка

buckle up (разговорная форма) – пристегнуться

car phone – автомобильный телефон (телефон, который установлен в автомобиле)

car pool – небольшая группа автомобилистов, которые едут на одном автомобиле, поочередно садясь за руль

car theft – автомобильная кража

diesel ['di:zəl] – дизельное топливо

driving licence (BrE) / driver's license (AmE) – водительские права

fasten one's seat belt – застегнуть ремень

fix (something) – починить (что-либо)

fuel – топливо

mph (= miles per hour) – миль в час (скорость движения)

petrol (BrE) / gasoline, gas (AmE) – бензин

speed limit – ограничение скорости

Тема 2.11 Неличные формы глагола

1. Устно ответить на вопросы по теме:

1. Употребление инфинитива.
2. Формы и свойства герундия.
3. Особенности употребления герундия.
4. Способы образования причастий.
5. Случаи употребления причастий.

Практическая работа № 9.

1. TRANSLATE FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN :

1. Nick preferred to do anything but work.
2. You must do it at once.
3. He is likely to know her address.
4. Nina seems to know English well.
5. They were asked to come earlier.
6. The text is easy enough for you to understand.
7. I'm sorry to have interrupted you.
8. We didn't expect their team to win the game.
9. She was absent yesterday. She may have been ill.
10. Mr. Walter went to see who was there.

2. INSERT «to» WHERE REQUIRED:

1. We should allow him ... come next week.
2. Most people supposed him ... be a liar.
3. Don't let us ... waste time.
4. You ought not ... sit up alone.
5. I'd rather ... see the cases myself.
6. There are hundred things ... be done.
7. I like to hear her ... sing.
8. Why not ... make him a doctor, like his father.
9. He was seen ... leave the house.
10. She heard her name call.

3. USE THE REQUIRED FORM OF THE INFINITIVE:

1. I was kept to wait in the hall for an hour.
2. They were seen crossed the street.
3. We want to have our piano to tune.
4. We'll have the house to paint.
5. I saw the girl to dance in the hall.

4. STATE THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF THE INFINITIVE:

1. To see means to believe.
2. You should follow a healthy diet.
3. This is the problem to be solved as soon as possible.
4. I asked him to give me a magazine.
5. Our aim was to find Pete's hours
6. To be there on time we must hurry.
7. She agreed to come at ten.
8. She needs a place to live in.

Тестирование

Вариант 1

1. STATE THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF THE GERUND:

1. Repairing cars is his business.
2. Have you finished writing?
3. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very healthy.
4. I am fond of skiing, but my sister prefers skating.
5. The teacher said, "Go on translating, George."
6. He gave up smoking when he was 30.
7. He doesn't mind his staying with his friend's family.
8. The new film is worth seeing.
9. She prefers living alone.
10. They stopped chattering when she entered.

2. USE THE GERUND OR THE INFINITIVE:

1. I started (write) my letter this afternoon.
2. She promised (go) to the doctor.
3. (Travel) by air is interesting.
4. She enjoys (cook) Indian meals.
5. Would you mind (open) the window?
6. I'm looking forward to (see) my parents again.
7. Peter gave up (learn) Chinese.
8. Sasha stopped (read) the advertisement
9. Alison likes (sit) at home and (read) the books in the evening.
10. She kept on (tell) lies.

3. USE THE REQUIRED FORM OF THE GERUND:

1. She tried to avoid (to speak) to.
 - a) having spoken b) being spoken c) speaking
2. The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital.
 - a) sending b) being sent c) having sent
3. He is good at (to repair) cars.
 - a) being repaired b) repairing c) having been repaired
4. The problem is not worth (to discuss).
 - a) having discussed b) being discussed c) discussing
5. Do you mind him (to examine) by a heart specialist?
 - a) being examined b) having examined c) examining

4. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Он думает однажды поехать в Америку.
2. Она любила танцевать, когда была молодой.
3. Он поблагодарил меня за звонок.
4. Она согласилась погостить у них летом.
5. Она удивилась, получив от него письмо.
6. Он был заинтересован в сотрудничестве с этой фирмой.
7. Она ждала с нетерпением, когда получит визу.
8. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы помочь ей.
9. Она простила его за то, что он не писал ей.
10. Он не может не рассказать эту историю.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What films do you think are worth seeing?
2. Do you enjoy travelling by plane? Why?
3. What do you do after coming home from school?
4. Which do you enjoy more, going to the theatre or going to the movies?
5. Do you like or dislike travelling long distance by train?
6. When do you expect to stop studying English?
7. What places are worth visiting in your town?

Вариант 2.**1. TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN:**

1. 1.She had her hair done yesterday.
2. I must get my TV repaired.
3. The sun having risen, we continued our way.
4. I saw him running.
5. I remembered him locking the door.
6. She was heard singing in the corridor.
7. He wanted this work done quickly.

2. FIND OUT IF THE SENTENCE IS CORRECT OR WRONG:

1. The man walked slowly as if hiding from somebody.
2. Be careful when cross the street.
3. While walking our dog we found a wallet full of money.
4. When come home I ran into my old school friend.
5. I like to fall asleep listening to classical music.
6. My brother watching TV when doing his homework.
7. Playing the guitar well he joined a rock band.
8. When looking through my family photos I often feel happy.

3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:

1. If... home in a taxi we shall save a lot of time.(---, got, put, taken)
2. When ... freedom I'll build a house and get married.(---, got, put, given)
3. ... to college the boy is now missing his friends.(---, sent, broken, put)

4. ... up in leather she attracted men's attention.(---, broken, dressed, put)
5. Even ... the construction looked impressive.(---, taken, dressed, broken)
6. My credit card ... in the park has much money on it.(---, got, lost, put)

4. CORRECT THE ERRORS:

1. She heard her name call.
2. I was kept to wait in the hall for an hour.
3. They were seen crossed the street.
4. We want to have our piano to tune.
5. We'll have the house to paint.
6. I saw the girl to dance in the hall.

Тема 2.12 Оборудование, работа

Прочитать новую лексику и выражения.

Выражения, связанные с работой, делами:

What if — Что, если...

Go ahead — Давай, валяй

if I were you... — На твоём месте я бы...

you had better... — тебе следует

had rather — следует лучше

what's the use of — в чём прок от

at full blast / at full power — в полную силу, на полную мощность

be in touch / keep in touch / get in touch — контактировать / поддерживать контакт / заводить контакт

when it comes to — когда дойдёт до

it's all over with... — С... покончено

feel one's way — осторожно действовать, прощупывать почву

be careful not to — быть осторожным, чтобы не...

get together — соединить

get the better of / get the best of — взять верх

near at hand — под рукой

do away with something — ликвидировать, положить конец

put an end to — положить чему-либо конец

do a job on something — превратить чёрт знает во что

do one's best — прилагать напряжённые усилия

do with / do without — обходиться чем-то / обходиться без чего-то

have / get a grip on — иметь / получить контроль над чем-то

get a move on / get rolling / get going / get cracking — начинать, приступать

have a thing about — заниматься, быть занятым чем-то

make a fuss — создавать суету или панику

put in order — привести в порядок

set right / put right — сделать как надо - исправить, починить и т д

be at pains / take pains — прилагать напряжённые усилия

on one's own — самостоятельно

to the bone — до изнеможения

Выражения, связанные с работой, делами:

I have things to do — У меня дела

There is no use to do it / There is no sense in doing it — Нет смысла это делать

It's no use — Это бесполезно

Please don't. — Пожалуйста, не надо.

Leave it to me — Предоставь это мне

I got it — Я сделаю это
 It's worth trying — Стоит попробовать
 Here goes — Приступим, начнём
 What do we do next? — Что делать дальше?
 The end justifies the means — Цель оправдывает средства
 Полезные слова и словосочетания к теме "Работа"

length of service - стаж работы
 duty - долг, обязанность
 contract - контракт
 company - компания
 branch - отрасль, филиал; ветвь
 firm - фирма
 enterprise - предприятие (промышленное); предприимчивость
 free enterprise - частное предпринимательство

certificate - свидетельство, сертификат; паспорт (оборудования); (амер.)
 удостоверение об окончании средней школы
 degree - степень
 employer - наниматель
 interview - интервью
 job - работа
 job advertisement - объявление о работе

earn - 1. зарабатывать 2. заслуживать
 to earn much money - зарабатывать много денег
 to earn ones living - зарабатывать на жизнь
 living - 1. средства к существованию 2. жизнь, образ жизни 3. живущий,
 живой
 What do you do for a living? - Чем Вы зарабатываете себе на жизнь?
 Слово "зарплата" по-английски имеет следующие синонимы:
 earnings - заработок (слово, относящееся ко всем видам оплаты за труд)
 wages - оплата рабочим
 salary - жалованье служащим
 pay - платеж, выплата
 fee - гонорар; взнос
 income tax - подоходный налог
 rate of pay - ставка оплаты

reference - 1. рекомендация 2. ссылка, сноска 3. справка (a reference book -
 справочник)
 resume - резюме
 work permit - разрешение на работу

profession - профессия
occupation - занятие
qualification - квалификация
specialist - специалист
amateur - любитель

employer - работодатель
employee - служащий
unemployed / jobless / out-of-work / man out of occupation - безработный
unemployment - безработица
dismissal - увольнение
lose (lost, lost) one's job - потерять работу
to fire - увольнять; стрелять
to be fired - быть уволенным
resignation - отставка
dole - пособие по безработице; доля, судьба; горе, скорбь
to go on the dole / to be on the dole - получать пособие по безработице
to go bust - обанкротиться
redundance - 1. чрезмерность, избыток 2. излишек рабочей силы 3.
сокращение штатов

Практическая работа № 10.

Составить мини-диалоги по теме.

Тема 2.13 Прошедшее совершенное время

Устно ответить на вопросы.

1. Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм.
2. Случаи употребления прошедшего совершенного времени.
3. различия в употреблении прошедшего простого и прошедшего совершенного времени.

Практическая работа № 11.

1. Раскройте скобки, переведите. Помните, что в некоторых случаях употребляется Past SIMPLE!

1. When he (to come) home, his mother already (to cook) dinner.
2. When we (to come) to my friend's house, he just (to leave).
3. When her husband (to enter) her office, she already (to finish) her work for that day.
4. Jennifer (to send) him an email after he (to call).
5. Andy (to ask) his friend before he (to propose) him his help.

2. Раскройте скобки, переведите. Помните, что в некоторых случаях употребляется Past SIMPLE!

1. We (to eat) a cake which I (to bring) an hour before.
2. My sister (to take) my dress which I (to buy) in Morocco.
3. I (to work) on the computer yesterday which I (to buy) a week ago.
4. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to complete) the test in the university.
5. Nick and his wife (to come) home from the theatre at five o'clock.

3. Раскройте скобки, переведите. Помните, что в некоторых случаях употребляется Past SIMPLE!

1. Nick and his wife (to come) home from the theatre by five o'clock.
2. She (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock.
3. She (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.
4. They (to sell) their house before they (to buy) the new one.
5. He told me that he (to buy) a new car.

4. Раскройте скобки, переведите. Помните, что в некоторых случаях употребляется Past SIMPLE!

1. Yesterday I (to wake up), (to open) my eyes and (to remember) what I (to do) the day before.

2. She said that she (to have) a great vacation trip.
3. You (to complete) the test by Friday?
4. I (not to have) a lunch by the afternoon, so I was very hungry.
5. I (to fix) my car before my daughter (to return) back from school.

Тестирование.

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Jack _____ down on his sofa and _____ about the day. What a busy day it _____ .
 sat, thought, had been
 was sitting, thought, had been
 sat, thought, was
 sat, was thinking, had been
2. This was his first night in his own flat. He _____ his entire life in his parents' home.
 lived
 was living
 has lived
 had lived
3. No wonder he was tired. He _____ up since six o'clock in the morning.
 is
 has been
 had been
 was
4. I was furious because I _____ and missed the train.
 had overslept
 overslept
 have overslept
 haven't overslept
5. She was nervous because she _____ never _____ before.
 has flown
 hasn't flown
 had flown
 hadn't flown
6. Mary is disappointed because her son _____ exams.
 failed
 has failed
 fails
 had failed
7. I didn't know his name. But I was sure I _____ him before.
 saw
 have seen
 haven't seen

had seen

8. Mike is a beggar now but he _____ always _____ poor.

- was not
- hadn't been
- hasn't been
- has been

9. When I got home I was hungry. I _____ anything to eat all day.

- haven't had
- hadn't had
- have had
- had had

10. Jack wants a new job. He _____ in the same job for three years.

- has been
- was
- is
- is being

11. He is broke. He _____ all his money on entertainment.

- spent
- has spent
- had spent
- spend

12. How much money _____ you _____ for your retirement?

- do save
- are saving
- have saved
- had saved

13. How long _____ he _____ his friend?

- has known
- had known
- do know
- is knowing

14. This is the first time I _____ bread with honey.

- ate
- eat
- am eating
- have eaten

15. What _____ you _____ last night?

- have done
- did do
- were doing
- had done

16. He _____ his hair. He looks nice.

has cut
cut
is cutting
had cut

17. When _____ he _____ his hair cut?

has got
had got
did get
does get

18. _____ you _____ Peter? - I _____ him yesterday.

did see, saw
were seen, saw
have seen, have seen
have seen, saw

19. He _____ at me and _____ into silence.

had looked, fell
looked, fell
was looking, fell
looked, had fallen

20. The train _____ just now.

leaves
had left
left
was leaving

21. We had many difficulties but we _____ them.

have overcome
overcame
had overcome
'll overcome

22. We _____ their family for long.

knew
are knowing
have known
had known

23. She left for the South and I _____ her since.

didn't see
haven't seen
hadn't seen
don't see

24. I _____ the title of the book.

've forgotten
'd forgotten
forgot

am forgetting

25. Mary _____ French before she came to France.
learned
was learning
has learned
had learned

Тема 2.14 Инструкции, руководства

1. Прочитать и письменно перевести текст:

Two Operating Manuals

How to operate your Washamatic

1. Move the Washamatic into a convenient position near your sink. See that all controls are in the OFF position. Remove the lid by sliding it towards the right and gently disengaging from the retaining catch. Attach the adjustable end of the filling hose provided to your tap. This end can be made to fit any size of tap by tightening or loosening the adjuster screw. Fill the tub to the level required, taking care that the water does not rise above the point indicated by the red line running around the inside of the tub. The tub is designed to take a family wash of up to 7 lb. weight of dry clothes. Smaller loads may be washed using less water, but see that the agitator blades are covered to a depth of at least 4". The Washamatic is now ready to be plugged into the electric socket and switched on.

2. Switch the water heater to ON and move the HEATER control lever upwards until it is opposite the recommended temperature. The temperature is automatically controlled and the heater may be left on for the duration of the wash. The heater control lever may be reset if a higher or lower temperature is required. The red indicator light will go out when the water reaches the temperature indicated by the control lever. The heater will bring cold water to the boil if required, but using hot water to fill the tub will enable the correct washing temperature to be reached more quickly.

3. Before washing, see that all tears in the clothes have been mended. Tie loosely any strings, pyjama cords, etc. Sort the washing into groups as recommended in the table below.

Put in the washing, pushing each item into the water separately and distributing evenly around the agitator.

4. Move the WASH control lever to the required time. This will start the washing action. The washer will now be working automatically and may be left until it switches itself off at the right time.

5. Take the clothes from the wash tub and place them in the spin dryer ensuring that they are distributed evenly around the drum. Secure the special retaining lid on top of the drum.

6. Switch the spinner control lever to ON. The spinner will start and suds will be returned to the wash tub.

Making a recording

1. Before removing the lid, unscrew the panel which is located on the right hand side of the recorder and check the MAINS VOLTAGE; the number showing through the small slot inside the panel must correspond to the voltage of your mains supply. The MAINS LEAD may now be connected to the electric wall socket.
2. Connect the MICROPHONE to the socket at the rear marked "M". Take off the lid.
3. THREAD by placing full spool on left-hand spindle. Take tape from full spool via the slot in the head-cover and wind the red leader-tape and metalized switching leader on to the empty spool, turning this in an anti-clockwise direction for a few turns.
4. Switch MAINS SWITCH on the top panel to the ON position. Turn SPEED-SELECTOR control to the required tape-speed position. The green warning light will now be illuminated.
5. Move CONTROL LEVER to RECORD position. Before this can be done it is necessary to depress the red RECORD SAFETY BUTTON.
6. Adjust the RECORDING LEVEL by speaking in a normal voice into the microphone from a distance of eighteen inches. Turn recording level control in a clockwise direction, noting amount by which the pointer is deflected on the RECORDING-LEVEL METER. The level is correctly set when the indicator travels almost to the end of the green segment during the loudest passages. The pointer must not be allowed to move into the red segment or distortion of the recording will result.
7. Move START lever to the ON position. You are now recording. To stop recording, move start lever back to OFF.
8. Move control lever from record to REWIND, and start the recorder. When the tape has rewound on to the left-hand spool, stop the recorder.
9. Move control lever to the PLAY position and start the recorder. The recording will now be played back.

Тема 2.15 Словообразование

Практическая работа № 13.

1. Составить слова

1. or, lo, f
2. et, ca, rp,
3. ble, ta
4. il ing, ce
5. ha, c, ir
6. rdr, wa, obe
7. a, bl, ck

2. Составить слова

1. te, i, wh
2. br, n, ow
3. en, cil, p
4. er, mo, th
5. ndf, er, ath, gra
6. si, er, st
7. mi, fa, ly

3. Составить слова

Профессии

1. or, ct do
2. ach, te, er
3. p,ot,il
4. ow,cl,n
5. k, oo, c
6. ork, w, er
7. sa, or, il
8. ost, n, ma, p

Body.

4. Вставить пропущенные буквы: m, ng, o, c, y, a, ai, s, e, ea, t.

Н ... d, fa...e, ar..., l...g, f...ot, fi ... er, e...e, e...r, no...e, mou...h, h ... r

5. Составить слова из данных букв:

- 1- qu, ip, e
- 2- th, ar, e, ke, qu, a
- 3- il, et, a, d
- 4- v, o, er, c
- 5- vi, ac, y, ti, t

6- ora, ex, on, pl, i, t

7- me, st, in, nt, ru

8- ch, ro, hy, d, al, ic, em

9- lo, o, ge, al, c, gi

10- ly, e, n, al, ge, r

б. Составить слова из данных букв:

1- i, ce, en, c, s

2- rt, er, u, a, q

3- ie, sc, st, nt, i

4- ar, ic, ar, t, ul, ly, p

5- a, is, d, n, l

6- cl, en, t, e, ta

7- w, no, n, nk, u

8- lc, o, an, o, v

9- ou, i, r, va, s

10- eci, p, es, s,

7. Составить слова

1. ss, la, g.

2. Tt, er, bu.

3. La, p, te.

4. Om, d, be, ro.

5. Ch, en, kit.

6. L, ng, o.

7. Ll, ma, s.

8. Ch, ea, t, er.

8. Составь слова из букв.

1. Le, pp, a -

2. ea, br, d -

3. ik, e, l -

4. p, en, o -

5. ok, bo, op, c, y -

6. it, e, wh -
7. r, f, ou -
8. e, e, y -
9. el, e, v, tw -
10. dr, wa, ob, r, e -
11. a, ll, w -
12. ur, at, s, ay, d -
13. ua, an, ry, j -

9. Составь слова из букв.

- Le, ab, t -
 or, lo, f -
 ed, b -
 or, do -
 dy, s, tu -
 ok, bo -
 et, l -
 en, op -
 en, cil, p -
 e, se -
 ld, i, ch -
 iv, e, g -
 ck, la, b -
 ie, fr, nd -

10. Correcting mistakes. Исправьте ошибки.

1. I will became a fames writers.
2. I buy this car 2 day ago.
3. He begun this work yesterday.
4. She will begins this work tommorow.
5. I bought this (попугай)... tomorrow.
6. I breaks my pen yesterday.

Тестирование

- 1) Did you went to shool?
- 2) I realy like this filme.
- 3) Cold! I'll come back to home.
- 4) These books are our.
- 5) You shouldn't to go to bad too late.
- 6) I going to read this magazine.
- 7) The boys stronger then the girls.
- 8) Have you already done your home task?
- 9) He didn't can to swim when a child.
- 10) Many years ago I didn't used to play sports.
- 11) I came to the cafe for to buy a cup of coffee.
- 12) Unfortunately, I haven't much freands.
- 13) He shall do it later on.
- 14) It the largest store in our town.
- 15) I good at singing.
- 16) If you'll go there I'll go with you.

1. You is a student.
2. There are many battarys.
3. He is at the school?
4. Let's to go to home.
5. These womans are Germany.
6. They did them home task yesterday.
7. He like his job.
8. Like you this ice-cream?
9. He not watch this film every day.
10. She have an aplles.
11. We haven't some coffe.
12. You hate swim in river.
13. There are a flower in the vase.
14. I usualy get up early.
15. There is the table in front the window.
16. You siting at the table.

1. I don't my home work every day.
2. He don't likes to get up early in the morning.
3. Does you borrow books in the library?
4. I usualy run on Fridays.
5. He often is tired after work.
6. He is seriously ill, that's why he is in the hospital.
7. She pray every evening.
8. Is you happy?
9. He read this nespapar yesterday.
10. They hate read magazines.

