

Методические рекомендации по организации практической работы студентов

по учебной дисциплине ОУД.01 «Иностранный язык (английский)»

для студентов 1 курса специальности
44.02.03 Педагогика дополнительного образования в области
хореографии

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Старый Оскол

Пояснительная записка.

Рабочая тетрадь предназначена для студентов 1 курса.

Рабочая тетрадь включает в себя 16 тематических циклов, в каждый из которых входят текст, лексические, фонетические и грамматические упражнения. Учебные задания способствуют усвоению и запоминанию специальных терминов по специальности.

В систему упражнений входят как языковые, так и речевые упражнения. Тексты тематически связаны со специальными предметами, изучаемыми на этом курсе, отражают специфику будущей профессии. В конце рабочей тетради представлены тесты по всем разделам грамматики, изученным за период первого курса.

Темы циклов:

- 1. Unit 1. Greeting**
- 2. Unit 2. My new friends. Appearance. Family**
- 3. Unit 3. My flat**
- 4. Unit 4. My working day.**
- 5. Unit 5. Hobby, Leisure time**
- 6. Unit 6. Shopping.**
- 7. Unit 7. Meals.**
- 8. Unit 8. Sport.**
- 9. Unit 9. Travelling, Weather and Climate**
- 10. Unit 10. Russia**
- 11. Unit 11. English speaking countries**
- 12. Unit 12. Traditions**
- 13. Unit 13. Art and Culture**
- 14. Unit 14. Mass Media**
- 15. Unit 15. Advertisement**
- 16. Unit 16. Language and literature**
- Revising tests**

Unit 1. Greeting

1. Read and translate the text.

About Myself

My name is Marina Suvorova. I am 15. I was born on the 5th of March, 1985 in Rostov-on-Don. Now I live in Rostov with my parents and my grandmother.

My family is not very large. We have five people in our family. My father's name is Igor Petrovich. He is forty years old. He is a doctor and he works at a hospital. My mother's name is Lyudmila Leonidovna. She is thirty - nine years old. She is a housewife. My younger sister is a pupil. She is in the seventh form. My grandmother lives with us. She doesn't work. She is a pensioner. I love my family. We are all friends and we love each other.

I have one aunt and two uncles. Their children are my cousins.

I am a student of the college now. We have many good teachers at our college. I try to be a good pupil and I do well in all subjects. But my favourite subject is English. I spend much time on it. I like detective stories but I prefer to read historical novels or modern writers.

I have many friends. Many of them are my classmates. We spend much time together, go for a walk, talk about lessons, music and discuss our problems.

I like to listen to modern music, but sometimes I like to listen to some classical music. My favourite composer is Tchaikovsky. I haven't much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or a news programme. In the evening I often read newspapers or an interesting book. I like fresh air and exercises, but I have not much time to go in for sports.

3. Answer the following questions

· **Is Marina's family large?**

· **How old is she and her parents?**

· **What are her parents?**

· **Has Marina any brothers or sisters?**

· **How many aunts and uncles has Marina?**

· **Marina is a college student now, isn't she?**

· **What is Marina's hobby?**

· **What does she do in the evening?**

· **Does Marina like to go in for sports?**

Write these words in plural

Month

Eye

Ear

Brother

Deer

Army

Frenchman

Chimney

Bush

Man

Son

Factory

Basis

Boy

Box

Tooth

Phenomenon

formula

Airman

Bridge

Match the words

a daughter	жена
a wife	племянница
a husband	тетя
an uncle	кузен (кузина)
an aunt	жена
a nephew	дочь
a niece	муж
a cousin	дядя
a daughter	дочь
a wife	племянник

Write 12 sentences about yourself and your family

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____

Unit 2

My New Friends. Appearance. Family

1. Revise reading rules.

III тип слога гласная + г	чтение	пример	IV тип слога гласная + г + e	чтение	пример
<i>ar</i>	[a:]	car, bar	<i>are</i>	[εə]	care
<i>er, ir, yr</i>	[ə:]	her, sir, Byrd	<i>ere</i>	[iə]	here
<i>ur</i>	[ə:]	fur	<i>ire, yre</i>	[aiə]	fire, tyre
<i>or</i>	[ɔ:]	sport	<i>ure</i>	[juə]	cure
			<i>ore</i>	[ɔ:]	more

3. Use the verbs in Present Simple.

1. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. _____

2. She (to be) a school – girl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. _____
3. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. _____
4. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. _____
5. After breakfast she (to go) to school. _____
6. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. _____
7. She (to speak) French well _____

4. Translate into English using the verbs in Present Indefinite.

Мой дядя инженер. Он очень занят. _____

Его рабочий день начинается рано утром. Он встаёт в семь часов. _____

Он умывается, одевается и завтракает. После завтрака он идёт на работу. _____

Он работает в институте. Он любит свою работу. _____

Он женат. Его жена врач. Она работает в больнице. _____

Сын моего дяди ученик. Он ходит в школу. В школе он изучает английский язык. _____

5. Learn these words by heart. Get ready for dictation

alike	похожий
as like as two peas	походить как 2 капли воды
beautiful	красивый
blonde	блондин(ка)
boring	скучный
bright	умный
brunette	<u>брюнет</u> (ка)
clever	умный
complexion	цвет лица
dark-haired	темноволосый
diligent	прилежный
fair-haired	светловолосый
faithful	верный
fat	полный
long-legged	длинноногий
to have much in common	иметь много общего
to look like sm/b	походить на кого-либо
well-build	хорошо сложенный

kind	добрый
rude	грубый
short	маленького роста
shy	застенчивый
slim	стройный
smart	умный
stout	приземистый, коренастый
strong	сильный
stupid	глупый
talkative	разговорчивый
tall	высокий
thin	худой
to have a sense of humour	иметь чувство юмора
well-read	начитанный

6. Read and translate the text

My Friend

I have many friends. Most of them are my **former** classmates but my best friend is Peter. He is fifteen. Now he is a student of a college. He is a good student because he **studies hard** and is very **diligent**. He wants to become a good specialist and he is **especially** interested in computers. He often helps me with my English lessons and I'm **grateful** to him for that.

Now I want to tell you about his **appearance**. He is **rather tall** and **strong**. He has an oval face, **straight** nose, **dark - brown** hair, blue eyes and a nice smile, people find him good - looking.

Peter goes in for sports. He plays football and basketball well. His basketball team is very popular at the college.

We made friends with Peter when he and his family **moved** to our house. We have very much **in common**: we like the **same** music, we **both like** reading, in general my friend is a very interesting person: he is intelligent and well-read.

But the most important thing is that Peter is **honest and kind**. **I can fully rely** on him and **trust** everything to him. Peter has a great **sense** of humour and I like to spend my free time with him.

7. Make up a vocabulary to the text "My Friend"

8. Write 12 sentences about your friend using the text "My Friend"

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

1. Revise reading rules

Чтение ударных сочетаний гласных букв.

буквосочетание	чтение	пример	буквосочетание	чтение	пример
ai	[ei]	Spain	oy	[i]	spoil
ay		day	oi		boy
ea	[i:]	sea	oo+k	[u]	book
ee		meet			
ew	[ju:]	new	oo	[u:]	tool

2. Read the following exercises

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
main	may	deep	meat	join	boy	book	tool

pain	pay	feed	dean	point	coy	look	pool
plain	nay	meet	read	coin	toy	took	moon
Spain	day	peel	lean	voice	enjoy	shook	soon
rain	bay	been	beat	noisy	oyster	hook	food

3. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.

There is _____ in my study. Is there any _____ in that room? There is no _____ in the house, it is cold in winter. Is the _____ in your kitchen? There is no balcony in my _____. There are two large _____ in the sitting room. Is there a _____ in your sitting room? We have a table and some _____ in the dining room. Have you any bookshelves in your _____? They have two _____ near the fireplace. They have no _____ on Sunday. _____ the sofa he has a bookcase.

4. Заполните пропуски, используя слова some, any, no.

I want to show you _____ books. There is _____ tea at home. Are there _____ bookcases in your study? There are _____ foreign students in our University. Are there _____ books on his desk? Have you got _____ children? Jane has _____ sisters. Has he _____ German magazines at home? – Yes, he has _____. I have _____ friends in Britain. We have _____ pets at home.

6. Заполните пропуски, используя some, any, no, something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, nobody.

Do you have _____ classes today? – No, we have _____ classes on Saturday. Have you got _____ question? I want to tell you _____ interesting about our friend Sally. Is there _____ interesting in today's paper? Come here, I'll show you _____ pictures of our country house. There is _____ in the fridge. Go and buy _____ food. Do you know _____ in that house? Hi! Is there _____ in the house? – No, I'm afraid, there is _____. – Let's go and see. There is light in the flat. _____ is at home. _____ knows their new address.

Match the words

blocks of flats	наверху; наверх
in the middle	камин
fireplace	уютный
sitting room	просторный
cozy	внизу; вниз
upstairs	<u>мебель</u>
armchair	гостиная
downstairs	посередине
spacious	<u>кресло</u>
furniture	<u>многоквартирный дом</u>

6. Read and translate the text.

The House I Live in

I want to tell you something about the house I live in. This is a three – storey brick building in the suburb of the city. There is a large garden all round it. In front of the house there is a lawn and some beds of beautiful flowers. Ours is a comfortable three – room flat on the second floor. The staircase of the central entrance leads to it.

Here is our sitting room. It is a quite big room with two windows facing the street. Light curtains hang over the windows. We have the following articles of furniture in the room: a divan, a round table in the center of the room, a sideboard near the wall, armchairs, some easy chairs and a television set on a special stand. You can see an electric lamp over the table, a radiator under the two water-colors on the walls. The floor is covered with a carpet. In this room we have our meals. From it a door opens into our bedroom. There are two beds, two bedside tables, a dressing table with a mirror and a wardrobe in it. On a bedside table stand an alarm clock and an electric lamp. The floor is carpeted.

And this is the study. It is a small and light room, with no pictures on its walls. On the left near the door there are two book-cases full of books. In front of the book – cases stands a large writing table. To the left from the desk there is a sofa with a large cushion on it. There are also two chairs and an armchair in the study. In the right – hand corner there is a small square table with a wireless set on it.

Besides we have a kitchen, a bathroom, and a lavatory. In the kitchen there are: a gas stove, an electric refrigerator, a sink with two taps over it, a cupboard, a table and a small stool. The bathroom has a bath with a shower and a washbasin with hot cold water taps. Above the basin there is a mirror and a shelf – and – towel – rack. We keep soap and other washing and shaving things on it.

6. Ask 5 questions to the text.

7. Name the prepositions

[θ]

в начале знаменат —х

thick

слов и в конце слова

myth

th

[ð]

this

в начале местоимен.

bathe

служебных слов и

между главными

qu

[kw]

question

ng

[ŋ]

long

nk

[ŋ k]

think

в начале слова перед

wr

гласными

wrong

[r]

2. Read the following exercises. Mind the rules!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
out	hair	beer	our	quick	thick	song	wrest
stout	fair	peer	flour	quite	this	drink	wrung
flower	stair	veer	sour	quest	thin	hang	wrap
count	chair	deer	door	quire	that	bring	wrong
brown	air	engineer	floor	quits	bathe	long	write

3. Do the following exercises

Запишите 3 основные формы следующих глаголов

Переведите все полученные формы на русский язык.

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Participle II	Translation
			отвечать
			хотеть
			посылать
			читать
			писать
			позволять
			пахнуть
			разговаривать
			строить
			быть
			встречать

4. Прочитайте предложение в Present Simple, и продолжите в Past Simple.

например:

Tom usually gets up at 7.30. Yesterday...he got up... at 7.30.

1. Tom usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning he early.
2. Tom usually walks to work. Yesterday he to work.
3. Tom is usually late for work. Yesterday he late for work.
4. Tom usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday he a sandwich for lunch.
5. Tom usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening he .
6. Tom usually sleeps very well. Last night he very well.

с) Впишите один из следующих глаголов в Past Simple.

buy - spend - sell - teach

1. Tom's father him how to drive when he was 17.
2. We needed some money so we our car.
3. Ann a lot of money yesterday.
4. She a new dress.

5. Learn these words by heart. Get ready for dictation.

to get up вставать

to wake up просыпаться

to ring звенеть

an alarm – clock будильник

to start начинать

to do morning exercises делать зарядку

to wash умываться

to wash up мыть посуду

to clean teeth чистить зубы

to comb hair причесываться

to be late опаздывать

to go by bus ездить на автобусе

to get to work добираться до работы

to get on (a bus) сесть на (автобус)

to get off (the bus) выйти (из автобуса)

to be tired устать

on weekdays по будням

at the weekend по выходным

a day off выходной день

to be in a hurry спешить

to leave the house выходить из дома

to go to bed ложиться спать

to go to sleep засыпать

to spend проводить (время)

It takes me ... minutes to get to work Мне нужно... минут, чтоб добраться до работы

to have a good time хорошо проводить время

6. Your day

Write down what you usually do at these times from Monday to Friday

7 a.m. _____

8 a.m. _____

8.30 a.m. _____

11.50 a.m. _____

1 p.m. _____

4.20 p.m. _____

5 p.m. _____

7 p.m. _____

9 p.m. _____

11 p.m. _____

Unit 5 Hobby, Leisure time

1. Revise reading rules

Чтение сочетание гласных с согласными.

Буквосочетание	Позиция, чтение	Пример
al	Перед k в ударн. слоге [o :]	Chalk
wor	Перед остальными [o : l] Перед согласными в ударном слоге [wo :] Перед конечными согласными кроме r или сочетаниями согласных	Wall, also Work
wa	[wo]	Want
igh	Перед r [wə :]	Warm
tion	[a i]	High
sion	[ɪ n]	Nation
	[ɜ n]	Devision

2. Read the following exercises. Mind the rules!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
talk	also	water	watch	war	right	vacation	television
stalk	wall	word	wash	wardrobe	night	action	occasion
calk	small	worm	was	warm	bright	attraction	decision
talking	fall	world	want	warden	might	production	television
walk	call	worthy	water	warder	light	contribution	devision

3. Do the following exercises in writing

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.

4. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке

a. holiday / go / to / on / aren't / going / they

b. worry / it / rain / . / going / don't / is / to / not

c. tell / answer / you / the / going / not / I'm / to

d. aren't / going / we / listen / to / to / him

e. her / homework / isn't / to / going / do / tonight / she

5. Read and translate the text.

Travelling

Travelling became a part of our life. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They travel by road, by train, by air or by sea.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive, too. Travelling by train is slower than travelling by plane, but it is less expensive. You can see many interesting places of the country through the window. Modern trains have more comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars that make even the longest journey more pleasant. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other kinds of travelling.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. Tourists can make voyages on large ships to foreign countries. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are very popular today.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it's more convenient because you don't buy tickets, you can stop any place and spend as much time as you like at any place.

6. Make up a vocabulary to the text “Travelling ”

7. Speak about your future trip to London using these pictures



Unit 6 Shopping

1. Revise reading rules

буква, буквосочетание	позиция, чтение	пример
a	Перед ft, th [a :]	After, path
an	Перед согласными [an]	Answer
ou	+ r [o :]	Four, your
ou	+ gh [o :]	Tought, bought
a	Перед ss, st, sk [a :]	Pass, ask, past

2. Read the following exercises. Mind the rules!

1	2	3	4	5
ought	pour	lance	father	grass
fought	mourn	prance	rather	past
brought	source	glance	path	task

thought	course	chance	bath	ask
bought	your	dance	craft	last

3. Do the following exercises in writing.

Используйте нужную форму глагола to be

1. Where ... you going? – I... going to the supermarket.
2. I... thinking about the dress I saw in the shop - window yesterday.
3. We... going to be late. The shop will be closed.
4. ... you going to the baker's? Buy a loaf of bread for me, please.
5. We... driving too fast and didn't see the traffic lights.
6. He... choosing an umbrella too long but didn't buy any.
7. While my mother... paying for the things I bought a bar of chocolate for myself.
8. I hope it ... not... raining tomorrow. It 's our shopping day.
9. He... celebrating his birthday tomorrow. Let's go and buy a present for him.
10. What... you looking for? – I... trying to find a Christmas present for my wife.

4. Раскройте скобки, используя разные формы Continuous

1. Where you (go)?- I (go) to the supermarket.

2. The Browns (come) to see us tonight. Go and buy some sweets and a cake.

3. Where is Ann? She (do) the flat.

4. What you (do) when I rang you up yesterday? –I (draw) pictures for my little son.

5. You (watch) TV? – No, I'm not.- Switch it on at once! They (show) your dancing group.

6. Tomorrow we'll have a party. What dress you (wear)? – I don't know yet.

5. Match the words

expensive	привлекать ч\л внимание
a cash-desk	прилавок
a shop assistant	молочный магазин
to sell	ходить в магазин
to attract smb's attention	отдел
a department	продавать
to go shopping	самообслуживание
a counter	продавец
the dairy	цена
self-service	дорогой
a change	касса
a price	сдача

6. What can you buy in these departments? Fill in the table below.

the baker's the butcher's the greengrocer's the grocer's the dairy

Circle the odd one out.

For example

flour pancakes pizza burger and chips

1 prawn crab fish chicken shellfish

2 egg butter cabbage milk cheese

3 chips pasta potatoes fruit juice rice

4 toast jam beef marmalade cereal

5 tea coffee mineral water bacon cola

6 apple cabbage mushroom broccoli

7 sausage tomato beef lamb pork

8 pear onion orange melon banana

9 salt pepper steak mayonnaise mustard

7. Complete the dialogue

Shop assistant: Good morning, sir!

Customer _____

Shop assistant: What can I do for you?

Customer _____

Shop assistant: Anything else?

Customer _____

Shop assistant: We have sunflower oil and olive oil. What oil do you prefer?

Customer _____

Shop assistant: Five pounds thirty-nine pence.

Customer _____

Shop assistant: Good bye!

Unit 7

Meals

1. Revise reading rules

буква, буквосочетание позиция, чтение

o Перед m, n, v, th [ʌ]

i Перед ld, nd [ai]

i Перед gn [ai]

ch В словах греческого происхождения [k] chemistry, school

y В начале слова под ударением

y [j]

пример

money, love

kind, child

design, sign

yes, yard

2. Read the following exercises. Mind the rules!

1	2	3	4	5	6
brother	wild	design	school	yes	pewter
another	child	sign	scheme	yard	new
love	wind	align	chemistry	yellow	dew
money	find		mechanic	yesterday	few

3. Do the following exercises

Образуйте степени сравнения от следующих прилагательных.

положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
heavy		
good		
short		
bad		
little		
wide		
beautiful		
thick		
wonderful		
clean		
hard		
interesting		
hot		
warm		
easy		

4. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную форму от следующих предложений и переведите их на русский язык.

a) Peter has been ill for a week.

b) He has been there several times.

c) They have spent in England three years.

d) We have been friends since our childhood.

e) I have already had lunch.

f) She is too thin. She has been on a diet for a month.

g) Let's have a cup of tea. I have baked a new cake.

5. Откройте скобки, используя прилагательные и наречия в нужной форме:

1 I like living in the country. It's a lot ...more peaceful.. (peaceful) than the city

2 I felt very ill last week, but I'm slightly.....(good) now.

3 I can't hear you. Could you speak a little..... (loud) please?

4 Steven is..... (tall) boy in the basketball team.

5 This computer is very old. I need something..... (modern).

6. Match the words

ham	Картофельное пюре
a cup of tea	Угощайтесь...
fried fish	Напиток
chicken broth	Ветчина
mashed potatoes	Плотный, существенный
buckwheat	Куриный <u>бульон</u>
beefsteak	Чашка <u>чая</u>
beverage	Греча
Help yourself to...	Бифштекс
substantial	Жареная рыба

7. Make up your usual day menu

Breakfast

Dinner

Snack

Tea

Supper

8. Complete the dialogue

A: Are you hungry?

B:

A: Would you like something to drink?

B:

A: What shall we have for the first course?

B:

A: As for me I prefer meat with vegetables for the main course.

B:

A: Are you on a diet?

B:

A: And my motto is "Eat at pleasure, drink with measure and enjoy life as it is"

Unit 8. Sport.

1. Fill the words in the gaps.

captain coach draw fair
football ground (or pitch) footballer fouls free (or penalty) kick
goal kick-off league opponents
referee score soccer

1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call .
2. The instructor of the team is the .
3. When you play in a football team you are a .
4. The games take place on a .
5. The leader of the team is the .
6. The man in the is the goal-keeper.
7. The beginning of the match is the .
8. During the match each team tries to as many goals as possible.
9. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a .
10. The players of the other team are the .

11. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the .
12. Playing correctly is called play.
13. Unfair moves are called .
14. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a .
15. A federation of football clubs is called a football .

2. Choose the right answer:

1. This year our team are the favourites to win the cup.
- ☐ firm
 - ☐ full
 - ☐ grand
 - ☐ hard
2. The team's coach insisted on a programme of , training before the big match.
- ☐ harsh
 - ☐ rigorous
 - ☐ severe
 - ☐ searching
3. The team has practised hard so that it could the trophy.
- ☐ regain
 - ☐ replace
 - ☐ restore
 - ☐ return
4. The team's recent wins have them for the semi-finals.
- ☐ fitted
 - ☐ matched
 - ☐ promoted
 - ☐ qualified
5. John is always about how well he plays football.
- ☐ boasting
 - ☐ flaunting
 - ☐ parading
 - ☐ puffing

6. His poor standard of play fully justifies his from the team for the next match.

- ☐ ban
- ☐ exception
- ☐ exclusion
- ☐ rejection

7. The footballer was the field for kicking the referee.

- ☐ brought off
- ☐ put off
- ☐ sent off
- ☐ taken off

8. The footballer scored four so his team won the match.

- ☐ aims
- ☐ games
- ☐ goals
- ☐ scores

9. The fan shouted at the of his voice.

- ☐ head
- ☐ height
- ☐ limit
- ☐ top

10. The at the football match became violent when their team lost.

- ☐ customers
- ☐ groups
- ☐ observers
- ☐ spectators

11. Our village team were hopelessly by the professional visitors.

- ☐ outclassed
- ☐ outgrown
- ☐ outnumbered
- ☐ outraced

12. He was nervous at the beginning of the game but later he came into his

- ☐ best
- ☐ nature
- ☐ own
- ☐ style

13. The said it was a foul and gave us a free kick.

- ☐ controller
- ☐ director
- ☐ referee
- ☐ umpire

14. In his first game for our team he a goal after two minutes.

- ☐ earned
- ☐ gained
- ☐ scored
- ☐ won

2. Read the text and translate it.

Sport in our life

Sport is very important in our life. It helps us to keep fit and to be healthy. The most popular kinds of sport in Russia are football, volleyball, tennis and hockey.

The most popular kinds of sport in Britain are football, cricket and golf. The most popular kinds of sport in the USA are rugby, ice hockey, basketball, baseball, and football.

In winter people like skiing, skating, snowboarding and playing hockey. In summer people like swimming, playing football or badminton and jogging.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in different sections and take part in sport competitions. I think PE is a very important subject at college. The students play basketball, volleyball, table tennis and football.

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1) What are the most popular kinds of sport in Russia?
- 2) What are the most popular kinds of sport in Great Britain and The USA?
- 3) Why is it important to play sport?
- 4) What are winter kinds of sport?
- 5) What are summer kinds of sport?

2. Retell the text.

3. What is your favorite kind of sport and why? Write the small essay

Unit 9

Travelling, Weather and Climate

1. Revise reading rules

буквосочетание	произношение	пример
ous	в конце слова в безударном положении [əs]	famous
ture	в конце слова в безударном положении [tʃə]	culture
mb	[m]	bomb
mn	[m]	solemn
bt	[t]	debt

2. Read the following exercises. Mind the rules!

1	2	3	4
famous	mixture	bomb	doubt
nervous	nature	comb	debt
furious	future	autumn	subtle
numerous	departure	dumb	
tremendous	lecture	solemn	

3. Переведите предложения. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях.

- 1) Who can answer my question?
- 2) Nobody could translate this text.
- 3) He ought to do this task at once.
- 4) Must I attend this meeting? – No, you needn't.
- 5) You should have shown your notes to the teacher.
- 6) I asked him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
- 7) They should visit her, she is in the hospital.
- 8) Last summer we would often go to the country.
- 9) Your son can do this work himself.
- 10) Would you tell me the way to the station?
- 11) Your friend might have informed us.

- 12) May I leave for a while? – Yes, you may.
13) She should be more attentive at the lessons.
14) You needn't come so early.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We have to stay at home.

2. He was allowed to take this book.

3. Who is able to do this work?

4. He had to leave for Moscow earlier.

5. We are to take exams in June.

5. Замените модальные глаголы соответствующими эквивалентами.

1. He couldn't explain anything.

2. You must not stay here.

3. Can you swim?

4. You may take these books.

5. They can run quickly.

6. Read the text and say how the British obsession with weather has influenced the English language

The British obsession with weather has influenced our language.

The return of snowstorms to the UK proves that when it comes to bad weather it never rains but it pours.

The police have warned that unnecessary road travel is not recommended but some motorists have thrown caution to the wind and made their journeys anyway, claiming that it's all a storm in a teacup.

Those whose cars are stuck in the snow may consider themselves to be twisting in the wind. There are problems too for local councils who are running out of sand and grit for the roads, having not saved enough supplies for a rainy day.

Breakdown services will be seeing an increase in business at this time of year.

And every cloud has a silver lining for plumbers too as the cold weather brings burst and frozen pipes in homes and businesses.

What has become apparent from the cold snap is that seasonal weather forecasting is not a precise science.

The UK Meteorological Office predicted that this winter would be mild and warm so the bad weather came like a bolt from the blue, defying predictions.

It's no wonder then that many people are feeling under the weather with flus and colds an ever-present danger, especially for the very old and very young.

The best thing to do then is to wrap up warm, stay at home and weather the storm and hopefully in a few weeks everything will be as right as rain.

NOTES

Идиомы:

- it never rains but it pours - беда не приходит одна
- to throw caution to the wind - перестать осторожничать
- a storm in a teacup - буря в стакане воды
- to twist in the wind - томиться
- for a rainy day - на черный день
- every cloud has a silver lining - нет худа без добра
- bolt from the blue - гром среди ясного неба
- to feel under the weather - плохо себя чувствовать
- to weather the storm - пережить трудные времена
- as right as rain - в полном порядке

Другие слова и выражения:

- breakdown service - аварийная или ремонтная служба
- a plumber - сантехник
- burst - прорыв водопровода
- cold snap - внезапное кратковременное похолодание
- weather forecasting - метеорология
- the UK Meteorological Office - британская национальная метеослужба

Unit 10.

Russia

1. Read the text and answer the questions in the written form.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the largest city in our country and one of the largest cities in the world. More than 8 million people live there. Besides, every day about one million people come to Moscow from all over

Russia and other countries. Our capital is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. It is a main political, economic and cultural centre of our country. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. Here you can see the most beautiful masterpieces of Russian architecture - the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral. They attract lots of tourists.

Moscow is the city of highly developed industry. It has numerous modern enterprises, mostly engineering and metalworking plants. Moscow is also a centre of the chemical industry. Moscow is the port of five seas. Four airports connect it with other parts of our country and many other countries. There are nine railway stations in Moscow.

Moscow can be called a city of students. There are a great number of schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges, institutes and universities there. Moscow is also an important cultural centre. Worldwide-known theatres (the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Theatre in Taganka and many others), museums and art galleries (the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery, etc.), exhibition halls are situated

there.

Moscow is very beautiful. Plenty of green parks, large squares and wide streets make Moscow very attractive.

What is our capital? _____

Where is situated Moscow? _____

Is Moscow the largest or the smallest city in our country? _____

What is Moscow famous for? _____

What is the size of Russia? _____

What oceans is Russia washed by? _____

What are the main rivers of Russia? _____

What does the banner of Russia look like? _____

What are the neighboring countries of Russia? _____

What are the natural resources of Russia? _____

Who founded Moscow? _____

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple Passive*.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. _____

2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. _____

3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. _____

4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. _____

5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. _____

6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. _____

7. This work (to do) tomorrow. _____

8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. _____

9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. _____

10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. _____

11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. _____

12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. _____

13. My question (to answer) yesterday. _____

14. Hockey (to play) in winter. _____

15. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. _____

16. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. _____

17. His new book (to finish) next year. _____

18. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. _____

19. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703. _____

Unit 11.

1. Read the text and write an essay.

Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are English speaking countries. They are situated in different parts of the world and differ in many ways.

The nature of these countries, their weather and climate and way of life of their people differ.

Each country has its own history, customs, traditions, its own national holidays. But they all have a common language. English, the language of the people who left England to make their names in new countries.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland consist of 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland. The British Isles are group of islands lying off the north-west coast of the continent of Europe. There are no high mountains, no very long river, no great forest in U.K. The population of the U.K. is almost fifty-six million. Great Britain is a capitalists country.

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The population of the USA is more than 236 million people. The USA is a highly developed industrial country. In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

Canada has area of nearly 10 million square kilometers. It's western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. The population of Canada is over 26 million people. Canada is a capitalist federal state and a member of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Australia territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and number of smaller islands. Australia has an area of nearly eight million square kilometers. The population of Australia is over sixteen million people. The Commonwealth of Australia is a capitalist self- governing federal state.

New Zealand is situated south-east of Australia. The country consists of the large islands called North Island, South Island and Stewart Island and also many small islands. The population of New Zealand is over three million people. New Zealand is a capitalist self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

CAN Возможность что-нибудь сделать (могу, умею)	
I <i>can</i> play the piano, (умею) He <i>can</i> answer the question, (может)	I <i>cannot</i> swim, (не умею) He <i>cannot</i> understand, (не может)
<i>Can</i> you sing? (умеете?) <i>Can</i> you help me? (можете?)	
I <i>could not</i> ski when I was little, (не умел) She <i>could not</i> jump so high, (не могла)	

2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол *can (could)*.

1. Я умею говорить по-английски. _____
2. Мой папа не умеет говорить по-немецки. _____
3. Ты умеешь говорить по-французски? _____
4. Моя сестра не умеет кататься на коньках. _____
5. Ты можешь переплыть эту реку? _____
6. Я не могу выпить это молоко. _____
7. Она не может вас понять. _____

8. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году?

9. В прошлом году я не умел кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею.

10. Вы не можете мне сказать, как доехать до вокзала?

11. Не могли ли бы вы мне помочь?

12. Я не могу перевести это предложение.

13. Никто не мог мне помочь.

14. Где тут можно купить хлеб?

15. Твоя бабушка умела танцевать, когда была молодая? — Да, она и сейчас умеет.

TO BE ABLE TO

Эквивалент глагола CAN

He is able to do it. (может, в состоянии)

He was able to do it yesterday, (мог)

He will be able to do it tomorrow, (сможет)

He has been able to swim since childhood.

(умеет с детства)

3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя выражение *to be able to*.

1. Ты сможешь сделать эту работу завтра?

2. Я думаю, она не сумеет решить эту задачу.

3. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе.

4. Мы сможем поехать в Нью-Йорк в будущем году?

5. Ты сможешь починить мой магнитофон?

6. Вчера я не смог повидать директора, так как он был на конференции, но сегодня после работы я смогу это сделать.

Unit 12. Traditions.

1. Read the vocabulary of our topic “Traditions and customs of Great Britain”

Customs – обычаи
to decorate – украшать

Tradition – традиция
Christmas Eve – сочельник

Generation – поколение
Trafalgar Square – Трафальгарская
площадь
Substantial – существенный
Christmas cards – рождественские
открытки
Refreshment - закуска
The Easter – Пасха
Treat – угощение
Bunny – зайчик
Pancake – блин
to lit - зажигать

Shrove – масленица
Effigies – чучела
Lent – Великий пост
trick-or-treating - проделка или угощение
Contestant – участник
Witch – ведьма
To flip – подбрасывать
Lantern – фонарь
Bonfire – костер
Ghosts – привидения
Christmas tree – ёлка
Pumpkin – тыква

2. Read the text and translate

So many countries, so many customs, as English proverb says. The combination of the words tradition and custom means a usual manner of doing something, of conduct passed on from generation to generation. Some British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of them. A lot of them have very long history. Some are funny and some are strange. But they're all interesting.

The full English breakfast The tradition of having a substantial breakfast meal has existed since the 18th century. The full English breakfast became very popular after the World War I, in those days it was served at the hotels and restaurants all over the country. The full breakfast usually consists of sausages, bacon and eggs, served with toasts, fried or grilled tomatoes, baked beans and fried mushrooms. It is often eaten with a light dessert and a cup of tea, coffee or fruit juice.

Afternoon tea One of the most well-known English traditions is afternoon tea – light refreshments, including tea, traditionally served around 5 p. m. English people often drink tea with milk; they may or may not add sugar. Tea is usually taken along with sandwiches, crumpets, scones, cakes, jam and marmalade. Traditional tea treats also include puddings, muffins and biscuits.

Pancake Day Pancake Day or Shrove Tuesday is held in February or March. It is the day, preceding the first day of the 40 days long Lent. It has been celebrated in Britain for centuries. People traditionally eat a lot of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. On Pancake Day children go from house to house asking for a pancake. “Pancake races” are held all over the Britain. Contestants have to race with frying pans flipping pancakes in the air.

Guy Fawkes Night The Guy Fawkes Night is a traditional celebration which is held on 5th November. All over the country people build bonfires in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That's a figure of Guy Fawkes. People make guys with straw, old clothes and newspapers. On November 5th 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group of his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb and they found Guy Fawkes, too. They took him to the Tower of London and there the King's men cut off his head.

Christmas

Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present... It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. In 1846 the first Christmas cards began in Britain. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. He and the Queen had a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. A few years after, nearly every

house in Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve - that's December 24th. They take down the decorations twelve days later, on Twelfth Night (January 5th). British children get their presents from the socks that hang near their beds. Santa Clause climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. In Britain the most important meal on December 25th is Christmas dinner. A twentieth-century British Christmas dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas, Brussels sprouts and gravy. There are sausages and bacon too. Then, after the turkey, there's Christmas pudding.

2. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations

От поколения к поколению

ЗНАМЕНИТЫ ВО ВСЕМ МИРЕ

веселый

странный

интересный

Традиция _____

[illegible]

по всей стране

Первая мировая война

грибы _____

легкие закуски

традиционные угощения к чаю_____

40-дневный Великий пост

ХОДИТЬ ОТ ДОМА К ДОМУ_____

подбрасывать блины_____

мастерить костер_____

спускаться по дымоходу_____

3. Write an essay about the traditions in your family.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

4. Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*.

E.g. Mother *waters* the flowers in the evening. — The flowers *are watered* in the evening (by Mother)

1. A marble pavillion protects the house.

2. The boys will paint the roof of the house.

3. Tom Sawyer whitewashed the fence.

4. Her daughters gave her three beautiful dishes as a birthday present.

5. Tom gave Nick a book for his birthday.

6. Our mother tells us stories every evening.

7. Lydia will show you a new book of pictures.

8. A boy showed her the way.

9. They will send us a box of fruit.

10. Five or six small children followed them.

11. In summer the boys often drive the horses to the fields.

12. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest.

13. The waves carried the boat away. 14. We shall do the translation in the evening.

15. They water the flowers regularly.

16. You promised me these books long ago.

17. Bessie's father gave her a complete set of Walter Scott's works.

18. Irene's husband brought her some beautiful shells from the south.

19. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview.

20. Mr. Wilson will teach you English.

21. The doctor ordered me a month's rest from studying.

Art and Culture

1. Read and translate the text.

The Oxford Advancer Learner's Dictionary of Current English by Hornby gives us the following definition of the notion "art". "Art" is the creation or expression of what is beautiful, especially in visual form. Drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, music, ballet belong to the fine art".

Russia is a country that can rightfully boast its artistic and cultural traditions, its art galleries attract huge crowds of tourists from all over the world. St. Petersburg is a precious stone in the crown of Russian cities. The Hermitage is famous all over the world for its valuable rare collections of canvases and other art objects covering a span of about seven hundreds years and comprising masterpieces of by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, and Rubens. The collections illustrate the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, France, Britain, and Sweden. The West – European Department also includes a fine collection of European Sculpture. People come to admire the collections of tapestry, precious textiles, weapons, ivory, pottery, porcelain and furniture as well.

Speaking about art one should not forget about music, especially classic music. Outstanding Russian composers make the whole world admire their music. One can find a man, who does not know Pyotr Ilyich Tchaicovsky, Michail Glinka, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov – the prominent composers of 19th century, and Sergey Rachmaninov, Sergey Prokofiev and Dmitriy Shostakovich.

It was Glinka (1804-1857) who laid the foundation for modern Russian music; his music expressed the temperament of Russian people. His two best known operas "Ivan Susanin" and "Ruslan and Ludmila" were based on Russian folklore and historical legends.

The most famous ballets "Swan Lake", "The Sleeping Beauty", "The Nutcracker" and not less famous operas "The Queen of Spades", "Eugene Onegin" are still excellently staged and performed not only in Russian but also in many greatest theatres in the world.

Russia is world famous for its literature. The "golden age" of Russian literature began in the 19th century when such outstanding masters of letters such as Alexander Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenev, and Dostoyevsky created their immortal masterpieces.

Alexander Pushkin, the father of Russian Literature was the authors of more than 700 lyrical poems. He wrote also the volumes of dramatic works, short stories, made adaptations of Russian fairy-tales.

Russia is famous for its architecture. The real jewel of architecture is the Moscow Kremlin with its cathedrals, towers and red brick walls. Just outside the Kremlin walls stands St. Basil's Cathedral, one of the world most astonishing buildings with 8 domes of different designs and colours.

St. Petersburg has great number of real masterpieces of architecture of different styles and is definitely worth visiting and being admired.

Russia is rich also in young talents, new Russian culture is forming. It will appear on the basis of the old one, but its essence will be new. We can hear new voices in music and poetry, new canvases of modern artists, great actors and film directors.

All of them will make their contribution into Russian Culture and Art.

2. Put ten questions to the text.

3. Combine the following words using the model:

model: “Tarsan” is an interesting film.

“The Pilgrim”	interesting	musical
“Romeo and Juliet”	famous	comedy
“Pigmalion”	popular	play
“Dracula”	wonderful	opera
“Nobody Wanted to Die”	great	ballet
“The Swan Lake”	classical	film
“The Snow Maiden”	rock	thriller
“Gone with the Wind”	horror	drama
“My Fair Lady”	fascinating	animated
“Jesus Christ – Super Star”	splendid	cartoons
“Mickey Mouse”		

4. Find the Russian equivalents of the English sentences:

Cultural Life. Arts. Museums and Libraries	Культурная жизнь. Искусство. Музеи и библиотеки
a) Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture.	1) В Большом театре ставятся оперы и балеты.
b) Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatre’s school.	2) Москва долго была центром российской и мировой культуры
c) The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow.	3) Танцоры со всей страны обучаются в школе Большого театра..
d) The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.	4) Ослепительные сокровища, которые принадлежали царям, демонстрируются в Оружейной палате в Кремле. Третьяковская галерея содержит собрание традиционного искусства. Русский национальный выставочный центр отводит главное место науке и технике.
e) The Bolshoi Theatre presents	5) Московский Государственный

operas and ballets.	симфонический и другие оркестры выступают в концертном зале Чайковского в Москве.
f) Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history. The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution.	6) Отличительным признаком города также являются множество известных драматических театров, включая Малый и Московские художественный театры.
g) Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin. The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.	7) Государственный исторический музей привлекает много студентов, которые изучают российскую историю. Центральный музей революции демонстрирует экспонаты российской Революции.
h) Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.	8) В Москве работают более 1 200 основных библиотек. Русская Государственная библиотека — самая большая библиотека в России, и считается одной из самых больших библиотек в мире.

5. Write the answers.

Unit 14

Mass Media

1. Classify the words into categories and add some of your own to each category:

Chat show, blog, magazine, sitcom, social media, reality show, web page, chat room, documentary, newspaper, soap opera, tabloid, text message updates, game show, text voting.



TV & Radio



The Press



The Internet

2. Skim the text and choose the most suitable word/phrase to substitute the words in bold in the given context:

1) **audiences** - a) people, b) viewers, c) listeners;

- 2) **tool** – a) means, b) device, c) appliance;
- 3) **current** – a) modern, b) real, c) happening now;
- 4) **can be classified** – a) can be divided, b) can be split, c) can be called;
- 5) **fortnightly** – a) every forty weeks, b) every two weeks, c) every four nights;
- 6) **yearly** – a) very early, b) during one year, c) once a year;
- 7) **has taken a back seat** – a) has become less important, b) has failed, c) has taken a vacation;
- 8) **gadgets** – a) things, b) smart devices, c) smart phones;
- 9) **provides** – a) gives, b) recommends, c) promotes;
- 10) **participate** – a) make parts, b) take part, c) impersonate;
- 11) **booming** – a) successful, b) very loud, c) making a lot of noise;
- 12) **to evolve** – a) to become different, b) to adapt, c) to develop.

Mass media is a term which refers to communication devices, used to communicate and interact with a large number of **audiences** in different languages. Mass media are an inseparable part of our lives. They have become an effective **tool** of communication, spreading information, advertising and marketing, as well as entertainment and sharing views and ideas.

Print media include newspapers, magazines, booklets and brochures, newsletters, flyers, billboards, press releases, and books. Before electronic communication was invented, newspapers had been the best way to reach a wider audience. They were the only way people could learn about the daily news. Today newspapers carry all kinds of information from topics related to politics, **current** events and economy to entertainment, book and movie reviews. In general, newspapers **can be classified** into three main groups: popular newspapers or “tabloids” which have gossip and no serious news; quality newspapers, also called “broad sheets” which have more pages and serious articles about business, politics and science; and finally, local newspapers which report local news.

Magazines are another type of the culture print media. They can be published weekly, **fortnightly**, bi-monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or **yearly**. Magazines are often more popular and have a longer “lifespan” than newspapers.

All in all the printed form of communication was popular earlier. However, with the coming of electronic media, print media **has taken a backseat**.

Electronic media is the kind of media which requires the user to utilize an electric connection to access it. It is also known as 'Broadcast Media'. It includes television, radio, the Internet, computers, telephones, and other modern **gadgets**.

For many people, it is impossible to imagine a life without their television sets, be it the daily news, or even the soap operas. It is a popular means of communication which **provides** both information and entertainment. This category also includes electronic media like movies, CDs and DVDs.

Radio lost its popularity with the boom of television. But even today, radio remains one of the favourite means of electronic communication. Moreover, it is an interactive means of communication with all the dial-in programmes which give the listeners an opportunity to **participate**.

Mobile phones, computers, and Internet are often referred to as the new-age media. Internet has opened up several new opportunities for mass communication which include e-mail, websites, podcasts, e-forums, e-books, blogging, Internet TV, and many others which are

booming today. Internet has also started social networking sites which have redefined mass communication all together. Sites like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube have made communication to the masses all the more entertaining, interesting, and easier! More and more people are choosing e-newspapers, eBooks, e-brochures, etc. Internet has completely transformed the traditional ideas of communication.

With the advancements in technology, mass media will continue **to evolve** and all you will have to do is to keep yourself informed about the latest innovations in mass communication!

3. Read the text again and ask/answer the questions in pairs:

1) Using the information from the text explain the meaning of the term “Mass Media” _____

2) How did people know what was happening in the world before TV and the Internet appeared? _____

3) What print media do you use in your everyday life? _____

4) What is the other name for “electronic media”? _____

5) What media do you use for everyday communication? _____

Unit 15

Advertisement

1. Classify the words into 2 groups: +/-

Give true information; do not talk about the products’ defects; make you buy one thing instead of another; (are) misleading; show life unrealistically; put pressure on consumers; famous people endorse products; teach you how to get the best value for your money; (are) truthful; help you choose best products; help to improve your taste; (are) impossible to check; people seem to be happy consumers; (are) creative/ informative/ silly/ annoying/ clever/ funny; full of humour/ fantasy; convince people to buy things they do not need; present an honest; realistic image of a product

Advantages

Disadvantages

2. Read the text.

Advertisement

What are the functions of advertisements?

The first one to mention is to inform. A lot of the information people have about household devices, cars, building materials, electronic equipment, cosmetics, detergents and

food is largely derived from the advertisements they read. Advertisements introduce them to new products or remind them of the existing ones.

The second function is to sell. The products are shown from the best point of view and the potential buyer, on having entered the store, unconsciously chooses the advertised products. One buys this washing powder or this chewing gum, because the colorful TV commercials convince him of the best qualities of the product. Even cigarettes or sweets or alcohol are associated with the good values of human life such as joy, freedom, love and happiness, and just those associations make a person choose the advertised products. The aim of a good advertisement is to create a consumer demand to buy the advertised product or service. Children are good example as they usually want the particular kind of chocolate or toy or chewing-gum. Being naive they cannot evaluate objectively what is truthful and what is exaggerated and select the really good products unless they buy the goods and check for themselves.

Thirdly, since the majority of advertisements are printed in our press we pay less for newspapers and magazines, also TV in most countries is cheap. The public advertising seen on street hoardings, railway stations and buildings makes people's life more joyful.

Moreover, all those small ads in the press concerning "employment", "education" and "For sale and wanted" columns, help ordinary people to find a better job or a better employee, to sell or to buy their second-hand things and find services, or learn about educational facilities, social events such as, concerts, theatre plays, football matches, and to announce births, marriages and deaths.

3. Write the small essay: What is the function of advertisement?

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical margin lines, text, or other markings on the page.

Unit 16

Language and literature

1. Read the words correctly.

[æ] language, travel

[o:] authors, abroad

[o] foreign, polyglot, technology

[3:] learn, world, German

[ei] trade, great, relation

[Λ] other, cultural,

[ou] own, poet
[e] effort, necessary, intellectual

[ai] science, scientific
[au] outlook

Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Republic, the South Africa Republic, Canada, the United Nations Organization

2. Read the text.

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts.

Nowadays it is especially important to know foreign languages. Some people learn languages, because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider. It is not surprising that many intellectuals and well-educated people are polyglots.

These days English has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand.

English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South Africa Republic. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is the language of computers technology and the Internet. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist.

English language is a wonderful language. It is the language of the great literature. It is the language of William Shakespeare, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens.

The great German poet Goethe once said, "He, who knows no foreign languages, does not know his own one". That is why in order to understand oneself and the environment one has to study foreign languages.

3. Write why you study English. Choose from the following and add your own ideas.

I study English, because....

(it's fun; my parents want me to do it; I like reading/ speaking English; I want to use English in my future job (to use computer programs in English); I like English songs; My friends are learning English; I want to go to Britain or to the USA some day; I want to travel and meet a lot of people, then I'll talk to them in English; I'd like to read English and American books in the original; I don't know; etc.)

4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple Active* или *Past Simple Passive*.

Я рассказал - Мне рассказали _____
Я показал - Мне показали _____
Она привела - Ее привели _____
Мы спросили - Нас спросили _____
Мы ответили - Нам ответили _____
Он помог - Ему помогли _____
Он посоветовал - Ему посоветовали _____
Он забыл - Его забыли _____
Он вспомнил - Его вспомнили _____

Revising tests

1. Choose the form of the verb(Present, Past or Future Simple).

1. If it _____ (to rain) again, I don't know how to dress.
a) rain b) rains c) will rain
2. Why _____ (you/ to return) so early?
a) did you return b) have you returned c) were you return
3. We _____ (to stay) with the Robins for two days and returned home.
a) were staying b) stayed c) did stay
4. _____ (you/ to hear) the news last night?
a) heard you b) did you hear c) were you hearing
5. When I _____ (to be) at school, we _____ (to take) exams in all the subjects.
a) am. . . was b) was. . . take c) was. . . took
6. What time _____ (the plane/ arrive) at the airport?
a) do the plane arrive b) the plane arrives c) does the plane arrive
7. Ask them when they _____ (to return) from their vacation.
a) return b) will return c) shall return
8. Where _____ (you/ to get) these pretty earrings?
a) does you get b) you get c) did you get
9. _____ (you / to be) at Kate's birthday party?
a) did you be b) were you c) have you been
10. I _____ (to be) ready by 7 o'clock.
a) was b) were c) did be
11. She _____ (to cook) about two hours yesterday.
a) was cooking b) cooks c) cooked
12. He _____ (to run) away from home three times
when he _____ (to be) fourteen.
a) run . . . was b) ran . . . was c) runs . . . was
13. He _____ (to visit) her tomorrow.
a) visits b) will visit c) shall visit
14. The students _____ (to tidy) their hostel-room yesterday.
a) will tidy b) tidied c) tidy
15. Mike _____ (to be) the cleverest student of our group.

a) was

b) is

c) will be

Оценка: _____

Подпись преподавателя: _____

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the “Present Simple” or “Present Continuous”.

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

Translate into English.

1. Зачем вы это объясняете? Все это понимают.

2. Ты всегда пишешь левой рукой?

3. Мы уезжаем отдыхать в Испанию.

4. А знаешь, о чем я думаю? Конечно нет.

5. В этих краях осенью часто идет дождь.

6. Ты видишь их? Вон они сидят за тем столиком.

Оценка: _____

Подпись преподавателя: _____

3. Choose the form of the verb (Present, Past, Future Simple or Present, Past, Future Continuous).

1. Don't worry! I _____ (to wait) for you when you _____ to come) .You won't be lost.
a) will wait . . . will come b) am waiting . . . come c) will be waiting . . . come.
2. While she _____ (to cook) the children _____ (to begin) to argue and finally _____ (to quarrel) .
a) cooked . . . began . . . had quarreled b) was cooking . . . began. . . quarreled
3. Since they _____ (to come) to Washington he hasn't spoken English.
a) have come b) had come c) came
4. She _____ (constantly/ to speak) about her garden!
a) is constantly speaking b) was constantly speaking c) constantly speaks
5. I _____ (just/ to leave) the room when I _____
(to hear) some strange noise behind.
a) was just leaving . . . had heard b) was just leaving . . . heard
6. The student _____ (to test) now.
a) tests b) is testing c) tested
7. I _____ (to want) to be a dentist until I _____ (to be) twelve.
a) had wanted. . . was b) wanted . . . has been c) wanted . . . was

8. I _____ (to spend) a fortnight in hospital last year.
 a) spent b) was spending c) has spent
9. After dinner Mike _____ (to read) for two hours, then he _____ (to watch) TV, and then he _____ (to talk) on the phone for half an hour.
 a) read. . . watched. . . talked b) was reading . . . watched . . . was talking
10. What _____ (you/to do) yesterday from 6 till 9?
 a) were you doing b) did you do c) had you been doing
11. She _____ (to lie) in the sun too long and got burnt.
 a) lied b) was lying c) lay
12. Would you let me have a copy of your book as soon as you _____ (to finish) it, please?
 a) will finish b) finish c) finished
13. The group _____ (to work) carelessly the other day.
 a) worked b) was working c) has worked
14. Why _____ (you / to return) so early?
 a) did you return b) have you returned c) had you returned
15. It _____ (to be) already dark and it _____ (to rain).
 a) was . . . rained b) was. . . was raining

Оценка: _____

Подпись преподавателя: _____

4. Choose a verb from the list, use the “ Present Perfect” and complete the sentences.
Drink, break, make, phone, clean, arrive, wash.

1. She _____ a vase.
2. We _____ the room.
3. I _____ the beds.
4. He _____ his friend.
5. The plane _____ .
6. They _____ their hair.
7. You _____ a glass of Coke.

Fill in with “ yet” , “ ago” , “ ever”, “ last night”, “ for”, “ since”.

1. My father went to Spain two days _____ .
2. He has known her _____ 1999.
3. She hasn't finished her work _____ .
4. Have you _____ seen an elephant?
5. We went to bed at 10 o'clock _____ .
6. He has been in Madrid _____ ten years.

Write the verb into Past Simple or Past Perfect.

1. Tom _____ (return) from the cinema by 5 o'clock.
2. When we _____ (come) to the station, the train already _____ (leave).
3. Nick _____ (think) that his father _____ (not yet come) home.
4. Kate _____ (give) me the book which she _____ (buy) the day before.
5. When I _____ (wake) up yesterday, mother already _____ (go) to work.

6. All my friends _____ (be) glad to hear that I _____ (pass) all the examinations successfully.
7. During the holidays my friend _____ (visit) the village where he _____ (live) in his childhood.
8. By the time we _____ (come) to see him, he _____ (return) home.

Оценка: _____

Подпись преподавателя: _____

5. Choose the form of the verb (Present, Past, Future Simple; Continuous or Perfect).

1. His works into many languages.
a) have been translated b) be translated c) having been translated
2. A new magazine just to them.
a) is being shown b) shown c) has been shown
3. Yesterday, we to a restaurant.
a) go b) are going c) went
4. Don't talk while you
a) ate b) are eating c) eats
5. He a book now.
a) is reading b) reads c) read
6. Look outside! It
a) snowed b) snows c) is snowing
7. Eva her bag last week.
a) loses b) is losing c) lost
8. I don't think he the race.
a) doesn't win b) shall win c) will win
9. this film before?
a) do you see b) did you see c) have you seen
10. John his homework yet.
a) have not finished b) is finishing c) hasn't finished
11. Tom usually something on Saturdays.
a) has built b) builds c) is building
12. She the picture at 5 o'clock tomorrow.
a) will draw b) will have drawn c) will be draw
13. They an expensive car last year.
a) buy b) bought c) have bought
14. I to Penza twice since 2004.
a) went b) go c) have been
15. Tomorrow I some buildings materials.
a) buy b) bought c) will buy

Оценка: _____

Подпись преподавателя: _____

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