ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
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«СТАРООСКОЛЬСКИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»
(ОГАПОУ СПК)

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

БД.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

(наименование дисциплины)

для студентов специальности 09.02.05 Прикладная информатика
(по отраслям)

Старый Оскол

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» разработаны в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом (далее – ФГОС) по специальности 09.02.05 Прикладная информатика (по отраслям) среднего профессионального образования (далее СПО) и предназначены для студентов первого курса очной формы обучения.

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Рабочая тетрадь предназначена для студентов 1 курса.

Рабочая тетрадь включает в себя 18 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.

UNIT 1. INTRODUCTION

Задание 1. Прочитайте следующие слова, отрабатывая звучание долгих и кратких гласных*:*

[i:] – we [wi:] мы, he [hi:] он, she [ʃi:] она, eat [i:t] питаться, seat [si:t] место для сиденья, be [bi:] быть, see [si:] видеть, three [θri:] три, people [pi:pl] люди, peace [pi:s] мир, free [fri:] свободный, teach [ti:tʃ] обучать, speak [spi:k] говорить, queen [kwi:n] королева.

[ɪ] – it [ɪt] оно, это, this [ðɪs] этот, sit [sɪt] сидеть, if [ɪf] если, live [lɪv] жить, begin [bɪ′gɪn] начинать, invest [ɪn′vest] вкладывать (капитал), Britain [′brɪt(ə)n] Британия, English [′ɪŋglɪʃ] английский язык, different [dɪfr(ə)nt] различный, king [kɪŋ] король.

[e] – men [men] люди, when [wen] когда, end [end] конец, health [helθ] здоровье, guest [gest] гость, ten [ten] десять, Wednesday [′wenzdɪ] среда, spend [spend] проводить, every [′evrɪ] каждый.

[æ] – man [mæn] человек, can [kæn] мочь, map [mæp] карта, land [lænd] земля, that [ðæt] тот, travel [′trævəl] путешествие, Saturday [′sætədɪ] суббота, manners [′mænəz] (хорошие) манеры.

[ɑ:] – car [kɑ:] автомобиль, far [fɑ:] далеко, France [frɑ:ns] Франция, chance [tʃɑ:ns] шанс, father [′fɑ:ðə] отец, after [′ɑ:ftə] после.

[ʌ] – one [wʌn] один, but [bʌt] но, must [mʌst] должен, London [′lʌndən] Лондон, come [kʌm] приходить, mother [′mʌðə] мать, above [ə′bʌv] выше, Sunday [′sʌndɪ] воскресенье, Monday [′mʌndɪ] понедельник, some [sʌm] некоторые, country [′kʌntrɪ] страна.

[ɔ:] – sport [spɔ:t] спорт, or [ɔ:] или, daughter [′dɔ:tə] дочь, four [fɔ:] четыре, for [fɔ:] для, horse [hɔ:s] лошадь, before [bə′fɔ:] перед, all [ɔ:l] все, formal [′fɔ:ml] официальный, North [nɔ:θ] север.
[ɔ] – spot [spɔt] пятно, from [frɔm] из, от, was [wɔz] был, sorry [sɔrɪ] сожалеющий, hot [hɔt] горячий, shock [ʃɔk] шок, what [wɔt] что, clock [klɔk] часы, watch [wɔtʃ] часы, Scotland [′skɔtlənd] Шотландия.

[u:] – you [ju:] ты, do делать [du:], too [tu:] также, two [tu:] два, group [gru:p] группа, who [hu:] кто, soon [su:] скоро, choose [tʃu:z] выбирать, Tuesday [′tju:zdɪ] вторник, school [sku:l] школа.

[u] – full [ful] полный, put [put] класть, good [gud] хорошо, push[puʃ] толкать, pull [pul] тянуть, book [buk] книга, look [luk] смотреть, foot [fut] нога.

[ə:] – girl [gə:l] девочка, work [wə:k] работа, world [wə:ld] мир, term [tə:m] семестр, learn [lə:n] изучать, Thursday [′θə:zdɪ] четверг, earth [ə:θ] земля, Sir [sə:] сэр.

[ə] – sister [′sɪstə] сестра, teacher [′ti:tʃə] учитель, Russia [′rʌʃə] Россия, attend [ə′tend] посещать, surprise [sə′praɪz] удивляться, сюрприз, America [ə′merɪkə] Америка, England [′ɪŋglənd] Англия, kingdom [kiŋdəm] королевство.

Задание 2. Прочитайте слова, отрабатывая звучание **дифтонгов** (двугласных), которые представляют собой как бы два слитно произнесенных гласных с ударением на первом элементе*:*

[eɪ] – they [ðeɪ] они, way [weɪ] путь, дорога, способ, day [deɪ] день, name [neɪm] имя, называть, stage [steɪdʒ] стадия, сцена, face [feɪs] лицо, aim [eɪm] цель, paper [ˈpeɪpə] бумага, газета, stay [steɪ] оставаться, say [seɪ] говорить, сказать, same [seɪm] тот же самый, Wales [weɪlz] Уэльс, great [greɪt] большой, огромный.

[aɪ] – I [aɪ] я, my [maɪ] мой, myself [maɪˈself] сам, eye [aɪ] глаз, guide [gaɪd] гид, проводник, die [daɪ] умирать, Friday [ˈfraɪdɪ] пятница, child [tʃaɪld] ребенок, why [waɪ] почему, primary [ˈpraɪmərɪ] первостепенный, начальный, private [praɪvɪt] частный.

[au] – now [nau] сейчас, how [hau] как, out [aut] вне, из, about [əˈbaut] около, down [daun] вниз, house [haus] дом, ground [graund] земля, town [taun] город, South [sauθ] Юг.

[ɔɪ] – boy [bɔɪ] мальчик, oil [ɔɪl] масло, toilet [tɔɪlɪt] туалет, choice [tʃɔɪs] выбор, join [dʒɔɪn] соединять(ся), employ [ɪmˈplɔɪ] нанимать на работу, использовать.

[əu] – no [əu] нет, home [həum] дом, know [nəu] знать, cold [kəuld] холодный, road [rəud] дорога, low [ləu] низкий, only [ˈəunlɪ] только, nobody [ˈnəubodɪ] никто.

[ɪə] – ear [ɪə] ухо, near [nɪə] близко, clear [klɪə] ясный, чистый, theatre [ˈθɪətə] театр, real [rɪəl] реальный, ideal [aɪˈdɪəl] идеальный, zero [ˈzɪərou] ноль.

[ɛə] – air [ɛə] воздух, chair [tʃɛə] стул, there [ðɛə] там, their [ðɛə] их, where [wɛə] где, куда, parents [ˈpɛərənts] родители.

[uə] – tour [tuə] тур, путешествие, sure [ʃuə] уверенный, poor [puə] бедный, pure [pjuə] чистый, cure [kjuə] лечение, лекарство, during [ˈduərɪŋ] во время, mutual [ˈmju:tʃuəl] взаимный, usual [ˈju:ʒuəl] обычный, plural [ˈpluərəl] множественный.

Задание 3. Прочитайте слова, отрабатывая звучание **трифтонгов**, т.е. сочетаний дифтонгов с нейтральной гласной фонемой [ə]:
[eɪə] – player [pleɪə] игрок, layer [leɪə] слой, пласт, prayer [preɪə] проситель, молящийся.

[aɪə] – fire [faɪə] огонь, iron [aɪən] железо, утюг, society [sə′saɪətɪ] общество, dialogue [′daɪəlɔg] диалог, shire [ʃaɪə] графство, higher [haɪə] выше, via [vaɪə] через, Ireland [′aɪələnd] Ирландия, science [′saɪəns] наука, variety [və′raɪətɪ] разнообразие.

[auə] – our [auə] наш, hour [auə] час, flower [flauə] цветок, tower [tauə] башня, towel [tauəl] полотенце, shower [ʃauə] душ, nowadays [nauədeɪz] сейчас, сегодня, power [pauə] сила, власть.

[əuə] – slower [sləuə] медленнее, ower [əuə] должник, goer [gəuə] ходок, follower [′fələuə] последователь, поклонник.

[ɔɪə] – employer [ɪm′plɔɪə] работодатель, royal [rɔɪəl] королевский, roalist [′rɔɪəlɪst] роялист, destroyer [dɪ′strɔɪə] разрушитель.

Правила чтения гласных в разных типах чтения

Чтение гласной буквы в ударном слоге зависит от типа слога. Принято делить 4 типа слога:

I тип – открытый слог (т.е. слог, оканчивающийся на гласную букву);

II тип – закрытый слог (т.е. слог, оканчивающийся на согласную букву);

III тип – слог с буквой **r** (т.е. ударная гласная + r);

IV тип – слог с сочетанием **re** (т.е. ударная гласная + re).

	Типы слога				Безударный слог
Гласная	I	II	III	IV	
A a	[eɪ] name	[æ] lamp	[ɑ:] park	[εə] fare	[ə] ago
O o	[əu] note	[ɔ] not	[ɔ:] sport	[ɔ:] more	[ə] [əu] confer, metro
E e	[i:] me	[e] pen	[ɜ:] her	[ɪə] here	[ə] [ɪ] absent, darkness
I i/ Y y	[aɪ] like type	[ɪ] big myth	[ɜ:] girl system	[aɪə] fire tyre	[ɪ] music, city
U u	[ju:] tune	[ʌ] bus	[ɜ:] turn	[juə] pure	[ə] [ju:] success, unite

Задание 4. Прочитайте следующие слова по вертикали, а затем по горизонтали, отрабатывая правила чтения гласных в различных типах слога.

Aa

[eɪ]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	[εə]
[ə]			

lame gave late made game

hate	man	arm	bare	about
am	hat	card	rare	sofa
back	dark	far	share	above
land	car	care	declare	historical
apple	mark	dare	ago	legal

Oo

[əu] [ə] [əu]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]

home	god	or	ore	tomato
hope	on	nor	store	photo
go	dog	port	shore	potato
rose	shop	short	core	negro
nose	clock	lord	bore	zero
open	cod	order	before	metro

Ee

[i:] [ə] [ɪ]	[e]	[ɜ:]	[ɪə]

he	get	term	mere	begin
she	egg	verb	sphere	return
we	let	nerve	severe	ticket
see	ten	serve	career	sister
week	men	prefer	period	present
agree	tent	person	material	absent

Ii/ Yy

[aɪ] [ɪ]	[ɪ]	[ɜ:]	[aɪə]

I	it	sir	hire	engine
time	ill	bird	wire	sorry
five	milk	first	tire	family
my	wish	dirty	satire	music
fly	myth	Byrn	tired	public
cry	symbol	myrtle	lyre	English

Uu

[ju:] [ə] [ju:]	[ʌ]	[ɜ:]	[juə]

due	cup	nurse	curious	cucumber
tube	under	purple	secure	luxury
use	fun	return	endure	
union	butter	Turkey	success	
student	sun	cure	difficult	
pupil	fur	lure	upon	
but	burn	during	product	

Задание 5. Прочитайте следующие слова и сгруппируйте их в 4 колонки по правилам чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге.

Rome, summer, China, art, spring, duty, try, well, bore, time, severe, term, spoke, store, parents, enter, tired, winter, whole, spire, plane, short, be, atmosphere, hard, supper, smoke, alert, fond, plan, burst, wish, farm, compare, came, corn, dirt, tree, human, hurt, fell, miss, North, fare, hope, satire.

UNIT 2. GREETING

1.Read and translate the text.

When meeting each other, Russian men always shake hands. When women meet, they never shalke hands, but giving each other a hug or a symbolic kiss is not unusual among them. When men meet women, they behave in different ways, depending on the situation and on how well they know the woman.

If a man meets a lady for the first time, or if they are acquainted in connection with work, he simply nods his head a little, and says standard words of greetings.

Forms of greetings

Good morning – until 12-2 p.m. or lunch-time (formal)
Good afternoon – until 5-6 p.m. (formal)
Good evening – until 10-11 p.m. (formal)
Morning/Afternoon/Evening – semi-formal (to neighbours, colleagues)
Hello! Hi! – unformal

2. I am glad to see you! - рад Вас видеть!
I am glad to see you too. Me too - Взаимно
How are you? – Как дела?
How’s life? – Как жизнь?
What about you? – А у тебя?
How are you getting on? – Как дела?
How is Helen? – Как дела у Элен?
And you? – А ты как?
How’s all the family? – Как семья?

3. Quite well, thank you. – Хорошо, спасибо.
Fine, thank you. – Прекрасно.
Very well. - Очень хорошо
All right / O.K. – Все хорошо.
Not too bad. – Совсем неплохо.
More or less. – Более-менее.
The same as usual. – Как обычно.

Not very well, I'm afraid. – Не очень хорошо, к сожалению.
A bit tired. – Немного устал.
I'm unwell. – Неважно себя чувствую.
Terrible! – Ужасно!
50-50 / So-so. – Так себе.
Nothing special. – Ничего особенного.

4.Nice to meet you / Glad to meet you / Pleased to meet you! – Рад познакомиться с Вами!
Oh, it's you! – О, это ты!
I haven't seen you for ages! – 100 лет тебя не видел!
A lovely surprise! – Какая приятная неожиданность.
Nice to meet you too. – И я тоже рад тебя видеть.
Really? – Правда? В самом деле?
Oh, dear! – Бедняжка!
Sorry to hear that. – Жаль.
Glad to hear that. – Рад слышать это.
Glad for you (him, her, them). – Рад за тебя (него, нее, их).
5. Let me introduce myself. – Позвольте мне представиться.
My name is… - Меня зовут…
I'd like to introduce to you Mr. White. – Я бы хотел представить вам господина Уайта.
This is Mr. Black. This is Mr. White. – Это господин Блек. Это господин Уайт.

Forms of leavetaking

I'm afraid, I've got to go. – Извините, я должен идти.
Good bye. – До свидания (formal).
Bye-bye. – До свидания (unformal).
So long! – Пока!
Good luck! – Желаю удачи!
Best regards to… - Передавайте привет…
Remember me to your family. – Передавайте привет своей семье.
It's time for me to go. – Мне пора идти.
All the best. – Всего хорошего.
See you later. – Увидимся позже.
See you on Monday. – Увидимся в понедельник.

2.Read and translate the text.

Manners and friendship in the USA and U.K.

When meeting someone new, Americans and Englishmen usually have certain manners. They:
- Look them in the eye.
- Smile.
- Say "Hello. My name is/ I'm ... It's nice to meet you, ..." (Say their names.)

- Stand up when a grown-up enters the room.
- Say "How do you do?" if it is a stranger.

Men and boys do not offer their hand to shake unless the girl or lady offer theirs. When they talk to grown-ups, use their titles: "Yes, Mrs. Brown." "No, Doctor White."

Do you know that the only formally correct way to address people in Great Britain is "Madam" and "Sir"? Schoolboys and schoolgirls call their teacher "Sir", if it is a man. And if the teacher is a woman, they say "Miss".

Say: "Sorry" or "Excuse me", or "I beg your pardon", if you don't understand.

Some topics of conversation or things they might talk to a new friend about may include:

- What do you do?
- Where do you go to school?
- What are your hobbies, favorite things to do?
- Do you play any sports?
- What are your favorite movies, books, songs, musical groups, etc.?

Guard!

- Don't interrupt your new friends, while they are talking. Wait for a pause in the conversation.

-Don't talk too loud or get too close to your new friend. Generally stay about one arm's length away.

Greetings

American Informality

Americans are often very informal. They greet each other informally. Usually they say "Hi" whether they are greeting a close friend, an older person, a child, or their employee.

Americans often call one another by their first names, even when they do not know one another well.

Are people in your country more or less formal with each other than people in the United States?

Formal Introductions

Usually American greetings are informal. People say "Hi" or "Hello". But sometimes people use formal introductions.

- How do you do, Boris.
- Pleased to meet you, Mrs. Bell.
- Mrs. Bell, I'd like you to meet my brother Boris.

Ex. 1. Read the following and compare manners, friendship and greetings in the USA and UK with manners, friendship and greetings in Kazakhstan.

When you are leaving after being introduced to a person for the first time, it is polite to say, "It was nice meeting you" or "It was a pleasure to meet you."

What do people in your country usually say in this situation? Even though Americans are informal, there are still some polite customs in this country.

Are these customs the same in your country?

1) Americans and Englishmen don't like people to come too near to them.

Do you touch people?
Many Northern Europeans and North Americans don't touch each other very much.
2) Most polite Americans wait quietly in lines (ticket lines, cafeteria lines, etc.). They try not to touch the people in front of them or behind them, if possible. It is not polite to jump the queue. Is this custom the same in your native country? One of the school rules in America is "Keep your hands to yourself."
3) In America and Great Britain people who are very good friends don't shake hands. (Unless they haven't seen each other for a long time or one wants to congratulate the other.)
As a foreign visitor to Britain or the States, people will shake you by the hand when you are introduced and when you finally depart. They will probably not shake your hand at other times.
Do people in your country shake hands?
4) Most Americans smile a lot to be polite. However, they usually do not smile at strangers in crowded city streets, or on buses, or trains. Do people smile very often to be polite in your country?

Ex. 2. Role play. Dramatize the following situation.

A friend from England arrives at your house. Introduce all the members of the family to him. Invite him/ her into the living-room. Offer him/ her something to eat and drink. Ask your friend about his/ her family, hobbies. Talk about your family, your hobbies and your plans for the next summer holidays. Finish the conversation. Write down the conversation. Act out the situation. Try to make your conversation as natural as possible. Good luck!

Грамматика. Порядок слов в английском предложении.

1. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку.

1. usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred
2. a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes
3. a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom
4. to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go
5. fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and
6. enjoys / very much / swimming / in the pool / always / Mary
7. hardly / last year / could / skate / I
8. is / near / house / there / new / a / our / cinema
9. got / my / problems / I / with / have / home-task / some
10. well / think / your / very / I / don't / sister / drives
11. to / parents / once / the theatre / month / my / a / go
12. his / car / two / ago / Jim / sold / years
13. necklace / can’t / anywhere / Cindy / her / find
14. been / to / India / Mike / has / year / already / this
15. lunch / never / weekdays / she / has / on

2. Переведите.

1. Телевизор я смотрю редко.

2. На улице темно, и я скоро поду спать.
3. Они что-то очень шумно обсуждают в спальне.
4. Он медленно шел вдоль реки.
5. На уроках мы часто поем песни.
6. Я тихо закрыла дверь и сразу же пошла в ванну.
7. Мой дядя очень любит рыбалку.
8. Анна умеет хорошо играть в теннис.
9. Она все время кричит на детей.
10. Твои книги я положу на стол.
11. Я недостаточно хорошо его знаю.
12. По телевизору много хороших фильмов сегодня.
13. В парке есть красивый фонтан.
14. В прошлый вторник было очень ветрено.
15. Эти туфли я купила в Италии.

UNIT 3. APPEARANCE.

1. Read and translate.

First of all I want to tell you that my best friend's name is Irina and she is 15. She is the best person I have ever met.

A few words about her appearance. Her height is nearly 149 cm. But she'd like to be a bit taller. Well, she is not slim but she is not fat either.

Irina has a round face as everyone has, a bit long nose and big cheerful grey eyes. Her skin is a bit pale but she likes this fact, she doesn't like ruddy faces. She has no freckles as my friend Nina has. Her forehead is open. I think Irina has a charming smile.

Her hair isn't very short but it's not long either. It is straight and black. Irina has rich hair.

I think that she looks like her father.

Irina is very active and creative, cheerful and curious. But the best thing is that she is reliable. We spend much time together. We go for a walk, we play tennis, watch TV, do things which we like.

I love my friend.

Vocabulary

body build - телосложение
figure - фигура
slim - стройная
little, small - маленькая
thin – худая
tall - высокий
short - низкого роста.
fat - тучный, толстый
large, big - большая
stooping - сутулая
beautiful - красивое (о женщине)
handsome - красивое (о мужчине)

face – лицо
oval - овальное,
round - круглое
square - квадратными
freckles - веснушки.
wrinkles – морщины
ruddy - румяное
pale - бледное

pretty, nice - приятное, симпатичное
plain - некрасивое
ugly - уродливое
horrible - ужасное
thin - худое

hair - волосы
black - черные
red - рыжие
grey - седые.
blond(e) блондин
fair - белокурые
brown - шатен
brunette - брюнет .
long - длинные,
short - короткие,
shoulder-lenght - до плечей,
bald - лысый, с лысиной
straight - прямые,
curly - кудрявые, вьющиеся.
rich, thick - густые волосы
thin - редкие

nose - нос
straight - прямой
snub - курносый
aquiline - орлиный
flat - приплюснутый

eyes - глаза
narrow - узкими
big - большие
brown - карие
green - зеленые
blue - голубые,
dark - черные.

lips - губы
thin - тонкими
thick - толстые

chin - подбородок
dimpled - с ямочкой (подбородок),
flat - плоский ,
pointed - острый,
square - квадратный,
protruded - выступающий.

forehead - лоб
high - высокий
open - открытый
narrow - узкий
low - низкий
broad - широкий

skin – кожа
cream-white - белоснежная
sunburnt / tanned - загорелая
sluggish – дряблой

features of character – черты характера
clever - умный
bright – сообразительный
talented – талантливый
stupid / foolish – глупый
optimistic – оптимист
pessimistic – пессимист

nervous – нервный
weak – слабый
strong - сильный
gregarious – общительный
cruel - злой
polite - вежливый
rude – грубый
reliable - надежный
kind - добрый
amiable - любезный
considerate - внимательный
shy - застенчивый,
jolly - весёлый
serious - серьёзные

***2.* Read and translate.**

As you know people from different countries do not look the same. For example, people from countries such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden are usually tall. They have fair hair, blue eyes and a pale complexion.

Most people in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece are rather short. They have usually got black or dark brown wavy hair, brown eyes and light brown skin.

Most people from central and southern parts of Africa have got black curly hair and very dark skin. They have also got dark brown eyes, full lips and a wide, flattish nose.

People from Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya have usually got dark hair and dark brown eyes. They have also got dark skin.

The northern Chinese are quite short, with thick black hair and dark, slanting eyes. They have got a small nose and a yellowish complexion.

Those who live in hot countries wear light clothes like shorts, T-shirts and slippers. People from northern countries such as Canada, Russia and Finland wear too much clothes in winter – coats, hats, scarves, winter boots and other warm things.

In my opinion character does not depend on appearance. So, a very beautiful girl can be angry, nervous person who hates everybody and everything. But an ugly plump person can be really nice and friendly. It can be a good friend, who can always help you. So I advice everybody not to judge people by their appearance.

3. Темы для устного сообщения.

1. Describe your mother/father.
2. Describe the portrait of any star.
3. You met a wonderful man on the street. Tell about him.
4. You have never met your uncle before. Your father tells you about him.
5. Tell about your pet's (cat, dog) character.

Грамматика. Глагол "to be"

Вставьте am, is, are. Предложения переведите.

1. He … a student. 2. Fred … not angry. 3. My friend … kind. 4. Her name … Mary. 5. She … a nice girl. 6. We … pupils. 7. His name … Tom. 8. I … seven. 9. Rex … brave and kind. 10. They … friends. 11. You … happy. 12. Her name … Bess. 13. She … nice and merry. 14. Kate … not lazy. 15. Her name … Jill. 16. She … seven. 17. He … a nice boy. 18. His house … nice. 19. Tim … slim and sad. 20. He … happy. 21. I and Tom … friends. 22. Nick … strong. 23. Tom … smart. 24. Mr. Greenwood … nice. 25. His pet … funny. 26. Bob … strong. 27. It … black. 28. I … a pupil. 29. My friend … brave. 30. You … sad. 31. They … strong. 32. Pete … nine. 33. Our cat … five. 34. She … seven. 35. They … ten. 36. My name … Kate. 37. I … six. 38. I … not a pupil. 39. My dog … grey. 40. His cat … black

and white. 41. My pets … funny. 42. I … Dino. 43. My friend … strong and healthy. 44. Billy … fat. 45. We … in the park. 46. Crocodiles … green. 47. Her shirt … not dirty. 48. I … not big. 49. Dino … not a teacher. 50. Pupils … lazy. 51. Tiny … kind and funny. 52. I … seven. 53. You … a pupil. 54. Tom's birthday … on the 8-th of July. 55. Tom … from Great Britain. 56. My pets … funny. 57. The girl's flowers … nice. 58. I ... a student. 59. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist. 60. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she ... . 61. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school. 62. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I.... 63. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student. 64. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they ... . 65. ... this her watch? - Yes, it ... . 66. Max ... an office-worker. 67. We ... late, sorry! 68. It … funny. 69. You … free. 70. They … a friendly family.

Напишите множественное число существительных.

Н-р: one house (один дом) – many houses (много домов)

1. one watch (одни часы) – many ……
2. one child (один ребенок) – many ……
3. one leaf (один лист) – many ……
4. one mouse (одна мышь) – many ……
5. one tooth (один зуб) – many ……
6. one photo(одна фотография) – many ……
7. one man (один мужчина) – many ……
8. one dress (одноплатье) – many ……
9. one shelf (одна полка) – many ……
10. one sheep (одна овца) – many ……
11. one hero (один герой) – many ……
12. one story (одна история) – many ……
13. one dish (одно блюдо) – many ……
14. one woman (одна женщина) – many ……
15. one glass (один стакан) – many ……

Образуйте множественное число существительных, сделав необходимые изменения во всем предложении.

Н-р: The child is from Mexico, he is 10 years old. (Ребенок из Мексики, ему 10 лет.) – The children are from Mexico, they are 10 years old. (Дети из Мексики, им по 10 лет.)

1. The woman liked the story. (Женщине понравилась история.)
2. The white mouse is in the box. (Белая мышь находится в коробке.)
3. The policeman is an American. (Полицейский – американец.)
4. His wife is a secretary. (Его жена – секретарь.)
5. This is a sandwich with butter and cheese. (Это бутерброд с маслом и сыром.)
6. He is my favourite actor. (Он – мой любимый актер.)
7. My friend is a student. (Мой друг- студент.)
8. There is a big fish in the river. (В реке большая рыба.)

9. The bookshelf is between the mirror and the sofa. (Книжная полка находится между зеркалом и диваном.)
10. I can see a sheep in the field. (Я вижу овечку в поле.)

UNIT 4. FAMILY
Relationship between parents and children

Everyone says that youth is probably the best time of our life. Being young means love, friendship and romance, new discoveries and so on. But we must know that for teenagers it is the most difficult time. That`s why parents must help their children solve youth problems. It can really help construct good relationship between parents and children.

But in our modern life there is often a lack of communication between parents and their children. Lack of the love and attention to children can make them unhappy.

As for me, I get on very well with my parents. Whenever I have problems with my friends or with my schoolwork, I know they are always there to listen and give advice. They have taught me a lot. They have got a lot of experience and they have always happy to share their knowledge with me. But sometimes my Mum and Dad seem to think I`m still a kid. When I go out with friends, I always have to be back home by ten o`clock and they call me on my mobile to check where I am. I have to ask permission for almost everything I do. It doesn`t seem fair sometimes but I anyway love my parents very much and I think they are the kindest in the whole world.

In conclusion, the ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents. If the relationship between parents and children is based on love, mutual respect, and kindness, the family will be happy.

1. **Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:**

Being young means, solve youth problems, a lack of communication, attention to children, get on with smb, advice, to have got a lot of experience, to share knowledge, avoid problems.

2. **Use the words and word combinations of exercise 3 in the sentences of your own.**

3. **Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:**

молодежь, дружба, подросток, взаимоотношения между родителями и детьми, современная жизнь, разрешение, умение, зависеть, взаимоуважение, доброта.

4. **Agree or disagree:**
   1. Youth is probably the best time of our life.
   2. For teenagers it is the most difficult time.

3. Parents mustn't help their children solve youth problems.
4. There is often a lack of communication between parents and their children.
5. Teenagers don't get on well with their parents.
6. Parents must check their children all time.
7. The ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents.

5. Переведи слова и выучи их дома:

1. Single _____
2. a niece _____
3. a nephew _____
4. relatives _____
5. cousin _____
6. by education _____
7. aunt _____
8. uncle _____
9. husband _____
10. wife _____

6. Ответь на вопросы:

1. What is better: to have a small family or a big family? Why?

_____
_____
_____

2. Have you got any brothers or sisters? Are you good friends with them?

_____
_____
_____

3. What are your family's favorite pastimes? What do you like to do together?

_____
_____
_____

4. Do your parents know your friends and do you know theirs?

_____
_____
_____

5. Why is it good to have friends?

_____
_____
_____

7. Переведите текст:

When I say ‘my family', I mean my mother, father, my younger brother and my grandmother, my mum’s mother.

_____
_____

Of course I have other relatives as well.

_____
_____

My dad is in business.

_____

Their firm deals in modern computers.

_____

He often goes on business trips, and when he is away we all miss him.

_____
_____

My mum is a designer by education.

_____

She works in a large construction company.

_____
_____

My younger brother Misha is six years old.

_____

He goes to a preparatory class at our school.

_____

Sometimes in the evening we all gather at table and discuss the events of the day.

_____
_____

8. Завершите предложения

1. The father of my daughter is my _____.
2. My mother’s sister is my _____.

3. My son's wife is my _____.
4. The sister of my sister is my father's _____.
5. The son of my brother is _____.
6. The daughter of my sister is my _____.

9. Напишите 10 предложений о вашей семье.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Грамматика. Местоимения

1 . Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями.

1. *Pete* is a small boy. 2. *Nina* is a nice girl. 3. *I and my friend* are students. 4. *John* is a worker. 5. *The boys* are brothers. 6. *The girls* are cousins. 7. *I and my sister* are twins. 8. *The girls* are nieces. 9. *The boys* are my nephews. 10. *Oleg* is a driver. 11. *I and my mother* are good friends. 12. *Mary* is a seller. 13. *My sister* is a teacher. 14. *My mum and dad* are office workers. 15. *My granny* is a pensioner.

2. Вставьте личные местоимения по смыслу.

1. Pete is a boy, … is a small boy. 2. Nina is a girl, … is nice. 3. I and my friend are students, … are good students. 4. John is a worker, … a qualified worker. 5. The boys are brothers, … are stepbrothers. 6. The girls are cousins, … are Mary's cousins. 7. I and my sister are teachers, … are born teachers. 8. The girls are nieces, … are my nieces. 9. The boys are nephews, … are my father's nephews. 10. Nick is a designer, … a talented designer. 11. I and my mother are friends, … are good friends. 12. Mary is a seller, … is a lucky seller. 13. My sister is a teacher, … is a kindergarten teacher. 14. My mum and dad are office workers, … work in the bank. 15. My granny is a pensioner, … is old.

3. Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями.

1. This is *Jack's* brother. 2. This is *Susan's* nephew. 3. This is *Bob and Dick's* father. 4. This is *my and my sister's* granny. 4. This is *Boris's* niece. 5. This is

Mary's sister-in-law. 6. These are *Henry's* parents. 7. These are *Betty's* grandparents. 8. This is *my and my brother's* grandpa. 10. This is *Richard's* stepson. 11. These are *John and Nelly's* children. 12. This is Mrs. Green's daughter. 13. These are *the Greens'* grandchildren. 14. This is *my and my stepsister's* family. 15. This is *William's* cousin.

4. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения по смыслу.

1. This is Jack's uncle, he is … uncle. 2. This is Susan's aunt, she is … aunt. 3. This is Bob and Dick's dad, he is … father. 4. This is my and my sister's granny, she is … granny. 5. This is Boris's niece, she is … niece. 6. This is Mary's sister-in-law, she is … sister-in-law. 7. These are Henry's parents, they are … parents. 8. These are Betty's grandparents, they are … grandparents. 9. This is my and my brother's grandpa, he is … grandpa. 10. This is Richard's stepson, he is … stepson. 11. These are John and Nelly's children, they are … children. 12. This is Mrs. Green's daughter, she is … daughter. 13. These are the Greens' grandchildren, they are … grandchildren. 14. This is my and my stepsister's family, it's … family. 15. This is William's cousin, it's … cousin.

UNIT 5. FLAT AND HOUSE

I. Перепишите слова по теме и переведите их.

1. house	21. mirror
2. home	22. hall stand
3. flat	23. bookcase
4. apartment	24. wardrobe
5. living-room	25. cupboard
6. sitting-room	26. bed
7. dining-room	27. desk
8. bedroom	28. bookshelf
9. children's room	29. curtains
10. kitchen	30. stool
11. study	31. kitchen set
12. bathroom	32. microwave oven
13. hall	33. refrigerator
14. balcony	34. vacuum cleaner
15. furniture	35. stove
16. sofa	36. sink
17. wall unit	37. wall
18. armchair	38. window
19. carpet	39. floor
20. table	40. door

II. Распределите слова по чтению гласной буквы под ударением.

[ei]	[æ]	[a:]	[e]
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____
[ai]	**[i]**	**[əʊ]**	**[ju:]**
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
[ʌ]	**[u] [u:]**	**[ə:]**	**[ɔ:]**
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

III. Распределите слова по категориям:

1. Living places: _____
2. Rooms: _____
3. Furniture: _____
   _____
4. Appliances: _____

IV. Напишите, какая мебель и вещи необходимы в указанных комнатах.

Hall	Living-room/ sitting-room	Dining-room	Bedroom
_____ __ _____ __ _____ __ _____ __ _____ __	_____ __ _____ __ _____ __ _____ __ _____ __	_____ __ _____ __ _____ __ _____ __ _____ __	_____ __ _____ __ _____ __ _____ __ _____ __
Children’s room	Study	Kitchen	Bathroom
_____ __ _____ __ _____ __	_____ __ _____ __ _____ __	_____ __ _____ __ _____ __	_____ __ _____ __ _____ __

_____	_____	_____	_____
__	__	__	__
_____	_____	_____	_____
__	__	__	__
_____	_____	_____	
__	__	__	
_____	_____	_____	
__	__	__	

V. Вставьте пропущенные буквы и переведите слова.

1. L_v_ng-room	5. K_tch_n
2. D_n_ng-room	6. B_t_room
3. B_droom	7. H_ll
4. Ch_ldr_n’s room	8. B_l_on_

VI. Восстановите слова, правильно распределив буквы. Переведите слова.

1. diwnow	7. fureurnit
2. marchira	8. darebowr
3. bucproda	9. tarcep
4. balet	10. blosokfeh
5. mriror	11. tucrasin
6. bokoseca	12. ftorregierar

VII. Найдите слова по теме, выпишите их. (21слово)

m	**i**	**c**	**r**	**o**	**w**	**a**	**v**	**e**	**o**	**v**	**e**
h	**c**	**b**	**o**	**o**	**k**	**c**	**a**	**s**	**e**	**t**	**n**
a	**s**	**f**	**c**	**i**	**s**	**t**	**o**	**o**	**l**	**s**	**w**
i	**h**	**h**	**a**	**m**	**t**	**b**	**a**	**f**	**j**	**t**	**a**
r	**e**	**f**	**r**	**i**	**g**	**e**	**r**	**a**	**t**	**o**	**r**
d	**l**	**e**	**p**	**r**	**e**	**d**	**m**	**h**	**a**	**v**	**d**
e	**f**	**r**	**e**	**r**	**i**	**l**	**c**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**r**
s	**l**	**t**	**t**	**o**	**t**	**d**	**h**	**l**	**l**	**w**	**o**
k	**u**	**s**	**c**	**r**	**i**	**n**	**a**	**l**	**e**	**o**	**b**
w	**a**	**l**	**l**	**u**	**n**	**s**	**i**	**n**	**k**	**d**	**e**
c	**u**	**r**	**t**	**a**	**i**	**n**	**r**	**w**	**i**	**n**	**r**
v	**a**	**c**	**u**	**u**	**m**	**c**	**l**	**e**	**a**	**n**	**e**

VIII. Прочитайте транскрипции, запишите слова буквами и переведите их.

1. ['vækjuəm̩kli:nə]	6. ['kitʧinset]
2. ['wɔ:drəub]	7. ['ba:ϴrum]
3. ['bukkeis]	8. [ə'pa:tmənt]
4. [ri'fridʒəreitə]	9. ['a:m'ʧɛə]
5. ['kʌpəd]	10. ['ka:pɪt̀]

IX. Соедините части слов и переведите их.

Arm	pet	
Book	cleaner	
Kit	set	
Ward	board	
Cup	room	
Car	case	
Bath	chair	
TV	room	
Vacuum	chen	
Living	ment	

Apart	robe	

X. Напишите, какой это предмет мебели или бытовой техники.

1. We rest on it. – It is a _____
2. We eat at it. – It is a _____
3. We cook on it. – It is a _____
4. We watch it. – It is a _____
5. We keep food in it. – It is a _____
6. We keep books in it. – It is a _____
7. We sit on it. – It is a _____
8. We sleep on it. – It is a _____
9. We keep clothes in it. – It is a _____
10. We clean carpets with it. – It is a _____
11. We keep dishes in it. – It is a _____
12. We write at it. – It is a _____
13. We wash dishes in it. – It is a _____
14. We live in it. – It is a _____

I. Соотнесите название комнаты и что мы там делаем.

1.The study is …	a) a place to sleep
2. The bedroom is …	b) a place to work
3. The sitting-room is …	c) a place to cook
4. The bathroom is …	d) a place to relax
5. The kitchen is …	e) a place to eat
6. The dining-room is …	f) a place to leave coats
7. The children's room is ...	g) a place to wash
8. The hall is …	h) a place for children

II. Вставьте is или are. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

1. My family has a big flat. There … four rooms in the flat. There … a living-room, a dining-room, a bedroom and a children's room. Also there … a hall, a kitchen, a bathroom and a balcony in the flat.

2. The living-room is very big. There … nice furniture in the living-room. There … a sofa, a coffee-table, a wall unit, a TV set and two armchairs. There … a big carpet on the floor. On the window there … nice curtains. On the walls there … many pictures and photos.

3. In the dining-room there … not much furniture. There … a table, five chairs, a cupboard, a TV set. On the window there … curtains, but there … no carpet on the floor.

4. My parents sleep in the bedroom. There … a big bed, two bedside tables with lamps, two wardrobes, a table with a mirror and an armchair. There … a carpet on the floor and on the window there … curtains. On the walls there … two pictures.

5. I and my sister have the children's room. There … two beds, a desk with a computer, two chairs, two wardrobes, a bookcase and two bookshelves. There … a carpet on the floor and curtains on the window.

6. In the kitchen there … a kitchen set, a table with four stools, a sink, a refrigerator, a stove, a microwave oven and many other kitchen appliances. On the window there … curtains.

7. In the hall there … a hall-stand, a soft stool and a mirror. On the wall there … three pictures.

8. In the bathroom there … a bath, a sink, a washing machine and shelves.

9. On the balcony there … many flowers and two chairs.

10. We like our flat. It is nice and comfortable. I and my sister help mother to clean the rooms.

III. Прочитайте, переведите и перескажите текст.

My Room

We live in ***a three-room*** flat. I think ***the best*** room in our flat is mine. My room is my study and my bedroom. It is very nice and ***cozy***. There isn't much furniture in it. There is ***built-in*** furniture in the room. ***On the left*** there is my bed and desk. There are a lot of ***drawers*** in the desk for my text-books, notes, pens, pencils and other things. ***On the right*** there is a sofa and a built-in wardrobe. In the right ***corner*** there is a ***comfortable*** arm-chair. I like to sit in the arm-chair and read an interesting book. There are some shelves with books in my room. There are Russian and English books there. There is a big carpet on the floor. There are some posters with my favorite singers on the wall. I like my room very much. When my friends come to visit me, I invite them into my room. My room is a nice ***place*** for rest and work.

the best – наилучший	on the right – справа
a three-room — трехкомнатная	corner – угол
cozy — уютный	comfortable – удобный
built-in – встроенный	poster — плакат
on the left – слева	invite — приглашать
drawer — ящик	place – место

IV. Вспомните правила образования степеней сравнения прилагательных и заполните таблицу.

	larger	
		nicest
white		
rich		
		smallest

red		
big		
	nicer	
		finest
cozy		
	happier	
comfortable		
	more interesting	
difficult		

V. Прочитайте текст, переведите его и ответьте на вопросы.

My family lives in a big house. There are five rooms in the house: a living-room, dining-room, bedroom, children's room and a study. Also there is a hall, kitchen and a bathroom in the house. The living-room is the biggest and the nicest in the house. The dining-room is smaller than the living-room, but bigger than the kitchen. The bedroom is as big as the children's room. The bedroom and the children's room are the coziest rooms in the house. The study is smaller than the bedroom, but it is very comfortable. The kitchen is bigger than the study. The bathroom is not so small as the hall. So the hall is the smallest place in the house.

1. What room is the biggest in the house? _____
2. What is bigger: the dining-room or the kitchen? _____
3. What is smaller: the study or the bedroom? _____
4. Which room is the nicest in the house? _____
5. Which rooms are the coziest in the house? _____
6. What place is the smallest in the house? _____

VI. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

- Do you have a flat or a house?
- We have a flat.
- How many rooms are there in it?
- There are three rooms and a kitchen in it.
- What rooms are they?
- They are a sitting-room, children's room and bedroom.
- What is there in the sitting-room?
- There is a sofa, two armchairs, a wall unit, a coffee-table and a TV set.
- What is there in the bedroom?
- There is a big bed, two bedside tables with lamps, a wardrobe, a table with a mirror and a chair.
- What is there in the children's room?
- There is a bed, a desk with a computer, a chair, a wardrobe, a bookcase and a bookshelf.
- Do you have modern conveniences?
- Yes, we have electricity, running water, central heating, bath and a telephone.

VII. Опишите свой дом и выучите этот рассказ.

Используйте опору, можете изменять её по своему усмотрению.

I and my family live in the _____.

There are _____ rooms in it: _____.

In the sitting-room there is a _____.

In the bedroom there is a _____.

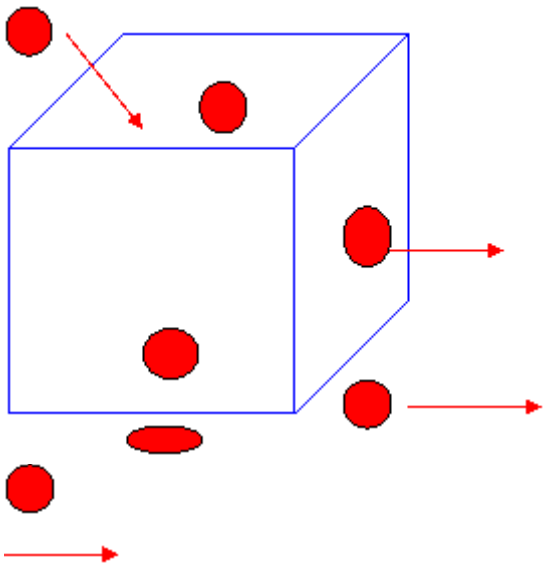
In the children's room there are _____.

In the kitchen there is a _____.

In the hall there is a_____.

We have modern conveniences _____.

Name the prepositions



Write a letter to your friend about your flat or house.

UNIT 7. MY WORKING DAY

1. My Daily Routine. Learn the Vocabulary.

2. Read and translate the text. Tell about your Days off

My Days off

I go to school five days a week, so I have two days off — Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend.

I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere.

We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV. Usually we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie

If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the

music, read, the books. After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me we go roller — blading near the Opera theatre. I like roller — blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun.

In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read.

Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert.

I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week. I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

Грамматика. Present, Past, Future Simple

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.

c) 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 of (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... **м**инут, 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
7a.m._____
-
_____
8 a.m.
_____
_____
8.30 a.m.
_____
11.50 a.m._____
_____
1 p.m._____
4.20 p.m._____
5p.m._____
7 p.m._____
_____
9 p.m._____
11 p.m._____

Числительные

I. Произнесите и напишите числительные словами.
8, 13, 19, 24, 115, 67, 241, 3 472, 8 936, 12 745, 90 019, 582 310, 4 683 579, 326 491 587.

II. Произнесите название года.
876, 1066, 1147, 1612, 1666, 1348, 1703, 1812, 1400, 1914, 1961, 1945, 1616, 1300, 2008, 2014, 1939.

III. Напишите дату словами.

22 января, 1 ноября, 3 июля, 15 мая, 2 сентября, 23 августа, 9 октября, 8 февраля, 22 апреля, 23 марта, 30 июня, 12 декабря.

IV. Напишите даты праздников.

The New Year's Day is on the
……..
Christmas is on the
……
……
Epiphany is on the
……
……
The Day of Motherland's Defender is on the
……
Women's Day is on the
…….
Fool's Day is on the
……
…..
Victory Day is on the
……
…
The Day of Russia is on the
……..
The Day of Knowledge is on the
……
The Day of People's Unity is on the
……..

V. Напишите свой и своих родственников год и день рождения.

I was born in ……. . My birthday is on the
……
My mother was born in ……. . Her birthday is on the
……..
My father was born in ……. . His birthday is on the
……
My sister / brother was born in ……. . Her / his birthday is on the
……
My granny was born in ……. . Her birthday is on the
……

Test

I. Соотнесите:

1) twenty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-nine 2) eighteen sixty-four	a) 03.06. b) 496 058 c) 1864

3) the third of June 4) two thousand and five 5) four hundred ninety-six thousand and fifty-eight	d) 25 679 e) 2005

II. Переведите на русский язык:

1) nine hundred and twenty-six
2) twelve thousand seven hundred eighty
3) five hundred forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight
4) seventeen forty-three
5) the second of July

III. Напишите по-английски:

1) 382
2) 13 475
3) 579 681
4) 1147
5) 01. 02. 2013.

UNIT 7. HOBBY, LEISURE TIME

1. Read the text and do tasks.

Leisure time

Everybody sometimes has a free time. Somebody prefers only to sleep in their leisure time, but most of us prefer to do a great number of interesting things. It may be reading, various types of sport games, watching TV, listening to music and so on. If we have a few days or a week we prefer to go to the attractive places. Many people think that pupils and students have too much leisure time, but in my opinion, they are wrong. We are very busy. Many pupils have six or seven lessons a day and go to school five or six days a week. Even during weekend we learn our lessons. And we just have no time to go somewhere. Some of us work after school or institute. As for me my free time is devoted to reading. I like to read books about other countries, another times and another worlds. Also I read books about history of our country. Besides reading I like to do physical exercises. I and my school friends often gather after lessons and play basketball, football or other active games. But my favourite hobby is travelling. Usually I travel in summer and often it is a trip to the south, to the warm sea. I think all people must have other occupations besides their basic work, because it extends the boundaries of the familiar world and teaches us something new about people and things.

2. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

Free time, leisure time, to prefer, to do things, weekend, gather, favourite hobby, occupation, boundary, to be devoted to, to the south, familiar world.

3. Answer the questions:

1) What do people prefer to do in their free time?

2) Do pupils and students have much leisure time?
3) Why are they very busy?
4) How do you spend your free time?

4. Match the words in the columns.

1. leisure
2. spare time
3. go out
4. stay-at-home
5. favourite occupation
6. hobby
7. entertain
8. entertainment
9. enjoy oneself (have a good time)
10. enjoy smth

a. свободное время
b. хобби
c. развлекать
d. получить удовольствие от…
e. досуг
f. любимое занятие
g. развлечение, увеселение, представление
h. хорошо провести время
i. домосед
j. бывать в обществе, проводить время вне дома

5. Make up your own sentences:

Match the type of music to the dictionary definitions:

Rap, opera, jazz, punk, heavy metal, blues

1. _____Rock music that is played in a fast, loud, and aggressive way. It was very popular in the late 1970s.
2. ____A style of music invented by black American musicians in the early part of the twentieth century. It has a strong rhythm and often involves improvisation. Famous musicians include Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday and Miles Davis.
3. _____A type of music in which singers don't sing but speak the words quickly, in a rhythmic way.
4. _____It's like a play in the theatre, but people sing the words.
5. _____A type of very loud rock music, with lots of guitars and a strong beat.
6._____A type of music developed by black American musicians in the southern United States. It is slow, often sad, and with a strong rhythm.

Test. Leisure time and hobbies of youth

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1 – 8 и текстами A – G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. The main point
2. The Net influence
3. Lack of choice
4. Wild way of entertaining
5. The top five
6. Media communication

7. Mobile media entertainment
8. Modern interests

A. Between December 2003 and December 2005, total TV reach declined but the biggest fall was among young people – it fell by 2.9% for 16 –24 year-olds. During 2005, reach declined by 2.2% in that age group. Reach is defined as at least 15 minutes of consecutive TV viewing in a week. Industry figures say the decline could be due to the growth of the internet. DVDs and gaming could also be factors, they said.

B. Digital Spy is a showbiz, entertainment and digital media community. It is the UK's largest independent entertainment website generating over 90 million monthly page impressions. Digital Spy is also renowned for its extensive and unique coverage of Big Brother each year. The discussion forums have more than 290,000 registered users and 28.3 million posts.

C. Young people (8–18) devote an average of 7 hours and 38 minutes to using entertainment media across a typical day (more than 53 hours a week), increasing by one hour and seventeen minutes a day over the past five years, according to a new study, Generation M2: Media in the Lives of 8- to 18-Year-Olds, designed and analyzed by the Kaiser Family Foundation and Stanford University researchers.

The increase in media use is driven in large part by ready access to mobile devices like cell phones and iPods. Young people now spend more time listening to music, playing games, and watching TV on their cell phones (a total of 49 min. daily) than they spend talking on them (33 min.).

D. When I plan my parties, I spend time thinking about the menu, the music, the table settings, centerpieces and all the other little details that go into making a wonderful event. But the first thing I really focus on is my guests. After all, that's the real reason for all the rest. They are usually my friends and I try to do my best to adjust my party to each of our company.

E. He writes a blog, downloads Korean television shows, manages two Web sites devoted to music and plays an online game called Rongguang Hospital, at Baidu.com. "I started doing a lot of this when I was about 11 years old," says Mr. Li, a freshman at the Shanghai Maritime University. "Now, I spend most of my leisure time on the Internet," he says. "There's nowhere else to go."

F. Additionally, anyone under 18 and out of childhood has severely limited options when it comes to entertainment. Just about everybody has experienced the frustration of being under 18 and having nowhere to go apart from the movies or the zoo. Most young people are interested in popular music, but beyond their TV and radio, there's very little offered to them. Essentially, any licensed premises are out of bounds which creates an enormous void in popular music options.

G. This survey was done in March 2010 (Term 1), and so it is not surprising that summer Hollywood blockbusters featured in the films listed by students

as the most enjoyable film they'd watched recently. The top 5 films were *Alice in Wonderland, Avatar, Shutter Island, Valentine's Day* and *The Hangover*. It is interesting to note that 3 of the top 5 films have unrestricted ratings.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки							

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A7 – A14 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated).

In most ways, Sarah McCarthy is your average high schooler. She has a job, college plans, but also a peculiar passion for a 16-year-old: She's a vinyl junkie. And none of that hipster new stuff. To this senior high school student, there's nothing like the raw crackle, the depth of sound, her delicate hand on diamond-tipped stylus to spin from the dusty stash of records she found in the basement of her grandfather.

"He gave me his receiver and speaker system and told me to listen to it the way it was made to be listened to," McCarthy said. "I've turned a lot of my friends on to it. They come over a lot to listen with me."

At a time when parents feel positively prehistoric as they explain how to use plastic ice-cube trays or speak of phones with cords and dials, this teen knows what a record is. Not only that, she knows the difference between a 45 and an LP. She met her boyfriend in a record shop and now works there.

"Listening to old music remastered to a newer format is almost comical," Sarah said. "They weren't meant to be digitalised. Listening to Jimi Hendrix on my iPod doesn't capture his endlessly deep guitar solos quite like a 33 LP of 'Blues' does."

This girl's in love with vinyl, and she's not the only member of Generation Digital with an ear for records.

A 7 Sarah is no way an ordinary girl.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 8 Sarah's hobby is collecting vinyl records.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 9 Sarah's granny gave all the records to her.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 10 Sarah's friends also enjoy her hobby.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 11 Sarah also collects phones with cords and dials.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 12 Sarah's hobby helped her to find a job.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 13 Music of the 60-s is not meant for CDs.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 14 iPod is a device which can show all the beauty of a guitar solo.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами. B4–B12 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию B4–B12.

B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 B12	Nowadays, modern music _____ all over the world and having a strong effect on the young. Music in the clubs or discotheques such as rap and rock music often _____ loud ____, and some songs even have violent lyrics which can have a bad influence on young people. This kind of music affects their spirit negatively. With bad words and _____ ideas such as doomsday or the end of the world, sacrifice in love, and loss of religious _____; these songs make young people frightened and unable to control _____. For example, you might _____ that some young people killed themselves some years ago after _____ to a song by Michael Jackson about doomsday. This song has an extremely unfortunate effect on some young people. They couldn't control themselves and wanted to kill themselves and _____.	SPREAD CONTAIN LYRIC DEPRESS BELIEF THEM REMEMBE LISTEN OTHER

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавным буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B13–B18 так, чтобы он грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполнит пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному задани B12–B18.

B13 B14 B15 B16 B17	In my opinion, the TV and movie _____ industry should control the amount of crude or foul language in their programs. _____ the use of crude, foul language on TV programs and in the movies has been increasing. Young children or teenagers can be affected by _____ to this bad language. In the case of very young people, they sometimes hear the words and use them even though they don't really know what they mean. For example, one day a four-year old boy I know well used bad language when he spoke to me. I was surprised, and I asked him if he knew the _____ of what he was saying. Of course, he didn't. Then when he uses these words, other children hear them and also speak out the same words. After that, I decided to carefully choose programs for my nephew. I think I have to do it because I don't want him to be negatively affected by TV. Parents and others find this language _____ , too. In my opinion, the TV and movie entertainment industry should control	ENTERTAI RECENT EXPOSE MEAN OBJECTION

B18	the amount of crude language in their programs. I think it's the best way to protect the _____ from being exposed to such language.	YOUNG

Грамматика. Вставьте артикль "the" вместо точек там, где это необходимо
… Andes are the mountains in … South America. …
London is the capital of … United Kingdom.
In summer lots of people prefer to go to … south.
… Caribbean are situated to … southeast of … USA.
… lake Baikal is the largest lake in the world.
They plan to visit several countries during their vacation in … Europe: … France, … Italy, … Netherlands, … Spain.
… Teide is the volcano on the largest island of … Canary Islands — … Tenerife.
… Saint-Petersburg is considered to be the cultural capital of … Russian Federation.
The channel between England and France is called … English Channel.
… Lena leads to … Arctic Ocean.
… Iberian Peninsula is divided between 3 states: … Portugal, … Spain and … Andorra. … Adriatic Sea separates … Italy from … Balkan Peninsula.
… Sahara desert and … Kalahari desert are the largest deserts in … Africa.
Ann had to cross … Atlantic Ocean to get from … Europe to … Argentine.
Many rare and unusual animals live in … Australia.
The northernmost point of … Russian Federation is … Cape Chelyuskin.
… Mont Blanc is the mountain in … Europe between … France and … Italy.
Nowadays some people prefer to spend winter in such hot countries as … Thailand.
… Great Lakes consist of several lakes connected with each other: … Lake Superior, … Lake Michigan, … Lake Ontario, … Lake Huron and … Lake Erie.
… Urals are very old mountains and are famous for their mineral resources.

UNIT 8. DESCRIPTION THE LOCATION OF THE OBJECT

1.Warm – up, working in pairs.

1.1. Study the vocabulary.

block – корпус	dead-end street –тупик
entrance –подъезд	settlement –поселок
highway –шоссе	village –село, деревня
embankment – набережная	autonomous district –автономныйокруг
lane –переулок	postcode – почтовыйиндекс
drive –проезд	

1.2Write your full address

Building (№) ….
Block …
Flat …
Entrance …
Floor …
Street ….

Settlement/Village/Town/City …
Region …
Autonomous District …
Postcode …
Country …

1.3. "Decipher" these addresses: find the country, town, postcode, street, country, house, occupier.

Mrs Mary Green
32, Godson Crescent, Kidderminster,
Worcestershire, UK, DY11 7JT

Scott Brown
5 Green Avenue, Apt. 3
Ann Arbor 48104
USA

Mr. William Smith
52 West Road, Apt. 10
London W2 4RH
UK

Sam Smith
67 Highhill Street., Apt. 20
Example City
Hampshire
AB123CD
United Kingdom

Jack James
24 Woodpark Road
Example City, CA 12345
UnitedStatesofAmerica

6. Dr. Tom Paul
North Bank, Ltd.
153 High Road, Suite 503
London, ABC123DE
United Kingdom

1.4. Work in pairs and perform a dialogue using the following questions.

What is your address?
Do you live far from the centre?
How long does it take you to get to…?
What transport do you take to get from … to … ?

Example: - What transport do you take to get from your college to the Library of Foreign
Literature?
- I take the metro to the Taganskaya station and then go on foot.

2. Reading and translating.

2.1 Study the following words and expressions.

to get off – выходить
upthestairs –наверх (полестнице)
square – площадь
exit– выход
straight – прямо
side street –переулок
down the stairs –вниз
crowded –переполненный
towards – по направлению к, в сторону чего-либо.
crossroads – перекресток

2.2. Read and translate the text.

Today Alexander and his foreign friends are going to the rock concert "Music, help!" in the Polytechnic Museum. Alex lives on the outskirts of Moscow. He does not know how to get to this place, so he asks his father:

- Dad, can you tell me the way to the Polytechnic Museum? How can I get there quickly?
- Sure. It's situated in the very centre of Moscow. Take the metro and get off at the Lubianka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building just in front of you. Go straight across the Square. It is behind the bus stop.
- Thanks, Dad.

Alexander goes to the local metro station. He leaves the entrance to his block of flats, walks along the side street, turns left and then right. It takes him only a ten-minute walk to get to the metro station. Alex goes down the stairs and takes a train. In forty minutes he is at the Lubianka station. He turns left to the escalator. Today the station is not so crowded. He goes up. He sees the old building of the Polytechnic Museum across the square and walks straight towards it. At the crossroads next to the Museum he meets with his friends – Peter, Jane and Nora. They are glad to see Alex. They come into Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

2.3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Alexander goes tothe Polytechnic Museum for the first time.
2. He knows a quick way to get there.
3. He lives on the outskirts of Moscow and far from the metro station.
4. There are a lot of people at the Lubianka station.
5. The Polytechnic Museum is in Lubianskaya Ploshchad.
6. It's a modern tall building.
7. There is a bus stop just in front of you.
8. His groupmates are at the entrance waiting for him.
9. The concert starts in fifteen minutes.
10. The friends want to attend this concert as they are fond of country music.

3. Speaking

3.1. Study the following adverbs and expressions of time and direction.

3.2. Choose the right preposition or adverb of place and direction from the box.

along, right, in, in, across, on your left, into, straight, from left to right, through, around.

1. I keep my car … the garage, not … the street.
2. … you can see the Houses of Parliament.
3. Turn … just after the school.
4. The photo shows, … , his sons Alex, Andrew, Nick and Gregory.
5. Go … , don't make any turns!
6. They remove trees … highways that are dead or diseased.
7. It is legal to ride your bike … the tunnel?
8. "The Shop … the Corner" is an American romantic comedy.
9. The administration plans to open a waterpark just … the street.
10. Am I allowed to drive … Canada with my US car?

3.4. Say how to get to the most popular place in your area from your home using the following prompts.

I live in … (city), in … (street).
… is … my home.
To get to the bus station … (name) I … (walk, take a bus No 246 etc).
It takes me … minutes/ … stops.
The bus is usually … (crowded/ empty).
Then I get off the bus and turn …
… is … (on the left etc.)

4. Writing.

Write an essay on the following topics:
How to get to:

- your college?

- your favourite shopping centre?
- the nearest cinema?

5. Practice

5.1. Put the words in the right order.

1. from/left/to get to/turn/Red Square/here
2. she/does not/why/ the hospital/take/the metro/to get to?
3. lead/side/does/to where/this/street?
4. get off/at/third/stop/the train/the.
5. coming/give way/to cars/ at crossroads/from the right

5.2 Match the questions with the answers

Excuse me, sir. Can you show me the way to the British Museum?	You turn left, and it is right there.
Excuse me. Where is the nearest post office here?	By the way, they have a special menu this week.
Is the bank around the corner?	Only ten minutes.
How long does it take you to get to the station?	No. It is at the right-hand corner of Darwin Street. Can you see that bank machine?
Where is the café here?	Yes, sure. It is over there. This way.
	It is on the left to the crossroads.

5.3Read the dialogue and get ready to act it out in class. Draw the route from the students' hostel to the Royal Botanic Garden.

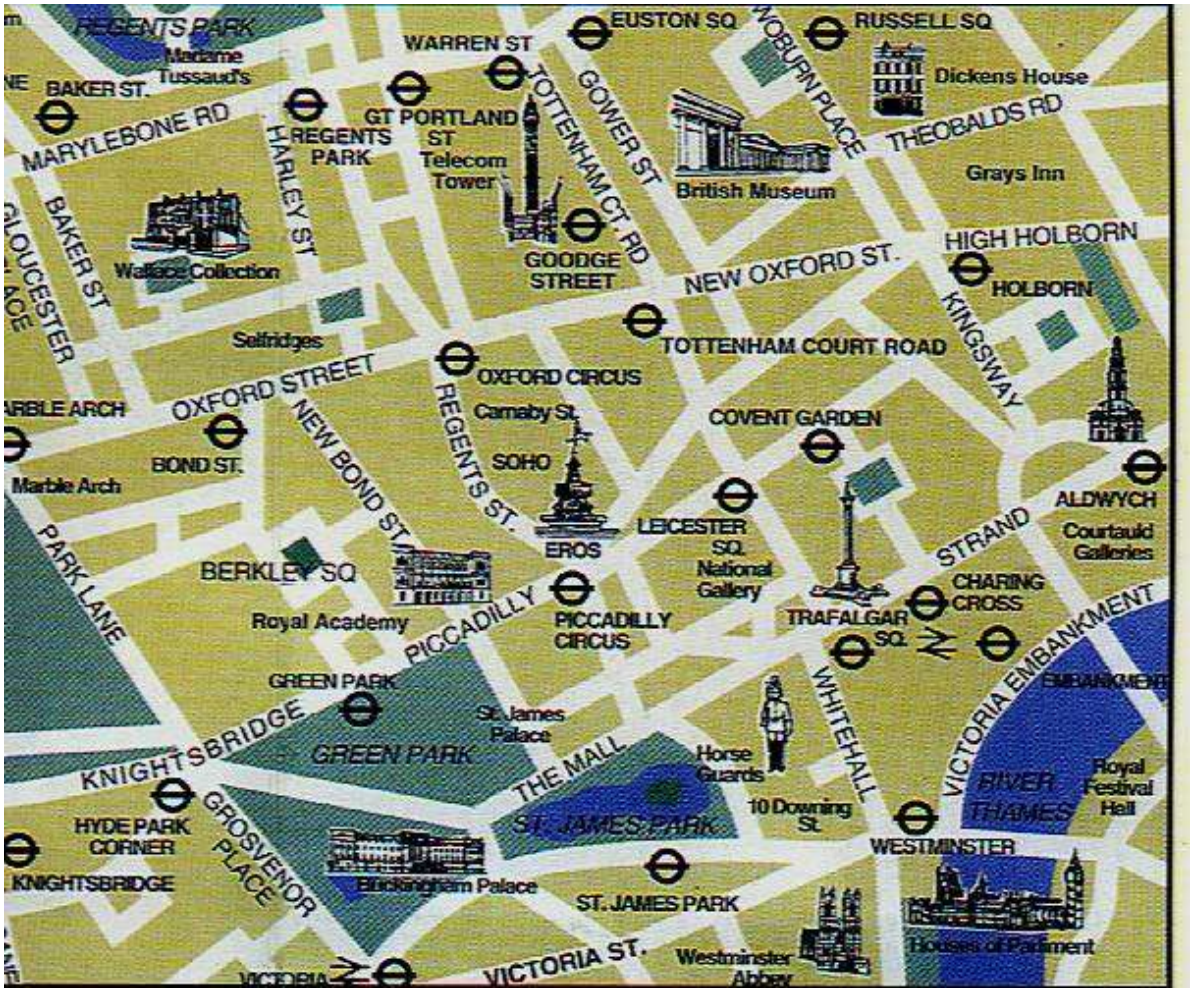
Nick: Excuse me.
Policeman: Yes? Can I help you?
Nick: Is this the Royal Botanic Garden?
Policeman: No. I'm afraid it's not. This is Princess Street Gardens. On the left is Edinburgh Castle.
Nick: Hm… I think we have lost our way. We want to go to the Royal Botanic Garden. We started from our hostel in High Street and walked along Cockburn Street, then straight on over Waverley Bridge for about 500 meters and then turned left.
Policeman: Oh! I see. Don't turn left at the end of Waverley Bridge. Carry on straight along St. Andrew's until you reach the bus station.
Ann: But we don't want to go to the bus station. We want to see the Royal Botanic Garden.
Policeman: Well, it's a long way from here. If you want to get there quickly, you can take a bus from the bus station.
Ann: We would like to walk. How long does it take?

Policeman: Go straight along Hannover street and then, when you come to the park, carry on along Dundas Street. You will be there in about an hour. There is the National Portrait Gallery at the end of the Park. If you wish to see it, you will need more time.
Ann: That's a good idea but we don't have much time.
Nick: Thank you very much!
Policeman: You are welcome.

6 Practice.

6.1 Find the way, looking at the map of London. Write it down.

1. **You are in the Green Park, you want to get to the Houses of Parliament.**
2. **You are in Trafalgar Square, you want to get to the British Museum.**
3. **You are outside Madame Tussaud's, you want to get to Piccadilly Circus.**
4. **You are in Dickens House, you want to see Horse Guards.**
5. **You are on Victoria Embankment, you want to get to the Park Lane.**



6.2 Study the vocabulary:

at once –немедленно
extraordinary –необычайный
forgetful –забывчивый
luggage – багаж

6.3 Read and translate the text.

A Forgetful Tourist.

Once a tourist arrived in Paris. It was his first visit there. When he arrived at the railway station, he at once asked the porter to show him the way to the nearest post office. There he sent a telegram to his wife in which he informed her that he had arrived safely. In this telegram he told her the address of the hotel where he intended to stay.

Then he went direct to the hotel, left his luggage there and went for a walk. As it was his first visit to the French capital, he was very much interested to see the streets, museums and shops of this beautiful city, and spent the greater part of the day there.

Then he realized he had forgotten the address of the hotel.

Who could help the poor man? Suddenly he remembered the telegram which he had sent to his wife on his arrival. She knew his address and could help him.

So at night his wife received this extraordinary telegram: “Please send me my address at once”.

6.4. Answer the questions:
1. What did the tourist inform to his wife?
2. What did the tourist do in Paris?
3. Why did the tourist send the second telegram to his wife the same day?

7. Having fun.

7.1. Find the hidden words:
street, embankment, settlement, village, building, district, lane, postcode, drive, highway,
entrance

s	**a**	**p**	**a**	**h**	**e**	**n**	**l**	**a**	**n**	**e**
t	**x**	**a**	**z**	**i**	**n**	**i**	**s**	**d**	**u**	**v**
r	**y**	**n**	**k**	**g**	**t**	**c**	**o**	**r**	**e**	**p**
e	**k**	**b**	**o**	**h**	**r**	**r**	**e**	**i**	**t**	**o**
e	**l**	**e**	**f**	**w**	**a**	**j**	**w**	**v**	**y**	**s**
t	**e**	**m**	**b**	**a**	**n**	**k**	**m**	**e**	**n**	**t**

o	**g**	**y**	**i**	**y**	**c**	**e**	**t**	**m**	**u**	**c**
s	**e**	**t**	**t**	**l**	**e**	**m**	**e**	**n**	**t**	**o**
d	**v**	**i**	**l**	**l**	**a**	**g**	**e**	**q**	**h**	**d**
e	**t**	**b**	**u**	**i**	**l**	**d**	**i**	**n**	**g**	**e**
d	**i**	**s**	**t**	**r**	**i**	**c**	**t**	**u**	**n**	**t**

8. Speaking and translating.

8.1. Study the phrases:

Excuse me, which is the best way to get to Hide Park?	Извините, как лучше всего добраться до Гайд Парка?
Excuse me, which is the quickest way to Oxford Street?	Извините, как быстрее всего добраться доОксфорд Стрит?
Excuse me, am I on the right road to Darwin Street?	Извините, я попаду по той дороге на улицу Дарвина?
Excuse me, can you tell me the way to London Bridge?	Извините, Вы не подскажете дорогу до лондонского моста?
Excuse me, could you show me the way to the nearest underground station?	Извините, Вы не могли бы подсказать дорогу до ближайшей станции метро?
Excuse me, where is the nearest bus stop to go to the centre?	Извините, где здесь ближайшая остановка до центра?
Excuse me, where is number 25 bus stop?	Извините, где остановка автобуса номер 25?
Do I get off here?-Yes, that’s right.	Мне выходить здесь?- Да.
Do I get off at the next stop?-Yes, that’s right.	Мне выходить на следующей остановке?- да.
Do I change buses at this stop?-Yes, that’s right.	Мне пересесть на другой автобус на этой остановке? – да.
Do I change to the underground at this square?-Yes.	Мне пересесть на метро на этой площади? Да
Go straight 2 blocks and then turn to the left.	Идите прямо 2 квартала ,а затем поверните налево.
Go along this street as far as the traffic lights, then take the street on your left.	Идите по улице до светофора, затем поверни на улицу слева от вас.
Take the number 45bus. Then change to bus 15.	Сядьте на автобус 45. Затем пересядьте на автобус 15.
Take this trolley-bus and go 3 stops.	Садитесь на этот троллейбус и проедьте 3 остановки.
Take the number 23 bus. It’ll take you right there.	Сядьте на 23 автобус. На нем вы доедете прямо туда.
Is it far from here?- No, it’s just round the corner.	Это далеко отсюда?- Нет, это сразу за углом.
Is it far from here?- No, It’s ten minutes walk.	Это далеко отсюда? – Нет, это 10 минут ходьбы.

Is the station far?- You can easily get there on foot.	Станция далеко? – Вы можете легко дойти туда пешком.
Is it very far? It's ten minutes ride on a bus.	Это далеко? – это 10 минут поездки на автобусе.
It would be better for you to walk there.	Для Вас будет лучше идти туда пешком.
It'll be quicker for you to go there by bus number 29	Для Вас будет быстрее доехать на 29 автобус
It's better for you to go there by tube(the underground)	Для Вас лучше будет доехать туда на метро.

8.2. Read the dialogues in pairs.

Dialogue 1

-Excuse me!	- Извините!
-Yes? Can I help you?	- Да, чем могу помочь?
- Which is the quickest way to the center, please?	- Как быстрее всего доехать до центра?
- Let me think… Oh, yes. Take the number 26 bus and go as far as Trafalgar Square.	- Дайте подумать… Садитесь на 26 автобус и следуйте до Трафальгарской площади.
- Will that be the very center of London?	- Это самый центр Лондона?
- Yes. That's the very center of London.	- Да. Это самый центр.

Dialogue 2

- Excuse me!	- Извините
- Yes? Can I help you?	- Да, чем могу помочь?
- I'm new to London and I'm completely lost. Could you, please, tell me the way to Piccadilly Circus?	- Я в Лондоне приезжий и совершенно потерялся. Не могли бы Вы сказать, как добраться до площади Пиккадилли?
- Well, look here. I'm going in the same direction myself, so I might as well show you the way there.	- Ну,послушайте. Я иду в этом же направлен сам, и мог бы показать Вам дорогу туда.
- Oh, Thanks. It's very kind of you.	- О, спасибо. Вы очень добры.

Dialogue 3

- Excuse me. I want to get to the British Museum. Can you show me the way there, please?	- Извините. Мне нужен Британский музей. В можете показать дорогу туда?
- Why, yes. Let me think… Well, take the street on your right and go straight down	Конечно. Поверните на улицу справа от Вас и идите прямо по этой улице до маленькой

as far as the little church.	церкви.
- Yes, where do I go then?	- Да, и куда потом?
- Then turn to your left and go another 2 blocks.	- Затем поверните налево и пройдите еще 2 квартала.
- Wouldn't it better for me to go there by bus?	Может, было бы лучше для меня поехать на автобусе?
- No, there isn't a very good bus service there. You'll waste time.	- Нет, автобусы здесь плохо ходят. Вы потеряете время попусту.

Dialogue 4

- Hello, Harry! Where are you walking so fast?	- Привет, Гарри! Куда ты так торопишься?
- Oh, it's you, Mike! I'm hurrying to the theatre. I don't know exactly how long it will take me. I want to be on the safe side.	- О, это ты, Майк! Я спешу в театр. Я точно н знаю, сколько времени потребуется. Я долже быть уверен наверняка, что не опоздаю.
- Well, I can give you a lift, if you want.	- Я могу тебя подбросить.
- I wouldn't like to put you out but if you have time….	- Я бы не хотел тебя затруднять, но если у те есть время…
- It'll be just on my way. Take the front seat. Close the door properly. Thank you.	- Это мне как раз по пути. Садись вперед. Закрой плотно дверь. Спасибо.

Dialogue 5

- Excuse me, am I on the right road to the British Museum?	- Извините, я пройду так к Британскому музею?
- I'm afraid, you aren't. You'll have to go back one block and then turn to your left.	- Боюсь, что нет. Вы должны вернуться назад на один квартал, а затем повернуть налево.
- Isn't it better for me to take a taxi?	- Может лучше взять такси?
- Oh, you needn't. It's just a ten minutes' walk from here.	- Нет, в этом нет необходимости. Отсюда пешком всего 10 минут.
- Thank you ever so much.	Спасибо большое.
- It's all right, sir.	- Все в порядке.

8.3. Translate the sentences

1) Извините, не подскажете ли мне дорогу на железнодорожный вокзал?(the railwa station)
2) Скажите, как мне пройти к центральному стадиону?
3) Скажите, пожалуйста, я пройду так к гостинице «Минск?»
4) Идите прямо вдоль этой улицы, затем поверните направо.
5) Пройдите прямо 3 квартала по этой улице, затем поверните налево.

6) Идите прямо, дойдете до высотного здания, а там спросите у кого-нибудь.
7) Вам надо сесть на 18 номер трамвая и проехать… дайте подумать.. и проехать 4 остановки, затем вернуться назад на один квартал.
8) Поезжайте на автобусе до метро(это конечная остановка), затем на метро к центру 4 остановки.
9) Я доеду на этом автобусе до Трафальгарской площади? – Боюсь, что нет. Вам надо было сесть на 22 или 24. А этот автобус вообще идет в противоположном направлении.
10) На чем удобнее всего добираться до Вашего учреждения? – Из отеля, где Вы остановились, лучше всего идти пешком или взять такси. – Спасибо.

8.4. Make up the dialogues based upon the situations using the guide words and phrases.

Situation 1

Walking in the street, you meet a friend of yours who says that he is sick and tired of the London traffic, noise and bad air and that he is thinking of moving to a small town in the North.

Guide words

I'm not surprised. How long have you been living in London? I think it's a good idea.

Situation2

You are in a new(unknown to you)district of a large city looking for your friend's address. The houses around you – those traditional English homes – seem very alike. You ask a passer-by to help you find the place.

Guide words

My friend's address is…. A normal two-storey house he said. I've just moved in myself. Tr the third house on your left.

Situation3

You are sorry to have missed your bus. You are afraid you might be late for work. Your colleague who lives in the same block of flats might also be late for work. But he comforts you.

Guidewords

My luck!(Ну и везет же мне!(ирон).Just missed by a hair!(Опоздал буквально на секунду). We can still make it. You needn't worry.

Situation4

A stranger comes up to you and asks you the way to the central railway station. You give him the necessary directions**.**

Guidewords

Go along this street as far as… Take the first turn on your left. Take bus 35 and then chang for tram 16.

UNIT 9. SHOPPING

People do shopping almost every day. When people want to buy something, they go to shops where various goods are sold. Through the shop-window we can see what is sold in this or that shop. Big supermarkets are self-service shop. Customers can buy all the necessary foodstuffs there: bread, milk, meat, fish,

grocery, sausage, sweets, vegetables and fruit. When customers come into the shop, they take a food basket and choose the products they want to buy. When they put everything they want into the basket they come up to the cashier's desk. There is a computer with a laser scanner that reads and sums up the prices on paced goods at the cashier's desk. The saleswoman tells how mach to pay. The customers pay the money and leave the shop.

At the grocer's you can buy sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, sausages, frankfurters and so on. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's. When we want to buy clothes, we go to men's and ladies clothes shop. We buy boots and shoes at the footwear shop. We buy jewelry at the jeweler's. We buy books at the book-seller's.

Some shops may have many departments. These shops are called departments stores or supermarkets. Supermarkets are self-service stores with departments for different food products. Supermarkets sell thousands of food products: meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, canned groceries, bakery items, frozen foods. Some supermarkets also have seafood and alcohol. The supermarkets are located in shopping centers or malls and along main roads. Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have low prices and variety of products in one place. There you can buy almost everything you need. These shops are called self-service shops because there are no salespersons there but only cashiers and cash desks. The customers choose the goods they want to buy and pay for them at the cash desk.

1.

A	B
There is a computer with a laser scanner	we go to men's and ladies clothes shop
When people want to buy something	because there are no salespersons there but only cashiers and cash desks
Supermarkets are popular	at the footwear shop
When we want to buy clothes	that reads and sums up the prices on paced goods at the cashier's desk
We buy boots and shoes	because they save time, have low prices and variety of products in one place
These shops are called self-service shops	they go to shops where various goods are sold

2.

At the grocer's we can buy	
At the baker's we can buy	
At the butcher's we can buy	
At the greengrocer's we can buy	
At the book-seller's we can buy	

3. The best place to do your shopping in is a supermarket.
Do you agree with this statement? Why?

4. Read and learn by heart the dialogue. Then act it out.

-Hello.
-Hello, can I help you?
- I'm looking for an elegant shirt that will go with my brown suit.
- We have white, blue, and beige silk shirts.
- Could I see beige one, please?
- What size do you wear?
- 42
- Here you are. Would you like to try it on?
- Yes, I would. Where is the fitting room?
- It's over there, on the lift.
- Thank you. … Yes, this shirt suits me very well. How much is it?
- You're lucky, madam, there is a big sale going on now. It's only £ 10.99.
- Then I'll take it.
- Here you are. Have a nice day, goodbye.
- Thank you, goodbye.

Неопределённые местоимения some, any, no и их производные

some + countable or uncountable noun (in affirmative sentences)	any + countable or uncountable noun (in questions and negative sentences)
There are some tomatoes. There is some bread.	Are there any oranges? Is there any milk? No, there isn't any milk.

Fill in "some" or "any"

1. Are there . any . .children in the park?
2. Are there .....eggs on the table?
3. There are .....flowers in the garden.
4. There isn't .....meat in the shop.
5. There isn't .....bread in the cupboard.
6. There are .....apples on the tree.
7. There is .....lemonade in the bottle.
8. There is .....milk in the bottle.
9. There isn't .....water in the glass.
10. There are .....potatoes on the table.
11. There is .....tea in the teapot.
12. Is there .....chocolate in the fridge?
13. Are there .....children in the room?
14. There is .....cheese on the plate.
15. There aren't .....cars in the street.
16. Are there .....cakes in the cupboard?

Look at the picture and write sentences

1. Apples? . Are there any apples? .
.. Yes, there are some apples. ..
2. Eggs? .....
.....
3. Meat? .....
.....
4. Butter? .....
.....
5. Milk? .....
.....
6. Tomatoes? .....
.....
7. Oranges? .....:
.....
8. Juice? .....
.....
9. Lemons? .....
.....

Now write what there is or there isn't in the fridge in your kitchen

There is some meat. There .....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

UNIT 10. HEALTHY WAY OF LIFE

1. Read and translate the text

Today we are going to discuss the problems of the healthy way of life and its advantages.

Before speaking on health problems I'd like to tell you some words about the health services (1) in Russia.

The public health services in Russia embrace (2) the entire population and are financed by the state budget. The private medical services are steadily expanding

(3) and constitute (4) a certain part in medicine in Russia. Unfortunately (5), because of economic problems in Russia the government can't afford (6) to make medicine a major item (7) in the state budget. The network of polyclinics, hospitals and dispensaries are not funding (8) enough to modernize the equipment (9) and develop the medical knowledge. But in spite of this there are a lot of talented and highly educated doctors who are devoted to their work and people.

Main emphasis (10) in Russia is laid on prevention (11) or prophylactics. The saying has it that 'an ounce (12) of prevention is worth a pound (13) of cure (14).

There are a lot of problems in Russia but nevertheless medicine is advancing (15) further (16) and is successfully combatting (17) cancer (18), the disease (19) that takes a lot of human lives.

A lot of diseases are preventable (20) through the healthy way of life. A primary public health goal is to educate the general public about how to prevent a lot of diseases. Public health campaigns teach people about the healthy way of life — the value (21) of avoiding (22) smoking, avoiding foods high in (23) cholesterol and fat (24), having a certain amount (25) of exercise and maintaining (26) a healthy body weight (27).

Is there anything more important than health? I rather doubt it. If your body suffers (28) from any disorder (29) your mind suffers with the body, too. You can't be good either at work or at studies. Aches (30) and pains lead to irritation, nervous breakdown (31) and stress. So, the advantages of the healthy way of life are obvious (32). We must remember that laws of the healthy way of life — moderate eating and drinking, regular physical exercises, reasonable hours of work and rest, perfect cleanliness, positive attitude towards people and things around us — lay the foundations (33) for long happy life.

Vocabulary

1. health service - служба здравоохранения
2. embrace - охватывать
3. expand - расширяться
4. constitute - составлять
5. unfortunately - увы
6. afford - разрешить
7. item - пункт
8. fund - финансировать
9. equipment - оснащение
10. emphasis - акцент
11. prevention - профилактика
12. ounce - унция (мера массы)
13. pound - фунт (мера массы)
14. cure - лечение
15. advance - развиваться
16. further - далее
17. combat - бороться
18. cancer - рак
19. disease - болезнь
20. preventable - такие, что можно предотвратить
21. value - ценность, важность
22. avoid - избегать
23. high in - богатые
24. fat - жир
25. amount - количество
26. maintain - сохранять, поддерживать
27. weight - масса
28. suffer - страждати
29. disorder - расстройство, болезнь

30. ache - боль
31. breakdown - удар, расстройство
32. obvious - очевидный
33. foundation - основа

Questions:

1. What are the public health services financed by?
2. What can you say about the private medical services?
3. What is main emphasis in Russia laid on?
4. What do you mean under the notion of healthy way of life?
5. What are the laws of healthy way of life?

2. Read and discuss.

II. Привычки здоровья в британии

2. *Эта информация об англичанах взята из газет и журналов.*

1) Каково ваше отношение к следующим фактам? Они кажутся вам удивительными?

People care about their health. They are trying to loose weight. Some of them join different clubs. The most popular ways to loose weight are: to cut out snacks and desserts, to eat less of everything and to exercise more. Eating habits has changed now. People eat less fat and sugar and more fibre. They prefer healthy food. Many people go in for sports. Less people smoke now. All these facts affect our health positively.

2) Как англичане поддерживают себя в форме?

The British try to keep fit by the following ways: they try to avoid gaining weight or they lose weight. They go in for sports. They eat more fibre-rich food and less fat and sugar. They gave up smoking and drink less alcohol. Some of them follow a diet.

3. Look at the picture and answer the question:

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

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UNIT 11. TRAVELLING

1. Active vocabulary:

overseas — заграница
majority — большинство
to seem — казаться
to book — заказывать
resorts— курорт
straight — прямо
a tropical beach — тропический пляж
to breathe — дышать
to hitclbhike — путешествовать автостопом
advantage — преимущество
to explore — исследовать
to climb — взбираться, карабкаться
restriction — ограничение
indeed — действительно
curious — любопытный
inquisitive — любознательный
leisure — досуг
jet-air liner — реактивный самолет
security — безопасность
variety — разнообразие
city-dweller — городской житель
to take pictures — фотографировать
castle — крепость, замок
waterfall — водопад
to remind — напоминать
picturesque — живописный
to broaden one's mind — расширить кругозор
take part in negotiations — принимать участие в переговорах
exhibition — выставка
in order to — для того чтобы
to push the goods — рекламировать товары
achievement — достижение
successful — успешный
advantages and disadvantages — преимущества и недостатки
according to — согласно

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

Tourism

Twenty years ago not many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller.

It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea.

We can travel by car, by train or plane, if we have got a long distance tour. Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. It has great advantages for the tourists, who want to get the most out of exploring the world and give more back to the people and places visited. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe and there is only one restriction. It is money. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. Modern tourism has become a highly developed industry, because any human being is curious and inquisitive, we like leisure, visit other places. That is why tourism prospers.

People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life. This way human beings populated the whole planet Earth. So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

Nowadays tourism has become a highly developed business. There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

If we travel for pleasure, by all means one would like to enjoy picturesque places they are passing through, one would like seeing the places of interest, enjoying the sightseeing of the cities, towns and countries.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations, for signing some very important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer.

Questions:

1. Did the majority of people leave their country to spend holidays twenty years ago?
2. Can we book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world today?
3. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world from home?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What countries depend mainly on tourism?
6. Why does tourism prosper?
7. Where do people like going on vacation?
8. What is the most interesting means of travelling for you? Why?
9. Why do most travellers carry a camera with them?
10. What does travelling give us?
11. How does travelling on business help you?
12. What are the means of travelling?

UNIT 10. RUSSIA

1. Read and translate the text

RUSSIA

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Russia is situated on two continents: Europe and Asia. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans. The Arctic Ocean washes Russia in the north. The Pacific Ocean washes Russia in the east. Russia is washed by the Black Sea in the south and by the Baltic Sea in the west. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There are different types of climate in different regions of the country. The climate is arctic in the north of the country. The climate is subtropical in the south of Russia. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain is the Urals. It separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. The longest river is the Volga. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers are the Ob, the Yenisei

and the Lena. They flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. Lake Baikal (1600 metres) is the deepest lake in the world.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. The capital of Russia is Moscow. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki. Moscow is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for Russia to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure Russia has great past and promising future.

the Russian Federation [fedə'reɪʃn] – Российская Федерация
Europe ['juːərəp] – Европа
Asia ['eɪʃə] – Азия
the Pacific Ocean [pə'sɪfɪk 'əuʃn] – Тихий океан
the Arctic Ocean ['ɑːktɪk 'əuʃn] – Северный Ледовитый океан
the Black Sea ['blæk siː] – Черное море
the Baltic Sea ['bɔːltɪk siː] – Балтийское море
China ['tʃaɪnə] – Китай
Mongolia [mɔŋ'gəulɪə] – Монголия
Korea [kəu'rɪə] – Корея
Kazakhstan [kɑːzɑːh'stɑːn] – Казахстан
Georgia ['dʒɔːdʒjə] – Грузия
Azerbaijan [ɑː,zəːbaɪ'dʒɑːn] – Азербайджан
Norway ['nɔːweɪ] – Норвегия
Finland ['fɪnlənd] – Финляндия
the Baltic ['bɔːltɪk] **States** – Прибалтийские государства
Belorussia [,beləu'rʌʃə] – Беларусь
the Ukraine [juː'kreɪn] – Украина
the Great Russian Plain – Русская (Восточно-Европейская) равнина
the West Siberian [saɪ'bɪərɪən] **Lowland** – Западно-Сибирская низменность
the Urals ['juərelz] – Уральские горы
the Caucasus ['kɔːkəsəs] – Кавказ
the Altai [ʌl'taɪ] – Алтай
the Volga ['vɔlgə] – Волга
the Caspian Sea ['kæspɪən siː] – Каспийское море
the Ob [ɔːb] – Обь
the Yenisei [jenɪ'seɪ] – Енисей
the Lena – Лена
the Amur [ə'muə] – Амур
the Far East – Дальний Восток
Lake Baikal [baɪ'kɑːl] – озеро Байкал
Siberia [saɪ'bɪərɪə] – Сибирь
Yuri Dolgoruki – Юрий Долгорукий
the Duma – Дума

2. Read and translate the text

Active Words and Word Combinations:

as well as – а так же
surface – поверхность
Grand Duke – Великий герцог
significant – значительный
to flow through – течь через
church – церковь
masterpiece of architecture – шедевр архитектуры
scientific – научный
magnificent – великолепный

Tsar-cannon – Царь пушка **Tsar-bell** – Царь колокол

THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY — MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the main economic, political, educational and cultural centre of our country.

In Moscow there are most important state institutions. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated here as well as the President.

Moscow is a modern mega polis. With over 10 million people it is one of the most populated in the world. It is also one of the largest with the surface of 880 sq km.

Moscow has a long history. It was founded over 800 years ago by Grand Duke Yury Dolgoruki in 1147. In the beginning it was a rather unimportant town, but year after year it grew into a significant city when, finally, in the 16th century it became the capital of the country. For the period from 1712 to 1917 the capital was moved to St Petersburg.

Moscow is situated on the Moskva river, which flows through the whole city.

The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city inside the city. It was built in the 12th century. There are many churches and museums inside the Kremlin as well as various governmental institutions. The Kremlin is a real masterpiece of architecture.

On the territory of the Kremlin there are the Tsar-cannon and the Tsar-bell which have never been actually used.

There are also many museums and galleries in Moscow holding masterpieces of fine arts.

In Moscow, there are many theatres of world level.

Moscow is also a scientific city. Moscow State University is the oldest and the most important in Russia. It was founded by famous Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov in 18th century.

Moscow is a magnificent city.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. How large is the population of Moscow?
3. When Moscow was founded?
4. By whom Moscow was founded?
5. When the Kremlin was build?
6. When Moscow did become the capital of Russia?
7. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?

4. Complete the following sentences:

1. Moscow is the main …., …., …. and ….. centre of our country.
2. Moscow is a modern …..
3. For the period from …. to ….. the capital was moved to …...
4. Moscow is situated on the ….

5. The heart of the city is ……
6. The Kremlin is a real …. of …...
7. Moscow State University was founded by …. … in …..

5. Choose the correct variant:

1. Moscow was founded over ….. years ago.
   a. 700 b. 800 c. 600
2. Moscow is also one of the largest with the surface of …. sq km.
   a. 790 b. 870 c. 880
3. Moscow State University is …. in Russia.
   a. the most important b. b. more important c. much important
4. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated in Moscow as well as the …...
   a. Prime-minister b. President c. State Duma
5. The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city ….. the city.
   a. inside b. outside c. round
6. Moscow State University was founded by famous Russian ….
   a. architect b. scientist c. engineer
7. Moscow is one of …. in the world.
   a. much populated b. more populated c. the most populated

6. Say true or false:

1. In the beginning Moscow was a rather unimportant town.
2. Moscow stands on the Lena River.
3. The heart of the city is Moscow State University.
4. There are many theatres of world level in Moscow.
5. On the territory of the Kremlin there are many theatres.

7. Speak about your native town or village.

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 13. ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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 it's 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 noth-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.

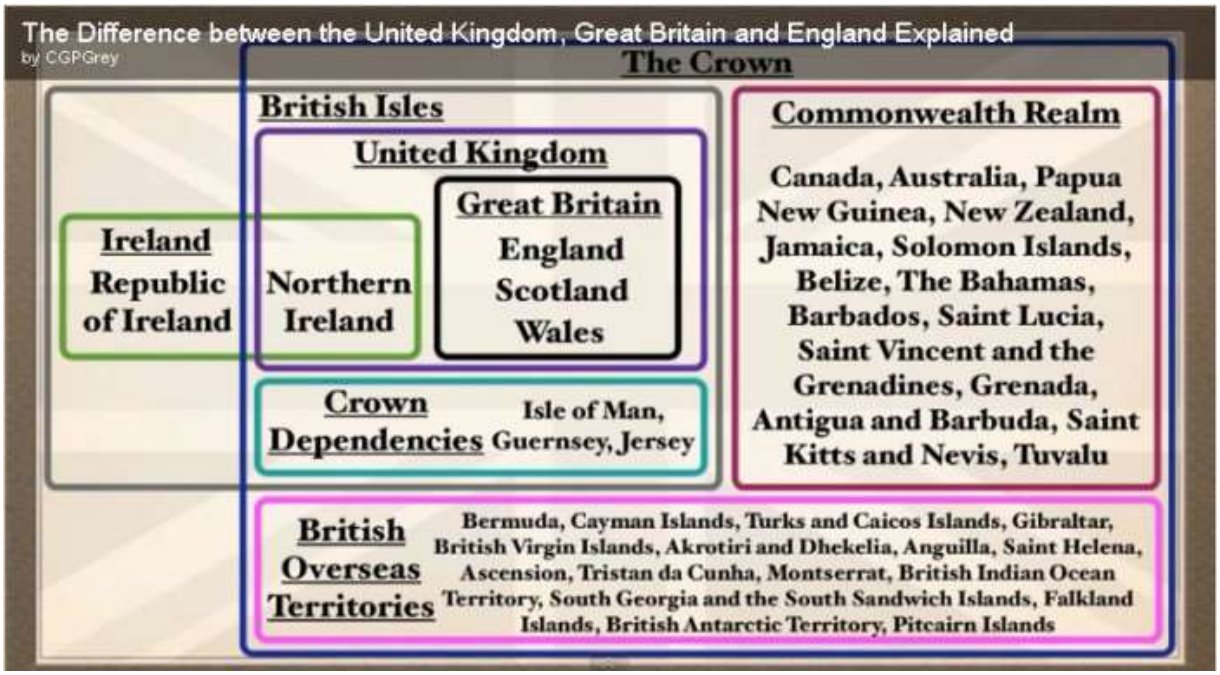
The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The population of the USA is more then 236 million people. The USA is a highly developed industrial country. In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

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.

1. Look and speak about the difference between the United Kingdom, Great Britain and England.



2. Read and translate the text.

United Kingdom

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century. The Union between England and Wales was enacted under the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. In

the Act of Union of 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanent union as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in 1921, the Anglo-Irish treaty formalized a partition of Ireland, although six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom and became known as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was adopted in 1927.

Great Britain was the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century. It played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface.

United Kingdom is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, a member of the EU, but still remains outside the European Monetary Union. In 1999 the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly of Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established. And it is a significant issue in the UK.

United Kingdom is located in the Western Europe, on the British Islands, including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France. Total territory is 244,820 sq km. It has a border with Ireland. Its climate is temperate, moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current. The landscape of UK is mostly rugged hills and low mountains. Nowadays United Kingdom lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes, only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel.

The lowest point is Fenland — 4 m; the highest one is Ben Nevis 1,343 m. Its natural resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead.

Official languages are English, Welsh (about 26 % of the population of Wales) and Scottish, as a form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland).

Government type is constitutional monarchy. Administrative divisions of UK are the following:

England is divided into 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 10 districts;

North Ireland is divided into 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties;

Scotland is divided into 32 council areas;

Wales is divided into 11 county boroughs, 9 counties and dependent areas.

The Chief of the state is Queen Elizabeth П since 6 February 1952; the Heir of the Crown is Prince Charles, the son of the queen. He was born on 14 November 1948.

The Head of government is Prime Minister Tony BLAIR since 2 May 1997.

Vocabulary:

to exist — существовать; находиться в природе, жить

entity — сообщность; объект; организация

to enact — предписывать, определять, устанавливать; вводить закон; постановлять
permanent — постоянный, перманентный
to implement — выполнять, осуществлять; обеспечивать выполнение
adoption — принятие; усвоение
partition — деление, раадел, разделение
county — графство (административно-территориальная единица в Англии)
to remain — оставаться ч current — текущий, данный, современный; течение
maritime — морской
zenith — зенит
to stretch — иметь протяжение, простираться, тянуться
the Commonwealth — Содружество (свободное объединение независимых государств, не имеющее общего договора или конституции)
the European Monetary Union — Европейский монетный союз
issue — исход, результат (чего-л.); спорный вопрос, предмет спора, разногласие; проблема
border — граница
temperate — умеренный (о климате и т. п.)
to moderate — ослаблять, смягчать
to prevail — преобладать, господствовать, превалировать; доминировать
landscape — ландшафт, пейзаж
rugged — пересеченный, заваленный, труднопроходимый (о местности)
coal — уголь
petroleum — нефть
limestone — известняк
iron ore — железная руда
clay — глина, глинозем
chalk — мел
gypsum — гипс
lead — свинец
borough — район; городок, небольшой город
heir — наследник, преемник

3. Answer the questions:

1. How long has England existed as a unified entity?
2. When was the union between England and Wales enacted?
3. When was the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland implemented?
4. When was the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland adapted?
5. What is Northern Ireland?
6. Was Great Britain the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 17th century?
7. Is there a connection between France and Great Britain today?

8. Is the United Kingdom a member of the European Monetary Union?
9. Where is the United Kingdom located?
10. What climate has the United Kingdom?
11. What landscape has Great Britain?
12. What are the lowest and the highest points of the country?
13. What are official languages in Great Britain?
14. What are the natural resources?

CAN **Возможность что-нибудь сделать (могу, умею)**	
I *can* play the piano, (умею) He *can* answer the question, (может)	**I *cannot* swim, (не умею) He *cannot* understand, (не может)**
***Can* you sing? (умеете?) *Can* you help me? (можете?)**	
I *could not* ski when I was little, (не умел) She *could not* 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 14. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS

1. Learn English technical alphabet.

2. Read and translate the text.

The Impact of Modern Technology on Our Lives

People in contemporary world can hardly imagine their lives without machines. Every day either a new gadget is invented or an old one is improved. Different people appreciate new inventions differently. Some suppose that sophisticated gadgets are really useful and necessary, while others find them absolutely awful as they influence people badly. As for me, I am pretty sure that gadgets make people`s lives easier.

Firstly, they do all kinds of dirty and hard work, as cleaning. Secondly, devices can save a lot of time as well as storage space. For instance, a computer disk can contain the same amount of information as several thick books. So, machines help people in different spheres.

However, opponents of this point of view are definitely sure that gadgets affect people negatively. People are reluctant to work due to the influence of machines. People become lazy and disorganized. They just expect their latest gadgets to do

everything instead of them. Moreover, according to scientists, a great number of widespread devices produce radiation that can cause serious health problems. Furthermore, more and more people are becoming addicted to their modern gadgets, for instance computers, TVs or mobile phones. So, they neglect their home obligations, work or school and spend all their spare time in front of a laptop screen or a TV-set.

In conclusion I firmly believe that in spite of all drawbacks gadgets have their benefits. They save people`s time and let them enjoy life.

3. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

contemporary world, new gadget is invented, invention, useful and necessary, influence people badly, storage, computer disk, affect people negatively, scientist, radiation, cause serious health problems, drawback, benefit, laptop screen.

4. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

easier, radiation, drawbacks, machines, people

1. Modern people cannot live without…. . 2. Gadgets make our lives… . 3. Some people think that gadgets affect … negatively. 4. Scientists say that … can cause serious health problems. 5. In spite of all… gadgets have their benefits.

5. Read the text and make up ten questions on the text.

Mobile phones

At present mobile phones have become very important in our everyday lives and the majority of people can hardly imagine themselves without cell phones. Is it just a tribute to fashion or a necessity of a modern person?

It isn't a secret that today many people feel quite helpless if they have left their mobile phones at home. First of all cell phones give us an opportunity to keep in touch with people in any place and in any time (it's especially important for businesspeople). Besides, modern mobile phones are multi-function: they provide access to the Internet, have various games, cameras, memory sticks, etc.

Nevertheless we can't deny that mobile phones provoke a range of problems. People have started to see each other less frequently. Mobile communication requires quite a lot of money and people have to control the amount of money on their accounts constantly otherwise at the most inappropriate moment they won't be able to phone the people they need. But the greatest disadvantage of cell phones is certainly their harmful influence on people's health.

In my opinion at the present time mobile phones are an integral part of life of any person and we can't stop it. I personally need it every day for my work and to keep in touch with my friends and relatives, though I'm aware of its deleterious influence on my health. But I try to avoid idle talks on the phone to reduce the influence of harmful radio waves. I try to find the happy mean.

6. **Read and answer the questions.**

Internet Facts

The prototype for the Internet was created in the sixties by the US Defense Department. To ensure that communication could be kept open in the event of a nuclear attack, it created a computer network known as Arpanet — the Advanced Research Project Agency Network.

The first attempt to connect two computers and allow them to communicate with one another was made by researchers at the University of California in Los Angeles and the Stanford Research Institute on 20 October 1969.

The first people to coin the term 'internet' were two scientists, Vinton Cerf (known as 'father of the Internet') and his collaborator Bob Kahn, who in 1974 devised a means by which data could be transmitted across a global-network of computers.

An Oxford graduate, Tim Berners-Lee, set up the first 'www server' (a Server receives and sends messages) to store the archive of the European Particle Physics Laboratory in Switzerland.

The first e-mail ever sent was in 1972 between computers in two American universities. The most frequently used search word on the net is "sex", typed in 1,550,000 times every month.

Vocabulary:

Defense Department — Министерство обороны
ensure — обеспечивать
network — сеть
coin — придумывать
collaborator — сотрудник
devise — изобретать
means — средство
store — сохранить
net — сеть
link – соединять, связывать

Questions:

1. Who was the prototype for the Internet created by?
2. Why was the prototype for the Internet created?
3. Who was the first attempt to connect two computers and allow them to communicate with one another made by?
4. Who is known as father of the Internet'?
5. Why was the first 'www server'set up?
6. What is the most frequently used search word?
7. Do you think 'The Internet' will have an important influence on our daily lives?

7. Read and translate the text.

Internet and Modern Life

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation and it would be dangerous to get out for any living being to get some information to anywhere. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the net will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millions of people.

Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundreds of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc.

In many countries, the Internet could provide businessmen with a reliable, alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems its own system of communications. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal of money.

But saving money is only the first step and not the last one. There is a commercial use of this network and it is drastically increasing. Now you can work through the internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being

sent over the Internet. But there are many encoding programs available. Notwithstanding, these programs are not perfect and can easily be cracked.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words— an anarchist's dream.

Vocabulary:

network — сеть
to embrace — охватывать, окружать
user — юзер, пользователь
to design — задумывать, придумывать, разрабатывать
to survive — выжить
nuclear war — ядерная война
to pollute — загрязнять
dangerous — опасный
path — путь, маршрут
available — доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении, наличный
the net — интернет, сеть
packet switching — пакетное переключение
invention — изобретение
accurate — точный
to count — считать, сосчитать
approximately— приблизительно, примерно
to receive — получать
message — послание
to provide — снабжать, доставлять, обеспечивать
reliable — надежный
alternative — альтернативный
provider — провайдер, поставщик
security — безопасность
router — маршрутизатор
to intercept — перехватить (сигнал и т. д.)
to encode — кодировать, шифровать
notwithstanding — тем не менее, однако, все же
to crack — взломать
huge — большой, гигантский, громадный, огромный
to circulate — передвигаться/двигаться в пределах чего-то
tremendous —разг. огромный, гигантский, громадный; потрясающий

Questions:

1. What is the Internet?
2. When and where did the history of Internet begin?
3. Why was the Internet designed?
4. What is modem?
5. Where are most of the Internet host computers?
6. What is the accurate number of internet users?
7. What is the most popular Internet service today?
8. What are other popular services available on the Internet?
9. What is the most important problem of the Internet?
10. Why is there no effective control in the Internet today?

11. Is there a commercial use of the network today?

Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice.*

E.g. Mother *waters* the flowers in the evening. — The flowers *are wareted* 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.

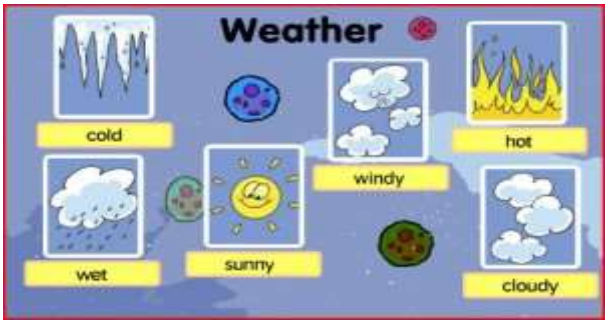
_____

_____

UNIT 15. MAN AND NATURE

1. Read, translate and learn this poem.

Whenever the weather is cold.
Whenever the weather is hot.
We'll weather the weather,
whatever the weather,
whether we like it or not.



2. Read and translate the text.

Seasons

The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

In spring nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new life, the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun, and the weather gets gradually milder. The fields and meadows are covered with fresh green grass. The sky is blue and cloudless. At night millions of stars shine in the darkness.

When summer comes the weather gets warmer still and sometimes it's very hot. It's the farmer's busy season: - he works in his field from morning till night. The grass must be cut and the hay must be made, while the dry weather lasts. Sometimes the skies are overcast with heavy clouds. There are storms with thunder, lightning and hail.

Autumn brings with it the harvest-time when crops are gathered in and the fruit is picked in the orchards. The days get shorter and the nights longer. The woods turn yellow and brown, leaves begin to fall from the trees, and the ground is covered with them. The skies are grey and very often it rains.

When winter comes, we're obliged to spend more time indoors because out-of-doors it's cold. We may get fog, sleet and frost. Ponds, lakes, rivers and streams are frozen, and the roads are sometimes covered with slippery ice or deep snow. The trees are bare. Bitter north winds have stripped them of all their leaves.

(from "The London Linguaphone Course")

Vocabulary:

earth – земля
gradually – постепенно
darkness – темнота, потемки
hay – сено
dry – сухой
crop – урожай, жатва
orchard – фруктовый сад
to turn yellow – становиться желтым
to oblige – обязывать, принуждать, вынуждать
pond – пруд
stream – ручей
bare – голый, обнаженный
to strip – сдирать, снимать, лишать

3. Retell the text.

How environmentally aware are you?

1. What does your family do with empty bottles?
A) Take them to a recycling bin
B) Return them to the supermarket
C) Throw them in the rubbish bin
2. When you buy one or two items at the supermarket, you
A) Take a plastic carrier bag.
B) Reuse an old plastic carrier bag.
C) Use your own bag.
3. How often do you choose products which contain recycled materials?
A) Always
B) never
C) sometimes
4. If you were asked to contribute to a Save the Animals project, you would
A) give generously.
B) give a small amount.
C) refuse to give anything.
5. A local beach has been polluted with oil. You
A) donate money for the clean-up project.

B) do nothing.
C) volunteer to help with the clean-up project.
6. You eat a chocolate bar in the street. What do you do with the wrapper?
A) drop it on the pavement
B) put it in a litter bin
C) save it for recycling
7. When you buy paper products, you
A) buy whatever is cheapest.
B) try to purchase recycled paper.
C) purchase recycled paper as long as it doesn't cost more.
8. When you clean your teeth, you
A) Turn the tap on only when you need water.
B) leave the tap running until you have finished.
C) only use one glass of water.
1. A 3 B 2 C 0
2. A 0 B 2 C 3
3. A 3 B 0 C 2
4. A 3 B 2 C 0
5. A 2 B 0 C 3
6. A 0 B 2 C 3
7. A 0 B 3 C 2
8. A 2 B 0 C 3
18-24 Keep up the good work! You are doing your part to protect the environment.
13-17There is some room for improvement. Change your habits and soon you will be green.
0-12You are part of the problem. You should try to become part of the solution.

As long ago as the 1960s
Professor Bert Bolin predicted that the 'global warming', caused by an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide ($C0_2$) in the atmosphere, would lead to significant changes in the Earth's climate.
1. But most experts now agree that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will double from 0.03% to 0.06% in the next 50 years and that temperatures worldwide will rise by 2° Celsius.
Although a temperature rise of 2° may not seem significant, the local effects may be much greater: by 2025 a rise of 10° is possible in polar regions and 4° in

Northern Europe. Indeed the first effects will be felt by the end of the century- perhaps they are already being felt...

But how does the Greenhouse Effect operate and why should such a tiny proportion of $C0_2$ have such a harmful effect?

When living creatures breathe out and when things are burned, $C0_2$ enters the atmosphere.

2. But the balance of nature has been disturbed. In power stations, in factories and in cars, we are burning more and more fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas). 1 8 billion tons of $C0_2$ enter the atmosphere every year. And the destruction of forests means that there are fewer trees to convert the $C0_2$ into oxygen.

3. As sunlight enters the atmosphere, the surface of the earth is warmed. Some of this heat escapes back into space, but the rest is trapped by $C0_2$, which acts rather like the glass in a greenhouse, allowing sunshine and heat to pass in but not out again.

4. As the temperature rises, the amount of water vapour in the air will increase and this too will absorb more of the Earth's heat. The oceans too will become warmer and store more heat, so that they increase the warming effect.

According to some scientists, the polar icecaps will start to melt and the oceans will expand as more snow and ice melts. Because the exposed ground, formerly covered in snow, won't reflect the heat so well it will absorb more sunlight and this will lead to even more snow melting.

Scientists predict that the level of the sea will have risen by 1/2 to $11/_2$ metres by 2050. This will affect many low-lying areas of the world - millions of people today live less than one metre above sea level.

5. For Northern Europeans, the extra warmth may be welcome - but there is also likely to be increased rainfall.

But many areas may suffer: the southern states of the USA can expect hotter summers and less rainfall, leading to worse conditions for agriculture, and the Mediterranean region may well be much drier and hotter than now.

Many experts believe that the Greenhouse Effect will bring significant changes to the Earth's climate, though they don't all agree how long this will take, or what form it will take.

6. And the assignment: Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which best fits each gap 1-6. There is one extra sentence you don’t need to use.

A. Until recently all of this was adsorbed by trees and plants which converted it back into oxygen.

B. So the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere is increasing all the time

C. Some areas may actually benefit: the higher temperatures may allow a longer growing season for example.

D. At the time his predictions were regarded as science fiction

E. But it certainly looks as if in inhabitants on this planet will have to get used to living in the warmer world

F. Consequently, the temperature rises

G. Surprisingly, the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere has continued to fall

UNIT 16. ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

We live in the fascinating and challenging world of science. It is a world that more and more over the ages, and especially in the 20th century has come to affect so much of our lives. It is involved with the way we travel, the homes we live in and the clothes we wear, how we become ill and how medicine can make us better, and has given us fantastic means of communicating and exploring.

The list of the inventations is rather long. We are on-lookers of great scientific achievements such as television and a computer. We can't imagine our life withought a notebook or a radio. I'd like to speak in details about computers.

What is a computer?

A computer is an electronic device that stores information and allows changes in it through the use of instructions. A modern computer is capable of doing various tasks, like word processing and accounting. Personal computers are widely used but working on them requires some techniques.

A computer gives a lot of advantages to a user. The list of the advantages is rather long: computers give us access to the Internet- an international computer network. You can spread a lot of your free time surfing the Internet and get all sorts of information from it. You can enter the chat room with other Internet users and debate urgent problems on line. If you are connectable by e-mail, you can correspond with your own web page and place there information about yourself.

Today computers help people to do many things. Bankers use them to keep track of money. Telephone operators use them to put calls through. Without computers, weather forecasters would make more mistakes. Computers also help scientists to solve their problems. More than that computers help police to keep order in shops. Computers also help doctors to treat patients. Computers allow users to spend their free time and relax. But computers have some disadvantages. Computers can make people lazy. People waste their time when they play different games on a computer. People forget to go to the libraries, they often find information on the Internet. Wicked games can make people, especially children aggressive and stupid.

But in my view they have more advantages, that disadvantages. It's an open secret that the computer is a source of education, entertainment and communication. And in my life the computer plays a very important role. It helps me to find information and relax. Though scientists have archived so much, scientific minds are still working at some urgent problems. I would like to mention some problems. One of them is finding and using alternative sources of energy. Scientists are also learning how to save and conserve energy. They have many problems with creating highly effective systems of communication. I can't but mention one of the main problems. It is development of life on the planet.

I'd like to focus on the problem how to make our life longer and happier. It's a well-known fact that nowadays people have a lot of artificial parts or implants inside them. There are some people who have problems with their health, especially with their hearts. And surgeons operate them on and put on implant inside them. Surgeons think that within 50 years one person in ten will have at least one artificial part inside.

Because science will be around us even more in the future, I think we-tomorrows adults must start learning today to be ready to take our places in this computerized, transistorized, antibiotic, nuclear and supersonic age!

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

It is an amazing fact that the USA and Britain have produced the most of Nobel Science Prize laureates - about 80 each.

These countries pay very much attention to education. In 1998 there were computers in every primary school classroom in Britain and a bit later in the USA. The countries house very large and world important libraries. The Library of Congress (the USA) is one of thegreatest collections of books, microfilms and electronically stored information. I think here lies the reason why so many important discoveries and inventions have been made by English-speaking people.

One of the most spoken-of things is the hole in the ozone layer. It was discovered in 1985 by the British Antarctic Survey. Britain and the USA have wide programs of studying and using space. British and American scientists have been discovering laws of physics and chemistry for a long time. John Bardeen, an American physicist, discovered the transistor effects and created a semi-conductor transistor (1948). He is also one of the father of super conductivity theory. He is the only scientist in the world who got two Nobel prizes.

In 1833 Charles Babbage was the first person to conceive of the machine that could be programmed to calculate which later became a computer. Norbert Wiener formulated the main axioms of cybernetics. The World Wide Web was invented by British physicist Tim Berners-Lee. re. I think everyone knows Bill Gates, who is the organiser and the head of the Microsoft company, which now keeps the leading positions in development computer software.

The most important biologist was probably Charles Darvin, an English scientist, who formulated the postulates of origin of the species. Alexamder Wiener discovered the so-called rhesus-factor (1940) and Sir Alexander Fleming in 1945 won a Nobel Prize for the discovery of penicillin. The first heart transplant was carried out by a South African surgeon Christian Barnard in the USA in 1967. The first combined transplant of heart, lung and liver was performed in Great Britain. British scientists have lately won the Nobel prize for discovering the reason of gastritis which is a bacterium and also for finding a medicine against it. More than a half of world's mostly used medicines are produced in the USA and Britain. Another famous Nobel Prize winners are Francis Crick, James Watson and Maurice Wilkins (1962) who discovered the structure of DNA and James Black (1988) who was awarded for his work in the field of physiology and

medicine. John MacLeod, an Englishphysiologist, discovered insulin, studying the mechanism of diabetes.

As for engineering, Britain and the USA have a long tradition of achievement in this field. In the 19th century these countries led the way in construction of bridges, railways and steamships. The American inventor George Westinghouse patented the pneumatic brake for trains and introduced trains with this brake in Europe, Russia and the USA. Britain was the first to build underground (known also as the Tube - in London) and an ocean-crossing steamship. The Titanic, the largest and the most luxurious world's steamship was also built in Britain. John Logie Baird demonstrated the first television system in London. Alexander Ball, an American scientist, invented the telephone and made the first industrial variant of it.

TO DEPEND ON TECHNOLOGY: IS IT GOOD OR NOT?

READING

1 Read an article about new digital multimedia launched into the market. Choose from the list (A-G) the sentence which best summarizes each section of the article (1-7). There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

A The rivalry between formats will possibly lead to the decline in sales.

B Viewers enjoy better imaging and sound reproduction accompanied by greater options.

C Japanese producers are going to take up the leading position by making their product cheaper.

D Movie fans are facing a strong fight of the world's biggest companies as they bring the next generation of DVDs to Britain.

E A unified format is preferable to a universal player.

F Consumers are advised to stick to Blue-ray standard as it has more supporters all over the world.

G Both rivals have powerful backing in the world.

H Eventually, viewers could lose as the fight between different standards goes on.

HI-TECH DVD WAR BREAKS OUT

1 High-definition DVD players and discs are the natural complement to the high-definition flat-screen televisions which enabled this summer's World Cup, and David Attenborough's Planet Earth, among other programs, to be shown in spectacular detail. The new discs look like normal DVDs but can store more than five times more data, allowing higher picture and sound quality and more interactive features.

2 Britain's first high-definition DVD player demonstrated by Samsung promises a revolution in home cinema. But visions of the medium-term future are not so

clear. Toshiba is launching a rival high-definition player which uses different technology and is incompatible with Samsung's system. A high-definition disc that plays on one type of machine will not work on the other. The format war has inevitably been billed as the most damaging since JVC's VHS system got the better of Sony's Betamax video cassettes 30 years ago.

UNIT 17. MACHINES AND MECHANISMS. INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

Прочитайте текст и скажите, о каких четырех этапах в развитии мировой индустрии идет речь и чем каждый из них характеризуется.

Four Industrial Revolutions

The history of mechanical engineering goes back to the time when the man first tried to make machines. We can call the earlier rollers, levers and pulleys, for example, the work of mechanical engineering.

Mechanical engineering, as we understand it today, starts from the first Industrial Revolution. People have labelled as "revolutions three episodes in the industrial history of the world and now we are entering the Fourth.

The first industrial revolution took place in England between 1760 and 1840. Metal became the main material of the engineer instead of wood, and steam gave man great reserves of power. This power could drive not only railway engines and ships but also the rnachines which builtthem.

In the second revolution, from 1880 to 1920, electricity was the technical driving force. It provided power for factories that was easier and cheaper to control than steam. It was marked also by the growing importance of science-based industries such as chemicals and electrical goods, and the use of scientifically-designed production methods such as semi-automatic assembly lines.

The third industrial revolution coincided with the advent of automation– in its inflexible form. In this revolution, the main features were advances in the control of manufacturing processes so that things could be made more cheaply, with greater precision and (often) with fewer people. And this change, which occurred around the middle of this century, also featured a new machine that was to greatly influence the world, the electronic computer.

What is the fourth industrial revolution? The fourth industrial revolution will be characterized by automated machines that are versatile and programmable and can make different things according to different sets of computer instructions. It will be characterized by flexible, automated machinery, the most interesting example of which are robots.

Суммируйте информацию текста, заполнив следующую таблицу.

	period	main features
1 2	1760-1840	1 metal – the main material for the engineer

3 4		

Text2

Прочитайте следующее утверждение из текста.

Mechanical engineers are at the core of production. Without them production would be impossible.

- **Прочитайте текст с целью определения правильности ваших предположений.**
- **Озаглавьте текст.**

Demand for qualified mechanical engineers is high.

Mechanical engineers have a wide range of job opportunities. They may be management, sales, development, research, or design or production engineers in industries such as food, steel, chemicals and heavy and light engineering. They also can work in service industries such as transport and gas, water, and electricity.

Mechanical engineers are vital to the running of plants. Without them production would be impossible. Each plant is likely to be different. Some are large, some are small and most are complex. The main operational objectives of safety, efficiency and profitability are common to them all and demand a range of technical and personal skills from the engineers.

Mechanical engineers are concerned with machines, mechanisms and energy conversion. Mechanical equipment is at the core of the plants. Each plant is different from the next: the machines are particular to the process involved in making the end product and mechanical engineers are involved in their design, building and operation. They are at the forefront of technology: pressing the limits of material capability, developing new materials of construction, specifying complex machines and doing all of this with the most sophisticated design techniques. Mechanical engineers' jobs are demanding and exciting. Their skills, technical and managerial, are used to the fullest. In plant operation the job is to keep the plant running and stimulate the team to make better use of equipment to improve performance.

Mechanical engineers are at the core of production: they manage plant and equipment, they manage people. In fact, they manage our future.

Text 3

Прочитайте текст и скажите:

а) чем вызвана необходимость создания гибкого производства;

б) что входит в понятие гибкого производства.

Towards Flexible Production Facilities

Present-day industry, in particular engineering, is defined by the fact that its products – machine-tools, devices, instruments, etc.– are normally produced for a very short period of time and replaced by other more advanced products. The range of products is growing and the size of batches is decreasing. The new production environment has brought about new requirements. Thus, for example, earlier functionally "rigid" automatic production lines require considerable changes to be

introduced or the line to be fully dismantled when the factory switches to a new product. Unlike the above lines, flexible production lines can be switched over to a new product virtually instantaneously. When operated on a 24-hour basis, these lines need only a minimal team of operators to attend the production.

A set of modules can be combined by a transport-and-storage system and a control system into a production line (or a production area). The highest level of a flexible production facility, an automatic factory, incorporates several flexible production workshops. Such a factory has both automated equipment and automated services, including computer-aided design of products and processes, and software development for its control systems. Such automated factories are being designed and are expected to become fully operational in the near future. All the industrialized countries are currently making use of flexible modules and workshops.

Text4

Этот текст посвящен автоматизации производства. Вспомните все, что вы знаете об этом.

Прочитайте текст и скажите, какую новую информацию вы получили, в каких абзацах она содержится.

Не пользуясь словарем, определите на основании информации текста значение следующих слов и словосочетаний.

Озаглавьте текст.

Automation is the third phase in the development of technology that began with the industrialization of the 18th century. First came mechanization which created the factory system and separated labour and management in production. Mechanization was a technology based on forms and applications of power. Mass production came next. It was a technology based on principles of production and organization. Automation is a technology based on communication, computation and control.

The truly automated devices must possess one or more of the following elements: system approach, programmability, feedback.

With a system approach, factories which make things by passing them through successive stages of manufacturing without people intervening to transfer lines, which made their debut in car factories before the Second World War, are considered automated systems. These carry components past lines of machine-tools which each cuts them automatically. People are not required; the machines clamp the parts out of themselves without a workman being present. Thus transfer lines are different from assembly lines where people are very much in evidence.

With programmability, a system can do more than one kind of job. An industrial robot is an automated machine. It works automatically and an operator can reprogram the computer that controls it to make the machine do different things.

Finally, feedback makes an automatic device vary its routine according to changes that take place around it. An automatic machine-tool with feedback would have sensors that detect, for example, if the metal it is cutting is wrongly shaped. If it is,

the sensors instruct the machine to vary its routine accordingly. Other examples of devices with feedback are robots with "vision" or other sensors that can "see" or "feel" what they are doing.

Some examples of automation in factories today are not "programmable"; neither do they work with feedback. They are simply sets of machine-tools linked together according to "systems" approach. These mechanisms are inflexible. They turn out only one kind of part, which is all very well if the manufacturer wants to make thousands of identical components. But if he wants to change his routine, the machinery is not very useful. This is the case while automation is inflexible, flexible automation is needed. Here, automated machinery has programmability and feedback and can turn out different kinds of components. The equipment will make a tremendous difference to factory floors throughout the world. Flexible automation adds up to a new industrial era.

• **Суммируйте информацию текста, закончив следующие предложения.**

1 Automation is a third... 2 It is based on... 3 The truly automated machines must possess one of the... 4 Flexible automation is automation where machines possess... 5 Automation adds up...

UNIT 18. MODERN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN THE INDUSTRY

Information Technology Industry

The information technology (IT) industry has become of the most vigorous industries in the world. IT, more than any other sector, has an increased output, particularly in the developed world, and as a result is a key driver of global economic growth. Economies of scale and unquenchable demand from both consumers and enterprises describe this rapidly growing sector.

The Information Technology Association of America (ITAA) describes the information technology as covering all possible aspects of information systems based on computers. Together software development and the hardware involved in the IT industryincorporate everything from computer systems, to the design, execution, study and expansion of IT and management systems.

Due to its user-friendliness and the wide range of IT products available, the demand for IT services has improved substantially over the years. The IT sector has come out as a major global basis of both development and employment.

The government acquired EVS EM computers from the Soviet Union to be used in research laboratories and large companies. Tata group established Tata Consultancy Services in 1968, the then largest software producer. Indian Institute of technology at Kharagpur in West Bengal was inaugurated on August 18, 1951. Due to the relaxed Immigration laws, USA attracted large number of skilled professional aiming for research. The National informatics centre was established in 1965. From 1977 to 1980s the countrys information technology companies stared showing making their present felt. After the microchip revolution of 1980s India understood the importance of electronics and information technology in its growth and development.

Internet Access

In 1991, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) introduced Gateway Electronic Mail Service, in 1992 the 64 kbit/s leased line service was introduced, and commercial Internet access on a visible scale in 1992. Election results were displayed via National Informatics Centers NICNET. In 1991, economic reforms were introduced giving rise to a new era of globalization and international economic integration. Indian IT professionals entered the US throughout the 1990s.

The growth of Information Technology in India also had far-reaching political consequences. Indias reputation as a destination of skilled manpower and as a source of IT improved its relation with many developed world economies. 30% of export earning and 40% of the countrys GDP after employing only 25% of its workforce throw light on the economic effect of technologically inclined services sector in India.Software and services exports are anticipated to have grown by 32% in dollar terms to surpass US$ 23 billion. Sales of Personal computers crossed 4.7 million units; an escalation of 20% compared to 3.6 million units sold the previous year.

Characteristics of the IT Industry at a Glance

For information technology industry, the Economies of scale are high. The marginal cost of each unit of additional software or hardware is minimal compared to the value addition that results from it.

The IT industry is knowledge-based unlike other sectors.

Efficient usage of skilled labor forces in the IT sector can help an economy achieve a rapid pace of economic growth.

The IT industry helps many other sectors like the services and manufacturing sectors in the growth process of the economy.

The IT industry can serve as a means of e-governance, as it promises easy accessibility to information. The applicability of information technology in the service sector develops operational competence and adds to transparency. It also serves as a means of skill formation.

A large variety of services come under the area of the information technology industry such as Networking, database design and development, testing, systems architecture, maintenance and hosting, documentation, operational support, application development and security services.

Market parameters

The Indian IT industry is divided mainly into two markets: domestic market and exports market. The exports market comprises the biggest segment accounting for 75% of the total revenue made by the Indian software industry. Indian IT companies have also globally established their dominance in terms of availability of skilled manpower, cost advantage and the quality of services. They have been developing their global service delivery capabilities through an amalgamation of organic and inorganic growth schemes. Global giants like SAP, Microsoft Lenovo and Oracle have already established their captive centres in India. These global giants have recognized the advantage India offers and the fact that it is among the fastest developing IT markets in the Asia-Pacific region.

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.
_____
_____

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

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 ahs 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.

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

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