ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
Областное государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«СТАРООСКОЛЬСКИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»
(ОГАПОУ СПК)

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

для студентов специальности 09.02.05 Прикладная информатика
(по отраслям)

Старый Оскол

Методические рекомендации по организации самостоятельной работы 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 второго-четвертого курсов очной формы обучения.

Методические рекомендации выполнены в виде рабочей тетради, включающей 20 тематических циклов, в каждый из которых входят текст, лексические, фонетические и грамматические упражнения.

В систему упражнений входят как языковые, так и речевые упражнения. Тексты тематически связаны со специальными предметами, отражают специфику будущей профессии. Учебные задания способствуют усвоению и запоминанию специальных терминов по специальности.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» входит в цикл общих гуманитарных дисциплин федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования и составляет часть профессиональной и общекультурной подготовки студентов.

Основной целью обучения студентов иностранному языку является овладение навыками практического пользования языком, что при заочном обучении предполагает формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников.

В процессе обучения решаются воспитательные и общеобразовательные задачи, способствующие повышению образовательного, культурного и профессионального уровня студентов.

В течение всего курса обучения рекомендуется использовать технические средства обучения и компьютерные обучающие программы, а также различные тексты, упражнения, видеофильмы, учебные, документальные и художественные фильмы.

По завершении курса обучения студент должен иметь следующие умения:

Чтение:

- умение читать со словарем тексты страноведческого, общенаучного характера и тематически связанные с профессией.
- умение читать без словаря тексты, лексику по пройденной тематике и ситуациям общения.

Письмо:

- умение правильно писать слова и словосочетания, входящие в лексический минимум.
- умение с помощью словаря изложить в письменной форме содержание текста.

Устная речь:

- умение участвовать в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни, учебы, работы и знание речевого этикета.
- умение выражать свои мысли в устной форме по темам, относящимся к учебной и профессиональной деятельности студента.
- понимать на слух речь, в том числе фоно записи, содержащие усвоенный языковой материал.
- иметь представление о культурных традициях и правилах речевого этикета в странах изучаемого языка.

Языковой материал

Фонетический минимум. Звуковой строй английского языка; особенности английского произношения; чтение гласных в различных

типах слогов; ударение; особенности интонации английского предложения.

Лексический минимум. За полный курс обучения студент должен приобрести словарный запас в объеме 1000 лексических единиц, а так же усвоить наиболее употребительные словообразовательные средства английского языка: префиксы, суффиксы имен существительных, прилагательных, наречий, глаголов, приемы словосложения, явление конверсии. Потенциальный словарный запас может быть расширен за счет интернациональной лексики.

Грамматический минимум. Студенты должны усвоить основные грамматические формы и структуры английского языка:

Морфология.

Имя существительное. Артикль как признак существительного; предлоги – выразители его падежных форм. Образование множественного числа. Притяжательный падеж. Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.

Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения. Перевод конструкций типа *the more …the less.*

Числительные. Количественные, порядковые; чтение дат.

Местоимения. Личные местоимения в формах именительного и объектного падежей; притяжательные местоимения; возвратные и усилительные местоимения; местоимения вопросительные, указательные, относительные. Неопределенное местоимение *one* и его функции. Неопределенные местоимения *some, any* и их производные.

Глагол. Образование видовременных форм глагола *Simple, Progressive, Perfect и Perfect Progressive.* Активный и пассивный залог. Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Образование повелительного наклонения и его отрицательной формы.

Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив и его формы; инфинитивные конструкции. Причастие I и причастие II. Герундий и герундиальные обороты.

Синтаксис.

Простое распространенное предложение. Члены предложения. Порядок слов в предложении; образование утвердительной и отрицательной формы. Оборот *there is (are)*, его перевод.

Безличные предложения. Сложносочиненное и сложноподчиненное предложения. Союзное и бессоюзное подчинение.

Определение значения незнакомых слов

С помощью словаря

Для формирования этого умения предлагается несколько основных рекомендаций:

1. Запомните английский алфавит.

2. Запомните в искомом слове три первые буквы (это облегчит его поиск в словаре).

3. Прежде чем искать слово в словаре, восстановите его исходную форму (инфинитив глагола, единственное число существительного и т. д.).

4. Из всех значений слов выберите в словаре то, которое подходит по контексту.

Без помощи словаря

К категории слов, значение которых можно определить без помощи словаря, относятся интернациональные слова, производные слова, слова, образованные по конверсии.

Интернациональные слова. В английском языке большое место занимают слова, заимствованные из других языков, в основном латинского и греческого. Эти слова получили широкое распространение и стали интернациональными. По корню таких слов легко догадаться об их переводе на русский язык, например, mechanization – механизация, atom – атом и т.д., поэтому очень важно уметь выявлять их в тексте и делать опорами для извлечения смысла.

Однако, нужно помнить, что многие интернационализмы расходятся в своем значении в русском и английском языках, поэтому их часто называют «ложными друзьями» переводчика. Например,: accurate – точный, а не аккуратный, resin – смола, а не резина, control – не только контролировать, но и управлять и т.д.

Производные слова. Эффективным средством расширения запаса слов служит знание способов словообразования. Расчленив производное слово на корень, суффикс и префикс, легче определить значение известного слова. Кроме того, зная значения наиболее употребительных префиксов и суффиксов, вы сможете без труда узнать, какой частью речи является данное слово и понять значение гнезда слов, образованных из одного корневого слова, которое вам известно. Часто встречаются префиксы, имеющие международный характер, например,

anti — анти: антитело; co – co: сосуществовать; de – де: дестабилизировать.

Определение грамматической формы слов и их синтаксические связи в предложении

Данное умение формируется в опоре на информацию, изложенную в учебниках английского языка. Необходимо отметить, что не следует начинать работу с текстом с его дословного перевода. Сначала нужно попытаться по заголовку, по известным вам словам текста и в опоре на имеющиеся у вас знания определить, о чем идет речь в тексте. Это поможет вам в процессе работы над ним прогнозировать содержание и тот лексико-грамматический материал, которым это содержание выражено, поможет определить по контексту значение части незнакомых слов, отыскать в словаре то значение многозначного слова, которое требуется.

Для того, чтобы достичь указанного в целевой установке уровня владения языком, следует систематически тренировать память, заучивая

иноязычные слова и тексты. Надо помнить, что способности развиваются в процессе работы, что осмысленный материал запоминается легче, чем неосмысленный, что навык вырабатывается путем многократно выполняемого действия.

Для получения зачета студент должен уметь:

а) прочитать со словарем незнакомый текст на английском языке, содержащий изученный лексический и грамматический материал. (Форма проверки — письменный или устный перевод.)

б) устно изложить на английском языке одну из тем, предусмотренных программой курса обучения.

Время подготовки – 8-10 минут.

UNIT 1

Упражнение№ 1.

Напишите транскрипцию гласных звуков следующих слов:

a) be, feel, we, me, see, meet, deed, feet, need
b) it, is, in, ill, sit, fill, live, win, till, mill
c) bed, pen, ten, tell, set, let, met
d) tie, lie, my, pie, die, life, time, five, nine, smile
e) man, bad, hat, lamp, glad, fat, cat, black, sack
f) day, late, tale, main, pain, rain, male, fail
g) park, mark, arm, are, car, farm, large
h) air, chair, care, fair, rare, parent
i) there, where
j) here, near, mere, clear, fear, bear
k) hire, fire, tyre, buyer, flyer
l) our, flour, power, flower, down, town
m) her, term, bird, firm, burn, turn, fur, learn
n) sorry, story, warm, word, door, all, taught, talk

Упражнение№ 2.

Напишите транскрипцию согласных звуков следующих слов:

a) think, thing, thin, thought, death, threat.
b) sing, song, bang, long, something, going, hung, wrong.
c) this, that, those, the, these, there, other, another.
d) ship, shop, she, clash, sharp, shine, shame, shape.
e) chess, chop, chamber, charm, charity, future.
f) phone, photo, phenomenon, phantom, pharos, philharmonic, phase.
g) knife, know, knock, knit, knight, knee, knack.
h) what, where, when, wheel, whiff, whig, whip, whim.

Скороговорки. Tongue-twisters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ripe white wheat reapers reap ripe white wheat right.

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

Each Easter Eddie eats eighty Easter eggs.

She slits the sheet she sits on.

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

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

Упражнение № 1.

Чтение английских гласных букв в открытом положении

Прочтите слова и объясните, почему они так произносятся: B, K, C,D, go, be, he, me, she, we, by, my, spy, try, fly, dry, cry, shy, pry, lo, no, so, Q, P, Z, V, T.

Aid, hail, claim, chain, waist, raise, bay, day, play, pray, stay, pay, sea, tea, beach, feast, breathe, free, tree, feed, beech, sleeve, freeze, die, lie, died, tried, bye, dyed, boat, cloak, foe, sloe, toe, pie, tie, ceaze, ceiling, week, sweep, dial, phial, bias.

Bake, pale, take, pane, tape, eke, eve, cede, globe, Crete, Swede, lime, mine, mite, side, size, style, hole, home, robe, rape, vote, yoke, duke, dupe, fume, mule, tube, tune.

Cede, seed, lone, loan, bike, bake, Jane, jade, baize, bays, lace, lake, beach, beech, mice, Mike, die, dye, cage, gage, vague, plague, guide, lie, lye, yale, due.

Fatal, vacant, raven, agent, bacon, typist, evil, famous, final, silent, pilot, tyrant, total, open, moment, human, student, pupil, music, cubic, client.

Упражнение № 2.

Чтение английских гласных букв в закрытом положении

Прочтите слова и объясните, почему они так произносятся:

Pad, pat, bad, bat, fan, fat, van, vat, cell, tent, dell, den, keg, get, yet, yelp.Kid, kiss, grin, wig, wit, Lynn, Pym, Sod, sop, mod, moss, nod, hot, rod, yon, F, L, M. Nun, nut, hug, hut, ruff, buzz, gulf.

Sac, sack, lac, lack, lacks, lax, tacks, tax, links, lynx, sticks, Styx, cell, sell, cent, sent, hiss, his, lacks, bags, bets, beds, cups, cubs, pence, pens, phlox, flocks, fizz, phiz, fill, Phil, batch, badge, rich, ridge; bank, hang.

Bed, had; led, lad; Ned, pad; bet, net; bend, bent; bat, set, sat; land, lend; fact, pact, plan, flag, act; slap, slab; cup, cap; lit, lid; shot, shod.

Cab, cup, cling, crest, scrub; tacks, sacks, kicks, rocks, ducks, cell, cent, hence, rince, dunce, lick, lack, pick, pack, sick, sack, dick, dig, pick, pig, rick, rig, bank, ink, drink, drunk, fact, sect, back, neck, gem, gent, gin, gist, badge, hedge, bridge, lodge, plunge, as, has, beds, rugs, prism, jam, job, jib, jest, just, yes, yet, yelp, yen, yell, bang, spring, thing, strong, lung, sell, shell, sip, ship, self, shan, shut, shrub, crash, smash, rush, shell, shelf, ship, shift, fish, mesh, smash, chip, chop, chest, rich, such, match, fetch, ditch, Scotch, crutch. Thin, thrift, width, length. That, then, this, thus, with. Phiz, phlox, lymph, nymph. Tax, sex, fix, fox, box, text, next.

Pit, pen, par, pun; fin, fen, fan, fun; tin, ten, tan, tun; red, rest, rent; risk, rim, did, tin, lid, nib, fill, drill, mill, mat, hot, pet, guest, press, stress, string, strong, stretch.

Sandal, vessel, system, children, absent, tempest, bonnet, pocket, commit, public, horrid, dwelling, summit, battle, bottom, seldom, lesson, dinner, waggon,

parrot, butter, button, sister, doctor. Lapse, dense, steppe, twelve, bronze, solve.

Упражнение№3

Чтение английских букв в открытом и закрытом положении

Прочтите:

Pan, pane, tap, tape, red, rede, them, theme, miss, mice, shin, shine, rob, robe, dot, dote, tub, tube, duck, duke, pad, pat, bad, bat, fan, fat, tell, tent, kid, grin, wig. Pym, Bake, pale, eke, globe, we, sweep, side, style, hole, robe, yoke, duke, sod, yon, hot, nun, hug, ruff, fume, tube, be, go, my, K, gulf, sham, shame, dense, solve, aid, hail, shut, smash, chip, chain, waist, bay, day, by, chop, chest, ship, shelf, shape, C, D, fish, chip, pea, sea, tea, beach, spring, lung, die, lie, bye, join, job, tea, tree, beech, jest, thin, freeze, this, that, these, those, foe, pie, cease, lymph, nymph, cab, cup, fact, fat, fatal, vat, vacant, back, bake, neck, yes, yet, agent, back, bacon, yell, typist, tax, sex, famous, final, cell, cent, ceiling, prince, dunce, silent, as, has, pilot, match, mate, fetch, fate, crutch, gent, gin, total, badge, open, bridge, moment, mob, pig, page, red, rage, sell, shell, human, pet, pete, student, stud, fill, file, lack, lace, music, land, mice, lake, back, bake, bike, flag, act, jade, cage, cup, yale, slab, guide, guest, shot, cap, value, due.

Упражнение№ 4.

Чтение английских гласных букв в сочетании с буквой 'r' в открытом и закрытом положении

Прочтите слова и объясните причину переосмысливания звукового восприятия английских гласных букв:

Bare, care, chair, hair, fair, mare, pair, dare, square, rare, hare, Here, mere, near, fear, beer, cheer, dear. Fire, briar, mire, tire, liar, byre, lyre, tyre, dire. More, shore, board, roar, horse. Cure, mure, pure, lure. Fare, fair, hare, hair, here, hear, dear, deer, tire, tyre, boar, bore, sore, soar. ,

Bar, far, jar, star, hard, farm, harsh, starve. Her, verb, serve, bird, skirt, shirt, herb, fern, berth, germ, verse, serve. Fir, sir, birch, girl, first, third. For, nor, sort, short, lord, horse. Urn, turn, nurse, burn, perfect, fur, furl, burn, hurt, curve, purse. Word, worm, work, world, worker, farmer, former, furnish, varnish. Earl, learn, early, earth, heard.

Bar, bare, car, care, her, here, per, peer, fir, fire, sir, sire, or, ore, for, fore, cur, cure.

Упражнение № 5

Чтение английских гласных букв во всех положениях под ударением

Прочтите слова и объясните, почему они так произносятся:

Bare, fat, fan, fire, pad, tell, chair, kid, grin, more, wig, Pym, cure, bake, pale, bar, far, eke, globe, herb, fir, we, sweep, for, fur, word, side, style, urn, farmer, hole, robe, care, here, lure, farm, yoke, duke, sod, horn, worm, serve, burn, nun, ruff, fume, tube, be, hair, dare, mere, go, my, K, gulf, hair, fear, mire, harsh, sham, shame, dense, board, berth, sir, burn, world, aid, hail, shut, smash, chip, turn, former, hare, chain, waist, bay, day, by, chop, chest, ship, girl, horse,

starve, roar, shelf, shape, C, D, fish, chip, mure, square, pea, sea, beach, spring, sort, fair, star, lung, die, bye, jam, jar, byre, job, tea, tree, beech, jest, germ, thin, freeze, this, these, that, those, foe, nor, pie, first, fern, dire, ceaze, lymph, furnish, tyrant, sturdy, studen, care, cab, cup, fair, fact, fatal, mare, mat, note, rare, vat, hare, vacant, near, back, lake, beer, tyre, shore, neck, hoarse, yes, yet, agent, pure, back, during, bacon, third, yell, birch, typist, err, tax, sex, famous, short, final, cell. Lord, hurt, cent, ceiling, purse, prince, silent, work, as, has, pilot, worker, mate, her, fetch, fate, verb, tyrant, serve, tyre, bird, crutch, gent, gin, total, burn, perfect, badge, open, bridge, moment, mob, sell, shell, guide, due, varnish.

Back, bark, had, hard, gem, germ, ten, tern, twill, twirl, spit, spirt, cock, cork, shot, short, cub, curb.

Упражнение №6
Чтение слов, рассмотренных выше

Прочтите слова и объясните, почему они так произносятся:

Feud, neutral, feudal, deuce, cue, Europe, dew, few, new, newt, ewe. Diece, niece, field, yield, chief, grief, grieve, belief, believe, achieve, brief, thief, shriek, priest, shield, siege. Great, break, steak; bear, year, wear, tear, pear, swear. They, grey, prey, whey, rein, vein, feint, eight, freight, weight. Eye, height, either, neither. Dead, head, bread, ready, meadow, steady, thread, death, feather, leather, weather, breath, health, wealth, peasant, pleasant, pheasant, measure, treasure, pleasure. Range, change, haste, waste, paste, strange, danger. Find, mind, bind, child, wild, mild, able, table, fable, cradle, idle, rifle, trifle, bible, bridle, cycle, noble, bugle. Scarce, negro, nitrogen, hydrogen, micron, migrant. Old, told, sold, fold, hold, gold, droll, bolt. Live, love, about, above, give, clever, river, vivid, seven, eleven, every, heavy, ever, never, heaven. Solid, valid, static, visit, physics, rapid, Spanish, Latin, cabin, radish, satin, credit, merit, limit, finish, profit, polish, florin, punish. Capital, family, energy, medical, mineral, physical, comedy, opera, origin, probably, enemy, melody.

Упражнение№7
Чтение слов, правописание которых связано с влиянием французской графики

Прочтите:

Some, come, comfort, company, son, done, none, Monday, month, London, front, among, tongue, other, another, mother, brother, nothing, dozen, colour, won, wonder, fraud, haul, maul, Paul, fault, chaw, jaw, straw, shawl, lawn, drawn, cause, because, pause, author, clause, applause, August, autumn. Ground, count, stout, loud, house, spout, ounce, cow, now, crowd, fowl, down, town, out, shout, scout, how, towel, brown, about, without, trousers. Our, flour, power, tower, flower, shower. Young, country, cousin, courage, couple, double, trouble, touch. Oil, boil, joint, hoist, voice, noise, boy, coy, joy, toy, cloy, Troy, floy, hoy.

Four, your, pour, Row, brow, throw, low, flow, blow, slow, yellow, fellow, sorrow, meadow, swallow, sparrow. You, through, could, should, would, group, tour, lose, do, prove, move, to, soup, does, done.

Упражнение № 8.

Чтение слов, рассмотренных выше

Прочтите слова и объясните, почему они так произносятся: Ask, cask, mask, fast, last, clasp, grass, after, master. Too, moon, stool, woo, pool, gloom, shoot, groove, soon, boot, soot. Book, hook, took, shook, Boor, moor, poor. Ball, small, fall, wall, bald, salt, false. Talk, stalk, chalk, walk. Dance, glance, prance, branch, grant, plant, cant, shant, command, demand, reprimand. What, water, was, war, wash, watch, watt, want, swamp, swan, wasp, warm, war, ward. Bull, pull, full, bullet. Brutal, plural, prudent, truly, true, blew, rude, rule, June, July, brute, grew, screw, threw, drew, flew, jew, blew, crew, include, junior.

Упражнение№ 9.

Чтение английских слов на все приведенные правила

Прочтите нижеприводимые слова и объясните, почему они так произносятся:

1. Light, fight, might, straight, caught, daughter, haughty, neigh, sleight, eight, freight; rough, enough, laugh, nigh, Hugh, knight, height, weight, weigh, taught, thought, bought, fought, ought; special, mission, passion, session, nation, action, caution, tradition, mention, collection, dictation, option, demonstration, special, Asia, Russia, Russian, politician, musician, glacial, especial, explosion, corrosion, illusion, collision, vision, confusion; lecture, future, furniture, nature, culture, century; pressure, sure, exposure, measure, treasure, pleasure; when, why, which, white, where, what; who, whom, whose; wrong, write, writer, writ, wring, khight, know, knew, knit, gnat, gnash, monarch, echo, school, chemistry, mechanics, architect, machine, moustache, niche, limb, lamb, bomb, autumn, hymn, guard, guest, guild.

2. Due, dew; muse, mews; tub, tube; fare, far; rede, red; duck, dutch; duke, dark; faint, feint; dot, dote; asp, wasp; has, was; that, what; watch, natch; bar, bare; car, care; her, here; heal, health; on, son; ponder, wonder; home, come; grove, glove; per, peer; fir, fire; sir, sire; mood, blood; rouse, cousin; cut, put; rush, bush; far, fare; cur, cure; ruddy, pudding; go, to, rood, good, rather, father; duty, truly; nude, rude; suit, brute; rout, route; dew, drew; later, water; go, do; rose, lose; duty, truly; nude, rude; dew, drew; stew, strew; strange, haste, steak, speak; riddle, bridle; lost, post; cloth, both; cobble, nobble; now, know; bady, puny, cabin, radish, finish, civil, polish, florin, duty, eight, weight, field; great, break, year, pear; eye, height, either, neither; deed, dead, weather, wealth; pea, peasant; please, pleasant; ear, early, earth; hear, heard; ran, range; has, haste; was, waste; will, wild; mill, mild; pran, plant; can, can't; comma, command; small, smell, slang; sale, salt; face, fast; lace, last; class, clasp; bathe, bath; father, mother, close, cloth; sole, sold; hole, hold; bull, pull, full; moon,

too, book, took, shook, poor, door, floor, blood, flood; out, now, how, row, brow, low, blow, meadow; our, four; reply; friend, heart, good; say.

3. Father, man, what, they, girl, first, who, no, son, daughter, child, I, work, learn, boys, works, live, four, fifth, your, Tuesday, Monday, good, food, school, go, do, room, all, small, wall, walk, sun, why, very, light, night, eight, twice, air, shine, young, cousin, shut, niece, weak, write, Thursday, chair, those, these, meal, each, year, weather, cook, book, dina, give, live, have, always, third, girl, bread, colour, house, flower, window, warm, fruit. June, August, heat, great, break, pear, feather, finger, longer, friend, also, throw, soon, trees.

4. Grow, how, dead, meadow, eat, weak, water, this, thing, chalk, board, coat, teeth, tooth, thick, thin, white, night, red, nose, low, moustache, eye, blind, tear, learn, hear, ear, year, deaf, head, bed, road, mount, horse, word, board, work, heavy, town, cow, along, among, field, mice, men, country, cousin, young, see, eat, people, we, pure, here, learn, early, crow, now, grow, how, snow, fowl, house, geese, leather, beak, great, head, eat, swallow, straw, call, worm, word, near, hear, early, year, learn, bush, jug, put, such, jam, son, month, fond, catch, saucer, pour, our, your.

5. Yesterday, excite, except, during, run, brought, caught, bite, right, quite, quick, thank, this, thing, those, thin, thirsty, home, early, nearly, clear, bear, learn, six, fox, eggs, go, throw, finger, hunger, longer, book, look, looked, ice, sauce, eyes, thirst, please, freeze, sees, easy, rose, houses, horses, as, this, has, us, is, was, bag, back, alone, saw, sauce, here, hair, dear, who, whose, write, shine, poor, door, pour, heap, heard, clear, early, now, bought, house, town, interesting, evening, several, page, change, hunger, thing, no, know, nose, knows.

6. Smooth, tooth, month, mouth, bright, brought, mighty, caught, daughter, eight, own, blown, town, word, world, tomorrow, whose, froze, grows, nose, throws, write, who, whole, while, wrong, tear, earth, third, learn, work, girl, return, think, true, blue, grew, who, blew, too, wisdom, husband, give, alive, five, live, hive, drive, door, blood, floor, could, good, wood, turn, learn, early, paid, made, laid, said, put, butter, trunk, sure, quite, quiet, want, water, walk, what, remember, understand, invite, arrive, cent, pence, few, knew, you, eleven, even, seven, could, would, stood, right, wrong, guard, hard, move, love, firm, sight, side, stone, ship, sheep, heart.

UNIT 2
THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Exercise 1.

Read and translate the text.

The system of education in Great Britain includes:
pre-school education
primary education
secondary education
further and higher education.

Education in Britain is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16.

Pre-school education begins at the age of 3 or 4 in England. About half of the children at this age attend nursery schools. They need care as well as education. That's why kids play a lot, learn to listen attentively and to behave.

Compulsory primary education begins at the age of five in England, Wales and Scotland and at four in Northern Ireland. Children start their school career in an **infant school.** Lessons start at 9 a. m. and are over at 4 p.m. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic. Pupils have a lot of fun at school, drawing, reading, dancing or singing.

When they are 7 pupils move to a **junior school**, which lasts four years till they are 11. They study a lot of subjects: English, Mathematics, Science**,** History, and Geography along with Technology, Music, Art and Physical education.

Most of children (over 90 per cent) go to state schools where education is free. Only a small proportion of them attend private (Public) or independent schools. Parents have to pay for their children's education at these schools. The fees are high and only some families can afford it. The most notable Public schools are Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and Rugby.

Secondary education begins at 11. The majority of secondary schools are **Comprehensive schools** where boys and girls study together. Besides, parents can take their sons and daughters to **Grammar schools** or Secondary **Modern Schools**.

Grammar schools provide an academic course from 11 to 18. They prepare pupils for colleges and universities.

Many children of working class families go to Modern schools. They give a very limited education. Pupils get instruction in woodwork, metalwork, **sewing, shorthand,** typing and cooking. After finishing such a school a pupil becomes an **unskilled** worker.

Comprehensive Schools have their own «Grammar school» classes and «Modern classes».

Every pupil has to choose a set of subjects to learn. If he takes up Art he will study English Literature, Music, Art, Drama and foreign languages. If he is good at exact and natural sciences, he will learn Science: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, Economics and Technical Drawing.

At about 16 years old teenagers take some exams and coursework to get General Certificate of Education. Those who choose to stay on at school usually

study for two more years to pass **A-level** (Advanced level) exams. These exams will give them a chance to enter the university.

Active vocabulary:

to be aimed to — преследовать цель

pre-school — дошкольное

to attend — посещать

nursery school — детский сад

compulsory — обязательный

primary education — начальное образование

infant school - школа для детей от 5 до 7 лет (является частью обязательной средней школы)

junior school - начальная школа (начальные классы средней школы для детей от 7 до 10 лет)

grammar school - «грамматическая» школа (государственная или частная средняя школа для детей с 11 до 18 лет, предоставляющая сильное классическое образование; дает право на поступление в университет)

modern school - «современная» школа (государственная средняя школа, дающая неакадемическое образование с практическим уклоном; не дает права на поступление в университет)

comprehensive school - «всеобщая» средняя школа (государственная школа для детей, проживающих в одном районе и сочетающая в себе классический, технический и неакадемический типы среднего образования)

sewing - шитье

shorthand – стенография

unskilled – неквалифицированный

Exercise 2.

Translate into Russian the following expressions:

Around half of the children, a small proportion of them, representatives of the high class, the majority of secondary schools, the most notable Public schools.

Exercise 3.

Give equivalents in English:

Обязательный, посещать, вынуждены платить, высший класс, рабочий класс, обеспечивать, курсовая работа, естественные науки, точные науки, дать шанс поступить.

Exercise 4.

Match the given words and their explanations:

Nursery education	A school for young people between the ages of 11 and 18 who are good at academic subjects
Primary education	Education for children between the ages of about 2 and 5
Infant school	A secondary school for young people of all levels of ability
Junior school	An area of knowledge studied in a school
Comprehensive school	A state secondary school with a nonacademic curriculum

Modern school	A school for children between the ages of 7 and 11
Grammar school	Education for children between the ages of 11 and 18
Secondary education	A school for children between the ages of 4 and 7
Subject	Education for children between the ages of 5 and 11

Exercise 5.

Insert the prepositions where it's necessary:

1. to begin .. the age … 6
2. to attend .. nursery school
3. lessons start … 9 a.m.
4. to move … a junior school
5. to pay … the education
6. to prepare … colleges and universities
7. get instruction … typing and cooking
8. to choose a set … subjects to learn
9. to take … Art
10. to be good … exact and natural sciences
11. take … some exams and coursework
12. choose to stay … … school
13. study … 2 further years

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14. for, on, at, up, to, for, of, for, in, at, at, of, at

Exercise 6.

Choose the right word:

1. **Children attend … school at 3.**

A Grammar **B** Nursery **C** Primary

2. **Compulsory primary education begins at 4 in …**

A Northern Ireland **B** England **C** Wales

3. **Children start their school career in a …**

A junior **B** infant **C** secondary

4. **The pupils move to a junior school at …**

A 8 **B** 9 **C** 7

5. **Most of children go to …**

A Independent schools **B** State schools **C** Public schools

6. **… education begins at 11.**

A Secondary **B** Further **C** Compulsory

7. **Grammar schools provide …**

A coursework **B** academic course **C** limited education

8. **At around 16 years old teenagers take some exams and coursework to get …**

A money **B** diploma **C** General Certificate of Education

Exercise 7. Add question-tags to these sentences.

1. Every child at the age of 3 needs care as well as education.
2. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic.
3. At 7 pupils move to a junior school which lasts four years till they are 11.
4. Pupils have to choose a set of subjects to learn.
5. If he is good at exact and natural sciences, he will learn Science: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, Economics and Technical Drawing.

Exercise 8.

Here are the answers. What are the questions?

1. ……
Pre-school education.
2. …….
At the age of 5.
3. ……
To a junior school.
4. ……
For the education in private schools.
5. ……
From 11 to 18.
6. …….
Limited education.
7. …….
English, Literature, Music, Art, Drama.
8. …….
At around 16.
9. …….
For 2 further years.
10. ……
A chance to enter the University.

Exercise 9.

Complete the sentences:

1. The system of education in Great Britain includes…
2. Pre-school education in England begins at….
3. Compulsory primary education begins at the age of …
4. When they are 7 pupils move to a ….
5. Most of children go to state …
6. Only a small proportion of them …..
7. The most notable Public schools are …
8. The fees are high and only some ….
9. Besides, parents can take their sons and daughters to …
10. Grammar schools prepare pupils for …
11. After finishing such a Modern school a pupil becomes…

Exercise 10.

Answer the questions:

1. What stages does the system of education in Great Britain consist of?
2. At what age does the pre-school education begin in England?
3. At what age does the compulsory primary education begin in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?
4. What subjects are taught in the infant school?
5. How long does the junior school last?
6. What subjects do the pupils study there?
7. What's the difference between State school and Private school?
8. At what age does the secondary education begin in England?
9. What types of secondary schools are there?
10. What education do Grammar and Modern schools provide?
11. What are the most famous Public schools in England?
12. What exams must be taken to enter the University?

Exercise 11.

Tell about the system of education in Great Britain using some key-words:

Pre-school education, primary education (infant school and junior school), secondary education (Comprehensive schools, Grammar schools, Grammar schools), General Certificate of Education

UNIT 3

Уровень 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow.
4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day.
5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday.
6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow.
7. You (to watch) TV every day?
8. You (to watch) TV yesterday?
9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow?

When you (to leave) home for school every day? When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. The office where he (to work) is near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock.

You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I.... 15.What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

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

1. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning.
2. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning.
3. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning.
4. I always (to go) to the village to visit my granny there.
5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there.
6. I (not to go) there next year.
7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening?
8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future?
9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's?
10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London.
11. She (to do) all the washing in their house.
12. He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine.
13. Two years ago they (to be) rich and money (to be) never a problem.
14. You (to think) you (to be) happy in your new neighborhood
15. When the cabbage soup (to be) ready?
16. The customs officers at JFK airport in New York (to arrest) that young man when he (to arrive).
17. I (to like) to get on with my friends, so I often (to do) what they (to want).
18. When (to be) your birthday?
19. When you (to get) your watch?
20. Who (to create) Mickey Mouse?

Тест

№ 1 Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.

1.He ...all the questions at the last lesson.
answers
answered
will answer
2.My sister ...English in a year.
learned
learns
will learn
3.I... my homework everyday.
a) do
b) did
c) will do
4.I... a funny cat yesterday.
draw
drew
will draw
5.Last year I... this interesting film.

see
saw
will see
6.They ...last year.
meet
met
will meet
7.There ...no TV in our classroom.
a) is
b) are
c)—
10.Did he ...a letter yesterday?
writes
wrote
write
12.... it rainy yesterday?
Is
Will be
Was
13.... there much snow last year?
a) Is b) Was c) Were

TEST
(Past, Present, Future Simple)

1.Дополни следующие предложения, выбрав следующие обстоятельства времени:

1. She watched TV

a) yesterday, b) every day, c) now, d) next month.

2. She watches TV

a) often, b) tomorrow, c) two days ago.

3. She will watch TV

a) usually, b) next Sunday, c) not long ago.

2.Подбери названиям времен соответствующие им формы глагола:

1)V1 Vs a) Past Simple.
2)V2 b) Present Simple
3)will + V1 c) Future Simple

3.Подбери английской форме глагола русский перевод:

1) Translate a) переводил (вчера)
2) will translate b) переводит (обычно)
3) translated c)переведет (скоро)

4.Выбери форму глагола, нужную для перевода сказуемого в предложениях:

1) На доске мы пишем мелом.

a) write b) wrote c) will write

2) Мы будем читать этот текст в будущем году, a) reads b) read c) will read

3) В субботу он ездил в деревню.

a) goes b) went c) will go

5.Употреби глагол в нужной форме:

1) cook

We … very well.

We ... yesterday evening.

We ... tomorrow.

2) watch TV

Father ... every evening.

He ... in two hours.

Father ... last morning.

3) Study

Mike ... at school.

He ... in the eleventh form next year.

He ... in the ninth form last year.

6.Употреби правильно вспомогательный глагол:

1) What... he usually do in the evenings? a) do b) did c) does d) will

2) ... you write a letter to your friend next Sunday? a) will b) do c) did d) does

3) Where ... they go last month? a) do b) did c) will d) does

7.Переведи на английский язык выделенные глаголы:

1) Я делаю уроки по утрам.

2) Мы будем делать упражнение позже.

3) Вчера он делал уроки очень поздно.

8. Напиши по-английски:

1) Что вы любите читать?

2) Куда ты ездил вчера?

3) Кто будет готовить обед?

UNIT 4
EDUCATION IN THE USA

Exercise 1.

Read and translate the text.

In the United States, education is offered from kindergarten to graduate school by both public and private institutions. Elementary and secondary education involves 12 years of schooling, the successful completion of which leads to a high school diploma. Education is free and compulsory in all states from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18).

There are three types of schools in the USA: public, private and home schools. Most children go to public schools. These schools are run by the government. The families who want their children to study in the private schools must pay tuition. Some families choose not to send their children to school at all. They educate them at home. Parents hire teachers for their own children and they believe that this way of studying is the best one because children study at home.

At 6 children begin the first year of elementary school, which is called grade 1. Grades from 1 to 5 make up elementary school. Middle school consists of grades from 6 to 8. High school has last grades from 9 to 12th years of studying.

The American high school offers a wide variety of courses. In the same school a student can specializes in economics, in chemistry and physics, Latin and humanities, or in automobile mechanics. During the four-year high school program the student studies 4 or 5 major subjects per year. In addition the students usually have classes in physical education, music and art. The first two years (9-th and 10-th grades) are a continuation of secondary education. Then (11-th and 12-th grades) a student begins an intensive study of his special field.

When children have completed the 12th grade they receive a high school diploma. At this point students may end their formal education or go to the colleges. At college the student will eventually specialize in one area of study such as Mathematics, Science, History, Literature, Theology, Computer or a Foreign Language. At the end of four years of studying he or she will earn a Bachelor degree. The student who wants to continue his (her) education after college may work to earn a Master's or doctoral degree. A student may also choose to enter a professional school to prepare to be a doctor, teacher or a lawyer.

Vocabulary:

public school – государственная, бесплатная школа
run – управлять
tuition — обучение
educate — давать образование, воспитывать ребенка
hire — нанимать
elementary school — начальная школа
middle — средний
high school — средняя школа *(в Америке)*
complete — заканчивать, завершать, проходить
eventually — окончательно
Science — естественные науки
Theology — теология, богословие
Bachelor degree — степень бакалавра
Master's degree — степень магистра
doctoral degree — докторская степень
lawyer — юрист, адвокат

Exercise 2.

Answer the questions:

1. What types of schools in the USA do you know?
2. Who pays for children's education in public schools?
6. Who teaches children at home schools?
7. What stages of studying in private and public schools do you know?
8. What age do children start studying at private and public schools at?
9. Where can students go after a high school?
10. Where can student go after a college?

Exercise 3.

Form nouns with the suffix –tion from the following words. Translate them into Russian:

To accommodate – accommoda<u>tion</u>, to educate - , institute - , to complete - , academic - , tutor - , to prepare - , to admit - .

Exercise 4.

Use "is" or "are" in the following sentences. Translate them into Russian:

1. In the USA education ____ offered from kindergarten to graduate school.
2. The first year of elementary school ____ called grade 1.
3. Public schools ___ run by the government.
4. To educate children at home ____ the best way.
5. The first two years of high school ___ a continuation of secondary education.
6. Education ___ free and compulsory in all states from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18).

Exercise 5.

Here are some answers. Write in your questions.

1).*How many years*_____?
12
2). *How many types of schools* _____?
Three
3). *At what age*_____?
At 6
4). *In what grade*_____?
In the 9-th.
5). *What*_____*?*
A wide variety of courses.
6). What _____*?*
A high school diploma

*7). Where*_____*?*
At college.
*8).When*_____*?*
After college.

Exercise 6.
Insert prepositions where it's necessary:

1). In the United States education is offered … kindergarten … graduate school … both public and private institutions. **2).** Education is free and compulsory … all states … the age … 6 … 16 (or 18). **3)**. Most children go … public schools.**4)**. These schools are run … the government. **5).** Parents hire teachers … their own children and they believe that this way … studying is the best one because children study … home. **6).** Middle school consists … grades … 6 … 8. **7)**… the four-year high school program the student studies 4 or 5 major subjects … year. **8)**. A student may also choose to enter … a professional school to prepare to be a doctor, teacher or a lawyer.

Exercise 7.
Complete the following sentences:

1. Public school – is a school run by …
2. Private school – is a school where parents must …
3. Home schooling – is a …
4. Elementary school – is a school that consists of …
5. Middle school – is …
6. High school – is …
7. A high school diploma – is a diploma that…
8. A Bachelor's degree – is a degree that's earned at the end …

Exercise 8.
Tell about the system of education in the USA. (You can use Table 1)
Table 1 US SCHOOL SYSTEM

Name of School	**Grade**	**Age of Students**	**Subjects**
Nursery		3—4	Games, songs, creative playing
Kindergarten	**K**	5—6	Games, drawing, crafts, beginning reading and writing
Elementary	**1 2 3**	6—7 7—8 8—9	Reading, writing, spelling, adding, drawing, music English, subtraction, spelling, drawing, music English, social studies, multiplication, music

	4 5 6	9—10 10—11 11—12	English, social studies, division English, social studies, fractions English, social studies, decimals, science
Junior High or Middle School	**7 8**	12—13 13—14	English, social studies (history), math, science, foreign language, home economics English, social studies (history), math, science, foreign language, home economics
High School Freshman or Ninth grader	**9**	14—15	**Core Courses:** English, algebra, social studies (history), biology, foreign language **Electives**: Music, art, typing, bookkeeping, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama
Sophomore or Tenth grader	**10**	15—16	**Core Courses**: English, geometry, social studies (history), chemistry, foreign language **Electives**: Music, art, typing, economics, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama
Junior or Eleventh grader	**11**	16—17	**Core Courses:** English, trigonometry, social studies (history), physics, foreign language **Electives**: Music, art, typing, economics, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama
Senior or Twelfth grader	**12**	17—18	**Core Courses:** English, calculus, social studies (history), foreign language **Electives:** Music, art, typing, economics, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama

Vocabulary:
core course — основной курс
a thesis, a dissertation — диссертация
electives — факультативные дисциплины
a residency — аспирантура
a degree — научная степень

UNIT 5

Упражнение 1.

Откройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

1. Timothy (to feed) his dog.
2. Mr. Jones (to clean) his yard.
3. Nancy (to paint) her kitchen.
4. Our neighbors (to wash) their car.
5. I (to wash) my hair.
6. Who (to fix) your sink
7. What she (to do) now? – She (to dance).
8. I (to listen) to the radio.
9. She (not to type) her tests.
10. Why you (to shout)?

Упражнение 2.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
2. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday
3. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball.
4. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday.
5. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday
6. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again.
7. I (to sleep) when she came home
8. She (not to read) now
9. When I went into the garden, the sun (to shine) and the birds (to sing) in the trees.
10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday?

Упражнение 3.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.
2. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me.
3. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday.
4. When the World War (break), John (live) in Holland
5. I (to work) in the library from five till eight yesterday.
6. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.
7. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils.
8. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday.
9. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining.
10. What you (to do) yesterday? - I (to translate) a very long article.

Упражнение 4.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. When I (to work) in the garden, my little sister (to sleep).
2. When Nick (to return) home, his brother (to play) with his toys.
3. When mother (to ring up) home, I (to do) my homework.
4. When father (to repair) the car, Pete (to watch) the process.
5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet.
6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea.
7. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table.
8. While I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my gold earring.
9. He (to turn off) the electricity when I (to listen to) the radio.
10. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her.

Упражнение 5.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday.
2. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday.
4. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday.
5. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o'clock yesterday.
6. She (to wash) the floor at four o'clock yesterday.
7. He (to get) up at 7 yesterday.
8. She (to fall) asleep at 11 yesterday.
9. Mother (to drink) tea at 11 yesterday.
10. They (to meet) at the street 2 hours ago.

Упражнение 6.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: Future Simple, Future Continuous.

1. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow.
2. When I get home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper.
3. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book.
4. Don't call on us tonight! We (to pack).
5. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening.
6. What you (to do) at eight tomorrow?
7. You (to play) volleyball tomorrow?
8. When we arrive in St.-Petersburg, it probably (to rain).
9. When you (to go) to see your friend next time?
10. I (to wait) for you when you (to come).

Упражнение 7.

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Приходи сегодня, я буду ждать.

2. Где он сейчас работает?
3. Кто-нибудь читает эту газету? Я хочу ее взять.
4. Он вошел в комнату, где его ждал экзаменатор.
5. Ты увидишь ее сегодня в институте?
6. Звонок раздался, когда я заканчивала писать сочинение.
7. Ты что, целую библиотеку несешь в портфеле? Он очень тяжелый.
8. Почему вы в свитере и брюках?
9. Интересно, над чем ты смеешься?
10. Он живет со своими родителями сейчас. Я думаю, он ищет работу.

UNIT 6

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Education is the best provision for old age.
Aristotle.

One's work may be finished some day,
but one's education – never!
Alexandre Dumas.

Children **under the age of six** are taken to **crèches** and **nursery schools** or **kindergartens** in our country.

They go to school **at the age of** six. **The course of studies** at schools is 11 years now: 4 years of **primary school** and 7 years of **secondary school.**

There is **a wide choice** of schools nowadays**: state** schools**, private** schools, **lyceums** and **gymnasiums**. The **majority** of schools are **free of charge.**

In primary school there are three or four lessons a day. They usually are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic. A lesson lasts 40 minutes**. The list of subjects** in primary schools **includes**: **Handicrafts**, Drawing, Music, Physical Education, World History of Arts, Fundamentals of Security, History, Geography and others. At a primary school all lessons **are** usually **conducted** by one teacher.

In secondary school there is **a wide variety** of **subjects** and teachers specialize. After finishing the ninth form and getting **the Certificate of Basic Secondary Education** schoolchildren may either continue their education in the tenth form or go to the **vocational schools** and colleges.

At the end of the eleventh form the **school-leavers** take State Final exams and get **the Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.**

Among **higher educational establishments** are institutes, **academies** and **universities**. At the end of their last year the students take **final examinations** and **get a diploma.** Besides, they can take **post graduate courses** in the chosen field.

Do THE TASKS

1. **Make up 10 questions to the text (10)**
2. **Give Russian equivalents of the following: (10)**

Private school, primary school, secondary school, lyceum, vocational school, a wide choice, free of charge, school-leavers , the majority of schools,

the Certificate of Basic Secondary Education, take State Final exams, get a diploma, post graduate courses.

1. **Give English equivalents of the following: (10)**

Ясли, большой выбор, государственная школа, детский сад , большинство школ, предметы, уроки ведутся, включать, ручной труд, Аттестат о полном среднем образовании, выпускник, академия, аспирантура.

2. **Translate the following words in brackets: -(10)**

1. (Курс обучения) is eleven years.
2. Children (младше шести лет) are taken to crèches and nursery schools.
3. (Большинство школ) are free of charge.
4. At the age of 6 children (идут в начальную школу).
5. After (базовой средней школы) young people can enter (профессиональное училище или колледж).

3. **Find in the text and read the information about: (10)**

- The list of subjects in primary schools;
- Types of schools existing in Russia;
- Secondary education;
- School-leaving examinations;
- Higher educational establishments.

4. **Write chains of words in English: (20)**

А. Ясли - детсад- начальная школа- средняя школа- лицей- профессиональная школа- гимназия- колледж.

Б. Высшее учебное заведение- институт- университет- академия- аспирантура.

В. Школьник (ученик) - выпускник- абитуриент- студент (без степени, со степенью), бакалавр - магистр- аспирант- кандидат- доктор- профессор.

Г. Экзамены – вступительные – семестровые - итоговые- государственные.

UNIT 7

Belgorod is an educational centre of the region

Belgorod is an educational centre of the region. In it there are five state establishments of higher education: Belgorod State Technological University of Building Materials, the Agricultural Academy, Belgorod State University, the Consumers' Cooperative University, the Institute of Law, where over 45,000 students are studying now. There are also some commercial educational establishments in Belgorod.

The new building of Belgorod State University (BelSU) is the pride of the townspeople. The University has a long and interesting history. It is one of the oldest educational establishments in the region. Its history dates back to 1876 when a Teachers' College was opened in Belgorod. Later, in 1939, it

was reorganized into Pedagogical Institute which existed till 1994 when it was renamed into Belgorod State Pedagogical University. In 1996 the institution was granted University Status.

Today the University has four departments: Day-Time department, Extra-Mural department, Evening department, Preliminary department. The Day-Time department includes 12 faculties. The educational process and scientific researchers are carried out by the highly skilled specialists. Among them are over 40 Professors and Doctors of Sciences, over 200 Associate- professors and Candidates of Sciences.

During the years of its existence the University has trained over 100,000 highly qualified teachers for education system and its institutions.

The University is the largest centre of science.

The University has its own publishing house supplied with modern computer

equipment.

In general, Belgorod State University is an extended multi-faceted institution of higher learning. It is the largest scientific, cultural and pedagogical establishment in the South of Russia.

Belgorod has a lot of secondary educational establishments, including 51 secondary schools of all types: lyceums, gymnasiums, daytime, evening and extramural general secondary schools, and music schools. Highly-skilled workers are trained in vocational technical schools.

UNIT 8

Упражнение 1.

В следующих предложениях измените время глагола на Present Perfect. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Look! Someone is coming up to the back door.
2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem.
3. I am learning a poem.
4. She is telling them an interesting story.
5. Kate is sweeping the floor.
6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him.
7. The students are writing a dictation.
8. They are having tea.
9. I am buying milk for milk shakes.
10. You are putting the dishes on the table.

Упражнение 2.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. By two o’clock the teacher (to examine) all the students.
2. On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home.
3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the examinations successfully.
4. Poor Oliver was lying unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him.

5. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home.
6. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin).
7. Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the University?
8. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town.
9. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me she (to receive) a letter.
10. She (to think) Gert and Lanny (to quarrel).

Упражнение 3.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен.

1. I (to do) my homework by 6 tomorrow.
2. I (to do) all my work by the time you come.
3. You (to repair) this car by next Sunday?
4. You (to come) to my place tomorrow?
5. She (to see off) me after they (to arrive) next time?
6. All the students (to pass) their exams by the end of this year.
7. I (to eat) before I (to go) to the university.
8. You (to give) all the documents for checking by the end of the working day.
9. I (to check up) my homework before she (to question) me.
10. I (to call) you every week.

Упражнение 4.

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1.Ты съел весь кекс?
2. Что вы делаете? – Мы собираем яблоки. – Сколько вы уже собрали? – Мы собрали пять корзин.
3. Я сегодня делала покупки и наконец нашла тебе новые туфли.
4. Я работаю над этой темой с весны.
5. Секретарь еще не напечатала всех писем, когда я пришел.
6. Дождь еще не прекратился, кода мы вышли из дома.
7. Я вспомнил, что обещал своему приятелю вернуть ему английский учебник.
8. Я пойду домой после того, как закончу работу.
9. Она будет обедать после того, как распакует свои вещи.
10. Я дам вам знать, как только получу письмо от него.
11. К тридцати годам он станет великим музыкантом.

UNIT 9
MASS MEDIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Magazines are another type of the culture print media. They can be published weekly, **fortnightly**, bi-monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or **yearly**.

Magazines are often more popular and have a longer “lifespan” than newspapers.

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

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

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

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

Mobile phones, computers, and Internet are often referred to as the new-age media. Internet has opened up several new opportunities for mass communication which include e-mail, websites, podcasts, e-forums, e-books, blogging, Internet TV, and many others which are **booming** today. Internet has also started social networking sites which have redefined mass communication all together. Sites like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube have made communication to the masses all the more entertaining, interesting, and easier! More and more people are choosing e-newspapers, eBooks, e-brochures, etc. Internet has completely transformed the traditional ideas of communication.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5) What media do you use for everyday communication?

6) In your opinion what new hi-tech communication gadget will be invented in the next five years?

7) Why radio is still one of the favourite types of the media?

UNIT 10
Internet-Addiction

1. Pros and cons of the Internet. Choose advantages and disadvantages among the given statements

- it can provide us with a huge amount of useful information

- you can find out the latest news there
- you neglect (пренебрегать, игнорировать) work, school, our relatives
- you can't stop surfing the Internet for hours
- using the computer for a long time can cause headaches and loss of sleep
- it gives us a unique possibility to communicate online with people living in another country, even on another continent
-you can shop online
- you can download innumerable games, music, videos, movies, most of which are free
- your personal information such as your name, address, etc. can be accessed by other people
- … your own ideas

2. Text "Caught in the Net"

Glossary

solitaire – вид пасьянса

custody - опека

compound - осложнять

cure - лечение

Maressa Orzak, a Harvard University psychologist, runs a special clinic for computer **addicts**. She is researching computer **addiction**, which she sees as a growing problem. She experienced it herself when she became hooked on playing solitaire on the computer instead of teaching herself a difficult new software programme, and since then she has studied people whose lives have been taken over by computers. One of them was a divorcee who lost custody of her children when her husband discovered she was neglecting them to spend ten or more hours a day on the web.

Orzak defines computer addiction as "a **disorder suffered** by people who find virtual reality more attractive than everyday reality". Symptoms include strange behavior, spending large sums of money on computers and software, and even mental health problems, but most **sufferers** compound the problem by denying it.

One of the strategies Orzak uses to treat the condition, based on her own experience of addiction, is to encourage her patients to limit the amount of time they spend in front of a computer.

3. Make a list of signs of computer addiction mentioned in the article:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Look through the list of symptoms of computer addiction mentioned by Orzak and compare it with your list

List of symptoms	Anthony, 20
1. using the computer for pleasure, or relief from stress	
2. feeling out of control or depressed when not using it	
3. spending increasing amounts of time and money on hardware, software, magazines, and computer-related activities	
4. neglecting work, school, or family obligations	
5. failing to control computer use	
6. having mental health problems	

5. Listen to a young man called Anthony, speaking about his relations with computers and tick the symptoms which he mentions.
What else does he mention?

6. Work in groups and do one of the tasks:

a. *fill in the questionnaire called "Internet-addiction test" and find out whether you are an Internet-addict or not.*

To my surprise …
After filling in the questionnaire I have found out that …
I didn't expect that…
As a matter of fact it turned out that (на самом деле оказалось, что …)

b. *work out some advice for parents. Make use of the questionnaire "Parent-child-addiction test" will help them.*

It is necessary that parents should …
The first thing that parents must do is …
The most important thing parents must pay attention to is …
It must be forbidden by parents to …

c. *Present the results of you work*

Internet Addiction Test (IAT)

To assess your level of addiction, answer the following questions using this scale:

1 = Rarely.
2 = Occasionally.
3 = Frequently.
4 = Often.
5 = Always.

1. How often do you find that you stay on-line longer than you intended? ☐ 1 = Rarely

- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

2. How often do you neglect household duties to spend more time on-line?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

3. How often do you prefer the excitement of the Internet to intimacy (близкие отношения)with your partner?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

4. How often do you form new relationships with fellow on-line users?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

5. How often do others in your life complain to you about the amount of time you spend on-line?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

6. How often do your grades (отметки) or school work suffer because of the amount of time you spend on-line?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

7. How often do you check your e-mail before something else that you need to do?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 =Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

8. How often does your job performance or productivity suffer because of the Internet?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

9. How often do you become defensive (оборонительный) or secretive when anyone asks you what you do on-line?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently

- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

10. How often do you block out disturbing thoughts about your life with soothing (успокаивающий) thoughts of the Internet?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

11. How often do you find yourself anticipating when you will go on-line again?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

12. How often do you fear that life without the Internet would be boring, empty, and joyless?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

13. How often do you snap (огрызаться), yell, or act annoyed if someone bothers you while you are on-line?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

14. How often do you lose sleep due to late-night log-ins?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

15. How often do you feel preoccupied (поглощенный) with the Internet when off-line, or fantasize about being on-line?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

16. How often do you find yourself saying "just a few more minutes" when on-line?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

17. How often do you try to cut down the amount of time you spend on-line and fail?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally

- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

18. How often do you try to hide how long you've been on-line?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

19. How often do you choose to spend more time on-line over going out with others?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

20. How often do you feel depressed, moody, or nervous when you are off-line, which goes away once you are back on-line?

- ☐ 1 = Rarely
- ☐ 2 = Occasionally
- ☐ 3 = Frequently
- ☐ 4 = Often
- ☐ 5 = Always
- ☐ Does Not Apply

Your Score:

After you've answered all the questions, add the numbers you selected for each response to obtain a final score. The higher your score, the greater your level of addiction and the problems your Internet usage causes. Here's a general scale to help measure your score:

20 - 49 points: You are an average on-line user. You may surf the Web a bit too long at times, but you have control over your usage.

50 -79 points: You are experiencing occasional or frequent problems because of the Internet. You should consider their full impact on your life.

80 - 100 points: Your Internet usage is causing significant problems in your life. You should evaluate the impact of the Internet on your life and address the problems directly caused by your Internet usage.

UNIT 11

1. **Перепишите предложения из активного залога в пассивный**

1. Nobody has used this room for ages.
2. We will give you the keys tomorrow.
3. Someone is interviewing Dr Johnson at the moment.
4. By the time I arrived, someone had already opened all your letters.
5. We usually talk briefly about the problems of the family at dinner time.

2**. Выберите правильный вариант**

1. This theatre … (build) over 100 years ago.
a. had been built
b. has been built
c. was built
2. Is your car still for sale? — No. It … already (sell).
a. has been sold
b. had been sold
c. was sold
3. Sometimes mistakes … (make).
a. are made
b. are being made.
c. have been made
4. For the past few days I (work) in Jack's office, as my own … (decorate).
a. have been working/ is being decorated
b. worked/ decorated
c. am worked/ is being decorated.
5. While my friend … (talk) to me, his wallet .. (steal).
a. was being talked/ was being stolen
b. was talking/ was stolen
c. talked/stole
6. Where is your friend Bob? — - I don't know. He … (not/ seen) recently.
a. hasn't seen
b. didn't see
c. hasn't been seen
7. If someone … (report) you to the police, you … (make) to pay a big fine.
a. reports/ will be made
b. will report/ will make
c. is reported/ will be made
8. Professor … (give) another lecture at the same time next week.
a. will have been given
b. will be given
c. will give
9. Look at the dust in here! It … (look) as if this room (not/clean) … for a month.
a. is looked/ hasn't cleaned
b. looks/ hasn't been cleaned

c. has looked/ isn't cleaned

10. The door … (open) and a young lady … (come in). It should be admitted that the door … (open) by herself.

a. opened/ came in/ was opened

b. was opened/ came in/ was opened

c. opened/ came in/ opened

3. Заполните пропуски предлогами with, by.

1. The hall was decorated … pink balloons.
2. The roof of the church will be repaired … local people.
3. This material has been already published … Cambridge University Press.
4. The house was built … money that he had borrowed from the bank.
5. When the the accident happened, the car was brought … police.
6.

UNIT 12

Упражнение 1.

Вставьте модальные глаголы «can, may, must».

1. ". . . you help me with my English?" "Yes, I . . . ." 2. We . . . all have a good rest. 3. ". . . I sit down?" "Yes, you . . . ." 4. I . . . study English hard because I want to read technical literature. 5. You . . . speak English at the lesson. 6. ". . . she go home now?" "No, she . . . because she has much work to do."”

Упражнение 2.

Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, стараясь сформулировать перевод, так, чтобы смысл модальных глаголов был совершенно ясен:

You must open the gate. Our little friend may take these pencils. They can go by railway, but they must go by air. To come to our city may take them five hours. You can find the city on the map of the world. The ship can come into the mouth of the river. You can write these letters and you must write them well. You can see the docks from the top of the tower. Big Ben is a big clock, which strikes the hours, and we can see it from Westminster Bridge. We can translate this

English text. When you look at the map of the world you can see many black lines: they are railway lines. I must study this book. I want it for my special work. You may take my pen. Children, you must listen well.

Упражнение 3.

Заполните пропуски в ниже приведенных предложениях одним из модальных глаголов, требующихся по смыслу.

1. Tell your son that he … not drink cold water.
2. … you help me? — I am afraid not.
3. You … take this book, I don't need it now.
4. I am free and I … read you aloud a little.
5. My sister … not translate this article. It is very difficult.
6. I … see her tonight.
7. My father … not finish his work today. He is tired.
8. She … be leaving now.

Упражнение 4

. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вы не должны делать ошибок. 2. Я не могу прочесть этот текст, потому что я не знаю французского языка. 3. Вы можете посещать занятия в институте. 4. Могу я помочь вам по английскому языку? 5. Я должна сделать уроки вечером. 6. Можете ли вы принять участие в этом вечере (party)? 7. Эти книги мои. Вы можете взять их.

Упражнение 5.

Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы, используя образец.

Copy the letter now/to do it later.

—Must I copy the letter now?

—No, you needn't. You can do it later.

1. translate the letters today/to do it next week.
2. send the cable right away/to do it in half an hour.
3. do on business this week/to do it in half an hour.
4. type the letter right away/the matter can wait.
5. telephone the chief right away/to do it later.

Упражнение 6.

Выразите запрещение при помощи отрицательной

формы глагола "must" (mustn't)

You mustn't do it Вы не должны (вам нельзя) этого делать

to come late to your classes; to miss your English classes; to make noise here; to talk at the lectures; to read in the darkness; to call him so late; to smoke in the children's room;

Упражнение 7.

Преобразуйте следующие предложения, выразив возможность, вероятность, предположение при помощи глагола "may". Переведите предложения.

It is possible that he will go there = He may go there.

1. It is possible that he will come tomorrow.
2. He'll prolably give you a call tonight.
3. Perhaps she is ill.
4. It is possible that Peter is in Moscow now.
5. Perhaps Ann will go on an expedition.

Упражнение 8.

Выразите предположение, граничащее с уверенностью при помощи глагола "must".

Evidently (obviously) he is busy = He must be busy now.

1. Evidently he is away from Moscow.
2. It is very early. Evidently they are at home.
3. He is obviously in the library now.
4. The children obviously are asleep.
5. Evidently Ann is against taking such measures.

UNIT 13
The Vocabulary.

1. chemicals (n.)	химикаты
2. rubbish(n.)	мусор
3. acid rain	кислотный дождь
4. solution (n.)	решение
5. pollution (n.)	загрязнение
6. dirty air	загрязненный воздух
7. recycle (v.)	повторно использовать
8. litter bins	мусорные баки
9. petrol (n.)	топливо
10. illnesses (n.)	болезни
11. pollute (v.)	загрязнять
12. filters (n.)	фильтры
13. limit (v.)	ограничивать
14. oil (n.)	нефть
15. animals (n.)	животные
16. soil (n.)	почва
17. survive (v.)	выживать
18. control (v.)	контролировать
19. aerosoles (n.)	аэрозоли

Environmental Protection

Suppose you get out of your house on an early sunny April day and see... "Oh, what is it?" It is a yellow dandelion. It looks at you from the ground and says "Protect me, please."

Do you know how much Russian people like it? The poet Anna Akhmatova and writer Vladimir Soloukhin devoted their verse to it. Faberge, a famous Russian jeweller, made a sophisticated figure of a dandelion.

Our land is full of beautiful flowers, plants, and trees which grow and blossom in the meadows, on the banks of the rivers and lakes, in the forests and in our gardens.

Many flowers have become rare and vanish. Our useful insects: bees, bumble-bees, butterflies, dragonflies, grasshoppers, can't live in the atmosphere of chemicals and pesticides. Excessive radiation and transport are harmful to people and animals.

But industry is developing sometimes without any care of the environment.

We know that a great number of people all over the world are taking part in the policy of controlling the atmosphere, the water, the climatic changes, because of man's interference in nature.

These problems become very pressing, the subject of many scientific meetings. Let everybody remember: we live only once and not a very long life. We have one earth for all those who love it and who do not.

Прочитайте текст и выполните тест после текста:

Environmental protection

The poisoning of the world's land, air and water is one of the most important problems of our civilization. The seas are in danger. Many companies dump chemical and nuclear waste into water. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. Half of the lakes in the word are polluted. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas.

Air pollution is also a very serious problem. Because many factories release sulfates into the air. When the sulfates mix with the clouds, acid rains fall and harm all living creatures. In Cairo just to breathe the air is like smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. Mexico City and 600 cities of Russia have dirty air. This causes different diseases. Because of different kinds of pollution every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.

People begin to realize that environmental problems are our problem. These are lot of international green organizations that take care of the environment and "Green Peace" is one of the most active. Many governments are waking up and making strict laws against pollution. Scientists are trying to make factories and plants cleaner. In many countries there are big plans to clean up the water. And every person must do his best to help our planet survive.

1. Environmental protection is an _____ problem:

a) easy;

b) important;
c) pleasant.
d) Factories pour a lot of _____ into air and water:
e) a storage;
f) waste;
g) pollution.
h) What caused the _____ of wildlife:
i) destruction;
j) poison;
k) population.
l) Many rivers and lakes are _____:
m) poisoned;
n) filled;
o) used.
p) Many scientists try _____ ecology problems:
q) to solve;
r) to know;
s) to protect.

UNIT 14

- How many nature reserves are there in the Belgorod region?
- What are some of these parks?
- What plants and animals can we enjoy there?

VORSKLA FOREST.

The Vorskla River is pure, crystal and transparent nj its golden bed. Like knights in shining armour, mighty oaks stand guard along it. Peter the Great banned lumbering in this luxuriant wood. When the Decree on the protection of Parks and Gardens was passed in the early 1920s, the spot received the status of nature preserve, and the name of Vorskla Forest.

Some of its oaks are three hundred years old. They are interspersed with limes, elms, maples, ashes, birches and wild apple and pear trees – up to 500 varieties of trees, bushes and herbs. Wildlife is amazingly rich in this cherished forest – elk, roe deer, boars, raccoons, foxes, badgers, martens, ferrets, hares, lizards, marsh turtles, snakes – and lots of birds.

The region has several other nature preserves, for instance, Yamskaya Steppe near Alexandrovka village, 500 hectares of virgin steppeland known as a natural biological museum.

The Bekaryukovsry forest near Belgorod is another unique spot, with its relic pinewood growing in naked chalk, usually as forbidding to greenery as hard rock.

Here, towering trees of a variety which has survived since the Tertiary period shine velvety- green against the dazzling white of the chalk slope. Voronezh University experts keep these exceptionally hardy trees under close observation.

Relic chalk pines are to be seen in several spots in the vicinity – near the villages Arkhangelskoye, Koshlakovo, Logovoye and Churaevo, the Stenki-

Izgorye valley close t Novy Oskol, and in the neighbouring Voronezh Region – they are nowhere to be found in the whole wide world.

Majestic as heavenly music is the rustle of these cherished pine and oak woods. We are grateful for their beauty, so let us preserve them for the generations to follow us.

Учащиеся заполняют пропуски в статье о заповедниках в Белгородской области.

There are two main - parks in the Belgorod region. The first nature reserve was founded in our region in -. It received the name of -. This nature reserve protects 500 kinds of -, - and -, and allows people to - Steppe. The oaks which are 300 years old. - is/are protected in the Yamskaya - forest near Belgorod is famous for its relic chalk pines.

UNIT 15
Global Warming

Global warming is sometimes referred to as the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is the absorption of energy radiated from the Earth's surface by carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere, causing the atmosphere to become warmer.

Each time we burn gasoline, oil, coal, or even natural gas, more carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is what is causing the temperature on the Earth to rise, and creating many problems that will begin to take place in the coming decades.

Today, however, major changes are taking place. People are conducting an unplanned global experiment by changing the face of the entire planet. We are destroying the ozone layer, which allows life to exist on the Earth's surface.

All of these activities are unfavourably changing the composition of the biosphere and the Earth's heat balance. If we do not slow down our use of fossil fuels and stop destroying the forests, the world could become hotter than it has been in the past million years.

Average global temperatures have risen 1 degree over the last century. If carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases continue to spill into the atmosphere, global temperatures could rise five to 10 degrees by the middle of the next century. Some areas, particularly in the Northern Hemisphere, will dry out and a greater occurrence of forest fires will take place.

At the present rate of destruction, most of the rain forests will be gone by the middle of the century. This will allow man-made deserts to invade on once lush areas. Evaporation rates will also increase and water circulation patterns will change.

Decreased rainfall in some areas will result in increased rainfall in others. In some regions, river flow will be reduced or stopped all together completely. Other areas will experience sudden downpours that create massive floods.

If the present arctic ice melting continues, the sea could rise as much as 2 meters by the middle of the next century. Large areas of coastal land would disappear.

Plants and other wildlife habitats might not have enough time to adjust to the rapidly changing climate. The warming will rearrange entire biological communities and cause many species to become died out.

The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The green house effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air and as a result, we have the global warming effect. As you see, greenhouse effect and global warming correspond with each other, because without one, the other doesn't exist.

Questions:

1. What is global warming?
2. What is greenhouse effect?
3. What activities are unfavorable and change the composition of the biosphere and the Earth's heat balance?
4. What can prevent the developing of greenhouse effect?
5. Why are water circulation patterns changing?
6. What might cause disappearing of large areas of coastal land?
7. Does the warming affect biological communities?
8. Is there a correspondence between greenhouse effect and global warming?

Vocabulary:

global warming — глобальное потепление
to refer — иметь отношение, относиться; касаться
greenhouse effect — парниковый эффект
absorption — поглощение, абсорбция
surface — поверхность
carbon dioxide — углекислота, углекислый газ
to burn (past burnt, p.p. burnt) — сжигать
gasoline — бензин
oil — нефть
coal — уголь
ozone layer — озоновый слой
to slow down — замедлить
fossil fuel — ископаемое топливо
average — нормальный, обыкновенный, обычный, средний
to spill into — проливать(ся), разливать(ся)
the Northern Hemisphere — Северное полушарие
destruction — разрушение, уничтожение
evaporation rate — скорость/уровень испарения
to increase — возрастать, увеличивать(ся); расти
water circulation pattern — сложившийся круговорот воды в природе
rainfall — количество дождей, дождевые осадки
river flow — уровень воды в реках
downpour — ливень
massive flood — крупное наводнение
to melt — таять
coastal land — прибрежные земли
to adjust — приспосабливаться, привыкать
entire — весь, целый
biological communities — биологические сообщества
to die out — вымереть, исчезнуть

outer space — внешний/открый космос
overheat — перегрев
to correspond — согласовывать, соотноситься

UNIT 16
Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America.

Most experts believe that the first people who lived on this land came from Asia about 15,000 years ago. They came over a land bridge that once connected Asia and North America. Their descendants are known today as Indians. The ancestors of the Eskimos came to Alaska after them probably about 5,000 years ago.

In 1497 John Cabot found rich fishing grounds off Canada's south-east coast. He was an Italian navigator in the service of England. His discovery led to the European exploration of Canada. France set up a colony in eastern Canada in the early 1600's. Great Britain gained control of the country in 1763, and thousands of British emigrants came to Canada. In 1867, the French and English-speaking Canadians created a united colony called the Dominion of Canada. Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1931. According to the Constitution Act of 1982 the British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, was recognized as the Queen of Canada.

The population of Canada is about 28 million. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. There are two official languages in Canada. They are English and French. About 57 per cent of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32 per cent have some French ancestry. Most French Canadians live in the province of Quebec. They have kept the language and customs of their ancestors. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special recognition in the Canadian constitution. About 2 per cent of the country's population are American Indians and Eskimos.

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. Toronto and Montreal are the largest cities of the country. Today Canada is one of the most highly developed countries in the world. It is a major producer of electric power. It is also a leading producer of wheat, oat and barley. Canada ranks among the world's top manufacturing countries.

Answer the questions.

1. What country has a greater land area than Canada?
2. Where is Canada situated?
3. Where did the first people come from? How did they come? What people are their descendants?
4. What people came to Alaska about 5,000 years ago?
5. Whose discovery led to the European exploration of Canada? When was it? What was this man?
6. When and where did France set up a colony?
7. When did the British emigrants come to Canada?

8. When did the French and English-speaking Canadians create a united colony? What did they call this colony?

9. When did Canada gain its independence from Britain?

10. When was Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom recognized as the Queen of Canada?

11. What is the population of Canada?

12. Why is a large part of Canada uninhabited or thinly populated?

13. How many provinces and territories are there in Canada?

14. How many official languages are there in Canada? What are they?

15. How many French Canadians live in the country? What province do the most of them live in?

16. What is the capital of Canada?

17. What largest cities in Canada do you know?

18. Canada is a leading producer in the world, isn't it? What does the country produce?

Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Canada is a federation of ...	... the capital of Canada.
2. The population of Canada is ...	... 1931.
3. The capital of Canada is ...	... a united colony called the Dominion of Canada.
4. Canada is situated in ...	... 10 provinces and 2 territories.
5. In 1867, the French and English-speaking Canadians created ...	... North America.
6. In 1497 John Cabot found ...	... about 28 million.
7. Ottawa is ..	... rich fishing grounds off Canada's south east coast.
8. Today Canada is ...	... Ottawa.
9. Canada gained its independence from Britain ..	... one of the most highly developed countries.

Put in the missing words according to the text.

1. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern ....

2. About 57 per cent of all Canadians have some English ... and about 32 per cent have some French ... .

3. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special ... in the Canadian constitution.

4. Canada ranks among the world ... manufacturing countries.

5. He was an Italian ... in the service of England.

6. Their ... are known today as Indians.

7. In 1497 John Cabot found ... off Canada's south-east coast.

8. Canada is ... producer of electric power

Find in the text the historical event corresponding to the date.

1. 1763
2. 15,000 years ago
3.1982
4.1497
5.1867
6.1600
7. 5,000 years ago
8. 1931

Choose the correct verb for each blank,

have kept, gained, believe, led, ranks, live, is uninhabited, was recognized

1. Canada ... its independence from Britain in 1931.
2. Much of the rest... or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions.
3. Many of them ... that their province should receive a special recognition in the Canadian constitution.
4. They ... the language and customs of their an-cestors. 5. His discovery ... to the European exploration of Canada.
6. Most French Canadians ... in the provinces of Quebec.
7. Canada ... among the world's top manufactur¬ing countries.
8. According to the Constitution Act of 1982 the British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the UK, ... as the Queen of Canada.

UNIT 17
Australia

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth largest country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11,000 km south-west of North America and about 8,200 km southeast of mainland Asia.

The east coast of Australia was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which means southern. The Commonwealth of Australia is the official name of the country. The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states. They are New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its own government. There are two territories in Australia. They are the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Australia and the head of state. But she serves mainly as a symbol of long historical ties between Great Britain and Australia. The nation is administered under written constitution. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The capital of the country is Canberra. Australia is one of the world's most developed countries. It is the world's leading producer of wool and bauxite. Bauxite is the ore from which aluminium is made. Australia produces and exports large amounts of minerals and farm goods. Income from the export enables Australians to have high standard of living.

Answer the questions.

1. Where does Australia lie?
2. Where does the name "Australia" come from? What does this name mean?
3. What is the official name of the country?
4. The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states, isn't it? How many states are there in Australia? What are they?
5. How many territories are there in Australia? What are they?
6. Who is the country ruled by? Who is the head of state?
7. What is the capital of Australia?
8. Australians have high standard of living, don't they? Why? What does Australia produce and export?

Read the beginning of the sentence and find its end in the text.

1. Queen Elizabeth II is ...
2. Australia is a member of ...
3. Australia has six states. They are ...
4. The name of the country comes from ...
5. Australia lies between ...
6. The capital of the country is ...
7. Australia produces and exports ...
8. There are two territories in Australia. They are
9. The nation is administered under ...
10. Australia is the only country in the world that...

Put in the missing words according to the text.

1. Australia is a constitutional... like Great Britain.
2. It is the world's leading producer of... and ....
3. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which means ... .
4. Each state has its own ..
5. The Commonwealth of Australia is ... name of the country.
6. ... is the ore from which ... is made.
7. The east... of Australia was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770.

Choose the correct verb for each blank.

produces, lies, enables, exports, comes, is, serves, is situated, means

1. But she ... mainly as a symbol of long historical ties between Great Britain and Australia.
2. Income from the export ... Australia to have high standard of living.
3. Australia ... about 11,000 km southwest of North America and about 8,200 km southeast of mainland Asia.
4. Australia ... between the south Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.
5. Australia ... and ... large amounts of minerals and farm goods.
6. Australia ... one of the word's developed countries.
7. The name of the country ... from Latin word "australis" which ... southern.

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

Mike: I'm sorry. Where

Mike: Australia is a

are you from?

Jim: I'm from Australia.

Mike: Australia! That's very nice. I've never met Australians in my life.

Jim: And this is my first visit to Russia. I like your country very much.

Mike: Thank you. By the way, I'm going to Australia next holidays. I'd like to tell you that you speak Russian very well. I took you for a Russian — you speak without any accent.

Jim: Thank you. My parents are from Russia.

Mike: What are they doing in Australia?

Jim: They are farmers.

Mike: I'm sorry, but I'm very interested in living in Australia. Can I ask you several questions?

Jim: OK.

young country, isn't is?

Jim: Yes, absolutely. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770. And first Australia was used is a colony for convicts.

Mike: If I'm not mistaken, Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the country, isn't she?

Jim: Yes, you are quite right. But she serves mainly as a symbol of long historical ties between Great Britain and Australia.

Mike: Can you tell me the history of the name of the country?

Jim: Well, it's as easy as ABC. It comes from Latin word "australis" which means southern.

Mike: It's my dream to visit this country and the smallest continent in the world.

Jim: OK. You are wellcome.

UNIT 18
New Zealand

New Zealand is an island country in the southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1,600 km southeast of Australia and about 1,600 km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands and several small islands. The main islands are the North Island and the South Island.

The capital of the country is Wellington. The largest city of the country is Auckland. The official language of the country is English. Most aborigines speak English and their own language, Maori.

The country belonged to the British empire. Now it is an independent country. New Zealand is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. But she has no power. The real power in the country belongs to the legislation, the prime minister and the Cabinet. But the nation has no written constitution.

Maoris were the first people who settled in New Zealand. They were brown skinned. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand.

The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642. But they didn't start to settle in the islands until the late 1700's. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. About 12 per cent of the country's population are Maoris.

New Zealand has one of the highest standards of living in the world. About 70 per cent of New Zealand people have their own houses. Almost every family has a car. New Zealand is one of the world's developed countries. The main industries of the country are agriculture, manufacturing and service industries.

island - остров
to lie [lai] – лежать, располагаться
aborigines – коренное население
to belong to - принадлежать
empire - империя
monarchy - монархия
monarch - монарх
power - сила
legislation - законодательство
prime minister – премьер-министр to settle —поселиться
brown skinned - темнокожий
until - до
descendant - потомок
per cent - процент
population - население
to develop - развиваться
agriculture – сельское хозяйство
manufacturing - производство
service industry – сфера обслуживания

Answer the questions.

1. Where does New Zealand lie?
2. What island group does New Zealand belong to?
3. What are the main islands of New Zealand?
4. What is the capital of the country?
5. What is the largest city of New Zealand?
6. What is the official language of the country?
7. Now New Zealand is an independent country, isn't it? What country did New Zealand belong to before?
8. Who rules the country now?
9. Who does the real power in New Zealand belong to?
10. Does the nation have a written constitution?
11. What do you know about Maoris? Where did they come from?
12. When was New Zealand discovered by Europeans?
13. When did Europeans start to settle in the islands?
14. How much of the country's population are Maoris?
15. New Zealand is one of the world's developed countries, isn't it? Prove it.

Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The official ... about 1,600 km ... Maoris.

language of the country is ...

2. Maoris were ...

3. New Zealand is a member of ...

4. The real power in the country belongs to ...

5. The country belonged to ...

6. The capital of the country is ...

7. About 12 per cent of the country's population are ...

8. The country is situated ...

9. The country was discovered ...

10. New Zealand lies ...

southeast of Australia and about 10,500 km southwest of California.

... Wellington.

... English.

... by Europeans in 1642.

... the first people who settled in New *Zealand.*

... on two main islands and several small islands.

... the Commonwealth of Nations.

... the British empire.

... the legislation, the prime minister and the Cabinet.

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

Shop assistant: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, you can. I'm looking for a present for my friend.

Shop assistant: What present would you like? Something usual or unusual?

Customer: I'm not quite sure. I know that she likes birds.

Shop assistant: What birds does she prefer? Maybe a parrot or a canary?

Customer: Which would you recommend?

Shop assistant: Well, in my opinion, it's very good to have a parrot as a pet, because you can teach a parrot to speak.

Customer: I'm sorry. What bird is there in the next cage?

Shop assistant: Oh, it's a very unusual bird, kiwi.

Customer: Kiwi. The bird is called kiwi, isn't it? As for me I know and like only fruit kiwi.

Shop assistant: Kiwi lives only in New Zealand's forests.

Customer: Oh, yes. It seems to me that I begin to remember that the kiwi is the national emblem of New Zealand.

Shop assistant: Yes, right you are. To tell you the truth, it's very easy to take care of it.

Customer: OK. It sounds good to me.

UNIT 19

Согласование времён. Будущее в прошлом

Употребите следующие предложения как придаточные дополнительные, в роли главных используя предложения, данные к скобках. Сдвигайте времена в соответствии г правилом согласования времен .

1. The children are playing in the yard. (She thought) 2. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped) 3. Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought) 4. She knows English very well. (I sup posed) 5. Our sportsmen will win the game. (We were sure) 6. She made no mistakes in her dictation. (She was glad) 7. He works at his English hard. (I knew) 8. She dances better than anybody else, (I was told) 9. My cousin has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learnt) 10. She will come to stay with us. (My aunt wrote in her letter) 11. He is painting a new picture. (We heard) 12. His new picture will be a masterpiece. (We were sure) 13. You will fall and break your leg. (I was afraid) 14. My friend has never been to Washington. (I knew) 15. She never drinks milk. (I was told) 16. He is a very talented singer. (We were told) 17. They live a happy life. (We knew) 18. He does not know German at all. (I found out)

Переведите на английский язык, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. Мы вчера узнали, что она больна.
2. Он думал, что она не придет в школу.
3. Я знал, что моя сестра изучает французский язык , и думал, что она поедет в Париж.
4. Мне сказали, что ты мне звонил.
5. Я думал, что ты в Москве.
6. Я не знал, что ты уже вернулся в Санкт-Петербург.
7. Я боялся, что заблужусь в лесу.
8. Она знала, что мы никогда не видели ее картины.
9. Ученый был уверен, что найдет решение проблемы.
10. Я знал, что ты приехал в Санкт-Петербург, и полагал, что ты навестишь меня.
11. Мы не думали, что он так рассердится.
12. Мы надеялись, что поедем в Лондон.
13. Учитель сказал, что наши друзья прислали письмо из Лондона.
14. Она сказала, что ее подруга пригласила ее в театр.
15. Мы боялись, что не купим билета в театр.
16. Мы увидели, что дети играют в песке.
17. Она сказала, что больше не будет купаться, потому что вода холодная.
18. Мой дедушка сказал, что в молодости он любил кататься на коньках.
19. Моя двоюродная сестра сказала, что любит оперу и будет рада пойти с нами в театр, хотя уже дважды слушала "Травиату."

UNIT 20

Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь:

1. They said: "We have forgotten to phone our friend".

2. "I'm going to the cinema straight from work. Will you go with me?" Barry said to Ann.

3. "What will you be doing at ten o'clock on Friday?" asked Ben. "I think I will be having breakfast", said Mike.

4. The man asked us: "Is there a post office near here?"

5. "Where is my magazine, Alice?" asked mother. "I have put it on the table", said Alice.

6. "I won't do it until they give me some money", said the boy.

7. "Don't smoke in the compartment", said the passenger.

8. Rita said to me: "What has mother told you to do today?"

9. "Which of you is free now?" asked the teacher.

10. "I think she works in a bank", said Andrew.

11. Helen said to me: "I know they're your best friends".

12. "I met your sister in the street yesterday", she said to Johnny.

13. Eric said to me: "Come and have a look at my new bike".

14. He said to me: "Where was Chris going when you met him?"

15. The doctor said to his patient: "How are you feeling now?"

Переведите на английский язык.

16. Когда мой друг пришел ко мне, он спросил, почему меня не было в школе.

17. Том спросил своего двоюродного брата, занят ли он и сможет ли он поговорить с ним.

18. Я спросил своих родителей, кто прислал нам эту телеграмму.

19. Дедушка попросил внука закрыть окно, потому что в комнате холодно.

20. Он сказал мне, что хочет пить и попросил принести сок.

Восстановите прямую речь в предложениях.

21. My friend asked me how long I had known Ann.

22. George said he didn't want to catch cold and stay at home.

23. She asked Tom where he had left his umbrella.

24. They told me they had been waiting for me for twenty minutes.

25. I asked my friend what time he was going home.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Английские времена. Краткая характеристика

Всего в английском языке существует 12 времен, которые делятся на четыре группы:

- **simple** или **indefinite** (группа простых времен);
- **continuous** или **progressive** (группа длительных или продолженных времен);
- **perfect** (группа совершенных времен);
- **perfect continuous** или **perfect progressive** (группа совершенных длительных времен).

В английском языке так же, как и в русском языке, действие, выраженное глаголом, может происходить в прошедшем, настоящем, или будущем. Соответственно, каждая из названных выше групп времен может

быть выражена в прошедшем времени (**past tense**), настоящем времени (**present tense**), или будущем времени (**future tense**).

Каждая группа времен в английском языке выражает разные ситуации.

Простые времена описывают факт происхождения действия, безотносительно протяженности этого действия. Также они используются для описания действий, которые происходят с некоторой регулярностью.

Длительные времена, как следует из названия, описывают то, что происходит в течение какого-либо промежутка времени, как правило, заданного тем моментом, о котором идет речь. Также глаголы данной группы времен всегда строятся с использованием глагола **be**, и к ним всегда добавляется окончание **"-ing"**.

Совершенные времена описывают действия, которые уже завершились к какому-либо моменту времени. Глаголы в данной группе времен всегда используются с вспомогательным глаголом **have**, и они всегда стоят в форме причастия прошедшего времени.

Совершенные длительные времена, как видно из названия, определяют в себе признаки времен совершенной и длительной группы, они описывают действия, которые продолжались на протяжении определенного периода времени. Глаголы данной группы используют два вспомогательных глагола – **have** и **been**, и имеют окончание "**-ing**".

Запомнив несложные правила, приведенные выше, выбирать между этими группами времен будет намного проще.

Таблица английских времен с примерами

Для еще большего упрощения понимания системы английских времен, ниже приводится таблица, где отражены главные случаи использования тех или иных времен.

	Past (прошедшее время)	**Present (настоящее время)**	**Future (будущее время)**
Simple / Indefinite	Факт происхождения действия в прошлом.	Действие, которое происходит с некоторой регулярностью.	Действие, которое должно произойти в будущем.
	cooked	**cook / cooks**	**shall / will cook**
	He cooked yesterday. Он готовил вчера.	He cooks dinner every Friday. Он готовит ужин каждую пятницу.	He will cook tomorrow. Он будет готовить завтра.
Continuous / Progressive be + глагол + ing	Действие, которое происходит в указанный момент в прошлом (как правило,	Действие, которое происходит сейчас.	Действие, которое будет происходить через некоторое время в будущем, в какой-либо

	выраженный другим действием в форме Simple Past).		указанный момент.
	was / were cooking	**am / is / are cooking**	**shall / will be cooking**
	He was cooking when the phone rang. Он готовил, когда зазвонил телефон.	He is cooking now. Он готовит сейчас.	He will be cooking when you come. Он будет готовить, когда ты придешь.
Perfect have + глагол	Действие, которое завершилось до другого действия в прошлом, или до момента в прошлом.	Действие, которое произошло в какой-то неуказанный момент в прошлом, и эффект которого, зачастую, имеется в настоящем.	Действие, которое завершится до другого действия в будущем, или до момента в будущем.
	had cooked	**has / have cooked**	**shall / will have cooked**
	He had cooked the dinner when the phone rang. Он уже приготовил ужин, когда зазвонил телефон.	He has cooked many meals. Он приготовил много блюд.	He will have cooked dinner by the time you come. Он уже приготовит ужин к тому моменту, когда ты придешь.
Perfect Continuous / Perfect Progressive have + been + глагол + ing	Действие, которое происходило в течение периода времени до другого действия в прошлом, или до момента в прошлом.	Действие, которое началось в прошлом, и которое происходит в течение некоторого периода времени, и продолжается в настоящем.	Действие, которое начнется в будущем, и которое будет происходить в течение некоторого периода времени до другого действия в будущем, или момента в будущем.
	had been cooking	**has / have been cooking**	**shall / will have been cooking**
	He had been cooking for a long time before he took lessons.	He has been cooking for over an hour. Он готовит уже больше часа.	He will have been cooking all day by the time she gets home.

	Он готовил уже некоторое время, прежде, чем он пошел на курсы по кулинарии.		Он будет готовить уже весь день к тому моменту, как она придет домой.

Признаки времен в английском языке

В определенной степени каждая группа английских времен может иметь некоторые признаки, которые подсказывают, помогают понять, какое время использовать в том или ином случае. И хотя такие признаки не позволяют со стопроцентной достоверностью определить, какое время будет самым правильным в данном случае, они все же упрощают задачу выбора.

Такие признаки выражают период или время, в котором происходит действие.

Например:

yesterday (вчера) указывает на simple past

every day (каждый день) указывает на simple present

tomorrow (завтра) указывает на simple future

while (в то время, как) указывает на past continuous

now (сейчас) указывает на present continuous

В английском языке много таких слов-признаков, выражающих какой-либо момент или период во времени, и многие из них указывают на то, произошло действие в прошлом, или только произойдет в будущем, и они могут подсказывать, время какой группы следует использовать. Если научиться распознавать такие слова-признаки, то это очень поможет при выборе времен. Однако следует учитывать, что некоторые такие слова-признаки могут использоваться в более, чем одной группе времен. Ниже приводится таблица, содержащая основные такие слова-признаки, и показывающая, на какое время они указывают.

	Past (прошедшее время)	**Present (настоящее время)**	**Future (будущее время)**
Simple / Indefinite	**Simple Past**	**Simple Present**	**Simple Future**
	yesterday – вчера last year / month / etc – в прошлом году / месяце / и т.д. one year / month ago – один год / месяц назад	every morning / day / etc. – каждое утро / каждый день / и т.д. always – всегда usually – обычно frequently / often – часто sometimes – иногда	tomorrow – завтра tonight – сегодня вечером next week / month / etc. – на следующей неделе / в следующем месяце / и т.д. soon – скоро in the future – в будущем
Continuous /	**Past Continuous**	**Present Continuous**	**Future Continuous**

Progressive			
	while – в то время, как when – когда	now – сейчас right now – прямо сейчас this week / minute / etc. – на этой неделе / в эту минуту / и т.д.	when – когда after – после as soon as – как только before – прежде
Perfect	**Past Perfect**	**Present Perfect**	**Future Perfect**
	before – раньше already – уже by the time – к тому времени until then / last week / etc. – до этого момента / до прошлой недели / и т.д. after – после	until now – до настоящего момента since – с тех пор ever – когда-либо never – никогда many times / weeks / years / etc. – много раз / много недель / много лет / и т.д. for three hours / minutes / etc. – в течение трех часов / минут / и т.д.	by the time you go (somewhere) – к тому времени, как ты пойдешь (куда-либо) by the time you do (something) – к тому времени, как ты сделаешь (что-либо) already – уже
Perfect Continuous / Perfect Progressive	**Past Perfect Continuous**	**Present Perfect Continuous**	**Future Perfect Continuous**
	before – раньше for one week / hour / etc. – в течение одной недели / одного часа / и т.д. since – с тех пор	for the past year / month / etc. – в течение последнего года / месяца / и т.д. for the last 2 months / weeks / etc. – в течение последних 2 месяцев / недель / и т.д. up to now – до настоящего времени since – с тех пор	by the time – к тому времени for ten days / weeks / etc. – в течение десяти дней / недель / и т.д. by – к (какому-либо моменту)