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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебное пособие
для обучающихся первого курса

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Введение

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 1 курса индустриального колледжа по специальности 13.02.11 Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования 22.02.16 Сварочное производство 09.02.03 Программирование в компьютерных системах 13.02.02 Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование 11.02.10 Радиосвязь, радиовещание и телевидение 22.02.05 Системы и средства диспетчерского управления 27.02.04 Автоматические системы управления 38.02.02 Страховое дело 19.02.10 Технология продукции общественного питания продолжающих обучение английскому языку.

Пособие построено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО и ориентировано на формирование коммуникативных компетенций студентов и ставит своей целью совершенствование практических навыков устной и письменной речи по базовым темам программы по английскому языку в системе СПО, развитие техники чтения и умения понимать английский текст, содержащий усвоенную ранее лексику и грамматику.

Содержание пособия имеет коммуникативную направленность, включает задания по различным видам деятельности: индивидуальной, парной и групповой.

Учебное пособие развивает следующие навыки и умения:

- понимать английский текст, содержащий усвоенный ранее лексический и грамматический материал;
- пересказывать текст и делать краткие сообщения по предложенным ситуациям;
- адекватно переводить тексты среднего уровня сложности;
- изложить письменно основное содержание текста в пределах тем, предусмотренных программой;
- обсудить прочитанный текст, предложенную тему в парах, группах.

Задания пособия направлены на освоение и закрепление навыков реального разговора на английском языке, понимания речи собеседника, отработки умения отвечать на заданные вопросы, правильно задавать вопросы, умения высказываться. Темы учебного пособия, а также система упражнений, обогащают словарный запас студентов, развивают навыки по основным видам иноязычной речевой деятельности: чтению, говорению и письму.

Пособие состоит из 21 раздела (Unit), включающих следующие темы:

1. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.
2. Описание человека. Внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы.
3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.
4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)
5. Распорядок дня студента колледжа.
6. Хобби, досуг.
7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти).

8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.
- 9 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.
10. Экскурсии и путешествия.
11. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство.
12. Город, инфраструктура.
13. Страны изучаемого языка, географическое положение, климат, достопримечательности, традиции.
14. Научно-технический прогресс.
15. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы.
16. Инновационные технологии.
17. Промышленное оборудование.
18. Современные компьютерные технологии.
19. Отраслевые выставки.
20. Этикет делового общения.

В большинстве разделов помимо поурочного словаря дается тематический список слов и словосочетаний (Topical Vocabulary) для использования в упражнениях, а также разговорные фразы.

Работа над языковым материалом проводится поэтапно:

- ✓ Работа с пред текстовыми упражнениями.
- ✓ Чтение и перевод основного текста, контроль понимания прочитанного с помощью вопросов.
- ✓ Выполнение после текстовых лексических, грамматических и языковых упражнений.
- ✓ Работа над диалогом (в некоторых разделах).
- ✓ Работа над дополнительным текстом.
- ✓ Учебное пособие включает подборку грамматических упражнений, аутентичных тактовых рифмовок, высказываний великих людей, пословицы.

Материал пособия прошёл апробацию в течение года в Белгородском индустриальном колледже.

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Unit 1: Why Do We Learn English Language?

4 основных типа чтения гласных

Основные типы чтения гласных E, A, Y, U, O, I в ударных слогах в английском языке

	A[эй – ei]	O[оу - ou]	E[и: - i:]	I[ай - ai]	Y[вай -wai]	U[ю: -ju:]
I тип	[ei] same	[ou] note	[i:] he	[ai] fine	[ai] my	[ju:] cube
II тип	[э] rat	[o] hot	[e] red	[i] bit	[i] myth	[a] run
III тип	[a:] car	[o:] sort	[э:] term	[э:] fir	[э:] Byrd	[э:] fur
IV тип	[эа] care	[о:] store	[iэ] mere	[aiэ] fire	[aiэ] tyre	[juэ] cure

I тип чтения – открытый слог (открытым считается слог, оканчивающийся на гласную, даже если она не произносится)

Слова same, note, he, fine, my, cube как и все слова этой категории оканчиваются на немую гласную, а чтение гласных в корне слова совпадает с названием букв согласно алфавиту.

1. Прочитайте следующие слова:

Note, lone, mice, rice, type, tune, shy, lay, say, he, hay, name, same, nine, nice, game, came, make, Kate, Pete, five, tie, life, eve, me, size, no, cope, smoke, rose, nose, spine, sly, cry, vine, maze, home, tube, made, fume, cube, pace, lace, sky, hale, spine.

II тип чтения – закрытый слог (закрытым считается слог, оканчивающийся на согласную). Это вторая строка по таблице. Обратите внимание на слова rat, hot, red, bit, myth, run, на конце которых отсутствует немая гласная.

2. Прочитайте следующие слова: Car, pen, bed, ten, not, spot, lot, bad, rat, sit, send, test, pit, in, send, spell, tin, less, ban, mad, fat, Sam, land, did, fit, sat, pet, tin, slip, sad, glad, bag, jam, gap, lag, can, kin, Jim, Jack, yes, ink, cup, run, cod, spin, not, doll, hop, hot, bank, rank, spin, up, us, bus, bun, cut, fun, vet, well, but, nut.

III тип чтения – гласная + буква “r”, которая влияет на звучание гласной в корне слова, придавая ей некоторую протяжность.

3. Прочитайте следующие слова: Far, curt, hard, hart, car, card, cart, fork, cork, work, sort, term, first, Byrd, furs, curl, her, curb, turn, girl, sir, burn, turn, word, born, torn, bird, form, serf, herb.

IV тип чтения – гласная + буква “r”+ гласная. Буква “r” в данном случае также не читается.

4. Прочитайте следующие слова: Fare, here, pure, rare, cure, during, mare, fire, bare, mire, stare, tire, sere, mere, store, core, more, care.

I. Make a short story about yourself

Example:

1. My name is Olga.
2. My surname is Popova.
3. I am Russian.
4. I am from Russia.
5. My address: 12, Gubkin street, Belgorod, Russia.
6. My future profession is welder.
7. I can speak Russian and English.



II. Answer the questions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. What is your name? | 1. My first name is ... |
| 2. What is your surname? | 2. My surname is ... |
| 3. What nationality are you? | 3. I am ... |
| 4. What country are you from? | 4. I am from ... |
| 5. What's your address? | 5. My address is ... |
| 6. What's your future profession? | 6. My future profession is ... |
| 7. What languages do you speak? | 7. I speak |

III. Read the text and translate it

WHY DO WE LEARN ENGLISH LANGUAGE?

It is to learn foreign languages. That's why pupils have such subject as a foreign language at school. Everybody knows his own language, but it's useful to know foreign languages.

I learn English, because I understand that I can use it. For example, If I go England I will be able to speak English there. If I go to the USA, I will speak English too, because English is used not only in England, but also in other parts of the world.

I learn English because I want to read foreign literature in the original. I know and like such English and American writers as Ch. Dickens, M. Twain, L. Carroll and others. I understand that I must learn English. If I know English well, I will be able to go to the library and take books by English and American writers in the original.

I like travelling. But it is difficult to visit countries. If I know the language of the country, where I'm going to, it will be easy to travel there.

I like reading books. And I like reading newspapers too. Knowledge of foreign languages helps us to develop friendship and understanding among the people. For example, we have a foreign exhibition in Moscow. If I know a foreign language, it is easy for me to visit this exhibition.

Now we buy clothes from other countries. If you know English well, you can read something about the size of this or that thing. It is clear for you what this dress is made of.

There are a lot of films in foreign languages. If you know them, you can understand films without any help. Knowledge of foreign languages helps young people of different countries to understand each other, to develop friendship among them.

There are international friendship camps in the world. One of them is "Artek". If you can speak foreign languages, it will be easy for you to visit such camps and speak with the boys, girls, men, women who do not know Russian.

In short, I understand that I have to learn English in a proper way and I try to do it.

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) foreign | - иностранный |
| 2) language | - язык |
| 3) original | - первоначальный, подлинный |
| 4) in a proper way | - как следует |
| 5) advertisement | - объявление |
| 6) signboard | - вывеска |

IV. Прочитайте следующий текст без словаря. Попытайтесь понять о чем они.

Learning Foreign Languages

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and effort. Nowadays it is especially important to know foreign languages.

English is one of the most speaking languages in the world. Over 300 million people speak English as a mother tongue. It is the national language of Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. It is also one of the official languages in Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa. As a second language it is spoken in India, Singapore, Pakistan and many other former British and US colonies in Africa and Asia.

Millions of people speak English as a foreign language. It is the major international language of communication in politics, science, business, education, mass entertainment and international tourism. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is also the language of computer technology.

English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization.

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

The great German poet Goethe said, "He, who knows no foreign language, does not know his own one". To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

Vocabulary

a foreign language	иностранный язык
the national language	государственный язык
a mother tongue	родной язык
mass entertainment	массовая культура (развлечения)
science	наука
scientific	научный
technology	техника
important	важный
necessary	необходимый

V. Read the text 'Learning Foreign Languages' and answer the questions:

1. Is it easy for you to learn a foreign language ?
2. Why do people learn foreign languages ?
3. Why do you learn exactly English ?
4. Do many people in the world speak English as a mother tongue ?
5. What language is used by scientists ?
6. Do you like English ? (Are you fond of English ?)

"Do you speak English?" - this question is most frequently heard when people from different countries gather. Although there are almost three thousand languages, English is the most universal. It is the official language in over forty countries and the most used language in international business, science and medicine. Some people believe that English should be the international language, they think things would run more smoothly if everyone spoke the same language.

It is important to learn English to feel confident. English is everywhere. It is in signs, clothing, soft drinks and household products around the world. The names of pop groups, computer software and magazines are often presented in English. English words are also used as an element of magic to be included on T-shirts, sweat shirts, caps etc. Some think English is chic, English is stylish, even when the English on these designed items makes no sense. Sometimes we use English words for effect rather than as a language, for example adding "O.K!" or "No problem" to the end of our talk. I don't think whether it is good or not. It's our reality, and we live in it.

Learning English is important for you if you want to know what is going on in the world. With recent advances in technology, the world is changing rapidly in many fields, such as business, arts and medicine. These changes will affect you soon and it is important for you to read and keep up with these changes.

In fact, learning English is the answer to a lot of things that you need and want.

Unit 2: Greeting, goodbye, presentation yourself and other people in formal and informal settings.

Read the dialogue and translate them

ETIQUETTE

Благодарность Thankfulness

- Thank you, you've been very helpful.
- You're welcome.
- Thank you for coming.
- Not at all.
- You're very kind.
- Thank you for your company.

Извинение Apology

- I'm sorry.
- Never mind.
- I must apologize to you.
- You needn't apologize.
- It's my fault.
- Excuse me.
- That's all right.

Привлечение внимания Attracting attention

- Excuse me. Pardon me.
- Yes? What is it?
- Excuse me, could you tell me the time?
- It's 5 to 5.

Вопросы о состоянии дел Questions about the state of affairs

- How are you?
- Fine, thank you. And how are you?
- Not too well.
- Why? What's the matter?
- How's Mary getting on with her work?
- I'm afraid I don't know. I don't see much of her.
- I'm glad you're back. I was missing you badly.
- So was I.

Прием гостей Reception of guests

- Come in, please. This way.
- Thank you.
- Take a seat. Make yourself at home.
- Thank you very much.

I. Choose English expressions that are appropriate in the following situations:

1. Вы повстречали знакомого, которого давно не видели.
2. Вам помогли в трудный момент.
3. К вам пришли гости.
4. Вы не располагаете информацией, о которой вас спрашивают.
5. Перед вами извинился неловкий пассажир, толкнувший вас.
6. Вас благодарят за оказанную добрую услугу.
7. Вы нечаянно повредили чужую вещь.

II. Translate the dialogue into English.

1. — Большое спасибо.
— Пожалуйста.
2. — Я рад, что вы вернулись.
— Проходите, пожалуйста.
— Большое спасибо.
3. — Как поживаешь, Джим?
— Замечательно, спасибо. А ты?
4. — Я должен извиниться перед вами.
— Пусть это вас не беспокоит.
5. — Как дела у отца?
— Хорошо, спасибо.
6. — Джим!
— Да? Что такое?
7. — Что случилось?
— Ничего, все в порядке.

8. — Спасибо, что пришли.

— Не за что.

Exercises 1. Memorize the dialogues:

- a. "How do you do, Mr. Smith?" "How do you do, Mrs. Black?"
- b. "Hello, Jack!" "Hello, Nell!"
- c. "Hello, everybody!" "Hello!"
- d. "Good morning, Miss Blunt." "Good morning, Mr. Wilson."
- e. "Good afternoon!" "Good afternoon!"
- f. "Good evening, everybody!" "Good evening!"

Exercises 2. Give possible replies to the following greetings:

- a. Good evening, Miss Fairfax!
- b. Hello, Bill!
- c. Good morning!
- d. Good afternoon, George!
- e. How do you do?
- f. Good morning, everybody!

Exercises 3. Read the poem and learn it by heart:

Betty: How do you do, dear Jane?

Jane: Dear Betty, how do you do?

Betty: Very well, thank you. And how is sister Sue?

Jane: Sister Sue is very well,

And sends her love to you,

And so does sister Bell.

Betty: Ah, how does she do?

Jane: She, too, is very well.

Betty: My love to sister Bell!

III D I A L O G U E S

a) Read the dialogues in pairs.

I.

A. Is your family large?

B. No, it isn't. We are only 3 in the family. (There are 3 of us in the family).

A. How old are your parents?

B. My mother is 40. My father is 43.

A. Do they still work?

B. Yes, they do.

II.

A. Are you married?

B. Yes, I am.

A. Would you tell me about your family? How many children do you have?

B. I have two children, a son and a daughter.

A. How lucky you are!

III.

A. Are you married?

B. No, I'm not. I'm single.

A. Do you live with your parents?

B. No, I don't. They live in Rostov.

IV.

A. Hi! My name is Tom Smith. I'm from Atlanta, Georgia. What's your name?

B. I'm Pedro.

A. And where are you from, Pedro?

B. I'm from Madrid, Spain.

A. Oh, really? Nice to meet you.

B. Nice to meet you too.

b) Reproduce the short dialogues in similar situations.

IV. Please, introduce yourself. The questions below will certainly help you:

1. What is your name?

2. Where and when were you born?

3. How old are you?

5. Have you got a family?

6. How many people are there in your family?

7. Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family?

8. Where do you live?

9. Did you study well at school?

10. What school did you finish?

11. Did your teacher of English help you to choose your future profession?

12. What was your favourite subject?

13. What do you like to read?

14. What sport do you go in for?

Unit 3: Description of a person.

Vocabulary:

Height (рост): tall, short, medium height.

Build (телосложение): frail, stocky, slim, thin, plump, fat, skinny.

Age (возраст): young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager.

Hair (волосы): fair, blond, red, grey, sleek (smooth), braids, bald, straight, curly, wavy.

Face (лицо): round, oval, square, wrinkled, freckled, sun-tanned, pale.

Complexion (цвет лица): dark, fair.

Skin (кожа): delicate, rough.

Forehead (лоб): broad, domed, high (tall), large (open), low, narrow.

Nose (нос): aquiline, flat, hooked, snub, fleshy, turned up.

Eyebrows (брови): arched, bushy, penciled, shaggy.

Eyes (глаза): big round blue eyes, hazel, small, kind/warm.

Eyelashes (ресницы): curving, straight, thick.

Cheeks (щеки): chubby, hollow, ruddy, dimples in one's cheeks.

Mouth (рот): large, small, vivid.

Lips (губы): full, thick, rosy, painted.

Teeth (зубы): close-set, even/uneven.

Smile (улыбка): charming, engaging, pleasant, sweet, cunning, sad, enigmatic.

Chin (подбородок): double, pointed, protruding, round, massive.

Hand (рука): puffy, soft .

Legs (ноги): long, short, slender, shapely.

I. Use these words to describe a friend or a relative. Example:



My father is tall. He has large hands and his feet are size 45. He has short, dark, curly hair and a small beard. His arms, legs and chest are hairy. He's a cheerful person and when he laughs, you can see even white teeth. He wears spectacles (glasses) and you can't see his eyes, but I know they are steel gray. He's 43. He usually wears jeans and checked shirts or sweaters. But for work he wears a suit and a tie and looks every inch a teacher.

My mother is a very different person. She's short and plumpish. She has small hands and feet. She has long, strong, fair hair. She has dimples and rosy cheeks. She has long eyelashes which she darkens with mascara. She likes pink nail-varnish, high-heeled shoes and fashionable clothes. Her favourite colours are red and light blue.

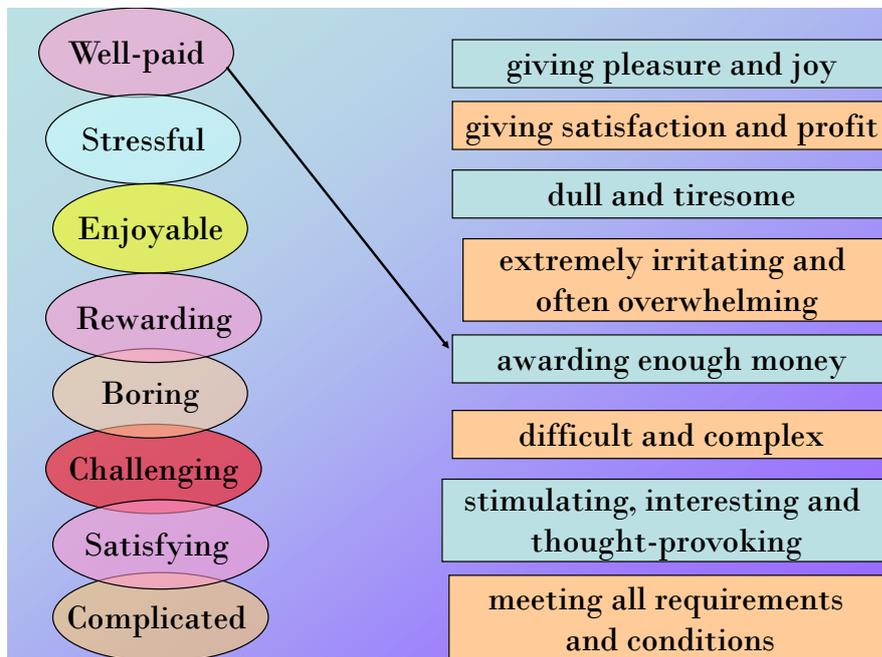
My 25-year old sister likes to be well-dressed. She used lots of make-up, is always going to the hairdresser's and has fantastic hairstyles. She's tall and slim, with slender arms and elegant legs. Her full lips are always red. She's open-minded and nice. She is married and has a baby.

My boss is an elderly man, rather short and stout. His hair is grey and thin and he's bald on top. He's clean-shaven. He has a double chin. He's always immaculately dressed: a white shirt, a dark well-creased suit with a matching tie and black leather shoes. He's a serious and punctual man, doesn't talk much and seems to be not overgenerous.

II. Look at the adjectives below. Choose ten adjectives to describe a good student.

active	friendly	loyal	sincere
calm	good-humoured	open-minded	sympathetic
capable	hard-working	nice	tactful
careful	helpful	patient	trustworthy
charming	intelligent	polite	wise
cheerful	interesting	practical	witty
clever	kind	punctual	unselfish
efficient	lively	serious	generous

III. Connect the description and the definition.



IV. Read the text and answer the questions.

My Friend

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former schoolmates. But my bosom friend is Lena. She is 16. Lena isn't very tall, but she is pretty in her own way. She has red curly hair and a turn-up nose. Lena wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Lena because she is well-bred, jolly and kind. She does well at school though she has an unbreakable rule: never to study at night no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning.



She is also fond of reading plain books, and Lena sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes. She says that the books are of great help any time and they always must be at her hand. Her idea is that it's much easier to have a library of her own comprising lots of books than to try keeping everything in her head.

Lena goes in for sports and she is a member of our school basket-ball team. She is terribly quick and strong. It's a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball: while others are hopping about in the air she always gets under their feet and grabs the ball.

I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Lena, the most amusing person in the world.

She thinks everything is funny — even flunking an exam.

Lena is a sunny soul by nature and always takes the slightest excuse to be amused. My friend has an imagination and her own style. Usually she writes nice compositions and once even won short-story contest that our school wallpaper holds every year.

Lena and me are good friends. We help each other a lot and try not to quarrel. But when sometimes it comes to quarreling we try to make it up at once.

Questions:

1. How old is Lena?
2. Does she wear spectacles? Describe her appearance.
3. Does she do well at school?
4. What unbreakable rule has she?
5. What books is she fond of reading?

6. Does Lena go in for sports?
7. Is she a member of the school basket-ball team?
8. Why is it a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball?
9. Is Lena a sunny soul by nature? What makes you think so?
10. Has she an imagination? Prove it.

Vocabulary:

former school-mates — бывшие школьные друзья
bosom, friend — закадычный друг
to be pretty in one's own way — быть по-своему красивым
burn-up — курносый
freckles — веснушки
plain — некрасивый
to be of great help — быть очень полезным, нужным
to be at hand — быть под рукой
to grab — хватать
to be bored at everything — ничего не нравится
amusing — забавный, занимательный, смешной
to flunk an exam — провалиться на экзамене
a sunny soul by nature — быть веселым по натуре
a short-story contest — конкурс на написание рассказа
to hold — проводить, держать(ся)
to quarrel — ругаться
to make up with smb. — мириться с кем-либо

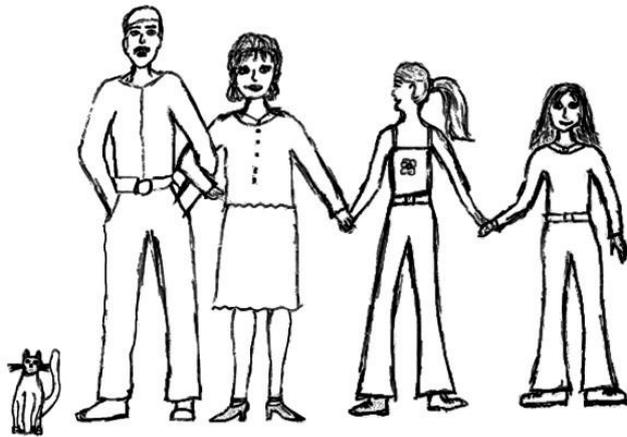
Unit 4: Family and family relationships, household tasks.

Vocabulary

family, n	семья	son, n	сын
parents, n	родители	daughter, n	дочь
father, n	отец	husband, n	муж
mother, n	мать	wife, n	жена
sister, n	сестра	cousin, n	двоюродный брат (сестра)
brother, n	брат	mother-in-law, n	свекровь, теща
aunt, n	тетя	daughter-in-law	невестка
uncle, n	дядя	son-in-law, n	зять
niece, n	племянница	relatives, (close, distant) n	родственники (близкие, дальние)
nephew, n	племянник	twins, n	близнецы
grandparents, n	дедушка и бабушка	child, n	ребенок
grandfather, n	дедушка	baby, n	грудной ребенок
grandmother, n	бабушка	consist of, v	состоять из
granddaughter, n	внучка	have, v	иметь
grandson, n	внук	father-in-law, n	свекор, тесть

I. Read and translate the text

My family.



Our family is not large. It consists of four people. They are: my mother, my father, my sister and me. My mother's name is Anna Petrovna. She is 40. She is a doctor. Anna Petrovna is a very nice woman. She is tall and thin. She has big brown eyes, a short nose, her hair is long and fair.

My father's name is Boris Ivanovich. He is 42. He is a worker. Boris Ivanovich likes his work very much. He is tall. His hair is short and dark. He has a round face. His eyes are big and grey.

My sister's name is Olga. She is 15. She is a pupil. Olga is in the 10th form. She

studies well and has many friends. My sister likes music, and she plays the piano.

My name is Larisa. I am short and thin. My hair is long and fair. My eyes are blue. I like to dress in a modern style. I am 14. I am a 9th form pupil. Russian, History and English are my favourite subjects. I want to use English in my future work.

One of my hobbies is music. I am fond of dancing at discos. I like to buy and read books too.

In the evening all the members of our family like to watch TV. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to a concert. When the weather is fine, we like to go to a walk.

II. Read and translate the text

My family

A family... What is it a family? Everybody understands this concept differently. One has a mother and a father and they are his or her family. One has the only child and they both make a family.

I must say, this all is not about me. My family is big. And I am really proud of this fact. My friends say that sometimes they even envy me. When my family gets together during the Christmas season, there is no room to swing a cat.

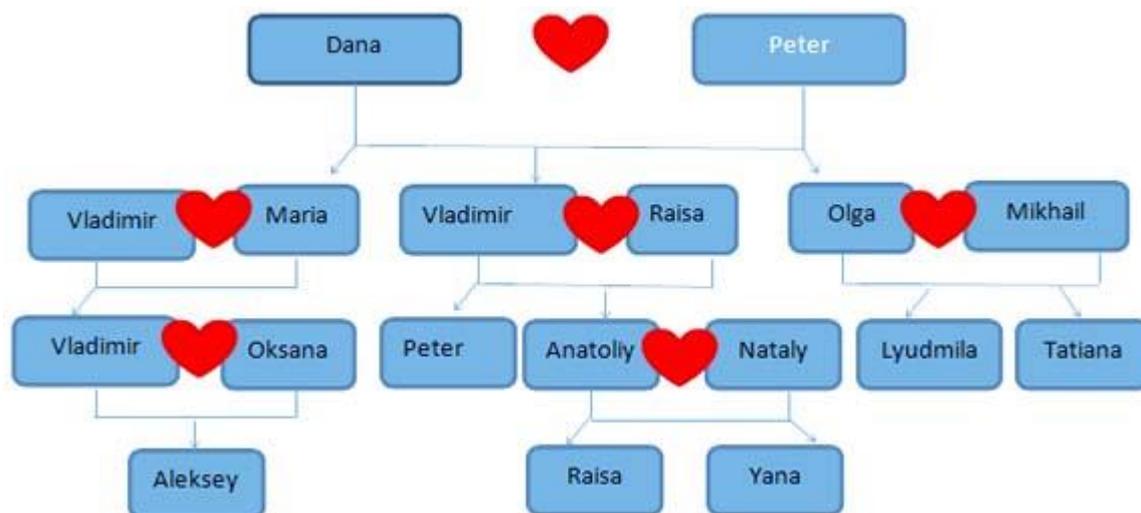
I have an extended family, which consists of 17 people. Everything starts from my grandparents. Their names are Dana and Petro. They are now rather old and retired. My granny is 75 and grandpa is 84. They live in a small flat in a lovely small town in western Ukraine. My grandparents have three children: my aunt Maria, my uncle Vladimir and my mother Olga. And each of their children made their own nuclear family.

So, let's talk about my aunt. When she was 18, she married a young and handsome military officer named Vladimir. They moved houses very often but at last they settled in Belarus where their son, my eldest cousin, was born. His name is Vladimir. Now he is married and has his own family. His wife is Oksana and they have a son called Aleksey. Unfortunately, my aunt's husband died about ten years ago and I really miss him.

The family of my uncle Vladimir is rather big, too. He married his classmate Raisa and they have two children: two boys Anatoliy and Peter. Anatoliy married Nataly and they have two daughters: Raisa (named after her grandmother) and Yana. My youngest cousin Peter is a student and he lives in Moscow.

My family consists of four people: my parents, my sister and me. My parents went to the same school and after my dad had come back from the army they married. Then my sister was born and I was born four years later. You know, I am a schoolgirl and my sister is a student in

college. She is going to be a lawyer. My mother is a librarian and my father is a taxi-driver. So, as you can see we are a typical Russian family and we never get bored on holidays.



- concept - понятие
- only child – единственный ребенок
- be proud of – гордиться
- no room to swing a cat – пословица Негде яблоку упасть
- extended family – расширенная семья
- envy - завидовать
- retire – выходить на пенсию
- nuclear family – маленькая семья
- cousin – двоюродный брат или сестра
- uncle - дядя
- to get married – жениться или выходить замуж
- husband - муж
- unfortunately – к сожалению
- named after – назван в честь
- get bored – скучать

1. What does “family” mean for you?
2. How many people are there in your family?
3. What do you know about your grandparents?
4. Do you have uncle/aunt? Tell about their families.
5. Do you have cousins?
6. What relationship do you have with your relatives? How often do you meet?

III. Read the text and make up the composition about your family.

MY FAMILY

Our family is not very large. I have a father, a brother and sister. We all live together in a new flat in one of the industrial districts of Minsk.

My father Igor Ivanovich is 45 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works at a big automobile plant as an engineer. He likes his work and spends most of his time there. By character my father is a quiet man, while my mother is energetic

and talkative. Her name is Olga Petrovna. She is a teacher of music and plays the piano well. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at school. She is a busy woman and we all help her.

My sister's name is Alla. Like her mother Alla has blue eyes and lovely fair hair. She is a very good-looking girl. Alla is three years younger than me. She is a pupil of the 9th form. She does well at school and gets only good and excellent marks. Literature is her favourite subject and she wants to become a teacher, the same as me.

My name is Tanya. Last year I left school and tried to enter the University. But I failed in my exams. For a year I worked at school as a secretary and attended preparatory courses. Now I'm again an applicant for entry to the philological faculty of the University. I hope to be lucky this time.

Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. In the evenings we watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music or just talk about the events of the day. Our parents don't always agree to what we say but they listen to our opinion. All of us like to spend our weekends out of town. We often go to the village where our grandparents live. They are old-age pensioners now but prefer to live in the country.

My grand-grandmother is still alive. She lives in my grandmother's family and is always glad to see us. She is in poor health and asks us to come and see her more often.

I also have many other relatives: uncles, aunts, cousins and many friends. We are happy when we are together.

Unit 5: Description of home and school.

I. Read and translate the text

Vocabulary:

conveniences — удобства
central heating — центральное отопление
running water — водопровод
chute — мусоропровод
carpet — ковер
wallpaper — обои
wardrobe — шкаф
dressing-table — туалетный столик
cozy — удобный
stove — печь
sink — раковина
to fold — складывать

My Flat

Our house is a short walk from the trolleybus stop. We live in panel house on the fourth floor. Our flat has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, running cold and hot water, telephone, a lift and chute.

Our flat consists of three rooms, kitchen, bathroom and a hall. First there is a small hall with a mirror and small table with a telephone on it. The three rooms of our flat are: living-room, bedroom, my study.

The floor is parquet in the rooms and linoleum in the kitchen. There is a thick carpet in the living-room on the floor. All the rooms are papered with wallpaper of a different pattern and colour.



The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. It's a large room with a balcony. In the middle of the room there is a table with some chairs around it. There is a sofa with two armchairs and low table with a TV-set on the left-hand side of the room. On the right-hand side there is a cupboard. There is a bookcase near it.

The bedroom is smaller and not so light. There are two beds, a wardrobe, and a dressing-table.

The room I like best is my study. It is nice and cozy. It has a bed, a desk and an armchair. In the right-hand corner there is a

bookcase full of books, magazines, newspapers.

The kitchen is handily arranged: there is a gas-stove, a fridge, a deep sink, built-in cupboards and a table that folds against the wall when not in use. I like our flat very much.

Questions:

1. Is your flat big or small?
2. On what floor is your flat?
3. How many rooms are there in the flat?
4. Has your flat all modern conveniences?
5. What room is the smallest in your flat?
6. Do you like your room?
7. Is your kitchen small?
8. What is the number of your flat?

II. Read the text and describe your own flat.

MY FLAT

I live in a new block of flats in Pushkin street. In front of the house there is a children's playground. Our flat is on the third floor. It's very comfortable. We have all modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, cold and hot running water and a telephone. There are three rooms in our flat: a living room and two bedrooms. We also have a kitchen, a bathroom, a small hall and a balcony.

Our living room is the largest in the flat. Against the wall you can see a nice sideboard. In the corner there is a TV set. In the opposite corner there is a sofa and two armchairs. The piano is on the right. There are two pictures above the piano. There is a nice carpet on the floor among the room.

Our bedrooms are very nice. The parents' bedroom is larger than the children's. There are two beds, a bedside table, some chairs and a wardrobe in it. There is a lovely carpet on the floor between the beds.

The children's bedroom is just across the corridor on the right. Here you can see two sofa-beds where my sister and I sleep at night and have a rest in the day-time. There is also a desk, two chairs and some bookshelves here. We use our bedroom as a study where we do our homework. In the corner of the room there is a small table with a tape-recorder on it.

Our kitchen is rather large. There is a stove, four stools, a refrigerator and a cupboard in which we keeps cups, plates and all our dishes.

The entrance hall is small. There is a hall stand and a mirror on the wall. A telephone is on a special table under the mirror.

We are happy to have such a nice flat.

III. Supplementary Reading Text

House of My Dream



Everyone likes dreaming. Dream is a hope for better things. It helps us to overcome the difficulties of our daily routine. A dream depends on people, on their education, nationality, character and other things. People imagine they have a lot of money, own family, an expensive car. Other people imagine themselves to be presidents of different countries or whole planets, etc.

I'd like to tell you about the house of my dream. I'd like to have my own house on the bank of a beautiful

river with crystal water, surrounded by high mountains, covered with green forest of evergreen trees.

I would live there with my wife and two children. I imagine my house to be a 2 storeyed building. Near the front side it has a facade with columns and steps up to the front door. There are also two balconies and a terrace in my house. The windows are in the shape of arches. Through them you can see a wonderful landscape. There are lots of fir trees and flowers around the house. And you can walk in the shade of these trees listening to the birds singing.

As you come through the front door, you find yourself in a large hall with an open fireplace. One of the doors leads to the living room. This room faces the south, so it's very sunny and has a lovely view of the whole valley. In the middle of this room there's a thick Persian carpet.

There are few units of furniture in this room. On the left there's a leather sofa and small table nearby, on the right you can see home cinema and satellite receiver. There are two armchairs in the corner of this room. In the living room we spend our evenings chatting with each other, children play with a kitten.

Behind the house there is a swimming bath, covered with glass. There are some plastic armchairs around the swimming bath. Our house looks peaceful and calm and the calmest room is my study. Next door to the study there is our library. It is a huge room with thousands books on history, astronomy, physics, science fictions, fantasy, poetry, etc. Someone might think that it is an antagonism, because everything we want to read we can receive via Internet, but I like real books, to handle them in my hands, to read them page by page. As for my children, they prefer associating with their friends.

We have many different electrical appliances in our house. They make our life more comfortable. Also we have some robots to help us. They look after the house, grow vegetables in our garden and involved in cooking. So, we enjoy having greens and fresh vegetables on our dinner table during long winters. Our house is a beautiful place at any time of the year. In winter it's warm and cozy, in summer there is so much to do outside.

Questions:

1. Why do people like dreaming?
2. Where would I like to have my own house?

3. How many rooms and floors are there in my house?
4. What can you see in my living room?
5. What can you see in the children's rooms?
6. What is there in the basement?
7. What makes our life more comfortable?

Vocabulary:

to dream — мечтать, грезить
 to overcome (past overcame, p.p. overcome) — превозмочь; преодолеть
 routine — рутина
 expensive — дорогой
 crystal — кристально чистый
 surrounded — окруженный
 evergreen — вечнозеленый
 facade — фасад .
 terrace — терраса
 shape — форма, очертание
 arch — арка
 landscape — ландшафт, пейзаж
 fir tree — елка
 shade — тень
 fireplace — камин
 to lead to — вести в
 valley — долина
 carpet — ковер
 furniture — мебель
 leather — кожа
 nearby — вблизи, поблизости, около, возле
 satellite receiver — спутниковый приемник
 armchairs — кресла
 to chat — непринужденно болтать, беседовать, разговаривать
 kitten — котенок
 staircase — лестница
 vast — обширный, громадный
 wallpaper — обои
 toy — игрушка
 basement — подвал, (полу)подвальный этаж
 garage — гараж
 calm — спокойный, мирный
 study — кабинет, рабочий кабинет
 huge — большой, гигантский, громадный, огромный
 to receive — получать, принимать
 via — посредством чего-л., с помощью чего-л.
 to handle — вручать
 to associate —общатьсяс кем-л.
 electrical appliances — электрические приборы
 to look after — присматривать, смотреть за
 to grow (past grew, -p.p. grown) — расти, вырастать
 to involve — касаться, затрагивать
 to cook — готовить/стряпать

IV. Read the text and answer the questions.

Vocabulary:

night school - вечерняя школа
Our college is quite large. - Наш колледж большой.
extension to the college - пристройка к колледжу
laboratory - кабинет химии, физики
staff room / common room - учительская
tuck-shop- буфет
canteen / refectory - столовая
homeroom- классная комната
core subject -обязательный предмет
optional subject - факультатив
instruction - обучение
coach - репетитор
to have classes - иметь уроки
period - урок
double period- сдвоенный урок (пара)
break- перемена
seminar - семинар
extracurricular- внеклассный
curriculum (*pi-la*) - курс обучения, учебный план
truancy - пропуск занятий без уважительной причины
to skip the classes - прогулять уроки
to go over the papers - проверять
to take an exam — сдавать экзамен
to retake one's exam - пересдавать экзамен
private study - самостоятельная работа

V. Read and translate the text

My School

As you become older you realize that there are several essential things and places you always long to come back to.

They are your birthplace, your home and the school you went to.

My school was a three-storied building situated in one of the residential districts of our city (town, settlement). All the children from the neighborhood went there because it was a walking distance from their homes.

There was a sports ground behind the school-building and a green lawn with flower-beds in front of it. The school was built a few years ago. That's why its classrooms were light and spacious.

There were three large windows in each classroom with flower pots on the windowsills.

It was pupils' (especially girls') responsibility to water the flowers. And they did it with utmost care. There were maps and portraits, tables and charts on the walls of the classrooms.

Our classroom was on the second floor. Its windows faced the school-yard. Our form was the only one at school who had a form-master, but not a form-mistress. He appeared to be a very kind and knowledgeable teacher who spared no time to take us to different places of interest and exhibitions. He taught us Russian and Russian literature.

We respected him very much. Our lessons began at eight o'clock in the morning and lasted till one thirty in the afternoon. We had six lessons a day.

Every pupil had a day-book where the teachers wrote down the mark each pupil had earned for his answers. The teacher also wrote down the mark in the class register.

When the teacher asked a question, the pupils who could answer it raised their hands, and the teacher called out one of them to answer the question. The pupils were often called to the blackboard to do some exercises or to write some sentences.

When they made mistakes, other pupils were called out to correct those mistakes or the teacher corrected them herself. After every lesson the teachers gave us some home assignments both written and oral.

At the next lesson the teachers checked them up. The teachers often took our exercise-books home to check them up. If there were any mistakes they corrected them and gave us marks. At the end of each quarter we got our report cards which our parents signed.

At the end of the study year we were promoted, to the next form.

Questions:

1. What do you realize as you become older?
2. At which school did you study?
3. Where was your school situated?
4. Why did all the children from the neighborhood go to your school?
5. What was there behind the school-building and in front of it?
6. When was the school built?
7. Were the classrooms light and spacious?
8. What was there on the walls of the classrooms?
9. On which floor was your classroom situated?
10. What kind of a man was your form-master?
11. What subject did he teach?
12. When did your lessons begin?
13. How many lessons had you a day?
14. What did the teachers write down in the day-books of every pupil?
15. What for were the pupils often called to the blackboard?
16. What happened if the pupils made mistakes?
17. What did the teachers give you after every lesson?
18. What for did the teachers often take your exercise-books home?
19. What did you get at the end of each quarter?
20. Where were you promoted at the end of the study year?

Vocabulary:

to long to do — страстно желать

birthplace — место рождения

residential districts — жилой квартал

to be a walking distance from — можно дойти пешком

spacious — просторный

he appeared to be — он оказался

to earn a mark for the answer — получить (заработать) оценку за ответ

to call to the blackboard — вызвать к доске

written and oral assignments — письменные и устные задания

VI. Read and translate the text

Our college

My college is a three – storied building. It is quite big with sport ground behind it.

On the ground floor there are classrooms, café, workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshop. The boys of our college have a wood work room too.

Our college library is nice and clean. Three librarians help students to find books they need. There are many bookcases and bookshelves with a lot of books there.

If you enter the college and turn right you see a big light dining-room. It is always busy and noisy, but it is clean. Here students and their teachers have their lunch. There are blue curtains on the windows and beautiful pictures on the walls.

There is a gymnasium on the third floor. Our physical training lessons are held there. It has a lot of sports equipment.

Our college has many classrooms. There are special classrooms for Chemistry, Physics, Biology and others.

On the ground floor there is a big nice assembly hall. A lot of meetings, concerts, festivals are held there.

I am so thankful to our college for what it has done for us.

VII. Read the text about technical school and tell about your college.

MY TECHNICAL SCHOOL

My name is Tanya. I'm a student of Vorkuta's Technical School of Service and Trade. My future profession is a technician of computers. I'm a first-year student. Our technical school is situated in two buildings where there are three computer classes, a sport hall and a conference-hall.

At technical school we have lessons and marks; teachers give us homework, and there are examinations and tests. The lectures begin at half past eight and continue till two o'clock in the afternoon. We have lectures and seminars six times a week. Sunday is a week-end. We have holidays only two times a year: two weeks in January and two months in summer.

At technical school we learn a lot of useful and interesting things. We study English, Russian, History, Mathematics, Geography, Chemistry, Computing and others. We also have many professional subjects such as Computer nets, Microprocessors, Electro-technology, Programming, Technical Service and others. Our curriculum includes professional practice. There is a good opportunity for those who get only excellent marks while they study. I study hard and try to work regularly and hard work gives good results.

We have Olympiads, competitions, celebrations at our technical school. It's interesting for me to study here. In summer our group goes out-of-doors to have a rest. I've got many friends at our technical school, and friendship is the best thing in the world.

Besides, I'm very glad to get such a modern profession which gives me an opportunity to find a good job.

Unit 6: Schedule of student of college.

I. Read and translate the text.

My Working Day.



Hello, my name is... I am a second-year student of Belgorod Industrial College. And I'd like to tell you about my ordinary day. My alarm clock wakes me up at half past six every morning and it's time for me to get up. I do my morning exercises to the music and go to the bathroom. I take a shower and rub myself with a towel. Then I wash my face, brush my teeth, do my hair and dress.

After that I have my breakfast. By the way I never read while I'm eating, because it is very harmful. My things are already in bag and I leave the house for college at eight o'clock sharp. Classes begin at half past eight. Every day we learn a lot of new things in the college. Our lessons are over at about two p.m., but I don't go home immediately after studies as I have got some individual work. Rather often I go to the reading hall in our library if I need some material for my report at the seminars.

Go home I seldom take a bus. If the weather is fine it's very pleasant to take a walk after work. I usually come home at about three or four p.m. I try to spend my free time usefully. I return home, have some rest (I like to take the "horizontal" position and close my eyes.) In 20 minutes I'm full of strength again. As a rule I have my meals at home. After dinner I have a lot of work to do: texts to read, exercises to write, grammar to learn, rules to memorize. It takes me long to do my home task.

At last I have a rest and time to relax. I'm fond of doing many things. It's always pleasant to spend free time with my fellow-students. If the weather is bad I stay at home to listen to music, play computer games or surf on the Internet, read a detective story or watch TV if there is any interesting programme or a good film. Although it's a long day for me I never really feel I'm missing out on anything. I just try to use every minute of my life to do something useful, because only time can't be replenished

Vocabulary:

1. shower - [ˈʃaʊə] - душ
2. rub with a towel - [rʌbwið ə ˈtaʊəl] - растираться полотенцем

3. do hair - [heə] - причёсываться
4. harmful - вредный
5. while - [waɪl] - пока, в то время когда
6. immediately - [i'mi:djətli] - немедленно; тотчас же
7. report - [ri'pɔ:t] - доклад, сообщение
8. horizontal - [hɔri'zɒntl] - горизонтальный
9. strength - [streŋθ] - сила
10. as a rule - как правило
11. memorize - ['meməraɪz] - запоминать; заучивать наизусть
12. it takes me long to... - мне требуется много времени
13. miss - пропускать
14. replenish - [ri'plenɪʃ] - восполнить, вернуть

II. Write a composition about your typical day. The following questions will help you.
Questions:

1. Are you an early riser? Is it easy for you to get up early?
2. Do you wake up yourself or does an alarm-clock wake you up?
3. Do you do morning exercises? Do you do your morning exercises to music?
4. Which do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?
5. How long does it take you to get dressed?
6. What do you usually have for breakfast?
7. When do you usually leave the house?
8. Does it take you long to get to the college?
9. What do you usually do on your way to the college?
10. Where do you have lunch (dinner)?
11. Is it a hard work for you to study at the college?
12. What time do you come home?
13. How do you spend your evenings?
14. What time do you usually go to bed?

III. Write a mini - essay on the theme «My Daily Program» (10-15 sentences). Example:

My Daily Program

I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I do my morning exercises, wash myself and dress. Then I have breakfast. At 8 o'clock I leave home and go to the Institute. As a rule I come to the Institute at a quarter to 9. The lessons begin at 9 sharp. Today we have two lectures, a seminar and an English lesson. At our English lessons we read texts, ask and answer questions and do all sorts of exercises. We do not write many exercises. We usually write exercises at home. We speak English at the lessons. We speak English a little now, but we want to speak English well.

At about 1 o'clock I generally have dinner in the canteen. I come home at about 6 o'clock. I have supper and do my homework. I always do my homework in the evening, but I never work late in the evening. At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

IV. Making dialogues on the theme "How did you spend your weekend?". Example:

- How was your weekend?
- It was OK? Thanks.
- Did you go out on Saturday night?

- Yes, I did. I went to the cinema with some friends.
 - What did you see?
 - We saw a film called *X-Men 3*.
 - What was it like?
 - Really good.
 - How about Sunday?
 - I stayed in on Sunday. I just watched TV and made some phonecalls.
-
- What do you like doing in your free time?
 - I enjoy going to the cinema.
 - Me too/ But I'd rather watch TV.
 - Really? I often watching TV during the week, but at weekend, I prefer going to the cinema.
 - What else do you like doing?
 - I love surfing the Internet.
 - Do you? I can't stand surfing the Internet.
 - And I quite like playing tennis, too.
 - So do I. Do you fancy playing tennis this weekend?
 - Sure! Good idea.

V. Read and translate the text

My daily life

Hi ... As you know, I am a first-year student of the Industrial college. My parents live in Sochi and I study in Rostov-on-Don so I need some **housing**. There are two **opportunities** for me: I can live in a **dormitory** (a students **hostel**), or **to rent a flat(an apartment)**.

I decided to rent a flat. To make the rent smaller, I also decided to **share** my flat with another girl — Natasha Kozlova. She studies at the College, too, and she is my best friend now. I'll tell you more about her later.

Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at 8:30. So on **week-days** I have to get up at 7:15. I don't have an **alarm clock** and **usually** my **roommate** wakes me up and my working day begins. I **turn on** the radio and do my morning exercises while Natasha takes a shower. I don't take a bath in the morning because I don't have enough time for it. I take a cool shower (that's when I **completely** wake up), brush my teeth. After that I go back to our room and **get dressed**. I brush my hair and put on a light **make-up**. Then we have breakfast. Natasha makes breakfast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. I have to **serve** breakfast on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. I love to listen to the latest news on the radio **while** I am eating and Natasha **prefers** light music.

We leave the house at ten minutes past eight and walk to the nearest bus-stop. We live **rather** far from the College and it usually takes us about a quarter of an hour to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and we have **enough** time we walk to the College. It is very **healthy** to walk much.

The classes begin at 8:30 in the morning and they end at 4:00 p.m. We have lectures in different subjects. As a rule we have three or four classes a day. Sometimes it is very hard to wait till they end.

Usually I don't **miss** my classes because I want to pass my exams **successfully**. But sometimes I do, especially when the weather is fine and the classes are **boring**.

At 11:50 we have lunch. That's my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news and to **gossip**. My friends and I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small cafe not too far from the Academy. At 12:30 we **have to be back** to our classes. During the working day we also have several short **breaks** that last for ten minutes.

Occasionally I have to stay at the College till 5 or even 6 o'clock in the evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a **report**. As a rule I have no free time on week-days. So by the end of the week I get very **tired**.

We come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. We eat supper together and share the latest news.

After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and Natasha likes serials or films about travelling. Sometimes Natasha and I go for a walk in the park or visit our friends.

At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed and Natasha likes to listen to some music. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am reading and Natasha gets up and switches off the light and says — Good night!

Vocabulary:

housing — жилье
opportunity — возможность
dormitory, students hostel —
студенческое общежитие
to rent a flat (an apartment) — снимать квартиру
to share — делить (-ся)
week-days — будние дни
alarm clock — будильник
usually — обычно
roommate — сосед по комнате
rather — довольно
to turn on (off) — включать, выключать
enough — достаточно
completely — полностью, совершенно
to get dressed — одеваться

to serve — обслуживать
make up — макияж
while — пока, в то время как
to prefer — предпочитать
healthy — здоровый, полезный
to miss — пропускать
successfully — успешно
boring — скучный
to gossip — сплетничать
have to be back — должны вернуться
break — перерыв
report — доклад
share — делиться
canteen — столовая

Exercise 1. Translate into English:

- быть студентом (студенткой) дневного отделения
- рассказать вам о...
- в будние дни
- просыпаться — вставать в 7 часов утра
- включать магнитофон
- принимать душ
- одеваться
- слушать последние новости
- У меня уходит час, чтобы добраться до колледжа

- ездить на автобусе (троллейбусе, трамвае)
- опаздывать на занятия
- пропускать занятия
- сдать экзамены успешно
- время от времени
- подготовиться к занятиям
- как правило
- устать
- приходить домой
- быть дома
- иметь свободное время

Exercise 2.

Tell about your typical day. The following questions will help you:

1. Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm-clock wake you up?
4. Do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?
6. What do you usually have for breakfast?

7. How do you usually spend your evenings?
8. Do you have a lot of free time?
9. What kind of music do you prefer?
10. Do you collect anything (stamps, records, postcards, coins, matchboxes, etc.

Unit 7: Hobbies and leisure.

I. Read Proverbs and combine with their Russian equivalents.

Tastes differ.	Делу время, а потехе час
Business before pleasure.	Сколько людей столько и пристрастий.
The busiest man finds the most pleasure.	На вкус и цвет товарища нет.
So many people, so many hobbies.	Самый занятый находит больше всего досуга.

II. Make a phrase

Go	TV, films
Do	friends/family
Eat	coffee with friends/ friends round
Go	in
Stay	out
Visit	computer games
Watch	music/CDs/radio
Have	sport
Listen to	shopping
Play	to concerts/to the cinema
Grow	on the phone
Talk	flowers/vegetables

III. Read the text and say what a hobby is, what hobbies are very popular and what your hobby is.

A HOBBY FOR EVERYBODY

A hobby is something that people like to do when they are not at their usual work. It is something done for pleasure.

Of course, you enjoy doing something in your free time. Perhaps it is collecting stamps, because that is one of the most popular hobbies; it can be a great help in geography, history and some other subjects.

Some people like photograph. Other hobbies are collecting coins, beautiful stones, toys, different tickets.

If you are interested in music, you may begin collecting discs.

Nowadays a great number of new hobbies have appeared. Many people are fond of hunting, but not with guns. They hunt birds and animals with a camera. Both boys and girls are fond of computer games. Collecting computer games and playing them has become one of the most widely spread hobbies.

Well, it's very difficult to describe all the hobbies known in the world. The main thing is that all of them must be useful.

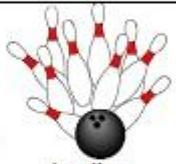
Choose an interesting hobby and enjoy it!

IV. Say what your hobby is. Describe it. Write 5 – 7 sentences.

Reading	Gardening
Collecting coins	Animals
Watching TV	Singing
Dancing	Listening to music
Travelling	Computer games
Sports	Knitting

V. Choose correct answer the question

The most popular hobbies:

	A	B	C	D	Things we like doing- Hobbies and Activities
1	 Cycling	 rollerblading	 Bungee jumping	 Bird watching	
2	 Having a picnic	 Horse riding	 hiking	 swimming	
3	 Building sandcastles	 fishing	 bowling	 surfing	
4	 Sunbathing	 Surfing the internet	 Playing video games	 Go canoeing	
5	 Playing chess	 traveling	 Go camping	 Playing the guitar	

going out, dancing, traveling, reading, gardening, shopping, sleeping, fishing, hiking, hunting, watching TV, computer games.

- What is 'entertain', 'entertainment', 'entertaining'?
- What do you associate with 'entertainment'?
- What can people do to have fun?
- How do you spend your free time?
- (*I think about excitement, enjoyment, fun, spare time, free time, leisure time etc.*)
- (*People can listen to music. They can go to the cinema, to dancing club, to a café, theatre or concert. They can travel to some countries. Or just stay at home and watch television.*)
- (*I like doing sports. I'm keen on going to the cinema. I prefer to play computer games etc.*)
- (*sparetime, leisure activities and fans of fun*)

VI. Read and translate the text

My leisure.

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies.

I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day. Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they jogging, walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball. I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions.

To be in a good shape I'm jogging every morning and do my morning exercises. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, looks much better, sleeps much better. Your physical appearance will change too. You will be slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important you will not get sick often.

Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy. My favorite proverb says: "A healthy mind in healthy body".

<p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is your hobby? 2. What sports do you go in for? 3. Do you like summer (winter) sports? 4. What does it mean to be healthy? 5. Why did you chose tennis? 6. Who is your favourite tennis-player? 	<p>Vocabulary:</p> <p>to jog — бегать to skating — кататься на коньках to skiing — кататься на лыжах competition — соревнование shape — форма health — здоровье slim — стройный trim — в хорошей форме weak — слабый tolose — проигрывать</p>
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VII. Read it and learn by heart. The poem 'Leisure' (by W. H. Davis)

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.
No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.
No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.
No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.
No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began.
A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

Unit 8: Asking for directions in English

Vocabulary:

How do I get to...? - Как мне добраться до...?

Can you tell me the way to? - Можешь мне подсказать дорогу до...?

Could you tell me how to get to? - Ты не мог бы мне сказать, как добраться до...?

Where is the nearest...? - Где находится ближайший(ая)...?

go straight on - иди прямо

go along - иди вдоль

turn (to the) right - поверни направо

turn (to the) left - поверни налево

take a right turn = turn to the right

take a left turn = turn to the left

take the first (turning) on the right - на первом повороте поверни направо

take the second (turning) on the left - на второй улице поверни налево

cross the street - перейди улицу

up - вверх

down - вниз

along - вдоль

over - по (какой-то поверхности)

towards - к (по направлению к чему-то)

through - через, сквозь что-то

a street - улица

an avenue - проспект, авеню

a square - площадь

a crossroads - перекрёсток

a railway station - ж/д вокзал

a bus station - автовокзал

a metro station - станция метро

a bus stop - автобусная остановка

a drugstore - аптека

a petrol station - заправка

a parking - парковка

Examples:

Excuse me, how do I get to County Street? - Простите, как мне добраться до Каунти стрит?

Can you tell me please the way to Nelson Square? - Можете мне подсказать, пожалуйста, дорогу до Нельсон сквер?

Could you tell me how to get to Dockweiler Beach? - Вы не могли бы мне подсказать, как добраться до Доквейлер бич?

Where is the nearest metro station, please? - Где находится ближайшая станция метро?

Go straight on till you get to Kensington hotel - Иди всё время прямо, пока не дойдёшь до отеля Кенсингтон

Go along Duke street - Иди по Дьюк стрит

Go straight on until you see the park and then turn to the right - Иди прямо пока не увидишь парк и потом поверни направо

When you get to the cinema turn left - Когда Вы дойдёте до кинотеатра, поверните налево

Go down the street - Иди вниз по улице

Keep going along the alley - Продолжай идти вдоль аллеи

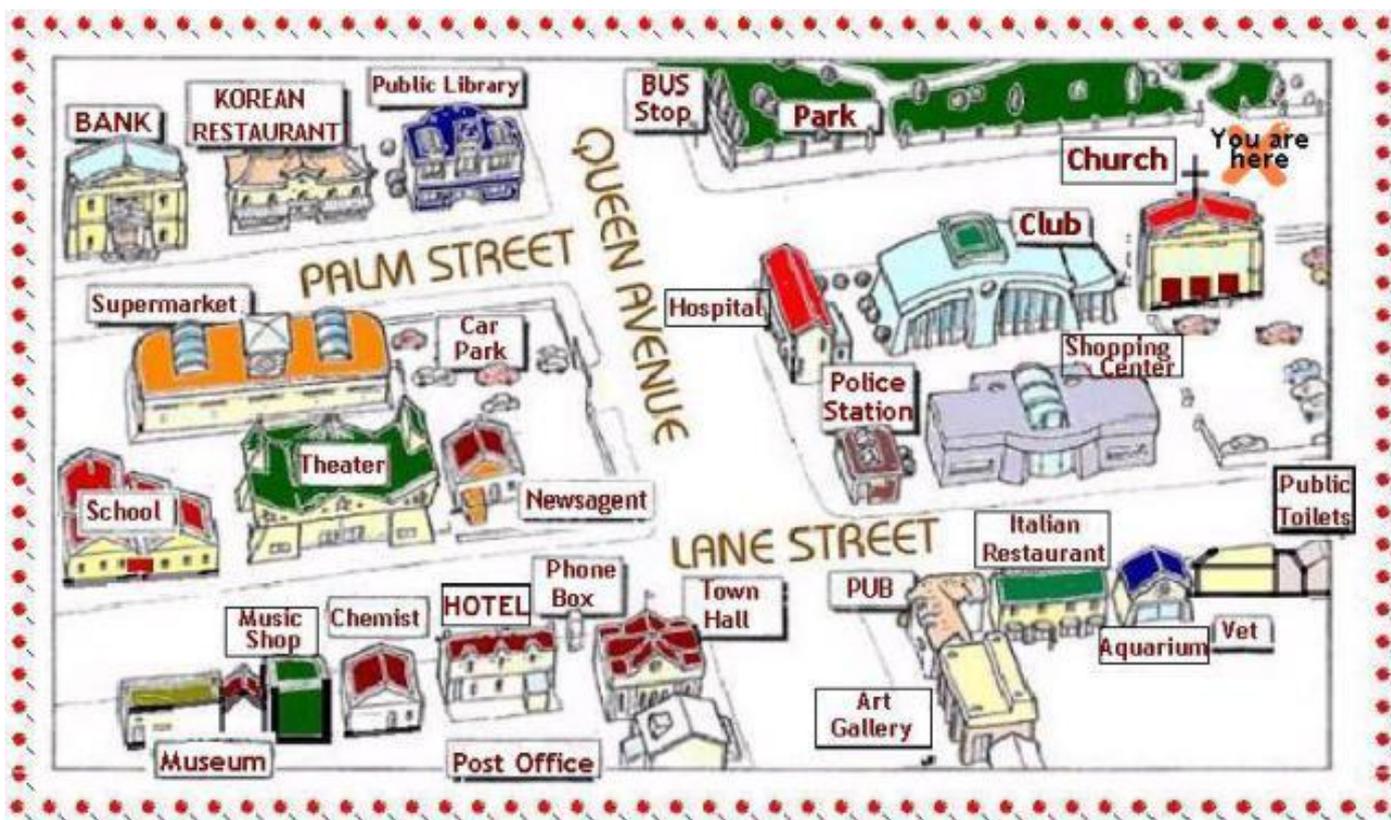
Go over the bridge - Перейди по мосту

Go towards the metro station - Иди к станции метро
Don't go through the wood - Не иди через лес

Speak English:

Прошу прощения, как добраться до Британского музея?
Вы не могли бы мне подсказать дорогу до Британского музея?
Ты не можешь мне подсказать, как добраться до Британского музея?

Идите прямо
Поверни налево, когда ты дойдёшь до банка
Поверни направо на втором повороте



Иди вверх по улице
Иди вдоль реки и затем перейди через мост
Перейди улицу и направляйся к гостинице
Идите через парк.

Dialogues in English —outdoors

I. Read the dialogue and act.

- Excuse me, please!
- Yes?
- Can you tell me the way to the Lomonosov Street?
- Yes, of course. It's simple — go straight down the street and turn right. Go across the alley and you will be on the Lomonosov Street.
- How long will go there?
- About 10 minutes.
- Thank, you.
- That's all right.

II. Read the dialogue and act.

- Excuse me. Do you live here?
- Yes, I do.
- What bus can I get to the railway station?
- By the 123rd bus.
- How many stops should I pass?
- You must get off after five stop and go up the street.
- Where is the nearest bus stop?
- Over there, around the corner.
- Thank you very much!
- Don't mention it.

III. Read the dialogue and act.

- Hello. I am a tourist. I have for two days in New York, and I like this city very much!
- Yes, it's a beautiful city.
- What do you recommend to visit here?
- Would you like the galleries and the exhibitions or the sights?
- I'd like the sights.
- So, you can visit the Empire State Building. It's a very high building and there is amazing view.
- It sounds not bad. But how can I get there?
- The fastest way is by the subway.
- I'll do that.
- Subway in 300 meters down the street.
- Thanks a lot!
- Not at all.

IV. Read the dialogue and act.

Dialogue: Asking the Way

A: Excuse me, could you tell us the short way to the famous British Museum? We went astray.

B: I certainly can. It is not very far from here. I think it will take you about thirty minutes to get there from here. If you are in a hurry, you can go by bus. The bus-stop is at Oxford Circus.

A: And how can we get to Oxford Circus?

B: Go straight on, then turn left at the traffic lights and go straight on again. In two minutes you are at Oxford Circus.

A: What bus must we take?

B: Your bus is the 73.

A: At what stop do we get off?

B: You have to get off at Great Russel Street. This bus stops in front of the British Museum.

A: And how long will it take us to get to the British Museum by bus?

B: I think about fifteen minutes.

A: One more thing. Is there a bus table at the bus stop? If I see that our bus comes in 15-20 minutes, we shall walk there.

B: Of course you will find a bus table at the bus stop. I think this bus arrives every 10-15 minutes.

A: Thank you very much!

B: Not at all. Have a good time.

A: Many thanks.

Unit 9: Shops and shopping.

Vocabulary

I. Read the following sentences and use them to make up your own dialogues.

1. Мне нужно сделать кое-какие покупки. – *I've got some shopping to do.*
2. Есть ли поблизости универмаг? – *Is there a department store near here?*
3. В котором часу открывается универмаг? – *What time does the store open?*
4. Как долго работает магазин по субботам? – *How late are the stores open on Saturday?*
5. Где отдел мужской одежды? – *Where's the men's clothing department?*
6. На каком этаже отдел женской одежды? – *What floor is the ladies' clothing on?*
7. Где продаются игрушки? – *Where do I go for toys?*
8. Где можно купить ...? – *Where can I buy...?*
9. Мне нужен ... – *I need...*
10. Я хочу купить.... – *I want to buy...*
11. Я ищу ... – *I'm looking for...*
12. Покажите мне ... – *Please show me...*
13. Дайте мне ... – *Please give me...*
14. Я хотел бы посмотреть костюмы. – *I'd like to look at some suits.*
15. Покажите мне, пожалуйста, что-нибудь получше (подешевле, другого фасона). – *Show me something better (cheaper, in different style).*
16. Мне нужна блузка красного цвета. – *I'm looking for a red blouse.*
17. Нет ли у вас рубашки бежевого цвета? – *Do you have a beige [beɪʒ] shirt?*
18. Какой это размер? – *What size is this?*
19. Это уже не модно. – *This is already out of fashion.*
20. Это сейчас очень модно. – *This is in fashion now.*
21. Как это сидит на мне? – *How does it look?*

II. Read the dialogue and act.

"In the shop"

Shop assistant: May I help you?

Customer: I want to buy a T-shirt for myself.

A.: What size do you wear?

C.: I do not know exactly. It may be 24 or 24 size. May you measure me?

A.: You have got 26 size. What colour do you want?

C.: Something brighter. It may be crimson or green.

A.: I may offer you this T-shirt.

C.: I do not like this colour. May you show me anything else?

A.: Just a minute. Here your size is.

C.: Thank you. May I try it on?

A.: Of course. You may. This way, please.

C.: What do you think, Olga?

Customer's friend: Not bad. How much does it cost?

A.: It is 30 dollars.

Customer's friend: It is not very cheap. But do you like it?

C.: It seems to me it fits me.

Customer's friend: Then we will buy. Where may we pay?

A.: This way, please!

"Shops and Shopping"

III. Proverbs and sayings

Read the proverbs and sayings and give their Russian equivalents. Have we the corresponding ones in our language?

- If the cap fits, wear it.
- Be dressed as neat as a new pin.
- To cost a pretty penny.
- Ask your purse what you should buy.

IV. Read and translate the text

Shops and Shopping

When we want to buy something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop window we see what is sold in the shop.

Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the grocer's. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. We buy boots and shoes at the shoe shop. We buy books at the bookseller's and jewelry and watches at the jeweler's.

The salesman or salesgirl stands behind the counter. We ask the salesman: "How much is this?" or "What is the price of that?" He tells us the price. He gives us the bill. At the cash desk we give the money and the bill to the cashier, who gives us a check and our change. The salesman wraps up the goods and gives them to us. We put them in our bag.

Some shops have many departments. We can buy nearly everything we need there. They are called department stores. In some shops there are no salesmen, but only cashiers. The customers choose the goods they want and pay at the cash desk. These are called self-service shops. If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying they are almost certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police.

V. Read and translate the text

The Hawks Go Shopping

The other day my wife took me on a usual shopping round. In fact I hate going to the butcher's, grocer's and other shops of this sort but of course I have to help my wife about the house.

First we bought some pork and beef at the butcher's. Then we dropped in at the grocery and greengrocery. My wife wanted to buy sugar, salt, tomatoes and cucumbers. We also called at baker's where we bought a loaf of brown bread, some buns and biscuits.

On our way home we were passing Selfridge's. "Let's drop in here for a while. You need a suit for everyday wear", my wife said. I agreed.

Selfridge's is one of the biggest and most popular stores in London. They sell everything here. All the things for sale are on the counters. The customers walk round and choose what they want. The store has several departments: ready-made clothes department, footwear department, hat department, knitted goods, linen and underwear, fur, textiles, sports goods, perfumery, jewelry, souvenirs, toy, stationery, household, department for musical instruments, for electrical appliances, etc.

When we entered the shop we went straight to the men's department. A shop assistant showed us a number of suits but we didn't like any of them. One of them was a bit loose on me, another was too tight. As to the third our opinions were quite different. It was to my taste. And my wife found it too expensive. The assistant showed us a cheaper suit. It was well-made but absurd in shape. We were about to leave the counter when they delivered a new selection of goods. They were not only suits but various kinds of clothes: coats, raincoats, shirts, jackets, trousers and ties. I tried on two or three suits. The last was just the thing. It was my size and fitted me perfectly. We both liked the suit and it was worth every penny it cost. "We'll take it, wrap it up, please!" I said to the shop assistant.

Vocabulary

1. fur department – отдел меховых изделий
2. jewelry dept. – ювелирный отдел
3. stationery dept. – отдел канцелярских принадлежностей

4. household dept. – отдел хозяйственных товаров
5. to be a bit loose – быть слегка свободным
6. to be tight – быть слишком тесным
7. to be well-made but absurd in shape – сшито безупречно, но по кройке нелепый
8. to be just the thing – это именно то, что нужно
9. it was worth every penny it cost – оно оправдывает свою цену
10. to wrap up – заворачивать, упаковывать

Comprehension check

Getting main idea

Choose the correct continuation from those given below:

1. Mr. Hawk went shopping with his wife the other day because
 - a) he is fond of shopping
 - b) he wanted to buy some new clothes
 - c) he had to help his wife
2. They dropped in at
 - a) several shops
 - b) at the butcher's
 - c) at the greengrocery
3. They dropped in at the department store to buy
 - a) a suit for Mr. Hawk
 - b) a coat for his wife
 - c) presents for their kids
4. They bought the suit
 - a) very quickly
 - b) after a short argument
 - c) when a new selection of goods arrived.

Reading for details

Choose the right answer to the questions from those given below

1. Why did the Hawks go shopping?
 - a) it was a special shopping round
 - b) it was a usual shopping round
 - c) they wanted new clothes
2. Where did they go first?
 - a) to Selfridge's
 - b) to the butcher's
 - c) to the greengrocery
3. What did they buy in the grocery?
 - a) bread and biscuits
 - b) vegetables
 - c) sugar and salt
4. What kind of suit did Mr. Hawk need in his wife's opinion?
 - a) a suit for everyday wear
 - b) a festive one (праздничный)
 - c) a white summer suit
5. How many suits did Mr. Hawk try on?
 - a) one
 - b) two
 - c) several
6. How much was Mr. Hawk's wife ready to pay for the suit?
 - a) a big sum of money
 - b) she wanted a cheap one
 - c) she wanted one for a moderate price (умеренная цена)
7. When did they choose the right suit?
 - a) as soon as a new selection of goods arrived
 - b) after a hot argument
 - c) when the department was reopened
8. Why did they buy that particular suit?
 - a) it was cheap

- b) it fitted him perfectly
 c) his wife insisted on it (настаивать).

Unit 10: Sports in my life.

I. Match the words in English and in Russian.

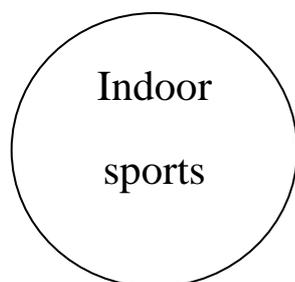
1. Roller-skating	a. Турнир
2. Swimming	b. Гибкий
3. Cycling	c. Катание на коньках
4. Tournament	d. Горный туризм
5. Keepfit	e. Улучшать
6. Flexible	f. Быть в хорошей форме
7. Skiing	g. Плавание
8. Hiking	h. Велоспорт
9. Skating	i. Катание на лыжах
10. Improve	j. Мускулы
11. Muscles	k. Катание на роликах

II. Divide into groups:

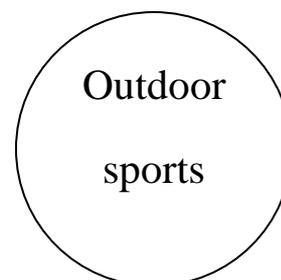
sport	place	equipment
-------	-------	-----------

Boxing, Slope, Racket, Boat, River, rowing, football, fisting, Oar rod, Alley, Skis, Pool, Ball, Costume, swimming, Pitch, Hoop, Stadium, Court, Rink, Boots, skiing, basketball, tennis, ice-skating, Ring, Gloves

III. Group these activities into indoor and outdoor sports.



sailing
skating
surfing
baseball
diving
bowling
tennis
rowing
handball
horse-racing
wrestling
ice hockey
archery
volleyball



IV. Read and translate:

Archery	Coach	Mountaineering	soccer
Arrow	Court	National team	Gym
Barbell	Curling	Net	Ice rink
Bat	Cycling	Oar	Javelin
Beach volleyball -	Darts	Puck	Jogging
Bow	Diving	Racetrack	To break a record
Bowling	Draughts	Racket	To draw a game
skittles	Fencing	Referee	To lose the competition
Bridge	Tug of war	Riding	To score points, goals
Car racing	Water skiing	Rifle	To set records -
Chess	Weight lifting	Rowing	To train -
Climbing	Working out	Sailing	To win the competition -
Climbing rope	Skipping	Shooting	To win the cup
Club	Skis -	Shuttlecock	Tobogganing

V.

Read the text and discuss it.

THE SPORTS FESTIVAL OF NORTHERNERS



People of over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Sport is paid much attention to in educational establishments in Vorkuta. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activity in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools, colleges and at our technical school, too.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our town. In Vorkuta, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes. The most famous of them is the "Olymp". Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our town, but football, hockey, swimming, boxing enjoy the greatest popularity. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

The Sports Festival of Northerners is the most famous sport competitions that takes place in Vorkuta every year. The first sports festival was held in 1999. It includes competitions in hockey, football, basketball, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, volleyball, body-building, boxing wrestling, etc.

Participants from many cities (Vologda, Syktyvkar, Usinsk, Inta, New Urengoy, Arkhangelsk, Murmansk) take part in these competitions. They are strong men and women, excellent sportsmen, but our teams and participants practically always win. Many people enjoy watching these competitions. Events such as the Sports Festival of Northerners attract more and more spectators as the time goes by.

VI. Read the text and discuss it.

1. I'll speak about sports in Russia. Our people are great sport lovers. Certainly in our school we haven't got such conditions for physical exercises as they have in the USA or Great Britain but we are good sportsmen too. Russian children start to go in for sports since their early childhood. Like children in other countries we are fond of running, jumping, skipping, playing snowballs. Just remember yourself when a child – you always moved, you hated to stand still. When we grew up our sport activities became more serious. Now we attend sport clubs or go to sport centers if we are

interested in staying healthy.

2. In my opinion many Russian people are fond of sports. Sport plays an important role in our lives.

We know many Russian athletes who win in European and world championships. Our figure skaters are the best. They take a lot of cups and medals in different competitions. Who doesn't know Russian skiers! We are proud of them! I want to remind you the results of the last Olympic Games. The Russian team won a great number of gold, silver and bronze medals. One of the champions was our countrywoman. It is our cyclist Slyusareva.

So, sport helps us to stay in good shape, to build character. It teaches us to win and to lose. Besides, it is a good way to meet different people and make new friends.

3. As for me, I want to tell you about sports in our college. You know we pay great attention to sports in the college. Any boy or girl who shows good results at our PE lessons is given every help to become a good athlete or even champion. We have PE twice a week and we enjoy our lessons very much. The lessons are held in two gyms and in the sports ground. At the lessons we run, jump and play sport games. From time to time in the college competitions and sport festivals take place. We are crazy about volleyball and basketball. Our volleyball team is the best in the town. Andrey Tinkov, Ilya Obrazumov, Alexander Generalov are the best volleyball players. Each student in the college knows Rita Gorbunkova, Anna Vishnevetskaya, OxanaKholopova. The girls are excellent runners. They won the relay cup this spring.

In my opinion every person should go in for sports because it helps people to be strong and agile. It makes us more organized and better disciplined in our daily activities.

Any kind of sports has its own advantages but I prefer volleyball. I attend a volleyball club in the college. I am sure this sport game develops character and quick thinking.

V. Read the dialogue and act.

Dialogue

Ted: Who wants to tell us about a favorite kind of sports?

Paul: I like swimming. I started to learn when I was about seven years old. I think that swimming is something like music or language. That is why very good to start as early as possible if you want to be good at it. I visit swimming pool every week. Swimming helps me to stay in good shape.

Ted: In my opinion the best sport is tennis. In fact I play table tennis. My father has taught me this game. And now I play it every day. I'm so glad that tennis is so popular in the lyceum. During the breaks or after the lessons there are many students waiting their turn to play tennis. It is good for my health and body. Tennis also helps me to relax after my working day.

Kate: I go in for jogging. Every morning I run about a kilometer. And after it I am not tired at all. Jogging keeps me fit the rest of the day. All I need for these exercises are shorts, a vest and trackers. I run all year round in any weather.

Sam: As for me I do not like sports. It takes a lot of energy and time. As a result of going in for sports, people can have broken legs and arms. It makes you unhappy when you lose. So I prefer to watch sport competitions than participate in them.

VI. Read the text and make tasks

The most popular sports in Russia.

Sports is very popular in Russia. More than 30 million people go to sports centers. There are a lot of different sports that are very popular in Russia. One of them is football. According to official figures, nearly 5 million people go in for it. Almost each town has its own football team. Ice hockey is one of the most popular among winter sports. Russian players have been taken part in world championships since 1954 and have won the world title on many occasions. In 1988 we celebrated the hundredth anniversary of athletics. Track and field events are participated by 7.5 million people now. Russian

sportsmen are the European, World and Olympic records holders in different disciplines. Other popular team games are basketball and volleyball. More than 6 million people play volleyball in physical culture teams and sporting clubs. The men's and women's teams won Olympic, European and World Champion titles for many times. A little less people play basketball (4.2 million). Soviet players first took part in Olympic contests at the 1952 Games in Helsinki. Since then they have been among the Olympic prize winners for several times.

Answer the questions:

1. How many people go in for different sports?
2. What achievements do Russian sportsmen have in the most popular sports?
3. Do you agree that team sports are very popular in Russia?
4. When did our sportsmen first take part in world championship? In Olympic contests?
5. What other events besides sport games are participated by a great number of people?
6. What are the most popular sports in your college?

Guess:

- a) The sport of moving through the water in a boat without sails
- b) the sport of going on horseback
- c) a game played between two teams of eleven players
- d) an outdoor game, popular in Britain played in summer with a ball by two teams of 11 players each, usually dressed in white
- e) a game in which the players use rackets to hit a small object called a shuttlecock over a high net
- f) a game for two people who use rackets, a small soft ball and a low net
- g) a game played by two teams of 6 players each that is played on an ice field
- h) the sport of fighting with fists
- i) the sport of playing a type of football with an oval ball
(rugby), (rowing), (horseracing), (football), (cricket), (badminton), (tennis), (ice hockey), (boxing)

VII. Read the text

Kinds of sports

Boxing is one of the oldest British sports that existed in Saxon times.

Tennis is played by both men and women. Tennis was invented in 1872. Wimbledon is associated with a lawn tennis and the first championship at Wimbledon was in 1877. Wimbledon championships are held every May in London nowadays.

Ice hockey-this game is played by two teams of 6 players each on an ice field.

Cricket is the most popular English summer game. It has been played since the beginning of the 18th century. It is played from May to September. The game is very beautiful. You need a special field for that game.

Horseracing-some people say that horse racing is the king of sports in GB. but others call it the sport of the kings. Only rich people can afford going it for this kind of sport.

Rowing is the most popular of all kinds of sport at the oldest English universities. The University Boat Race is a traditional sport competition between Oxford and Cambridge. It is held at the end of March on the river Thames.

Badminton is one of the most popular game played all over the world. Badminton rules were invented in England.

Football is a winter game in Great Britain, because winters are never cold. The Football Association Cup is considered the best prize a team can get, and the Final Cup is the most important football event. It is played in May at Wembley Stadium.

Rugby football is played by teams of 15 or 13 members. The ball is oval, not round, and a player is allowed to take the ball in the hand and run with it. Rugby is a violent game and it is a national sport in Wales.

VIII. Read the dialogues and translate them:

Dialogue 1.

Emily: Hi, George!

George: Hi, Emily, how are you?

Emily: I feel great. I have just got back from the sports centre.

George: I didn't know you were doing any sports.

Emily: Oh yes, I have got quite a few exercise classes. On Mondays and Wednesdays I go to aerobics. It is really good for my heart and helps me keep fit.

George: That is true. You look great. Do you do any other kind of sport?

Emily: On Tuesdays I go to yoga. It is good for stretching the body and for relaxing.

George: What about Fridays? Do you do anything on Fridays?

Emily: Of course I do. I go to the gym and do training for two hours. It is the best way to build up muscles. But George, do you do anything to make your life healthier?

George: I also do some exercises. I go running everyday before breakfast. And I do exercises every night before I go to bed. I do press-ups and sit-ups.

Emily: Why don't you come with me to the sports centre? You will have the opportunity to train more. Your exercises are simply a warm-up before real training.

George: You are right. I should try it. But do you do anything else to stay healthy?

Emily: As you know, I don't smoke cigarettes and I don't drink alcohol. I try to avoid stressful situations and not to worry about any problems. I also eat healthy food.

George: Healthy food?

Emily: Yes, vegetables, fruit, cereal, whole-meal bread...

George: I think I will also make my way of living healthier. I'll eat only healthy food. And... when are you going to the sports centre?

Dialogue 2.

Melissa: Hi, Helen! How nice to meet you here!

Helen: Hello, I'm really glad to see you too.

Melissa: What are you doing here?

Helen: You know, I don't do sports at my college now. And I'm getting out of shape. So, I've decided that every week I will do at least one sporty thing.

Melissa: That's great! You can join me. I do swimming here. The only problem is that swimming classes are really popular, so a lot of people go to them.

Helen: I'm afraid I prefer smaller classes. It's not so embarrassing when you make mistakes. If there are a lot of people in the pool, I'll try something else.

Melissa: OK. What are your favourite sports?

Helen: Oh, many of them. I love athletics. But I love to watch it – not to do it myself! I think I will go swimming. Where is the swimming pool?

Melissa: It's over there. Shall I show you the way?

Helen: No, thank you. I'll find it myself. You were very helpful. Bye-bye.

Dialogue 3.

Michael: Hello, Kurt! How are you doing?

Kurt: Hello, Michael! I am fine, thanks. And you?

Michael: What are you doing? Where are you running?

Kurt: I am training for a race. It is expected to be held in the city centre in five days. And I'm going to participate in it.

Michael: How long have you been doing cross country running?

Kurt: About six months. I talked some of my friends into it. It's real fun!

Michael: I wonder how you manage to find time. I wouldn't afford the time.

Kurt: There is always time for everything. By the way, it really helps me with my P.E. lessons and studying on the whole.

Michael: I was going to do figure skating or cycling. I am still in two minds.

Kurt: Don't think too long!

Michael: OK, I think it's really worthwhile. I think I'll go in for cycling.

Kurt: OK. I must be leaving. See you.

Michael: See you. Remember me to your friends.

Unit 11: Excursions and travelling.

TRAVELLING

I. Proverbs

Every country has its customs.

There is no place like home.

The wider we roam the welcomer home.

East or West, home is best.

II. Vocabulary

To travel; by train; by plane (air); by ship (sea); by car; on foot; to book tickets; a passenger; a railroad station; to weigh; to register; to board; a stewardess; luggage; baggage; an altitude; a flight; a long-distance train; an upper berth; a lower berth, departure, destination, room service, travel agency, arrival, cloakroom, departure, leave on time, stay at the hotel, window seat, passport, information office, return ticket, journey, a buffet car, schedule, a dining car, round-trip ticket, booking-office, timetable, ticket office, fellow-passenger, travelling companion.

III. Discussion Agree or disagree.

1. People's life is impossible without travelling.
2. There is only one way of travelling.
3. Travelling by train has only disadvantages.
4. Travelling by sea is not very popular.
5. Hiking is very popular with young people.
6. The bus is the most modern kind of city transport.
7. Trams are usually empty during the rush-hours.
8. The main street of a town is usually found in its outskirts.
9. There is an underground railway in every British town.
10. The Thames divides Paris into two parts.

IV. Why do people travel? Give your reasons... Now look at the scheme



V. Most people are fond of travelling abroad.

What is more pros or cons going abroad? Let's divide them into two groups.

<i>discover new places,</i>	

discover new places, help to become more educated person, improve knowledge of foreign language, wait at airports, have to think about accommodation and food, broaden your mind, many places are polluted, teach people about art and culture, the beauty of many places has disappeared, help to relax, beaches are always overcrowded, the most fantastic place is home, meet interesting people.

VII. Read the text and discuss it.

Text Travelling

The scientific and technological progress of the 20-th century has allowed people to overcome time and distance. The whole world is open now. We can choose any place on the planet and go there on business or for pleasure.

We can go to the place of our destination by sea, by air or by train, by car or even by motorbike. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destination.

If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by plane. Many people prefer travelling by air as it is the most convenient and comfortable means of travelling.

The railway is still one of the most popular means of communication and, besides, it is one of the cheapest. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined, you can enjoy the beauty of the changing scenes that fly past you.

Many people enjoy travelling by sea. They say it is the most pleasant means of travel which combines speed and comfort. You feel as if you are walking on good solid ground when on board the big ocean liner. You can enjoy fresh sea air, the sights of the sea and the sky. But some passengers may be unhappy when they feel sea-sick, and then travelling by sea becomes a real torture for them.

With a motor car one can travel quickly, cheaply and comfortably for long distances without getting too tired. Travel by car is a more personal experience.

You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose. But it is not altogether pleasant when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tire or still worse, when your tank runs out of petrol. But what can be better than to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees and people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books, and newspapers and see pictures of them on TV.

The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

VIII. Read the text '*Travelling*' without a dictionary. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the whole world open now?
2. Do people travel only for pleasure?
3. Why do people travel?
4. How can we get to the place of our destination?
5. What is the quickest means of communication?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of various means of travel?
7. What way of travel do you prefer?

IX. Complete the sentence:

1. We can choose any place on the planet and go there... .
2. We can go to the place ofby sea, by air or by train, by car or even by motorbike.
3. The railway is still one of the most popularand, besides, it is one of the cheapest.
4. But some passengers may be..... and then travelling by sea becomes a real torture for them.
5. With a motor car one can travelfor long distances without getting too tired.
6.is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

X. D I A L O G U E S

a) Read the dialogues. Make sure you understand them properly. The key-words below will help you.
Vocabulary

1. to accept
2. adult
3. to book
4. carrier
5. change
6. to change
7. direct flight
8. economy class - second class
9. outward journey
10. rail ticket
11. return ticket
12. single ticket
13. to sign
14. destination
15. through train

Dialogue I. **Booking air tickets**

Traveller : Good afternoon. I'd like to book two air tickets from Moscow to London please.

Travel agent : Certainly. When are you travelling?

Traveller : We want to take the flight next Saturday.

Travel agent : Single or return?

Traveller : Two return tickets. We are planning to come back in 3 weeks.

Travel agent : On the 9-th of July and 30-th of July.

Traveller : That's right. Do we have to change?

Travel agent : No, it's a direct flight. First class or economy class?

Traveller : Economy class.

Travel agent : Two adults?

Traveller : Yes.

Travel agent : And your name is ... ?

Traveller :Glagolev. G-L-A-G-O-L-E-V.

Travel agent : Initials?

Traveller : V.V.

Travel agent : And the other passenger?

Traveller : S.N. Glagolev.

Travel agent : It will cost you 4600 rubles, total price.

Traveller : Do you accept credit cards?

Travel agent : Certainly. Thank you. Could you sign here, please. Here are your tickets. The carrier is Aeroflot. The code Y is for economy. The baggage allowance is 20 Kg. These are for the outward journey -Moscow to London on flight 189 at 9.45 on the 9-th of July. And these are for the return journey -London to Moscow on 190 at 13.30 on the 30-th of July. Don't forget to be at the airport two hours before departure time.

Dialogue II. *Booking air tickets*

Travel agent : Good morning, sir. May I help you?

Traveller : Good morning. I'd like an air ticket from London to Paris, from Paris to Madrid and from Madrid to London.

Travel agent : When are you planning to travel?

Traveller : On August, 1-st from London to Paris, on August, 10-th from Paris to Madrid. And on August, 15-th from Madrid to London.

Travel agent : First class or economy?

Traveller : Economy, please.

Travel agent : It will cost you 400£, total price.

Traveller : That's fine with me.

Travel agent : Is the ticket in your name, sir?

Traveller : Yes, please. My name is L.S. Huck.

Travel agent : Here is your ticket, sir. There are three coupons for each leg your journey. The carrier is British Airways.

Traveller : Thanks.

Dialogue III. *Booking rail tickets*

Travel agent : Good morning.

Traveller : Good morning. I'd like a rail ticket to Manchester.

Travel agent : Certainly. When are you travelling?

Traveller : I'm taking the two o'clock train today.

Travel agent : First or second class?

Traveller : Second class, please.

Travel agent : Single or return?

Traveller : Single, please.

Travel agent : That's 25 pounds. Here's your ticket.

Traveller : Thank you. Do I have to change?

Travel agent : No, it's a through train.

b) Learn and reproduce each of the three dialogues above.

c) Make up similar dialogues and stage them with your fellow-students.

TASKS FOR YOU

I. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. room service | a. остановиться в отеле |
| 2. travel agency | b. прибытие |
| 3. book tickets | c. место у окна |
| 4. arrival | d. бюро путешествий |
| 5. departure | e. отправляться по расписанию |
| 6. leave on time | f. купить билеты |
| 7. stay at the hotel | g. справочное бюро |
| 8. window seat | h. бюро обслуживания |
| 9. passport | i. отправление |
| 10. information office | j. паспорт |

II. Find the synonyms for :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. luggage | a. trip |
| 2. return ticket | b. baggage |
| 3. journey | c. a buffet car |
| 4. cloakroom | d. schedule |
| 5. a dining car | e. round-trip ticket |
| 6. booking-office | f. left-luggage office |
| 7. timetable | g. ticket office |
| 8. fellow-passenger | h. travelling companion |

III. Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below:

accommodation, abroad, visit, arrives, journey, in advance, hotel

1. It's always more convenient to book tickets ... 2. London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your ... to London. 3. We can provide ... in a wide range of price categories in over 900 hundred hotels and guest houses of Berlin. 4. Will you tell me about the facilities offered by your ... ? 5. Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant 6. She was as excited as a child about her first trip ... , and spent the next days buying clothes. 7. It ... at 11.00 but it may be a little late because the weather forecast is bad.

Unit 12: Russia.

territory (n) - территория [ˈteritəri]
vast territory - обширная территория [va:st]
area (n) - площадь, пространство
to cover (v) - покрывать, занимать [ˈkʌvə]
to lie (lay, lain) (v) - лежать, простираться [lai] \ [lei] \ [lein]
to be washed by (v) - омываться [wɒʃt]
to border on (v) - граничиться [ˈbɔ:də]
population (n) - население [ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn]
per cent (n) - процент [pəˈsent]
eastern (adj) - восточный [ˈi:stən]
western (adj) - западный [ˈwestən]
northern (adj) - северный [ˈnɔ:ðən]
southern (adj) - южный [ˈsʌðən]
landscape (n) - ландшафт [ˈlændskeɪp]
desert (n) - пустыня - [ˈdezət]
valley (n) - долина [ˈvæli]

toberichin - быть богатым, славиться чем-либо
Siberia (n) - Сибирь [saɪˈbɪəriə]
European (adj) - европейский [ˌjuərəˈpiən]
the Urals - Уральские горы [ˈjuərəlz]
Kamchatka Peninsula - полуостров Камчатка
the Arctic Ocean - Северный Ледовитый океан [ˈɑ:ktɪk ˈəʊʃən]
the Atlantic Ocean - Атлантический океан [ətˈlæntɪk]
the Pacific Ocean - Тихий океан [pəˈsɪfɪk]
the Barents Sea - Баренцево море [ˈba:rəntsi:]
the Okhotsk Sea - Охотское море [əʊˈkɒtsk]
the Baltic Sea - Балтийское море [ˈbɔ:ltɪk]
Mongolia - Монголия [mɒŋˈgəʊljə]
China - Китай [ˈtʃaɪnə]
Norway - Норвегия [ˈnɔ:weɪ]
Finland - Финляндия
variety (n) - разнообразие [vəˈraɪəti]

a deposit of (n) - месторождение [dɪˈpɒzɪt]
oil (n) - нефть [ɔɪl]
coal (n) - уголь
iron (n) - железо [ˈaɪən]
to be densely peopled - быть густонаселённым [ˈdensli]
outskirts (n) - пригород [ˈaʊtskɜ:t]
suburb (n) - пригород [ˈsʌbɜ:b]
power (n) - держава
to consist of (v) - состоять из
government (n) - правительство [ˈɡʌvnmənt]
branch (n) - власть (как часть правительства) [brʌntʃ]
legislative (adj) - законодательный [ˈledʒɪslətɪv]
executive (adj) - исполнительный [ɪgˈzɛkjʊtɪv]
judicial (adj) - судебный [dʒuˈdɪʃəl]

II. Read and translate the text

Vocabulary:

to occupy — занимать	ferrous and non-ferrous metals — черные и цветные металлы
surface — поверхность	state — государство
total area — общая площадь	to comprise — включать, охватывать
to border on — граничить с	banner — знамя, флаг
numerous — многочисленные	legislative — законодательный
steppes — степи	executive — исполнительная
taiga — тайга	judicial — судебная
high lands — горные возвышенности	Federal Assembly — Федеральное Собрание
the Urals — Уральские горы	the Council of Federation — Совет Федерации
the Caucasus — Кавказ	State Duma — Государственная Дума
climate conditions — климатические условия	Supreme Court — Верховный суд
moderate — умеренный	influential — влиятельный
ore — руда	foreign policy — международная политика
irrespective — независимо	

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It **occupies** about 1/6 of the Earth **surface**. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its **total area** is over 17 million square km.

Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country **borders on** fourteen countries. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has **numerous** forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. There are over two thousand rivers in the Russian Federation. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included.

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The **climate conditions** are rather different: from arctic and **moderate** to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

The Russian Federation is a multinational **state**. It **comprises** many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is about 140 million people.

Moscow is the capital of our Homeland. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the country and one of the most beautiful cities on the globe. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red **banner** and a double-headed eagle.

The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President. The country government consists of three branches: **legislative, executive and judicial**. The President controls only the executive branch — the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly.

The legislative power belongs to the **Federal Assembly** comprising two chambers: **the Council of Federation** (upper Chamber) and the **State Duma** (lower Chamber). Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the **Supreme Court** and federal courts.

Our country has a multiparty system. The largest and most **influential** political parties are the «Unity», the Communist party, the «Fatherland-All Russia», «The Union of the Right Forces», «The Apple», Liberal-Democratic and some others.

The **foreign policy** of the Russian Federation is that of international cooperation, peace and friendship with all nations irrespective of their political and social systems.

III. General understanding:

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
6. What is Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate in Russia like?
8. What is the national symbol of Russia?
9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

IV. Translate into English:

1. Общая площадь Российской Федерации составляет более 17 миллионов километров.
2. В мире вряд ли есть еще одна страна с такой разнообразной флорой и фауной.
3. Озеро Байкал — самое глубокое озеро на земном шаре и служит предметом гордости россиян.
4. На территории Российской Федерации существует 11 часовых поясов.
5. Россия является конституционной республикой с президентской формой правления.
6. Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию, состоящему из двух палат.
7. В Российском парламенте представлены такие партии, как «Единство», КПРФ, «Отечество— Вся Россия», «Яблоко», СПС, ЛДПР.
8. Законодательная и судебная власти прямо не подчиняются Президенту.

V. Read and translate the text. Make the task to the text.

Russia is my country

Russia is one of the biggest countries in the world. It is situated in Europe and in Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. The population of Russia is about 150 million people.

Russia has a double-headed eagle as its symbol. It was introduced in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan the Third.

The Russian national flag has three white stripes on it. The stripes are white, blue and red. The upper stripe is white, the middle one is blue and the red stripe is at the bottom. These colours have always been symbolic in Russia: white - noble and sincere, blue – honest and devoted to friends, family and to the country. The red colour means

love and courage. Moscow is dear not only to Moscovites, but to the Russian citizens of any nationalities. Moscow is a political centre, where the government of our country works. Moscow is an industrial centre, too. There are many factories and industrial plants in it.

Moscow is a cultural centre. There are a lot of theatres, museums, institutes and universities, libraries and cinemas in Moscow.



THE KREMLIN is the heart of Moscow. It is a fortress built of red brick at the beginning of the 16th century. It was the home of the Russian Tsars. The most important and famous Russian churches are in it. Nowadays the Russian Government works there. Red Square, where you can see St. Basil's Cathedral, Lenin's Mausoleum and other places of interest, is in front of the Kremlin.

THE BOLSHOY THEATRE is the most famous theater in Moscow. Tourists from many countries come here to see its world famous opera ballet performances. The best Russian ballet dancers and opera singers act on its stage. The building of the theatre is very beautiful.

VII. Insert the missing words

1. is one of the biggest countries in the world.
2. It is built of red brick at the beginning of the 16th century.
3. Its is over 17 million square kilometers.
4. The building of the theatre is..... .
5. from many countries come here to see its world famous opera ballet performances.
6. The Kremlin is theof Moscow.
7. important and famous Russian churches are in it.
8. There are a lot ofinstitutes and universities, libraries and cinemas in Moscow.
9. The Russian has three white stripes on it.

VIII. Read and translate the texts .Choose the appropriate titles to text.

Cities; Population; Scenery and wildlife; Climate

- A. The scenery of Russia is diverse and amazing. There are many large forests, impressive rivers and beautiful lakes. Russia is also famous for its vast steppes and the tundra, «the cold desert» which is in the extreme north. The wildlife and flora are very rich, and the birch tree and the bear have become the symbols of Russia.
- B. Russia is home to nearly 150 million people from different groups. More than a hundred ethnic groups live in Russia. Eighty-five per cent of population is Russian. There are also about 5,5 millions Tatars, 4,4 million Ukrainians and the ethnic groups of the Volga region, Germans and others. They all speak Russian, but every ethnic group has its own language and culture.
- C. Russia is a very large country and lies both in Europe and Asia. It stretches across eleven time zones and includes many types of climate. It has a tundra climate in the north, with very cold, snowy winters and short, cold summer. Verchoyansk in Siberia is one of the coldest places in the world (-70 C) .Most of Russia has a temperate climate with cold winters and hot summers. The southern part of Russia in the Far East has a monsoon climate with lots of rain, and on the Black Sea the climate is subtropical.
- D. Moscow is the capital of the Russian Federation. It is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. With a population of more than 13 million people, it is the biggest city of Russia. St.Petersburg is the second biggest city. With its magnificent buildings and romantic atmosphere it's really a living museum. There are eleven more cities with a population of more than one million people. Vladivostok, Kaliningrad, Novorossiysk and Murmansk are the country's main ports.

IX. Read and translate the text. Make the task to the text.

MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital and largest city of Russia. It is also the capital of Moscow Oblast, and it stands on the Moskva River. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of Russia. Railways and numerous airlines link the city with all parts of Russia. Navigable waterways, including the Moscow Canal, Moskva River, and Volga-Don Canal, make the port areas of the city directly accessible to shipping from the Baltic, White, Black, and Caspian seas and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow covers an area of about 880 sq.km. Concentric boulevards divide the city into several sections. At the centre of the concentric circles (and semicircles) are the Kremlin, the former governmental seat of Russia, and adjacent Red Square, which form the centre of a radial street pattern. Moscow has a modern underground system famous for its marble-walled stations.

Situated on the north bank of the Moskva River, the Kremlin is the dominant landmark of Moscow. A stone wall, up to 21 m in height and 19 towers, surrounds this triangular complex of former palaces, cathedrals, and other monuments of tsarist times, some of them dating from the Middle Ages. The Great Kremlin Palace, completed in 1849, is the most imposing structure within the Kremlin. Other notable Kremlin palaces are the Granovitaya Palace (1491) and the Terem (1636).

Among many cathedrals, now used mainly as museums, are the Cathedral of the Assumption (Успения) and the Archangel Cathedral, each with five gilded domes, and the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Благовещения) (13th-14th century), with nine gilded domes. Another landmark of the Kremlin is the Tower of Ivan the Great, a bell tower 98 m high. On a nearby pedestal is the Tsar's Bell (nearly 200 tons), one of the largest in the world. A recent addition to the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses, completed in 1961. In this huge modern building were held meetings of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and congresses of the Communist party of the Soviet Union; theatrical and other artistic performances have been held here as well.

St Basil's Cathedral, famous for its unique architecture and coloured domes, stands at one end of Red Square.

One of the best-known sections of Moscow is the Kitaigorod (Chinese City), the ancient commercial quarter lying to the east of the Kremlin. This section is now the site of many government office buildings. Other points of interest in Moscow include the Central Lenin Stadium, comprising about 130 buildings for various sports and the tall Ostankino TV tower, which contains a revolving restaurant and an observation platform.

X. General understanding:

1. Where is Moscow located?
2. Is Moscow a port city?
3. How is Moscow divided into sections?
4. What is known about Moscow Underground system?
5. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
6. Why is the Kremlin the most important place of interest for tourists?
7. What Russian Orthodox cathedrals are situated inside the Kremlin?
8. What is Palace of Congresses used for at present time.

Unit 13: Town. My native town.

Proverbs

Every bird thinks his own nest best.
So many countries, so many customs.
East or west home is best.
Men may meet but mountains never.
Life is not bed of roses.

Answer the questions

1. What country do you live?
2. What is the capital of your country?
3. What kind of country is Russia?
4. When Belgorod was founded?
5. When Belgorod was founded as a fortress?
6. What are neighbors of Belgorod?
7. What are sights of Belgorod?
8. What kind of town is Belgorod?

I. Vocabulary:

reference - ссылка, упоминание

navigable - судоходный

regardless — не обращая внимания; не считаясь с ...

Tartar - татарский

province - область, провинция

status - статус; общественное положение

numerous - многочисленный

external frontier - внешняя граница

to stretch - простираться

to proclaim - провозглашать

the Power Engineering Plant – «Энергомаш»

the Asbestos and Cement Plant -Асбестоцементный завод

to commemorate - отмечать (событие); праздновать

network - сеть

volume - том, книга

II. Read and translate the text

FACTS OF THE BELGOROD REGION AND THE TOWN OF BELGOROD

The Belgorod Region is located in the South of European Russia within 49 15' and 51 20' of the North latitude. It borders on Kursk and Voronezh Regions and it has an external frontier with Ukraine.

The region covers 17.130 sq. km and stretches 182 km from North to South and 266 km from East to West. The Region's population is 1 450 000 people. The Regional Center - Belgorod is 700 km South of Moscow.

Belgorod is one of Russia's oldest towns dating back to 1596, The name "Belgorod" translates to "White City", a reference to the chalk hills upon which the city sits. It was founded as a fortress on the right bank of the then navigable Seversky Donets.

Belgorod's history regardless of the period of time covered has been one of attacks by many enemies. It used to come under numerous Tartar attacks.

In 1727 the Belgorod province was formed and in 1779 Belgorod became a district town of the Kursk province. It grew bigger with the years. The Theological College was in place in the early 17th century when it had 16 churches but only 3 schools.

The railroad reached Belgorod in 1869. In 1876 the Pedagogical Institute opened its doors and by 1897 the city's population stood at 22 000.

The Soviet power was proclaimed on the 26th of October 1917, and in the summer of 1930 it was given the status of district centre. On October, 24 1941 Belgorod was seized by the German army, then it was liberated but retaken by the fascist in about 5 weeks. On Liberation Day, 5th of August 1943, only 200 people populated the decimated town.

The damage amounted to 300 mln roubles in the town and 800 mln roubles in the region. The next few years saw much construction as the city began modernizing.

Belgorod is known as the town of the first salute (on the 5th of August 1943 for the first time a salute was fired in Moscow to commemorate Belgorod and Oryol liberation).

In 1967 the city established a trolley-bus line. By then the population had soared to 240 000. Construction and opening of new enterprises continued at a rapid pace. In 1991 Belgorod's population had gone over the 300 000 mark.

Now Belgorod is an industrial, educational and cultural centre.

Among large industrial enterprises there are the Belgorod Power Engineering Plant, It produces steam boilers, special station pipe lines, energy equipment parts, metalwork. It exports many of its products to numerous partners both in this country and abroad.

The Belgorod Vitamin Factory produces vitamins A, B, C, various Pharmaceuticals, including those for tumour treatment.

The Belgorod Mechanical Engineering Plant "RITM" produces engineering instruments, tools, pumps, press moulds.

The Instrumental Engineering Plant produces washing- and drying-machines, vacuum-cleaners, coffee-makers.

The Belgorod Asbestos and Cement Plant produce asbestos and cement sheeting, boards, pipes and couplings.

The Citric Acid Plant produces citric acid.

The Belgorod Clothing factory produces ladies' clothes and bed linen.

In 1994 the Belgorod Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established. Its main goals are to promote economic development, financial and commercial infrastructure and create favorable conditions for business activities in the region,

Belgorod has several higher educational centres and a network of 48 high schools and 8 specialized technical colleges and schools. There are 3 academies (the State Agricultural Academy, the Technological Academy of Construction Materials and the Commerce Cooperative Academy), a Teacher's Training University.

The Diorama Museum was created in Belgorod to commemorate one of the greatest battles of the World War 2, the Kursk Battle, that took place midway between Belgorod and Kursk on the 12th of July, 1943, with about 3000 of tanks clashing together in smoke and fire in a fierce combat. The tombs-stones over the common graves of the soldiers killed during the war are scattered all over the Region; they are well-groomed and decorated with fresh flowers all the year round. Sometimes they have monuments such as the Memorial to the Soldiers with the Immortal Fire in the Central Square and the bust to Lieutenant Popov whose tank was the first to break into the city on the 5th of August 1943.

The city has a Drama Theatre, a Puppet Show Theatre, a Philharmonic Society, several concert halls and cinemas, a lot of libraries, among them the Regional Research Library that has over 1 million volumes and Internet facilities.

In 1954 Belgorod became a regional centre and this state was reflected in the emblem: the old images were preserved but new ones were introduced: a guard ribbon - a symbol of military valour and courage, a gear wheel and wheat ears - a symbol of industry and agriculture. The red and blue colours are those of the Russian national flag, and white is the colour of the chalky hills.

III. Questions:

- Belgorod is one the oldest Russia's towns dating back to 1596, isn't it?
- How does the name "Belgorod" translate to?
- Where was it founded as a fortress?
- Belgorod was attacked by the numerous enemies, wasn't it?
- When did Belgorod become a district town of the Kursk province?
- When did the Pedagogical Institute open its doors?
- What was the town's population by the end of the 19th century?
- When was the town given the status of district centre?
- When do the citizens celebrate Liberation Day?
- Now Belgorod is an industrial, educational and cultural centre, isn't it? Prove it.

IV. Translate from English into Russian:

1. Many people visit our town every year.
2. We decorated the streets of our town for holidays.
3. They will reconstruct the museum next month.
4. Belgorod attracts a lot of tourists from other towns.
5. They are building a new school now.
6. They showed us beautiful churches and monasteries.
7. This plant will produce a lot of goods next year.

V. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. В нашем городе много церквей.
2. Там много площадей, парков, красивых улиц.
3. Здесь расположено много новых и старых зданий, магазины, кафе, офисы.
4. В центре города находится рынок.
5. Есть ли кинотеатр рядом с вашей школой?
6. Есть ли спортивные площадки и бассейны в вашем городе?
7. Какие исторические памятники есть в Белгороде?

VI. Read and translate the text:

You know, I can partly agree with this statement. First Belgorod is not a small provincial town. It's quite big, its population is more than three hundred thousand. Our town is the main administrative, industrial and cultural center of western Russia. It was of great importance in the past - its fortress protected Russia's southern border against Mongol and Tatar attacks.

I'd like to say that our city is well-known in the country and even all over the world. During the Great Patriotic War the greatest Tank Battle took place not far from Belgorod, in the village of Prokhorovka. It was one of the main turning points in the war.

On August 5, 1943 Moscow fired a salute in honour of the liberation of Belgorod for the first time during the war years. That's why Belgorod was named «Town of the First Salute».

As for the second part of this statement - young people move to a bigger city when they graduate, I agree. Some graduates try to find jobs in Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Kursk or other cities. There are more companies, firms, factories, plants, joint stock companies, than in Belgorod where they can work as engineers, programmers, interpreters, managers and etc.

Another point is they look for good or better salaries. I wouldn't say that all young people do their best to leave Belgorod. A lot of them like our town, it's very green with a lot of parks, beautiful streets and buildings, nice cafes, sport centres. It's a pleasure to work and have a rest here. Our town is rich in sights. There are several museums here, for example: the Historical Museum, the Diorama museum, Fine Arts Gallery, the Exhibition Hall, the Literary Museum, the Museum of Applied Art.

Town people admire innumerable monuments and statues in the streets and parks. The most imposing are the monument to Prince Vladimir, the Eternal Fire to the Unknown Soldier, to Shchepkin, the famous Russian actor and etc. A lot of flowerbeds, wonderful fountains, churches and cathedrals with huge golden domes beautify the town.

So, if you have a good job and a place to live why move to another city? As for me I'm not planning to leave Belgorod. It's my native town, I've got a lot of good friends here. My favourite places here are Sobornaya Square and the area around our University with a nice Church, a beautiful fountain, the embankment and flowerbeds. I'm quite pleased to live here.

VII. Fill in the gaps:

1. Its fortress ... Russia's southern ... against Mongol and Tatar attacks.
2. Some graduates try to ... in Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Kursk or other cities.
3. It was one of the main ... in the war.
4. During ... the greatest Tank Battle ...not far from Belgorod, in the village of Prokhorovka.
5. Another point is they ... good or better salaries.
6. Our town is ... sights.
7. I wouldn't say that all young people ... to leave Belgorod.
8. Town people admire ... and statues in the streets and parks.
9. The most imposing are ... to Shchepkin.

VIII. What would you say if you took part in the following dialogue?

A.: Is Belgorod a small provincial town?

B.: _____

A.: What is the population of Belgorod?

B.: _____

A.: Where did the greatest Tank Battle take place during the Great Patriotic War?

B.: _____

A.: When was the first salute in honour of the liberation of Belgorod?

B.: _____

A.: Why do young people move to a bigger city when they graduate?

B.: _____

A.: What can you say about your town? Are there any sights in it?

B.: _____

A.: Are you going to leave Belgorod, to move to another city?

B.: _____

IX. Put questions to these answers:

A.: _____?

B.: Belgorod is not a small provincial town. It's quite big.

A.: _____?

B.: Yes, it is. It is the main administrative, industrial and cultural center of western Russia.

A.: _____?

B.: The population of Belgorod is more than three hundred thousand.

A.: _____?

B.: During the Great Patriotic War the greatest Tank Battle took place in the village of Prokhorovka.

A.: _____?

B.: They try to find better jobs in Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Kursk or other cities.

A.: _____?

B.: There are several museums here, for example: the Historical Museum, the Diorama museum, Fine Arts Gallery, the Exhibition Hall, the Literary Museum, the Museum of Applied Art.

A.: _____?

B.: My favourite places here are Sobornaya Square and the area around our University with a nice Church

X. Personal opinion:

Do you like living in Belgorod? Why?

Would you leave Belgorod to move to another town? Why?

Unit 14: English speaking countries .

I. Look at the map of the world and answer the questions:

1. What is the name of the planet we live on?
2. How many continents are there on our planet? What are they?
3. What is the largest country in the world?
4. What English-speaking countries do you know? Name them.



II. Read the dialogue “English-speaking countries” and say if Americans and the English speak the same language

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Diana: Hi, Helen! Haven’t seen you for ages! How are you?

Helen: Just fine, thanks, and you?

Diana: OK, Thank you. I saw you last in the library. Were you preparing for the talk on English? What do you think about English?

Helen: I think English is the most popular language nowadays. People speak English all over the world. In Russia and France, in Germany and Italy, in Spain and Egypt people learn English as a foreign language.

Diana: I know they do. By the way, they say, that English has become an international language in the 20th century.

Helen: Oh, yes, it certainly has. People will understand you practically everywhere if you speak English. In most of the countries people speak English and their native language of course.

Diana: And in what countries do people use English as their native language?

Helen: In Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These are English-speaking countries.

Diana: So in all these countries people speak the same language, don’t they?

Helen: My answer is “yes” and “no”. Through they all speak English, yet it is a little different in each of these countries.

Diana: You don’t say so! I never knew that Americans and the English speak different languages.

Helen: Oh, no! They don’t. They speak English in both countries, but people speak American English in the USA and British English in Great Britain. Different words often name the same things.

Diana: What do you mean?

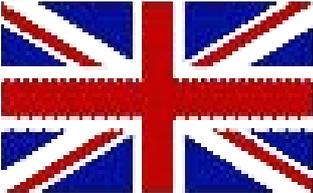
Helen: I mean that people live in *flats* in England but they live in *apartments* in America. They eat *cookies* and *candies* in the USA, but *biscuits* and *sweets* in Great Britain. Children go to school in the *fall* in America but in *autumn* in England.

Diana: That’s very interesting indeed.

III. Answer the questions:

1. What English-speaking countries do you know?
2. Is English or French an international language nowadays?
3. What foreign languages are popular in Russia?
4. Do you know American equivalents for the British words “biscuits”, “sweets”, “autumn”?

Reference Material
English-speaking countries

Country	Nationality	Capital	Language	Flag
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)	English (Irish, Scottish, Welsh)	London	English	

The United States of America (the USA)	American	Washington DC	English	
Canada	Canadian	Ottawa	English, French	
Country	Nationality	Capital	Language	Flag
Australia	Australian	Canberra	English	
New Zealand	New Zealander	Wellington	English	

IV. Read the text and answer the questions.

"Unwritten Rules" of Great Britain

Good and bad manners make up the social rules of a country. They are not always easy to learn because they are often not written down in books. For example, British women didn't go into pubs at the beginning of this century because it was not considered respectable behaviour for a woman.

Now both women and men drink freely in pubs and women are fully integrated into public life. Visitors to Britain are often surprised by the strange behaviour of the inhabitants. One of the worst mistakes is to get on a bus without waiting your turn in the queue. The other people in the queue will probably complain loudly! Queuing is a national habit and it is considered polite or good manners to wait for your turn.

In some countries it is considered bad manners to eat in the street, whereas in Britain it is common to see people having a snack whilst walking down the road, especially at lunchtime. Britons may be surprised to see young children in restaurants in the evening because children are not usually taken out to restaurants late at night. And if they make a noise in public or in a restaurant it is considered very rude. In recent years children are playing a more active role and they are now accepted in many pubs and restaurants.

In recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity, and fewer British people now smoke. Many companies have banned smoking from their offices and canteens. Smoking is now banned on the London Underground, in cinemas and theaters and most buses. It's becoming less and less acceptable to smoke in a public place. It is considered rude or bad manners to smoke in someone's house without permission.

Social rules are an important part of our culture as they passed down through history. The British have an expression for following these "unwritten rules": "When in Rome, do as the Romans do".

Questions:

1. What make the social rules of a country?
2. What was respectable behaviour for a woman in 20th century?
3. What do you know about queuing?
4. What do you think about smoking?
5. What is the important part of our culture?

Vocabulary:

society — общество

queue — очередь

to complain — ругаться, жаловаться

to ban — запрещать

V.a) Put in the sentences the suitable words. Each word or word combination is only used once.

motto; is washed; name; area; population; capital; was called; is situated; languages; country; consist of:

Canada is the second largest 1)... in the world. It 2)... in the northern part of the North American continent. Its total 3)... is 9,975,000 square kilometers. Canada 4)... by three oceans – the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Canada's 5)... comes from an Indian word *kanata*, which means "village". When the area came under the British rule in 1897, the new country 6)... the Dominion of Canada, or simply Canada. This country has a small 7)..., only about 27,300,000 people. There are two official 8)... in the country: English and French. The 9)... of Canada is Ottawa. Canada's 10)... "From Sea to Sea" is appropriate because it's surrounded by three oceans.

b)

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1)... on the British Isles. The British Isles 2)... two islands, Great Britain and Ireland. The western coast of Great Britain 3)... by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Their total 4)... is over 244 000 square kilometers. The United Kingdom is one of the world's smaller 5) Its 6)... is over 57 million people. London is the 7)... of the United Kingdom.

VI. Read what some British talk about their hobbies.

a) Pick up a title of the text. One headline is odd.

1) We are very fond of having picnics. On Sundays our family goes to some nice place in the country. We like to sit in the open air and enjoy nature. It's a pleasure to have lunch in a forest or near the water. We can also play ball or swim if the weather is fine.

2) My best friend and I often go to the discos. We listen to music and dance there. It's fun! Rock is our favourite type of music. And we enjoy listening to jazz.

3) We have two dogs. Their names are Terry and Rex. We love them so much! Every day we take them for a walk in the park. They are so polite and nice when they meet other dogs there. I think they say "Hello!" to them in their dog language.

4) All my friends love sport. Our favourite sports are horse riding, football and swimming. Every school and college has its own football team. We often have sport competitions at our school. It's great when your team wins!

- a We are fond of sports.
- b British weekend
- c How can we spend free time
- d Pet lovers
- e Most British are nice and polite.

b). Complete the sentence, using the information in the text.

- 1). On Sundays the British like_____.
- 2). They think it's pleasant to_____.
- 3). Some boys often go to the disco to_____.
- 4). Many British families keep_____.
- 5). They enjoy looking after them and every day they_____.
- 6). The most favourite sports among the British are_____.
- 7). Most British schools have_____.

VII. Fill in the blanks with the following words. Use only one word in each space.

part, world, chance, luck, have, in luck, win, million, lucky, round, worth, prize, competition, miss.

Hello Den,

I am in Canada. It's wonderful. There is a lot of sunshine and lakes with warm water. You are surprised to get my message, aren't you?

As you know last summer I tried my ... and took ... in the World Teenagers' Competition. It was a chance in a But it was ... trying to ... something for nothing. I was ... luck and won the

Now I and 47 other ... winners will travel ... the world. I enjoy visiting new places and finding new friends all over the I will send you postcards from the countries which we are going to visit.

But you also ... a chance to visit them. Take part in the same ... next year. Don't ... your chance.

Good

Best wishes, Mike.

VIII. Supplementary Reading Text

Britain in Brief

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with an area of 244 000 square miles is situated on the British Isles, which are separated from the European continent by

the North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel. Britain's population is over 56 million. Four out of five people live in towns. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The UK is a monarchy: the head of the state is a king or a queen. In practice, the Sovereign reigns, but does not rule: the UK is governed by the Government. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II.

The territory of Great Britain is small. Yet the country has a wide variety of scenery.

The heart of Britain is England. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country. The north and the west of England are mountainous, but all the rest of territory is a vast plain. In Northwest England, there are many beautiful lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around.

The smallest of Britain's countries is Wales. The largest part of Wales is covered with rocky mountains, which are difficult to climb. Most people in Wales live in the coastal plains.

Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys and plains, famous lakes and no end of large and small islands. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. One-third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial center, Glasgow.

The capital of Great Britain, London, stands on the Thames. The Thames is the busiest and the most important river in Great Britain, but it is not very long. The climate of Great Britain is mild.

IX. Supplementary Reading Text

The United States of America

The USA is the most powerful and highly developed country of the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The USA is separated from Canada in the north by the 49th parallel and the Great Lakes, and from Mexico in the south by a line following the Rio Grande River and continuing across the highlands to the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometres.

The continental part of the USA consists of the highland regions and two lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachia mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west.

The population of the United States of America is about 320 million people, who are called Americans. Most of the people live in towns and the population of the countryside is becoming smaller and smaller.

The capital of the USA is Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia. Washington is a beautiful administrative city with practically no industry. The USA is a highly developed industrial state. Its agriculture is also highly mechanized. There are coal-mines in the Cordillera Mountains, in the Kansas City region. Iron is mined near the Great Lakes. The USA has rich oil-fields in California, Texas and some other regions. It occupies one of the first places among the countries of the world for production of coal, iron and oil.

The USA is a federal country of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The political life of the country has always been dominated by the two major parties: the Democratic party and the Republican party. At an election time they contest presidency and the majority of seats in the Congress. The Congress is the highest legislative body of the country. It consists of two chambers — the House of Representatives and the Senate. The President, elected by the whole nation for four years, is head of the state and the Government.

Questions:

1. What kind of state is the USA?
2. Where is it situated?

3. What is the USA washed by in the east and in the west?
4. What is the USA separated from Canada by?
5. What is the total area of the country?
6. What are the principal rivers of the USA?
7. What is the population of the country?
8. Where do most people live?
9. What did many people seek in the USA?
10. Why are there representatives of all racial and national groups in America?
11. Where is the capital of the country situated?
12. Is the agriculture in America highly mechanized?
13. What raw materials is America rich in?
14. What has become the symbol of American way of life?
15. Where is the motor-car industry situated?
16. Where is the textile industry to be found?
17. Has the USA a highly developed railway system?

X. Supplementary Reading Text

Charles Darwin

Darwin had not planned to be a scientist. He wanted to become a doctor. But he was interested in plants and animals.

A friend who knew about Darwin's interest in nature invited him to take the trip. Charles was 22 when he left England for a five-year trip around the world.

This trip is a very important one in the history of science, for it led Darwin to write one of the worlds most famous books. The book is "The Origin of Species".

It gives Darwin's ideas of how all the plants and animals of today have come from the very simple plants and animals that first lived on the Earth. Darwin was seasick for much of the voyage, but he came back with the notes for his great book.

He visited the Galapagos Islands, Australia, New Zealand. There he saw many strange plants and animals.

These were Darwin's chief ideas: many more plants and animals are produced than can possibly live. There is no two plants and animals, even of the same kind, which would be exactly alike.

The idea that all the plants and animals of today came from the simple plants and animals of long ago is called "The theory of evolution"

XI. Supplementary Reading Text

George Washington

George Washington (1732—1799) won a lasting place in American History as the "Father of our Country". For nearly twenty years he guided his country much as a father cares for a growing child. Washington lived an exciting life in exciting times. As a boy, he explored the wilderness. When he grew older, he helped the British fight the French and Indians. Many times he was nearly killed. As a general he suffered hardships with his troops in the cold winters.

He lost many battles, but led the American Army to final victory. After he became President, he successfully solved many problems facing his country, Washington belonged to an old colonial family that believed in hard work, in public service and in worshipping God.

George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia; on a farm, on February 22, 1732. His first American ancestor came to Virginia from England in 1657. Farming, land buying, trading, milling, and the iron industry were the means by which the family rose in the world. George's father, Augustine, had four children by his first wife and six by his second wife, Mary Ball, George's mother.

Of George's early life little is known. His formal education was slight: no more than 7 or 8 years of school. Men, plantation life and the haunts of river, field and forest were his principal teachers. His favourite subject was arithmetic. He studied enough history and geography to know something of the outside world. But he never learned very much about literature, foreign languages and history.

Unit 15: Scientific and technical progress.

Computer is a necessary part of our life nowadays.

I. All the words below are computer terms. Match them numbers in the picture.

a) disk/floppy	h) scanner	p) printer
b) keyboard	i) CD-ROM player	q) power switch
c) mouse pad	j) program/application	r) mouse
d) CPU (central processing unit)	k) CD- ROM disc l) cable	s) port
e) display monitor/monitor/screen	m)disk drive	t) modem
f) slot	n) user's manual	u) laptop
g) surge protector	o) mother board	v) external speaker
		w) hard disk drive

1.	13.
2.	14.
3.	15.
4.	16.
5.	17.
6.	18.
7.	19.
8.	20.
9.	21.
10.	22.
11.	23.
12.	

II. Match the terms with the appropriate explanation or definition.

1. programs and data	a) Central Processing Unit
2. Results produced by a computer.	b) ROM
3. Its information is lost when the computer is turned off.	c) hardware
4. The brain of the computer.	d) peripherals
5. Information cannot be changed and are not erased when the power is turned off.	e) monitor
6. Mechanical and electronic equipment	f) software
7. The physical units attached to the computer.	g) port
8. Visual display unit.	h) a microprocessor
9. Any socket or channel in a computer system into which an input/output device may be connected.	i) RAM
10. a device which can obtain from memory a limited set of instructions in order to perform addition or subtraction.	j) output

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | 3. | 5. | 7. | 9. |
| 2. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |

III. Read the text and translate into Russian mark words

PERSONAL COMPUTERS (PC)

A computer is an electronic device that stores information and allows changes in it through the use of (1) instructions. A modern computer is capable of doing various tasks, like (2) word processing and (3) accounting. Personal computers (PCs) are widely used but working on them requires some techniques.

After turning on the computer a (4) PC user should (5) log into the (16) network by entering their (7) user name and (8) password. Allow some time for the (9) operation system to (10) load. Soon you'll see a (11) menu (or icons) on the monitor screen. With the help of the mouse or the keyboard choose the needed icon and start the programme. The programme allows the user to type texts, draw objects and (12) diagrams. While drawing one can (13) shape, (14) move, (15) transform, (16) copy and (17) fill objects. When creating texts we (18) format, (19) edit and copy them. Both drawings and texts can be (20) saved or (21) deleted. If you have a printer, you can (22) print the information displayed on the screen. Don't forget to save your (23) file onto your (24) hard disk and (25) back it up onto the floppies.

CD-ROMs can be used to produce images on the computer screen. The user can move around the programme by (26) clicking on different parts of the screen with a mouse: clicking on the text will provide a new screen with more information, either in the form of text and diagrams, or as an animated cartoon.

Computers give us (27) access computers to the Internet - an international computer network connecting other networks and from companies, universities or individuals etc. You can spend a lot of your free time (28) surfing the Internet and get all sorts of information from it. You can enter the (29) chat room with other Internet users and debate urgent problems (30) on line. If you are connectable by (31) e-mail (have an e-mail address), you can correspond with your friends or open your own (32) web page (web site) and place there information about yourself.

IV. Vocabulary

Answer the questions. Use the glossary on the right.

<p>1 What computer system makes it possible to send letters very quickly?</p> <p>2 What system allows computer users around the world to send and to obtain information?</p> <p>3 What programs provide colourful pictures and sound?</p> <p>4 What is the name of a computer-created "world", which seems almost completely real?</p> <p>5 What is a special term, which means "to obtain stored information from a computer's memory"?</p> <p>6 What do we call a disk on which a large quantity of information can be stored?</p> <p>7 What do you call a sudden, unexpected computer failure?</p> <p>8 What is the term for the electrical or electronic components of a computer?</p> <p>9 What do we call a large collection of data that is stored in a computer system?</p> <p>10 What is the term for a set of instructions secretly put into a computer that destroys the information stored in it and stops it from working normally?</p> <p>11 Where on the Internet can you look for information about products and services offered by a company or organization?</p> <p>12 What is WWW?</p> <p>13 What store of information can you easily put into your pocket?</p> <p>14 What do we call a set of computer programs to control the operation of a computer?</p> <p>15 What kind of computer can you use on the plane?</p>	<p>A. access - to find information, especially on a compute</p> <p>B. crash - a complete breakdown of a computer system or program</p> <p>C. database - a large amount of information stored in computer system</p> <p>D. E-mail (electronic mail) - a system that allows messages to be sent from one computer to another</p> <p>E. floppy disk (diskette) - a small removable magnetic disc which is used to store data</p> <p>F. hard disk - magnetic disk inside a computer that store data and programs</p> <p>G. hardware - the electrical and mechanical parts of a computer system including the screen, the keyboard and the hard disk</p> <p>H. laptop - a computer small enough to be held on one's knees for use</p> <p>I. multimedia - the combination of sound, graphics and video to present information on a computer</p> <p>J. software - programs that run a computer</p> <p>K. the Internet - an international network of computers</p> <p>L. virtual reality (VR) - the effect produced by using computer images to make places or situations look real when they are not</p> <p>M. virus - program secretly introduced into a computer, which makes copies of itself and often damages other programs</p> <p>N. web site (site) - a place on the Internet that gives you information about a particular subject or product</p> <p>O. World Wide Web - the system that stores information for computer users around the world</p>
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V. Read the text and do the exercise after the text

COMPUTERS

A computer is really a very specific kind of counting machine. It can do arithmetic problems faster than any person alive. By means of electric processes it can find the answer to a very difficult and complicated problem in a few seconds.

A computer can "remember" information you give it. It keeps the information in its "memory" until it is needed.

There are different kinds of computers. Some can do only one job. These are special-purpose computers. Each specific problem requires a specific computer. One kind of computer can help us build a spaceship, an other kind can help us navigate it. A special-purpose computer is built for this purpose alone and cannot do anything else.

But there are some computers that can do many different jobs. They are called the general-purpose computers. These are the big “brains” that solve the most difficult problems of science.

We used to think of a computer as a large machine that took up a whole room. But today computers are becoming smaller and smaller. Though these small devices are called microcomputers or minicomputers, they are still true computers.

The most important parts of a general-purpose computer are as follows: 1) memory, where information is kept; 2) an arithmetic unit for performing calculations; 3) a control unit for the correct order of operations; 4) input devices; 5) output devices for displaying the results of calculations. The input and output devices are called peripherals.

There are several advantages in making computers as small as one can. Sometimes weight is particularly important. A modern plane carries many heavy electronic apparatus. If it is possible to make any of them smaller, it can carry a bigger weight. But weight is not the only factor. The smaller the computer, the faster it can work. The signals go to and for at a very high but almost constant speed.

Some of the first computers cost millions of dollars, but people quickly learned that it was cheaper to let a million dollar computer make the necessary calculations than to have a hundred clerks trying to do the same by hand. Scientists found that computers made fewer mistakes and could fulfill the tasks much faster than almost any number of people using usual methods. The computers became popular. As their popularity grew the number of factories producing them also grew.

1) A computer is a kind of _____.

- A. a counting machine;
- B. a typewriter;
- C. a table game;
- D. a TV set.

2) Computer could be used to _____.

- A. play games;
- B. solve difficult problems;
- C. cook meals;
- D. save money.

3) The text tells us about special-purpose and _____.

- A. all-purpose computers;
- B. calculators;
- C. general-purpose computers;
- D. ordinary computers.

4) There are _____ most important parts in a general-purpose computer.

- A. very many;
- B. five;
- C. two;
- D. ten.

5) The smaller the computer, the _____ it can work.

- A. more effectively;
- B. slower;
- C. better;
- D. faster.

Vocabulary

to process	scale	background
unit	on a wide scale	foreground
to perform	component,	screen
brain,	optional	notation
random	to contain	to define
access	diskette drive	row
internal / external	outlet	to require
input / output	mode	medium
to supply	to detach	resolution
key	even / odd	to map, v
keyboard	compatible	to represent
to display	switch	

VI. Read the text and do the exercise after the text

Computers in our life

1. Computers quickly entered into our life. They have changed our lives for the better. The modern computing machines present one of the most achievements of human thought, that is why it's difficult to imagine our life without this clever machine.

2. Today we almost use PCs in every office, in every house, in every school, on airplanes, etc. The user of the computer can be a writer and an artist, a doctor and an engineer, a musician and a teacher. It is the universal tool which is capable to help everyone.

3. *Computers in manufacturing*

Numerous factories use computers to control machines that make products. A computer turns on and off and adjusts their operations when necessary. Without computers, it would be impossible for engineers to perform the enormous number of calculations needed to solve many technological problems.

Architectural and civil engineers use the computers in designing complicated bridges, official institutions, shopping centers and other structures.

4. *The robot*

The Robot is also controlled by the computer. The Robot is a mechanical device. It can carry out the work, which for people proves to be too heavy or even impossible, for instance, in conditions of strong fierce frost. Quite often one robot can change two workers at the plant.

5. *Computers in research*

Computers help in the building of spacecraft, and they assist flight engineers in launching, controlling and tracking the vehicles. Computers also are used to develop equipment for exploring the moon and planets. Computers have been of tremendous help to researchers in the biological, physical and social sciences. Astronomers use computers to guide telescopes and to process photographic images of planets and other objects in space.

6. *Computers in art*

Computers can be used to compose music, write poems and produce drawings and paintings. A work generated by a computer may resemble that of a certain artist in birth style and form, or it may appear abstract or random. Computers are also used in the study of the fine arts, particularly, literature. They have also been programmed to help scholars identify paintings and sculptures from ancient civilizations.

7. Computers in education

There are many computer classes at our technical school. We can get basic computer skills for our future specialty there. We study some applications: Word 7.0, Excel 7.0, NetWare and others. At our computer lessons we print texts, draw graphs and electronic tables, create databases, translate texts, create new files and prepare projects. Our students like computer lessons very much because computers can do many lessons more interesting and convincing.

8. Today computers can store huge amount of information on magnetic media and any item of this information can be obtained in a few milliseconds and displayed or printed for the user. We all use PCs to make our life easier.

Questions for general understanding

1. What has changed our lives for the better?
2. Where do we use PCs?
3. Name a mechanical device?
4. Do computers help in the building of spacecraft?
5. Why do our students like computer lessons ?
6. Where can computers store huge amount of information?

Decide whether the sentences are *true* (T) or *false* (F)?

Correct the wrong sentences.

1. Without computers it would be impossible for engineers to perform the enormous number of calculations.
2. Architectural and civil engineers can't design complicated bridges and other structures with the help of computers.
3. Computers have not been of tremendous help to researchers in the biological, physical and social sciences.
4. Computer is the universal tool which isn't capable to help everyone.
5. One robot can change two workers at the plant.
6. Computers can be used to compose music, write poems and produce drawings and paintings.
7. Today, computers are big, slow and can store little information on magnetic media.

VII. Read and translate the text

Computers in Our Life

There is no doubt that more and more young people are computer literate. Computer studies is a subject in many schools and many young people have personal computers. About one in three hundred computer owners spend almost all their time using computers.

Ninety six per cent of them are males of all ages. All of them spend an average of twenty hours per week on home computers. The majority of the adults also use computers at work. They have been interested in science and technology from a very early age, and they are usually very shy people who like being alone.

Usage of computers gives them confidence. They learnt to communicate with other users through computer networks and the people they met in school and work think of them as of computer experts. A few spend their time "hacking" and one addict left a message on a computer of Buckingham House.

A survey in a school showed that fewer girls are interested in computers because girls are less likely to have a computer. Even if they have one, they use them less frequently than boys. Possibly it is because we think of computers as something to do with maths and science, which are traditionally "male" subjects. Possibly it is because most of the computer teachers are men, who give the girls less attention. Possibly parents think it is less important for girls to have computer skills.

Some parents worry about computer games because they think their children won't be able to communicate with real people in the real world. But parents do not need to worry. According to research computer addicts usually do well after they have left school.

Parents also do not need to worry that computer addiction will make their children become unfriendly and unable to communicate with people. It is not the computer that makes them shy. In fact, what they know about computers improves their social lives. They become experts and others come to them for help and advice.

For most children computer games are a craze. Like any other craze, such as skateboarding, the craze is short-lived. It provides harmless fun and a chance to escape.

If we didn't have these computer addicts, we wouldn't have modern technology. They are the inventors of tomorrow.

VIII. Read and translate the dialogue

The dialogue «**Buy a computer**».

Salesperson: How can I help you today?

Fernando: I am thinking of buying a laptop and I have a few questions.

Salesperson: What would you like to know?

Fernando: A friend of mine recommended buying a Lap-Pal 2000 I wondering about power compatibility. I'll be taking this computer back to Argentina with me.

Salesperson: That's not a problem. This laptop has a universal power adapter. You won't need to buy anything extra.

Fernando: O'key. Does the package include modem and DVD?

Salesperson: Yes, it does

Fernando: That's good. Is this all software that's included? .

Salesperson I think you'll find that the software package is very versatile. But if you anticipate needing something specific, I am sure we can help you out.

Fernando: I'll need something with more robust capabilities for spreadsheets and databases.

Salesperson: Then I'd suggest moving up to the Versa 2 package. It's a little more sophisticated and it has enhanced printing and expended memory.

Fernando: How much is this package?

Salesperson: Right now we're running a promotion. You can get the Versa 2 software option for \$79 over the base price.

Fernando: I see. Would you suggest purchasing an extended warranty?

Salesperson: Oh, yes. The package comes with a standard one – year warranty on parts and labor, but I'd recommend getting that extended option. It's only an additional \$259, and you can avoid paying for repairs during the first three years.

Fernando: Would you consider throwing in an extended warranty?

Salesperson: Well, at these low prices, I am afraid I can't do that

Fernando: Mmm...O'key I'll take it anyway, with the standard warranty.

IX. Choose the right answer to the dialogue

I. Where can you see Fernando?

1. at his office
2. at a store
3. at Mark's house

II. What does Fernando want to buy?

1. a laptop computer
2. a new printer
3. spreadsheets

III. Why does Fernando want Versa 2 ?

1. to get better software
2. to get a bigger laptop
3. to get a faster modem

IV. Is there an extended warranty?

1. No
2. Yes, for \$ 79
3. Yes, for \$ 259

V. What does Fernando decide?

1. To buy the laptop and the extended warranty
2. No to buy the laptop
3. To buy the laptop, but not the extended warranty

Unit 16: Human and nature. Ecological problems.

- I. Share these letters into words and sentences and you will have our today's theme

Task: A lot of species – fish, reptiles, insects, birds, mammals – may die before you have children. The reason is that they kill animals and destroy their habitats.

II. Match words.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. air | a) bin |
| 2. recycling | b) litter |
| 3. throw | c) paper |
| 4. drop | d) away |
| 5. waste | e) centre |
| 6. protect | f) pollution |
| 7. rubbish | g) environment |
| 8. environmental | e) research |

III. Put the words into the sentences.

waste bin prohibited drinks environmental recyclable packs

1. Why did you do that? There is a gabbage _____ over there! Never do litter in the streets!
2. Only 80 per cent of packaging is _____. 20 per cent cannot be recycled.
3. _____ from plants and factories pollute water and air.
4. People should care more about _____ problems.

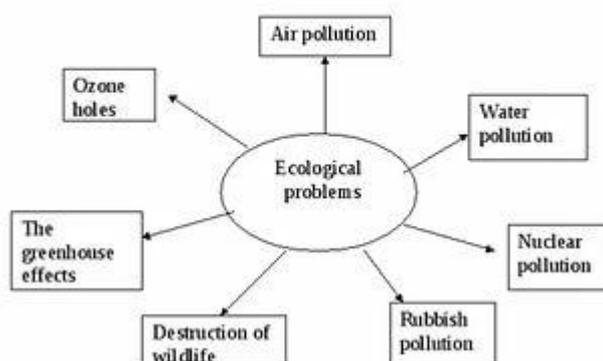
5. So much litter was left in the streets after the holiday: _____ of cigarettes, cans of _____.
6. Smoking in transport is _____.

IV. Match the word and its definition. Translate the word.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. desert | a) a small, narrow river |
| 2. waterfall | b) a barrier, typically of concrete, constructed to hold back water and raise its level |
| 3. stream | c) a steep rock face, esp. at the edge of the sea |
| 4. mystic | d) a cascade of water falling from a height |
| 5. ruins | e) a person who seeks believes in the spiritual apprehension of truths that are beyond the intellect |
| 6. dam | f) the stage of human social development |
| 7. cliff | g) a dry, barren area of land, esp. one covered with sand |
| 8. civilisation | h) the remains of a building, typically an old one |

V. Read and translate this text

Ecological Problems



Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with **environment** and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity **pollute** the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other **harmful substances**. Many cities **suffer** from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their **disappearance** upsets the **oxygen balance**. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The **pollution of air** and the world's ocean, **destruction of the ozone layer** is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible **ecological disaster** befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus were also polluted with **radioactive substances**. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's

health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a **universal concern**. That is why serious measures to create a system of **ecological security** should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the **UNO** — have set up **environmental protection agencies**. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.

An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization **Greenpeace** is also doing much to **preserve the environment**.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to **protect nature**, to **save life on the planet** not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

VI. Read, translate and act the dialogues

“Saving our planet”

- Do you realize how important our environment today is?
- I know there are a lot of serious and crucial problems in our modern world. And one of them is pollution.
- Yes. The air, the water and the ground are polluted with chemicals, poisonous gases and wastes. It's really dangerous for our health.
- Besides, it kills so many animals, fishes and plants too. Do you think it is possible to save the Earth?
- Well, to my mind, we should try. We should walk or cycle whenever possible.
- You are right. If people tried to walk or cycle instead of driving cars, the air would be much cleaner.
- And we should also avoid dropping litter outside and buying packaged food, for example. Litter is a horrible problem for big cities.
- If people took rubbish, bottles and paper to recycling centres, they would protect their environment from pollution.
- Yes. Recycling saves trees and energy too. So we must save our planet rather than destroy it.

«Natural disasters»

- Have any dangerous natural disasters ever happened in your area, Frank?
- Oh, yes! There was an awful flood last year in our town.
- How did you behave during and after the disaster?
- Emergency workers rescued us from the flood. They helped us to climb on the roofs to escape the high level water. And we had a lot to do after the water had gone away. We repaired our houses and cleared away the rubbish on the roads.
- I'm really shocked to hear that. Could the flood have been predicted?
- Unfortunately nobody warned us of that but it was quite expected for all of us. It didn't catch us by surprise because the snow had suddenly melted the day before.
- What is the most terrible natural disaster to your mind?
- As for me volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, earthquakes and tsunamis are the most destructive. They cause a lot of damage and kill people and animals.

VII. Supplementary Reading Text

The Problem of Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately. Ten years ago the word '**ecology**' hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we can't help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the **growing effect** of the rapid industrial development of the natural world which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact the state of environment has **greatly worsened** of late.

There is no doubt that soil, water and air are contaminated with **toxic wastes**. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about **ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals**. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about **drastic changes** in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most **devastating hurricanes** have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a **rare occurrence**.

Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the **global warming-up** process and its major reason — the **greenhouse effect**. The greenhouse effect is created by **carbon dioxide** emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars. Thus it is of vital importance that the world should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. What is the reason for people getting so much worried about the state of environment? The answer to this question is fairly simple. The thing is the deterioration of the environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. And it is obvious what all people need is a healthy environment.

To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to **combine efforts**, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to **adequately process** by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international centre for **emergency** environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous **illnesses and diseases**.

Unit 17: Innovation technology

Modern Inventions In Our Life

I. Match the words and definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. a TV set | a. to take photographs in |
| 2. a car | b. to receive or make calls around the home |
| 3. a computer | c. to perform everyday cleaning tasks |
| 4. a video player | d. to move fast and quick around the world |
| 5. a camera | e. to watch pre-recorded videos |
| 6. a vacuum cleaner | f. to keep food fresh for a long time |
| 7. a fridge | g. to have fun and to know news |
| 8. a mobile telephone | h. a system for sending or receiving speech over long distance |
| 9. a plane | i. to write programs, play games, find and use information |
| 10. a telephone | j. to move wherever you want by yourself |

II Guess:

It is used for washing the dishes.

It is used for performing everyday cleaning.

It is used for watching pre-recorded videos.

It is used for taking photographs.

It is used for receiving and making calls.

It is used for watching programs on different channels.

It is used for making and receiving calls from any place you like.

It is used for cutting and collecting grass.

It is used for opening cans.

It is used for cooking food.

(a telephone, a gas stove, a video player, a can opener, a vacuum cleaner, a mower, a television, a mobile, a camera, a dishwasher)

III. Here are some of the modern inventions that are used in everyday life. Match the words and definitions:

gadgets	WHY DO PEOPLE USE THEM?
1. a camera 2. a microwave oven 3. a mobile telephone 4. an electronic game 5. a video recorder / player 6. a TV set 7. a vacuum cleaner 8. a videophone 9. a cordless phone 10. a talking alarm clock 11. a sewing machine 12. a computer 13. a solar powered calculator 14. a TV remote-control unit 15. a mower 16. a body building machine 17. a fax machine 18. roller blades 19. a dishwasher	a) to cut and collect the grass b) to build up one's strength c) to wash the dishes d) to take photographs e) to cook, defrost, reheat pre-prepared food f) to receive or make calls around the home. g) to perform everyday cleaning tasks from vacuuming h) to cleaning up liquids, dust and waste and shampooing carpet i) sew and appliqué and sew on buttons j) to wake up people and to tell the time k) to watch pre-recorded videos l) to record a programme even when watching another on a different channel m) to have fun and to entertain n) to send and receive urgent messages o) to operate the TV set from a distance p) to write programs, play games, find and use information, etc. q) to do calculations in sunlight or daylight

IV. Read, translate and discuss the text

1). What piece of technology couldn't people below live without?

I couldn't live without my computer at home. I use it all the time. It is like a typewriter and address book for me and it is also used for checking my spelling. Besides I can go on the Internet and discover everything about anything, it's a brilliant source of information, I've designed my own website and I'm getting loads of information for school. Besides some websites are packed with quizzes, games and competitions, it's all you need for hours of fun on your computer. You can play and learn on it. It is absolutely essential. I don't know how I ever manage without it. But my elder sister thinks people are getting a bit too dependent on computers. She thinks that we rely on them too much. My sister says, "You can't rely on all the information, you don't know who it has been written by or where it's coming from. To be dependent on anything, especially a lifeless machine, that can quite easily break down, is not good. Besides computers shouldn't replace seeing your friends."

Kate

I couldn't possibly live without my car. Convenience seems to be the most common and most logical answer: cars take you where you want to go and when you want to go there. I can travel freely and comfortably wherever I want. Besides it allows me to live where I want as I can easily get to the place I need with the help of the car. Besides a car is a way of self-expression. I really hate to be without it. I think a car is a necessity rather than a luxury. But my wife thinks there are too many cars in our cities. Some people use them in cases when they could go on foot for example when going to buy a newspaper in a kiosk. It's necessary to give thought to problems caused by cars. Pollution, accidents and so on. She says that cars are useful but not essential and it's nice when cars are banned from the central shopping areas. I don't agree with such situation but I have to accept it. My wife prefers to go to work using intercity transportation system. She says that during the rush hour, a trip from our home to her work by car takes much more time than a trip on foot. But I prefer to use my car. It suits me.

John

I couldn't imagine my life without my phone or I should say phones because I've got a mobile, too. I need a telephone to get in touch with my friends or to call the police or an ambulance. It is almost impossible for me to live without my phones. At home I've got a cordless telephone, I think it saves time when you have a receiver just at hand. But my mum was against buying a cordless phone because if there is some problem with electricity it wouldn't work and you'll be totally lost. She also thinks that it is a luxury to have a mobile, it is too expensive, it is more trouble than it's worth. Besides she says that mobiles are dangerous for health. The rays may cause headaches and even more dangerous diseases. I don't believe her. For me my telephones are really invaluable.

Ann

2) Are the statements below true or false?

1. Kate uses her PC for typing and keeping information.
2. Kate uses her computer to get information from the Internet.
3. Kate's sister thinks it's not clever to believe all facts stored on the Internet.
4. Kate's sister considers electronic devices not reliable.
5. John doesn't like his car but he needs it.
6. John's wife most probably goes to work by bus than by car.
7. John doesn't like the situation when he can't use his car for going shopping.
8. John's wife spends less time to get to her work when she walks than when she goes by car.
9. Ann doesn't agree to have one phone.
10. Ann's mum thinks that telephones are more trouble than profit.
11. Ann's and her mum's opinions about the phone are different.
12. There are some problems with computers, cars and telephones.

3) What arguments are given for and against the computer, the car and the phone? Organize information in the table.

Device	For	Against
Computer		
Car		

Phone		
-------	--	--

V. Read and translate:

1. Cordless, gadget, to keep in touch with, microwave oven, mobile, mower, remote control unite, waste, X-rays, ballpoint pen, improvement, essential;
2. To unplug, to set out, adapter, satellite, cinematography, a high-tech life, a camera, the functions of product, screen;
3. Offender, stem engine, photocopier, telegraph, telescope, to clone, to patent, challenge, hydrogen, radar, submarine, to break through, to conquer.

Vocabulary

science,	наука
scientist,	ученый
scientific,	научный
to develop the modern tools of war	создать современное оружие
to improve life	улучшить жизнь
to supply the world with energy	обеспечить мир энергией
to share the resources	сообща пользоваться ресурсами
a solution to the problem	решение проблемы
knowledge provided by science	знания, предоставляемые наукой
the Universe	Вселенная
for the benefit of men	на благо человека
to be affected by modern technology	быть связанным с современной техникой
advances in technology	технические достижения
to be essential for	иметь огромное значение для
to predict earthquakes	предсказывать землетрясения
the origin and developments	происхождение и развитие
a basic knowledge of science	элементарное знание науки
to find one's way in	ориентироваться в

The Progress of Science and Technology

Science is important to world peace in many ways. On one hand, scientists have helped to develop many of the modern tools of war. On the other hand, they have also helped to keep the peace through research which has improved life for people. Scientists have helped us understand the problem of supplying the world with enough energy; they have begun to develop a number of solutions to the energy problem - for example, using energy from the sun and from the atom. Scientists have also analyzed the world's resources. We can begin to learn to share the resources with the knowledge provided to us by science. Science studies the Universe and how to use its possibilities for the benefit of men.

Science is also important to everyone who is affected by modern technology. Many of the things that make our lives easier and better are the results of advances in technology and, if the present patterns continue, technology will affect us even more in the future than it does now. In some cases, such as technology for taking salt out of ocean water, technology may be essential for our lives on Earth.

The study of science also provides people with an understanding of natural world. Scientists are learning to predict earthquakes, are continuing to study many other natural events such as storms. Scientists are also studying various aspects of human biology and the origin and developments of the human race. The study of the natural world may help improve life for many

people all over the world. A basic knowledge of science is essential for everyone. It helps people find their way in the changing world.

Unit 18: Industrial equipment

- a) mechanical engineer — инженер-механик
 electric engineer — инженер-электрик
 electronic engineer — инженер-электроник
 computer engineer — инженер-компьютерщик
 military engineer — военный инженер
- b) prestigious job (work) — престижная работа
 well-paid job — высокооплачиваемая работа
 employee — наемный рабочий
 employer — наймодатель
 businessman — предприниматель, бизнесмен
 state-employed — государственный служащий
 white-collarworker — «белый воротничок», работник умственного труда
 blue-collarworker — «синий воротничок», работник физического труда
 skilled worker — квалифицированный рабочий
 unskilled worker — неквалифицированный рабочий
 experienced worker — опытный работник
- c) to be hired for a job — быть нанятым на выполнение работы
 to look for a new job (work, position) — искать новую работу
 to apply for a new job — претендовать на какую-либо должность
 application for a position of — заявление на какую-либо должность
 resume — резюме C.V. (curriculum vitae) — автобиография
 to be fired — быть уволенным to retire — уходить на пенсию
 to be unemployed — быть безработным

equipment

control engineering facilities control console process control equipment telemetering equipment ciphering equipment computer equipment equipment error network equipment office equipment distribution equipment protection signaling equipment access equipment networking hardware optical line equipment boiler frame structure heat-power equipment	heat-recovery equipment heating equipment refrigerating equipment steam department steam-generating equipment antenna equipment antenna equipment installation antenna test group channel bank governmental radio equipment radio receiving equipment two-way radio equipment direct resistance heating equipment soldering equipment measurement and control equipment pressure control equipment	environmental control equipment equipment repair team life cycle of equipment materials and components air-pollution control equipment wireless equipment weld welder sweat heat buildup heat distortion stitch welding arc welding welding ox fuel electric resistance site welding torch
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- 1) What kind of work are you interested in?
 a) well paid b) interesting c) in a large and famous company d) quiet
 e) in an industry which has a future f) prestigious g) not to sit the whole day in the office
 h) to travel a lot

2) What position would you like to have?

- a) to manage people — manager
- b) to work for someone else — an employee
- c) to be your own boss — self-employed, businessman
- d) to be responsible for everything — top manager, director
- e) to work for the state — state employee

THE FUTURE OF THE ENGINEERING PROFESSION

Among various **recent trends** in the engineering profession **computerization** is the most **widespread**. The trend in modern engineering offices is also towards computerization. Computers are **increasingly** used for **solving complex problems** as well as for **handling, storing, and generating the enormous volume of data** modern engineers must work with.

Scientific methods of engineering are **applied** in several fields not connected directly to **manufacture and construction**. Modern engineering is characterized by the broad application of what is known as systems engineering principles.

Engineers in industry work not only with machines but also with people, to **determine**, for example, how machines can be operated most efficiently by workers. A small change in the **location** of the controls of a machine or of its position with **relation** to other machines or equipment, or a change in the **muscular movements** of the operator, often results in greatly **increased production**. This type of engineering work is called **time-study engineering**.

A related field of engineering, **human-factors** engineering, also known as ergonomics, received wide attention in the late 1970s and 1980s when the **safety of nuclear reactors** was questioned following serious **accidents** that were caused by **operator errors, design failures**, and malfunctioning equipment.

Human-factors engineering **seeks to establish criteria** for the **efficient, human-centred** design of, among other things, the large, complicated control panels that monitor and govern nuclear reactor operations.

General understanding:

1. What is the most widespread trend in the engineering profession?
2. What are computers used for in modern engineering?
3. What approaches are used in modern engineering?
4. What is «ergonomics»?
5. What does human-factors engineering deal with?

1. Insert the missing words:

1. Engineers in industry work not only withbut also with people, to..., for example, how machines can be mostby workers.
2. A related field of, human-factors engineering, also known as, received wide attention in the late 1970s and 1980s when the safety of reactors was questioned following serious that were caused by operator errors, design failures, and malfunctioning equipment
3. Computers are used for solving complex as well as for handling, storing, and the enormous volume of data modern must work
4. Human-factors engineering to establish criteria for the....., human-centred design of, among other things, the large, control panels that monitor and govern nuclearoperations.
5.methods of engineering are in several fields not directly to and construction.

2. Find and correct mistakes in the sentences:

1. This type of engineering works is called time-study engineering.
2. The trend in modern engineering offices are also towards computerization.
3. Modern engineering is characterized with the broad application of what is known as systems engineering principles.

4. Among various recent trends on the engineering profession computerization is the most widespread.
5. A related field by engineering, human-factors engineering, also known as ergonomics, received wide attention in the late 1975 and 1985.

Ex. 1. Read the following words and translate them into Russian

engineering, speciality, aim, technical, branch, industry, faculty, specialized, strength, mechanics, science, machine, mechanisms, technological, process, other, deal, rupture, flexural, shear, torsional,	favourable, moisture, high, susceptibility, corrosion, pressure, low, extreme, alloy, kind, non-metal, iron, lead (свинец), forge, extrusion, powder, lathe, grind, turret, engine, gear, design, fixture, acquaint,	equipment, nowadays, sphere, figure, manufacture, mechanical, appliance, ancient, axle, pulley, vehicle, structure, automobile, wheel, steering, lubricate, repair, ignition, hydraulic, labour, rule
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Ex. 2. Remember the synonyms and use them in the utterances

- технический: technical, engineering;
специальность: speciality, qualification;
отрасль, сфера, область: branch, sphere, area, field;
прочность: toughness, strength, hardness;
иметь дело с чем-либо: to deal with, to concern, to be busy with, to touch;
благоприятный: favourable, advantageous;
влага, сырость: moisture, wet;
коррозия: corrosion, rust;
разрушение: distortion, damage;
тип, вид: kind, type;
автомобиль: automobile, car, motor vehicle;
двигатель: engine, motor;
правило, распорядок: rule, regulation.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions

1. What is the aim of giving engineering speciality?
2. What specialities are there at the mechanical engineering faculty?
3. What specialities are trained at the machine – building faculty?
4. What specialized subjects are studied at engineering faculties?
5. What types of stresses act on materials?
6. Why are any materials called structural?
7. What properties should materials possess?
8. What are desirable and undesirable properties of materials?
9. What are the most prominent properties of metals?
10. What processes of working with metals do machine – building engineers concern?
11. What are machine – tools?
12. What types of machine – tools do you know?
13. What is the role of technologist at the production?
14. What kinds of branches may engineering be divided into?
15. What are the main concepts of mechanics?
16. What is the subject Labour Protection necessary for?

Ex. 4. Make up sentences using the following word combinations

to be aimed at ...; in order to ...; such as ...; to deal with ...; to resist to ...; to be able to ...; to divide into ...; to process by ...; to be acquainted with ...; to think of

Ex. 5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English

1. Специалисты с техническим образованием способствуют становлению, развитию и улучшению производства.
2. Инженеры, технологи, диспетчера – ключевые фигуры на производстве.
3. Программа обучения на технических факультетах включает множество специальных предметов.
4. Неотъемлемыми предметами являются сопромат, теоретическая механика, материаловедение, детали машин, теория машин и механизмов и другие.
5. Прочность материалов заключается в их способности сопротивляться нагрузкам, вызывающим изгиб, разрыв, кручение, растяжение, сжатие, сдвиг, усадку и т.д.
6. Один и тот же структурный материал может обладать как благоприятными, так и неблагоприятными свойствами.
7. При работе с техническими приспособлениями следует помнить об охране труда и правилах техники безопасности.

Ex. 6. Compose monologue about your speciality, including the following information

1. What is the role of engineering in the life of society?
2. What specialized subject do the technical students study?
3. What types of loads may be applied to the structural materials?
4. Describe the properties of various materials.
5. Name technological processes dealing with metals.
6. Name technical appliances for processing materials.
7. Tell about the role of mechanics in industry.

Unit 19: Modern computer technology

I. Read and translate the text.

Text. History of information technology

The term “information technology” evolved in the 1970s.

The history of information technology, however, predates the invention of the modern digital computer by many centuries. Machines for calculating fixed numerical tasks, such as the abacus, have existed since antiquity. Wilhelm Schickard built the first mechanical calculator in 1623. Charles Babbage designed a difference engine in Victorian times, and around 1900 the IBM corporation sold punch-card machines. However all of these machines were constrained to perform a single task, or at best, some subset of all possible tasks.



During the 1940s, as newer and more powerful computing machines were developed, the term computer came to refer to the machines rather than their human predecessors. As it became clear that computers could be used for more than just mathematical calculations, the field of computer

science broadened to study computation in general.

The basic concept of information technology, however, can be traced to the World War II alliance of the military and industry in the development of electronics, computers, and

information theory. After the 1940s, the military remained the major source of research and development funding for the expansion of automation to replace manpower with machine power.

Since the 1950s, four generations of computers have evolved. Each generation reflected a change to hardware of decreased size but increased capabilities to control computer operations. The first generation used vacuum tubes, the second used transistors, the third used integrated circuits, and the fourth used integrated circuits on a single computer chip. Advances in artificial intelligence that will minimize the need for complex programming characterize the fifth generation of computers, still in the experimental stage.

The first commercial computer was the UNIVAC I, developed by John Eckert and John W. Mauchly in 1951. It was used by the Census Bureau to predict the outcome of the 1952 presidential election. For the next twenty-five years, mainframe computers were used in large corporations to do calculations and manipulate large amounts of information stored in databases. Supercomputers were used in science and engineering for designing aircraft and nuclear reactors and for predicting worldwide weather patterns. Minicomputers came on to the scene in the early 1980s in small businesses, manufacturing plants, and factories.

In 1975 the Massachusetts Institute of Technology developed microcomputers. In 1976 Tandy Corporation's first Radio Shack microcomputer followed; the Apple microcomputer was introduced in 1977. The market for microcomputers increased dramatically when IBM introduced the first personal computer in the fall of 1981. Because of dramatic improvements in computer components and manufacturing, personal computers today do more than the largest computers of the last century at about a thousandth of the cost.

II. Write down of the texts the English equivalents of these words and expressions: древность, выполнить задание, вакуумный прибор, уменьшать(ся), механический вычислитель, основной источник, восходить к, прогресс, достижение, возможности, прогнозировать, счеты, улучшение, усовершенствование, количество, ограничивать, счетно-перфорационная машина, расширять(ся), интегральная микросхема, тип погоды, результат, самолет, предшествовать, ядерный реактор.

III. Read and translate the text Information Age: For and Against

FOR:

We are now living in the 21-st century in which various kinds of technology have been developed and are being developed. Some examples of these are computers, videotelephones, computerised television, and satellite systems. People have benefited and are benefiting from these kinds of technology. I'm sure the life in the nearest future will be more exciting and comfortable.

It is common now to have a computer at home. Home computers plugged into phone lines become powerful tools of knowledge because they are connected to libraries, universities and major research institutions. A specialist is able to locat latest facts and get new information.

'Smart' TVs provided with new satellite systems are changing. Soon will be available as many as half a thousand channels. Home shopping programmes will allow viewers to shop everything from a yacht to a loaf of bread. Travel services, weather reports, video games, financial services, any kind of educational courses will be available at the touch of a button. The possibilities are almost endless.

By combining the technologies of computers, telephones, and television and then finding new methods of storing and transmitting data it will be possible to transport any information to every home. Meanwhile, the time saved by not having to travel from one place to another for information, goods, and services can be used for rest, recreation, and education. The quality of life will be surely improved. The world will certainly become a more interesting place in which to live.

AGAINST:

We have a very comfortable life because of modern technology, but it has created some negative aspects. I do not support the idea of having advanced technology because it takes away time from reading and thinking. Before television people used to read, think, and converse. They had the time to look at their lives and values. Today, people prefer to watch exciting things on video and television. Students today belong to the 'TV generation', few of them find time to read books, journals, and newspapers.

Another negative aspect, to my mind is computerized service. If most services are computerized, it will be easy for others to get information about a person. For example, the use of a credit card number to pay bills or go shopping can take away your privacy. Someone can easily find out what you bought and what you paid for it. This can also lead to others using your credit card number, or, in other words, theft.

I. Read the following international words. Try to guess their meanings.

Technology, computer, video, telephone, television, system, comfortable, line, university, specialist, channel, program, yacht, service, report, game, financial, course, combine, method, transport, information, interesting, modern, negative, aspect, idea, journal, person, credit, lead.

II. Find in the text the verbs of the same root.

Benefit, plug, connection, local, provision, combination, transmission, transport (-ation), improvement, creation, conversation, support, computer, payment, leader, development, shop.

III. Write the four forms of the verbs.

To lead, to pay, to get, to buy, to take, to find, to read, to think, to become, to know.

IV. Find antonyms to the following words: same, furthest, uncomfortable, powerless, old, unavailable, unable, nothing, impossible, to worsen, positive, out-of-date, tiring, to lose, hard, to waste.

V. Suggest Russian renderings for:

1. It is common now to have a computer at home. 2. Home computers plugged into phone lines become powerful tools of knowledge. 3. Soon will be available as many as half a thousand channels. 4. ... any kind of educational courses will be available at the touch of a button. 5. Meanwhile, the time saved by not having to travel from one place to another for information, goods and services can be used for rest, recreation and education. 6. The world will certainly become a more interesting place in which to live.

VI. Give the English equivalents from the text for the following:

любой образовательный курс; финансовые услуги; в ближайшем будущем; сейчас принято; средства получения информации; туристическое обслуживание; почти безграничны; методы хранения и передачи информации; благодаря современной технологии; она отнимает время у ...; по-моему; оплачивать счета.

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do home computers become powerful tools of knowledge? 2. How will the quality of television viewing improve? 3. Do you think the possibilities of the advanced technology will bring people together or isolate them? 4. Are there any advantages of having lots of TV channels? 5. What do you think we mean by saying "TV generation"? 6. Do you waste as much time watching TV as you used to when you were a schoolboy (schoolgirl)? 7. What do you think of advanced technology? Are you for or against it?

Unit 20: The branch of exhibitions

I. Read and translate the text. Highlighted in bold words translate and learn.

National and international exhibitions

Very many national and international **specialized exhibitions** are held every year in **different countries** of our world. From year to year the **number of companies** and countries **participating** in such **exhibitions is growing**. The **scope of exhibitions** is also getting larger.

The present exhibitions include a **wide range** of **showpieces** showing the important **achievements** in different fields of **science, industry and agriculture** of different countries.

These exhibitions are usually **crowded** with different visitors with their different interests and **demands**. The **participants** of these exhibitions can **negotiate** with their **customers**, sale their **goods** and **purchase** the goods they need.

A national or an international exhibition is a way to **advertise** the products of a company. Such exhibitions usually have their **mottoes**, for example: people and environment, **economical cooperation, technical progress** and so on. The international exhibitions **fasten the friendship** among different nations and countries.

II. Tasks to the text:

A. Fill the gaps:

sc_ope of exhib_tions, sc__nce, ind_stry and agric_lture, c_stomers, g__ds and p__chase, partic_pants, negot__te, cr__ded, advert_se, mott_es, economical c__peration, te__nical progress, fasten the fr__ndship demand, w_de rang_ of showp__ces, ach__vements, spec__lized ex_ibitions, diff_rent countries, number of comp_nies, particip_ting, exhibiti_ns is gro_ing.

B. Connect the words to get the phrases and translate:

fasten	<i>goods</i>
wide	<i>friendship</i>
specialized	<i>nations</i>
economical	<i>goods</i>
technical	<i>exhibitions</i>
different	<i>progress</i>
sale	<i>cooperation</i>
purchase	<i>range</i>

III. Find the answers in the text:

1. What are held every year in different countries of our world?
2. What do the present exhibitions include?
3. Who is usually crowded these exhibitions?
4. What do the participants do in these exhibitions?
5. For what are necessary national and international exhibitions?
6. What mottoes do have such exhibitions?

IV. Read and translate the text

World history industrial exhibitions



It is believed that the first country to carry out the similarity Industrial Exhibition was England. So show of industrial products was established in 1756. England, for the expansion of markets for their products and research cooperation in 1851 in London arranges the first international "large exhibition of products of industry of all nations."

At the exhibition visitors a tremendous impression produced various machines designed and manufactured in industrialized countries, especially in England. The exhibition presented the current model of steam locomotives, weaving

and spinning machines, hydraulic presses, steam hammer, the printing press, the electric telegraph, and other new items.

It is this exhibition shows that mankind has entered the era of machinery and metal products. London trade and industrial exhibitions in 1851 and 1862 began the tradition of holding regular intervals review of achievements of the industry in different countries.

Trade was based on the achievements of science of that time. Cinema, electricity, maze of mirrors and other shows, basically, have been calculated on the visitors with high-and middle-income. Entrance on them was paid.

People came to look at the exposition, the quality of the exhibited products, technology and equipment for their production, etc. It was the workers of industrial enterprises, which are often unbeknownst to their owners attended the exhibition, so to speak, to share experiences.

Later, while visiting the exhibitions "progressive" businessmen began to second and take some skilled workers. Gradually, the exhibition began to specialize in the subject. They try to give the maximum technological and profile information.

Later, similar exhibitions began to settle in Germany, France and other countries. Competition participants pushed them to create unique memorable exhibitions decorated decorations, sculptures, posters, etc.

For example, especially for the exhibition were made incredibly huge models of product samples or small copies of famous buildings, unusual materials used for exhibits, gold or, for example, potatoes. Dynamic operating model are exhibited.

V. Tasks to the text:

A. Connecting parts of the sentences

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the exhibition visitors a tremendous impression produced various machines designed..... 2. It is this exhibition shows that mankind has 3. Entrance on them was 4. It is believed that the first country to carry out the similarity 5. It was the workers of industrial enterprises, which are often.... 6. Later, similar exhibitions began.... 7. Dynamic operating model are 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A.entered the era of machinery and metal products. B. ...exhibited. C.... paid. D. ...to settle in Germany, France and other countries. E.....and manufactured in industrialized countries, especially in England. F.Industrial Exhibition was England. G.unbeknownst to their owners attended the exhibition, so to speak, to share experiences.
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B. Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. Trade was based on the achievements of nature of that time.
2. People came to buy at the exposition, the quality of the exhibited products, technology and equipment for their production, etc.
3. Gradually, the exhibition began to specialize in the item.
4. . Competition participants pushed them to create unique memorable exhibitions etc.
5. So show of industrial products was established in 1758.
6. They try to give the maximum technological and profile news.
7. The exhibition presented the current model of steam locomotives, weaving and spinning machines, hydraulic presses, steam engine, the printing press, the electric telegraph, and other new items.
8. Entrance on them was free.



Unit 21: Etiquette of business communication

I. Read and learn new vocabulary

Negotiations, business negotiations, business meeting, business etiquette, life insurance, insurance agent, correspondence, agreement, proposal, conferences, meetings, events, agenda, business proposal, to consider options, the client, colleague

II. Read and translate:

Welcoming / Relationship building

I would like to welcome you to ...
How was your flight?
Would you like something to drink, to eat?

Suggesting a procedure

I would like to begin by suggesting the following agenda.
To start with, I think we should establish the overall procedure.
Does that seem acceptable to you?
Is there anything you'd like to change?

Proposing

Our basic position is ...
There are several options ...
We propose / suggest ...
Regarding your proposal, our position is ...

Agreeing

I agree with you on that point.
That's a fair suggestion.
I think we can both agree that...
I don't see any problem in that.

Objecting

If you look at it from my point of view...
I'm afraid I had something different in mind.
That's not exactly how I look at it.
From my perspective...
I'd have to disagree with you there.
I'm afraid that doesn't work for me.
This is a must!

Reassuring

Let me reassure you that ...
I can promise you that ...
Have no doubts that we will ...

Giving a hint

Our main concern is ...
It is vital / crucial that ...
Our intention is ...
We might like to ...
I am willing to accept ... if ...
It would be an alternative to ...
We can trade this against ...
There a few things we can compromise ...

Refusing a proposal

I am afraid we couldn't agree to that.
I'm sorry, we can't accept that.
I'm afraid your offer doesn't go far enough.
I'm sorry, but we must respectfully decline your offer.

Accepting a proposal

We are happy to accept this agreement.
This agreement is acceptable to us.
I believe we have an agreement.
We are happy to accept this agreement.
I think we have a deal.

Final greetings

It has been a pleasure doing business with you.
We look forward to cooperating with you again.

III. Read and translate the text:

Negotiations

Negotiations are a special type of meeting in which the parties (usually two) need each other agreement in order to achieve an effective result. Effective negotiations promise some of the biggest prizes the right deal for the company, a salary rise, a budget increase, etc.

Negotiating is

sophisticated activity because it requires competence in both communication and language skills and ability to maintain the performance under pressure.

The ability to negotiate is something that everybody ought to acquire. Everyone — from the world

statesman negotiating treaties that affect the lives of millions, to the company employee asking for a pay rise — needs certain talents and skills to reach the agreement with other people. This calls for a mastery of the skills of persuasion, compromise, diplomacy, clear speaking, and attentive listening.

"The shortest and the best way to make your fortune is to let people see clearly that it is in their interests to promote you," commented, somewhat cynically, the 17th century French satirist Jean de la Bruyere. It is certainly true that one of the basic secrets of persuasion is to convince other people that what is good for you is also good for them. The skillful negotiator is the one whose opponents also come out of the talks feeling well-satisfied with the outcome.

Your boss is happy to give you an eight per cent pay rise in order to keep your services and good will — and you are happy too, having banked on no more than seven per cent.

Selling and negotiating have much in common.

In one you are selling products, in the other ideas. Both usually come down to money. And both involve selling yourself.

Once other people view you as reliable, you are on the way to success. To become a successful negotiator one should stick to the following guidelines.

Always take the long-term view in negotiations. See them as a campaign, not as a one-off battle. It is possible to lose individual battles and win the campaign. It is equally possible to win individual battles and lose the campaign.

Prepare your case. First of all, you must know your subject. The strongest weapon in your arm or persuasion is detailed comparison. Collect and set out all facts and figures neatly in tables, or where helpful, in charts and graphs. If you are selling something, you should know what rival products other companies are selling and how your product compares for price, reliability, and service.

All this takes time and effort a lot of plowing through dry documents and extracting what is important. But without evidence you will not convince anyone of anything.

Try to know the other person's subject too. Put yourself in his or her position. Imagine the counter

arguments you might face, and have your replies ready. Practice out loud the answers you will give. Find reasons why agreeing with you is in the other person's interests. What precisely can

your product or idea do for him or his company? During the negotiations be direct about this. Don't

waste time, as some inexperienced negotiators do, by going over your early struggles or other irrelevant details. Get to the point and stay there.

Decide on and jot down the order in which you intend to present your arguments — but be prepared to be flexible.

Sometimes you may have to change your order, as one tactic is unfruitful and another seems more promising.

Be absolutely clear about what exactly you hope to get out of the negotiations, and what, realistically, you think you are likely to get.

IV. Read and translate the text

Resume.

An excellent resume may help you get the job of your dreams and a poor resume may mean a lost opportunity.

Since this is the first piece of information a company will receive about you, it is critically important that your resume be well-written.

It should be presented at the beginning of any interview that you have with a company. Ideally, resume should not be longer than one page.

Although resumes are personal documents there are some basic areas of information that most resumes include:

1. Personal information;
2. Job objective;
3. Education;
4. Experience;
5. Activities and/or professional affiliations;
6. Special interests and skills;
7. References.

The resume begins with PERSONAL INFORMATION, name, address, telephone number centered at the top page.

After your address, a statement of intent or JOB OBJECTIVE should be written. This objective should be well thought out from the very beginning since it will influence the way you will write the rest of the resume. It should not be too general, eg: "To obtain a managerial position in a western company."

Think about your job search and career goals carefully, write them down in a way that shows you have given them much thought.

For example: "Objective: To obtain a position in telecommunication that will allow me to use my knowledge of engineering and take advantage of my desire to work in sales".

Never include your desire to have a well-paid job in this statement. A focus on money in your resume's first sentence will not make the best impression anywhere in the world, not just in Russia.

After the statement of intent, describe your EDUCATION.

List the universities, institutes and colleges you have attended in reverse chronological order.

Vocabulary Exercises

A. Suggest the English for:

- высокооплачиваемая работа;
- заявление о намерениях;
- в обратном хронологическом порядке;
- пройти курс;
- закончить с отличием;
- последнее место работы;
- следуйте в обратном хронологическом порядке;
- занятия в нерабочее время;
- потерянная возможность.

B. Suggest the Russian for:

- personal information;
- job objective;
- to obtain a managerial position;
- emphasizing important activities;

- activities and professional affiliations;
- major projects;
- travel experiences;
- available upon request;
- format of a resume.

VII. Fill out the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

- 1) Spell... the exact dates of employment.
- 2) It should be presented... the beginning of any interview.
- 3) It is best to be honest... assessing your level.
- 4) The resume begins... Personal Information.
- 5) If you graduated... honours, you should definitely include it.
- 6) Name, address are centered...the top of the page.
- 7) Give the full name of the company you worked... 8) The job objective should be well thought... from the very beginning.
- 9) The resume should be typed... a computer.
- 10) List the places you studied at... reverse order.
- 11) An applicant should take great care... details.
- 12) There are several ways...looking... a job.

VIII. Express the following in English. Consult the text.

1. Резюме должно быть хорошо написано. Это первая информация, которую компания получает о вас.
2. Плохо написанное резюме – потерянная возможность получить работу.
3. Резюме не должно быть больше одной страницы.
4. Вы должны указать точные даты, должности и места работы.
5. Необходимо перечислить все места учебы в обратном хронологическом порядке.
6. Говоря о своем опыте, начните с последнего места работы.
7. Если вы закончили университет с «отличием», укажите это в разделе «образование».
8. В разделе «Рекомендации» вы можете просто написать: «могут быть представлены по требованию».
9. Резюме посылается работодателю вместе с сопроводительным письмом.

GRAMMAR

Глагол to be

Лицо	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I am/I'm	We are/we're
2 лицо	-	You are/ you're
3 лицо	He is /he's She is /she's It is/it's	They are/they're

Утвердительное предложение	Отрицательное предложение	Вопросительное предложение
I am	I am not	Am I?
He is	He is not (isn't)	Is he?
They are	They are not (aren't)	Are they?

Exercise 1. Вставь нужную форму глагола to be:

1. She.....a girl.

2. I.....a pupil of the fifth form.
3. They.....in the classroom.
4. It.....a book.
5. John.....from New York.
6. The sun.....very hot.
7. I.....happy.
8. She.....from China.
9. Mary.....a nice girl.
10. John.....a student.
11. Jack ten years old.
12. He from England.
13. They..... not here now.
14. The milk hot.
15. The homework difficult.

Exercise 2. Сделай предложения вопросительными:

1. He is angry.
2. Ann is pretty.
3. They are from Japan.
4. Mary is in the garden.
5. They are ready for the lesson.
6. My brother is small.
7. Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith are from London.
8. The houses are very big.
9. English is easy.
10. This book is interesting.
11. The birds are on the tree. 12. I am on duty today.
13. Today is the first of May.
14. The children are in the park.
15. My hobby is reading.

Exercise 3. Составь короткие диалоги, используя нужную форму глагола to be:

Example: Jane / a singer? - No, / a doctor. -Is Jane a singer? - No, she is a doctor.

1. George / from the USA? - No, / from Scotland.
2. Kevin / a teacher? - No, / a farmer.
3. Bill / 19 years old? - No, / 21.
4. Julie and Mary / sisters? - No, / friends.
5. George and Michael Jones / from Spain? — No / from Italy.
6. You / at home? - No, / in the office.
7. Your car / red? - No, / black.
8. The Kremlin / in Tokyo? - No, / in Moscow.
9. They / policemen? — No, / pilots.
10. Simon / in London? — No, / in Paris.
11. His name / Chris? - No, / Paul.
12. Nick's sister / tall? - No, / very small.
13. Your dog / black? — No, / brown.
14. Your favourite sport / golf? — No, / volleyball.

Exercise 4. Поставь слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получились предложения:

1. your / what / is / name?
2. is / Denis / an / vet.

3. brother / is / years / twenty / old / not.
4. Russia / the / capital / is / Moscow / of.
5. China / bears / black / pandas / are / from.
6. France / from / are / and / Brian / Bob?
7. pupil / form / am / the / first / of / 1 / a / not.
8. garden / very / roses / in / beautiful / your / are?
9. at / sisters / the / my / are / students / university.
10. interesting / books / very / English / are.

Exercise 5. Переведите на русский язык

1. They were at home last night.
2. He is a well known actor.
3. They are very kind and generous.
4. The children were happy to get presents.
5. She is young and good-looking girl.
6. He is not very tall.
7. He is in Kiev now.
8. We were tired to take part in the competitions that day.
9. She will be at home in two minutes.

Exercise 6. Вставьте глагол to be в Past Simple.

1. My aunt ... very depressed last Sunday.
2. The weather ... terrible.
3. It ... cold and rainy.
4. Her husband ... not at home.
5. He ... at hospital because he ... sick.
6. Her children ... not at school.
7. They ... not in the yard, they ... in the living room.
8. The TV ... broken.
9. The children ... not only upset, they ... very angry.
10. The neighbours ... not happy because her children ... too noisy.
11. The house ... not clean.
12. The sink ... broken.
13. There ... dirty dishes on the kitchen table and in the sink.
14. There ... nothing in the fridge.
15. There ... no vegetables for dinner, there ... no juice for her children.
16. There ... not even bread in the house!
17. She ... tired and hungry.
17. She ... just exhausted.

Exercise 7. Вставьте глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Simple

1. My father ... a teacher.
2. He ... a pupil twenty years ago.
3. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow.
4. She ... at school tomorrow.
5. ... you ... at home tomorrow?
- 6 ... your father at work yesterday?
7. My sister ... ill last week.
8. She ... not ill now.
9. Yesterday we... at the theatre.
10. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen.
11. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema.
12. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home.
13. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she ...
14. ... you... at school tomorrow? — Yes I ...
15. When my granny... young, she ... an actress.
16. My friend K,, in Moscow now.
17. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow.
18. Where ... your books now? -- They ... in my bag.

Exercise 8. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present или Past Simple

1. Погода была прекрасная. Было тепло и солнечно. Это было в мае.
2. Я студент.
3. Мы в парке.
4. Она не была больна.
5. Я была счастлива.
6. Он летчик.
7. Она доктор.
8. Мы не были вчера в парке.
9. Мои дети были в школе?
10. Я дома.

Глагол to have (The Verb to have)

Глагол have перед существительным является смысловым глаголом и означает иметь.

Примечание 1. По-русски вместо Я имею ..., Я не имею ..., мы говорим У меня есть, У меня нет.

I have a sister. У меня есть сестра.

I have no brother. У меня нет брата.

Спряжение глагола to have

Число	Лицо	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
Един.	1	I have	I had	I shall have
	2	you have	you had	you will have
	3	he/she/it has	he/she/it had	he/she/it will have
Множ.	1	We have	We had	We shall have
	2	you have	you had	you will have they
	3	they have	they had	will have

Примечание 2. В разговорной речи для выражения обладания чем-либо в настоящем времени чаще всего употребляется выражение have got (has got):

I have got (I've got) a new dress. У меня новое платье.

Запомните! Отрицательная форма глагола to have в Present и Past Indefinite образуется путем употребления отрицательного местоимения no перед существительным или not перед другими определителями существительного:

I have no pen.

У меня нет ручки.

I have not 5 pens, I have only 3.

У меня нет пяти ручек, у меня только три.

Вопросительная форма глагола to have образуется путем постановки глагола have перед подлежащим: Have you many friends? – Yes, I have.

Устойчивые словосочетания с глаголом to have:

to have breakfast завтракать

to have supper ужинать

to have tea пить чай

to have coffee пить кофе

to have a meal поесть

to have a drink выпить

to have a rest отдохнуть

to have a wash постирать

to have a bath принять ванну

to have a shower принять душ

to have a walk погулять

to have a holiday провести отпуск (каникулы)

to have a party устроить вечер

to have a good time хорошо провести время

to have a cold простыть

to have a headache испытывать головную боль

Глагол Have got

Утвердительные предложения	Отрицательные предложения	Вопросительные предложения
I have got He has got She has got It has got You have got We have got They have got	I have not (haven't) got He has not (hasn't) got She has not (hasn't) got It has not (hasn't) got You have not (haven't) got We have not (haven't) got They have not (haven't) got	Have I got? Has he got? Has she got? Has it got? Have you got? Have you got? Have they got?

Exercise 1. Выбери нужную форму (have got — has got):

1. He..... new shoes.
2. They.....two books.
3. John.....a pen.
4. I.....a new dress.
5. She.....two brothers and a sister.
6. Jack and Mary..... a car.
7. We..... many friends.
8. Mr Smith.....a big family.
9. Mr and Mrs. Brown.....a new house in the city.
10. Ted.....many toys.
11. Michael..... dark hair.
12. Anna..... a computer.
13. David and Simon.....a video camera.
14. My cat.....two kittens.

Exercise 2. Сделай предложения вопросительными и отрицательными:

1. Doctor Edwards has got two children.
2. They have got a new flat.
3. Mr Green has got a big black car.
4. Kevin has got a beautiful garden near his garden.
5. Michael and Sam have got three cousins.
6. We have got a new TV set.
7. I have got a guitar.

Exercise 3. Составь предложения по образцу:

	Jane and Sally	Mr White	The Browns	Tom Canty	Kevin
House			+		+
Garden	+				
Flat	+	+		+	
Garage		+	+		
Balcony				+	+
Car		+	+		+
Dog	+			+	
Cat			+		
Rabbit					+

Example: Jane and Sally haven't got a house, but they have got a flat and a garden.

Part 1

1. Mr White.....
2. The Browns.....
3. Tom Canty.....
4. Kevin.....

Part 2

1. Have Jane and Sally got a house? — No, they haven't. But they have got a flat and a garden.
- 2.....Mr White.....?
- 3.....the Browns.....?
- 4.....Tom.....?
- 5.....Kevin.....?

Exercise 4. Закончи предложения:

1. Anne has got a brother, but.....
2. Jenny has got a rabbit, but.....
3. Paul has got a white cat, Wit.....
4. Miss Black has got a big garden, but.....
5. The Whites have got a flat, but.....
6. They have got a new car, but.....
7. Nick has got two small sisters, but.....
8. Vve have got a big house, but.....
9. Susan has got many pencils, but.....
10. I have got....., but.....

Exercise 5. Поставь вопросы к данным ответам:

1.a video? — Yes, I have.
2.a key? - No, Mike hasn't got the key.
3.apencii? —Yes, I have got a pencil.
4.tickets? — No, they haven't.
5.? - No, Stephan hasn't got a car.
6.?- Yes, this hotel has got a swimming pool.
7. ? — Yes, this house has got three rooms.
8.? - No, we haven't got a radio.
9.? - No, she hasn't got a computer.
10.? — Yes, they have got a garden near the house.
11.she..... a sister? —No, she.....
12. you a telephone? - Yes, I.....
13.we..... tickets? — \fes, we.....
14.your son.....a car? — No, he.....
15.they.....a garden? —Yes, they.....

Exercise 6. Посмотри на таблицу и составь предложения о том, что имеют или чего не имеют эти дети:

	An English book	A black cat	A calculator	A new TV set
Nick		+	+	
My brothers	+		+	
Helen	+			+
Bill	+	+		
Sandra and Ann	+		+	+

Личные и притяжательные местоимения (Personal and Possessive Pronouns)

Личные местоимения

Личные местоимения — это местоимения, которые указывают на предмет, но не называют его, то есть: я, ты, он, она, оно, мы, вы, они.

В английском языке личные местоимения имеют всего два падежа:

Именительный – как и в русском языке, именительный падеж – это всегда только подлежащее;

Объектный – объединяет в себя все, что в русском языке бы выражалось всеми остальными падежами кроме именительного.

	Именительный падеж		Объектный падеж
I	I am ready.	me	Let me see the book.
He	He lives here.	him	Ask him to do it.
She	She is busy.	her	Tell her to come.
It	It is my bag.	it	Put it on the floor.
We	We are friends.	us	Explain it to us .
You	You know the truth.	you	I'll meet you at the airport.
They	They can help you.	them	Can you help them ?

Притяжательные местоимения

Эти местоимения определяют существительное и отвечают на вопросы “чей, чье, чья, чьи”.

Притяжательные местоимения имеют две формы

	Притяжательное местоимение в функции определения		Притяжательное местоимение в функции существительного	
I	my	This is my bag.	mine	It's your bag. Where's mine ?
He	his	It is his car.	his	I know her address, tell me his .
She	her	Her name is Jane.	hers	His name is Tom, what is hers ?
It	its	Its (the dog's) tail is long.	its	It's not the dogs bowl. I want its .
We	our	We like our teacher.	ours	It's their teacher, and that is ours .
You	your	Can I have your book?	yours	We like our teacher. Do you like yours ?
They	their	Answer their question.	theirs	Theirs is a new house.

Притяжательное местоимение в функции определения не может использоваться отдельно. Оно всегда сопровождает существительное. И, наоборот, притяжательное местоимение в функции существительного используется всегда отдельно и чаще всего применяется для того, чтобы избежать тавтологии:

I know her address, tell me his. (His = his + address)

This is his cars and that's ours. (Ours = our + car)

Обратите внимание на строгое соответствие употребления притяжательного и личного местоимения.

She took her bag and left. (Она взяла свою сумку и ушла.)

The students wanted to see their papers. (Студенты хотели посмотреть свои работы.)

С существительными, обозначающими части тела, предметы одежды, родственников, как правило, употребляются притяжательные местоимения, а не определенный артикль.

Close your eyes. Put on your hat. This is my sister.

Exercise 1. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями.

Example: *Pete lives here. I saw **Pete** yesterday.* -> ***He** lives here. I saw **him** yesterday.*

1. **Alice** is my girlfriend. I love **Alice**.
2. **Jane and I** saw Mark but **Mark** didn't see **Jane and me**.
3. I told **Steve and Carol** to come.
4. **My parents** liked the cat and bought **the cat**.
5. Why are **the books** on the table? Put **the books** on the shelf.
6. It's a nice bird. Listen how lovely **the bird** is singing.
7. **Your friend and you** are late again.
8. **My sister and I** are great friends.
9. I haven't seen **Pete and Alex** today.
10. **Steve and Mark** have invited **my friend and me** to the cinema.

Exercise 2. Измените выделенные предложения или части предложений по образцу.

Example: *This is not my pen. I want my pen.* -> *I want mine.*

1. This is my girlfriend and *that's his girlfriend*.
2. Their street is not *as busy as our street*.
3. These are my children and *those are her children*.
4. My flat is smaller *than their flat*.
5. It's not your umbrella. *It's my umbrella*.
6. My telephone doesn't work. *Can I use your telephone?*

Exercise 3. Заполните пропуски местоимениями.

1. How many times a day do you brush.... teeth?
2. We want him to stay with..... in summer.
3. Mr. Smart is rich..... car is very expensive.
4. Are..... ready? - No,..... am not.
5. Put down..... telephone number and I'll put down.....
6. I met..... parents yesterday and now he wants to meet.....
7. Have..... read this book? Is..... interesting?
8. Do..... recognize the man? - Yes, I recognize.....
But he doesn't seem to recognize.....
9. He put on..... coat and left.
10. They asked me to help..... fix..... car.
11. We know it's..... problem. But can..... help..... solve..... ?
12. Don went to see..... grandparents and Angela went to see.....

Exercise 4. Переведите.

1. Она дала мне свой зонт.

2. Он открыл глаза и посмотрел на нас.
3. Ты рассказала ему об этом?
4. Моя сумка черная, ее - коричневая.
5. Это не ее ключи, а его.
6. Они хорошие люди. Они мне нравятся.
7. Посмотри на кота. Его хвост такой красивый!
8. Их дети студенты, а наши - ученики.
9. Я ответила на ваши вопросы. Почему вы не хотите ответить на мой?
10. Отдай им эту книгу. Эта их книга.

Конструкция There + to be

На русский язык перевод предложений с оборотом there + to be = there is / are / was / were / will be следует начинать с обстоятельства места, если оно содержится в предложении.

There are many new books at our library.
В нашей библиотеке много новых книг.

There were some students in the room.
В аудитории было несколько студентов.

Если обстоятельства места нет, перевод следует начинать со слов «существует», «имеется».

There are different methods of learning English words.
Существуют различные методы (способы) заучивания английских слов.

В вопросительном предложении глагол в личной форме ставится на первое место перед there.

Is there a school in your street?
На вашей улице есть школа?
Were there many books on the table?
На столе было много книг?
Are there mistakes in his dictation?
В его диктанте есть ошибки?

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. There is a garden near the house.
2. There are many newspapers on the table.
3. There is some chalk in the box.
4. There was a concert at the University last Sunday.
5. There will be a seminar next week.
6. There is no coffee in my cup.
7. There are twelve students in our group.
8. There will be a new theatre in this town.

2. Скажите следующие предложения в прошедшем и в будущем времени.

1. There is a nice picture on the wall.
2. There is nobody in the room.

3. There is a lamp on the table.
4. There are two lifts in the house.
5. There are 300 pages in the book.
6. There are no pictures in the book.
7. There is a hospital in two blocks from here.
8. There are a lot of trees in our street.
9. There is a children's room upstairs.
10. There are many women's magazines in the newsstand.
11. There is a TV set in the left corner of the room.
12. There are many managers in this supermarket.

Указательные местоимения в английском языке (the demonstrative pronouns)

К указательным местоимениям в английском языке относятся следующие местоимения:

this, that, these, those, such

Указательные местоимения служат для указания на предметы, находящиеся рядом (this, these) или на некотором расстоянии (that, those) от говорящего.

This house is not mine, mine is that green cottage next to it.

Этот дом – не мой, мой – вон тот зеленый коттедж рядом с ним.

Они имеют форму единственного и множественного числа.

Таблица указательных местоимений

Единственное число	Множественное число
this (этот, эта, это)	these (эти)
that (тот, та, то)	those (те)

Обратите внимание, что использовать указательное местоимение для прямого указания на некое лицо, кроме ситуации знакомства, считается невежливым:

This is our secretary.

Это – наша секретарша. (несколько пренебрежительное отношение)

Mom, dad, this is Jennifer, my girlfriend.

Мам, пап, это – Дженнифер, моя подружка.

Указательные местоимения как ссылка на время

Эти местоимения могут описывать не только близость в пространстве, но и во времени, например, местоимение this обозначает момент разговора или текущий отрезок времени:

This summer is so rainy.

Это лето такое дождливое.

That описывает время в прошлом или будущем:

Many small companies went bankrupt that summer.

Тем летом обанкротилось много мелких компаний.

This country, this city

В таких фразах, как *this country, this city* и т. п. местоимение *this* обозначает страну, в которой находится говорящий, поэтому при его переводе нужно учитывать контекст.

I find the system of education in this country too confusing. (из британской газеты)

Я нахожу британскую систему образования слишком запутанной.

Such

Кроме этого, к указательным местоимениям можно отнести *such*, которое указывает на определенное качество предмета.

Such small details will make your flat look cozy.

Такие небольшие детали могут сделать вашу квартиру уютней.

Предлоги места в английском языке (Prepositions of Place)

Наиболее широко употребляемыми предлогами для обозначения места (Prepositions of Place) в английском языке являются предлоги 'at', 'in', 'on'. В зависимости от сочетаний с другими словами они могут иметь разное значение, соответственно, переводиться по-разному.

Предлоги места 'at', 'in', 'on'

Так, предлог 'at' говорит нам о том, что следующее за ним существительное находится в определенном месте, показывая его точное положение.

Предлог 'in' в свою очередь указывает на то, что существительное находится в замкнутом пространстве (окруженное или закрытое со всех сторон), как правило, для уточнения, что существительное находится внутри чего-либо.

Предлог 'on' показывает, что следующее за ним существительное находится на поверхности чего-либо, либо что это существительное прикреплено к чему-то или касается чего-то.

Имя существительное

Образование множественного числа				
Основное правило - s	Существительные на -s, -ss, -ch, -tch, - sh, -x, -o + -es	Существительные на -y -ies	Существительные на -f, -fe -ves	Исключения
Rose-roses Cat-cats	Dress-dresses Bench-benches Potato-potatoes Но: Photo-photos Radio-radios Piano-pianos Video-videos	Baby-babies Lady-ladies Но: Day-days Monkey-monkeys	Wolf-wolves Leaf-leaves	Man-men Woman-women Child-children Mouse-mice Goose-geese Tooth-teeth Foot-feet Sheep-sheep Deer-deer Fish-fish Ox-oxen

Exercise 1. Образуйте форму множественного числа

Part 1

fox..... rabbit.....

bear.....	mouse.....
tiger.....	elephant.....
sheep	wolf
goose.....	monkey.....

Part 2

lady.....	woman.....
girl.....	cousin.....
child.....	boy
sister.....	policeman.....
wife.....	baby.....

Part3

tomato.....	leaf
cherry.....	fish
flower	tree.....
loaf.....	orange.....
banana.....	strawberry.....

Part 4

city.....	house.....
bus	shelf.....
brush	toy.....
cinema.....	bridge
goose	stone.....

Exercise 2. Поставьте существительные во множественное число и заполните пропуски в предложениях:

mouse.....	child.....	furniture.....
hobby.....	boy.....	woman
match.....	family.....	homework.....
party.....	man.....	shelf.....

1. The Millers» have got three.....: one girl and two.....
2. Can dogs catch.....like cats?
3. Sally collects old coins and read books about animals. These are her.....
4. These.....are a good place for books.
5. There are two..... in the photo: the Kings and the Walkers.
6. Liz is helping Peter with his.....
7. On Wednesday evenings there are often interesting football.....on TV.
8. I like Tom's..... . There are usually lots of nice people.
9. Those two.....are Liz's mother and grandmother.
10. Let's paint that old in different colours.

Exercise 3. Поставьте предложения во множественное число:

1. The boy is a student.
2. The girl is from China.
3. I have a book.
4. There is a fox in the forest.
5. The man is a doctor.
6. The lady is very nice.
7. The car is in the street.
8. The flower is in the vase.
9. The book is on the shelf.

10. The wolf is big and grey.
11. A child is sleeping in the bedroom.
12. The woman is cleaning the kitchen.
13. We have a party at school every year.
14. I have a little mouse.

Exercise 4. Поставьте существительные в скобках во множественное число (если нужно):

1. She has got three.....(child).
2. Their.....(wife) are very busy.
3. There are many.....(bus) in the street.
4. Many (mouse) live in my grandfather's house.
5. I have got many.....(pet) at home: two white..... (mouse), one.....(rabbit) and three.....(kitten).
6. Pedro visited many.....(country) last year.
7. The (pupil) of our class are good (sportsman).
8. Hide.....(knife) and.....(match) from the (child).
9. There are some old.....(photo) on the wall.
10. We need.....(tomato) and.....(cucumber) for salad.

Exercise 5. Исправьте ошибки:

1. There is two cups on the table.
2. There are a lamp in my room.
3. There are many wolfs in the wood.
4. The childs are in the garden.
5. There are some sheeps in the farm.
6. These mens are drivers.
7. There are many peoples in the room.
8. Put the cups on the shelves.
9. She has two mices.
10. The dogz are very clever.

Имя прилагательное Степени сравнения прилагательных

В английском как и в русском языке прилагательные, которые указывают на качества предмета, имеют степени сравнения:

Положительная

Сравнительная

Превосходная

Положительная степень сравнения – это простое прилагательное без каких-либо окончаний.

Сравнительная и превосходная степени имеют две формы: **простую и сложную**.

Обратите внимание на таблицу! Так образуется **простая** степень сравнения!

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Cold	colder	the coldest
Warm	warmer	the warmest
Cool	cooler	the coolest
Big	bigger	the biggest
Hot	hotter	the hottest

Easy	easier	the easiest
Happy	happier	the happiest
Simple	simpler	the simplest
Clear	clearer	the clearest
Large	larger	the largest

Итак, сравнительная степень имеет следующую структуру:

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ + ”-er ”

А превосходная степень следующую:

THE + ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ + “-est”

Вот несколько примеров!

He is **younger** than my brother

This new building is **larger** than that one

It is **the largest** building I’ve ever seen

What’s the temperature? I think today is **the hottest** day of this summer

Когда и у каких прилагательных степень сравнения имеет сложную форму?

У прилагательных многосложных, т.е. тех, которые имеют более чем 1 слог.

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Useful	more useful	the most useful
Beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Careless	more careless	the most careless
Comfortable	more comfortable	the most comfortable

Схема образования сравнительной степени такова:

More + ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

Схема образования превосходной степени такова:

THE+ most+ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

Вот несколько примеров!

This is **the most interesting** book I read in all my life!

She is **more beautiful** than I used to think

We work in **the most profitable** company in the world!

НО! Есть такие прилагательные, которые образуют степени сравнения нетрадиционным способом.

Их нужно запомнить!

BAD – WORSE – THE WORST

LITTLE – LESS – THE LEAST

MUCH/MANY – MORE – THE MOST

GOOD - BETTER - THE BEST

FAR – FURTHER – THE FURTHEST

I think the weather will get **worse**

I would be **better** if you stay at home

Exercise 1. Подберите антонимы к прилагательным, составьте предложения с некоторыми из них (или составьте словосочетания: прилагательное +

существительное):

black - young - tall -
new - happy - hot -
dry - low - fat -
thick - good - useful -
cheap - long - cold -
small - clever - busy -
near - late - fast -

Exercise 2. Образуйте степени сравнения:

fast..... wide.....
large..... deep
bad beautiful
busy..... dirty.....
good..... thick.....
thin..... pretty.....
big..... short.....
cheap..... modern.....
tidy..... heavy.....
wonderf..... little
early..... dark.....

Exercise 3. Составьте предложения по образцу:

1. I am (**big**) he. — I am **bigger** than he.
2. Tom is (small) his brother.
3. This house is (expensive) that one.
4. My car is (old) Tom's.
5. This car is (good) the other one.
6. The other car is (bad) this one.
7. Charles is (serious) Jack.
8. Dick is (young) Harry.
9. Rose is (beautiful) tulip.
10. Cakes are (sweet) porridge.
11. We have (good) results.....you.
12. The weather in Spain is (dry) in Russia.
13. Betty is (beautiful) her friend.
14. Dolphins are (clever) fish.
15. Ted swims (fast) Dave.

Exercise 4. Составьте предложения, поставив прилагательное в скобках в сравнительную степень:

1. The red dress is (pretty) blue one.
2. I am (tall) Dick.
3. Bill is (polite) his brother.
4. The living-room is (wide) bedroom,
5. This exercise is (easy) the other one.
6. Apples are (sweet) lemons.
7. This book is (interesting) the other one.
8. Russian is (difficult) English.
9. Snakes are (dangerous) worms.
10. Whales are (heavy) elephants.
12. My cat is (fat) your cat.

13. The weather in winter is (bad) summer.
14. My house is (high) my mother's.
15. My piece of cake is (large) yours.

Exercise 5. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в превосходную степень:

1. That is (old) chair of all.
2. This room is (big) in our flat.
3. Betty is (friendly) girl in our class.
4. Charles's dictation is (good) in the class.
5. That is (comfortable) train in the world.
6. This car is (expensive) in the shop.
7. Greg is (tall) boy in our school.
8. Brother John is (young) in our family.
9. Mount Everest is (high) mountain in the world.
10. Whales are (big) animals in the world.
11. My sister is (kind) girl I know.
12. She is (good) student in class.
13. This shop is (expensive) in our city.
14. Summer is (warm) season of the year.
15. This hotel is (comfortable) in this area.

Exercise 6. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в нужную степень сравнения:

1. Kiev is (old) than Moscow.
2. Mary's hair is (long) than Ann's.
3. The Nile is (long) river in the world.
4. "The Beatles" is (popular) group in the world.
5. The cheetah is (fast) animal in the world.
6. This is (beautiful) place in Venice.
7. Bread is (cheap) than sweets.
8. Christine is (old) than Jane.
9. Elephant is (heavy) than lion.
10. Dolphins are (clever) animals in the world (after man).
11. Harrods is (popular) shop in London.
12. Chinese food is (tasty) than Italian.
13. People think that rose is (beautiful) flower in the world.
14. In summer the nights are (short) than days.
15. Sam's work is (good) than other students' works.

Exercise 7. Составьте предложения, используя слова из трех столбиков (по образцу):

Example: English is **easier** than Chinese.

1. Karen.....
2. My bag.....
3. My father.....
4. The Mississippi River
5. The Atlantic Ocean.....
6. Wool
7. Trains
8. The Empire State Building.....
9. Days in summer

Exercise 8. Найдите ошибки и исправьте их:

1. My new car is fastest than my old one.
2. London is more big than Oxford.
3. The Eiffel Tower is the more famous place in France.
4. Is Rome old than Venice?
5. Bill is the goodest student in class.
6. Nick is tallest in his family.
7. This is a very nicer dress.
8. The weather today is worser than yesterday.
9. I am young than Sam.
10. Apples are best for your health than sweets.
11. Pluto is the fareset planet from the Sun.
12. She is the taller of all.
13. I think Susan is the beautifulest girl in the school.
14. Your homework is more hard than mine.
15. Skiing is one of the more dangerous sports.

Предлоги направления (Prepositions of Direction)

Предлоги направления движения отвечают на вопрос: *куда?* (движется объект в пространстве относительно других объектов).

across – через; поперек	out of – из (движение изнутри)
along – вдоль, по	over – через; над
down – вниз, с; вдоль по	round/(around амер.) – вокруг, кругом
for – в, к	through – через; сквозь
from – с, от, из	to – к, в, на
in, into – в	toward(s) – к, по направлению к
out – за (движение наружу)	up – вверх по; вдоль по
	on – на

Предлоги противоположного значения:

down вниз - up вверх;
from с, от, из - to к, в, на;
into в (внутри) - out (of) из (изнутри)

down - вниз по, с; дальше по, вдоль (по)

Главное, что нужно помнить об этом предлоге: **down** это не только *вниз*, но и *вдоль по*. Например: **down the stairs** – *вниз по лестнице/по ступенькам*,

down the hall – *вдоль по коридору*,

down the street может быть, скорее всего, *вдоль по улице*, или, *вниз по улице*, если улица наклонна, и переводить надо в зависимости от контекста.

1 Со значением: **вниз (по)**, с, (противоположен предлогу **up**):

He went **down** the stairs. Он спустился **вниз по** лестнице.

2 Со значением: **по, вдоль (по)**, дальше по):

He walked **down** the corridor. Он пошел **по** коридору.

They lived **down** the street. Они живут **дальше по** этой улице.

into - в (вовнутрь)

Направление внутрь (куда?), все, что движется внутрь какого-то объема:

- а) **into** the room/hall/kitchen/garage/house/car *в комнату/холл/кухню/гараж/дом/машину;*
б) **into** the box/bag/pocket/glass/cup/plate *в коробку/сумку/карман/стакан/чашку/тарелку;*
в) **into** the water/river/lake *в воду/реку/озеро;*
г) **into** the wood/park/yard/garden *в лес/парк/двор/сад*

She came **into** the room. *Она вошла в комнату.*

He put the book **into** the bag. *Он положил книгу в портфель.*

Примечания 1: Предлоги **to** и **into**. Предлог **to** выражает направление движения в сторону чего-либо, а **into** направление движения внутри чего-либо.

Примечание 2: Обратите внимание на то, что во всех этих словосочетаниях используется определенный артикль, так как сама ситуация, как правило, предусматривает определенность.

to - к, на, в

1 Действие/движение направлено в сторону предмета или лица - *куда?*, (противоположен предлогу from *от*):

- а) **to** the wall/door/window/house/car/fence **к**
стене/двери/окну/дому/машине/изгороди;
б) **to** the wood/lake **к** *лесу/озеру;*
в) **to** the north/south/east/west **на север/юг/восток/запад, к северу/югу...**;
г) fly **to** America/Moscow *лететь в Америку/Москву;* come **to** England *прибыть в Англию;* return **to** Italy *вернуться в Италию;*
д) **to** bed - *в кровать, постель;*
е) в выражениях: **to** the end - *до конца,* **to** the right (left) - *направо (налево).*

Let's go **to** the river. *Давайте пойдём на речку.*

I'm going **to** the south. *Я направляюсь/еду на юг.*

2 По направлению к учреждению, заведению, организации, на какое-л. событие и т.д.: **to** the theater/cinema/museum/library/office/station/the party **в театр/кино/музей/библиотеку/офис/на станцию/на вечеринку** т.п.

He came **to** the meeting at 5 o'clock. *Он пришел на собрание в пять часов.*

I'm going **to** the cinema. *Я иду в кино.*

3 Со словами, обозначающими занятие, деятельность или состояние без артикля the:

to work *на работу,* **to** school *в школу* (учиться, а не чинить крышу здания), **to** church *в церковь;*

а слово **home** *дом* в данном случае употребляется вообще без предлога и без артикля:

I'm going home. *Я иду домой.*

Упражнение 1 *Вставьте предлоги on, in или into.*

1. There are many people ... the park today. 2. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? – She has dropped her doll ... the water. 3. There is no tea ... my cup. 4. Pour some tea ... my cup. 5. Put these flowers ... the windowsill. 6. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 7. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 8. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard. 9. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing

some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise books. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the windowsills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 10. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mailbox which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off. 11. Where is the book? – It is ... the table. 12. Where is the tea? – It is ... the cup. 13. Put the plates ... the table. 14. Put the book ... the bag. 15. There is a beautiful picture ... the wall. 16. He went ... the room. 17. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 19. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa.

Упражнение 2. *Вставьте подходящий предлог места.*

1. There's a strange woman standing ____ a tree. (под)
2. There's a motorbike ____ the car (перед) and a bicycle ____ it (позади), so the car is ____ the yellow motorbike and the bicycle.
3. There's a bus waiting ____ a bus stop.
4. There's a briefcase ____ the desk. (под)
5. Can you see a camera ____ the drawer?
6. There's a large picture ____ the wall ____ two small
7. There are two bedrooms ____ the flat.
8. Santa Monica is ____ Southern California.
9. I've got a poster of Kevin Costner ____ my wall.
10. Heidelberg is ____ the River Neckar.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

Модальные глаголы can (could), may (might), must, should не обозначают действия, а выражают лишь отношение к нему, т. е. возможность, вероятность или необходимость совершения действия.

Модальные глаголы имеют следующие особенности:

1. Не изменяются по лицам (в 3-м лице нет окончания - s) и числам.
2. За модальным глаголом обязательно следует инфинитив смыслового глагола без to.
3. Глаголы can (could), may (might) имеют формы настоящего и прошедшего времени.
4. Вопросительную и отрицательную формы образуют без вспомогательного глагола do.

He can drive a car. – Он умеет (может) водить автомобиль.

Can he drive a car? – Он умеет (может) водить автомобиль?

He can't drive a car. – Он не умеет водить автомобиль.

May I come in? – Можно войти?

Yes, you may. – Да, можете (разрешается).

May I take the book? – Можно взять эту книгу?

Yes, you may. – Да, можете (разрешается).

She must do it. – Она должна это сделать.

Must she do it? – Она должна это сделать?

Yes, she must. – Да, должна.

No, she mustn't. – Нет, не должна.

No, she needn't. – Нет, ей не надо это делать.

Эквиваленты модальных глаголов:

Can (could) – to be able to...

May (might) – to be allowed to..

Must – to have to.., to be to..

1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. You must stay at home, you are ill.
2. Can you drive a car?
3. We were to meet at the station.
4. May I take your pen?
5. Charles couldn't come by 7 o'clock.
6. We'll not be able to buy this house, it is very expensive.
7. Students are not allowed to smoke in the classroom.
8. Could you help me, please?
10. Don't copy the text now. You should do it at home.

2. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму.

1. She must ring you up before seven.
2. They can't come early.
3. Mother will be able to clean the house tomorrow

Времена группы Simple

Времена группы Indefinite (Simple) Active образуются:

Present Indefinite (настоящее неопределенное) совпадает с формой инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы «to» во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица, ед. числа, имеющего окончание-s (-es).

Past Indefinite (прошедшее неопред.) правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления к инфинитиву окончания -ed, неправильные глаголы образуют Past Indefinite другими

	PRESENT SIMPLE Настоящее простое	PAST SIMPLE Прошедшее простое	FUTURE SIMPLE Будущее простое
	V- s -третье лицо ед.число V-1-все остальные глаголы	V-ed-прав. глаголы V-2-неправ.глаголы	SHALL/WILL+ V-1
	Регулярно, обычно повторяющиеся действия, происходящие в настоящий период времени	Действие произошло в известный период времени и завершилось в прошлом	Действие произойдет в какой-то момент в будущем
Утв. форма	He goes to school every day.	He went to school yesterday.	He will go to school tomorrow.
Отр. форма	He doesn't go to school every day.	He didn't go to school yesterday.	He will not(won't) go to 108 school tomorrow.
Вопр. форма	Does he go to school every day?	Did he go to school yesterday?	Will he go to school tomorrow?

способами (вторая форма глагола):

to translate – translated	to go – went
to work – worked	to give – gave
to be – was, were	

Future Indefinite (будущее неопределенное) образуется с помощью вспомогательных глаголов shall (для 1-го л, ед. и мн. ч.) и will (для остальных лиц) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы «to»: I shall ask. He will ask.

Употребляются: для выражения обычных, постоянных или повторяющихся действий в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем, для выражения всеобщей истины, фактов.

Переводятся: глаголами несовершенного и совершенного видов. Отвечают на вопросы: Что делает? Что делал? Что сделал? Что будет делать? Что сделает?

He asks – Он спрашивает.

He asked – Он спросил. Он спрашивал.

He will ask – Он спросит. Он будет спрашивать.

Индикаторы времени группы Indefinite:

usually – обычно seldom – редко every day – каждый день sometimes – иногда often – часто

yesterday – вчера 5 days ago – 5 дней назад tomorrow – завтра in May – в мае in 1998 – в 1998 г.

on Sunday – в воскресенье in ten minutes – через десять минут

last week (month, year) – на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, году)

next week (month, year) – на следующей неделе (в следующем месяце, году) и др.

He usually gets up at 7 o'clock.

Он обычно встает в 7 часов.

The earth rotates round its axis.

Земля вращается вокруг своей оси.

Ann finished a secondary school in 1996.

Анна окончила среднюю школу в 1996 году.

Времена группы Continuous

PRESENT CONTINUOUS Настоящее длительное		PAST CONTINUOUS Прошедшее длительное	FUTURE CONTINUOUS Будущее длительное
<i>am/is/are+V-ing</i>		<i>was/were+V-ing</i>	<i>shall/will be V-ing</i>
Действие длится, происходит в момент речи		Действие длилось в определенный момент в прошлом. Момент указан временем или другим действием.	Действие будет происходить, длиться в какой-либо момент в будущем, который указан временем или другим действием.
Утв. форма	He is writing a letter now.	He was writing a letter when she came.	He will be writing a letter tomorrow in the evening.
Отр. форма	He is not writing a letter now.	He was not writing a letter when she came.	He will not be writing a letter tomorrow in the evening.
Вопр.	Is he writing a letter	Was he writing a letter	Will he be writing a letter

форма	now?	when she came?	tomorrow in the evening?
--------------	-------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------

Времена группы Continuous (Progressive) Active (продолженное время) образуются:

с помощью вспомогательного глагола «to be» в соответствующем времени и лице, и Participle I смыслового глагола (основа глагола + ing):
to be (is, am, are, was, were, will be, shall be) + Participle I смыслового глагола.

Употребляются:

для выражения действия как процесса (незаконченного, длящегося), происходящего в определенный момент времени. Переводятся глаголами несовершенного вида. Отвечают на вопросы: Что делает? Что делал? Что будет делать?

Индикаторы времени группы Continuous:

now – сейчас, at the moment – в данный момент,

at 4 o'clock – в четыре часа,

from 6 o'clock till 7 o'clock – с 6 до 7 часов,

all day long – весь день и др.

They are translating the text now.

Они переводят текст сейчас.

They were translating the text from 5 o'clock till 7 o'clock.

Они переводили текст с 5 до 7.

They will be translating the text at 6 o'clock.

В 6 часов они будут переводить текст.

Артикль

Артикль - это служебное слово, которое употребляется перед существительным и поясняет его. Если перед существительным стоит определяющее слово, то артикль ставится перед всеми определениями. В русском языке артиклей нет и они, как правило, не переводятся на русский язык.

В английском языке всего три артикля: 'a', 'an' и 'the'.

неопределенный (indefinite) - 'a' and 'an'

определенный (definite) - 'the'

Необходимо также знать в каких случаях артикль не употребляется.

Неопределенный артикль - a/an произошел от слова "один", и поэтому употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

Употребляется в разговоре о предмете, который упоминается впервые, либо не все собеседники знают о чем речь. А также для обозначения принадлежности предмета к какому-либо классу предметов.

Определенный артикль - the произошел от слова "этот" и употребляется с разными существительными. Ставится в тех случаях, когда упоминается предмет или понятие, уже известное собеседникам.

Артикли относятся к существительному, но если перед существительным стоят определения, то артикль ставится перед всеми определениями.

Артикль может быть заменен местоимением:

определенный - указательными местоимениями **this, that**

неопределенный - местоимением **some**

Таблица общих случаев употребления артиклей в английском языке:		
	ед. число -	мн. число

		исчисляемые существительные	исчисляемых, неисчисляемые существительные
неопределенный	перед согласным звуком	a	нет артикля
	перед гласным звуком	an	нет артикля
определенный		the	the

A/an	The	—
<p>1. С существительными в единственном числе (если упоминается в первый раз): An elephant is a big animal.</p> <p>2. С глаголами to be и to have got: He is a doctor. Tom has got a pen.</p> <p>3. В ряде устойчивых сочетаний: in a hurry, it's a pity, tell a lie, as a result etc.</p>	<p>1. С существительными в единственном или во множественном числе (если объект речи известен): The car is in front of the house.</p> <p>2. Если речь идет об уникальных, единственных в своем роде объектах: The sun is shining in the sky.</p> <p>3. С географическими названиями (морья, реки, океаны): Our house is on the Volga river.</p> <p>4. В ряде устойчивых сочетаний: to tell the truth, the other day, play the piano (the guitar etc.)</p>	<p>Артикль не употребляется:</p> <p>1. С неисчисляемыми существительными: I need sugar and milk for a cake.</p> <p>2. С именами собственными: Emma is my sister.</p> <p>3. С существительными, если пред ними стоит притяжательное местоимение: My book is on his table.</p> <p>4. С географическими названиями (города, страны, улицы): Moscow is a big city. Но: The USA, The United Kingdom, The Irish Republic etc.</p> <p>5. В ряде устойчивых сочетаний: at school, at home, from morning till night, have lunch/breakfast/dinner, at night, go to bed, at present, by mistake, go to work, to play tennis etc.</p>

Exercise 1. Вставьте пропущенные артикли там, где нужно:

1. This is.....egg.
2. Where is.....Tom? He is in.....park.
3.my brother plays.....violin very well.
4. There are many flowers in.....house.
5. Give me.....pen.
6. sun is very hot today.
7. Paris is.....capital of.....France.
8.my friend.....Ted comes from.....USA.
9. Open.....door, please.
10. My father has got.....car.
11. What is this? This is.....hat.
12. Do we have.....milk in the fridge?
- 13.....Mr Jones has.....new office.

- 14.....snakes are dangerous.
 15.....woman in blue dress is.....my Aunt Mary.
 16.....Paris is in.....north of.....France.

Exercise 2. Вставьте артикли там, где нужно, чтобы получился рассказ:

.....Victor lives in.....small village in..... south of.....Peru on.....coast of.....Pacific Ocean. His father is.....fisherman. He has got two sisters and brother. Victor goes to.....school. He learns.....English. He likes..... his school. He wants to be.....teacher.

Exercise 3. Выберите правильный вариант:

1.Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the world.
 a) A b) - c) the
2. Mark Grey is.....teacher at Green Wbod School.
 a) a b) - c) the
3. You must be in..... hurry.
 a) an b) a c) the
4. I do all.....my shopping in the supermarket.
 a) a b) - c) the
5. He gave me.....apple.
 a) a b) an c) the
6. table in my room is very small.
 a) A b) - c) the
7. Can I go home now?
 a) an b) — c) the
8. It was.....interesting book.
 a) a b) an c) —
9. They live in.....Chicago.
 a) a b) an c) -
10. He doesn't like going to..... school.
 a) a b) - c) the
11. Is there.....bank near here?
 a) a b) - c) the
12. Karen is starting.....new job next week.
 a) a b) - c) the
13. There is.....butter in the fridge.
 a) a b) - c) the
14. I usually have.....cup of tea in the morning.
 a) a b) - c) the
15. Here is.....money to buy lunch.
 a) a b) - c) the
16. There are.....letters on the table.
 a) a b) - c) the

Типы вопросов

Different types of Questions in English

В английском языке три вида основных предложений. Это утвердительные, называемые также повествовательными, отрицательные и вопросительные. В этом уроке мы остановимся подробнее на **вопросительном предложении и его разновидностях.**

Английские вопросы немало отличаются от русских, особенно порядком слов в предложении. Большинство английских вопросов образуется с помощью инверсии (перестановки слов) и употребления вспомогательных глаголов.

Всего в английском 5 видов вопросов (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный, к подлежащему), и каждый из них имеет свои особенности.

1. Общий вопрос (General Question) - самый распространённый и важный тип вопроса в английском языке. Зная правила составления общего вопроса можно с лёгкостью создавать и все остальные.

Порядок слов в общем вопросе следующий:

Вспомогательный глагол (Auxiliary verb) - Подлежащее (Subject) - Сказуемое (Predicate) - Дополнение (Object) - обстоятельство (Adverbial modifier)? Например:

Do you have a cup of coffee every morning? - Ты выпиваешь чашечку кофе каждое утро?

Основными членами вопросительных предложений являются вспомогательный глагол, подлежащее и сказуемое, так как их присутствие обязательно. А остальные члены предложения могут и упускаться из предложения. Например:

Does he swim? - Он плавает?

Do you like ice-cream? - Ты любишь мороженое?

Если в предложении используется модальный глагол (все, кроме have to и need to) или глагол to be, тогда не требуется помощи дополнительного вспомогательного глагола, так как эти глаголы сами становятся вспомогательными и ставятся перед субъектом. Обязательными членами предложения тогда становятся вспомогательный глагол и подлежащее, а остальные могут упускаться в зависимости от контекста. Рассмотрим на примерах:

Are you a manager? - Вы менеджер?

Can you sing well? - Вы можете хорошо петь?

May I come in? - Мне можно войти?

Must he sign his name here? - Должен ли он подписаться здесь?

Would you like another piece of cake? - Не хотели бы Вы ещё один кусочек торта?

Общий вопрос может быть также отрицательным. Например:

Don't you like this film? - Разве тебе не нравится этот фильм?

Isn't she adorable? - Разве она не прелестна?

Can't we meet another day? - Не могли бы мы встретиться в другой день?

Вопросы в прошедшем и будущем времени отличаются от вопросов в настоящем только вспомогательными глаголами. Вспомогательный глагол прошедшего времени - это did, а будущего - will. Глаголы did и will не изменяются по лицам и числам.

Do you like skating? - Тебе нравится кататься на коньках?

Did you like skating? - Тебе нравилось кататься на коньках?

Will you like skating? - Тебе понравится кататься на коньках?

Does he ask you many questions? - Он задаёт тебе много вопросов?
Did he ask you many questions? - Он задавал тебе много вопросов?
Will he ask you many questions? - Он будет задавать тебе много вопросов?

Все общие вопросы требуют кратких ответов: да или нет. Краткие ответы в английском напрямую зависят от вспомогательного глагола, использованного в вопросе.

Does she get on your nerves? -Yes, she does. -No, she doesn't. - Она действует тебе на нервы? -Да. -Нет.

Did you get a good mark for this exam? -Yes, I did. -No, I didn't. - Ты получил хорошую оценку за этот экзамен? -Да. -Нет.

Are you Jared's sister? -Yes, I am. -No, I'm not. - Ты сестра Джареда? -Да. -Нет.

Is he the oldest child in the family? -Yes, he is. -No, he isn't. - Он самый старший ребёнок в семье? -Да. -Нет.

Can you call me later? -Yes, I can. -No, I can't. - Вы можете позвонить мне попозже? -Да. -Нет.

May I come in? -Yes, you may. -No, you may not. - Можно мне войти? -Да. -Нет.

2. Специальный вопрос (Special Question) - это вопрос, начинающийся со специальных вопросительных слов: who? (кто?) what? (что?) where? (где?) when? (когда?) how much? (сколько?) whose? (чей?) и т.д.

Зная правила составления общих вопросов в английском, можно без труда составить и специальный вопрос. Ведь основное правило специальных вопросов - это ставить вопросительное слово (what, who, why) перед вспомогательным глаголом, а остальная часть вопроса остаётся такой же, как и в общем вопросе.

Did you fight with him again? - Ты опять с ним подрался?

Why did you fight with him again? - Почему ты опять с ним подрался?

Where did you fight with him again? - Где ты опять с ним подрался?

When did you fight with him again? - Когда ты опять с ним подрался?

Иногда предметы к которым задаётся специальный вопрос, выпадают из общего вопроса. Например:

Do you speak French? - Вы говорите по французски?

What languages do you speak? - На каких языках Вы говорите?

Does he like watching TV in the evening? - Он любит смотреть телевизор вечером?

What does he like watching in the evening? - Что он любит смотреть вечером?

When does he like watching TV? - Когда он любит смотреть телевизор?

В предложениях в модальных глаголами или с to be , вопросительные слова ставятся опять же в начале, перед этими глаголами. Например:

How can I help you? - Как я могу Вам помочь?

What is your name? - Как твоё имя?/ Как тебя зовут?

Where are you from? - Откуда ты родом?

Why should I help him? - Почему я должна ему помогать?

Which food is your favourite? - Какая твоя любимая еда?

Часто в английских специальных вопросах встречаются предлоги, связанные с основным глаголом. Как правило, эти предлоги ставятся в самый конец предложения. Например:

What are you looking for? - Что ты ищешь?

Who does he take after? - На кого он похож?/ В кого он пошёл?

Who is she talking to? - С кем она разговаривает?

What are they talking about? - О чём они разговаривают?

3. Альтернативный вопрос (Alternative Question) - это такой вид вопроса, который предлагает сделать выбор. В альтернативном вопросе всегда присутствует союз *or* (или). Особенностью этого вопроса, является то, что ответ как бы уже присутствует в вопросе, нужно только выбрать из двух заданных предметов, лиц, качеств и т.д.

Do you like apricots or peaches? - Ты любишь абрикосы или персики?

Is he from England or from Wales? - Он из Англии или из Уэльса?

Can she sing or dance? - Она может петь или танцевать?

Построение альтернативных вопросов мало отличается от общих, разве что добавляется союз *or* (или) и дополнительная часть для выбора. Дополнительная часть обычно укороченная и может быть выраженная одним словом или короткой фразой. Например:

Is she a lawyer or a judge? - Она адвокат или судья?

Did he go to his place or to his friend's? - Он пошёл к себе или к другу?

Will you be in office at 5pm or at home? - Ты будешь в офисе к 5 вечера или дома?

Альтернативный вопрос может быть похож и на специальный. Например:

What are you going to order: pizza or sushi? - Что ты собираешься заказать: пиццу или суши?

When are having a holiday: in June or in July? - Когда у тебя будут каникулы: в июне или в июле?

4. Разделительный вопрос (Tag Question) - это вид вопроса, выражающий сомнение, удивление или подтверждение сказанного. Разделительный вопрос образуется с помощью добавления к обычному утвердительному предложению краткой фразы с вспомогательным глаголом, придающей всему предложению сомнение. Русский эквивалент разделительного вопроса - "не так ли?"

В английском, чтобы правильно составить эту краткую разделительную часть, нужно внимательно изучить само предложение. Если предложение утвердительное, то разделительная часть будет отрицательной, и наоборот, если предложение отрицательное, то разделительная часть будет утвердительной. Разделительный вопрос образует с помощью вспомогательного глагола, использованного в предложении, и местоимения, которое смогло бы заменить подлежащее этого предложения.

John is a good student, isn't he? - Джон хороший студент, не так ли? (предложение утвердительное, значит разделительная часть отрицательная)

Linda is the most beautiful girl in the class, isn't she? - Линда самая красивая девочка в классе, не так ли?

Jamie's parents aren't from Spain, are they? - Родители Джейми не из Испании, не так ли?

We aren't going to London tomorrow, are we? - Мы не собираемся ехать завтра в Лондон, не

так ли?

It will be the best summer in their life, won't (will not) it? - Это будет лучшее лето в их жизни, не так ли?

He can climb any tree, can't he? - Он может взобраться на любое дерево, не так ли?

Все английские глаголы, за исключением to be и модальных, строят вопросы с помощью вспомогательных глаголов do, does или did (если речь идёт о прошлом). Например:

You don't like your neighbours, do you? - Ты не любишь своих соседей, не так ли?

He likes his friend's sister, doesn't he? - Он любит сестру своего друга, не так ли?

They found a new babysitter, didn't they? - Они нашли новую няню, не так ли?

Все разделительные вопросы задаются с целью выразить сомнение, удивиться или найти подтверждение сказанному.

5. Вопрос к подлежащему (Subject Question) - это особая категория вопросов, в которых не нужно менять прямой порядок слов, т.е. он остаётся таким, как в обычном повествовательном предложении. Таким образом, это единственный вид вопросов, где нет надобности в вспомогательных глаголах и не происходит инверсии (перестановки членов предложения). Например:

Who came to the party? - Кто пришёл на вечеринку?

What happened at the end? - Что произошло в итоге?

How many students arrived to the lesson? - Сколько студентов пришли на урок?

Часто вопросы к подлежащему начинаются именно с вопросительных слов who?, what?, how many/ how much? Смысл вопроса к подлежащему кроется в том, что вопросительные местоимения в нём выполняют роль подлежащего. Например:

Who is talking to you? - Кто говорит с тобой? (прямой порядок слов в предложении: Subject - Predicate - Object)

Упражнения

1. Укажите общий вопрос, который соответствует данному предложению по времени.
Russia concludes trade agreements with foreign countries.

1. Did Russia conclude trade agreements with foreign countries?

2. Will Russia conclude trade agreements with foreign countries?

3. Does Russia conclude trade agreements with foreign countries?

2. Составьте вопросы, начинающиеся со следующих вопросительных слов ко всем членам предложения.

The father read an interesting story to Kate yesterday.

Who ... ?

What ... ?

When ... ?

Whom ... ?

What story ... ?

3. Составьте специальные вопросы.

1. Birds fly to the South in autumn. (When ... ?)
2. We always do History on Mondays. (On what days ?)
3. These men go to the country every day. (How often .?)
4. Peter lives not far from his office.(Who...?)
5. We'll spend our holidays on the Black sea coast. (Where ... ?)
6. Mary does her work quickly. (How ...?)
7. He didn't come yesterday because he was busy. (Why...?)
8. The Browns live in that white house. (Where ... ?)

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