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**Е. В. СЕМЕНОВА, Я. Н. КАЗАНЦЕВА, М. Л. РОСТОВА,
Е.В. ПЕТРОВА**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ БАКАЛАВРИАТА
ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

Учебное пособие

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Рецензенты:

В. И. Петрищев, доктор педагогических наук, профессор,
академик Академии социальных наук

Н. В. Немчинова, кандидат филологических наук, доцент
кафедры иностранных языков ЛПИ – филиала СФУ

Семенова Е.В.

С 30 Английский язык для бакалавриата заочной формы
обучения

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Настоящее пособие содержит учебные материалы, серию упражнений, направленных на развитие навыков говорения, контрольные работы для студентов заочной формы обучения. Грамматические таблицы, образцы писем, словарь быденной лексики и др. предназначены для самостоятельной работы студентов. Пособие предназначено для студентов, продолжающих изучение английского языка в вузе на этапе бакалаврской подготовки по направлениям 050100.62 Педагогическое образование, 050400.62 Психолого-педагогическое образование, а также для широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Современное иноязычное образование характеризуется коммуникативной и профессионально-ориентированной направленностью. В связи с этим доминирующей целью курса «Иностранный язык» для бакалавров по направлению «Педагогическое образование» и «Психолого-педагогическое образование» является обучение практическому владению языком для активного применения иностранного языка, как в повседневном, так и в профессиональном общении.

Задачами изучения курса являются:

- формирование коммуникативной компетенции, уровень которой позволит использовать иностранный язык в практической деятельности для дальнейшего образования и самообразования, а также для проведения научных исследований;

- расширение знаний о языковых единицах разных уровней (фонетического, лексического, грамматического, синтаксического) для использования их в видах речевой деятельности;

- создание условий для мотивированного овладения иностранным языком, иноязычной культурой и становления студентов вторичной языковой личностью.

В настоящем пособии содержатся материалы, способствующие оптимизации иноязычного образования студентов заочной формы обучения бакалавриата, продолжающих обучение иностранному языку на этапе бакалаврской подготовки. Контрольные работы составлены на основе изучения материала, как с преподавателем, так и самостоятельно.

В приложении приводятся образцы различных видов писем на английском языке, словарь быденной лексики, таблица неправильных глаголов. По мнению авторов, такой отбор справочных материалов, несмотря на минимальность, способствует быстрому изучению материала.

Распределение учебного материала

Фонетика

Специфика артикуляции звуков, интонации, ритма нейтральной речи в изучаемом языке чтение транскрипции, правила чтения гласных и согласных букв; основные особенности полного стиля произношения, характерные для сферы профессиональной коммуникации.

Грамматика

1 семестр

Простое распространенное предложение (утвердительное и отрицательное), вопросительное предложение (с вопросительным словом и без него), повелительное предложение (форма вежливого обращения).

Существительное. Формальные признаки существительного (род, число, падеж). Строевые признаки существительного (признаки грамматических отношений, сочетаемость существительных).

Прилагательное. Формальные признаки прилагательного. Степени сравнения.

Местоимение. Личные местоимения в формах именительного и объектного падежей; притяжательные местоимения, указательные местоимения.

Артикль. Определенный, неопределенный, нулевой.

Числительное. Количественные, порядковые, дробные числительные.

Глагол. Изъявительное наклонение глагола и образование видо-временных форм группы Simple. Глагол to be.

2 семестр

Предлоги (времени и места).

Глагол. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Личные формы глагола: образование видо-временных форм группы Continuous и Perfect.

3 семестр

Passive Voice. Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.

Словообразование.

4 семестр

Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, его формы, инфинитивные конструкции. Герундий: герундиальные конструкции. Причастие: Participle I и Participle II, причастные обороты.

Лексика. Лексический минимум

1 семестр. О себе. Семья. Описание внешности и характера. Этикет: приветствие, прощание, благодарность, приглашение, извинение.

2 семестр. Одежда. Погода. Путешествие. Этикет: привлечение внимания.

3 семестр. Учеба. Институт. Коммуникация. Этикет: согласие, несогласие.

4 семестр. Еда. За столом. Профессии. Этикет: выражение своего мнения.

Чтение

1 семестр. Чтение текстов со словарем.

2 семестр. Чтение текстов со словарем

3 семестр. Чтение текстов страноведческого характера с полным пониманием со словарем

4 семестр. Чтение текстов по специальности с полным пониманием со словарем.

Письмо

1 семестр. Выполнение упражнений и учебных заданий.

2 семестр. Написание частного письма.

3 семестр. Написание биографии, резюме.

4 семестр. Написание реферата.

Говорение

Диалогическая и монологическая речь с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых лексико-

грамматических средств в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального общения. Правила речевого этикета.

Культура стран изучаемого языка

1 семестр История Великобритании

2 семестр История США

3 семестр Культура Великобритании

4 семестр Культура США

ЧАСТЬ I, 1 СЕМЕСТР

ФОНЕТИКА

Чтение гласных букв в четырех типах ударного слога

Гласная буква	Тип слога			
	I Открытый	II Закрытый	III Гласная + r	IV Гласная + re
A a	[eɪ] make, date	[æ] tag, flat	[ɑ:] far, start	[[ɛə] spare, fare
O o	[əʊ] note, rose	[ɒ] not, fog	[o:] born, sport	[o:] More
U u	[ju:] tune, tuse	[ʌ] nut, run	[ɜ:] turn, nurse	[juə] pure, cure
E e	[i:] she, eve	[e] pen, bed	[ɜ:] her, verb	[iə] here, mere

l i У y	[aɪ] time, bite fly, cry	[ɪ] sit, stick gym, myth	[ɜ:] bird, fir myrtle	[aɪə] fire, mire lyre, tyre
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Упр. 1. Затранскрибируйте следующие слова, объясните правила, произнесите слова.

Star, tyke, pure, bitter, turn, lyre, made, vote, bard, sell, mutton, mute, torn, stare, first, price, bird, smoke, norm, clap, term, hare, nurse.

Чтение буквосочетаний гласных

Буква	Буквосочетания	Звук	Примеры
А а	a + ir	[ɛə]	air, hair, chair,
	ay, ai	[eɪ]	play, pay, say, day, paint, main, nail
	a + n a + f a + s+согласная a + th	[ɑ:]	plant, branch, can't after, craft grass, fast, task path, rather, father
	a + ll a + lk	[o:]	all, ball, tall, call, chalk, talk, walk
	w + ar	[wo]	war, warm, award, warn, reward
	w(h) + a	[o:]	was, what, want
	aw	[o:]	law, saw, draw
	a + nge	[eɪ]	change, strange

	au(gh)	[o:]	author, daughter
E e	ee, ea	[i:]	see, meet, tree, sea, meat, tea
	ea + d, th, lth	[e]	head, death, health
	НО	[i:]	read, lead, reader
	ea + r + согл.	[ə:]	earn, earth, early
	ear, eer	[iə]	hear, near, ear
	ew	[ju:]	new, few
	ei	[i:]	ceiling, receive
	er (в суффиксе)	[ə]	worker, driver
	ey (под ударением)	[ei]	they, grey, obey
	НО		key [ki:]
ey (в неударном слове)	[i:]	money, hockey, trolley	
li	ie (перед согласной)	[i:]	field, piece, niece, brief, chief
	ie (в конце слова)	[ai]	lie, tie, die
	igh	[ai]	night, fight, high
	i + nd	[ai]	kind, find, mind,
	НО	[i]	wind, window
i + ld	[ai]	mild, child	

Oo	oo + n, l	[u:]	moon, soon, cool
	oo + k	[u]	look, book, took
	ou HO	[au]	house, round, out
		[u]	should, could
	ough + t	[o:]	bought, thought
	oa	[ou]	coat, boat, soap
	ow (в середине слова)	[au]	town, brown, down, power
	ow (в конце слова) HO	[ou]	window, slow, row,
		[au]	now, how
oy oi	[oi]	boy, toy, noise, voice, soil	
Oo	o + ld	[ou]	old, cold, sold
	our	[o:]	four, court, your
	our, ower	[auə]	our, hour, shower, flower, tower
	o+m, m+o o+n o+v o+th HO	[ʌ]	some, among, son, won, glove, love, lovely mother, brother,
		[u]	prove, move, movement
	ous	[ə]	famous, various
	or	[ə]	doctor, tractor

Uu	ue	[ju:]	due, sue, hue
	после r, l	[u:]	true, blue
	ure (в открытом слоге после s)	[uə]	sure, surely
	но	[u]	sugar
	u (в закрытом слоге после f, p, b)	[u]	full, push, bush, bull
	(в открытом слоге после r, j)	[u:]	rule, June, jubilee, rumour
Yy	перед гласной в начале слова	[j]	yes, yet, year, yesterday
	в безударном положении на конце слова	[i]	city, money, holiday, lady, lazy, fifty, seventy

Сводная таблица чтения согласных

Буква и буквосочетания	Звук	Положение в слове	Примеры
Bt	[t]	в конце слова	debt, doubt
C	[s]	перед e, i, y	face, city, cycle, since,
	[k]	в остальных случаях	cap, cut, cry, copy, capital,
	[ʃ]	перед безударной гласной	ocean, social, musician, ancient, racial

Cc	[ks]	перед e, i, y	accept, accident
	[k]	в остальных случаях	occur, accord, accumulate, occasion
Ch tch	[tʃ]		chess, rich, kitchen, watch, catch
Ch	[k]	в словах греческого происхождения	school, architect, chemistry, character
	[ʃ]	в словах французского происхождения	machine, machinery, machinist
Ck	[k]		black, sick
D	[d]		date, made,
	[-]	перед согласными	grandmother, handsome,
Dg	[dʒ]		bridge, knowledge
Ften	[fn]		often, soften
G	[dʒ]	перед e, i, y	page, change, stage
	[g]	в остальных случаях	go, get, green, grey, grow
Gh	[-]	после au, ou и перед t	weight, eight, bought, daughter
Gh	[f]	после au, ou	laugh, enough

Gn	[n]	в начале и в конце слова	foreign, sign, campaign
H	[h]		he, his, here
	[-]	в начале и в середине некоторых слов	hour, honour, honest, exhibition
J	[dʒ]		just, major, object, subject
Kn	[n]	в начале слова	knee, knife
L	[l]		lake, late, light
	[-]	в сочетаниях alm, alf, alk	talk, calm, half, chalk
Mb mn	[m]	в конце слова	climb, bomb autumn
Ng	[ŋ]	в конце слова	sing, song, interesting
Nk	[ŋk]	в конце слова	drink, bank, thank
Ph	[f]	в словах греческого происхождения	phone, philosophy, symphony, phase
Qu	[kw]		queen, question, quick, quite
	[k]	в словах французского происхождения	unique, technique

R	[r]		red, ready, rain, sorry, mirror, trip
S	[s]	в начале слова и после глухих согласных	see, sun, stop, maps, cats, books, hats
	но: [ʃ]		sugar, sure
	[z]	после звонких согласных и гласных	pens, bags, days, girls, boys
	[z]	между гласными	cheese, please, nose,
	[ʃ]	перед безударными ia, io	Russian, Belorussian
Ssion	[ʃn]	в конце слова	session, discussion
Sion	[ʒn]	в конце слова	decision, revision
Sure	[ʒə]	в конце слова	pleasure, treasure
Sh	[ʃ]		she, ship, fish
Sc	[s]		science, scene
Sten	[sn]		listen, fasten
Stl	[sl]		whistle, wrestling
Th	[θ]		thing, thank, three, tooth

	[ð]		this, those, with, weather
Tion	[ʃn]		demonstration, dictation, translation
Ture	[tʃə]		picture, future, culture, nature, feature,
W	[w]		win, want, water, wind, twins
Wh	[w]		when, where, why, which
Wh+o	[h]		who, whom, whose, whole
Wr	[r]		wrong, write, writer

Упр. 2. Затранскрибируйте следующие слова, объясните правила, произнесите слова.

a. Reach, quite, class, new, cold, book, silly, which, when, well, wax, hide, shy, rock, tube, gipsy, gun, cheap, bottle, home, use, black, yet, space, few, week, cell, up, chair, sooty, wild, kind, stuff, box, mind, chalk, type, fuse, last, ask, pay, wake, wage, child, exact, page, jet, dig, too, spoke, jump, all, witty, hair, day, vast, call, hill, his, moon, shut, Dutch, mast, joke, role, bridge, ream, whale, wale, quick, air, exhibit, small, balky, pole, Balkan, mash, fairy, dish, pair, shoot, shot, spine, whiff, spice, vice, wide, win, while, dust, dupe, dune, dumpy, grain, husk, rail, sake, each, shape, loom, fetch, conquest, rainy, grind, trail, hole, hike, hip, hit, jew, cash, jelly, rate, heal, heel, dusk, lump, liquid, life, reason, toe, keeps, chain.

b. Snow, depth, width, stir, mere, bird, doctor, burn, sport, born, care, car, square, long, pure, rare, wire, maker, fume, she, singing, Dutch,

Rome, space, brick, teach, bold, run, myth, eve, add, go, fix, wage, cake, fancy, few, ink, day, dirty, here, nurse, serf, English, turn, worker, dark, car, hair, more, fir, ring, yes, kind, rifle, huge, town, round, child, pass, talk, six, know, witty, voice, satire, tester, darling, father, front, mother, among, aloud, along, gardener, ignorant, some, human, parents, parrot, love, number, sister, aspire, tree, charm, jumper, junk.

ГРАММАТИКА

Образование множественного числа существительных

Окончание	Правило	Примеры
- s	Многие существительные	Boys, girls, sisters, brothers, nieces
	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на гласную + буква o	Radio - radios, video - videos, zoo - zoos
	С музыкальными инструментами	Piano – pianos, guitar - guitars, drum - drums
- es	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на согласную + буква o	Tomato - tomatoes, potato - potatoes, volcano - volcanoes
	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на буквы -ss, -s, -x, -ch, -sh	Fox - foxes, dress - dresses, church - churches, bush - bushes
-ies	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на согласную + y (y - i+es)	Lady - ladies, country - countries, city - cities, fly - flies
-ves	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на – f / -fe (f / fe – v+es)	Life - lives, leaf – leaves, wolf – wolves, wife - wives
	Исключения из	Chief (шеф) – chiefs,

	правила:	roof (крыша) – roofs, safe (сейф) – safes, cliff (утес) – cliffs, handkerchief (носовой платок) –handkerchiefs, belief (мнение) - beliefs
Слова-исключения		Man – men, woman – women, ox – oxen, tooth – teeth, goose – geese, foot – feet, mouse – mice, child – children, sheep – sheep, deer – deer, swine - swine

Упр. 3. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.

Star, mountain, tree, shilling, king, waiter, queen, man, woman, eye, shelf, box, city, boy, goose, watch, mouse, dress, toy, sheep, tooth, child, ox, deer, life, tomato.

The Article (Артикль). Употребление артикля

The Indefinite Article (Неопределённый артикль)	The Definite Article (Определённый артикль)
1. Употребляем перед нарицательными существительными: I have a pencil	1. Употребляем перед нарицательными существительными: The pencil is red

<p>2. HE употребляем перед именами собственными</p>	<p>2. Употребляем перед именами собственными: The Greens (семья целиком). The Pacific Ocean (океаны). The Black Sea (моря). The Don (реки). The Urals (горные цепи). The South (стороны света). The USA, the UK, the Netherlands, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Congo (некоторые страны и местности). The Pobeda (суда). The Hilton (гостиницы). The Morning Star (английские газеты)</p>
<p>3. Употребляем только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе: a dog, a friend</p>	
<p>4. Упоминаем предмет впервые: This is a star</p>	<p>4. Упоминаем предмет вторично: This is a star. The star is beautiful</p>
<p>5. There is a...</p>	<p>5. Where is the...</p>
<p>6. Употребляем в структурах: I am a... He is a... This is a... That is a... It is a... I see a...</p>	<p>6. Употребляем: С порядковыми числительными: Today is the first of May. Перед прилагательными в превосходной степени: He is the best student.</p>

7. What a ! What a fine day!	7. What's the use?	
В устойчивых словосочетаниях		
To have a good time To have a rest To go for a walk For a short time In a loud voice As a tourist	To the right(left) In the middle In the corner In the morning In the evening In the afternoon	
No Article		
<p>Если перед существительным стоит:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Притяжательное местоимение – It is my dictionary. 2. Указательное местоимение – This dictionary is mine. 3. Существительное в притяжательном падеже – This is my sister's dictionary. 4. Отрицание NO – I have no dictionary. 5. Количественное числительное – Those are two dictionaries. 6. Перед названием месяцев и дней недели – on Sunday, in May. 7. Перед названиями наук, учебных предметов и языков (если после названия языка не стоит слова «language») – English is not difficult. We study chemistry 		
В устойчивых словосочетаниях		
At home At work At school	Before breakfast Before dinner Before supper	In town To town From place to place
To go home To go to work To go to school To go to bed	For breakfast For dinner For supper	By bus By train By car By tram

After work After school From work From school	At breakfast At dinner At supper	On horseback On foot On board a ship
After breakfast After dinner After supper	Have breakfast Have dinner Have supper	
	At sunrise At sunset From morning till night All day long	In winter In spring In summer In autumn

Упр. 4. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... pen. ... pen is red. 2. These are pencils. ... pencils are black. 3. This is ... soup. ... soup is tasty. 4. In the morning I eat ... sandwich and drink ... tea. 5. She gave me ... coffee and ... cake. ... coffee was hot. ... cake was tasty. 6. Do you like ... ice-cream? 7. I see ... book in your ... hand. Is ... book interesting? 8. She bought ... meat, ... butter and ... potatoes yesterday. She also bought ... cake. ... cake was very ... tasty. We ate ... cake with ... tea. 9. This is my ... table. On ... table I have ... book, two ... pencils, ... pen and ... paper. 10. This is ... bag. ... bag is brown. It is my sister's ... bag. And this is my ... bag. It is ... yellow.

Упр. 5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Если перед существительным употребляется прилагательное, оно стоит между артиклем и существительным.

Например: This is a book. This is a good book.

1. We have ... large ... family. 2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting ... stories. 3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works at ...

factory. ... factory is large. 4. My ... mother is ... doctor. She works at ... large ... hospital. She is at ... work now. 5. My ... aunt is ... teacher. She works at ... school. ... school is good. My ... aunt is not at ... school now. She is at ... home. She is drinking ... tea and eating ... jam. ... jam is sweet. I am at ... home, too. I am drinking ... tea and eating ... sandwich. ... sandwich is tasty. 6. My sister is at ... school. She is ... pupil. 7. My cousin has ... big ... black ... cat. My cousin's ... cat has two ... kittens. ... milk, too. cat likes ... milk. ... kittens like

Упр. 6. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I am ... engineer. 2. My ... son is ... pupil. 3. He is ... good ... pupil. 4. This is ... house. 5. This is my ... pencil. 6. You have some ... pencils, but I have no ... pencil. Give me ... pencil, please. 7. I like your ... beautiful ... flower. Give me ... flower, please. 8. My ... mother is at ... home. She is reading ... interesting ... book. 9. My ... father is not at ... home. He is at ... work. He is ... doctor. He is ... good ... doctor. He works at ... hospital. ... hospital is large.

The Adjective (Прилагательное)

Degrees of Comparison (Степени сравнения прилагательных)

Виды прилагательных	Степень сравнения		
	положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
Односложные: к односложным прилагательным прибавляется: -er – сравнительная степень, the... -est – превосходная степень	old nice thin gay big lazy clever	older nicer thinner gayer bigger lazier cleverer	the oldest the nicest the thinnest the gayest the biggest the laziest the cleverest

<p>Многосложные: к многосложным прилагательным прибавляется: more(less) – сравнительная, the most (the least) – превосходная степень</p>	<p>beautiful important famous</p>	<p>more (less) beautiful more (less) important more (less) famous</p>	<p>the most (least) beautiful the most (least) important the most (least) famous</p>
<p>Составные: к составным прилагательным прибавляется: more – сравнительная, the most – превосходная степень</p>	<p>good-natured sweet-tempered absent-minded snow-white</p>	<p>more good-natured more sweet-tempered more absent-minded more snow-white</p>	<p>the most good-natured the most sweet-tempered the most absent-minded the most snow-white</p>
<p>Прилагательные образующие степени сравнения от разных основ</p>	<p>good bad many much little far</p>	<p>better worse more more less farther further</p>	<p>the best the worst the most the most the least the farthest furthest</p>

Прилагательные имеющие две формы, отличающиеся по своему значению	old	older	the oldest
	late	elder later latter	старейший the eldest старший the latest более поздний the last последний
Attention!			
Left, single, absent, wooden	no degrees of comparison (нет степеней сравнения)		

Упр. 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. This man is (tall) than that one. 2. Asia is (large) than Australia. 3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 7. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 8. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 9. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 12. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 13. Spanish is (easy) than German. 14. She is not so (busy) as I am. 15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. 16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is. 17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year. 19. January is the (cold) month of the year. 20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 21. Which is the (hot) month of the year? 22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?

The Numeral (Числительные)

Количественные		
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty two
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	20 twenty	100 a (one) hundred
101 a (one) hundred and one	1,000 a thousand	100,000 a (one) hundred thousand
200 two hundred	2,000 two thousand	1,000,000 a (one) million
Порядковые		
1st first	11th eleventh	21st twenty-first
2nd second	12th twelfth	30th thirtieth
3d third	13th thirteenth	40th fortieth
4th fourth	14th fourteenth	50th fiftieth
5th fifth	15th fifteenth	60th sixtieth
6th sixth	16th sixteenth	70th seventieth
7th seventh	17th seventeenth	80th eightieth
8th eighth	18th eighteenth	90th ninetieth
9th ninth	19th nineteenth	100th (one) hundredth
10th tenth	20th twentieth	
Дроби		

Простые	$\frac{1}{2}$ a (one) half $\frac{1}{3}$ one third	$\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds $2\frac{3}{8}$ two and three eighths
Десятичные	0.3 nought (zero) point three (point three) 2.35 two point three five (thirty five)	

Упр. 8. Запишите цифры словами.

15, 50, 406, 73, 128, 90, 19, 850, 32, 1520, 247, 5000, 100000, 2000000

Местоимение (The Pronoun)

Личные местоимения

именительный падеж	объектный падеж
I – я	me – мне, меня
you – ты, вы, Вы	him – его, ему, им
he – он (о человеке)	her – её, ей
she – она (о человеке)	it – его, ему, ей
it – он, она, оно (не о человеке)	us – нас, нам
we – мы	you – тебе, вам, вас
they -- они	them – их, им

Упр. 9. Закончите предложения, используя личные местоимения.

1. I want to see **her** but ... doesn't want to see
2. I want to see **him** but ... doesn't want to see
3. **They** want to see **me** but ... don't want to see
4. **We** want to see **them** but ... don't want to see
5. **They** want to see **her** but ... doesn't want to see
6. **She** wants to see **him** but ... doesn't want to see
7. I want to see **them** but ... don't want to see
8. **He** wants to see **us** but ... don't want to see
9. **You** want to see **her** but ... doesn't want to see

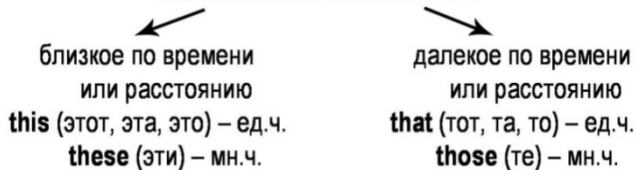
Притяжательные местоимения

<i>простая форма</i> (после мест. обязательно есть существительное)	абсолютная форма (существительного после мест. нет)
my – мой your – твой, ваш his – его her – её its – его, её our – наш their -- их	mine – мой yours – твой, ваш his – его hers – её its – его, её ours – наш theirs – их

Упр. 10. Закончите предложения. Следуйте образцу.

1. I gave him **my** address and **he** gave me **his**.
2. I gave her ... address and she gave me
3. He gave me ... address and I gave
4. We gave her ... address and she gave
5. I gave them ... address and they
6. She gave us ... address and
7. You gave him ...address and
8. We gave them ... address and.....
9. They gave you ... address and.....
10. She gave him ... address and

Указательные местоимения



Упр. 11. Вставьте **this** or **these**.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ... mouth | 2. ... gloves |
| 3. ... children | 4. ... trousers |
| 5. ... men | 6. ... shoulder |

7. ... mice

8. ... teeth

Упр. 12. Вставьте that or those.

1. ... glasses

2. ... eyes

3. ... scarf

4. ... heart

5. ... hand

6. ... brothers

7. ... coat

8. ... socks

The VERB

Спряжение глагола to be: Present Simple Tense

Positive	Negative	Question
I am (I'm)	I am not (I'm not)	Am I?
He is (he's)	He is not (he's not <i>or</i> he isn't)	Is he?
She is (she's)	She is not (she's not <i>or</i> she isn't)	Is she?
It is (it's)	it is not (it's not <i>or</i> it isn't)	Is it?
We are (we're)	we are not (we're not <i>or</i> we aren't)	Are we?
You are (you're)	you are not (you're not <i>or</i> you aren't)	Are you?
They are (they're)	they are not (they're not <i>or</i> they aren't)	Are they?

Упр. 13. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be, употребляя соответствующую форму в Present Simple

1. He ... a good student.

2. They ... old friends.

3. I ... a teacher.

4. John ... absent from class today.

5. The weather ... good today.

6. The sky ... clear.

7. We ... both students.
8. Mr. Smith ... sick today.
9. She and I ... cousins.

Упр. 14. Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах

1. They are in Europe now.
2. She is a clever girl.
3. It is cold today.
4. He is in his office now.
5. They are members of the country club.

Упр. 15. Поставьте слова в правильном порядке

Образец: Is, what, your name? - What is your name?

1. Your aunt, what, is?
2. My sister, small, is.
3. Is, a doctor, my nephew, not.
4. My cousin, where, is?
5. Bill, not, is, my friend.
6. This girl, is, who?
7. Is, your family, where?
8. Is, your mother, how?

Упр. 16. Переведите на английский

1. Он – мой муж. 2. Нина – не моя тетья. 3. Как твой дедушка? 4. Том – твой племянник? 5. Твоя дочь красивая. 6. Где твоя жена? 7. Сколько лет твоему брату? 8. Вы – сестры? 9. Я привлекательная?

Спряжение глагола to be (быть). The Past Simple Tense

Positive		Negative	
I/he/she/it	was	I/he/she/it	was not (wasn't)
We/you/they	were	We/you/they	were not (weren't)
Question		Answer	

Was I/it/she/it? Were we/you/they?	Yes, I/he/she/it was Yes, you/we/they were	No, I/he/she/it wasn't No, you/we/they weren't
---	---	---

Упр. 17. Вставьте was/were or wasn't/weren't

1. We ... happy with the hotel. Our room very small and it ... very clean.
2. George ... at work last week because he ... ill. He's better now.
3. Yesterday ... public holiday so the shops ... closed. They're open today.
4. "...Sue and Bill at the party?" "Sue ...there but Bill ...".
5. 'Where are my keys?' 'I don't know. They ...on the table but they're ...not there now.'
6. You ... at home last night. Where ... you?

Упр. 18. Напишите вопросы, используя слова в скобках в правильном порядке + was/were

1. (late / you / this morning / why?)
2. (difficult / your exam?)
3. (last week / where / Ann and Chris?)
4. (your new camera / how much?)
5. (angry / you / yesterday / why?)
6. (nice / the weather / last week?)

Упр. 19. Вставьте am/is/are (present) or was/were (past)

1. Last year she ... 22, so she ... 23 now.
2. Today the weather ... nice, but yesterday it ... very cold.
3. I ... hungry. Can I have something to eat?
4. I feel fine this morning but I ... very tired last night.
5. Where ... you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
6. Don't buy those shoes. They ... very expensive.
7. I like your new jacket. ... it expensive?
8. This time last year I ...in Paris.

Спряжение глагола to be: Future Simple Tense

Positive	Negative	Question
I He She It will ('ll) be We You They	will not (won't) be	I he she Will it be we you they

Упр. 20. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple*

1. Мой брат сейчас в школе. 2. Мой брат был вчера в кино.
3. Мой брат будет завтра дома. 4. Ты будешь дома завтра?
5. Она была вчера в парке? 6 Он сейчас во дворе? 7. Где папа?
8. Где вы были вчера? 9. Где он будет завтра? 10. Мои книги были на столе. Где они сейчас? 11. Моя мама вчера не была на работе. Она была дома. 12. Мой друг не в парке. Он в школе. 13. Завтра в три часа Коля и Миша будут во дворе. 14. Мы не были на юге прошлым летом. Мы были в Москве.

Спряжение глагола to have в Present Simple Tense

Positive	Negative	Questions
I we have (have got) you they	I/we/you/they have not (haven't) got	I we have they got? you
He/she/it (has got) has	He/she/it has not (hasn't) got	he has she got? it

Упр. 21. Заполните пропуски глаголом to have, употребляя соответствующую форму в Present Simple:

1. She ... one sister and two brothers.
2. We ... a large library at school.
3. They ... a new car.
4. She ... green eyes.
5. Helen ... a headache.
6. The secretary ... a new typewriter.
7. Mr. Smith's office ... three large windows.
8. We ... many friends in Moscow.
9. Both brothers ... red hair.
10. He and I ... many things in common.

Упр. 22. Задайте вопросы, используя have got

1. (you / an umbrella?)
2. (you / a passport?)
3. (your father / a car?)
4. (Carol / many friends?)
5. (you / any brothers or sisters?)

The Present Simple Tense

Positive		Negative	
I/we/you/they work		I/we/you/they do not work	
He/she/it works		He/she/it does not work	
Question			
Does he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it does	No, he/she/it doesn't	
Do I/we/you/they work?	Yes, we/you/they do	No, we/you/they don't	

Специальный вопрос

Where	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
-------	----	-----	--------	------	------------

When	Does	Chris	often	play	tennis?
What	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

Упр. 23. Напишите следующие предложения в отрицательной форме.

1. I play the piano very well.
2. Jane plays the piano very well.
3. They know my phone number.
4. We work very hard.
5. He has a bath every day.
6. You do the same thing every day.

Упр. 24. Задайте вопросы, используя Do...? и Does ...?

1. I like chocolate. And you?
2. I play tennis. And you?
3. Tom plays tennis. And Ann?
4. You live near here. And your friends?
5. You speak English. And your brother?
6. I do exercises every morning. And you?
7. Sue often goes away. And Paul?
8. I want to be famous. And you?
9. You work hard. And Linda?

Упр. 25. Задайте вопросы, используя слова в скобках + do/does. Поставьте слова в правильном порядке.

1. (where / live / your parents?)
2. (you / early / always / get up?)
3. (how often / TV / you / watch?)
4. (you / want / what / for dinner?)
5. (like / you / football?)
6. (your brother / like / football?)
7. (what / you / do / in the evenings?)
8. (your sister / work / where?)
9. (to the cinema / often / you / go?)
10. (what / mean / this word?)
11. (often / snow / it / here?)
12. (go / usually / to bed / what time / you?)

The Past Simple Tense

Positive	Negative	Question
Правильные гл. + ed worked looked неправильные гл. 2ф. went had	Did not (didn't) work look go have	I we work Did you look They He go She have

Упр. 26. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Tuesday I get up at half past six. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands and face and clean my teeth. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and cook breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son gets up and has breakfast. I have breakfast with my son. My son eats a sandwich and drinks a cup of tea. I don't drink tea. I drink coffee. After Breakfast my son leaves home for school. I don't leave home with my son. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning. I work in the afternoon. In the evening I am at home. My husband and my son are at home, too. We rest in the evening. My son watches TV, my husband reads newspapers and I do some work about the house. At about eleven o'clock we go to bed.

Упр. 27. Задайте вопросы, используя *Did ...?*

1. I watched TV last night. And you?
2. I enjoyed the party. And you?
3. I had a good holiday. And you?
4. I finished work early. And you?
5. I slept well last night. And you?

The Future Simple Tense

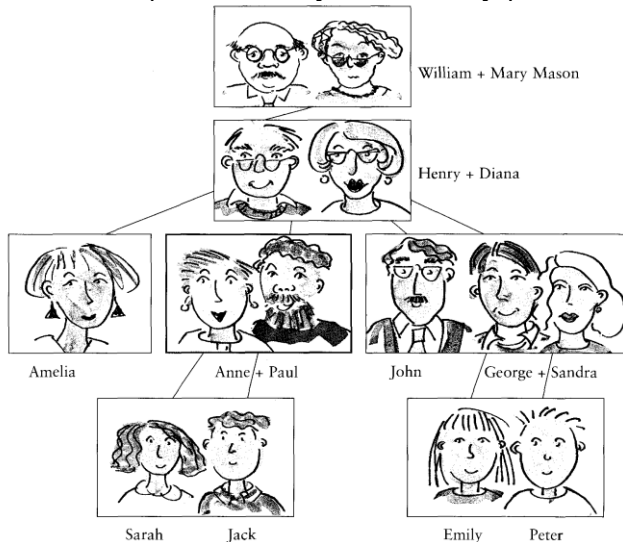
Positive	Negative	Question
I/He/She/It/We/You/They will ('ll) work	will not (won't)	Will I/he/she/it/we/you/they

	work	work
--	------	------

Упр. 28. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple*.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock.

Упр. 29. Посмотрите на семейное древо и закончите предложения (см. Vocabulary, тема «Family»).



1. Emily is Peter's ... sister.....
2. Peter is Emily's.....
3. Anne is Emily's.....
4. Paul is Peter's.....
5. Diana is Peter's'.....
6. Henry is Emily's.....
7. Peter is Paul's.....
8. Emily is Paul's.....
9. Sandra is Emily's.....
10. Sandra is George's.....
11. Sarah is Peter's

Упр. 30. Заполните пропуски в предложеньях (см. Vocabulary, тема «Physical appearance»).

1. He's only one metre 52. He's quite*short*..
2. Very.....people are often good at basketball.
3. Models are usually.....
4. Is her skin dark? No it's.....
5. She's only 12. She's very.....
6. If I eat too much I'll be.....
7. My grandmother is in this hospital. It's a hospital for.....people. (don't use "old")

Упр. 31. Как бы вы описали человека в подобной ситуации? Используйте прилагательное по теме «describing character» (см. Vocabulary).


1. She's always here on time.
2. He never bought me a drink in ten years.
3. She often promises to do things but half the time she forgets.
4. I don't think he's done any work since he's been here.
5. She finds it difficult to meet people and talk to strangers.
6. He can work in any of the departments – on his own or part of a team.
7. One of her qualities is that she is so aware of what other people think or feel.

Культура стран изучаемого языка История Великобритании



- It is Great Britain today. Let's look into the history of the country and understand what made this country great.
- It started long ago before the Christ.

Slide 1



- Many wanted to conquer British Isles:
- Romans (1B.C.);
- Vikings (1A. D.);
- Sacks (5 A. D.);
- Normans (11 c.)
- Every conquest brought something to British and developed the culture of the country.

Slide 2

Great Britain is the Constitutional Monarchy, so the history of the country is closely connected with the history of Royal family



Slide 3

The most remarkable kings and queens

- **Henry VII**

(15 c.) started Tudor rule. He was a wise and clever king, careful with money, put the end to the War of Roses.



Slide 4

Henry VIII (16 c.)



- -cruel and ambitious;
- - separated England from Pope;
- - had 6 wives; one of them gave the birth to Elizabeth I

Slide 5

Elizabeth I

- - reigned 45 years;
- - was clever diplomat;
- - supported the Brave New World;
- - made England strong;
- - won in the battle with the Spanish Armada



Slide 6

Queen Victoria (19 c.)

- - beloved by British;
- - extended British colonies;
- - her age was the age of wealth and power
- - her main ideas were:
 - home, sweet home;
 - middle class;
 - the openness of Royal life



Slide 7

Elizabeth II (20 c.)



- - the oldest British monarch;
- - beloved by British in spite of Royal scandals;
- - the head of the state but has very few power

Slide 8

Контрольная работа №1

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1. Затранскрибируйте следующие слова.

Raze, fare, horde, symbol, lure, harm, mire, type, fore, rope, spur, fetch, shave, cubic, thick, sore, cut, shape, herd, flash, sort, catch, skirt, aware, atrophy.

Задание 2. Запишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.

Capital, season, theatre, name, wolf, goose, thief, sheep, woman, tooth, mother, horse, lady, video, guitar, policeman, car, school, potato, forest

Задание 3. Выберите правильный вариант.

- John's grades are _____ his sister's.
a) *the higher than* c) *higher than*
b) *the highest as* d) *more high than*
- Professor's salary is _____ than secretary's.
a) *more high* c) *the higher*
b) *higher* d) *the highest*
- This is _____ question in the exam.
a) *least difficult* c) *little difficult*
d) *the less difficult* d) *the least difficult*
- What is the _____ news of today?
a) *later* c) *lately*
b) *last* d) *latest*
- This cake is _____ than your sister's.
a) *gooder* c) *better*
b) *the best* d) *worst*

Задание 4. Вставьте нужное местоимение.

- It is not ... umbrella. ... is yellow.
a) *mine, my* b) *my, mine* c) *mine, mine*
- It is ... problem, not ...
a) *their, our* b) *their, ours* c) *theirs, ours*
- We are tennis players, but football is ... favourite sport.

a) *our* b) *ours* c) *we*

4. Is this camera ...?

a) *your* b) *yours* c) *you*

5. John is a teacher but ... sister is a nurse.

a) *he* b) *she* c) *his*

Задание 5. Вставьте артикль а (an), the, если необходимо.

1. This ... pencil is broken.

2. My ... friend has ... car. ... is broken now.

3. Our ... flat is ... large.

4. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog.

5. Her ... mother is ... doctor.

Задание 6. Вставьте глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. I... a doctor when I grow up. 2. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 3. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 4. ... your father at work yesterday? 5. My sister ... ill last week. 6. She ... not ill now. 7. Yesterday we... at the theatre. 8. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen.

Задание 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. We (read) the newspaper in class every day.

2. We (work) in our garden all day yesterday.

3. They (see) us tomorrow.

4. I (finish) the work in April.

Задание 8. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы:

1. Den studies at the University.

2. He entered the Law faculty.

3. Nick will work as a teacher.

Задание 9. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - the woman a man is married to.

2. ... - the hair that some men allow to grow on the lower part of their face.

3. ... - the brother of someone's mother or father, or the husband of someone's aunt.
4. ... - having lived or existed for only a short time and not old.
5. ... - of more than average height, or of a particular height.
6. ... - having or showing the ability to learn and understand things quickly and easily.
7. ... - not willing to work or use any effort.
8. ... - a male parent.
9. ... - behaving calmly because you have no doubts about your ability or knowledge.

Задание 10. Прочитайте утверждения 1-6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста. Напишите *True*, если утверждение верно, *False*, если утверждение неверно

1. There are quite a few borrowings in English.
2. Native Americans borrowed such words as *raccoon* and *wigwam*.
3. The origin of the word *canyon* has been traced to Portuguese or Spanish.
4. Peru gave English such words as *quinine* and *cannibal*.
5. The word *boomerang* came from Africa.
6. There are Greek or Latin roots in such words as *stethoscope* and *supersonic*.

If you speak English, you have plenty of people to talk to. It is spoken in more parts of the world than any other language.

English is constantly borrowing. It started out taking words from Latin, Greek, French, and German. Then English went on to borrow words from more than 50 different languages. From Italian, it took *cameo*, *pizza*, and *violin*, for example. From Spanish and Portuguese, it borrowed the words *alligator*, *canyon*, and *sombrero*. From Native Americans, it got *raccoon* and *wigwam*. Peru contributed *llama* and *quinine*. The Caribbean islands gave English *barbecue* and *cannibal*. From Africa came *chimpanzee* and *zebra*, from India came *bandanna*, *curry*, and *punch*, and from Australia came *kangaroo* and *boomerang*.

Science caused an explosion in words. Some words in science combine parts of Greek and Latin words. They include *penicillin*, *stethoscope*, and *supersonic*. Others were borrowed from languages spoken today. *Robot* comes from a Czech word.

Задание 11. Составьте диалог на тему «My family».

Задание 12. Составьте рассказ на тему «My working day».

Задание 13. Сделайте презентацию «История Великобритании (любой эпизод на выбор) – 6-8 слайдов».

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Затранскрибируйте следующие слова:

Farm, pole, far, snare, crystal, fork, later, dirt, fat, sake, stir, cattle, mare, turtle, more, inch, port, those, star, hut, typist, bare, melt, made, form, same, mere, lute.

Задание 2. Запишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

Dog, volcano, postman, radio, envelope, apple, dancer, singe, house, clock, dish, tree, city, foot, book, nanny, doctor, deer, wife, orange.

Задание 3. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Jack's story is _____ his sister's.

- a) *the more interesting than* c) *interestinger than*
b) *the most interesting as* d) *more interesting than*

2. Winter is _____ season of the year.

- a) *more cold* c) *the colder*
b) *colder* d) *the coldest*

3. Moscow is _____ than Sochi.

- a) *largest* c) *the largest*
d) *larger* d) *the larger*

4. What is the _____ news of today?

- a) *later* c) *lately*
b) *last* d) *latest*

5. The Alps are _____ mountains in Europe.

- a) *higher than* c) *high as*

b) highest d) more higher than

Задание 4. Вставьте нужное местоимение.

1. It is not ... trousers. ... is black.

a) mine, my b) my, mine c) mine, mine

2. ... room is bigger than ...

a) mine, her b) my, her c) my, hers

3. It is a nice hotel. ... rooms are very comfortable.

a) its b) it c) his

4. Are these pyjamas ...?

a) your b) yours c) you

5. Katty is a teacher but ... husband is a taxi-driver.

a) he b) she c) his

Задание 5. Вставьте артикль а (an), the, если необходимо.

1. She has two ... sons and one ... daughter.

2. My ... friend has ... car. ... is broken now.

3. Who was ... first man to walk on ... moon?

4. Your ... dictionary is on ... top shelf on ... right.

5. Her ... brother is ... photographer.

Задание 6. Вставьте глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 2. She ... at school tomorrow. 3.

Where ... you yesterday? 4. I ...not at the cinema yesterday. 5. ...

your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she ... 6. I ... not at home

tomorrow evening. 7. ... you... at school tomorrow?

Задание 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. I (listen) to the radio until twelve o'clock last night.

2. We always (play) tennis on Saturdays.

3. The shops (close) at noon tomorrow.

4. We (arrive) at three o'clock.

Задание 8. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы:

1. They usually buy newspapers in the morning.

2. My friend saw an interesting film yesterday.

3. We will make coffee for him.

Задание 9. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - a son of your sister or brother, or a son of the sister or brother of your husband or wife.
2. ... - unpleasant to look at; not attractive.
3. ... - nervous and uncomfortable with other people.
4. ... - a child of a person's aunt or uncle.
5. ... - a girl or woman who has the same parents as another person.
6. ... - attractively thin.
7. ... - describes a man who is physically attractive in a traditional, male way.
8. ... - willing to give money, help, kindness, etc., especially more than is usual or expected.
9. ... - always doing a lot of work.

Задание 10. Прочитайте утверждения 1-6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста. Напишите *True*, если утверждение *верно*, *False*, если утверждение *неверно*.

1. The meaning of words has been changing in English within centuries.
2. The written form and pronunciation do not often coincide in English.
3. English has 14 different forms of pronunciation for the *sh* sound.
4. In many cases English spelling preserved old forms of pronunciation.
5. Six different spelling of *ough* are the most striking examples of differences between spelling and pronunciation in English.
6. English is expanding at the cost of new words borrowed both from other languages and science development.

The English language has been borrowing words for more than 1,500 years. The most complete dictionary of the English language contains a whopping 600,000 words.

It's common for new words to grow from previously existing words – for example, *to burgle*, formed from *burglar*. The use of words can

change. *Shower* started out meaning "light rain." It later referred to a bathroom shower, and then became used as a verb, *to shower*.

English is said to have one of the most difficult spelling systems in the world. Take a look at these four words: *anxious*, *fission*, *fuchsia*, and *ocean*. They all spell the *sh* sound differently. English has 14 different spellings for the *sh* sound.

Throughout history, the spelling of English words hasn't changed as much as their sounds have. For example, people once pronounced the *k* in *knife* and the *gh* in *right*. We no longer say those letters, but we've kept the old spelling. English also tends to hold on to the spelling of words it borrows from other languages.

The most striking examples of differences between spelling and pronunciation in English are the six different pronunciations of *ought*. Say these words aloud: *bough*, *cough*, *thorough*, *thought*, *through* and *rough*. Some spellings have lasted from a time when the *gh* was pronounced in English.

The English language is unusual in the way it borrows and grows. New words are constantly being introduced. The verb *to google* is a new word that means "to do a fast Internet search." It comes from widely used Internet search engine, Google.

Задание 11. Составьте диалог на тему «My family».

Задание 12. Составьте рассказ на тему «My working day».

Задание 13. Сделайте презентацию «История Великобритании (любой эпизод на выбор) – 6-8 слайдов.

ВАРИАНТ 3

Задание 1. Затранскрибируйте следующие слова:

Fancy, these, cent, glide, firm, wire, bar, prick, dark, cosy, gypsy, fuse, catch, scale, theme, person, tired, verse, bite, nerve, hire, biter, rare, sir, sere, bottle.

Задание 2. Запишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

Carpet, glass, photo, box, lady, wife, valley, thief, man, woman, child, foot, tooth, life, tomato, scarf, sheep, deer, fish, coat.

Задание 3. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Who knows him _____ than you?

- a) *the best* c) *good*
b) *well* d) *better*

2. Winter is _____ season of the year.

- a) *more cold* c) *the colder*
b) *colder* d) *the coldest*

3. Even the _____ day has an end.

- a) *longest* c) *longer*
b) *most long* d) *more long*

4. Health is _____ than wealth.

- a) *best* c) *better*
b) *the better* d) *good*

5. Which is _____ day of the year?

- a) *longest* c) *longer*
b) *the longest* d) *more long*

Задание 4. Вставьте нужное местоимение.

1. John is married. ... wife is a banker.

- a) *his* b) *he* c) *she*

2. It is ... job, not ...

- a) *their, our* b) *their, ours* c) *theirs, ours*

3. These people are happy in ... life.

- a) *their* b) *theirs* c) *yours*

4. Are this jeans ...?

- a) *your* b) *yours* c) *you*

5. Mary is a teacher but ... brother is a driver.

- a) *hers* b) *she* c) *her*

Задание 5. Вставьте артикль а (an), the, если это необходимо.

1. I have no ... books at all.

2. My ... brother has ... computer. ... is broken now.

3. This ... scissors are broken.

4. Our ... grandmother's ... house is ... big.

5. His ... wife is ... nurse.

Задание 6. Вставьте глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. Yesterday we... at the theatre. 2. Where ... you yesterday? 3. When my granny... young, she ... an actress. 4. My friend K. ... in Moscow now. 5. Where ...he ... tomorrow? 6. Where ... your books now? - They ... in my bag. 7 .I ... a teacher.

Задание 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. He always (prepare) his homework carefully.
2. We (spend) two months in the South next year.
3. Ann and I (talk) over the telephone yesterday.
4. She (speak) several foreign languages.

Задание 8. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы:

1. The teacher asks many questions.
2. They got to the country by bus.
- 3 Her cousin will go abroad next week.

Задание 9. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - not willing to give or share things, especially money.
2. ... - having lived or for many years.
3. ... - the man a woman is married to.
4. ... - your male child.
5. ... - thinking that bad things are more likely to happen or emphasizing the bad part of a situation.
6. ... - arriving, doing something or happening at the expected, correct time; not late.
7. ... - hair which a man grows above his upper lip.
8. ... - small in height.
9. ... - the sister of someone's father or mother, or the wife of someone's uncle.

Задание 10. Прочитайте утверждения 1-6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями

и содержанием текста. Напишите *True*, если утверждение верно, *False*, если утверждение неверно

1. English and Latin are world languages for all educated people.
2. Twenty-five percent of the world's people and one fourth of the world's land surface were controlled in some way by Britain at the beginning of the 20th century.
3. The British Empire spread to all six continents of the world.
4. Daughter nations developed into dominion.
5. India today is the world's most populous dominion.
6. The influence of the British Empire may be traced in law, institutions, and customs of many countries.

Many nations around the world have been influenced by British history and culture. With each passing year, English comes closer to being a world language for all educated people, as Latin once was. The prominence of English can be traced to the spread of the British Empire during the last three centuries. In the early 20th century, a quarter of the world's people and a quarter of the world's land surface were controlled in some way by Britain. Some parts of the world received substantial numbers of British emigrants and developed into what were called daughter nations. These colonies eventually became self-governing areas called dominions. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand fit this pattern. For a long time India was the most important colony in the British Empire, but after a long anti-colonial struggle with Britain, independent India today is the world's most populous democracy. The British Empire once included substantial portions of southern, western, and eastern Africa; important areas in Asia, such as Hong Kong; a few holdings in the Americas; and a large number of islands in the Pacific. Today most of these are independent nations, but many retain some British law, institutions, and customs.

Задание 11. Составьте диалог на тему «My family».

Задание 12. Составьте рассказ на тему «My working day».

Задание 13. Сделайте презентацию «История Великобритании (любой эпизод на выбор) – 6-8 слайдов.

ЧАСТЬ II, 2 СЕМЕСТР

ФОНЕТИКА

Интонация. Синтагма.

Интонация – сложное единство просодических элементов речи: мелодики (изменение тона голоса), фразового ударения временных характеристик (длительность, темп, паузация), ритма и тембра голоса. Интонация структурирует предложения, определяет его коммуникативный тип (повествовательное, восклицательное, вопрос), делит предложение на синтагмы.

Синтагма (смысловая группа) – фонетическое единство общей семантики (значения), выделяемое в речевой цепи. Критериями синтагмы являются следующие: общность и неразделимость смысловой нагрузки, законченное интонационное оформление. Синтагма может быть выражена одним словом, словосочетанием и предложением. Listen! Two little birds / sat upon a wall.

Нисходящая интонация используется в:

- 1) категорических утверждениях: I don't agree with you.
- 2) приказах: Give me your book.
- 3) специальных вопросах: What is your name?
- 4) при встрече и произнесении приветствия: Hello, how are you?
- 5) утвердительных восклицаниях: What a beautiful dress!
- 6) если говорящий уверен и ожидает подтверждения своего высказывания: He is always late, isn't he?
- 7) в сложноподчиненных предложениях, если придаточное следует за главным: We usually read stories before we go to bed.

Восходящая интонация используется в:

- 1) в общих вопросах: Did you like it?
- 2) переспросах: Pardon, what did you say?
- 3) просьбах и вежливых предложениях: Come in.
- 4) приветствиях, произносимых при расставаниях: See you tomorrow.
- 5) если говорящий не уверен и просит дополнительной информации: He went to Spain, didn't he?

6) в обращениях, при просьбе: John, come in.

Упр. 1. Прочитайте предложения с необходимой интонацией и переведите их на русский язык.

- a) Let's go.
- b) Have you been to America?
- c) Where are you from?
- d) Good morning.
- e) Good-bye.
- f) I have a lot of work.
- g) Who has come?
- h) Bring the map, please.

ГРАММАТИКА

Времена группы Continuous

The Present Continuous Tense	Am, is are + V-ing	Now, at this moment, still, while	You are / aren't swimming now. Are you swimming now?
The Past Continuous Tense	Was / were + V-ing	Yesterday at 6, since 8 till 9, while	He was / wasn't watching TV at 6 o'clock. Was he watching TV at 6 o'clock?
The Future Continuous Tense	will + be + V-ing	At 9 tomorrow since 5 up to 9 o'clock	He will / won't be playing the piano since 5 up to 9 o'clock. Will he be playing the

			piano since 5 up to 9 o'clock?
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Упр. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous*.

1. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 2 I (to do) my homework. 3. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 4. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 5. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 6. The old man (to walk) about the room. 7. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 8. You (to have) a break? 9. What language you (to study)? 10. It still (to rain).

Упр. 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Continuous*:

1. When you telephoned, I (have) dinner.
2. The baby (sleep) soundly when I went to wake him.
3. She (talk) with Mr Smith when I saw her in the hall.
4. The accident happened while they (travel) in the South.
5. When I got up this morning, the sun (shine) brightly.

Упр. 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Future Continuous*:

1. I (wait) on the corner for you at the usual time tomorrow morning.
2. It probably (rain) when you get back.
3. If you come before six, I (work) in my garden.
4. At this time tomorrow afternoon I (take) my final English examination.
5. If we go there now, they (have) dinner. But if we go later, they (watch) television.

Упр. 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous* или *Past Continuous*

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do)

their homework now. They (to play) volley-ball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volley-ball. 7. You (to eat) ice-cream now? 8. You (to eat) ice-cream when I rang you up yesterday? 9. What your father (to do) now? 10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 11. Why she (to cry) now? 12. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday? 13. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 14. She (not to read) now. 15. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? — No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana.

Времена группы Perfect

The Present Perfect Tense	Have/has + V3	By this moment, today, this year, up till now, already, not yet, just, ever, never	You have / haven't just prepared breakfast. Have you just prepared breakfast?
The Past Perfect Tense	Had + V3	By yesterday, before you came	He had / hadn't known her before. Had he known her before?
The Future Perfect Tense	Will + have + V3	By tomorrow	She will / won't have finished her work by tomorrow. Will she have finished her work by tomorrow?

Упр. 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect*:

1. I (speak) to him about it several times.
2. We (learn) many new words in this course.
3. He (make) that same mistake several times.

4. I (hear) that story before.
5. I am afraid that I (lose) my car keys.

Упр. 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Perfect*:

1. I was sure that I (see) the man before.
2. I asked him why he (leave) the party so early.
3. It was clear that he (give) us the wrong address.
4. The teacher corrected the exercises which I (prepare).
5. He knew that he (make) a serious mistake.

Упр. 8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Future Perfect*:

1. I am sure they (complete) the new road by June.
2. He says that before he leaves he (see) every show in town.
3. By the time you arrive, I (finish) reading your book.
4. I (be) in this country two years next January.
5. A year from now he (take) his medical examinations and (begin) to practice.

Упр. 9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect* или *Past Simple*.

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year.
2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
3. I (to see) Pete today.
4. She (to see) this film last Sunday.
5. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago.
6. I just (to meet) our teacher.
7. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books.
8. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother.
9. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France.
10. She (to live) there last year.
11. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again.
12. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago.
13. Mary (to buy) a new hat.
14. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday.

Упр. 10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple* или *Past Perfect*.

1. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner.
2. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before.
3. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands.
4. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.
5. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock.
6. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money.
7. Ann (to tell) me

that she (to see) an interesting film. 8. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 9. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

Упр. 11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 3. When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school. 4. By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they (to watch) a TV film. 5. When I (to see) Ann, she (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field.

Упр. 12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.

1. I always (to come) to school at a quarter to nine. 2. Yesterday I (to come) to school at ten minutes to nine. 3. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to the cinema because he (to go) to the cinema yesterday. He already (to be) to the cinema this week. Look! He (to cry). 4. What your brother (to do) now? 5. My friend (to like) pies. He (to eat) pies every day. When I (to meet) him in the street yesterday, he (to eat) a pie. He (to tell) me that he (to buy) that pie at the corner of the street. Look at my friend now! He (to eat) a pie again.

Modal Verbs (Модальные глаголы)

Can could	1. Способность, умение. 2. Просьба. 3. Сильное сомнение. 4. Be able to (эквивалент can)	1. You can/could do it. 2. Can / could you do it now? (Не могли бы вы...) 3. Can / could he have done? (Неужели он это сделал?) 4. He will be able to explain everything
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Must	1. Твердая необходимость. 2. Приказ. 3. Запрещение. 4. Уверенное предположение о настоящем (прошлом). 5. Have to (эквивалент must) - вынужденная необходимость. 6. Be to (эквивалент must) долженствование в силу договоренности, плана, расписания	1. I must do it. (Надо, должен.) 2. You must do it. (Должен.) 3. You must not do it. (Нельзя, не должен.) 4. He must know her. He must have done it (должно быть, вероятно). 5. I had to do it. I'll have to stay at home. (Мне придётся остаться...) 6. The train is to come at 5 p. m.
May (might)	1. Разрешение (в вопросах). 2. Запрещение. 3. Сомнение might выражает более сильное сомнение, чем may. 4. Be allowed to (эквивалент may)	1. May I come in? (Можно...?) 2. You may not go there. (Не смей!) 3. It may (might) snow. (Возможно, может быть.) 4. We shall be allowed to go to the sports ground
Should	1. Совет, рекомендация. 2. Упрек, сожаление	1. You should read a lot (следует, нужно бы). 2. You should not smoke so much

Need	1. Отсутствие необходимости (= have to). 2. Критика действия в прошлом, которое можно было и не совершать	1. You needn't do it. You don't have to do it (можно не...). 2. He needn't have done it. Ему не нужно было этого делать (а он сделал). НО! He didn't have to do it. Ему не нужно было делать этого (а он и не делал)
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Упр. 13. Вставьте модальные глаголы *may* или *can*.

1. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more. 2. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon? 3. What time is it? — It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure. 4. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question. 5. ... I come in? 6. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you. 7. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim. 8. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there. 9. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today. 10. Do you think you ... do that?

Упр. 13. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами *can*, *may* или *must*.

1. What ... we see on this map? 2. ... you speak Spanish? — No, unfortunately I... 3. At what time ... you come to school? 4. ... I come in? 5. You ... not smoke here. 6. ... take your book? — I am afraid not: I need it. 7. He ... not speak English yet. 8. I have very little time: I ... go. 9. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy. 10. You ... read this text: it is easy enough.

Упр. 14. Вставьте модальные глаголы *to have to* или *to be to*.

1. She ... to send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter. 2. They decided that she ... to send them a telegram every tenth day. 3. You ... to learn all the new words for the next lesson. 4. Who ... to go to the library to get the new books? — I was, but I couldn't

because I ... to finish some work at the phonetic laboratory. 5 It is raining. You ... to put on your raincoat. 6. "The patient ... to stay in bed for a few days," ordered the doctor. 7. The child had stomach trouble and ... to take castor oil. 8. I told her she ... to open the window for a while every day.

Упр. 15. Вставьте модальные глаголы *can, may, must* или *need*.

1. I ... not go out today: it is too cold. 2. ... I take your pen? — Yes, please. 3. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs: it is too heavy. 4. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it. 5. When ... you come to see us? — I ... come only on Sunday. 6. Shall I write a letter to him? — No, you ... not, it is not necessary. 7. ... you cut something without a knife? 8. Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it. 9. Why ... not you understand it? It is so easy. 10. ... we do the exercise at once? Yes, you ... do it at once. 11. ... you pronounce this sound? 12. You ... not have bought this meat. We have everything for dinner.

Упр. 16. Напишите предложения, используя *I think... should ... or I don't think... should*

Образец: It's late. (go home now) - I think we should go home now.

1. That coat is too big for you. (buy it).
2. You don't need your car. (sell it).
3. Diane needs a rest. (have a holiday.)
4. Sally and Colin are too young. (get married).
5. You're not well this morning. (go to work).
6. James isn't well today. (go to the doctor).
7. The hotel is too expensive for us. (stay there).

Упр. 17. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами:

1. She ... play chess well. 2. ... I take your pen? 3. ... I ask you a question? 4. You not talk at the lesson. 5. He ... not speak English last year. 6. My sister ... not play the piano two years ago, but now she 7. You ... get this novel in our library. 8. I ... go to the library today to prepare for my report at the conference. 9. ... you do me a favour?

Предлоги

Предлоги времени	
at	At the weekend, at weekends, at 5 a.m. (p.m., o'clock), at night, at midnight, at noon, at lunchtime, at sunset, at sunrise, at Christmas, at the moment
in	In 2012, in May, in the past, in the 18th century, In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening in five months, in autumn (spring, winter, summer)
on	On Monday, on Monday morning, on Christmas Day, on New Year's Eve, on my birthday, on weekdays, on September, 1, on weekdays
Другие предлоги	About – около, by – к, since – с, till – до, from – с
Предлоги времени	
at	At – у, at the bus stop, at the door, at home, at work, at the top (bottom) of the page, at the traffic lights, at (on) the corner of a street, at university
In	In – в (внутри), in a room, in the kitchen, In a building, in a garden, in a letter, In the corner of a room, in a photo
On	On – на (на поверхности), on the floor, on a page On an island, on the coast,
Другие предлоги	Under – под, behind – сзади, next to – рядом, Near – недалеко, in front of – спереди, Below – ниже, above – над, across – через, Along - вдоль
Исключения (без предлогов)	Next week (year, month, etc.) Last year (autumn, month, week, etc.) Every day (month, week, spring, etc.) This week (year, month, winter, etc.)

Упр. 18. Вставьте предлог времени (at, in, on). Переведите текст на русский язык.

Angela Davis is a teacher. She always gets up ... 7 o'clock ... the morning ... weekdays. She always has a shower and she usually has breakfast ... 7.30 a.m. She gets to school ... 8.30 a.m. and sometimes she corrects homework before the lessons. She leaves work ... 4 o'clock and rarely gets home after five. ... the evenings Angela cooks or listens to music. She usually goes to bed ... 11.30. ... Saturdays, she often sees her friends. They usually go out for dinner or to the cinema. Angela never gets up early ... Sunday mornings. Sunday is her day to relax.

Упр. 19. Выберите необходимый предлог места. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is a rug **in / on** the floor. It is **behind / under** the bed. There is a lamp **next to / on** the bed. There are some pillows in **front of / on** the bed. There is a vase **in / in front of** the window. There is a chair **in / under** the room. It is **next to / in front of** the desk. There is a picture **on / under** the wall.

Упр. 20. Расположите предметы одежды в две колонки, некоторые слова могут относиться к обеим группам (см. Vocabulary, тема «Clothes»).

men	women
coat	coat

Coat, jacket, dress, tie, belt, shoes, watch, suit, skirt, shirt, ring, trousers, sweater, T-shirts, umbrella, tights.

Упр. 22. Соотнесите слова из левой колонки с их дефинициями из правой колонки (см. Vocabulary, тема «Travelling»).

1) land	a) a place to eat on a train
2) fare	b) bags and suitcases
3) buffet car	c) it says when trains depart or arrive
4) ship	d) what you must pay when you travel
5) timetable	e) planes do this at airports
6) platform	f) it travels on water e.g. Titanic
7) luggage	g) where you stand when you are waiting for a train

Культура стран изучаемого языка История США

- USA is a young country.
- Its history started in the 15th century when Columbus discovered the New World.



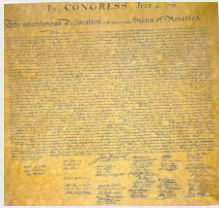
Slide 1

The founders met a lot of difficulties. Many people died. The natives helped the “white”. Thus the **Thanksgiving Day** appeared.



Slide 2

In 1776 the new country appeared. It's name was
The United States of America



- *The Declaration of Independence*
-
-
-

Miss Freedom with the flag of new state



Slide 3

The US in the 19th century

- *The Gold Rush*



-
-
- *Jack London...*

The Civil War



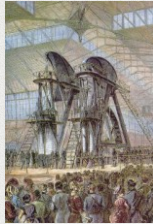
"Gone with the wind..."



Slide 4

At the beginning of the 20th century US was becoming richer than any country of the world

- - the growth of industry...
- - new waves of immigration...
- - no wars at the territory of US...



Slide 5

In the 30th the Great Depression rushed. But the Government found the way out – “The New Deal”



Slide 6

The history of the US in the 20th century:

- - the Second World War;
- - Hiroshima;
- - Vietnam;
- - the country of “gold milliard”;
- - the country of contrasts;
- - Iraq;
- - September, 11
- - ...



Slide 7

Контрольная работа №2

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- I am writing a composition now.
- I wasn't sleeping at nine o'clock yesterday.
- Yesterday I was working at my English from five till seven.
- Look at these children: they are skating very well.
- Have you read any stories by Jack London?
- What are you looking for?
- The rain has stopped but a cold wind is still blowing.
- Tom had returned from the cinema by five o'clock.
- How many pages will you have read by five o'clock tomorrow?

Задание 2. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму для следующих предложений. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

- a) Mother (*will have cooked / has cooked / is cooking*) a very tasty dinner now.
- b) Tomorrow Nick (*is going / has gone / had gone*) to school at 7 a.m.
- c) Kate (*hasn't written / is not writing / will not have written*) the letters yet.
- d) I (*had invited / have invited / will have invited*) my friends to come to my place.
- e) We (*were watching / have watched / will have watched*) a very good film yesterday from 5 till 7 p.m.
- f) I (*have spent / had spent / am spending*) five months at the sea-side by the time he knew about that.
- g) (*Will you have done / Will you be doing / Will you done*) this work by next Sunday?
- h) Yesterday the children (*have done / had done / will have done*) all their homework before mother came home.
- i) I (*am writing / was writing / will be writing*) a letter to my cousin all the evening yesterday.
- j) My sister (*has washed / had washed / will have washed*) the dishes already.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения; вставьте модальный глагол (need, can, could, must, may, might, should). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- a) John ... not tell us the rules of the game: we know them.
- b) ... you translate this text into English?
- c) Why ... not you understand it? It is so easy.
- d) Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it.
- e) Mike ... run very fast.
- f) His sister ... cook very well.
- g) ... I invite Nick to our house?
- h) ... you help me?
- i) Everybody ... come to school in time.
- j) You ... not drink coffee at night.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения; вставьте пропущенный предлог (on, at, in, under, between, etc.). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- a) There is a carpet ... the floor.
- b) Are there any curtains ... the room?
- c) There is a lamp ... the dressing-table.
- d) There is a swimming-pool ... the garden.
- e) I usually wake up ... 6 o'clock ... the morning.
- f) Joe never goes shopping ... Saturdays.
- g) Hurry! The film starts ... 8 o'clock.
- h) What do you do ... the evening?
- i) Kelly often meets her friends ... weekends.
- j) She loves going for walks ... the spring.

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - a piece of clothing for women or girls which covers the top half of the body and hangs down over the legs.
2. ... - a current of air moving approximately horizontally, especially one strong enough to be felt.
3. ... - a small vehicle for travelling on water.
4. ... - a strip, square or triangle of cloth, worn around the neck, head or shoulders to keep you warm or to make you look attractive.
5. ... - a weather condition in which very small drops of water come together to form a thick cloud close to the land or sea, making it difficult to see.
6. ... - a drawing of the Earth's surface, or part of that surface, showing the shape and position of different countries, political borders, natural features such as rivers and mountains, and artificial features such as roads and buildings.
7. ... - trousers made of denim (= strong blue cotton cloth) which are worn informally.
8. ... - the sudden loud noise which comes from the sky especially during a storm.
9. ... - a car with a driver who you pay to take you somewhere.

Задание 6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями предложений А-Г. Одна из частей в списке А-Г лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Britain has more than 90 universities. British universities can be divided into several categories. The foremost universities are the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge, both founded in the Middle Ages. England's oldest institution of higher learning, Oxford University, is a federation of 35 colleges, **1**_____ . The University of Cambridge is a system of faculties, departments, and 31 independent colleges.

Another type of university is the so-called redbrick variety — old and solid schools built in the 19th century when bricks were the standard building material. An education act in 1992 changed the status of these colleges to universities. The large number of ultramodern universities **2** _____ are often called cement block and plateglass universities.

London has its own great schools, the enormous University of London **3**_____ .

Students interested in advanced education can also attend polytechnics, **4**_____ . An education act in 1992 changed the status of these colleges to universities.

Higher education can also be obtained through the Open University **5**_____ . They are taught through correspondence, television and radio programs, and videocassettes. The Open University also sponsors local study centres and residential summer schools. The purpose of the Open University is to reach people **6** _____ .

A. and its world-famous college, the London School of Economics **B.** who may not ordinarily be qualified for university study

C. that appeared in the last half of the 20th century

D. which are schools dedicated to the sciences and applied technology

E. which was founded in 1909

F. each with its own structure and activities

G. which offers extension courses

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 7. Напишите личное письмо.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Ann who writes:

...At school I won an annual prize for the best research into the culture of a foreign country...

As for our news we decided to move into a house in a new neighbourhood which is considered the best in our city...

Write a letter to Ann.

In your letter:

congratulate Ann

ask 3 questions about her new house.

Задание 8. Составьте диалог на тему «Weather».

Задание 9. Составьте рассказ на тему «Travelling».

Задание 10. Составьте глоссарий по теме «История США»

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

a) Our grandmother was cooking dinner from twelve till three yesterday

b) Look! What beautiful flowers she has bought!

c) We haven't seen each other for ages.

d) She is so upset: she has lost the key to the front door.

e) By the 1st of September all the children had returned from the country.

f) She was reading an English book the whole evening yesterday.

g) I have never been to the Bahamas.

h) At this time yesterday we were talking about you.

i) What are you reading now? — I am reading "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte.

Задание 2. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму для следующих предложений. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

a) Please give me a pencil, I (*have lost / will be losing / will have lost*) mine.

b) I (*am not reading / haven't read / will not be reading*) the newspaper today yet.

c) The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (*is changing / has changed / will be changing*) and now the sun (*is shining / has shown / will be shining*) brightly.

d) Show me the dress which you (*have made / had made / will have made*).

e) Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (*is covering / has covered / will be covering*) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes.

f) When I entered the kitchen, I saw that my mother (*is standing / was standing / will be standing*) at the table and cutting some cabbage.

g) When the teacher entered the classroom, the pupils already (*will be opening / have opened / had opened*) their books.

h) I am not going to the cinema tomorrow. I (*will be watching / have watched / had watched*) TV the whole evening.

i) We (*are making / have made / will be making*) a snowman at the moment.

j) It (*is raining / have rained / will have rained*) in Prague today.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения; вставьте модальный глагол (need, can, could, must, may, might, should). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

a) You ... eat lots of fruit and vegetables

b) Speak louder, please. I ... hear you.

c) You ... keep the room clean.

d) ... you play football when you were five?

e) We ... hurry or we'll miss the bus.

f) Where are you going for your holidays next year? – I am not sure yet. I ... go to Spain.

g) It is raining. You ... take an umbrella.

h) I don't feel well today. ... I leave a bit earlier?

- i) Schools ... teach children the difference between right and wrong.
- j) I ... not wear glasses because my eyesight is still quite good.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения; вставьте пропущенный предлог (on, at, in, under, between, etc.).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- a) Do you work ... Wednesdays?
- b) We often have a short holiday ... Christmas.
- c) The first man walked on the moon ... 21 July 1969.
- d) What are doing ... the weekend?
- e) Charles is getting married ... next year.
- f) Columbus made his first voyage from Europe to America ... 1492.
- g) I will have written a composition ... 5 o'clock.
- h) We traveled overnight to Paris and arrived ... 5 o'clock ... Friday morning.
- i) They go out ... every Saturday ... the evening.
- j) I was playing computer games ... 5 ... 6 o'clock yesterday.

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - a list of the times when events are planned to happen, especially the times when buses, trains and planes leave and arrive.
2. ... - a flash of bright light in the sky which is produced by electricity moving between clouds or from clouds to the ground.
3. ... - a usually grey or white mass in the sky, made of very small floating drops of water.
4. ... - a small clock which is worn on a strap around the wrist or, sometimes, connected to a piece of clothing by a chain.
5. ... - a piece of clothing made of thin stretchy material which covers the legs and lower part of the body below the waist, and which is worn by women and girls.
6. ... - a two-wheeled vehicle that you sit on and move by turning the two pedals.
7. ... - a liquid obtained from petroleum, used especially as a fuel for cars, aircraft and other vehicles.
8. ... - drops of water from clouds.

9. ... - a piece of clothing for women and girls that hangs from the waist and does not have legs.

Задание 6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями предложений A-G. Одна из частей в списке A-G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

The most famous schools in Britain are private boarding schools, such as Eton College, Harrow School, Rugby School, and Winchester School. These famous private schools, founded during the Middle Ages, are theoretically open to the public, but in reality are attended by those **1**_____. Many of Britain's leaders have attended these private schools, which cater to the wealthy and influential **2**_____. A variety of other schools are also private, including kindergartens, day schools, and newer boarding schools. Private schools that take pupils from the age of 7 to the age of 11, 12, or 13 are called preparatory schools. Private schools that take older pupils from the age of 11, 12, or 13 to 18 or 19 are often referred to as public schools. Only 7 percent of British students attend those schools.

In England, Wales, and Northern Ireland the education systems are similar. The majority of the students attend schools **3**_____. These include state schools, voluntary schools, and self-governing or grant-maintained schools that receive funds directly from the government rather than local authorities.

At the age of sixteen, **4**_____, students are tested in various subjects to earn a General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). They should take Advanced Level examinations, commonly known as 'A' Levels **5**_____.

Scotland has comparable qualifications. About a third of British students leave school as soon as possible after turning 16, usually taking lower-level jobs in the workforce.

Those **6**_____ may pursue either further education or higher education. Further education is largely vocational. Students may also stay in school until age 18 to prepare for higher education.

A. who stay in school past the age of 16

B. if they wish to go on to higher education at a university

- C. which are called comprehensive schools
- D. who can afford the fees
- E. prior to leaving school
- F. but also offer some scholarships to gifted poorer children
- G. which are wholly or partly supported with public funds

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 7. Напишите личное письмо.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen- friend Paul who writes:

...My friend and I are planning to come to Moscow for a week in January. Could you tell me what the weather is like in Moscow at this time of the year and what clothes we should take?
As for my news last Friday I went to the Globe Theatre...

Write a letter to Paul.

In your letter:

tell him about the weather in Moscow in January and advise him what clothes he should take

ask 3 questions about his visit to the Globe Theatre

Задание 8. Составьте диалог на тему «Weather».

Задание 9. Составьте рассказ на тему «Travelling».

Задание 10. Составьте глоссарий по теме «История США»

ВАРИАНТ 3

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

a) I have left the luggage at the station.

b) The play hadn't begun yet and the people were talking in the hall.

- c) The moon hadn't risen yet, and only two stars, like two distant lighthouses, were shining in the dark blue sky.
- d) She has just received a very important letter.
- e) At ten o'clock tomorrow, she will be working in her office.
- f) By 2020, he will have worked here for twenty years.
- g) By the end of the year he will have read about two hundred pages.
- h) Where have you put my dictionary?
- i) What were you doing from six till nine yesterday?

Задание 2. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму для следующих предложений. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

- a) Hurry up! Everybody (*is waiting / has waited / will be waiting*) for you.
- b) I don't know where my brother is. (*Have you seen / Had you seen / Are you seeing*) him?
- c) While I (*am listening / was listening / had listened*) to the radio, the telephone rang.
- d) As soon as I heard a cry, I ran out of the room and saw that a child (*was lying / is lying / will be lying*) on the ground and was crying.
- e) When I came home yesterday, the children (*have run / had run / were running*) and (*have sung / had sung / were singing*) merrily.
- f) Kate gave me the book which she (*will be buying / has bought / had bought*) the day before.
- g) The teacher understood that Lena (*hasn't done / wasn't doing / hadn't done*) her homework.
- h) A strange man walked into the room. He (*has worn / had worn / was wearing*) red trousers and a pink shirt.
- i) I got up late that morning so when I arrived at the station, the train (*was leaving / has left / had left*) already.
- j) If they start school at four, most children (*are learning / have learnt / will have learnt*) to read and write by the age of six.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения; вставьте модальный глагол (need, can, could, must, may, might, should). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- a) I ... skate when I was little.

- b) I am sorry, I am late. ... come in?
- c) I am afraid I ... not come to the party on Friday.
- d) You ... go there at once. It is really very urgent.
- e) You ... drive carefully on a busy road.
- f) ... you speak any foreign languages?
- g) I don't want anyone to know it. You ... not tell anyone.
- h) ... I see your passport, please?
- i) This shirt isn't dirty. You ... not wash it.
- j) When in China, you ... not kiss anyone in public.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения; вставьте пропущенный предлог (on, at, in, under, between, since, etc.).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- a) There is somebody ... the door. Shall I go and see who it is?
- b) She lives ... ground floor.
- c) In Britain most people don't work ... Sundays.
- d) I had translated this article ... 6 o'clock yesterday.
- e) I hope the weather will nice ... the weekend.
- f) Pauline got married ... 18 May 1991.
- g) Where are the children playing? They are playing ... the beach.
- h) You will find details of TV programs ... page 7 of the newspaper.
- i) Jenny's brother is an engineer. He is out of work ... the moment.
- j) I haven't met him ... last Friday.

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - a circular piece of jewellery worn especially on your finger.
2. ... - the small soft white pieces of ice which sometimes fall from the sky when it is cold, or the white layer on the ground and other surfaces which it forms.
3. ... - the bags, cases, etc. which contain your possessions and that you take with you when you are travelling.
4. ... - a person whose job is to look inside travellers' bags to make certain they are not taking goods into a country without paying taxes.
5. ... - an official document containing personal information and usually a photograph which allows a person to travel to foreign countries and to prove who they are.

6. ... - the star that the Earth moves around, which provides light and heat for the Earth, or the light or heat that the Earth receives from this star.

7. ... - a violent wind which has a circular movement, especially found in the West Atlantic Ocean.

8. ... - dark glasses which you wear to protect your eyes from bright light from the sun.

9. ... - thick cloth coverings for the hands used for taking hot things out of an oven.

Задание 6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями предложений А-Г. Одна из частей в списке А-Г лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

For 800 years the University of Oxford has been polishing minds and confusing outsiders in roughly equal measure. It is a place where students generally aren't required to attend lectures, don't receive grades, seldom study anything outside their chosen subject, and take just three sets of exams 1_____ — "one to get in and two to get out," as one alumnus told me.

"There are more rules and traditions 2_____, " Owen Sheers, a cheerful but slightly shell-shocked-looking first-year student, told me toward the end of his first week in New College. "At my college you dress one way if you go to the first sitting of dinner, another way if you go to the second. It's very confusing."

A confusion of tradition is perhaps an inevitable consequence of a place so deeply steeped in history. In a short stroll you can pass the house 3_____; the site of Britain's oldest public museum, the Ashmolean; the hall where architect Christopher Wren drew his first plans; the pub where J.R.R. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy (it stands opposite the pub where Thomas Hardy made similar preparations for *Jude the Obscure*); the track 4_____; the meadow where a promising young mathematician named Charles Lutwidge Dodgson refined *The Formulae of Plane Trigonometry, An Elementary Treatise on Determinants* and — oh yes — a children's trifle 5_____.

Walk down the broad and curving High Street and you follow in the footsteps of Samuel Johnson, Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, Jonathan Swift, Roger Bacon, Oscar Wilde, Graham Greene, T. S. Eliot, C. S. Lewis, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Bill Clinton, to name just a few **6** _____.

- A. than you can imagine
- B. where Edmund Halley discovered his comet
- C. where Roger Bannister ran the first sub-four-minute mile
- D. who have worked and studied here
- E. called Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
- F. during the course of their college careers
- G. very difficult

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 7. Напишите личное письмо.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen- friend Ann who writes:

...My friend and I are doing a project about professions which are in great demand. Could you tell me about occupations which are the most important to your mind?
As for my news my parents presented me with a book about English traditional cooking...

Write a letter to Paul.

In your letter:

tell her about the professions you consider the most important
ask 3 questions about cooking.

Задание 8. Составьте диалог на тему «Weather».

Задание 9. Составьте рассказ на тему «Travelling».

Задание 10. Составьте глоссарий по теме «История США»

ЧАСТЬ III, 3 СЕМЕСТР
ГРАММАТИКА
Verb Tenses. Passive Voice
(Страдательный залог)

Tenses	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	Am/is/are+V3 (regularly, day by day, weekly)	Am/is/are is + being + V3 (now)	Have/has + been +V3 (by this month)
Past	Was/were +V3 (usually, regularly, yesterday, in the past)	Was/were +being +V3 (in May last year, from May to August last year)	had + been + V3 (by that moment in the past)
Future	will +be + V3 (in future, in a day, in a year, tomorrow)	—	will +have +been+ V3 (by May next year)

Упр. 1. Составьте предложения из данных слов, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Passive

1. (the office / clean / every day).
2. (these rooms / clean / every day?)
3. (glass / make / from sand).
4. (stamps / sell / in a post office).
5. (this room / not / use / very often)

Упр. 2. Составьте предложения из данных слов, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Passive

1. (the office / clean / yesterday).
2. (the house / paint / last month)
3. (three people / injure / in the accident)
4. (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago)
5. (when / this bridge / build?)

6. (you / invite / to the party last week?)

7. (how / these windows / break?)

8. (I / not / wake up / by the noise)

Упр. 3. Замените в следующих предложениях действительный залог страдательным. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The audience enjoyed the concert very much.

2. The little boy ate the cake.

3. The teacher corrects our exercises at home.

4. They started a dancing class last week.

5. Everybody will see this film soon.

6. The teacher returned our written work to us.

7. Mr. Smith will leave the tickets at the box-office.

8. The students translate texts during the lessons.

9. Mary took that book from the desk.

Упр. 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Passive Voice*.

1. I am sure I (to ask) at the lesson tomorrow. 2. They told me that the new student (to speak) much about. 3. The hostess said that one more guest (to expect). 4. The newspaper said that an interesting exhibition (to open) in the Hermitage the next week. 5. This new dictionary (to sell) everywhere now. 6. All the texts (to look) through yesterday and not a single mistake (to find). 7. Two reports on Hemingway's stories (to make) in our group last month. Both of them were very interesting. 8. He said that Grandmother's letter (to receive) the day before. 9. Two new engineers just (to introduce) to the head of the department.

Словообразование

1. Префиксы, имеющие отрицательное значение:

- un-** pleasant (приятный) – unpleasant (неприятный)
im- polite (вежливый) – impolite (грубый)
in- correct (правильный) – incorrect (неправильный)
ir- regular (регулярный) – irregular (нерегулярный)
il- literate (грамотный) – illiterate (неграмотный)
dis- to appear (появляться) – to disappear (исчезать)
mis- to understand (понимать) – to misunderstand (неправильно понять);
non- smoker (курящий) – non-smoker (некурящий).

2. Префиксы, придающие слову противоположное значение или обозначающие противоположное действие:

- un-** to dress (одеваться) – to undress (раздеваться)
dis- to obey (повиноваться) – to disobey (не слушаться)
anti- aircraft (самолет) – anti-aircraft (противовоздушный)

3. Префикс, обозначающий повторное действие со значением «снова», «заново», «вновь», «пере»:

- re-** to read (читать) – to reread (перечитать);
to write (писать) – to rewrite (переписывать).

4. Префиксы, которые переводятся как:

а) «недостаточно», «недо-»:

- under-** to pay (платить) – to underpay (оплачивать низко,
т. е. недостаточно оплачивать)

б) «под-»:

- sub-** division (разделение) – subdivision
(подразделение)

7. Префикс глагола, имеющий значение «делать»:

- en-** force (сила) – to enforce (принуждать, настаивать);
circle (круг) – to encircle (окружать)

Наиболее употребительные суффиксы

Основные суффиксы существительных

1. Суффиксы, обозначающие принадлежность:

а) к политическому направлению:

-ist marxist (марксист), materialist (материалист);

б) к профессии:

-ist artist (художник), typist (машинистка), pianist (пианист);

-ian historian (историк), musician (музыкант);

в) к нации:

-ian Russian (русский), Belarussian (белорус).

2. Суффиксы, обозначающие действующее лицо:

-er to teach (обучать, учить) – teacher (учитель);

-or to direct (руководить) – director (руководитель),

3. Суффикс, обозначающий результат действия:

-ment achievement (достижение), agreement (согласие),

4. Суффиксы, обозначающие:

а) состояние:

-hood brotherhood (братство), childhood (детство);

-ship friendship (дружба), leadership (руководство);

б) действие, состояние:

-age shortage (нехватка), marriage (брак),

-al arrival (прибытие), approval (одобрение),

-ing hunting (охота), living (житье),

-ence silence (молчание), difference (различие),

-ance importance (важность), performance (представление);

-tion dictation (диктант), formation (образование);

-sion decision (решение), discussion (обсуждение).

в) качество или состояние:

-dom freedom (свобода), kingdom (королевство),

-ness coldness (холод), darkness (темнота),

-ty activity (активность), safety (безопасность).

Основные суффиксы прилагательных

1. Суффикс, образующий прилагательные от существительных и обозначающий национальную принадлежность или слабую степень качества:

-ish pole (поляк) – polish (польский);
red (красный) – reddish (красноватый).

2. Суффиксы, образующие прилагательные от глаголов и обозначающие наличие качества:

-ive to act (действовать) – active (активный);
-ent to differ (различать) – different (различный);
-ant to observe (наблюдать, замечать) – observant
(наблюдательный, внимательный).

3. Суффиксы, образующие прилагательные от существительных и обозначающие наличие качества, свойства:

-ic poet (поэт) – poetic (поэтический);
-al music (музыка) – musical (музыкальный);
-ful beauty (красота) – beautiful (красивый);
-ous courage (храбрость) – courageous (храбрость);
-y snow (снег) – snowy (снежный).

4. Суффиксы, образующие прилагательные от различных частей речи и обозначающие:

а) качество, свойство:

-ary element (элемент) – elementary (элементарный)

б) способность что-либо сделать, состояние, качество:

-able rely (надеяться) – reliable (надежный);
-ible profit (доход) – profitable (доходный).

Основные суффиксы глаголов

-ate active (активный) – to activate (активизировать);
-en short (короткий) – to shorten (укоротить);
-ify simple (простой) – to simplify (упрощать);
-ize, -ise character (характер) – to characterize
(охарактеризовать).

Основные суффиксы наречий

от прилагательных, иногда – существительных, порядковых числительных и причастий:

-ly loud (громкий) – loudly (громко);
 part (часть) – partly (частично),
 first (первый) – firstly (во-первых);

Упр. 6. Напишите следующие прилагательные с префиксом up- и переведите их на русский язык:

Interesting, tidy, necessary, pleasant, known, able, democratic, cultured, true, happy, kind, lucky.

Упр. 7. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова:

beginner, speaker, writer, reader, painter, drawer, player, doer, worker, designer, sitter, lecturer, helper, teller, listener, comer.

Упр. 8. Образуйте существительные при помощи суффикса -less от следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык:

Busy, ill, great, white, dark, bright, clean, red, narrow, rich.

Упр. 9. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных при помощи суффиксов -ful, -less и переведите их на русский язык:

beauty, success, hope, care, peace, harm, use, truth, event, rest.

Упр. 10. Образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык:

regular, usual, bad, nice, slow, easy, attentive, expressive, correct, open, ready, comfortable, clear, certain.

Упр. 11. Выделите в словах словообразовательные суффиксы, определите, какой частью речи являются эти слова, и переведите их на русский язык:

Combination, collection, speaker, designer, collector, translator, unnecessary, unusual, unknown, uninteresting, untidy, to rewrite, to retell, to remake, usually, badly, easily, really, lightly, grassy, rainy, snowy, cloudy, windy, sunny, forgetful, hopeful, unable, wonderfully, joyfully, skater, skier, successfully, carefully, carelessly, translation, expression, impression, furniture, childless, workless, cloudless, windless, definition, forceless, development, discussion, agreement, perfectly, business, governor, brightness, cleanness, powerful, dependent, attentive, effective, impressive, buyer, keeper, difficulty, possibility, similarity, educational, responsibility, activity, unfriendly,

unchangeable, unreasonable, endless, membership, illiterate, undivided, unconnected, indefinite, independence.

Упр. 12. О каком школьном предмете говорит каждый ученик? (см. Vocabulary, тема «At school and university»)

1. MARK: "It's my favourite subject because I love learning about other countries."
2. SIMONE: "I like it because I love drawing and painting picktures."
3. KIM: "I think it's very interesting to lern about animals and plants."
4. TESSA: "It's good because we run and jump and aren't sitting at a desk."
5. ABDULLUH: "Numbers are very interesting and I like working with them."
6. ALEX: "I love learning about how people lived in the past."
7. DINA: "I think it's very important to learn all about computers."
8. MARIA: "We study speed and light and movement – it's great."
9. PAT: "We learn songs and sometimes we can play instruments."
10. MEENA: "I enjoy doing experiments in the lab with different chemicals."

Упр. 13. Ответьте на вопросы. Используйте лексику по теме «Communication» (см. Vocabulary)

1. What is the quickest – a phone call, a fax, an e-mail or a letter?
2. Which is cheapest – a phone call, a fax, an e-mail or a letter?
3. Have you sent all of these – a letter, a fax and an e-mail? Have you received all of them?
4. Which is your favourite way of communicating with a friend?
5. Which is your favourite way of business communicating?

Упр. 14. Что бы вы сказали в каждой ситуации? Подберите фразу (см. Vocabulary, тема «Greetings and other useful phrases»)

1. You want to order a coffee. The waiter is reading the newspaper.
2. A friend buys you a drink.
3. A child says "Goodnight" to you.
4. You answer the phone at work. It is 10.30 a.m.
5. You answer the phone at work. It is 3 p.m.
6. It is 2 a.m. on January 1st. You meet a friend on the street.

Культура стран изучаемого языка Культура Великобритании

The Cultural Heritage of Great Britain

- We'll speak on theatre, painting, literature, music, traditions and sights



Slide 1

Theatre

- British theatre has remarkable history.
- **Shakespeare, Shaw, Wilde: these names are well-known all over the world**
 - *Globe,*
 - *Hamlet*
 - *Romeo and Juliet*
 - *Pigmalion*
 - *The Importance of Being Ernest*

Slide 2

Painting

- 18 century is the top of British painting.
- The most famous painters are:

- **William Hogarth**

- *the master of*
- *dramatic*
- *composition*
- *and critical eye*
- *(Shrimp girl)*



- **Joshua Reynolds**

a portraitist



(Self-Portrait)

Slide 3

- **Thomas Gainsborough**

the purest lyricist



(The Morning Walk)

- **John Constable**

*the greatest English
Landscape painter*



(Hay Wain)

Slide 4

Literature

- **Classic**
 - **William Shakespeare**
 - *(tragedies, comedies, sonnets)*
 - **Charles Dickens**
 - *(novel, social problems)*
 - **Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë**
 - *(fiction, love stories)*



Slide 5

Literature

- **Modern**
 - **Agatha Christie**
 - *(detective stories)*
 - **Joanne Rowling**
 - *(fantasy)*
 - **Multicultural English**
 - **Literature**
 - *(the writes who came*
 - *from former*
 - *British colonies)*



Slide 6

Music

- The Beatles



- *Let it be...*
- *Yesterday...*
- *The Girl...*

- Rolling Stones



Rock

Slide 7

Sightseeing

- GB is a very old country. There are many historical sights everywhere.



- *The Tower*

London

*The Tower
Bridge*



Big Ben

Slide 8

Контрольная работа №3

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1. Перепишите, переведите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму.

- a) Your luggage will be brought up in the lift.
- b) This new dictionary is being sold everywhere now.
- c) Two reports on Hemingway's stories were made in our group last month.
- d) The light has not been turned off yet.
- e) The papers had been looked through and corrected by the next lesson.
- f) When will this book be returned to the library?
- g) The child is taken care of.
- h) At the station they will be met by a man from the travel bureau.
- i) He was fined for crossing the street in the wrong place.
- j) The chicken was eaten with appetite.

Задание 2. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму в следующих предложениях. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

- a) This mountain (*has never been climbed / will never be climbed / will never have been climbed*) before.
- b) She told me that those newspapers (*had been put / are put / will have been put*) carefully away where they would not be lost.
- c) The work (*was finished / had been finished / are finished*) in time.
- d) The book (*to discuss / was discussed / will be discussed*) at the next conference.
- e) Yesterday he (*will be told / is told / was told*) to prepare a speech.
- f) The lectures (*are attended / were being attended / had been attended*) by all of us every day.
- g) The young man (*is introduced / was introduced / will be introduced*) to me only a couple of hours ago,
- h) The letter (*is posted / was posted / will be posted*) in half an hour.

i) I can't give you these articles. They (*are being translated / was being translated / will be translated*) now.

j) I am sure that the invitation (*is received / was received / will have been received*) by next Sunday.

Задание 3. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глаголов в следующих предложениях. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

a) The book (*wrote / was written*) by Hardy.

b) Four people (*have been killed / have killed*) in a train crash.

c) A famous architect (*built / was built*) the bridge.

d) The house (*bought / was bought*) by a pop-star.

e) Local police (*have been arrested / have arrested*) the bank robber.

f) I (*arrived / was arrived*) last Friday.

g) The room (*will be cleaned / will clean*) later.

h) "Did you go to the party?" "No, I (*did not invite / wasn't invited*)".

i) It is a big company. It (*employs / is employed*) two hundred people.

j) "Can I help you madam?" "No, thank you. I (*am serving / am being served*)".

Задание 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в пассивном залоге.

a) Ее отправили в больницу два дня назад.

b) Это сочинение было написано на прошлой неделе.

c) Все ваши сочинения будут возвращены на будущей неделе.

d) В нашем районе строятся три новые школы.

e) Работа была выполнена очень хорошо.

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - a long thin object used for writing or drawing with ink.

2. ... - a small device which you move across a surface in order to move a cursor on your computer screen.

3. ... - used when meeting or greeting someone.

4. ... - the school subject that studies past events.

5. ... - the phrase we say on the 1st of January.

6. ... - the school subject that studies the basic characteristics of substances and the different ways in which they react or combine with other substances.
7. ... - a telephone which is connected to the telephone system by radio instead of by a wire, and can therefore be used anywhere where its signals can be received.
8. ... - the set of keys on a computer or typewriter that you press in order to make it work.
9. ... - the phrase we say to our friends before leaving (informal).

Задание 6. Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 1-7, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Great Britain

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, officially called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Great Britain is the largest island in the cluster of islands, or an archipelago, known as the British Isles. England is the largest and most populous division of the island of Great Britain, making up the south and east. Wales is on the west and Scotland is to the north. Northern Ireland is located in the northeast corner of Ireland, the second largest island in the British Isles. The capital of the United Kingdom is the city of London, situated near the southeastern tip of England.

The United Kingdom contains a number of small islands. These include the Isle of Wight, which lies off of England's southern coast; Anglesey, off the northwest coast of Wales; the Isles of Scilly in the English Channel; the Hebrides archipelago to the west of Scotland, consisting of the Inner and the Outer Hebrides; the Orkney Islands to the northeast of Scotland; and the Shetland Islands farther out into the North Sea from Scotland.

Several dependencies and dependent territories are associated with the United Kingdom. The dependencies, located close to Britain, are the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea and the Channel Islands off the northern coast of France. These dependencies, while not technically part of the United Kingdom, maintain a special relationship with it.

The Channel Islands were once part of the Duchy of Normandy and retain much of their original French culture. The Isle of Man, controlled by Norway during the Middle Ages, came under English rule in the 14th century. Both dependencies are largely self-governing and have their own legislative assemblies and systems of law. Britain is responsible for their international relations and defense.

Britain's dependent territories are scattered throughout the world and are the remains of the former British Empire. They are generally small in area and without many resources. Once considered colonies, they have opted to remain under British control for a variety of reasons.

People often confuse the names for this country, and frequently make mistakes in using them. *United Kingdom*, *UK*, and *Britain* are all proper terms for the entire nation, although the term *Britain* is also often used when talking about the island of Great Britain. The use of the term *Great Britain* to refer to the entire nation is now outdated; the term *Great Britain*, properly used, refers only to the island of Great Britain, which does not include Northern Ireland. The term *England* should never be used to describe Britain, because England is only one part of the island. It is always correct to call people from England, Scotland, or Wales *British*, although people from England may also properly be called *English*, people from Scotland *Scottish*, and people from Wales *Welsh*.

The United Kingdom is a small nation in physical size. At 244,110 sq km, the United Kingdom is roughly the size of Oregon or Colorado, or twice the size of New York State. It is located as far north in latitude as Labrador in North America, but, like the rest of northern Europe, it is warmed by the Gulf Stream flowing out of the South Atlantic Ocean. The climate, in general, is mild, chilly, and often wet. Rain or overcast skies can be expected for up to 300 days per year. These conditions make Britain lush and green, with rolling plains in the south and east and rough hills and mountains to the west and north.

Despite its relatively small size, Britain is highly populated, with an estimated population density of 243 persons per sq km in 2000. It is

highly developed economically, preeminent in the arts and sciences, sophisticated in technology, and highly prosperous. In general, British **subjects** belong to one of the more affluent states of Europe and enjoy a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world.

1. According to the text,

1) Great Britain is an archipelago.

2) England is the most densely populated part of the United Kingdom.

3) England is the largest island.

4) Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Great Britain.

2. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are British dependencies because

1) they have their own legislative assemblies.

2) they belonged to France and Norway.

3) they are located near the British Isles.

4) Britain is liable for their international relations and defense.

3. Britain's dependent territories

1) are the British colonies.

2) are rich in natural resources.

3) may be found far from Great Britain.

4) may be scattered.

4. Which statement corresponds to the text?

1) The proper use of the term Great Britain refers to the entire nation.

2) The inhabitants of the UK should be called English.

3) The term Britain may be used when speaking of the whole country.

4) The expression "the islands of Great Britain" can be changed by the term "Great Britain"

5. The United Kingdom is

1) two times as little as New York State.

2) situated on the same latitude as Labrador.

3) far more northern than Labrador.

4) far more southern than Labrador.

6. The text lacks mentioning

- 1) the climate of the UK.
 - 2) the landscape of the UK.
 - 3) the average temperature of the UK.
 - 4) the geographical position of the UK.
7. The word "subjects" in the text means
- 1) parts of the UK.
 - 2) states of Europe.
 - 3) branches of industry.
 - 4) people of the UK

Задание 7. Напишите свое резюме для устройства на работу (см. Приложение).

Задание 8. Составьте диалог на тему «I study at the institute».

Задание 9. Напишите эссе (10 предложений) о своем любимом английском певце, художнике, писателе.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Перепишите, переведите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму.

- a) Why have these cups been put here in this cupboard?
- b) Nick was told to go home at once.
- c) All the passengers in the bus were listening to the story of the boy.
- d) What museums were visited last year?
- e) I am often told about it.
- f) They were being taught drawing at that lesson.
- g) Which article was translated by your brother?
- h) He was fined for crossing the street in the wrong place.
- i) The Greeks were attacked by the Persians from the sea.
- j) When was it done?

Задание 2. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму в следующих предложениях. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

- a) The letter (*is written / was written / will be written*) tomorrow.

- b) Spartan children (*are taught / were taught / will be taught*) by their parents to endure all hardships.
- c) My dress is clean now. It (*is being washed / was being washed / has been washed*).
- d) These houses (*are built / were built / will be built*) in 1500.
- e) Tomorrow by 3 o'clock everything (*will be prepared / will have been prepared / are being prepared*).
- f) My house (*is being painted / was being painted / had been painted*) the whole day yesterday.
- g) Flowers usually (*are sold / were being sold / had been sold*) in the streets.
- h) This film (*is discussed / was discussed / will be discussed*) next lesson.
- i) I couldn't use my hotel room because it (*is not being cleaned / was not being cleaned / hasn't been cleaned*) yet.
- j) The UK (*is washed / is being washed / was being washed*) by the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.

Задание 3. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глаголов в следующих предложениях. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

- a) Tom (*has lost / has been lost*) his key.
- b) Many accidents (*caused / are caused*) by dangerous driving.
- c) A cinema is a place where films (*show / are shown*).
- d) People (*aren't used / don't use*) this road very often.
- e) This house (*built / was built*) in 1960.
- f) This situation is serious. Something must (*do / be done*) before it is too late.
- g) My car (*has disappeared / has been disappeared*).
- h) Have you heard the news? The President (*has shot / has been shot*).
- i) A new supermarket (*will be built / will build*) here next year.
- j) When I came to a party, John (*had already been gone / had already gone*).

Задание 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в пассивном залоге.

- a) Эту книгу взяли из библиотеки только вчера.
- b) В будущем году построят много школ.
- c) Когда мама пришла, обед был уже сварен.
- d) Этот роман уже переведен на пять языков.
- e) Нам показали очень странную картину.

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

- 1. ... - a long thin usually wooden object for writing or drawing, with a sharp black or other coloured point, made from a type of carbon, at one end.
- 2. ... - the phrase we say when someone sneezes.
- 3. ... - a flat surface on a television or a computer system on which pictures or words are shown.
- 4. ... - a flat, usually square or rectangular, paper container for a letter.
- 5. ... - a place where stamps are sold and from where letters and parcels are sent.
- 6. ... - the phrase we say when we wish someone success.
- 7. ... - the phrase we say when we praise someone.
- 8. ... - a numbered day in a month, often given with a combination of the name of the day, the month and the year.
- 9. ... - the school subject that studies computers and other electronic equipment to store and send information.

Задание 6. Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 1-7, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Scotland

Scotland is one of the four national units that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The other units are England, Northern Ireland, and Wales. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, and Glasgow is its largest city.

Scotland and its offshore islands comprise the northernmost part of the United Kingdom. The Scottish mainland, which occupies roughly the northern third of the island of Great Britain, is bordered on three sides by seas. To the north and west is the Atlantic Ocean; to the

east is the North Sea. Rugged uplands separate Scotland from England to the south. The territory of Scotland includes 186 nearby islands. Scotland has a very irregular coastline. The western coast in particular is deeply penetrated by numerous arms of the sea, most of which are narrow submerged valleys, known locally as sea lochs, and by a number of broad indentations, generally called firths.

The landscape of Scotland is predominantly mountainous but may be divided into three distinct regions, from north to south: the Highlands, the Central Lowlands, and the Southern Uplands. More than one-half of the surface of Scotland is occupied by the Highlands, the most rugged region on the island of Great Britain. Consisting of parallel mountain chains broken by deep ravines and valleys, the Highlands are noted for their scenic splendor. Steep cliffs, moorland plateaus, mountain lakes, sea lochs, swift-flowing streams, and dense bushes are common to the Highlands, the most thinly inhabited section of Scotland. The highest peak is Ben Nevis, the highest summit in Britain.

To the south of the Highlands lie the Central Lowlands, a low-lying belt of fertile valleys. Rich soils and most of the country's coal deposits are found in the Lowlands. This region, which comprises just one-tenth of Scotland's surface area, is home to Scotland's leading industries and cities and the majority of the country's population.

The land of the Southern Uplands, a region much less elevated and rugged than the Highlands, consists largely of a moorland plateau. Only a few summits in the Southern Uplands exceed 2500 ft in elevation. The Cheviot Hills adjoin the Southern Uplands region along the boundary with England.

Scotland is characterized by an abundance of streams and lakes (lochs). Most lakes are long and narrow. Notable among the lakes, which are especially numerous in the central and northern regions, are Loch Lomond and Loch Ness. As it is often reported, the latter is the home of the so-called Loch Ness monster, but its existence has never been proven. Both lakes are popular tourist attractions.

Many of the rivers of Scotland, in particular the rivers in the west, are short streams, generally of little commercial importance. The longest

river of Scotland is the Tay; the Clyde, which flows through the city of Glasgow and through the industrial heartland, is Scotland's most important river and serves as a transportation outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

Like the climate of the rest of Britain, that of Scotland is subject to the moderating influences of the surrounding seas. As a result of these influences, extreme seasonal variations are rare, and temperate winters and cool summers are the outstanding climatic features. Low temperatures, however, are common during the winter season in the mountains.

Scotland has significant reserves of coal. In the north and west, where the climate is wetter and soils are less productive, forestry and sheep raising are important.

An independent nation for much of its history, Scotland was joined to England by a series of dynastic and political unions in the 17th and 18th centuries. Scotland retains a separate national identity, however, supported by separate legal and educational systems, a national church, a parliament with wide-ranging powers, and other national symbols and institutions.

1. According to the text,

- 1) the territory of Scotland occupies a third of the United Kingdom.
- 2) the coastline of Scotland is deeply indented.
- 3) sea lochs and firths can be found in the valleys.
- 4) Scotland has only a maritime boundary.

2. Which statement contradicts the text?

- 1) The mountains of the Highlands are higher than those in the Southern Uplands.
- 2) The most mountainous part of Great Britain is Scotland.
- 3) A lot of people inhabit the Highlands.
- 4) The Central Lowlands is the most densely populated area.

3. The author states that

- 1) the landscape of the Highlands is picturesque.
- 2) the Central lowlands are higher than the Highlands.
- 3) the Southern Uplands are lower than the Central lowlands.
- 4) there are no mountains in the Southern Uplands.

4. One can see in Scotland everything except
 - 1) a lot of streams.
 - 2) a lot of thick shrubs.
 - 3) a lot of lochs.
 - 4) a lot of navigable rivers.
5. The climate in Scotland is characterized by
 - 1) warm summers and cold winters.
 - 2) cool summers and severe winters.
 - 3) mild winters and hot summers.
 - 4) not very cold winters and cool summers.
6. It can be inferred from the text that
 - 1) the longest river of Scotland is the Clyde.
 - 2) the surrounding seas influence the climate of Scotland.
 - 3) the most severe winters occur on the seashores.
 - 4) Glasgow stands on the River Tay.
7. According to the text, Scotland is
 - 1) a separate state.
 - 2) an independent state.
 - 3) part of the United Kingdom.
 - 4) a national independent state

Задание 7. Напишите свое резюме для устройства на работу (см. Приложение).

Задание 8. Составьте диалог на тему «I study at the institute».

Задание 9. Напишите эссе (10 предложений) о своем любимом английском певце, художнике, писателе.

ВАРИАНТ 3

Задание 1. Перепишите, переведите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму.

a) Invitations have been sent to all the old pupils to be present at the school's thirtieth anniversary.

- b) Have your compositions been handed in?
- c) What has been said is true.
- d) This name was seldom mentioned in his novels.
- e) When will this book be returned to the library?
- f) Betty was met at the station.
- g) I was not blamed for the mistakes.
- h) The flowers are watered in the
- i) Your luggage will be brought up by the porter.
- j) Hockey is played in winter.

Задание 2. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму в следующих предложениях. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

- a) Pineapples (*are not grown / have not grown / are not being grown*) in England.
- b) When you return from your journey, this novel already (*has been published / had been published / will have been published*).
- c) The results (*is announced / was announced / will be announced*) tomorrow morning.
- d) All the work (*is done / will be done / will have been done*) by 6 o'clock tomorrow.
- e) A new school (*is built / is being built / was being built*) in our district now.
- f) The statue broke while it (*is moved / was being moved / will be moved*) to another room.
- g) Don't worry! Your keys (*are found / have been found / will have been found*). Here they are!
- h) These books (*are bought / were bought / will be bought*) two days ago.
- i) The examination (*is being held / has been held / will be held*) next Friday.
- j) We (*are impressed / were impressed / had been impressed*) by her acting at her last concert.

Задание 3. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глаголов в следующих предложениях. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

- a) The computer (*is being used / is using*) at the moment.
- b) Your house looks different. (*Have you painted / Have you been painted*) it?
- c) Most of the Earth surface (*covers / is covered*) by water.
- d) The park gates (*lock / are locked*) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
- e) The letter (*posted / was posted*) a week ago, and it arrived yesterday.
- f) At 10 o'clock tomorrow, Ann will be in her office. She (*will be working / will be worked*) then.
- g) Ann couldn't use her office yesterday. It (*was being redecorating / was redecorating*) the whole day.
- h) Look! A new hospital (*is building / is being built*) near the airport.
- i) When we came, the dinner still (*was cooking / was being cooked*).
- j) What novel (*is she writing / is she being written*) now?

Задание 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в пассивном залоге.

- a) Вчера нам задавали много вопросов на уроке.
- b) Эти орехи съели вчера.
- c) Новые коньки купят завтра.
- d) Эта картина была написана в XVI веке.
- e) В нашем районе строятся три новые школы.

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - the phrase English people say on the 25th of December.
2. ... - the number of the house, name of the road and town where a person lives or works and where letters can be sent.
3. ... - a type of table that you can work at, often one with drawers.
4. ... - an electric, mechanical, or small hand-held device for making a sharp point on pencils.
5. ... - the phrase you say when you want to apologize.
6. ... - a long, narrow, flat piece of plastic, metal or wood with straight edges where centimetres or inches, or both are printed. It is used for measuring things and for drawing straight lines.

7. ... - a small piece of paper with a picture or pattern on it which is stuck onto a letter or parcel before it is posted to show that postage has been paid for.

8. ... - the phrase you say when you want to attract somebody's attention or make a request.

9. ... - the number that you use to call a particular telephone.

Задание 6. Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 1-7, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Wales

Wales is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, united politically, legally, and administratively with England and occupying a broad peninsula on the western side of the island of Great Britain. Cardiff is the capital, principal seaport, and shipbuilding center. The major cities of Wales besides Cardiff are Swansea, a seaport and center of the tin-plate industry, and Newport.

Wales has an irregular coastline with many bays, the largest of which is Cardigan Bay. Except for narrow, low-lying coastal regions, mainly in the south and west, Wales is almost entirely mountainous. The principal range is the Cambrian Mountains, which extend north and south through central Wales. The Dee River, which rises in Bala Lake, the largest natural lake in Wales, and flows through northern Wales and England, is the principal river. The climate of Wales, like that of England, is mild and moist.

Coal is the most valuable mineral resource of Wales; deposits are located mainly in the south. Falling demand for coal since the 1940s has resulted in the closure of many Welsh mines. The mines of Wales produce about 10 percent of the total coal output of Britain. The most fertile soils are in the southeast and in a few coastal areas. In general the raising of livestock, mainly beef and dairy cattle and sheep, is more important than crop cultivation. Crops include barley, oats, potatoes, and hay.

Both English and Welsh are official languages. English is spoken by most of the population. A small percentage of the people speak Welsh only; more than one-quarter of the population speak both

Welsh and English. As part of an effort to preserve Welsh culture, the government supports Welsh language books, plays, and other artworks. The British Broadcasting Corporation has set aside a channel to broadcast in Welsh during peak viewing hours.

Somewhat isolated by a rugged, mountainous terrain, the Welsh have retained more of the culture of **their Celtic ancestors** than have either the Scots or the English. The Welsh are well known for their love of singing, and their hymns and folk songs are widely known throughout the world. The long and rich talk tradition has been maintained throughout the rural districts especially, and, since 1906, the Welsh Folk Song Society has done valuable work in collecting and publishing this material. Choral singing is an extremely popular and characteristic part of Welsh musical life. Traditional instruments, especially the harp, are still played. Music plays a large part in the annual festival, the Royal National Eisteddfod, at which poetry reading and Welsh folk arts are also featured. The Eisteddfod is held each year in a different locality, and Welsh natives and those of Welsh descent from all over the world attend. The International Music Eisteddfod is also held annually in Llangollen.

Wales is governed as an integral part of England, and Wales is represented by 40 members in the House of Commons. In 1999, Wales elected its own assembly, although it continues to send members to Parliament in London. The Welsh assembly, or Senedd, has 60 members and is led by an executive committee. The new Welsh assembly does not have the power to raise taxes. It is only able to distribute the money it receives from the British government.

The new assembly took over most of the responsibilities previously handled by the secretary of state for Wales. Some of these responsibilities include economic development, the environment, education, local government, health services, housing, transportation, the arts, and language. The British government continues to control foreign affairs, defense, taxation, overall economic policy, social security, and broadcasting.

1. According to the text,

- 1) Wales is part of England.

- 2) Wales and England constitute a political, legal, and administrative entity.
- 3) Wales is an island.
- 4) England is an island.
2. The text states that
 - 1) the seashore of Wales is indented.
 - 2) the landscape of Wales is flat.
 - 3) coastal regions are mountainous.
 - 4) the climatic zone of Wales differs from that of England.
3. The text lacks mentioning such items as
 - 1) population density.
 - 2) land and resources.
 - 3) major cities.
 - 4) agriculture.
4. The words "their Celtic ancestors" mean
 - 1) manners.
 - 2) relations.
 - 3) traditions.
 - 4) fathers.
5. The Welsh folk tradition has been maintained especially
 - 1) by the Welsh government.
 - 2) in towns.
 - 3) in villages.
 - 4) by Welsh ancestors.
6. Which statement contradicts the text?
 - 1) Wales is governed by England.
 - 2) There are two official languages in Wales.
 - 3) There are 40 members of Wales in the House of Commons.
 - 4) There are 60 members in the Welsh assembly.
7. The responsibilities of the Welsh assembly include everything except
 - 1) environmental issues.
 - 2) transportation facilities.
 - 3) foreign affairs.
 - 4) education.

Задание 7. Напишите свое резюме для устройства на работу (см. Приложение).

Задание 8. Составьте диалог на тему «I study at the institute».

Задание 9. Напишите эссе (10 предложений) о своем любимом английском певце, художнике, писателе.

ЧАСТЬ IV, 4 СЕМЕСТР

ГРАММАТИКА

Условные предложения

Тип	Использование	Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение
		S - подлежащее	
1	Возможные или вероятные ситуации в настоящем или будущем времени	S + will / can / may + V	If + S + Present Simple
2	Маловероятные действия, почти нереальные ситуации в настоящем или будущем времени	S + would / could / might + V	If + S + Past Simple
3	Нереальные ситуации в прошлом	S + would / could / might + have + V3	If + S + Past Perfect

I wish - clause

I wish / if only + S + (S - подлежащее)	Past Simple (факт)	Сожаление о ситуации в настоящем
	Past Continuous (процесс)	Сожаление о
	Past Perfect	Сожаление о

		случившемся или не случившемся действии в прошлом
	Would + V	Желание изменить ситуацию в будущем

Упр. 1. Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение три раза, образуя условные предложения I, II и III типов.

Образец: If you (to be) free, I (to come) to see you.

If you are free, I will come to see you.

If you were free, I would come to see you.

If you had been free, I would have come to see you.

1. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone. 2. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year. 3. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic. 4. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms. 5. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together. 6. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university. 7. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad. 8. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party. 9. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry). 10. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) at the examination.

Упр. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.

1. If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs. 2. If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry. 3. I (not to do) it if you did not ask me. 4. If men (to have) no weapons, would wars be possible? 5. You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like that. 6. If I (to have) his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him. 7. If I (to have) this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you. 8. The dish would have been much more tasty if she (to be) a better cook. 9. He never (to phone) you if I hadn't reminded him to do that. 10. Your brother (to become) much stronger if he took cold baths regularly. 11. If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid. 12. If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) so much fish.

Упр. 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после "/ wish".

1. I wish I (to know) Spanish. 2. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I could not sleep half the night. 3. I wish you (to read) more in future. 4. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea. 5. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry. 6. I wish we (to meet) again next summer. 7. Don't you wish you (to see) that performance before? 8. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again. 9. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule. 10. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter.

The Verbals (Неличные глагольные формы)

The Infinitive (Инфинитив)

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Active	to write	to be writing	to have written
Passive	to be written	-----	to have been written

Functions of the Infinitive

(Функции инфинитива в предложении)

Функции	Примеры
1. Подлежащее	To walk is useful. Полезно ходить пешком
2. Часть сказуемого	Our aim is to master English. Наша цель – овладеть английским языком
3. Дополнение	She likes to sing . Она любит петь
4. Определение	The method to be used is not new. Используемый метод не нов

5. Обстоятельство	He went there to study . Он пошел туда учиться
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The Infinitive Constructions
(Инфинитивные конструкции)

Конструкция	Пример	Перевод
1. Сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject) Сущ. (общ. п) или мест.(им. п) + инф. гл.	<u>They</u> are said <u>to have</u> <u>travelled</u> a lot. <u>The data</u> proved <u>to be</u> <u>wrong</u>	Говорят, <u>что они</u> <u>много</u> <u>путешествовали</u> . <u>Данные</u> оказались <u>неверными</u>
2. Сложное дополнение (ComplexObject) Сущ. (общ. п.) или мест. (объект. п.)+ инф. гл.	We believe <u>her</u> <u>to be in</u> Moscow. She wanted <u>me</u> <u>to return</u> soon.	Мы полагаем, <u>что</u> <u>она сейчас в Москве</u> . Она хотела, <u>чтобы я</u> <u>скорее вернулся</u> .
<i>Инфинитив употребляется без частицы "to":</i> после модальных глаголов; после глаголов to let и to make; в сложном дополнении после глаголов восприятия: (to see, to hear, to feel, etc.); после выражений: I would rather....You had better...		
3. For + сущ. (мест.) + инф. гл.	Everybody waited <u>for the</u> <u>meeting to start</u> .	Все ждали, <u>когда</u> <u>начнется собрание</u> .

Упр. 4. Вставьте частицу "to" перед инфинитивом, где необходимо. Перепишите, письменно переведите предложения.

1. I like ... play the guitar. 2. My brother can ... speak French. 3. They wanted ... cross the river. 4. May I ... use your telephone? 5. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 6. I would rather ... stay at home today. 7. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 8. Would you

like ... go to England? 9. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 10. Let me ... help you with your homework. 11. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 12. I'd like ... speak to you.

Упр. 5. Перепишите, письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив, определите его форму и функцию.

1. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet. 2. To improve your phonetics you should record yourself and analyse your speech. 3. This is the book to be read during the summer holidays. 4. To be instructed by such a good specialist was a great advantage. 5. To play chess was his greatest pleasure. 6. The child did not like to be washed. 7. Isn't it natural that we like to be praised and don't like to be scolded? 8. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents? 9. He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties. 10. I am awfully glad to have met you. 11. I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 12. The child was happy to have been brought home. 13. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester.

Упр. 6. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение.

1. We saw them jump with parachutes. 2. I heard the door of the entrance hall open and close softly. 3. They all gathered on the hill to watch the sun rise. 4. She felt her hand tremble. 5. He felt his heart beat with joy. 6. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right. 7. The door creaked. He saw Irene come in, pick up the telegram and read it. 8. I heard him tell the teacher about it. 9. Nobody noticed him come in and sit down. 10. I felt Nick put his hand on my shoulder.

Упр. 7. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists. 2. He is said to be a good translator. 3. Roberta was known to be an honest and hard-working girl. 4. Clyde was expected to arrive at the week-end. 5. Becky and Tom were supposed to have stayed at the widow Douglas'. 6. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year. 7. Many new textbooks are expected to

be published soon. 8. The Moscow Underground is said to be the finest in the world. 9. Chernyshevsky is known to have spoken several foreign languages. 10. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 11. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 12. His invention is considered to be of great importance.

The Gerund (Герундий)

	Simple	Perfect
Active	asking	Having asked
Passive	Being asked	Having been asked

Functions of the Gerund (Функции герундия в предложении)

Функции	Употребление	Примеры
Подлежащее		Swimming is my favourite sport. Плавание – мой любимый вид спорта
Часть составного сказуемого	После глаголов: to stop, to finish, to continue, to go on, to keep, to begin, to start	Stop talking! Прекратите разговаривать! He kept on asking her about the details. - Он продолжал спрашивать ее о подробностях
Дополнение: а) прямое	После глаголов: to like, to need, to prefer, to mind to remember, to enjoy, to excuse, to be busy, to be worth	Your suggestion needs discussing. - Ваше предложение нужно обсудить. I don't mind going there. Я не возражаю (не против) пойти туда.

<p>б) предложное</p>	<p>после глаголов с предлогами: to depend on, to rely on, to object to, to blame... for, to thank for, to be responsible for, to be fond of, etc.</p>	<p>He thanked his friend for helping him. Он поблагодарил своего друга за помощь</p> <p>He is fond of collecting stamps. Он любит собирать марки.</p>
<p>Определение</p>	<p>После абстрактных существительных с предлогами: way (of), opportunity (of), hope (of), experience (in), reason (for), interest (in) и т. д.</p>	<p>You have no reason for saying that. У вас нет оснований говорить это. I understand the importance of learning English. Я понимаю важность изучения английского языка</p>
<p>Обстоятельство: а) времени</p> <p>б) образа действия</p>	<p>Употребляется всегда с предлогами: after, before, on</p> <p>by, without, instead of, besides</p>	<p>After returning home he resumed his work. После того как он вернулся домой (после возвращения), он возобновил работу.</p> <p>She left the room without looking at me. Она ушла из комнаты, не взглянув на меня.</p>

Упр. 8. Перепишите, переведите предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните герундий и определите его функцию.

1. Have you finished writing? 2. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful. 3. I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating. 4. She likes sitting in the sun. 5. It looks like raining. 6. My watch wants repairing. 7. Thank you for coming. 8. I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month. 9. I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening. 10. Let's go boating. 11. He talked without stopping. 12. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air. 13. I avoided speaking to them about that matter. 14. She denied having been at home that evening. 15. Excuse my leaving you at such a moment. 16. He gave up smoking a few years ago. 17. Do you mind my asking you a difficult question?

The Participle (Причастие)

	Participle I	Participle II	Perfect Participle
Active	writing	-----	having written
Passive	being written	written	having been written

Functions of the Participle (Функции причастия в предложении)

Функции	Примеры
1. Часть сказуемого	He is writing a paper. Он пишет научную работу
2. Определение	The rising sun – восходящее солнце A broken cup – разбитая чашка
3. обстоятельство	(While) reading he made notes

Упр. 9. Перепишите, переведите предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните причастие и определите его форму и функцию.

1. A fish taken out of the water cannot live. 2. A person taking a sun-bath must be very careful. 3. Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text. 4. A teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it. 5. Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: "Fire! Fire!" 6. The word said by the student was not correct. 7. Standing at the window, she was waving her hand. 8. A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow. 9. Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important. 10. While putting the eggs into the basket she broke one of them.

Упр. 10. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия. Перепишите, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
2. The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
3. The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
4. We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
5. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
6. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.

Упр. 11. Закончите предложения, используя лексику по теме «Food and drink» (см. Vocabulary)

1. *R*..... is the most important food in Japan.
2. *F*..... and *c*..... are very popular in Britain.
3. Chips are made from *p*..... .
4. Most Italian people like *p*..... .
5. Hamburgers are made from *b*..... .
6. A *h*..... Is a sausage inside a piece of bread.
7. *P*..... has a hard skin and is difficult to cut, but the fruit is delicious.
8. *O*..... always make my eye water when I peel them.
9. When *t*..... are red, they are ready to eat.
10. *O*..... are often used to make juice.
11. You don't have to cook *c*....., they are nice to eat raw.
12. Red *g*..... and green ones are both used to make wine.

Упр. 12. Подтвердите или опровергните данные высказывания. Напишите *True*, если утверждение верно, *False*, если утверждение неверно (см. Vocabulary, тема «In the kitchen»).

1. I use a frying pan to drink out of.
2. Washing-up liquid makes the dishes clean.
3. The fridge is cold inside.
4. The freezer is not as cold as the fridge.
5. I turn on the tap to get water.
6. A tea towel is for making plates wet.

Упр. 13. Соотнесите названия профессий с их дефинициями (см. Vocabulary, тема «Occupation»).

Journalist	a person who drives a bus
Teacher	he/she works in school and teach students
Police officer	rescues people from burning buildings and help put out fires
Accountant	works in hospital and helps doctors
Business person	defends people's rights in court
Doctor	flies an airplane
Nurse	takes people's orders in a restaurants and serves them food
Pilot	works in a police station and maintains public secretary
Taxi driver	works in a bank and keeps records of money
Bus driver	works in a hospital and treats patients
Manager	answers phone calls and does office work for his/her boss
Chef	drives a taxi
Actor	person who reports news on TV, radio or newspaper
Actress	does the cooking in a restaurant or hotel
Firefighter	a woman who plays a role in a movie
Waiter	manages the affairs of a company or business
Lawyer	one who does business

Secretary

a man who acts a movie

Культура стран изучаемого языка Культура США



- The stereotype:
culture in USA = TV+sports
 - But!
 - + theatre
 - + cinema+museums
- +pop/country/roc festivals+ etc...
- These activities are growing from year to year
 - The government support is very little
 - Promotion of arts is through private and commercial funding

Slide 1

- America is “**melting pot**” of languages and cultures.
 - The artists try to create their own style.
- The styles of American art are as diverse as the people
- A lot of influences: European Arts, ethnic cultures ...



Slide 2

The main trend of American arts is
innovations in everything
They invented
Abstract Arts



Slide 3

Mixed media

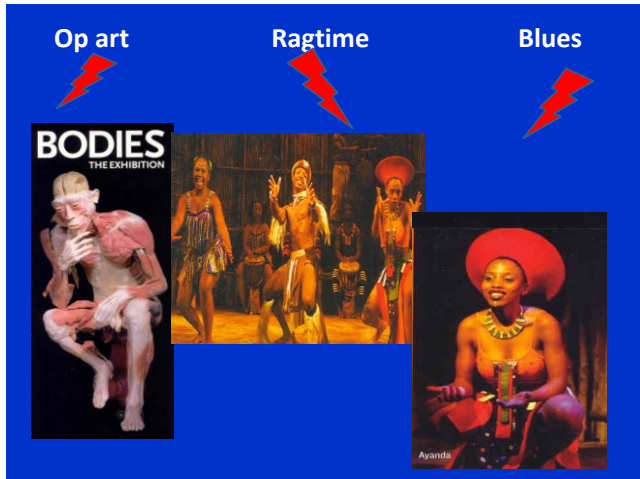


Pop art



Slide 4

Op art Ragtime Blues



This slide features three images on a blue background. On the left, a poster for 'BODIES THE EXHIBITION' shows a man with his muscles exposed. In the center, a group of African dancers in traditional attire performs on a stage. On the right, a woman named Ayanda is shown playing an acoustic guitar. Red lightning bolt icons are positioned between the text labels and their corresponding images.

Slide 5

Jazz Country-western music Rock



This slide features three images on a blue background. On the left, a silhouette of a person playing a saxophone against a sunset sky. In the center, a woman in a black dress playing an acoustic guitar. On the right, a woman singing into a microphone. Red lightning bolt icons are positioned between the text labels and their corresponding images.

Slide 6

The musical



Slide 7

Modern dance

Hollywood films...



Slide 8

Контрольная работа №4

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив, определите его форму и функцию.

1. Some of the students take another course to learn how to use their knowledge in teaching law.
2. The work to be divided up among them was hard.
3. Sometimes they were glad to have been given any work.
4. Many people stay at school to take O-level and A-level G.C.E. examination.
5. To go to a Technical College is necessary, if you want to get a qualification.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните герундий, определите его форму и функцию

1. I went to university after leaving school and got a degree in history.
2. I was able to take a very junior job in a solicitor's office, taking the rest of my exams.
3. Enjoying work means choosing the right career in the first place.
4. I got a qualification giving me a better change of promotion.
5. Many students still have no practical skill for doing a job.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните неличную форму глагола.

1. She is said to bring up five children.
2. He improved his article by changing the end.
3. This examination is supposed to be one of the most difficult this term.
4. You will never speak good English without learning grammar.
5. Besides being clever, he is very industrious.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - a large tropical fruit with a rough orange or brown skin and pointed leaves on top.
2. ... - a small object with three or four points and a handle, that you use to pick up food and eat with.
3. ... - a person who flies an aircraft.
4. ... - a bowl that is fixed to the wall in a kitchen or bathroom in which you wash dishes or your hands, etc.
5. ... - the white liquid produced by cows, goats, and sheep and used by humans as a drink or for making butter, cheese, etc.
6. ... - an electric oven that uses waves of energy to cook or heat food quickly.
7. ... - someone who paints, draws or makes sculptures.
8. ... - a skilled and trained cook who works in a hotel or restaurant, especially the most important cook.
9. ... - a dark brown powder with a strong flavour and smell that is made by crushing coffee beans, or a hot drink made from this powder.

Задание 5. Прочтите и переведите текст. Составьте реферативное изложение текста в 8-10 упражнениях. Используйте, предлагаемые ниже клише.

The article is called ... = The title of the article is ... – Статья называется ...

The article is about / on ... – Статья о ...

The article is devoted to ... – Статья посвящена ...

The article is concerned with ... – Статья связана с ...

The article deals with ... – Статья повествует о ...

The article touches upon the problem of ... – Статья затрагивает проблему ...

The article contains useful information on ... – Статья содержит полезную информацию о ...

The article contains statistics about ... – Статья содержит данные о ...

Reader's attention is drawn to ... – Внимание читателя обращается на ...

The author characterises... – Автор характеризует...

The author emphasises... –Автор подчеркивает, что...

The author suggests... – Автор предлагает...

The author considers that... – Автор считает, что...

Summing up the information... – Подводя итог...

The Advantages of Using Games

Many experienced textbook and methodology manuals writers have argued that games are not just time-filling activities but have a great educational value. W.R. Lee holds that most language games make learners use the language instead of thinking about learning the correct forms. He also says that games should be treated as the central part of the foreign language teaching programs. A similar opinion is expressed by Richard-Amato, who believes games to be fun but warns against overlooking their pedagogical value, particularly in foreign language teaching. There are many advantages of using games. «Games can lower anxiety, thus making the acquisition of input more likely» (Richard-Amato). They are highly motivating and entertaining, and they can give shy students more opportunity to express their opinions and feelings. They also enable learners to acquire new experiences within a foreign language which are not always possible during a typical lesson. Furthermore, to quote Richard-Amato, they, «add diversion to the regular classroom activities», break the ice, they are used to introduce new ideas. Easy, relaxed atmosphere which is created by using games, helps students remember things faster and better. Further support comes from Zdybiewska, who believes games to be a good way of practising language, for they provide a model of using a language in real life in the future.

Games encourage, entertain, teach, and promote fluency. If not for any of these reasons, they should be used just because they help students see beauty in a foreign language and not just problems.

Задание 6. Напишите эссе (10 предложений) о своем любимом американском актере, певце, кинофильме и др.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив, определите его форму и функцию.

1. The Parent-Teacher Association meets monthly to discuss different problems.
2. Students were ready to share their own ideas.
3. He was happy to have passed his exams.
4. These skills are necessary to find information and to use it.
5. Cooperative learning is considered to be one of the most effective in teaching.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните герундий, определите его форму и функцию.

1. I got an extra point for remembering the name of Napoleon's horse, so my final mark was 20.
2. Many teachers want to abandon continual testing and concentrate more on teaching.
3. I could get a job, but I want to continue studying to become a university lecture.
4. Sending children to a boarding school was the most acceptable way of educating them.
5. This concept offers our children the chance of finding their own answers.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните неличную форму глагола.

1. My father is known to be an all-round scholar.
2. The curriculum for this term is considered to be the worst.
3. I earn excellent money, enjoying the work.
4. Her teaching method involves getting to know each student's needs.
5. I have come here to discuss the matter with the manager.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - a food made from flour, water and usually yeast, mixed together and baked.
2. ... - a person whose job is to stop fires from burning.
3. ... - an object consisting of a round hollow part and a handle, used for mixing, serving and eating food.
4. ... - a fungus with a round top and short stem.
5. ... - an alcoholic drink made from grain.
6. ... - a piece of kitchen equipment which uses electricity to preserve food at a cold temperature.
7. ... - a covered metal or plastic container with a handle and a shaped opening for pouring, used for boiling water.
8. ... - a person who writes news stories or articles for a newspaper or magazine or broadcasts them on radio or television.
9. ... - a man whose job is to bring the food to customers at their tables in a restaurant.

Задание 5. Прочтите и переведите текст. Составьте реферативное изложение текста в 8-10 упражнениях. Используйте, предлагаемые ниже клише.

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The author emphasises... – Автор подчеркивает, что...

The author suggests... – Автор предлагает...

The author considers that... – Автор считает, что...

Summing up the information... – Подводя итог...

Choosing Appropriate Games

There are many factors to consider while discussing games, one of which is appropriacy. Teachers should be very careful about choosing games if they want to make them profitable for the learning process. If games are to bring desired results, they must correspond to either the student's level, or age, or to the material that is to be introduced or practised. Not all games are appropriate for all students irrespective of their age. Different age groups require various topics, materials, and modes of games. For example, children benefit most from games which require moving around, imitating a model, competing between groups and the like. Furthermore, structural games that practise or reinforce a certain grammatical aspect of language have to relate to students' abilities and prior knowledge. Games become difficult when the task or the topic is unsuitable or outside the student's experience.

Another factor influencing the choice of a game is its length and the time necessary for its completion. Many games have a time limit, but the teacher can allocate more or less time depending on the students' level, the number of people in a group, or the knowledge of the rules of a game etc.

When to use games? Games are often used as short warm-up activities or when there is some time left at the end of a lesson. Yet, a game should not be regarded as a marginal activity filling in odd moments when the teacher and class have nothing better to do. Games ought to be at the heart of teaching foreign languages. Games can be used at all stages of the lesson, provided that they are suitable and carefully chosen. At different stages of the lesson, the teacher's aims connected with a game may vary:

1. Presentation. Provide a good model making its meaning clear.
2. Controlled practice. Elicit good imitation of new language and appropriate responses.

3. Communicative practice. Give students a chance to use the language.

Games also lend themselves well to revision exercises helping learners recall material in a pleasant, entertaining way. All authors referred to in this article agree that even if games resulted only in noise and entertained students, they are still worth paying attention to and implementing in the classroom since they motivate learners, promote communicative competence, and generate fluency.

Задание 6. Напишите эссе (10 предложений) о своем любимом американском актере, певце, кинофильме и др.

ВАРИАНТ 3

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив, определите его форму и функцию.

1. One must study regularly to know English well.
2. It was the first University to be built in Scotland for nearly four hundred years.
3. To encourage responsibility, tolerance and helpfulness is the purpose of cooperative learning.
4. The teacher allowed us to use reference material while writing the report.
5. One of the students had to miss quite a number of lessons.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните герундий, определите его форму и функцию.

1. The child was afraid of being punished.
2. His taking part in this discussion surprised us greatly.
3. By improving technology we achieve better results.
4. I remember having been asked about it.
5. I heard about your friend's going abroad.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните неличную форму глагола.

1. Ring me up before leaving home.
2. It's no use talking about it.
3. The children have a good garden in which to play.
4. Her greatest pleasure was travelling.
5. Last year he was always the first to come to the Institute.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя изученную лексику.

1. ... - someone whose job is to teach in a school or college.
2. ... - a tool, usually with a metal blade and a handle, used for cutting and spreading food or other substances, or as a weapon.
3. ... - a drink made by pouring hot water onto dried and cut leaves and sometimes flowers.
4. ... - a large circle of flat bread baked with cheese, tomatoes, and sometimes meat and vegetables spread on top.
5. ... - a long flat board fixed horizontally, usually against a wall or inside a cupboard so that objects can be stored on it.
6. ... - a male or female member of the police force.
7. ... - someone whose job is to give advice to people about the law and speak for them in court.
8. ... - a small container for drinks made of glass or similar material, with a flat base and typically tube-shaped with no handle.
9. ... - a long curved fruit with a yellow skin and soft, sweet white flesh inside.

Задание 5. Прочтите и переведите текст. Составьте реферативное изложение текста в 8-10 упражнениях. Используйте, предлагаемые ниже клише.

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The author suggests... – Автор предлагает...

The author considers that... – Автор считает, что...

Summing up the information... – Подводя итог...

The Use of Ethics in the Classroom

A 24-year-old Russian student told me during our first lesson that he suffered from «imagination problems». When asked to write about a topic, he claimed it was impossible for him to write more than a few lines. He simply could not write about his family, his favourite film, or his activities last weekend. The next day, I asked him to write about whether it was acceptable to assassinate evil political leaders. He wrote twenty-four lines, and the remaining hour was spent in vigorous, but deeply enjoyable, debate. The problem was not his imagination but the uninspiring nature of his previous essay topics. More than mere boredom, the student suffered from low self-esteem because of his apparent inability to satisfy the quantitative requirements of written exercises. This is an important observation. Teachers must identify the reasons for the failure of students to achieve their goals, and these may well be extra-linguistic, such as lack of motivation.

One way to identify the reasons for failure is to ask each student: Is the English too difficult? Do you find it interesting? Asking such questions can help the teacher unearth the underlying cause of the problem. The teacher's task, therefore, goes beyond that of teaching the fundamentals of English, just as a doctor's task requires more

than focusing exclusively on the physical needs of the patient. The teacher must be sensitive to what excites and motivates students as well as to what might offend them or undermine their self-esteem. The student-teacher relationship can, after all, be a daunting one for students because of the power differential between them and their teachers. For all these reasons, the use of ethics cases as a methodology for English teaching can make a positive contribution to the classroom studies.

To clarify, this article is not about the ethics of teaching but the teaching of English through ethics (a branch of philosophy that deals with questions of morality). As the case of the Russian student demonstrates, motivation is crucial in allowing students to express themselves in the classroom. I argue that carefully chosen ethics cases can motivate even timid students to speak out by removing their often excessive linguistic awareness and fear of committing errors and by encouraging their expression of heart-felt beliefs.

Задание 6. Напишите эссе (10 предложений) о своем любимом американском актере, певце, кинофильме и др.

**Личное письмо
Personal Letter**

Письмо следует начинать с написания своего адреса (адрес отправителя), который пишется в верхнем правом углу страницы в следующем порядке: 1-ая строка — номер дома, название улицы; 2-ая строка — город, почтовый индекс; 3-я строка — страна. Под адресом пишется дата написания письма: число, месяц, год. Будьте осторожны с датами! Американцы перевели бы 1.09 как 9 января, т. к. в *American English and British English* даты читаются по-разному, поэтому дату лучше писать полностью, например, *1 September, 2009*. Не надо писать окончания *-th, st, -nd* или *-rd* после цифр.

Обращение

Личное письмо обычно начинается с неформального приветствия *Hi, Hello* или просто со слова *Dear*, к которому добавляется имя, после чего ставится запятая.

Hi, Dick,
Hello, Mary,
Dear Dad,

Всё обращение пишется на левой стороне без отступа на красную строку.

Далее обычно следует благодарность за полученное письмо. Вы также можете задать несколько вопросов о делах и семье своего друга.

Thanks for your letter. It was great to hear from you. How are you? I hope all is going well. How is your sister? Has she already learned Spanish?

Основной текст письма

В основном тексте письма вы рассказываете новости, факты и события своей жизни, выражаете свои суждения и чувства, описываете планы на будущее и расспрашиваете своего друга о его делах. В письмах могут содержаться поздравление, благодарность, просьба, соболезнование, жалоба или упрек.

Here is some news about our class. David decided to go to a military school and he is training hard.

I think you are studying hard now. Have you already chosen the university where you are going to apply? Will it be difficult to study there?

Не забывайте о словах, связывающих отдельные части предложений, и вводных словах.

Addition: first, also, finally

Contrast: but, however

Purpose: so that

Example: such as, for example

Reason: as, because

Time: when, while

Beginning of a sentence: Anyway, Well, Right

Заключительная формула вежливости

Заключительная формула вежливости на отдельной строке может включать в себя такие слова, как *Love, Best regards, Best wishes, Looking forward to seeing you, Warmly, Fondly, Missing you*, после которых ставится запятая.

На отдельной строке после заключительной формулы вежливости вы должны подписаться — написать свое имя.

Образец написания личного письма

9 Svetlaya St.
Krasnogorsk 114965
Russia 15
September, 2013

Dear Ann,

Thanks for your letter. How are you? I hope all is going well.

As for me, I'm working hard. I want to be an economist and I'm studying a lot of mathematics. So unfortunately there is no much time for going anywhere.

But your letter made me go to the Tretyakov Picture Gallery. It was founded in the 19th century and a lot of pictures by famous Russian artists are exhibited there. It is our national gallery.

You see, your decision to go to a medical school was quite a surprise for me. What made you choose this field? Is this your father who advised you to go there? How long is the course of studies in a medical school?

Well, I must finish now — my lessons begin in half an hour.

Love,

Kate

Резюме Curriculum vitae / resume

В большинстве случаев при поступлении на работу необходимо представить резюме (сведения об образовании и профессиональном опыте), которое пишется по определенному плану. Резюме пишется на бумаге формата А4 и должно быть написано четко и ясно.

План составления резюме:

- а) в начале страницы указываются имя и фамилия, полный почтовый адрес, номер телефона, факса и электронный адрес,
- б) далее сообщаются личные данные (Personal Information): данные о рождении (Date of Birth) и семейном положении (Marital Status),
- в) с интервалом в одну строку пишется цель (Objective) — должность, на которую Вы претендуете,
- г) в следующем пункте сообщаются данные о профессиональном опыте (Work Experience). В начале указывается последнее место и должность, которые Вы занимали, а затем сообщаются данные обо всех должностях в обратном порядке до самой первой, с которой Вы начинали свою профессиональную деятельность. Обычно здесь указываются достижения и прогресс, которые были сделаны, а также поощрения или продвижение по службе. Также здесь необходимо упомянуть публикации, если такие имеются,
- д) далее сообщаются сведения об образовании (Education), которые тоже пишутся в обратном порядке,

е) в следующем пункте указываются дополнительные навыки, которыми Вы владеете (Additional Skills), а также круг интересов (Interests).

В конце резюме можно привести рекомендации предыдущих нанимателей с указанием их должности, адресом и телефоном.

В резюме не употребляется местоимение «я». Вместо предложений «я выполнял работу, я закончил курсы» и т. п. пишутся безличные предложения «did the project, accomplished the job» и т. д.

В первом пункте Work Experience глаголы употребляются во времени Present Simple; в остальных пунктах данного раздела — Past Simple.

Резюме не должно превышать одной страницы.

Curriculum Vitae

Peter Townsled
35 Green Road Spokane, WA 87954
Phone (503) 456-6781
Fax (503) 456-6782
E-mail petert@net.com

Date of Birth (дата рождения)

3 October, 1966

Marital Status (семейное положение)

Married

Objective

Employment as manager in imported clothing retailer

Work Experience (опыт работы)

1998 — Present Jackson Shoes Inc. Spokane, WA

Manager

Manage staff of 10

Provide helpful service to customers concerning shoe choices

1995-1998 Smith Office Supplies&Yakima, WA

Assistant Manager

Managed warehouse operations

Interviewed new applicants for open positions

Education (образование)

1991-1995 Seattle University, WA

Bachelor of Business Administration

Additional Skills

Advanced level skills in Microsoft Office Suite, basic HTML programming, spoken and written proficiency in French

Interests Football, rowing**References** (рекомендации)

John Campbell

Managing Director

Jackson Shoes Inc. Spokane, WA

Tel: (503) 202-4224

Vocabulary**Family****aunt** – тетя**cousin** – кузен, кузина**father** – отец, папа**grandfather** – бабушка**grandson** – внук**mother** – мать, мама**niece** – племянница**relatives** – родственники**son** – сын**wife** – жена**brother** - брат**daughter** - дочь**granddaughter** - внучка**grandmother** - бабушка**husband** - муж**nephew** - племянник**parents** - родители**sister** - сестра**uncle** - дядя**Physical appearance****beautiful** – красивый**dark skin** – темная кожа**fair skin** – светлая кожа**handsome** – красивый (о мужчине)**medium height** – среднего роста**ordinary-looking** - невзрачный**overweight** – с избыточным весом**pretty** – милый, хорошенький**short** – невысокий**thin** – худой, худощавый**beard** - борода**elderly** - пожилой**fat** - толстый**hair** – волосы**old** - старый**moustache** - усы**tall** - высокий**ugly** – уродливый**slim** - стройный**young** - молодой

CHARACTER

ambitious – амбициозный	boring - скучный
clever - умный	friendly - дружелюбный
easy-going - с лёгким характером, беззаботный	generous – щедрый
hard-working - трудолюбивый	honest - честный
insensitive - нечувствительный	kind - добрый
optimistic - оптимистичный	lazy - ленивый
pessimistic - пессимистичный	mean - скупой
punctual - пунктуальный	reliable - надёжный
self-confident – уверенный в себе	stupid - глупый
sensitive - чувствительный	tense - напряженный
shy – застенчивый	
unreliable - ненадежный	

CLOTHES

belt – ремень	boots - сапоги
coat – пальто	dress - платье
glasses – очки	gloves - перчатки
hat – шляпа	jacket - пиджак
jeans – джинсы	jumper – свитер
ring – кольцо	scarf - шарф
shirt – рубашка	shoes - туфли
shorts – шорты	skirt - юбка
socks – носки	suit - костюм
sunglasses – солнечные очки	sweater - свитер
tie – галстук	tights - колготки
trainers – кроссовки	trousers - брюки
T-shirt – футболка	umbrella - зонтик
watch – наручные часы	

WEATHER

cloud – облако	cloudy - облачно
cold – холодно	degree - градус
dry – засушливо	fog - туман
foggy – туманно	hot - жарко

hurricane – ураган
rain – дождь
snow – снег
sun – солнце
thunderstorm – гроза
wind - ветер

lightning - молния
rainy - дождливо
storm – шторм, буря
thunder – гром
wet – влажно

TRAVELLING

(aero)plane – самолет
boat – лодка
buffet car – вагон-ресторан
customs - таможня
fare – стоимость проезда
journey – поездка
map - карта
motorbike/motorcycle - мотоцикл
return ticket – билет «туда и обратно»
single ticket – билет в один конец
ship – корабль
train – поезд

bicycle/bike - велосипед
bus – автобус
car - машина
flight - полет
helicopter - вертолет
luggage - багаж
passport - паспорт
petrol - бензин
taxi - такси
timetable – расписание
underground - метро

AT SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY

Art – искусство
board – доска
computer – компьютер
English – английский
History - история
Information Technology - информатика
Music – музыка
Mathematics – математика
Technical drawing – черчение
pencil – карандаш
Physical education – физическая культура
Physics – физика

Biology - биология
Chemistry - химия
desk - парта
Geography - география
Languages - языки
notebook - блокнот
pen - ручка
rubber - резинка
sharpener - точилка
ruler - линейка

COMMUNICATIONS

address – адрес	CD – CD диск
e-mail – электронное письмо	date – дата
envelope – конверт	fax - факс
keyboard – клавиатура	letter - письмо
message - сообщение	mouse - мышь
mobile phone – мобильный телефон	
screen – экран	stamp - марка
phone number – телефонный номер	
(tele)phone – телефон	post office - почта
post box – почтовый ящик	

GREETINGS AND OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

Bless you. – Будьте здоровы.
Congratulations. – Поздравляю.
Excuse me. – Извините.
Fine. – Прекрасно.
Goodbye. - До свидания.
Goodnight. – Доброй ночи.
Good afternoon. – Добрый день.
Good evening. – Добрый вечер.
Good luck. – Удачи.
Good morning. – Доброе утро.
Happy Birthday. – С днем рождения.
Happy New Year. – С Новым Годом.
Hello. – Здравствуйте.
Hi. – Привет.
How are you? – Как дела?
Merry Christmas. – Счастливого рождества.
Please. – Пожалуйста.
See you soon. – Скоро увидимся.
Sleep well. – Спокойной ночи.
Sorry. – Простите.
Thanks/Thank you. – Спасибо.
Well done. – Молодец.

FOOD AND DRINK

apple – яблоко	banana - банан
beans – бобы	beer - пиво
bread – хлеб	carrots - морковь
coffee – кофе	fish – рыба
fish and chips – рыба с жареной картошкой	fruit - фрукт
fruit juice – фруктовый сок	grapes - виноград
garlic – чеснок	meat - мясо
hamburger - гамбургер	milk - молоко
hot-dog – хот-дог	onions - лук
mineral water – минеральная вода	orange - апельсин
mushrooms – грибы	pear - груша
pasta – макароны	pineapple - ананас
peas – горох	potatoes - картофель
pizza – пицца	rice - рис
strawberries - клубника	tomatoes - помидоры
tea – чай	wine - вино
vegetable – овощ	

IN THE KITCHEN

bowl – тарелка для супа	coffee maker - кофеварка
cup – чашка, бокал, кубок	dish - блюдо
cupboard – шкаф для посуды	fork – вилка
fridge – холодильник	glass - стакан
frying pan – сковорода	kettle - чайник
microwave – микроволновая печь	knife - нож
mug – кружка	plate - тарелка
saucer – блюдце	sauce pan - кастрюля
shelf – полка	sink - раковина
teapot – чайник (для заварки)	spoon - ложка
tea towel – кухонное полотенце	
washing-up liquid – жидкость для мытья посуды	

OCCUPATIONS

accountant – бухгалтер	actor - актер
actress – актриса	artist - художник
business person – деловой человек)	teacher - учитель

bus driver – водитель автобуса

doctor – доктор

firefighter – пожарный

lawyer – адвокат

nurse – медсестра

police officer – полицейский

taxi driver- такси

chef - повар

engineer - инженер

journalist - журналист

manager - менеджер

pilot - пилот

secretary - секретарь

waiter - официант

Таблица неправильных глаголов

be	was / were	been	быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать(ся)
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоить
cut	cut	cut	резать
do	did	done	делать

drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	ехать, везти
eat	ate	eaten	кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
know	knew	known	знать
leave	left	left	оставлять, уходить

lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
meet	met	met	встречать(ся)
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
run	ran	run	бегать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	отправлять
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить, проводить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	красть

swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
write	wrote	written	писать

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Елена Владиленовна Семенова
Яна Николаевна Казанцева
Марина Леонидовна Ростова
Екатерина Васильевна Петрова

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660041 Красноярск, пр. Свободный. 79
Тел/факс 8 (391) 206-21-49 e-mail: rio@lan.krasu.ru

