

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
«ЗАЛАРИНСКИЙ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»**



**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ**

ОУП.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК



Методические рекомендации разработаны на основе фонда оценочных средств по профессиям 35.01.01. «Мастер по лесному хозяйству», 38.01.02. «Продавец, контролер-кассир», 43.01.09 «Повар, кондитер», 35.02.07. «Механизация сельского хозяйства», 35.01.13. «Тракторист-машинист сельскохозяйственного производства» в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины ОУП.03 «Иностранный язык», положением об организации и проведении промежуточной аттестации ГАПОУ ИО «Заларинский агропромышленный техникум», положением об организации и проведении текущего контроля ГАПОУ ИО «Заларинский агропромышленный техникум».

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_____/Т.Н. Куль/

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1.МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

Настоящие методические указания имеют целью помочь студенту в развитии практических навыков при выполнении самостоятельной работы.

Для того чтобы добиться успеха в изучении иностранного языка, необходимо приступить к работе с первых занятий в техникуме и заниматься языком не только в учебной аудитории, но и самостоятельно.

Особенностью изучения иностранного языка является то, что большая часть языкового материала должна прорабатываться самостоятельно.

Данный методический материал используется как раздаточный.

2. ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАНИЙ

2.1. Количество практических заданий, выполняемых студентами в рамках каждой лексической темы, обусловлено ФОС ГАПОУ ИО «ЗАПТ».

2.2. Каждый раздел курса представлен несколькими темами. Практические задания представлены по каждой теме.

2.3. Выполнять практические задания следует в рабочей тетради.

2.4. Практические задания должны выполняться чернилами четким почерком, аккуратно или в печатном виде, При выполнении практического задания оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний преподавателя.

2.5. Практические задания должны быть выполнены в той последовательности, в которой они даны в настоящем пособии.

2.6. Если практическое задание выполнено без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, оно возвращается без проверки.

Для выполнения практических заданий студентам рекомендуется использовать следующую литературу:

Перечень учебных изданий, интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы.

Основные источники:

1. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И. «PlanetofEnglish»: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО.-москва: «издательский центр «академия»,2017.- 256с.

Дополнительные источники:

1. Агабекян, И.П. Деловой английский = Englishforbusiness. – 9-е изд.- Ростов н /Д: «Феникс»,2013. - 318 с.

2. Восковская А.С. , Карпова Т.А. Английский язык: учебник для студентов образовательных учреждений среднего профессионального образования. - ростов – на - дону: «феникс», 2014. – 376 с.

3. Английский язык для технических специальностей EnglishforTechnicalColleges : учебник для студ. учреждений сред.проф. образования / А. П. Голубев, А. П. Коржавый, И. Б. Смирнова. — 4-е изд., стер. — М. : Издательский центр «Академия», 2017. — 208 с.

Словари

1. Англо-русский словарь: 20000 слов/Сост. Г.И. Бункин, О.В. Буренкова, Т.П. Горбунова и др.; Под. Ред. О.С. Ахмановой, Е.А.М. Уилсон. – 29-е изд., испр. – М.: Рус.яз., 1983. – 656 с.

2. Современный англо-русский и русско-английский словарь с грамматическими предложениями: 64000 слов и словосочетаний/Составители В.Е. Салькова, Л.М. Ковдлина, М.Д. Кондратова и др. – 10-е изд. – М.: РИПОЛ классик : ДОМ. Век : ЛАДА, 2010. -955 с. – (Библиотека энциклопедических словарей)

3. Мусихина О.Н. Англо-русский, русско-английский словарь/О.Н. Мусихина, В.Л. Яськова.-Ростов н/Д : Феникс, 2018. – 207 с. – (Словарь для ЕГЭ)

4. Англо-русский, русско-английский словарь школьника. – Минск :Букмастер, 2014. -480 с.

Интернет-ресурсы:

www. lingvo-online. ru (более 30 англо-русских, русско-английских и толковых словарей)

общей и отраслевой лексики).

www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy (MacmillanDictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов).

www.britannica.com (энциклопедия «Британника»).

www.ldoceonline.com (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English).

3. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Использовать приобретённые знания и умения в практической и профессиональной деятельности, повседневной жизни.

Студент должен обладать иноязычными коммуникативными компетенциями:

Речевая компетенция- совершенствование коммуникативных умений в четырёх основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме); умений планировать своё речевое и неречевое поведение;

Языковая компетенция- овладение новыми языковыми средствами в соответствии с отобранными темами и сферами общения; увеличение объёма используемых лексических единиц; развитие навыков оперирования языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях;

Социокультурная компетенция- увеличение объёма знаний о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка, совершенствование умений строить своё речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике, формирование умений выделять общее и специфическое в культуре родной страны и страны изучаемого языка;

Компенсаторная компетенция- дальнейшее развитие умений объясняться в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении и передаче иноязычной информации;

Учебно-познавательная компетенция- развитие общих и специальных учебных умений, позволяющих совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком, удовлетворять с его помощью познавательные интересы в других областях знания.

4. ОПИСАНИЕ ПРАВИЛ ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по учебной дисциплине ОУД.03 «Иностранный язык», направленные на формирование общих компетенций.

В системе оценки знаний и умений используются следующие критерии:

=> **«Отлично»** - за глубокое и полное овладение содержанием учебного материала, в котором студент легко ориентируется, владение понятийным аппаратом за умение связывать теорию с практикой, решать практические задачи, высказывать и обосновывать свои суждения. Отличная отметка предполагает грамотное, логичное изложение ответа (как в устной, так и в письменной форме), качественное внешнее оформление;

=> **«Хорошо»** - если студент полно освоил учебный материал, владеет понятийным аппаратом, ориентируется в изученном материале, осознанно применяет знания для решения практических задач, грамотно излагает ответ, но содержание и форма ответа имеют некоторые неточности;

=> **«Удовлетворительно»** - если студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений учебного материала, но излагает его неполно, непоследовательно, допускает неточности в определении понятий, в применении знаний для решения практических задач, не умеет доказательно обосновать свои суждения;

=> **«Неудовлетворительно»** - если студент имеет разрозненные, бессистемные знания, не умеет выделять главное и второстепенное, допускает ошибки в определении понятий, искажает их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал, не может применять знания для решения практических задач; за полное незнание и непонимание учебного материала или отказ отвечать.

5. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Вводно-коррективный курс.

Проверочная работа №1.

Variant I

1. Use *have got, has got, he, is, him, are, them, they*.

I (1)..... a book. It (2)..... about Mr. Chapman. (3) is a nice old gentleman He (4)..... grey hair, blue eyes and a big nose. Every day a postman brings (5)..... letters. They (6)..... always in colored envelopes. Mr. Chapman reads (7)..... and smiles. He likes to get letters. (8)..... are from his friends. He (9)..... happy, because he (10)..... many friends.

2. Make up the plural of the nouns:

A jar, an umbrella, a glass, a bench, a boy, a loaf, a man, a wing, a pilot, a tomato, a city, a chief, a fish, a car, a lady, a mouse, a foot, a teacher, a thief, a story.

3. Choose the correct item:

1. That's.....book.(mine, my, me)
2. Paul isbrother.(Jenny, Jenny's, Jennys')
3. Those sweets are.....(my, me, mine)
4. There are somein the park.(people, people's, peoples')
5. Look at.....(they, their, them)
6. This is.....teacher.(our, we, ours)

4. Translate:

- a) My friend's address; those people's group; our family's friend; their daughters' school; his girlfriend's name; this man's newspaper.
- б) Письмо этой девочки(letter), игрушки вашего сына, книги тех студентов, велосипед моего друга(bicycle), еда их собаки(food), телефон их ребенка(phone), телефоны их детей, компьютер этого мальчика(computer), компьютеры этих мальчиков, шляпа ее мамы(hat).

5. Translate:

- a) 1. Learn by heart these words at home, please.
2. Let's watch this interesting match.
3. Don't call me!
4. Let Marry open the window.
5. Let him carry these bags.
- б) 1. Не смотри этот фильм!
2. Пусть Наташа приготовит суп.
3. Давайте танцевать!

Вводно-коррективный курс.

Проверочная работа №1

Variant II

1. Use *have got, has got, he, is, him, are, its, it, they, his*.

My friend (1)..... a pet. It (2)..... not a dog. It (3)..... a parrot. My friend calls (4)..... Jago. It lives in (5)..... own cage and (6)..... everything to be a happy bird. My friend and (7)..... pet spend much time together. (8)..... like to watch TV and listen to music. They (9)..... both very nice. I often ask my friend to tell an interesting story about (10)..... Jago.

2. Make up the plural of the nouns:

A lion, a toy, a granny, a leaf, a child, a fork, a tree, a boss, a potato, a tooth, a house, a tray, a match, a dress, a wolf, a sheep, a woman, a goose, a roof, a lily.

3. Choose the correct item:

1. These are.....oranges.(Bill, Bills', Bill's)
2. Mary is.....sister.(them, their, theirs)

3. My.....name is Mike.(friends, friend's, friends')
4. Those shoes are.....(my, me, mine)
5. Look at.....(his, him, he)! He is a singer.
6. Paul is.....brother.(ours, us, our)

4. Translate:

- a) His brother's car; our dad's room; this girl's bag; those women's dresses; my friends' house; these students' lab.
- b) Стол вашего сына, машина этого человека(man), машины этих людей, дом ее бабушки(granny), деньги их родителей(parents), портфель того школьника(bag, schoolboy), цветы моего учителя, молоко тех кошек, молоко той кошки, комната нашего сына.

5. Translate:

- a)
 1. Let Anton close the door.
 2. Don't put your coffee on my table!
 3. Let's swim in the river!
 4. Clean your teeth and go to bed.
 5. Let them wash up.
- b)
 1. Говори на английском во время урока!
 2. Давайте пойдем в кино!
 3. Пусть Виктор прочитает этот текст.

Задания для индивидуального выполнения

Тема 1.1.Тема: Приветствие, прощание, представления себя и других в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

Карточка 1.1.1.

Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения.

1. Ben is a little boy. ... is six.
2. Jane is a house-wife (домохозяйка). ... is lazy (ленивая).
3. Max is a soldier. ... is brave.
4. Lily is a young woman. ... is very beautiful.
5. Alice is late. ... is in a traffic jam (в дорожной пробке).
6. Nick and Ann are far from Moscow. ... are on a farm.
7. This is Ben's room. ... is nice.
8. These are new books. ... are interesting.
9. This is Elsa. ... is a student.
10. Nick and Max are students. ... are students of a Moscow university.
11. The rooms are small but ... are light and warm.
12. The new flat is comfortable but ... is far from the university.
13. Jack has many French books. ... likes to read French very much.
14. Hans is a new student. ... is German.
15. Alice and Jane are new secretaries. ... are not lazy.

Карточка 1.1.2.

Вставьте соответствующие личные местоимения в предлагаемых ответах на вопросы.

1. Is your house new? – Yes, ... is.
2. Are the students at the English lesson now? - Yes, ... are.
3. Is your university in Green Street? – Yes, ... is.
4. Are Helen and Bess your sisters? – Yes, ... are.
5. Is Ben's sister an engineer? – Yes, ... is.
6. Are the pencils red? – No, ... are not.
7. Is this room comfortable? - No, ... isn't.
8. Are the textbooks on the shelf? - Yes, ... are.

9. Does the girl often visit the museum? – No, ... doesn't.
10. Does this pen write well? – Yes, ... does.
11. Is Ben on holiday now? – No, ... isn't.
12. Is Helen nice? - Yes, ... is.
13. Are you an engineer? - Yes, ... am.

Карточка 1.1.3.

Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в объектном падеже.

1. I like Nick.
2. We like Bess.
3. He likes ice-cream.
4. Can you show the pictures to Ben?
5. You can tell Helen my e-mail address.
6. Are you interested in football?
7. I want to buy two bottles of milk for Bess.
8. Do you want to play tennis with Ben?
9. We must speak to Nick.
10. You should invite Helen and Bess to your house for dinner.
11. Do you know Mary?
12. Tell Nick about your plan.
13. I see my friends every day.

Карточка 1.1.4.

Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения в объектном падеже.

1. Where is Nick? I want to play tennis with
2. Bess is here. Do you want to speak to ... ?
3. My sister speaks French. She learns ... at school.
4. Look at that man. Do you know ... ?
5. Do you want to read this newspaper? I can give ... to
6. If you see Ben and Bess, please, don't tell ... anything.
7. We want to phone Helen and invite ... to the party.

Карточка 1.1.5.

Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в именительном или объектном падеже.

1. The vase is on the table.
2. Mother often sends Ben to buy milk.
3. Are Bess and Helen ready to do the work?
4. Nick and Ben spend their holidays at the seaside.
5. The man is in the park.
6. The managers are not at work now.
7. Helen and I are good friends.
8. Is Ben at the lesson now?
9. Where is the calculator?
10. The newspapers are on the table.
11. The child is in the garden with his mother.
12. Our parents are always glad to see us.
13. My brother and I are good football players.
14. Bess knows Ben.
15. I see the picture very well.
16. The students have lectures every day.
17. The boy plays football every Sunday.

18. The teacher asks the students.
19. The students write tests every week.
20. Look at the picture!
21. I have the book at home.
22. Max wants to speak to Helen.

Тема 1.2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и т.д.)

Карточка 1.1.1.

1. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. grandfather | a. mother of your grandfather or grandmother |
| 2. sister-in-law | b. sister of your mother or father |
| 3. niece | c. father of your wife or husband |
| 4. great-grandmother | d. sister of your wife |
| 5. aunt | e. daughter of your brother or sister |
| 6. father-in-law | f. father of your mother or father |

Карточка 1.1.2.

2. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. Welcome to my house! East or West, home (to be) _____ best.
2. My sister (to be fond of) _____ chatting over the phone.
3. My relatives (to be) _____ considerate and helpful.
4. Our parents (to arrange) _____ our free time.
5. My friend (to support) _____ me in everything I do.
6. In me family the elder children (to look after) _____ the younger ones.
7. All members of our family (to have) _____ many duties about the house.
8. My favorite pastime (to be) _____ cleans the rooms.
9. We (to like) _____ our house to be tidy.
10. Our college group (to be) _____ united.

Карточка 1.1.3.

Образуйте одну из форм глагола to be.

1. ... your girlfriend Italian?
2. I ... afraid of spiders.
3. There ... a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.
4. Peter ... in Africa next winter.
5. We ... never late for our Drawing classes.
6. I ... 70 years old in 2050.
7. She ... my neighbor last year.
8. It ... usually very hot in Egypt.
9. I ... born in September.
10. My parents ... doctors.

Карточка 1.1.4.

Вставьте глагол **“to be”** в требуемой форме Present Simple.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I ...
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it
9. Max ... an office-worker.

10. We ... late, sorry!

Тема 1.3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности

Карточка 1.3.1.

Составьте предложения из слов.

1. five, there, in the park, children, are
2. on the, there, a cat, is sofa
3. little, balls, there, three, are, floor, on , the
4. big, a dog, in the, there, hall, is
5. a cake, in the, there, picture, is.

Карточка 1.3.2.

Прочитайте текст. Переведите. Ответьте на вопросы.

A Modern Family

Family is very important in our life. Families give us a sense of belonging and a sense of tradition, families give us strength and purpose. The things we need most deeply in our lives – love, communication, respect and good relations – have their beginnings in the family.

Many single adult men and women today are waiting longer to get married. Some men and women marry and start their family life later because they want to graduate from a university or college, others want to become more established in their chosen profession.

Couples are also waiting longer before they have children. Today an average household contains only two or three people. In many families both parents work outside the home. Most families include members of just two generations: parents and their children. Nowadays people very often talk about a “generation gap”.

But there are a lot of stable and happy families. They spend a lot of time together. When problems arise, such families work together to solve them. Men and women work hard to make their families successful.

- What is more important for young people to have a good career or to start family life?
- How do husbands and wives share their domestic (household) chores?
- What makes families stable and happy?

Карточка 1.3.3.

Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах:

Образец: John goes there twice a week.

Does John go there twice a week?

John doesn't go there twice a week.

- 1) He knows French perfectly.
- 2) I understand everything he says.
- 3) She makes mistakes in spelling.
- 4) They enjoy their English lessons.
- 5) They live in Kiev.
- 6) We use our books in class.
- 7) The plane leaves at ten o'clock.
- 8) She always comes to class late.

Карточка 1.3.4.

Заполните пропуски согласно примеру.

LongForm

1. We are students.
2. He is from Spain.
3. You are a singer.
4. It is a picture.
5. They are actors.

ShortForm

- A We're students.
A _____
A _____
A _____
A _____

NegativeForm

- B We are not students.
B _____
B _____
B _____
B _____

NegativeShortForm

- C We aren't students.
C _____
C _____
C _____
C _____

Карточка 1.3.5.

Используйте **am**, **is** or **are**.

My name (1) _____ Brenda Foster. I (2) _____ on the left in the picture. I (3) _____ ten years old and I (4) _____ in the fifth form. My birthday (5) _____ on the first of January. I (6) _____ from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) _____ American. My phone number (8) _____ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) _____ LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) _____ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) _____ 16 years old and Paul (12) _____ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) _____ Spot. He (14) _____ on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) _____ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) _____ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) _____ all friendly in our family.

Карточка 1.3.6.

Используйте глагол to be в соответствующей форме настоящего времени.

A: Hi, Alex. How (1) _____ you?

B: Hello David. I (2) _____ fine and how (3) _____ you doing?

A: I (4) _____ doing fine.

B: How (5) _____ your sister? Where (6) _____ she now?

A: She (7) _____ in London. She (8) _____ learning English there.

B: Really? That (9) _____ wonderful! How about your parents?

A: They (10) _____ fine too. They (11) _____ in Cyprus now.

B: (12) _____ you busy tonight?

A: Not really, why?

B: We (13) _____ having a party. Would you like to come?

A: I'd love to.

B: Then come to our place at 7:00 p.m.

Карточка 1.3.7.

Заполните пропуски is / isn't, are / aren't, am / 'm not.

1. I _____ lazy.
2. My friend _____ naughty.
3. My granny _____ kind.
4. My granddad _____ clever.
5. My teachers _____ funny.
6. I _____ a bad pupil.

Карточка 1.3.8.

Заполните пропуски is, are, He's, She's, I'm, They're.

1. How _____ your mum? — _____ fine, thanks.
2. How _____ your parents? — _____ OK.
3. How _____ you? — _____ very well, thank you.
4. How _____ your uncle? — _____ fine, thanks.
5. How _____ your children? — _____ OK.
6. How _____ Liza? — _____ fine, thanks.
7. How _____ your cousin? — _____ very well, thank you.

Карточка 1.3.9.

Заполните пропуски am / 'm not, is / isn't or are / aren't.

1. I _____ a businessman.
2. I _____ a pupil.
3. My friends _____ teachers.
4. My uncle _____ a driver.
5. My parents _____ doctors.
6. My cousins _____ vets.
7. My mum _____ a shop-assistant.

Карточка 1.3.10.

Употребите *is / are*

1. How much _____ the trousers?
2. How much _____ these shorts?
3. How much _____ a pair of socks?
4. How much _____ this scarf?
5. How much _____ this dress?
6. How much _____ the jeans?

Карточка 1.3.11.

Употребите *is / are*

1. These trousers _____ £30.
2. This hat _____ £5.
3. These socks _____ £3.
4. How much _____ the shoes?
5. How much _____ the jacket?

Тема 1.4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника)

Карточка 1.4.1.

Вставьте *there is / there are* в соответствующей форме.

1. Look! _____ their telephone number in the letter.
2. Chester is a very old town. _____ many old buildings.
3. Excuse me, _____ a restaurant near here?
4. How many students _____ in your group?
5. I am hungry but _____ anything to eat.
6. _____ a football match on TV tonight.
7. _____ many people at the meeting?
8. Look! _____ an accident. Call the ambulance!
9. This box is empty. _____ nothing in it.

Карточка 1.4.2.

Составьте предложения из слов.

1. five, there, in the park, children, are
2. on the, there, a cat, is sofa
3. little, balls, there, three, are, floor, on, the
4. big, a dog, in the, there, hall, is
5. a cake, in the, there, picture, is.

Карточка 1.4.3.

Подберите к началам предложений соответствующие окончания:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. You relax and watch TV | a. in the bathroom |
| 2. You cook | b. in your bedroom |
| 3. You eat your dinner | c. in the living room / lounge |
| 4. You sleep | d. in the dining room |
| 5. You have a shower | e. in the spare room |
| 6. You put up guests | f. in the kitchen |

Карточка 1.4.4.

Используйте правильную форму глагола "to be":

1. There... a telegram on the table. 2.... there any telegrams from Moscow? Yes, there... some. 3.... there... a flight for Moscow tomorrow? Yes, there.... 4. There... much snow last winter. 5. There... a lot of stars and planets in space. 6.... there... a lift in your future house? Yes, there..... 7. Some years ago there... many old houses in our street. 8.... there any lectures yesterday? No, there... 9.... there a lamp over the table? Yes, there.... 10.... there any interesting stories in this book? 11.... there a test last lesson? No, there.... 12. Soon there..... a new film on.

Карточка 1.4.5.

Вставьте слова в текст:

tenants, deposit, furnished, advance, landlord, share

When I was a student, I decided to (1) _____ a flat with a couple of good friends. We didn't have any stuff of our own, so we tried to find a nice (2) _____ flat. We soon found somewhere that we all liked and we decided to take it.

We had to pay a (3) _____ of £500 and one month's rent in (4) _____ – a total of £1,000. We were lucky because the previous (5) _____ had left the place really clean and tidy, so we moved in the next day.

Our (6) _____ said we could paint the rooms if we wanted to, so I painted mine bright red!

Карточка 1.4.6.

Соотнесите начала предложений и окончания:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. What a | |
| 2. Come in and | a. at home. |
| 3. Would you like | b. have tea, actually. |
| 4. Black | c. lovely house! |
| 5. These cakes look | d. your jackets? |
| 6. I'd rather | e. sit down. |
| 7. Where's | f. delicious. |
| 8. Make yourselves | g. or white? |
| 9. Can I take | |

Тема 1.5. Распорядок дня студента техникума

Карточка 1.5.1.

1. Найдите пары: слова из первого столбика и соответствующие цифры из второго.

Н-р: 1 - d

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------|
| 1. | seventy-two | a) 31 |
| 2. | thirteen | b) 11 |
| 3. | fifty-six | c) 660 |
| 4. | eighty | d) 72 |
| 5. | eighteen | e) 315 |
| 6. | twenty-three | f) 100 |
| 7. | eleven | g) 13 |
| 8. | ninety | h) 49 |
| 9. | twelve | i) 925 |
| 10. | twenty | j) 18 |
| 11. | nineteen | k) 80 |
| 12. | forty-nine | l) 504 |
| 13. | one hundred | m) 217 |
| 14. | thirty-one | n) 410 |

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------|
| 15. | four hundred and ten | o) 90 |
| 16. | six hundred and sixty | p) 56 |
| 17. | five hundred and four | q) 23 |
| 18. | nine hundred and twenty-five | r) 20 |
| 19. | two hundred and seventeen | s) 19 |
| 20. | three hundred and fifteen | t) 12 |

2. *Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.*

Н-р: one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

1. two
2. eighty-three
3. seven hundred and sixteen
4. twelve
5. eleven
6. twenty-five
7. ninety-six
8. thirty-eight
9. ten
10. two thousand and nine

3. *Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.*

Н-р: I was born on (13.05.1976). (Я родился) – I was born on the thirteenth of May, nineteen seventy-six.

1. My son was born on (04.12.2010).
2. Our dog was born on (02.08.2001).
3. My granddad was born on (27.09.1900).
4. My granny was born on (18.02.1910).

4. *Напишите дроби словами.*

Н-р: 5/6 – fivesixths, 2/3 – twothirds

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5. $\frac{9}{10}$ |
| 2. $\frac{5}{8}$ | 6. $\frac{11}{12}$ |
| 3. $\frac{1}{3}$ | 7. $\frac{2}{5}$ |
| 4. $\frac{4}{7}$ | 8. $\frac{3}{4}$ |

Карточка 1.5.2.

Переведите на русский язык.

- 1 . The buyers want to know our terms of payment.
- 2 . This is for you to decide.
- 3 . The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
- 4 . To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
- 5 . Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
- 6 . I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- 7 . This writer is said to have written a new novel.
- 8 . She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.
- 9 . They watched the boy cross the street.
- 10 . To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- 11 . He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
- 12 . He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.
- 13 . To see is to believe.

- 14 . He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.
- 15 . To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

Карточка 1.5.3.

Употребите "to" перед инфинитивом там, где это необходимо..

- 1 . My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
- 2 . You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
- 3 . She was made ... repeat the song.
- 4 . He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
- 5 . Let me ... help you with your work.
- 6 . She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
- 7 . You ought ... take care of your health.
- 8 . I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
- 9 . He was seen ... leave the house.
- 10 . We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
- 11 . The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
- 12 . Have you heard him ... play the piano?
- 13 . You had better ... go there at once.
- 14 . I would rather not ... tell them about it.
- 15 . We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

Карточка 1.5.4.

Используйте соответствующую форму инфинитива.

- 1 . They want (to take) to the concert by their father.
- 2 . I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
- 3 . This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
- 4 . He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
- 5 . The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
- 6 . He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
- 7 . You had better (to call) our distributors at once.
- 8 . We are happy (to invite) to the party.
- 9 . That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
- 10 . It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
- 11 . He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door.
- 12 . I want (to inform) of her arrival.
- 13 . Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.
- 14 . He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.
- 15 . The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

Карточка 1.5.6.

Употребите "to" где необходимо.

1. I think you ought ... apologize.
2. Make him ... speak louder.
3. Help me ... carry this bag.
4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
5. I must ... go to the country.
6. It cannot ... be done to-day.
7. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
8. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
9. Let me ... help you with your work.

10. She ought ... take care of her health.
11. We had better ... stop to rest a little.
12. I don't know what ... do.
13. He was seen ... leave the house.
14. We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do.
15. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move.
16. I cannot ... go there now, I have some work ... do.
17. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ... toss.
18. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
19. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
20. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
21. He said that she might ... come in the evening.
22. She was made ... repeat the song.
23. Would you rather ... learn shorthand than typewriting?

Карточка 1.5.7.

Переведите на русский язык.

1. I called every morning to see if there was any news.
2. We stopped to have a smoke.
3. He came here to speak to me, not to you.
4. The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station.
5. To explain the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard.
6. The steamship "Minsk" was chartered to carry a cargo of timber from St.Petersburg to Hull.
7. Under clause 35 the charterers were to supply the steamer with icebreaker assistance to enable her to enter or to leave the port of loading.
8. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a great number of new shops have been opened in the towns.
9. The first lot is ready for shipment, but to economize on freight we have decided to ship it together with the second lot.
10. Please send us your instructions at once to enable us to ship the machines by the 20th of May.

Тема 1.6. Хобби, досуг

Карточка 1.6.1.

Переведите на русский язык

- 1 . The buyers want to know our terms of payment.
- 2 . This is for you to decide.
- 3 . The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
- 4 . To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
- 5 . Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
- 6 . I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- 7 . This writer is said to have written a new novel.
- 8 . She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.
- 9 . They watched the boy cross the street.
- 10 . To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- 11 . He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
- 12 . He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.
- 13 . To see is to believe.
- 14 . He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.
- 15 . To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

Карточка 1.6.2.

Употребите "to" перед инфинитивом там, где это необходимо.

- 1 . My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
- 2 . You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
- 3 . She was made ... repeat the song.
- 4 . He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
- 5 . Let me ... help you with your work.
- 6 . She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
- 7 . You ought ... take care of your health.
- 8 . I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
- 9 . He was seen ... leave the house.
- 10 . We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
- 11 . The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
- 12 . Have you heard him ... play the piano?
- 13 . You had better ... go there at once.
- 14 . I would rather not ... tell them about it.
- 15 . We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

Карточка 1.6.3.

Употребите инфинитив или герундий.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Карточка 1.6.4.

Употребите слова в скобках в форме инфинитива или герундия.

1. Would you like me _____(cook) dinner tonight? Ok, but how about _____ (making) something light, like soup?
2. Do you know how _____(play) the piano? No, but I'd like _____ (learn) one day.
3. Mark enjoys _____(listen) to music.
4. I can only _____ (hope) everything turns out well.
5. I'm tired of _____ (do) the same exercise.
6. Please let me _____(go) to the party. Sorry, you must _____(study) for the exam.
7. This year Jack plans _____(buy) a house.
8. Did you see the robber? Yes. I saw him _____(get) into the car and drive away.
9. She is too short _____(become) a fashion model.
10. That's a music school, isn't it? That's right. I often hear the students _____ (sing) as I walk past.

Карточка 1.6.5.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Books play an important part in the cultural development of country. People have a desire to learn, they seek Knowledge. Books satisfy this desire.

The invention of paper played a very important part in the development of books.

In the country the art of papermaking reached Europe. Later people began to learn how to make paper more quickly and cheaply and of better quality.

The Knowledge of the methods of printing spread so quickly over the Continent of Europe that by the year 1487 nearly every country had started printing books.

The first book printed in the Russian language appeared in Moscow on the first of March, 1564. Up to that time there were only handwritten books in Russia. The house built for printing books was not far from the Kremlin. At that time it was one of the best buildings in the Russian capital.

Reading books helps us in our education. We can find all kinds of books in the libraries: novels, biographies, fiction, short stories, books on travel-tips, technical books, magazines, books for children and so on. In some libraries we can find books in many foreign languages. The reader is allowed to borrow books for a certain number of days. The reading rooms are open to all who work there. Many come to the reading rooms to wish to study and prepare material for their reports or for their scientific work.

2. Заучите наизусть следующие слова и словосочетания:

to play a part – играть роль

development – развитие

desire – желание

to seek – искать

to satisfy – удовлетворять

invention – изобретение

cheaply – дешево

quality – качество

to print – печатать

to spread – распространять (ся)

to appear – появляться

education – образование

to prepare – готовить (ся)

3. Поставьте к тексту пять вопросов по-английски.

4. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

They prefer spending their money on books. I am afraid of making a mistake. Are you playing football now? What were you talking about? Many books are published in our country every year. Many new buildings were constructed in our town. How long have you lived in this town. I shall have done this translation by next week. Have you already learned this rule?

Переведите следующие группы слов на русский язык:

the girl reading a book, running water, the boy crossing a street, a beloved son, a beloved son, prepared food, hard-earned money.

5. Заполните пропуски глаголом be в нужной форме. Используйте страдательный залог в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени:

This translation ... done by our students.

The letter ... written with a pencil.

6. Придумайте предложение по следующим образцам:

I was speaking to the teacher when he entered the classroom.

They are writing a test now. Have you heard the latest news?

They have passed their examinations.

7. Переведите на английский язык, используя герундий и времена группы Perfect:

а) Вам нет смысла туда ходить.

б) Он любит играть в теннис.

в) Я сделал этот перевод к 8 часам вечера.

г) Я скажу вам все о нем к следующему воскресенью.

Тема 1.7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)

Карточка 1.7.1.

Порядок слов в предложении. Основные типы вопросительных предложений.

1. Learn grammar.

1) подлежащее	2) сказуемое	3) дополнение (беспредложное, прямое, предложное)	4) обстоятельство (образа действия, места, времени)
-------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------

- 1) I
- 2) 2) *gave*
- 3) 3) *my brother*
- 4) 3) *a book*
- 5) 4) *yesterday*.

2. Build the sentences from the words:

- a) Is, best, she, friend, my.
- b) Learn, different, students, our, subjects.
- c) The, is, Russia, the, in, country, largest, world.
- d) Reading, is, my, of, best, son's, fond, friend.

3. Learn grammar. Questions:

- a) General (Общие); b) Special (Специальные); c) Alternative (Альтернативные); d) Disjunctive (Разделительные).

a) General questions.

-Is the weather fine today? -Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

вспомогательный глагол (модальный, глагол-связка)	подлежащее (существительное или местоимение)	смысловый глагол(или дополнение)	дополнение (беспредложное, прямое, предложное)	обстоятельство ва (образа действия, места, времени)
-------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------

b) Special questions.

- What is the weather today?

Вопросительное слово	вспомогательный глагол (модальный, глагол-связка)	подлежащее (существительное или местоимение)	смысловый глагол(или дополнение)	дополнение (беспредложное, прямое, предложное)	обстоятельство ва (образа действия, места, времени)
-----------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Вопросительные слова:

what?- что? / какой?

who?- кто?

whom?- кого? / кому?

whose? - чей?

which? - который? / какой?

when?- когда?

where? - где? / куда?

why? - почему? / зачем?

how? - как? / каким образом?

howmany? - сколько? (исчисляемого)

howmuch?- сколько? (неисчисляемого)

howlong? - сколько? (о времени)

c) Alternative questions–OR!

-Is the weather fine or bad today?

вспомогательный глагол (модальный, глагол-связка)	подлежащее (существительное или местоимение)	смысловый глагол(или дополнение)	дополнение (беспредложное, прямое, предложное)	обстоятельство ва (образа действия, места, времени)
-------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------

d) Disjunctive questions.

- The weather is fine today, is not it?

Подлежащ ее	сказуем ое	дополнени е (беспредло жное, прямое, предложно е)	обстоятельст во (образа действия, места, времени)	,(not)	вспомогательн ый глагол (модальный, глагол-связка)	подлежащ ее (существит ельное или местоимен ие)
------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------

4. Put the questions to the sentences:

1. There is a tool on the table. 2. He must work hard today. 3. They go to work on Monday.
4. It is cold today. 5. Ann has already begun to read a new book. 6. They will show you how to
get there. 7. It wasn't difficult to do this task.

5. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Вам нравится больше английский язык или французский? 2. Они работают в Ростове
или в Сочи? 3. Джоуль - единица тепла или мощности? 4. Нобель создал динамит в 1867? 5.
Джордж Стефенсон был английским ученым, не так ли?

Карточка 1.7.2.

Составьте специальные вопросы из предложенных слов.

1. are / this / at / Why / like / looking / you / me?
2. do / to / university / What / enter / you / want?
3. Nick / his / How / does / after / disease / feel?
4. How / were / people / there / the / many / street / in?
5. are / holidays / Where / for / you / going / your?

Карточка 1.7.3.

Задайте специальные вопросы.

Example: I saw him yesterday. (where?)

Where did you see him?

1. Some children do stupid things. (why?)
2. I am looking for my watch (what?)
3. His penfriend lives in London. (where?)
4. We met after school yesterday. (when?)
5. She'll come to the party. (withwhom?)
6. English is spoken in many countries. (whatcountries?)
7. He was not prepared for the test. (why?)
8. They were playing a game when I came. (whatgame?)
9. I have made some mistakes in this exercise (how many?)
10. He has given me his old camera. (what?)

Карточка 1.7.4.

Напишите вопросы к предложениям.

Example I'll change my hobby. (why)

Why will you change your hobby?

1. They didn't expect me when I came. (who, why)
2. You can find out the timetable of trains at the railway station (where, what)
3. They have practised the song for two days. (howlong)
4. I will never scold my own children. (why)
5. Ted was lucky to join the basketball team. (who)

Карточка 1.7.5.

Напишите вопросы к предложениям.

Example He asked a silly question. (what)

What question did he ask?

1. He visited his aunt in summer. (when)
2. My father likes to travel by train. (how)
3. She has never been at a big railway station. (why)
4. We buy railway tickets at the booking-office. (where)
5. Some children go to school by bus. (by what)

Карточка 1.7.6.

Задайте вопросы к подчёркнутым словам.

1. The sportsman has achieved good results.
2. Something has bitten me.
3. I can hardly do it in time.
4. There was a funny expression on her face.
5. We shall divide the cake between us.
6. The weather was nasty.
7. The rest of them stayed at home.
8. He can suggest a better plan.

Карточка 1.7.7.

PLACE	TIME	MOVING
in (в) on (на) under (под) above, over (над) in front of (перед) behind (позади) between (между) in the middle of (посередине) near (около) at (у, около) around (вокруг)	on (в) in (в, через) at (в) before (до) after (после) until, till (до) during (в течение) since (с) for (не переводится, указывает на промежуток времени)	to (в, на, к) into (в, внутрь) from (из, с, от) out of (из) by

Употребите правильный предлог

1. They went car.
2. He stood his father.
3. They had coffee a tasty rolls breakfast.
4. They decided to meet 5 o'clock the station.
5. He took a book the table and put it his bag.
6. I go college.

Тема 1.8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

Карточка 1.8.1.

Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите.

1. some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.
2. aren't – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.
3. have – I - please – can – some – butter?
4. there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?
5. take – book – you – any – can – here.
6. lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.

7. something – talk – let’s – else – about.
8. loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.
9. on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight - there.
10. anybody – my dictionary – has – seen?

Карточка 1.8.2.

Преобразуйте следующие предложения в отрицательные.

Н-р: I’ve got some euros in my purse. (У меня есть немного евро в кошельке.) – I haven’t got any euros in my purse. (У меня нет евро в кошельке.)

1. We saw some water under the fridge. (Мы видели воду под холодильником.)
2. There are some fancy dresses in this store. (В этом магазине есть модные платья.)
3. You’ll find some balls on the floor. (Ты найдешь несколько мячей на полу.)
4. I’ve had some important phone-calls this morning. (У меня было несколько важных звонков этим утром.)
5. He is reading some letters in the kitchen. (Он читает письма на кухне.)
6. I recognized somebody at the party. (Я узнал кое-кого на вечеринке.)
7. You can plant this flower somewhere in the garden. (Ты можешь посадить этот цветок где-нибудь в саду.)
8. We should call somebody. (Нам нужно кого-нибудь позвать.)

Карточка 1.8.3.

Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные.

Н-р: I can speak some Russian. (Я могу немного говорить по-русски.) – Can you speak any Russian? (Ты можешь немного говорить по-русски?)

1. My teacher gave me some advice. (Мой учитель дал мне совет.)
2. We have seen some great films this month. (Мы посмотрели несколько классных фильмов в этом месяце.)
3. He has got some beer in the fridge. (У него есть немного пива в холодильнике.)
4. She said something strange about her neighbor. (Она рассказала кое-что странное о своем соседе.)
5. They ate something for lunch. (Они что-то съели на обед.)
6. We can find better food somewhere else. (Мы можем найти более лучшую еду где-нибудь еще.)
7. There is something wrong with your car. (С твоей машиной что-то не в порядке.)
8. Somebody is calling my name. (Кто-то зовет меня.)

Карточка 1.8.4.

Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?
2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.
3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?
4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
5. I haven’t got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.
6. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.
7. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.
8. I couldn’t find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).
9. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.

Карточка 1.8.5.

Употребите подходящее неопределенное местоимение.

1. If the patrol tank is empty, pour (some, any, no) petrol into it.
2. There was (some, any, no) water in the radiator, so we had to refill it.

3. This mechanic can repair (some, any, no) type of engine.
4. The book contained (some, any, no) diagrams.
5. We have (some, any, no) information on this problem.
6. The Metric System has (some, any, no) advantages over the English System.
7. Do you remember (some, any, no) facts from Newton's biography?

Тема 1.9. Экскурсии и путешествия

Карточка 1.9.1.

Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме PresentContinuous:

Образец: Look! It (begin) to rain.

Look! It is beginning to rain.

They (wait) for us on the corner now.

They are waiting for us on the corner now.

- 1) I see that you (wear) your new suit today.
- 2) Listen! Someone (knock) at the door.
- 3) The bus (stop) for us now.
- 4) Please, be quiet! The baby (sleep).
- 5) The leaves (begin) to fall from the trees.
- 6) John (have) lunch in the cafeteria now.
- 7) Listen! I think the telephone (ring).
- 8) Ann seems to be very busy. I guess she (prepare) her English lesson.

Карточка 1.9.2.

Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах Present Continuous:

Образец: They are working.

Are they working?

They aren't working.

- 1) You are doing that exercise correctly.
- 2) He is looking for the book which he lost.
- 3) All the birds are flying south.
- 4) The sky is getting very dark.
- 5) They are laughing at what you said.
- 6) They are travelling in Europe at present.
- 7) Helen is taking dancing lessons at the country club.
- 8) Mr. Evans is writing a series of articles on the economic situation.

Карточка 1.9.3.

Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме PastContinuous:

- 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.
- 6) At seven o'clock, when you telephoned, I (read) the newspaper.
- 7) Mary (play) the piano when I arrived.
- 8) Helen fell just as she (get) off the bus.

Карточка 1.9.4.

Переведите на русский язык.

1. First of all I'd like to tell you that now I know a lot of interesting things about London. It's

really a very beautiful city. There are so many places of interest there. I like all of them. Many buildings are very old because London is two thousand years old.

2. I'd like to add that London is an important port. It's near the sea. Many ships come to London from different countries of the world. The city stands on the river Thames. English people call it "The Father of London". It's deep but not very clean.

3. As for me, I like the Tower of London. It's a very old building. The Tower of London is nine hundred years old. In the past it was a royal palace and a prison. The walls of the Tower are five metres thick. Twelve black ravens live in the Tower. Londoners believe that London can be rich and great until the ravens live there.

4. I like the Tower of London and the beefeaters too. They wear a colourful uniform. They are both guards and guides. The Beefeaters also look after the ravens. In my opinion the Tower is the most interesting place in London.

5. I like London Zoo very much. Now I know that it is one of the biggest zoos in the world. There are more than 12000 animals there. There are elephants, giraffes, lions, tigers, foxes, monkeys and birds there. A lot of people visit the Zoo every day.

6. I think the most unusual place in London is the Whispering Gallery in St. Paul's Cathedral. Why does it have this name? Because if you say something in a whisper close to the wall on one side of the Gallery, a person on the other side can hear your words. It's fantastic!

7. As for me, I like Trafalgar Square. It's very large and beautiful. In the square there are a lot of pigeons. Tourists feed them. In the centre you can see a tall monument, Nelson's Column. Now I know that Nelson was a great seaman, a famous admiral.

8. I like Madam Tussaud's. It is fun! There are so many wax figures of famous people there. They are like living people! You can see kings, presidents, singers and criminals in the museum.

9. I want to say a few words about Buckingham Palace where the English Queen lives. She is the richest person in Great Britain, but I can't say that Buckingham Palace is very beautiful. At 11.30 a. m. every day there are a lot of tourists near the Palace, they watch the Changing of the Guard, when the new guard changes the old guard. The men wear colourful uniforms and bearskins and march to music.

10. I think that double – deckers are the most unusual thing in London. Red double – deckers are a symbol of the city. When there are many bright buses on the roads, the streets don't look so grey. Tourists like to see the places of interest of the city sitting on the upper deck.

11. As for me, the Houses of Parliament is the most wonderful building in London. It's very large and has two towers. It is 300 metres long. All people who go to London visit this place and take pictures of Big Ben because it's a symbol of London. It's exciting to be there!

Карточка 1.9.5.

Употребите артикль с именами собственными там, где это возможно.

British Parliament

Houses of Parliament

Thames

Regent's Park

Piccadilly Circus

Madam Tussaud's

Hyde Park

St. Paul's Cathedral

United Kingdom

Buckingham Palace

Westminster Abbey

Whispering Gallery

Trafalgar Square

Nelson's Column

Big Ben

Tower of London

London Zoo

Spasskaya Tower

Картинка 1.9.6.

Выполнение упражнения на употребление степеней сравнения. Сравнение отдельных фактов о Лондоне и Москве.

Compare them

Moscow (10 mln. people)	big
London (8 mln. people)	
The Thames (334 km)	long
The Moskva River (473 km)	
London Zoo (1828)	old
Moscow Zoo (1864)	
London Zoo (12000 animals)	many
Moscow Zoo (6000 animals)	
Big Ben (98 m)	high
The Spasskaya Tower (71 m)	
Trafalgar Square	beautiful
Red Square	
January in London (+5°)	cold
January in Moscow (-10°)	

Тема 1.10.

Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции

Карточка 1.10.1.

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:

Great Britain is often called an industrial country. Britain was able to create a powerful heavy industry earlier than any other country. For a long time Britain remained the first industrial country in the world.

Britain may be called the birth place of capitalism. In the second half of the 18th century and in the beginning of the 19th century many technical inventions of outstanding importance were put into use in England. Having accumulated colossal wealth, Britain became the “world’s banker”.

Britain’s new branches developed in the 20th century, especially after World War I.

Such branches of industry as textile, textile machinery, coal mining, construction of steam engines, shipbuilding were the branches of industry which had served as a base for Britain’s world dominance in industry.

The branches that arose later, such as the electrical, chemical, artificial silk, motor-car and aircraft industries, machine building, engineering are the main branches of great Britain’s industry today. The technical level of these branches is high.

Some time ago the new branches of industry worked mainly for the home market, but today some of them, especially the electrical and chemical industries, occupy an important place in British export.

Almost half of great Britain’s population is engaged in industry. A great number of new enterprises have arisen in different districts of England.

2. Заучите наизусть следующие слова и словосочетания:

powerful – мощный

to remain – оставаться

invention – изобретение

outstanding – выдающийся, знаменитый

importance – значение, важность

to put into use – вводить в действие
to accumulate – накапливать
wealth – богатство
steam – пар
engine – машина
to serve – служить
dominance – господство, преобладание
level – уровень
to occupy – занимать
to engage – занимать (ся)
to arise – возникать

3. *Поставьте к тексту пять вопросов по-английски.*

4. *Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:*

What is the use of talking about that? She stopped talking and began writing a text. They are coming back soon. My friend was reading a letter when I entered the room. Many new buildings will be constructed in our city. Interesting reports are usually made by our students. Have you sent a letter to your brother? Have you bought any new books since spring? I shall have learned this rule by afternoon.

Переведите следующие группы слов на русский язык:

a loving mother, the child wasting time, the boy doing his home-work, the house built two years ago, the written translation of this text, a highly developed industry.

5. *Заполните пропуски глаголом be в нужной форме. Используйте страдательный залог в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени:*

This language ... studied by me.

The ground ... covered with snow in winter.

6. *Придумайте предложение по следующим образцам:*

We shall be waiting for you at the cinema.

He is going to the college.

What book have you read this week?

We have already bought these pictures.

7. *Переведите на английский язык, используя герундий и времена группы Perfect:*

а) Перестаньте говорить ерунду.

б) Я боюсь опоздать на занятия.

в) К ужину они закончили осмотр двора.

г) Мы закончим перевод этого текста к концу месяца.

Карточка 1.10.2.

Переведите на русский язык

1. This problem was discussed last week.

2. Lomonosov is often called the founder of Russian science.

3. Manufacturing is one of the most important application area for automation technology.

4. The reprogramming of the equipment is done at a computer terminal.

5. The automation technology in manufacturing and assembly is widely used in car and other consumer product industries.

6. An automated production line consists of a series of workstations.

7. The program is coded in computer memory for each different product style and the machine-tool is controlled by the computer program.

8. Many applications of numerical control have been developed since its initial use to control machine tools.

Карточка 1.10.3.

Вам представлено несколько фактов об известных открытиях. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола в активном или пассивном залоге. Переведите на русский язык.

1. Many American inventors ... to find ways to ease the process of washing. By 1873, some 2 000 patents ... for washing machines. Most of these machines.... clumsy devices with washer blades that had to be turned by hand. (were / had been issued / tried)

2. In the early 1900s, electric machines... . Advertisements proclaimed the wonders of these machines. But it was not until about 1937 that manufactures ... fully automatic machines. Within a few years, the old washboard.... forever. (came up with / was washed up / appeared)

3. In 1830, Barthelemy Thimonnier ... the first sewing machine. The machine of wood, but it Later Thimonnier.... his machine and in 1845 he.... it with patents both in England and the United States. (designed and made / was made ... worked / improved / protected)

4. Between 1832 and 1834 the American Walter Hunt ... a more advanced sewing machine than that, which.... by Thimonnier. (had been invented / had designed and made)

5. In the middle of the 19th century, although it..., the sewing machine ...very many people. (didn't interest / had been tested)

6. The American Isaac Merritt Singer ... some improvements that ... by Howe andit. (had been invented / made / patented)

7. Later the automatic feeding of the cloth that ... by the American Allen B. Wilson ... the sewing machine greatly. (improved / had been introduced)

8. In 1851 another American William O. Grover.... a machine which ... the double chain stitch. (made / invented)

Карточка 1.10.4.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Public education in Great Britain consists of Primary, Secondary and Further Education. Primary and Secondary Education is compulsory for all children. Further education is voluntary.

All children in Great Britain go to school when they are five. They leave school at the age of fifteen but many boys and girls stay at school until they are sixteen-seventeen and go to further education or to university.

The primary school includes nursery school (2-5), infant school (5-7) and junior school (7-11). The full secondary school age ranges from 11 to 18. Children go to a grammar school, or to a secondary technical school, or to a comprehensive school.

The academic year begins after summer holidays and has three terms with the interval between them. Day-schools work on Mondays to Fridays only, from 9 a.m. to 4p.m. Before lessons start, the teacher and all the boys and girls meet for prayers. Then they go to the classroom for the first lesson. At one o'clock children have a break for lunch. The break lasts about an hour. After lunch there is still time to go out and play.

2. Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1 They (are, were, will be) first-year students now.

2 She (is, was, will be) a professor at Oxford two years ago.

3 I (am, was, will be) an engineer in five years.

3. Make sentences negative and in question form. Translate into Russian.

1 Children have a break for lunch in the morning.

2 We had a difficult test yesterday.

3 He will have an interesting job next year.

4. Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb in Past Indefinite Tense.

1 My brother (to get) a grant for further education.

2 The teacher (to ask) many questions at the lesson.

3 He (to go) to primary school at the age of five.

5. *Fill in the blanks with prepositions.*

1 There are 42 universities ... Great Britain.

2 About 5% of the population in Great Britain go ... public schools.

3 Last year my brother left school and got a job ... a bank.

Карточка 1.10.5.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE US

Young people in the USA get higher education in colleges and universities. Students choose “major” subject and make many courses in this subject.

After four years of study students get the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy or Bachelor of Art (if they study Greek or Latin). After a year or two of further study they get a master’s degree. If they go on in their study and research, they will get a still higher degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Higher education trains people to become teachers, engineers or to do other professional work.

College students often continue their study at universities. Not all the students get grants. The minimum period of study is two years (in this case they don’t get the degree of Ph.D), three or even four years.

Many cities have colleges and universities that hold evening classes as well as daytime classes. People who work in the daytime can get higher education attending evening classes.

2. *Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.*

1 School education in the USA (is, was, will be) free.

2 They (are, were, will be) second-year students last year.

3 History (is, was, will be) the first lesson tomorrow.

3. *Make sentences negative and in question form. Translate into Russian.*

1 They have five lessons every day.

2 We had four exams last term.

3 Students will have a lecture on history tomorrow.

4. *Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb in Past Indefinite Tense.*

1 He (to get) a degree in chemistry last year.

2 I (to pass) my entrance exams successfully a few days ago.

3 They (to read) many books on management last term.

5. *Fill in the blanks with prepositions.*

1 There are three terms ... a school year.

2 University classes start ... September.

3 In America all children from 6 to 16 go ... school.

Тема 1.11. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

Карточка 1.11.1.

Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных.

Small, long, strong, thick, short, clever, tall, cold, red, black, wide, thin, fat, weak, warm, dirty, high, heavy, deep, clean.

Карточка 1.11.2.

Переведите на английский язык.

Майкл старше Питера.

Мария самая красивая девочка в группе.

Мой старший брат умнее меня.

Мой старый друг самый добрый человек в мире.
У Марии самые длинные волосы в техникуме.

Карточка 1.11.3.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Which is (large): the United States or Canada?
2. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?
3. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia.
4. The London underground is the (old) in the world.
5. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.
6. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.
7. The rivers in America are (big) than those in England.
8. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland.
9. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?
10. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar.

Карточка 1.11.4.

Вставьте as ... as, so ... as или than.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete.
2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann.
3. My room is ... light ... this one.
4. The house I live in is ... old ... the one my sister lives in.
5. Sergei is... old ... Michael.
6. Nevsky Prospect is more beautiful ... our street.
7. My composition is not ... long ... yours.
8. She is ... young ... Tom's brother.
9. This woman is ... good ... that one.

Карточка 1.11.5.

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:

Many generations have hoped to see their people healthy, strong, brave. This hope of mankind has become a reality in our country.

Sport is important not only as health-building and educational factor, but as an excellent way to friendship and understanding among athletes and among nations. There are many sport clubs in our country. These clubs have hundreds of thousands and even millions of members. The students of Moscow go in for various sports too. They take part in students' competitions and win the championships in skiing, skating, swimming, tennis, wrestling and track and field athletics.

Their training are beneficial not only to their health but also to the continuous upbringing of an individual. In order to be in good form and to win different championships Moscow's athletes have hard and good planned trainings. They do everything to compete at a high sports level and with respect for the rules.

2. Заучите наизусть слова и словосочетания:

healthy – здоровый

strong – сильный

brave – храбрый

mankind – человечество

to become a reality – стать реальностью

athlete – спортсмен

to go in for sports – заниматься спортом

competition – соревнование
to win different championships – стать победителем в чемпионате
wrestling – борьба
track and field athletics – легкая атлетика
training – тренировка
beneficial – полезный
upbringing – воспитание
individual – личность
to be in good form – быть в хорошей форме
to compete – состязаться, соревноваться
respect – уважение

3. *Поставьте к тексту пять вопросов по-английски.*

4. *Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:*

It is no use for me asking for his help. Do you like skating? What are you doing now? Who is sitting beside you? I am sitting at the window. Many letters were received by you last year. Many books are published in our country every year. I have not seen him since spring. Where have you been all this time? He returned to the country which he had left in his childhood.

Переведите следующие группы слов на русский язык:

a running child, a leading scientist, the woman sitting by the fire, a written story, a two-roomed flat.

5. *Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в нужной форме. Используйте страдательный залог в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.*

This dress ... bought by me.

Many new songs ... sung by this singer.

6. *Придумайте предложение по следующим образцам:*

She was reading when I came in. we are sitting at the door. Have you ever been to Minsk? She has done a lot of mistakes.

7. *Переведите на английский язык, используя герундий и времена группы Perfect:*

а) Продолжайте переводить текст.

б) Я боюсь опоздать на урок.

в) Все школьники покинут лагерь к 1 сентября.

г) Наш поезд прибыл на маленькую станцию к полудню.

Карточка 1.11.6.

1. *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:*

The origin of the Olympic games reaches back to prehistoric times.

The women were not allowed to attend the games.

The Olympic games were organized in enemy stood on the soil of country, and they were held when the glory had declined and Rome had become the ruler over the greek nation.

In A. D. 393 the Emperor Theodosius (Феодосий) issued an order by which he put an end to the Olympic games. They were restored in the 1890s by Pierre de Coubertin de Coubertin, a man of deep culture.

In July 1894 the Olympic Charter was adopted. It stated that the Olympic games would be held every four years. The first Olympic games of our time were held in the land where the Olympiads had been born – Greece.

They took place in 1896 in Athens they became the common festival for the sportsmen of the whole world. The Olympic games were not held in 1916, 1940, 1944 because of the First and Second World War.

The 22nd Olympic games took place in 1980 in Moscow.

2. *Заучите наизусть следующие слова и словосочетания:*

origin – начало

to reach back – идти к концу
prehistoric – доисторический
to decline – приходить в упадок
ruler – правитель
A. D. – anno Domini – нашей эры
to put an end – положить конец
chapter – хартия
to take place – происходить
common – общий
to state – заявлять, констатировать

3. Поставьте к тексту пять вопросов по-английски.

4. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

Stop talking. He left the room without saying anything. Are you writing or reading. They are looking at the picture. I was playing chess with his brother. This pupil will be asked at the next lesson. The joke was laughed at by everybody. We have already translated this text. I have just seen him. I shall have known everything about this event by next Sunday.

Переведите следующие группы слов на русский язык:

Boiling water, the worker repairing a house, the child playing in our garden, a leading actor, a smiling girl, a well-dressed woman, a bad-done work.

5. Заполните пропуски глаголом *be* в нужной форме. Употребите страдательный залог в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени:

He ... asked at every lesson.

This text ... translated by my friend.

6. Придумайте предложение по следующим образцам:

What were you doing when I opened the door?

I was writing a letter when you phoned me yesterday.

Have you read many books this year? What film have you seen this week?

7. Переведите на английский язык, используя герундий и времена группы *Perfect*:

а) Он предпочитает путешествовать на машине.

б) Я оставалась дома, пока ветер не перестал дуть.

в) К ужину я сделаю мое домашнее задание.

г) Он сделал этот перевод к 6 часам вечера.

Тема 1.12. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство

Карточка 1.12.1.

Раскрой скобки, употребив глаголы Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.

Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.

We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.

I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.

Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?

British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.

Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?

Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?

... you (have) a big family?

Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.

When ... this accident (happen)?

I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.

Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.

How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?

Stanley ... (have) two sons and a daughter.

Карточка 1.12.2.

Выпишите из текста глаголы в форме Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple. Переведите текст.

Past Simple и Future Simple.

Clara had a car accident when she was ten years old. When she grew up she was afraid of cars. Then she met Brad who was a professional racing driver. He wanted to help her and drove her in his car every day. So in five years Clara became a racing driver too. Now she drives 200 km per hour and takes part in sports championships. She really enjoys driving and has a lot of future plans. Next year she will open a driving school. And Clara and Brad will get married quite soon.

Карточка 1.12.3.

Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:

Russia occupies one-sixth of the world's surface. It is the largest state in the world. Russia is rich in deposits of coal, natural gas, iron-ore, copper, nickel, platinum, silver and many other mineral resources. The population of Russia is about 150 million. Russia is the country of many nationalities-big and small. The climate of Russia can be named as a moderately continental one. There are many rivers in our country. Most of the larger rivers empty their waters into the Arctic Ocean.

The very heart of our land is Red Square in Moscow. Red Square is the traditional place for military parades and working people's demonstrations on national holidays. During the great Patriotic War the peoples of the Soviet Union stand up as one man with arms in hand and fight the fascist invaders. The 9th of May is Victory Day and our country will celebrate it always.

Today visitors to Russia can see great changes in the country's economic, social and cultural life.

The market economy will create new forms of relations between people.

Заучите наизусть слова и словосочетания:

occupy – занимать

surface – поверхность

to be rich in – быть богатым чем-либо

deposit – залежь, запас

coal – уголь

oil – нефть

iron-ore – руда

copper – медь

population – население

moderately – умеренно

Arctic Ocean – полярный, северный океан

to stand up as one man with arms – встать в оружием в руках

invader – захватчик

celebrate – праздновать

change – изменение

market economy – рыночная экономика

create – создавать, творить

relation – отношение

1. *Поставьте к тексту пять вопросов по-английски.*

2. *Выпишите из текста предложения, которые стоят в прошедшем неопределенном и будущем неопределенном времени.*

3. *Найдите в тексте предложения, где прилагательное стоит в превосходной степени. Образуйте сравнительную степень от следующих прилагательных: red, large,*

happy, little, handsome.

4. Переведите на английский язык предложения:

- а) Эта река – самая большая в нашей стране.
- б) Эти озера были богаты рыбой.

Карточка 1.12.4.

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:

Moscow, the capital of our Motherland, is a large industrial, political and cultural centre. Moscow is over 850 years old. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. It abounds in historical and architectural monuments. The population of Moscow is about nine million people. Moscow has many new modern buildings. There are skyscrapers too. The Moscow Metro is well-known in the world. It is comfortable and rapid. The workers constructed the first line of the Moscow underground in 1935. Moscow has a continental climate, hot summer, cold winter. Moscow has many museums, exhibitions, theatres, parks. Electric trains connect Moscow with the suburbs.

The Moscow-Volga canal connects Moscow with five seas. Moscow is an important railway and highway junction. The Moscow State University on the Lenin Hills is the heart of our educational system. There are many department stores in Moscow. The largest are: Gum (State Department Store), Zum (Central Department Store).

Many tourists will come to Moscow and admire its sights.

2. Заучите наизусть слова и словосочетания:

to abound in – изобилловать чем-либо

population – население

skyscraper – небоскреб

rapid – быстрый

construct – строить, сооружать

connect – соединять

suburbs – пригород

railway and highway junction – железнодорожный и автотранспортный узел

educational – образовательный

department store – универмаг

admire – восхищаться, любоваться

sights – достопримечательности

3. Поставьте к тексту пять вопросов по-английски.

4. Выпишите из текста предложения, которые стоят в прошедшем неопределенном и будущем неопределенном времени.

5. Найдите в тексте предложения, где прилагательное стоит в превосходной степени.

Образуйте сравнительную степень и превосходную от следующих прилагательных: beautiful, warm, short, little, good, bad.

6. Переведите на английский язык предложения:

- а) Мы могли восхищаться достопримечательностями Москвы.
- б) Они должны были построить эти небоскребы.

Карточка 1.12.5.

Напишите вторую форму глаголов.

1. to leave –

5. to dream –

9. to feed –

2. to keep –

6. to read –

10. to sleep –

3. to lead –

7. to mean –

11. to sweep –

4. to meet –

8. to feel –

Запомните **распространенные выражения с этими неправильными глаголами** (remember the word combinations):

- sleep well/badly – спать хорошо/плохо

- sweepthefloor – подметать пол
- keep a dog – держать собаку (иметь собаку)
- keep a secret – хранить секрет
- meanbad /well – иметь ввиду что-то плохое/хорошее
- leaveearly/late – уехать рано/поздно
- feelgood/bad – чувствовать себя хорошо/плохо
- feelsick – чувствовать себя больным

Карточка 1.12.6.

Поставьте глаголы из настоящего в прошедшее время. Вспомните перевод выражений, выделенных курсивом.

ПРИМЕР. I feed my dog. (Я кормлю свою собаку.) — I **fed** my dog. (Я кормил свою собаку.)

1. I always *keep secrets*.
2. He *sleeps well*.
3. The driver *feels bad* and *stops* the car.
4. He *means well*.
6. They *leave early*.
7. I *keep* a hamster as a pet.
8. My granny feeds my pet.
9. My sister *feels sick*.
10. The teacher reads us a story.
10. He *sweeps the floor* and washes it.
11. Mary meets me at the theatre.
12. The duck *lead* her duckling to the pond.

Карточка 1.12.7.

Составьте утвердительные предложения по образцу, заполнив пропуски. Переведите их на русский язык.

didn't meet = did not meet — не встретил

1. We **didn't meet** Helen, we **met** Susan.
2. I didn't sleep *well* yesterday, I ___ *badly*.
3. My mother didn't sweep the floor, my granny ___ it.
4. The child didn't feed *the dog*, he ___ *a cat*.
5. My family didn't keep *a dog*, we ___ *a cat*.
6. He didn't mean *bad*, he ___ *well*.
7. My boss didn't leave *early*, he ___ *late*.
8. I didn't read the book, I ___ a story.
9. My sister didn't feel *good*, she ___ *bad*.
10. Loran didn't dream about a bag, she ___ about new shoes.
11. This road didn't lead to the *cinema*, it ___ to the *theater*.

Карточка 1.12.8.

Ответьте на вопросы, используя выражения выше.

1. How did you sleep last night (прошлой ночью)?
2. What did you read?
3. Where did the road lead to?
4. How did you feel yesterday?
5. What did you dream about when you were a child?
6. Who swept the floor last time (последний раз)?
7. What did you mean?
8. When did your boss leave the city?
9. Did the children feed a cat or a dog?
10. Whom did you meet?
11. What pet did you keep when you were a child?

Карточка 1.12.9.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; and

senior school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive. If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a "core curriculum" of academic subjects.

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to vocational schools which offer programs of academic subjects and a program of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go into higher education. All applicants must take competitive exam. Higher educational institutions that is institutes or universities, offer a 5-years program of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as a graduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree. Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors.

2. *Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.*

1 History (is, was, will be) my favorite subject at school.

2 Private schools (are, were, will be) expensive.

3 We (are, were, will be) engineers in five years.

3. *Make sentences negative and in question form. Translate into Russian.*

1 They have secretarial courses this year.

2 This teacher had two lectures yesterday.

3 You will have three exams next term.

4. *Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb in Past Indefinite Tense.*

1 The course of study (to last) five years.

2 He (to graduate) from the university last year.

3 They (to take) five exams last term.

5. *Fill in the blanks with prepositions.*

1 English was difficult ... me in the first term.

2 There are three terms ... a school year.

3 Usually our lessons begin ... 9 o'clock.

Тема 1.13.

Обычай, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран

Каточка 1.13.1.

Употребите артикль там, где это необходимо.

1. ___ Adriatic Sea which is between the coasts of ___ Italy and ___ Yugoslavia is an arm of ___ Mediterranean Sea.

2. ___ Tverskaya Street is the central street of ___ Moscow.

3. ___ Bolshoy Theatre is famous for its ballet performances.

4. The pupil showed ___ Europe, ___ Asia, ___ North and ___ South America, ___ Africa on the map but he completely forgot about ___ Australia.

5. Tourists coming to ___ London often do the shopping in ___ Oxford Street.

6. ___ Volga flows from ___ Valdai hills to ___ Caspian Sea.

7. ___ Swiss Alps are a good place to go if you like skiing.

8. ___ Panama Canal connects ___ Atlantic and ___ Pacific Oceans.

Карточка 1.13.2.

Приведите в соответствие первую и вторую часть суеверия и переведите на русский язык

1.If a rooster comes to your threshold and	a) brings seven years bad luck. (Canadian)
--------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------

crows,	
2. It's bad luck to pick up a coin if it's tails side up.	b) See a pin, Pick it up, You will have good luck. (Australian)
3. Catch falling leaves in autumn, and you will have good luck.	c) two knives on a table. (Scottish)
4. It's unlucky to cross	d) you may expect visitors. (Irish)
5. See a pin, Let it lay, You will have bad luck all day.	e) Good luck comes if it's heads up. (American)
6. Breaking a mirror	f) Every leaf means a lucky month next year/ (English).

Подумайте, а существуют ли русские эквиваленты данных суеверий.

Карточка 1.13.3.

Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Карточка 1.13.4.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Карточка 1.13.5.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.

4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Карточка 1.13.6.

Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Карточка 1.13.7.


Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.
3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?
10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?

Тема 1.14. Жизнь в городе и деревне

Сослагательное наклонение в условных предложениях. Сослагательное наклонение «I wish».

1. Learn grammar.

ГЛАВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
Future simple (shall/will + V)	If (если) when (когда) after (после) before (перед тем, как)
	 Present Simple

<i>as soon as</i> (как только)	(V/Vs)
<i>unless</i> (если не)	
<i>until</i> (до тех пор, пока не)	

If you help me, I shall do this work. — Если ты поможешь мне, я сделаю эту работу.
As soon as I get free, I'll come to you. — Как только я освобожусь, я приду к тебе.
We shall not begin until you come. — Мы не начнем, пока ты не придешь.

2. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the right form:*

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer. 2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school. 3. I'm afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station. 4. We (go) to the country tomorrow if the weather (to be) fine. 5. We (not pass) the examination next year if we not (work) harder. 6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident. 7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi. 8. I (finish) reading this book before I (go) to bed. 9. You must (send) us a telegram as soon as you (arrive). 10. We (have) a picnic tomorrow if it (be) a fine day. 11. We (go) out when it (stop) raining. 12. We (not to have) dinner until you (come). 13. I'm sure they (write) to us when they (know) our new address.

3. *Learn grammar.*

	ГЛАВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
Present/ Future	would+V	V2
Past	would + have V3	had+ V3
TO BE		
	ГЛАВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
Present/ Future	would+V	were
Past	would + have V3	had+ been

4. *Translate into Russian:*

1. If I came later I would be late for the lesson. 2. If he had known the time-table he wouldn't have missed the train. 3. It would be better if you learned the oral topics. 3. I wish I had known this before the examination. 4. I would have come to you if you had not lived so far away. 5. If I had seen you yesterday I would have given you my text-book. 6. If I were in your place I wouldn't buy the tickets beforehand. 7. If I had known that you needed help I would have helped you.

5. *Open the brackets:*

1. If he worked more slowly, he (not make) so many mistakes.
2. I could tell you what this means if I (to know) Greek.
3. He might get fat if he (to stop) smoking.
4. If he knew that it was dangerous, he (not to come).
5. I (to keep) a horse if I could afford it.
6. What you (to do) if the lift got stuck between two floors?
7. If I were you I (to go) there.
8. They (to go) for a swim in the lake if it were warmer.

Тема 1.15. Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания

Карточка 1.15.1.

Прочитайте и переведите текст

What I know about food and table manners.

I have usually meals four times a day. They are breakfast, lunch at the University (rare), dinner and supper.

Dinner is the substantial meal of a day. It consists of 3 courses. We can't imagine Russian dinner without a plate of soup. The second course is meat and fish with potatoes, pasta with vegetable salad. For dessert we eat a glass of juice, compote or tea. Potatoes, pancakes, cereals are usually cooked in my family. As for me I can prepare a fried egg or a scrambled egg, make tea.

I am busy and spend much time at the University. Sometimes I eat here in the canteen or a snack bar, cafe or restaurant.

Food may be useful or unhealthy. High fat food, sweets are bad for our teeth, make us fat. Juice, fruit and vegetables, meat gives me energy, contains a lot of vitamins.

In order to stay healthy it's important to have a balanced diet - in other words, food that contains something from each of the three main groups of food. These groups are protein, fat and carbohydrates.

English people have four meals: they are breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner. In the morning they have breakfast. At 12 o'clock they have lunch. Between 4 to 5 p. m. they have tea. In the evening they have dinner.

Dinner is the most substantial meal of a day. Fish and chips is a popular traditional British dish: fish deep-fried in butter, served with chips. On Christmas they usually eat roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

Well-educated people pay a lot of attention to good table manners. They are:

1. You should sit up straight.
2. You shouldn't eat with your fingers.
3. You shouldn't put your elbows on the table.
4. You shouldn't put your dirty knife, spoon and fork on your plate.
5. You shouldn't talk with your mouth full.
6. You shouldn't lick your fingers.
7. If you are very hungry, you shouldn't rush to your food.
8. You shouldn't put more than one piece of bread or cake on your plate.
9. You should say "Thank you" after the meal.

Карточка 1.15.2.

Прочитайте и переведите текст

In the Cafe

A woman came into the café for a plate of soup. When it was served she looked at it and said: "Waiter, I can't eat this soup".

The waiter took the plate away and brought another plate of soup.

"I think you'll like it, madam".

"I can't eat this soup".

"Why? This soup is very tasty. Why can't you eat it?"

"Because I have no spoon!"

Карточка 1.15.3.

Much, many, little, a little, few, a few

Countable

many-много

Uncountable

much-много

few-мало, но достаточно
a few-мало (недостаточно)

little-мало, но достаточно
a little-мало (недостаточно)

Переведите с русского на английский

много машин, много воды, много приборов, много времени, много света, много инструментов, много тепла, много энергии, много силы;

Переведите с английского на русский. Используйте подходящее местоимение.

1. There's ... light in the room, it's too dark.
2. Robots have become essential to ... laboratory procedures.
3. He has done ... improvements and the machine started to work again.

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