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Мурманской области

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СОГЛАСОВАНО
Методической комиссией

(наименование комиссии)

Протокол № 1
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Методическое пособие

дисциплины Иностранный язык (английский)

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1. ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Пособие предназначено для обучения английскому языку студентов СПО различных направлений. Пособие состоит из 12 разделов, темы которых соответствуют Примерной программе по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для неязыковых вузов и факультетов (основной уровень). Пособие предназначено для обучения студентов с низким уровнем владения языком (не выше уровня А2 по Общеввропейской шкале уровней владения иностранными языками). Тематика определяется Примерной программой и ограничивается тремя основными сферами общения: бытовая, учебно-познавательная, социально-культурная. Структурно каждый раздел представляет собой систему упражнений по развитию всех видов речевой деятельности: говорения, аудирования, чтения и письма.

2. Теоретическая часть

Module 1 YOU AND YOUR FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Nice to meet you! Tell your groupmates **three or four** facts about you.

e.g. *I like playing football. I have a dog. I can play the guitar. I'm good at drawing.*

What can you remember about your groupmates?

1. Pronunciation

Listen and repeat the questions. Copy the rhythm and intonation.

- a. What's your name?
- b. What's your surname?
- c. How old are you?
- d. Where are you from?
- e. What nationality are you?
- f. Are you a teacher?
- g. Are you a student?
- h. Are you on holiday?
- i. Are you from France?
- j. Are you married?

Can you answer the questions?

2. Reading and vocabulary

2.1 Studentsoftheworld.info is an Internet site where you can find penpals from different countries. Read the ads from the site. Who can be your penpal?

penpal	<i>friend who you regularly write letters to</i>
ad	<i>a short newspaper or Internet text with information</i>
Top Gear	<i>a popular British TV show about cars</i>

1) Hi, I'm Rose and I love making friends. I'm also a great fan of the TV show 'Top Gear'. I play 9 musical instruments. Just email me.

2) Hi, there! I'm Dilan. I love Japan and speak a little Japanese. I'm in high school right now! I love anime/manga and want to be a manga artist in the future! I'm a really positive guy and want to make friends with everyone!

3) Hi! My name is Nicole and I am 18 years old. I am at college at the moment. I like playing volleyball and hanging out with my friends and shopping. I'm an 18-year-old girl from Norway who loves music and photography. I'm not bad at singing and I'm into many kinds of music genres :) I like travelling, writing/receiving letters and getting to know new people. :) Oh, and my name's Birgit!

4) Hello! My name is Leo and I'd be happy to make friends from Central/Eastern Europe as I'm very interested in Slavic cultures. I'll gladly tell you about France if you like! I love tennis, alternative music, arts.

5) Hi, Jon here! I am a male engineering student. I would like to hear from other guys (male) 18-30 who like extreme sports. My favourite sport is snowboarding. Please, be my e-pal.

2.2 Read the ads again. *Who...*

- a. ...is from France?
- b. ...likes different kinds of music?
- c. ...will be an engineer?
- d. ...likes cars?
- e. ...is good at drawing?
- f. ...likes spending time with friends?

2.3 Complete the sentences. Use the ads to help you.

- a. I speak a _____ French.
- b. I want to _____ friends with many people.
- c. I'm _____ many kinds of music.
- d. I'm very _____ in different cultures.
- e. I can _____ three musical instruments.
- f. I _____ like to hear from male students.
- g. I'm good _____ singing.
- h. I like _____ out with my friends.
- i. I would _____ to be an artist in the future.
- j. I am a great _____ of anime.
- k. My _____ sports are football and ice hockey.

3. Grammar

3.1 Listen and complete the sentences with *am, is, are*. Practise saying them.

- a. – _____ you English? – Yes, we _____. We _____ from London.
- b. The café _____ open.
- c. I _____ cold!
- d. – _____ they American? – Yes, they _____. They _____ from New York.
- e. She _____ not American, she _____ Russian.

3.2 Verb *BE*. Complete the table with *am, is, are*.

I _____ at university. We _____ from Canada.
 You _____ Daniel, right? You _____ both in Group 276.
 Nicole _____ good at Maths. They _____ *Spartak* fans.

3.3 What is missing? Write the sentences.

- a. We Japanese. We from Nagano.
- b. Ah, you a doctor! Great!
- c. They interested in your project.
- d. I really into jazz music.
- e. Mark and Dave in Room 25 at the moment.
- f. Your friend not bad at singing!
- g. Great! The shop still open.
- h. This a good idea!

3.4 Positive or negative? Complete the sentences with *isn't, 'm not, aren't, am, is, are*.

- a. I English, I Scottish! I live in Glasgow.
- b. Paula at university? – No, she only 14.
- c. Jackie lives in Paris, but she French. She Canadian.
- d. – A sandwich? – No, thanks. I

hungry.

e. – Nice netbook! – It a netbook,
it a portable DVD player.

f.– Can I speak to Michelle, please? –
Sorry, she here at the moment.

g. – Do you like your group? – Yes,
they very friendly.

h. – So, you John’s wife? – No, we
..... married. He my boyfriend.

3.5 Match the questions and answers.

<p>a. Is the weather good? b. Are you Spanish? c. Am I right? d. Are the children at home? e. Is your mum at home? f. Are you hungry? g. Are you Russian? h. Are they married? i. Is this your car? j. Am I in your class?</p>	<p>1. Yes, you are. Come in, please. 2. No, they aren’t. They’re friends. 3. No, it isn’t. I don’t have one. 4. No, thanks. I’m fine. 5. I’m sure you are. 6. Yes, we are. We’re from Moscow. 7. Yes, it is. It’s lovely. 8. Yes, I am. I live in Barcelona. 9. Yes, they are. They’re in bed. 10.No, she isn’t. She’s at work.</p>
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4. Vocabulary

4.1 Put the words in two columns. Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

*father nephew mother grandfather half-sister brother son uncle stepfather daughter aunt wife
cousin husband sister half-brother grandmother niece stepmother*

male	female
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4.2 Match the words and their definitions.

<p>a. your mother’s husband b. your sister’s son c. your father’s mother d. your father’s wife (not your mum) e. your aunt’s daughter or son f. your sister’s daughter g. your uncle’s wife h. your brother who has a different dad</p>	<p>1. aunt 2. niece 3. cousin 4. half-brother 5. stepmother 6. grandmother 7. nephew 8. father</p>
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5. Reading

5.1 Do you know these people? What are their names? Read the first paragraph of the text and check.

Barack Hussein Obama is the 44th American President and the first African American to hold the office*. His wife Michelle is a lawyer. They have two daughters, Malia (born in 1998) and Sasha (born in 2001). The President is a very busy person but he still finds time for basketball. He is a well-known fan of Chicago White Sox*. The First Lady is a role model for many women. She is really into healthy eating and she is a leader of the healthy living movement. She also likes wearing beautiful dresses. Malia and Sasha are good at dancing and sports. They can play tennis and piano. The girls have only one grandmother, Michelle's mum, who lives with them in the White House. Barack Obama is from Honolulu, Hawaii, where he lived with his mother and her parents. Obama got interested in politics because of his grandmother. His father was an economist from Kenya. His father's family still live in Kenya. The President has a half-sister and four half-brothers, many aunts, uncles, and cousins there. His grandfather had three wives and one of them still lives in a village in Kenya. The President says that his family is "like a little mini-United Nations"!

**hold the office* – be the President

**Chicago White Sox* – a famous basketball team

5.2 Read the whole text and say which sentences are true.

- a. Barack Obama is the first African American President of the USA.
- b. He likes watching basketball.
- c. Many women like Michelle Obama's ideas.
- d. Michelle thinks fast food is good for people's health.
- e. Michelle's mother-in-law lives with them in the White House.
- f. The President has a lot of relations in Africa.
- g. His grandmother still lives in Kenya.

5.3 Answer the questions.

- a. What facts do you remember about Barack Obama's immediate family (the people who live with him)?
- b. Why is his family "like a little mini-United Nations"?

6. Writing

6.1 Read this ad from studentsoftheworld.info and correct five mistakes (both grammar and spelling).

Hi. My name Sabrina. I'm 19 year old. I live in Italy. I speak English, Italian, and a little French. I would like learning Russian, because I have a Russian causin. I love sing in karaoke. I can teach you Italian!

6.2 Fill in the registration form at studentsoftheworld.info and write your ad (30-60 words). Check your grammar and spelling.

Module 2 A LIFE OF LEARNING

These are five of the oldest higher schools of the world. Match the names of the universities and the countries of their location.

Harvard University
Oxford University
University of Bologna
University of Salamanca
Charles University of Prague

England
Czech Republic
Spain
USA
Italy

1. Pronunciation

Listen and repeat the subjects. Mark the stress and pronounce the words.

- a. physics
- b. philosophy
- c. psychology
- d. sociology
- e. architecture
- f. history
- g. mathematics
- h. chemistry
- i. astronomy
- j. engineering
- k. public relations

2. Reading and vocabulary

2.1 Read the text about higher education in Great Britain. Check the meanings of the underlined words with a dictionary.

In Britain your first degree is a BA (Bachelor of arts or humanities) or a BSc (Bachelor of science). If you do post-graduate study, you can get an MA (Master of arts or humanities) or an MSc. After some years of original research and publishing a thesis, you can get a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy). Undergraduates usually write essays. A long essay is called dissertation. A thesis is longer still and contains original research. University teachers are called lecturers. In the UK the heads of university departments and some very important academics are Professors. A university usually consists of faculties, or colleges. They are headed by Deans. The head of a university can be called Rector, Chancellor, Master or Principal. Going to university is expensive. First, there are the tuition fees. If you live away from home, you have to pay for your accommodation. University halls of residence are not cheap. Some students get a grant, but most have to take out a student loan from the bank.

2.2 Complete the sentences with the words from 2.1.

- a. Higher education means doing a ____ at a university.
- b. There are students' protests against high ____ in Britain these days.
- c. In the USA ____ are called dormitories.
- d. A student ____ can take years to pay off.
- e. A ____ is a person who gives lectures.
- f. In UK, a head of a faculty must be a ____.
- g. If you are good at sport, you can apply for a ____.
- h. The mathematics ____ at Moscow State University is very popular and prestigious.
- i. This website helps students find ____ if they plan to live away from home.
- j. Students who do their first degree are called ____.
- k. If you complete your first university degree, you become a ____.

- l. The Master's _____ is a long essay.
m. The Doctor's _____ must contain original research.

2.3 Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

graduation academic assignment specialize tutorial term seminar course

- a. The year begins in September and runs to the end of June.
b. Next year I have to decide which area of medicine I want to in.
c. It's my first at university, and I don't know many things about it yet.
d. I'm doing a in business administration.
e. On Tuesday I have to give a short presentation at my History
f. Dr Barnes is very helpful and friendly when you have a with him.
g. When I have a big, I have to spend several evenings to do it.
h. It's my ceremony next week. My parents are very happy for me.

3. Grammar

3.1 Open the brackets using *Present Simple Tense*

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).
2. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 8. She (to speak) French well.

3.2 Fill in the gaps with *do* or *does*.

1. ... you sleep well? – Yes, I 2. ... your sister wash the plates? – Yes, she 3. What ... the teacher ask you to do? 4. ... Kitty read English books? – Yes, she 5. He ... not like porridge. 6. We ... not go to school in summer.

4. Reading and speaking

4.1 Read about the Open University in the UK. How is it different from other universities?

The Open University (OU) is a British **long-distance** learning institution. It allows all kinds of people to study for a degree. Housewives, grandfathers, busy workers, and people with health disabilities (**ограниченные физические возможности**) can do a bachelor degree course. You can have almost **unlimited** time to complete a degree. The students choose how many modules to do each year, until there are enough (**достаточно**) for a degree. So they can continue to work and study in their **spare** time. The time of exams and assignments, however, is not **flexible**, so self-discipline is very important. The OU uses various methods for distance learning, for example, written and audio materials, the Internet, television programmes and materials on DVD. For most courses, students contact with tutors at **face-to-face** tutorials, by telephone, and/or on the Internet.

Guess the meaning of the highlighted words. Check it with a dictionary. Make 5-6 sentences about OU students and what they have to/don't have to do to complete a degree.

e.g. *OU students have to take exams.* or *OU students don't have to live in university accommodation.*

4.2 Roxy Freeman is a web journalist, a loving mother of two children and an Open University student. In her blog she often writes about her studies there. Interview Roxy about her life, and act out the conversation.

e.g. – *Do you have to work?* or *How often do you have to contact your tutor?*

5. Reading and listening

5.1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- a. Who has to study longer, a technologist or an engineer?
- b. Which is higher in educational context, a diploma or a degree?
- c. Can you get BEng at college in the UK?

Can 'sandwich' course students work and study at the same time? What is the difference between a technologist and an engineer? The main difference is in level of education and training. Engineers have advanced training and normally hold university degrees. In training contexts, a technologist is normally someone usually trained for 2-3 years. You can progress from technologist to engineer by following courses at colleges and universities. Colleges offer certificates and diplomas (a diploma is a higher level qualification than a certificate). Universities offer degrees. As an example, in the UK system, most young people who want a career in technology start by studying at a college of further education or university. They would normally follow the scheme: HNC (Higher National Certificate), HND (Higher National Diploma), BEng (Bachelor of Engineering degree). Some universities allow students to transfer to a degree course early, after completing only one year of a diploma course. It is also possible for students to leave school at sixteen and work as an apprentice with a company. The company can then release them from work for some time every week to study at a college. This is called a part-time, or 'sandwich' course.

5.2 In the text find the words which mean the following.

- a. a person who learns through work
- b. to develop in a positive way
- c. more complex, high level
- d. profession, life occupation
- e. to move from one course to another
- f. to let someone go
- g. post-school education, but not at university

5.3 Alex is a college student from Scotland. He takes an HND course in Civil Engineering. Civil engineers work in the planning and construction of buildings, airports, bridges, highways etc. Listen to him and mark the sentences **True** or **False**. Listen again and check your answers.

- a. The course takes two years.
- b. Alex is in the second year.
- c. There are no girls in his group.
- d. Alex wants to do a degree at university.
- e. He wants to take Structural Engineering.
- f. A BEng takes three years.
- g. Alex is interested in building roads.

1. Pronunciation

1.1 Which irregular verb has a different sound? Listen and check.

1. sent made went said
2. bought saw told caught
3. put spoke took could
4. paid said made came

1.2 How do you pronounce *-ed* in these sentences? Listen and repeat.

- a. We booked a holiday.
- b. We sunbathed.
- c. They rented a house.
- d. We decided to go to Sweden.
- e. We walked to the hotel.
- f. We argued all day.

2. Vocabulary and speaking

2.1 Complete the phrases with the verbs from the box.

buy have hire meet rent spend stay sunbathe take walk

- a. _____ in a hotel/campsite
- b. _____ photos
- c. _____ souvenirs
- d. _____ on the beach
- e. _____ a good time
- f. _____ time/money
- g. _____ an apartment
- h. _____ in the mountains/around the place
- i. _____ friends
- j. _____ a car

2.2 Complete the questions about your last holiday.

Where/go? When?

Who/go with?

How/get there?

Where/stay?

How long/be there?

-/have good weather?

What/do during the day?

What/do at night?

-/have a good time?

-/have any problems?

2.3 Answer the questions using the words and phrases from 2.1 and 2.2.

2.4 Work in pairs. Practise asking and answering the questions with a partner. Use your partner's answers to tell the class about his/her last holiday.

3. Grammar

3.1. Complete the table with the base forms and the past participles. Use the words below.

Lose, taken, swim, bought, do, written, run, eaten, take, won, write, done, buy, lost, win, run, eat, swum

base form	past simple	past participle
_____	bought	_____
_____	did	_____
_____	ate	_____
_____	lost	_____
_____	ran	_____
_____	swam	_____
_____	took	_____
_____	won	_____
_____	wrote	_____

3.2 Open the brackets using Present Perfect.

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
7. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
11. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
12. Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.
15. Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
16. They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
18. Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

4. Listening and speaking

4.1 You are going to listen to the first part of Katie's story about her holiday in Amsterdam. Look at the words from her story. What problem do you think they had?

delayed stuck announcement remembered hotel.

4.2 Listen and answer the questions.

- a. Why did they go to Amsterdam?
- b. What kind of hotel did they book?
- c. What happened when they were on the plane?
- d. What happened when they were waiting?
- e. What did they want to do but couldn't?
- f. What did they do when they arrived in Amsterdam?

g. What happened when they came to the hotel?

4.3 Listen to the second part of the story and complete the sentences.

- a. I ____ really tired, and it ____ to rain.
- b. We ____ down a street when we ____ a small light.
- c. The phone ____ all the time, and they ____ people in all night!
- d. We ____ so tired we just ____ until the evening.

4.4 Speak about your holiday experience (a real story or an imaginary one).

Include the following details:

- a. Where did you go?
- b. When was it?
- c. Who was with you?
- d. How did you travel?
- e. What happened suddenly?
- f. What were you doing at that moment?
- g. What did you do next?
- h. How were you feeling at that time?
- i. How did it all end?

5. Reading

5.1. Last year Mark and Rosa booked their dream holiday in the Caribbean. Read about their holiday experience. Judging by the title, was it positive or negative? Arrange the paragraphs in the correct order of the events.

Holiday from hell

1. But that was just the beginning! On the plane they told us that the bad weather over the Caribbean was actually a hurricane – Hurricane George – and that we couldn't fly to San Antonio. We had to go to the capital city **instead**, and stay in the hotel there for the night. And they told us we were going to a five-star hotel, next to the beach, with a swimming-pool, so we were happy at that point.
2. We decided to have a really good holiday – a 'dream holiday' in the Caribbean. We saved money for months and months, and booked this holiday in a place called San Antonio. It cost over a thousand pounds each, but we wanted to do something really special so we booked it for two weeks in May, because all the **brochures** said it was beautiful there in May.
3. The most horrible part was when the hurricane arrived. That was really frightening. We were sitting in our room, while the windows were **banging**, the trees were **crashing** outside, and it was **pouring with rain**. Then they told us that there were no flights to San Antonio, and we had to stay there for another three days with nothing to do and nowhere to go.
4. So when we finally got to San Antonio, we were five days late. There was no hurricane there! The weather had been perfect all that time!
5. We arrived at the hotel, the Hotel Paradiso it was called, what a joke! They said it was a five-star hotel, but I wouldn't give it one star! It was just awful. Yes, it was next to the sea, but there wasn't a beach, just a few rocks, and the sea was so dirty. There were big ships travelling past, and the sea was all **polluted** and brown. It looked horrible.
6. So we went to look at the swimming-pool, but that was no better. It was a sort of greeny-black colour, and as we looked we saw things that were moving in it. We looked **closer** and we realized it was full of frogs! There were hundreds of frogs in it!

7. We were flying from Gatwick airport, and the flight was **overnight**, leaving Gatwick late at night and arriving at San Antonio the next morning. But when we arrived at the airport they told us that because of the bad weather in the Caribbean, the flight was delayed until the next morning. So we had to spend the night at the airport, sleeping on the floor, and we finally got on the plane the next morning twelve hours late.

6.2 Can you guess the meaning of the highlighted words from the context?

7. Writing.

7.1 Arriving in Britain, you have to fill in a UK landing card. Look at the sample and say what information you have to write about.



UK Border Agency
LANDING CARD
Immigration Act 1971

Please complete clearly in English and BLOCK CAPITALS
Veuillez répondre en anglais et EN LETTRES MAJUSCULES
Por favor completar escribiendo con claridad en inglés y en MAYÚSCULAS

Family name / Nom / Apellidos

.....

First name(s) / Prénom / Nombre

.....

Sex / Sexe / Sexo **Date of birth / Date de naissance / Fecha de Nacimiento**

M F

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

Town and country of birth / Ville et pays de naissance / Ciudad y país de nacimiento

.....

Nationality / Nationalité / Nacionalidad **Occupation / Profession / Profesión**

.....

Contact address in the UK (in full) / Adresse (complète) au Royaume-Uni / Dirección de contacto en el Reino Unido (completa)

.....

Passport no. / Numéro de passeport / Número de pasaporte **Place of issue / Lieu de délivrance / Lugar de emisión**

.....

Length of stay in the UK / Durée du séjour au Royaume-Uni / Duración de su estancia en el Reino Unido

.....

Port of last departure / Dernier lieu de départ / Último punto de partida

.....

Arrival flight/train number/ship name / Numéro de vol/numéro de train/nom du navire d'arrivée / Número de vuelo/número de tren/nombre del barco/de llegada

.....

Signature / Signature / Firma

.....

IF YOU BREAK UK LAWS YOU COULD FACE IMPRISONMENT AND REMOVAL
SI VOUS ENFREIGNEZ LES LOIS BRITANNIQUES, VOUS VOUS EXPOSEZ À UNE PEINE D'EMPRISONNEMENT ET LA DÉPORTATION
SI INFRINGE LAS LEYES DEL REINO UNIDO PUEDE TENER QUE AFRONTAR ENCARCELAMIENTO Y ALEJAMIENTO

CAT	-16	CODE	NAT	POL

For official use / A usage officiel / Para uso oficial

Module 4 FIT FOR FUN

Do the quiz with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

How energetic are you?

- ... get up as soon as you wake up?
- ... slow getting ready in the morning?
- ... walk or go by bus?
- How often ... run upstairs?
- ... often sleepy after lunch?
- ... active or tired in the evening?
- How often ... stay up late or all night?

1. Pronunciation

Write the words in two columns according to the vowels in them. Listen and check.

ball serve caught world draw fought hurt score sport shirt warm worse

2. Vocabulary and speaking

2.1 Match the pictures and the sports. Pronounce the words.

- a. football (soccer)
- b. basketball
- c. American football
- d. rugby
- e. golf
- f. gymnastics
- g. athletics
- h. volleyball
- i. racing
- j. cycling
- k. karate
- l. wrestling



2.2 PLAY / DO / GO

We usually **play** team sports, **do** martial arts (judo or karate), and use **go** with all other sports.

- a. What sports do you do?
- b. What sports have you done?
- c. What sports do you prefer watching?
- d. What sports don't you want to do and why?

2.3 Interview your partner using the questionnaire. Write down his/her answers.

2.4 In groups of five or six. Compare your answers and find out...

- a. the most popular sport in your group
- b. the most unpopular sport
- c. the most sport-minded person
- d. the most sport-minded family
- e. the sport most people want to try
- f. who has had most traumas

- g. who has most trophies
- h. the best sport facilities in this town

Do you like sport?
What sports do you play?
Have you ever won a cup or a trophy?
Have you ever had a sport trauma?
Do you prefer doing sport or being a spectator?
Do you go to watch a local sports team?
Are there any good sports facilities in this town?
What sport would you like to learn to play well?
What sports did you have to do at school?
Did you enjoy it?
How often do you do sport in your free time?
Do you think you are fit?
Do your family members like sport?
Do you watch any sports together?
Do you play any sports together?
Have you ever been to a big sportive event?

3. Grammar

3.1 Put am/is/are or do/don't/does/doesn't. Вставьте am/is/are или do/don't/does/doesn't.

1. I ... working under my project.
2. Excuse me, ... you speak English?
3. He ... not washing his car, he's reading a newspaper.
4. Can you repeat this rule? I ... understand.
5. She ... work. She is ill.
6. How much it cost to go to the theatre?
7. They ... painting the picture in the garden.

3.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous or present simple.

1. Excuse me, ... you ... (know) where the post office is?
2. I ... (want) to eat a sandwich.
3. ... you ... (go) to travel abroad next year?
4. Where's Bob? He ... (listen) to music in his room.
5. How often ... you (go) for a walk in the park?
6. My father ... (read) magazines very often.
7. What time ... your mother ... (finish) her job in the evening?
8. She ... (go) to the gym twice a week.
9. Liza ... usually ... (drive) to work. He usually catches the bus.
10. They ... (do) their homework in the room.

4. Reading

4.1 According to the statistics, people on the island of Okinawa in Japan live longest lives in the world. Read the article and list the reasons why.

How not to die before you get old

Chiako is active and healthy. She gets up at 7 a.m. every day, takes a 30-minute walk and plays a ball game with her friends three times a week. There is nothing unusual about it **except** Chiako is 102 years old. She is not alone – there are hundreds of other healthy **centenarians** on Okinawa who have the same lifestyle. Okinawa is a group of islands between Japan and Taiwan. Near a beach, there is a large stone with the following words on it: At 70 you are still a child, at 80 you are just a youth, and at 90, if the **ancestors** invite you into **heaven**, ask them to wait until you are 100, and then you can start thinking of it. Okinawans stay **slim** in old age by eating a low-calorie diet which consists of three quarters **plant** food and one quarter animal food. They eat seven portions of fruit and vegetables every day and they stop eating when they are still hungry. They also keep active by dancing, walking and gardening. In other words, they do the things they enjoy. Okinawans never feel stressed. Nobody is **in a hurry**, there are no timetables, and there is always tomorrow. Hundreds of people, both young and old, go to the beach every day to watch sunsets. In Okinawa there is always time to watch a sunset. Okinawans have large families and strong **networks** of friends. There is no **magic pill**. If you have good friends, a healthy diet and a stress-free lifestyle, you'll live longer.

4.2 Guess the meaning of the highlighted words from the context.

5. Speaking

5.1 How different is your lifestyle from the Okinawan lifestyle? Make a list of differences.

e.g. *People on Okinawa eat seven portions of fruit every day. I eat fruit one or two times day.*

5.2 Your friend has decided to start a new healthy life. Help him/her develop a plan. Use the information from **5.1**.

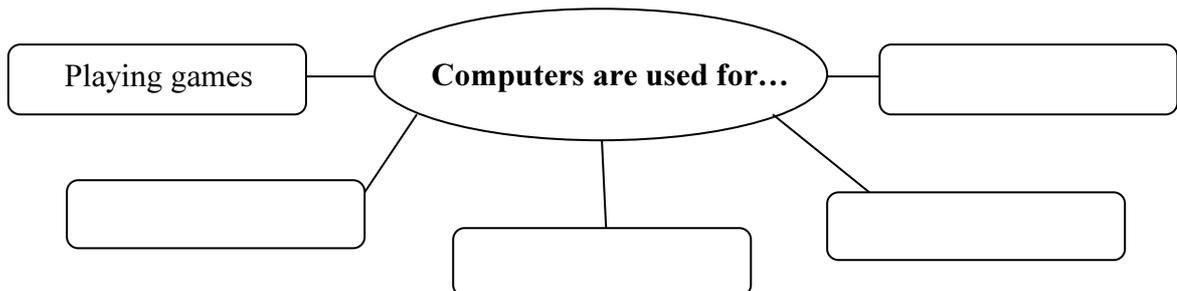
e.g. *You know, people on Okinawa never feel stressed. I think you shouldn't be so stressed.*

6. Writing

6.1 Work in groups. You are TV editors preparing questions for a popular TV program where people answer the host's questions and earn money for that. Choose a topic and make a quiz (10-15 questions) for a program. Don't forget to provide correct answers!

1. Sports and sportsmen
2. History of sport
3. Team sports
4. Unusual sports

**Module 5
MASS-MEDIA**



1. Pronunciation.

1.1 Practise pronouncing these Latin words

Mass-medium

Datum

Data

Audio

Video

Domain

Manipulation

2. Vocabulary and reading.

2.1 Fill in the gaps using these words:

CD-ROM, mouse, nets, keyboard, website, speakers, wi-fi, flash drive, provider, operating systems, electronic devices, browsers, laptop, screen, surf

- 1) To type we use _____.
- 2) _____ can read compact discs and DVD.
- 3) _____ is a small piece of plastic with data (2 GB, 8 GB and 32 GB are the most popular).
- 4) Firefox, google chrome and internet explorer are _____.
- 5) Windows XP, Windows 7 and Linux are _____.
- 6) Printers, scanners, faxes, flash drives are _____.
- 7) We can see information on the _____ of the computer.
- 8) _____ gives us the Internet access (доступ к интернету).
- 9) _____ can be used in planes, cafes and in the street.
- 10) _____ is a wireless (беспроводная) network.
- 11) To search for information in the Internet means to _____ the net.
- 12) _____ is a place in the Internet where you can find information about what you need (о том, что тебе нужно).
- 13) Vkontakte, Classmates, Myspace are social _____.
- 14) A cursor of a _____ moves on the screen.
- 15) Without _____ we can't listen to music.

2.2. Read the text.

MASS MEDIA.

To live in the modern world is impossible without expanding your knowledge in all spheres. There are several ways of communicating the world of individuals-mass media, books, travelling, museums, meeting eminent people. Of all the existing ways, there are two which are the easiest, those are mass media and travelling. It's not a secret the different media are used to communicate news and entertainment. They include print media and electronic media.

Mass media play an important role in our life. They are usually defined by encyclopedias as any of the means of communication, such as radio, television, newspapers, magazines, etc. that reach and influence a very large audience, at least as large as the whole population of a nation.

I believe mass media are so influential because they can be used for various purposes: popularization, education, entertainment etc.

Mass media play a crucial role in forming public opinion. But how much do the media influence the modern society? Early critiques suggested that the media destroys the individual's capacity to act autonomously. Later studies, however, suggest a more complex interaction between the media and society. People actively interpret and evaluate the media and the information it provides.

2.3 Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given.

The mass media refers to the people and organizations that provide news and i.....(1) for the public. Until recently these were mainly n.....(2), t.....(3), and r.....(4). Today, computers play a very big part. The I.....(5) is a computer system that allows millions of people around the world to receive and exchange information about almost everything. Ordinary post has been taken over by e.....(6) which stands for e.....(7) mail because it is sent m.....(8) to each other quickly and cheaply. Ordinary p.....(9) is now referred to as "snail-mail" and one wonders if the p.....(10) is a job in danger of extinction!

2.4 Translate into English.

1. Средства массовой информации - это средства коммуникации, такие как радио, телевидение, газеты, журналы, которые создают очень большую аудиторию.
2. Средства массовой информации играют ведущую роль в формировании общественного мнения, так как они, во-первых, доносят до людей информацию о мире, во-вторых, воспроизводят созданный современным обществом его собственный имидж.
3. Они создают аудиторию, которая поддерживает их в финансовом отношении.

2.5. Make your own sentences using topic vocabulary.

3. Grammar

3.1. Open the brackets using 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. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 11. What they (to talk) about? 12. It still (to rain).

3.2 Write questions from these words.

1. (Why / looking / are / you / me / at?)
2. (She / dishes / washing / is / now?)
3. (are / What / reading / you?)
4. (going / she / Where / is?)
5. (your parents / travelling / are / abroad?)
6. (she / is / a / nice / wearing / dress?)
7. (is / working / clock / that?)

3.3 Write short answer to the questions.

e.g. Is your friend riding his bike? – Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

1. Is your sister wearing a new dress?

2. Are you playing computer games?
3. Is it snowing now?
4. Is your father reading a newspaper?
5. Are your grandparents walking in the park?
6. Are your parents sleeping?

4. Writing

4.1. Write a short essay about advantages and disadvantages of the Internet.

Module 6 TRANSPORT AND THE CITY

How did you get to the college?
 How long did it take to get here?
 How far is your home from here?

1. Pronunciation.

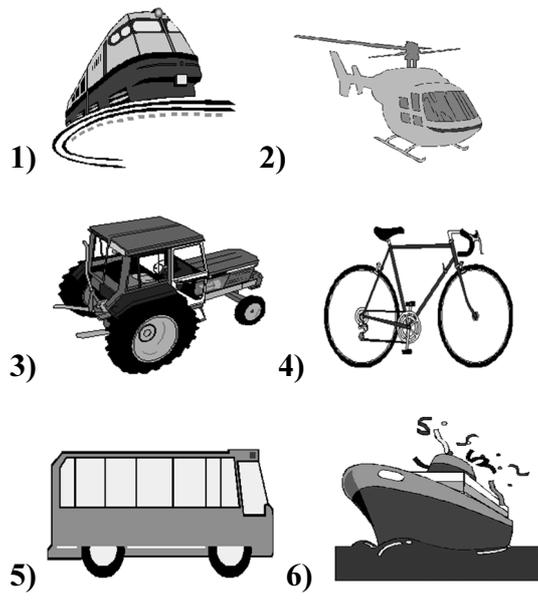
1.1. Practice pronouncing these words

Vehicle
 Bicycle
 Yacht
 Limousine
 Coach
 Trawler
 Barge
 Helicopter
 Trolley-bus
 Zeppelin

2. Vocabulary and speaking.

2.1 Match the words with the pictures.

- a) Plane
- b) Tractor
- c) Ship
- d) Helicopter
- e) Boat
- f) Bicycle
- g) Train
- h) Bus



7)



8)



2.3. Complete the sentences

- 1) I don't like planes, because...
- 2) I think travelling by car is more convenient than...
- 3) Seas-sick is...
- 4) The advantages of public transport are...
- 5) My future car will be...

3. Grammar

3.1 Fill in the gaps using the right degree of comparison.

1. A train is _____ than a bus.
2. This text is the _____ of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I am _____
4. Park Street is _____ than Market Street.
5. This jacket is small for me. Show me a _____ one.
6. What is the _____ thing in life?
7. A crocodile is _____ than a water snake.
8. Helen is the _____ girl in our class.

3.2 Compare as in the example.

Maths and English. (difficult). **Maths is as difficult as English.**

History and Russian, (difficult). **History is not so difficult as Russian.**

1. Weather in autumn and weather in summer. (pleasant)
2. A bike and a motor-bike, (comfortable)
3. A snake and a crocodile, (dangerous)
4. Shoes and coats, (expensive)
5. Holidays and week-ends, (wonderful)
6. Ann and Nell, (beautiful)

4. Reading

4.1 Read the text.

Problems of public transport

However crowded the roads are, British car owners usually find a reason not to switch to public transport. The buses are too slow, or the trains are too expensive, or no public services actually

take them where they want to go. In many cases, these are just the excuses of people who really want to sit in their own cars with the radio on, and who blame others for creating the traffic jams. But there is also some truth in their criticisms. There has been a serious lack of government investment in transport, with predictable consequences.

The London Underground or the Tube, as Londoners call it, started in 1863 as the first underground line in the world, and is still the longest, with over 400 kilometres of lines. When it is working well, it is extremely quick and efficient. But those who use it every day complain of terrible delays when things go wrong. The electrical engineering is old, and it breaks down frequently. And government failed to invest the huge sums of money which would be needed to bring the Tube up to the 21st century standards.

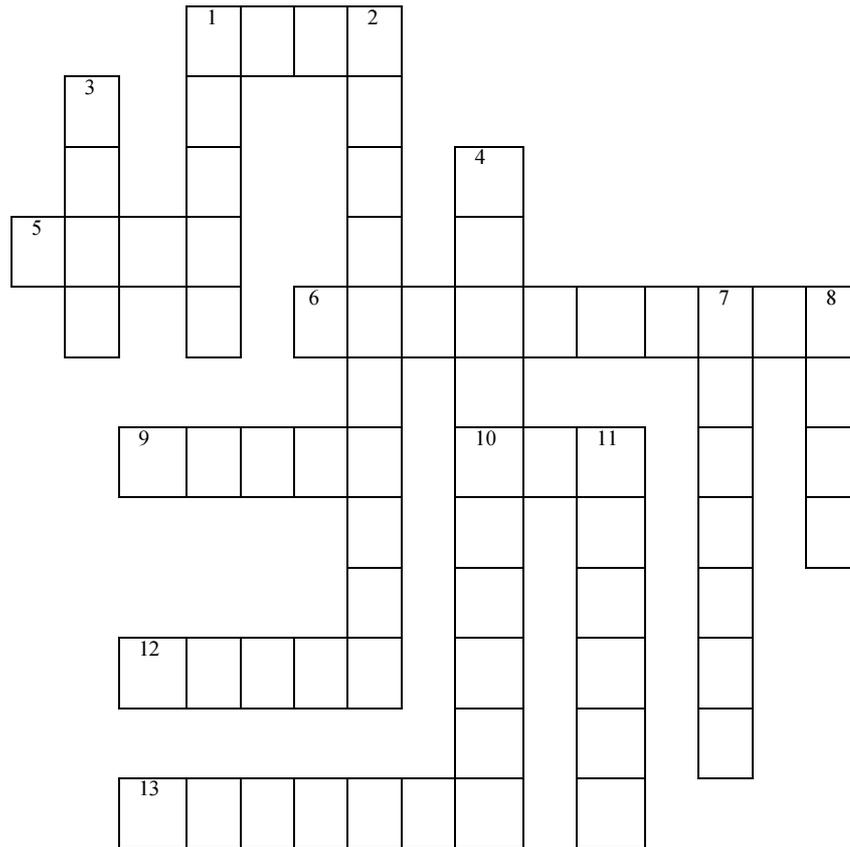
One particular failure has been a cause of considerable embarrassment to the British since the opening of the Channel Tunnel. Eurostar trains from Paris travel at up to 300 kilometres per hour in France, but have to slow down to 80 kilometres per hour once in Britain because the high-speed line has not yet been built. Parliament only made the decision to build the line after the tunnel had opened. This sad story seems to symbolise all the country's transport problems.

4.2 Answer the questions

1. When did private car ownership start growing rapidly?
2. Why did public transportation lose its dominant role?
3. Why did railways cut lines and stations?
4. Why was government happy to see the railway wither away?
5. Why did roads become overcrowded?
6. What was the solution for overcrowded roads?
7. What strange phenomenon occurred after building the new road?
8. What is M25? Why was it built? What happened to it immediately?
9. What psychological effect does car driving have on human beings?
10. What is "road rage" and why does it happen?
11. Why don't road accident figures increase with number of vehicles on the road?
12. What can you say about seat belt laws for vehicle drivers and passengers in Britain?
13. What side of the road do British drive on?
14. Do they plan to change? Why?
15. What other countries drive or used to drive on the left?
16. Why don't British car owners shift to public transport?
17. What does British transport lack seriously?
18. What is the common name of London Underground?
19. Does the Tube work according to the 21st century standards? Why?
20. What has been a cause of considerable embarrassment to the British since the Channel Tunnel was opened?

5. Writing

5.1 Guess the crossword



Crossword “Transport”

Horizontal: 1. Городской вид транспорта. 5. Автомобиль, за рулем которого сидит таксист. 6. Транспорт «с рогами». 9. Транспорт, который перевозит груз. 10. Легковой ... 12. Самый быстрый вид транспорта. 13. Скутер.

Vertical: 1. Самый длинный вид транспорта. 2. Мотоцикл. 3. Маленький водный вид транспорта. 4. Воздушный вид транспорта. 7. Бывает с разным количеством колес. 8. Водный вид транспорта. 11. Летает в космос.

Module 7 GREAT BRITAIN

Do you know this country? What can you say about it?



1. Pronunciation

1.1 Practise pronouncing the following geographical names:

The English Channel

Edinburgh

Dover

Thames

Gulf Stream

Northern Ireland

Wales

Loch Ness

Snowdon

2. Vocabulary and reading

2.1 Match the paragraphs with their headings

- a) Politic system b) General c) Geographical position and physical features d) Climate
e) National economy*

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244 square kilometres. It is the 75th place among other countries in the world. The population is over 55 million. About 80% of the population is urban. The capital of the country is London.

2. The surface of Great Britain varies greatly. The northern and western part of the country is mountains and is called the Highlands. All the rest (south, east and centre) is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous parts of the country.

3. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain.

The weather in GB is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening and the wrong side out. The English people say: "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather." The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. The best time of the year in GB is spring (of course, it rains in spring too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp and unpleasant. Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer.

4. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centres of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

5. The United Kingdom is a monarchy and the Queen is the head of state. But in practice it is ruled by the elected government with a Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main

political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties, The Conservative party is the ruling party nowadays.

2.3 Match the country and its flag.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Scotland | a) St. George's Cross |
| 2) England | b) Union Jack |
| 3) Wales | c) St. Patrick's Cross |
| 4) Northern Ireland | d) St. Andrew's Cross |
| 5) The United Kingdom | e) Red Dragon |

3. Grammar

3.1 Open the brackets using Past 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.

3.2 Rewrite the text using Past Simple

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is English. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

4. Reading and speaking.

4.1 Read the text.

National Emblems of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom (abbreviated from "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland") is the political name of the country which consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Britain is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, whereas the British Isles is the geographical name of all the islands off the north-west coast of the European continent. In everyday speech "Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom. The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the 1st George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron

saint of Scotland, The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. The Welsh flag, called the Welsh dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background.

St. George's Day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England's national day. On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets'. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the Wars of the Roses (15th century). St. Andrew's Day (the 30th of November) is regarded as Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole. As a national emblem of Scotland, thistle apparently first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defence. The Order of the Thistle is one of the highest orders of knighthood. It was founded in 1687, and is mainly given to Scottish noblemen (limited to 16 in number).

St. Patrick's Day (the 17th of March) is considered as a national day in Northern Ireland and an official bank holiday there. The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock. According to legend, it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish. St. David's Day (the 1st of March) is the church festival of St. David, a 6th-century monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales. The day is regarded as the national holiday of Wales, although it is not an official bank holiday. On this day, however, many Welshmen wear either a yellow daffodil or a leek pinned to their jackets, as both plants are traditionally regarded as national emblems of Wales.

4.2 Answer the questions

1. What does the word "Britain" mean in everyday speech?
2. What is the flag of the United Kingdom made up of?
3. How is the Welsh flag called?
4. What do some Englishmen wear on St. George's Day?
5. What day is regarded as Scotland's national day?
6. What day is a national day in Northern Ireland?

4.3 Tell your partner about one of the British countries using the text in ex. 4.1

5. Writing

5.1 Write a short essay about one of London places of interests.

Module 8 THE USA

Do you know this country? What can you say about it?



1. Pronunciation

1.1 Practise pronouncing the following geographical names:

Pacific Ocean
Hawaii
Alaska
Missouri
Canada
New Orleans
Lake Superior
Erie
Ontario
Potomac River
San Francisco

2. Vocabulary and reading

2.1 Read the text and guess the meaning of the underlined words

The United States of America

The USA is the most powerful and highly developed country of the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The USA is separated from Canada in the north by the 49th parallel and the Great Lakes, and from Mexico in the south by a line following the Rio Grande River and continuing across the highlands to the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometers. The continental part of the USA consists of the highland regions and two lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachia mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west. Between the Cordillera and the Appalachian Mountains are the central lowlands which are called the prairie, and eastern lowlands called the Mississippi valley.

The principal rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the longest river in the world (7,330 km) and the Hudson river. The climate of the USA differs greatly from one part of the country to another. The coldest climate is in the northern part, where there is heavy snow in winter and the temperature may go down to 40 degrees below zero. The south has a subtropical climate, with temperature as high as 49 degrees in summer.

The population of the United States of America is about 250 million people, who are called Americans. Most of the people live in towns and the population of the countryside is becoming smaller and smaller.

For many decades the USA has been the place where lots of people sought refuge from persecution for political or religious beliefs. That's why in America there are representatives of practically all racial and national groups. There are about 25 million Negroes in the country and a little over half a million Indians.

The capital of the USA is Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia. Washington is a beautiful administrative city with practically no industry.

The USA is a highly developed industrial state. Its agriculture is also highly mechanized. There are coal-mines in the Cordillera Mountains, in the Kansas City region. Iron is mined near the Great Lakes. The USA has rich oil-fields in California, Texas and some other regions. It occupies one of the first places among the countries of the world for production of coal, iron and oil.

The USA has a highly developed motor-car industry. It would be no exaggeration to say that cars have become the symbol of American way of life. The vehicles produced at such companies as

Ford and the General Motors are known world-wide. The motor-car industry is concentrated in and around Detroit. Ship-building is developed along the Atlantic coast and in San Francisco. The textile industry is to be found in the north-east and in the south of the country. The USA has a highly developed railway system. It also has the best network of roads in the world. They are called highways.

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

The President, elected by the whole nation for four years, is head of the state and the Government.

2.2 Answer the questions

1. What kind of state is the USA?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What is the USA washed by in the east and in the west?
4. What is the USA separated from Canada by?
5. What is the total area of the country?
6. What are the principal rivers of the USA?
7. What is the population of the country?
8. Where do most people live?
9. What did many people seek in the USA?
10. Why are there representatives of all racial and national groups in America?
11. Where is the capital of the country situated?
12. Is the agriculture in America highly mechanized?
13. What raw materials is America rich in?
14. What has become the symbol of American way of life?
15. Where is the motor-car industry situated?
16. Where is the textile industry to be found?
17. Has the USA a highly developed railway system?
18. How many states are there in the USA?
19. By what party has the political life in America been dominated?
20. What do the two parties contest at an election time?

2.3 Match two columns

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| a) powerful | 1) высший законодательный орган |
| b) western | 2) богатые месторождения нефти |
| c) eastern | 3) Калифорния |
| d) highland regions | 4) восточный |
| e) lowland regions | 5) сеть дорог |
| f) prairie | 6) палата |
| g) to seek (sought, sought) refuge | 7) политические и религиозные убеждения |
| h) persecution | 8) текстильная промышленность |
| i) political and religious beliefs | 9) искать убежище |
| j) rich oil fields | 10) символ |
| k) California | 11) возвышенность |
| l) symbol | 12) западный |
| m) textile | 13) преследование |
| n) network of roads | 14) оспаривать, претендовать на пост президента |
| o) to contest presidency | 15) низменность |

- p) the highest legislative body 16) мощный
q) chamber 17) прерии

3. Grammar and speaking

3.1 Fill in the gaps using Past Continuous Tense.

1. While I _____ (to copy) the exercise, my friends _____ (to describe) a picture.
2. When we came in, the children _____ (to clean) their desks.
3. We met her at the bus stop. She _____ (to wait) for the bus.
4. Some of the children _____ (to ski) while other children _____ (to skate).
Everybody _____ (to have) a lot of fun.
5. When we came the family _____ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Bob and Helen _____ (to decorate) the Christmas tree.
6. The girls _____ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys _____ (to make) a bird-house.

3.2 Make up questions and answer them with your partner.

1. Were you watching TV at 11 o'clock last night? (when)
2. We were speaking about books at the lesson. (what, where)
3. After school they were practising a new game. (alternative)
4. When I came, Nick was cleaning his room, (what)
5. He was returning to his camp with a pail of water. (where?)

4. Reading and speaking

4.1 Read the text and guess the meaning of the highlighted words

Education in the USA

The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries. There are state public schools, private elementary schools and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each state has its own system of public schools.

Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). At the age of sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools or high schools, as they call them. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences and, besides, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and general history.

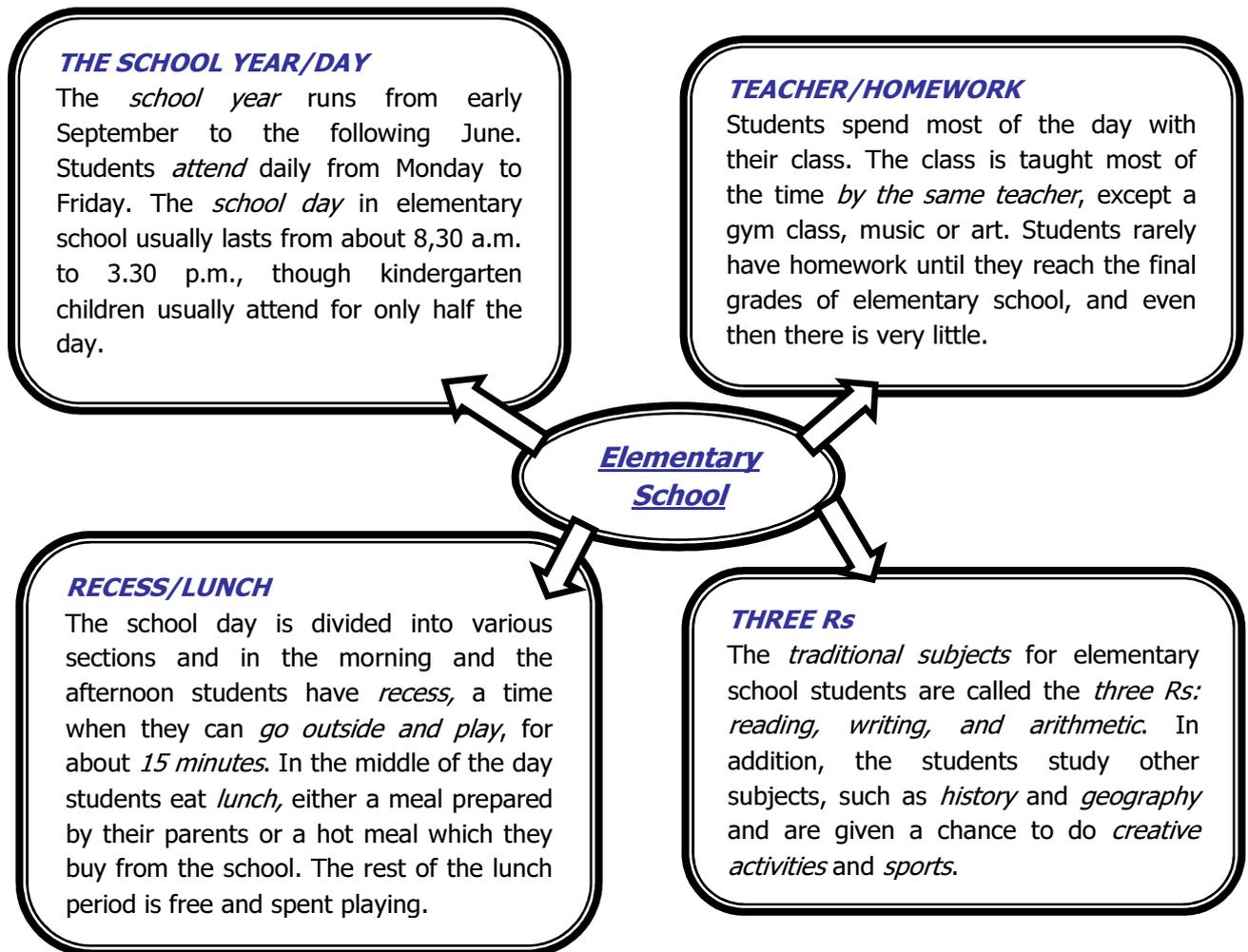
Besides giving general education some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who wants to enter colleges or universities. After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education.

The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, Natural sciences, Modern languages, History or Physical education. After the first two years every student can select subjects according to his professional interest.

The National Government gives no direct financial aid to the institutions of higher education. Students must pay a tuition fee. This creates a financial hardship for some people. Many of the students have to work to pay their expenses.

Americans place a high value on education. That's why Kennedy said, "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education".

4.2 Speak about American educational system using the prompts below.



5. Writing.

5.1 There are 2 important exams taken by American students: PSAT (Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test) – an examination that high school students take, mostly to practice for SAT examination; and SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) – a standard test which students must pass in order to be accepted by most colleges and universities. Write a short essay about examination in our country.

Module 9 THE ENVIRONMENT

What can you see in these pictures? Is this a problem?



1. Pronunciation.

1.1 Practise pronouncing the following words. Find the transcription.

Hazard
Fumes
Waste
Sewage
Nuclear weapon
Extinct species
Chemicals
Deforestation
Carbon dioxide
Acid rains
Ozone layer
Exhaust emissions

2. Vocabulary and reading

2.1 Read the text and guess the meaning of the words in bold.

Car Pollution

Car pollution is a major cause of damage to the environment. Air pollution caused by cars is a serious problem. **Emissions** from **car exhaust** contain a range of toxic substances that cause car pollution. Some of these harmful substances are described below.

- When **fuel** is burnt in the **car engines**, the main gases produced are **carbon dioxide**, **carbon monoxide** hydrocarbons, **nitrogen oxides** and water.
- The main gas released from car exhausts -- carbon dioxide – is one of the major **green house gasses**. When carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere, the carbon cycle goes out of balance, and the carbon dioxide gas remains in the earth's atmosphere, **trapping heat** and **contributing** to global warming and climate change.
- Nitrous oxides, produced as a result of **combusting** fuel at excessive temperatures, contribute significantly to car pollution. Nitrogen oxide is a major cause of acid rain. Over the years, better techniques have reduced the amount of nitrous oxide released from cars but these gases are still responsible for around 8% of global warming.
- Another harmful and poisonous gas from car exhausts is carbon monoxide. It is produced when there is incomplete combustion of the fuel. Our cars contribute to about 2/3 of the world's carbon monoxide gases in the atmosphere.

- Car exhausts also contain harmful air pollutants like **soot, sulfur dioxide, benzene** and formaldehyde.

The chemicals from car exhaust are hazardous to human health and have a serious impact on the environment. Some of the harmful effects of car pollution are listed below.

- **Respiratory Diseases** - Car pollution causes **lung** diseases such as asthma and other pulmonary diseases. The pollutants from car exhaust can also cause **burning eyes, coughing** and **breathing difficulties**.
 - **Cancer** - Benzene is one of the pollutants released by cars. This pollutant has been linked to lowered immunity and leukemia.
 - **Acid Rain** – Pollution from car exhaust contributes to the formation of acid rain – acidic gases from car exhaust dissolve in rain to form acid rain. Acid rain can poison water, as well as wash away nutrients in soil and affect the growth of plants. Acid rain also increases the decay of buildings and monuments. Water species cannot survive in the water that has a higher acidic level.
- Cars continue to be a significant contributor to air pollution. Although new technologies and cleaner fuel can help **cut down** emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, they are not replacing the non-green conventional cars fast enough, especially with the day-by-day increase in the number of new non-green cars introduced on the roads.

2.2 Answer the questions.

- What gases are the most dangerous?
- What diseases can car pollution cause?
- Why is acid rain dangerous?
- What gas can cause acid rain?
- How can we avoid all these damages?

2.3 Fill in the gaps.

- When fuel is burnt in the car engines, the main gases produced are _____
- Carbon dioxide gas remains in the earth's atmosphere, _____ and **contributing** to global warming and climate change.
- _____ from car exhausts is carbon monoxide.
- _____ can poison water, as well as wash away nutrients in soil.
- _____ can help **cut down** emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere

3. Grammar

3.1 Rewrite sentences using Present Perfect tense. Then translate them into Russian.

1. The pupils are writing the dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem 4. She is telling them an interesting story. 5. Kate is sweeping the floor. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast. 8. We are drinking water. 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10 You are putting the dishes on the table.

3.2 Fill in the gaps using *since* or *for*, then make 5 true sentences.

1. last summer. 2. ... 1995. 3. ... a long time; 4. ... last month; 5. ... two weeks; 6. ... 2 March; 7. ... two hours; 8. ... 1975; 9. ... six days; 10. ... a month; 11. two years; 12. ... three days; 13. ... ten minutes; 14. ... three hundred years; 15. ... Wednesday; 16. ... seven days; 17. ...three o'clock. 18. ... 18 September; 19. ... my last birthday; 20. ... a century; 21. ... 2001.

3.3 Open the brackets using present perfect.

1. John (write) his name. 2. I (draw) a picture. 3. Tom (blow out) the light. 4. The cat (drink) its milk. 5. The tree (fall) across the road. 6. John (give) his bicycle to his brother. 7. You (make) a mistake. 8. We (eat) our dinner. 9. The train just (go). 10. I just (tell) the answer. 11. George never (be) in Australia. 12. John and Richard just (go away). 13. The baker (sell) all his cakes. 14. I (read) this book.

4. Speaking and listening

4.1 Work in pairs answering the questions

- What environmental problems exist in the modern world?
- Describe any environmental problem and say why it is so dangerous.
- What people should do to improve the ecology?
- What TV programmes or films about animals and wildlife do you like?
- How can people's activity be dangerous to wild animals?
- Do you think that our planet in danger? Why?
- What kinds of pollution do you know?
- What pollutes air we breathe?
- How does water get polluted?
- What can you say about water in the river ...?
- What do you know about "Green Peace"?
- What can we do for saving the situation?

4.2 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the gaps

- Why are people all over the world so much 1) _____ environmental problems?
- The first thing to be said is that they are the problems of all peoples and nations. If land belongs to the countries and certain people, the air and water of the ocean do not belong to any country or man but used by everybody. It is our 2) _____. Then I must say that environment is not only our life, but also the future 3) _____.
- Why is water pollution so dangerous?
- There are many reasons to be troubled by the water pollution. The first reason is that 4) _____ for the whole planet. Life appeared in the water and depends even now on 5) _____. We drink only fresh water, but the circulation of the water on the Earth is such that the quality of fresh water and the quality of salted water of the World Ocean are closely connected. The second reason is 6) _____ in food supplies. Sea products such as crabs and lobsters are rich in 7) _____ and good for health, they are considered to be delicious, luxurious food. Fish is rich in many important substances. Water weeds are used as food by both people and animals, they also take part in the 8) _____. If the water is polluted, we will run out of such good food and there will be less oxygen produced, which can be very harmful for the planet and mankind.
- How does water get polluted?
- 9) _____, sometimes oil flows from broken ships. The temperature of the World Ocean grows slightly but it results in enormous growth of some water weeds which absorb oxygen and pollute the water with the trash of their 10) _____.

4.3 Describe one of the pictures to your partner. Say why you chose it.

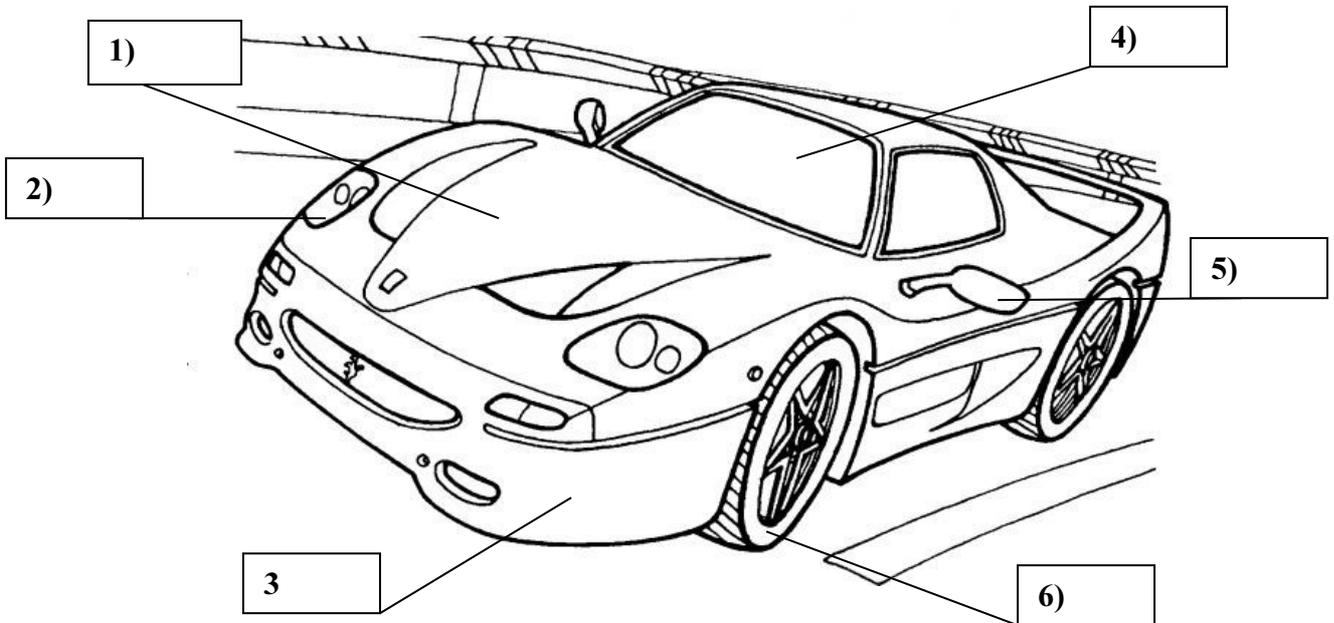


5. Writing.

5.1 Choose one of the most serious environmental problems and make a list of solutions.

Module 10 THE CAR AND ITS PARTS

Can you name the part of this car?



1. Pronunciation

1.1 Practise pronounce the following words:

- Convertible
- Coupe
- Hatchback
- Crankshaft
- Gear
- Steering-wheel
- Ignition
- Diesel
- Driver's license

2. Vocabulary and reading

2.1 Match the two columns

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) convertibles | 1) внедорожник |
| b) coupes | 2) кабриолет |
| c) SUV | 3) кроссовер |
| d) station wagons | 4) купе |
| e) CUV | 5) универсал |

2.2 Read the text and translate the words in bold.

Smart driver is Safe driver

We just take driving as a **habit** or a need or sometimes a **mean of fun**, but actually driving is an art. It's sometimes the media to save lives. Art of driving means a safe driving habit, but safe never means a **slow** driving. Driving is a combination of concentration and control.

Here are some **tips** to improve your **driving skill** and sense. **Have a glimpse** and add them into your driving art, to **boost** the driving fun.

Tips To Make You a Safe and Splendid Driver:

These are the safety tips which will make you free from the **road accidents** and prove as a life saving guard on the **highways** and also in the cities.

- *Check your car thoroughly*

Before driving the car, just make sure that the headlights, breaks and the gears are at the safer side and normal. Also check the **blinkers** and wipers. The tires should be in proper standard and the spare should be kept all the time together.

- *Make adjustments in advance*

When you get into the car, **adjust** all mirrors and seats before get started.

- *Tighten your belts*

Every one of us knows how important seat belts are for driving, but they are also keys to saving lives while on the streets so always wear your seat belt.

- *Wipe the wipers*

Check out the wipers and their movement. If they are not properly functioning, either repair them or change them. But never keep the car without the moving wipers.

- *Check the pressure (of tires)*

Check and adjust tire **pressure** to the vehicle manufacturer's recommended settings.

- *Load in limits*

Limit any **load** on top of your vehicle to a maximum of 18" high and no more than 100 pounds.

- *Have the headlights on*

Always drive with your headlights on; the general rule says that a car is visible for nearly four times the distance with its headlights on. So, get the headlights on.

- *See the signals*

When a light turns green, look left, then right, straight ahead, then left again before proceeding through the light. Don't **rely on the faith** that all follows the rule strictly.

- *Keep your third eye open*

Keep your eyes moving, notice what is happening on the sides of the road and check behind you through your third eye (mirrors) every six to eight seconds.

- *Observe the oil status*

Every time you refuel, check your oil and other **fluid levels**. Also check thoroughly the **leaks** throughout the engine compartment.

- *No cell, to drive well*

Don't talk on a cell phone while driving. Phones detract from your ability to concentrate on the road and **increase** your chance of a **collision**. If you must use the phone, park the car to a safer place first. After the call, you may continue on your way.

Your smartness **sweeps**, if you are **alert** in these tips.

What can you add to these tips?

2.3 True or false.

- 1) Car is only a mean of fun.
- 2) Safe driving means slow driving.
- 3) Driving is a combination of concentration and control.
- 4) You should check your car thoroughly every day.
- 5) You may adjust all mirrors and seats after get started.
- 6) You may drive with you headlights off in the daylight.
- 7) When a light turn green, you should immediately go ahead.
- 8) You third eye is your mirror.
- 9) You may use you cell while driving
- 10) If you must use the phone, you should park the car.

2.4 Answer the questions

- 1) What is driving?
- 2) What should you check before driving?
- 3) Why should you tighten your seatbelts?
- 4) Can you move without wipers?
- 5) What is a maximum load on the top of the car?
- 6) Why headlights are so important?
- 7) What should you do when the light turns green?
- 8) How often should you check your mirrors?
- 9) What should you do every time when you refuel?
- 10) How can you use the cell phone while driving?

3. Grammar

3.1 open the brackets using Future Simple.

1. I (to be) very busy at the beginning of June. We (to have) our exams.
2. This day (to come) sooner or later.
3. Who (to join) me? Perhaps I (to drive) to town this weekend.
4. You (to help) me or not?
5. He (to come) to see me in a year's time.
6. How long you (to be) away? I (to miss) you.
7. She (to have) dinner in ten minutes.
8. I think I (to get up) earlier tomorrow morning.
9. Alex (to help) her to pass her exam, I'm sure.
10. They (to write) a test tomorrow at their English lesson.

3.2 Open the brackets using Present Simple or Future Simple.

1. Before you (to cross) the park, you (to come) to a supermarket.
2. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk.
3. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University.
4. When he (to return) to Moscow, he (to call) on us.
5. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter.
6. The child (not to be) healthy, if you (not to give) him much fruit.
7. I (to sing) you this song, if you (to tell) me the words.

8. If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning.
9. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time.
10. If the weather (to be) nice, we (to go) to the beach.

3.3 Open the brackets using Present Simple or Future Simple.

1. If he still (to have) a cold and (not to feel) better, he (not to go) to the theatre.
2. He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home.
3. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
4. If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) in a small village halfway to the town and (to have) a short rest and a meal there.
5. If she (not to work) properly, her boss (to fire) her.
6. I am sure he (to come) to say goodbye to us before he (to leave) for the USA.
7. Before he (to start) to London, he (to spend) a week or two at a health resort not far from here.
8. If you (to decide) about your diet, you (to eat) wedding cake tomorrow.
9. What he (to do) when he (to come) home in the evening?
10. If we (to put) in cameras, they (to stop) people stealing things.

4. Vocabulary and speaking.

4.1 Do the test

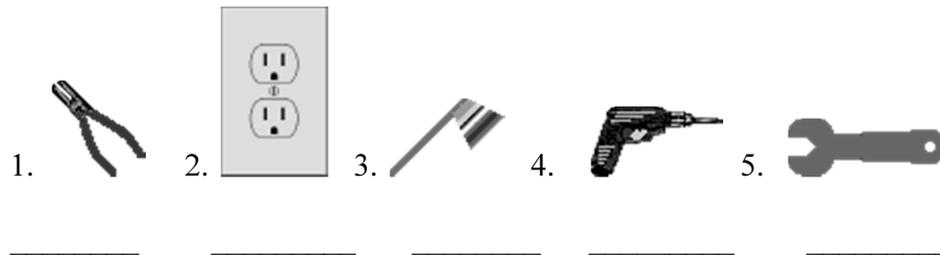
- 1) The top part of a car is called...
a) choke b) roof c) aerial d) boot
- 2) When we want to turn a car we switch on...
a) wing b) ignition c) indicator d) heater control
- 3) When it is cold in car we switch on...
a) fan b) gear lever c) spark plug d) reflector
- 4) The engine is under the...
a) bonnet b) windscreen c) boot d) ignition
- 5) We put the baggage into the...
a) glove compartment b) fender c) trunk d) inner tube
- 6) We must close the tank with...
a) petrol cap b) coil spring c) bumper d) seat belts
- 7) When driving a car we must wear...
a) seat belts b) head rest c) gas cap d) temperature
- 8) In the boot we must have...
a) clutch pedal b) gear lever c) spare wheel d) rear light
- 9) When it is rain or snow we use...
a) brake light b) windscreen wipers c) fog-lights d) parking lights
- 10) When we use the reverse we should look at the...
a) windshield b) wheels c) rear-view mirror d) exhaust pipe

4.2 Translate.

- 1) Hammer –
- 2) Nut –
- 3) Screw –
- 4) Screwdriver -
- 5) Chisel –
- 6) Nail –
- 7) Tape measure –

- 8) Level –
- 9) Socket –
- 10) Saw –

4.3 Name the instruments below.



4.4 You have a problem with your car. Ask your partner to help describing what had happened. Name what instruments you could need. Make a short dialogue. Let your partner give you some advice.

5. Writing.

5.1 Choose a world famous car and make a short description of its technical characteristics in writing.

**Module 11
MEALS AND HEALTHY FOOD**

How many times a day do you eat?
What do you have for breakfast?
What is your favourite meal?

1. Pronunciation

1.1 Pronounce the following words:

- Cocnut
- Pomegranate
- Tomato
- Aubergine
- Broccoli
- Capsicum
- Cauliflower
- Celery
- Lettuce
- Sauerkraut
- Spinach

2. Vocabulary and reading

2.1 Read the text

English Meals

English take four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner or supper. In England breakfast time is between seven and nine, lunch time is between twelve and two, tea is between four and a half and dinner or supper time is between seven and ten. Many English working class families eat dinner in the daytime and the third and last meal they have between five and seven. It's tea or supper. In some English houses lunch is the biggest meal of the day – they have meat or fish, vegetables, fruit or pudding. Some people who go out to work have sandwiches and coffee. In the afternoon, at tea time the English, as you know, like to have a cup of tea with milk. Some English have their dinner late in the evening. For dinner they have soup, fish or meat, vegetables, pudding or fruit. For supper they usually have a glass of milk and a cake or a cup of tea and a sandwich. But there are people who like to have some more things to eat for supper – cold meat or fish. Then they usually try to take a good walk after supper: “After dinner sleep a while, after supper walk a mile,” the English proverb goes.

2.2 Fill in the gaps using ex 2.1.

1. In England breakfast ... nine.
2. Many English working ... in the daytime.
3. Some people ...
4. For dinner they ...

2.3 Answer the questions.

1. How many meals do English take a day?
2. What meal is the biggest in any English families?
3. Have any English their dinner late in the evening?
4. What do any English eat for dinner?

2.4 True or false.

1. The English take four meals a day.
2. In England breakfast time is between nine and twelve.
3. Some English working class families eat dinner in the daytime.
4. Lunch is the biggest meal of the day in all English families.
5. People in England never eat sandwiches.
6. English people have soup for breakfast.
7. It's good to have a walk after supper.
8. The English proverb says, “After supper sleep a while, after dinner walk a mile”.

2.5 Find the English equivalents.

между семью и девятью
кто ходит на работу
поздно вечером
на ужин
старается прогуляться

3. Vocabulary and listening

3.1 Fill in the gaps

Fried, fresh, raw, burnt, boiled

- 1) My favourite meal is steak with _____ onions
- 2) Sushi is a type of Japanese food, made with rice and _____ fish
- 3) I'm not very hungry, I'll just have _____ eggs for breakfast.

- 4) Oh no! I forgot about the food I was cooking, and now it is _____
5) A healthy diet should include a lot of _____ fruit and vegetables.

3.2 Do the test

- 1) You can't make borsch without
a) Cucumber b) egg-plant c) beet d) plum
- 2) You can't make marmalade without
a) Orange b) tomato c) apple d) aubergine
- 3) You can't make palaw without
a) Peach b) dill c) melon d) rice
- 4) You can't make puree without
a) Carrot b) potato c) parsley d) pear
- 5) You can't make Russian salad without
a) Green pea b) apricot c) cabbage d) strawberry
- 6) My favourite meal is steak with _____ onions
a) Fried b) fresh c) raw d) burnt
- 7) Sushi is a type of Japanese food, made with rice and _____ fish
a) Fried b) fresh c) raw d) burnt
- 8) I'm not very hungry, I'll just have _____ eggs for breakfast.
a) Fried b) fresh c) raw d) boiled
- 9) Oh no! I forgot about the food I was cooking, and now it is _____
a) Fried b) fresh c) raw d) burnt
- 10) A healthy diet should include a lot of _____ fruit and vegetables.
a) Fried b) fresh c) raw d) burnt

3.3 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the gaps

Breakfast

- A: What do you take in the morning, tea or 1) _____?
B: I always take tea. And you, do you also drink tea?
A: No, in the morning I prefer 2) _____ coffee.
B: How many lumps of sugar do you take in your coffee?
A: I usually take two lumps of sugar and have my coffee with milk or 3) _____. Do you take milk with your tea?
B: In the morning I do, but in the afternoon I prefer a glass of 4) _____ tea with a slice of lemon.
A: What do you eat with your tea?
B: Well, I have some bread and butter or some buttered 5) _____.
A: Do you eat anything 6) _____ in the morning?
B: Oh, yes, I do. You see, I don't like to take a substantial 7) _____ at my office and therefore I usually have either some ham and eggs or some cereal in the morning. Some times for a change I

can have one or two 8) _____ eggs, or a slice of cold meat. I am not very particular about what I eat as long as it is eatable.

4. Vocabulary and speaking

4.1 Make your own dialog using the pattern in ex. 3.3

4.2 Answer the questions

1. How many meals a day do you usually have?
2. At what time do you have your breakfast?
3. Do you have lunch at home?
4. What do you have for dinner?
5. What do you eat your soup with?
6. What do you use for cutting meat?
7. What to you eat fish with?
8. Do you prefer tea or coffee, after dinner?
9. Do you take black coffee or do you take milk or cream with it?
10. Do you usually take your tea strong or weak?
11. What is a menu or bill of fare?
12. Do you like your beefsteak underdone, overdone or just well done?
13. What is your favourite course?
14. Do you like fish?
15. How many courses do you have for dinner?
16. Is there a self-service dining-room at your Institute?
17. Is it much quicker to take meals at a self-service dining-room?
18. Are dinners in your dining-room expensive or cheap?
19. How much time do you spend having your dinner in the dining-room?
20. What is your opinion about our dining-room?

5. Grammar

5.1 Ask tag questions to these sentences

1. Nick was from London, ... ?
2. Our students like to play basketball, ...?
3. We can't roller-skate, ...?
4. My sister must clean this cabinet every morning, ...?
5. His puppy doesn't play with a ball, ...?
6. My friends are from Boston, ... ?
7. Their parents went to the cinema last Sunday, ... ?
8. I can speak English, ... ?
9. My daughter mustn't watch TV, ... ?
10. John swims in the river every weekend, ... ?

5.2 Make questions to the following sentences.

1. I live in a big city.
2. We are students.
3. She can play chess very well.
4. He knows a lot of people in the city.
5. Tom has an interesting job.
6. He has a lovely time in the country every weekend.
7. It is interesting for me to study English.
8. It's getting cold outside.
9. I shall help you, don't worry.
10. I have spoken to the chief.
11. Winter has come.
12. I enjoyed my holiday

greatly. 13. I had a bath an hour ago. 14. I am deeply interested in this matter. 15. They got married last December.

5.3 Make questions using the words in brackets.

1. I got up early this morning. (What time ...?)
2. She lives rather far from here. (How far ...?)
3. It's interesting work. (What kind of ...?)
4. My friends live in America. (Where ...?)
5. I am going to visit you next week. (When ...?)
6. Sam is going to relax today. (What ...?)
7. Can you give me some money? (How much ...?)
8. I was born in 1980. (When ...?)
9. Something strange happened yesterday. (What...?)
10. The film is too boring. (What kind of ...?)
11. I am the arguer. (What ...?)
12. She has a lot of books in her library. (Where ...?)
13. Russia and Canada are big countries. (What kind of ...?)
14. There is some money in the box. (What ...?)
15. Somebody phoned you. (Who ...?)

5.4 Make questions to the words in bold. Use the pattern.

e.g. **She** visits a **dancing school**. – Who visits a dancing school? What does she visit?

2. **Mike** is waiting for **his friend**. – Who is waiting for his friend? Who is Mike waiting for?
1. **Nick** saw **an accident**. 2. **Sandra** married **John**. 3. **He** reads a lot of **newspapers**. 4. **She** is talking to **the guide**. 5. **Fleur** sells **flowers**. 6. **Tom** thought about this **problem**. 7. **I** am going to order **pizza**. 8. **The** children visited **the Zoo** on Sunday. 9. **They** have passed **the interview**. 10. There are bright **stars** in the sky. 11. **I** don't like to play **tennis**. 12. **She** is looking at **the sea**. 13. **The house** needs **painting**. 14. **Bobby** is looking for **a job**. 15. **He** can't translate **this fax**.

5.5 Make alternative questions.

1. There are ten students in my group. 2. Mario wants to become a singer. 3. It's already dark outside. 4. Betty can play the piano. 5. My mother is my best friend. 6. She will get this information tomorrow. 7. Kate's father is a tall man. 8. We met two years ago. 9. They have been here for an hour already. 10. The partners must give the answer now. 11. My brother has a big family. 12. Students have to be hard-working. 13. My little son has to be very careful with his keys. 14. My granny is sixty years old. 15. I'd like a glass of cola.

6. Writing.

6.1 Read the receipt

Vegetable soup.

INGREDIENTS: 2 carrots, 2 turnips, 1 small marrow, 1 leek (or onion), 1 potato, 1 stick celery, 1 clove garlic, 20 g butter, salt pepper, 1 litre water, 2 sprigs parsley

1. Peel and wash all the vegetables, slice them.
2. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the vegetables.
3. Cook for 4 to 5 minutes on a low heat, stirring continuously.
4. Add salt and pepper and pour in 1 liter of very hot water. Bring to the boil and simmer for 25 minutes.
5. Chop the parsley in the mill and sprinkle over soup just before serving.
6. Add a spoon of fresh cream.

6.2 Write a receipt of your favourite dish using the pattern in ex 6.1.

Module 12
SHOPPING ALL OVER THE WORLD

Passive voice

How often do you go shopping?
Where do you prefer to do your shopping?
Can you name these places?



1. Pronunciation

1.1 Practise pronouncing the following words.

Fishmonger's
Butcher's
Liquor store
Ironmonger's
Jewellery
Chemist's
Pawn
Stationer's
Kiosk

2. Vocabulary and speaking.

2.1 fill in the gaps using the following words

Newsagent's bakery confectioner's drugstore clothing shop fishmonger's market

- 1) I can buy magazines at the _____
- 2) I can buy fruit at the _____
- 3) I can buy jeans at the _____
- 4) I can buy bread at the _____
- 5) I can buy cake at the _____
- 6) I can buy paracetamol at the _____
- 7) I can buy fish at the _____

2.2 Match the two columns.

Чем могу быть полезен?	What size do you take in suit /shoes?
Вас обслуживают?	The cashier's over there

Вам помочь?	Can I help you?
Какого размера костюм / туфли вы носите?	Are you being served?
Это модно (немодно)	What can I do for you?
Это последняя мода	It is the latest fashion
Это вам (очень) идет	It is (very) cheap
Это не по сезону	It is out of season
Это (очень) дешево	It is in fashion (out of fashion)
Примерочная вон там	Changing room is over there
К сожалению, все распродано	Sorry, but we are sold out
К сожалению, ничем не могу вам помочь	It suits you (perfectly/well)
Пройдите сюда, пожалуйста	I'm afraid /Sorry I can't help you
Заказать это для вас?	Shall I order it for you?
Вы с собой возьмете, или отправить вам?	come this way, please
Касса вон там	Will you take it with you, or shall I send it?

2.3 Make a short dialog with your partner using ex. 2.2

3. Listening and speaking.

3.1 Listen to the dialog and fill in the gaps

- Excuse me! Can I 1) _____ this jacket?
- Yes ma'am, the 2) _____ is on your left.
- Oh, sorry, it's too small for me. Have you got another 3) _____?
- Let's see... take this one... Does it 4) _____ you?
- Yeah, it fits 5) _____. But I don't like the colour... Have you got a blue one?
- Oh, no, ma'am, sorry... only black and red jackets are 6) _____.
- Can I try on a red one?
- Of course! What size do you need?
- M, please.
- Just a second. 7) _____.
- Thanks... It looks bright, I like it!
- And it suits you!
- Ok, I'll take it. How much does it cost?
- 25 pounds. But I can 8) _____! And it will be 20 pounds. How do you want to pay?
- 9) _____.
- Thank you ma'am. Have a good day!
- I have to 10) _____ a skirt for the jacket, and a pair of shoes. I think it's a good day for me but not for my husband.

3.2 Complete the spidergram



3.3 Ask your partner...

1. how often he goes shopping.
2. what he can buy at the grocer's (baker's; butcher's; greengrocer's; fishmonger's).
3. how many departments there are in the nearest supermarket.
4. when he went shopping on his own for the first time.
5. what thing he bought.
6. if he went shopping yesterday.
7. if he gave back the change to his parents.
8. if he believes that he can spend money wisely?
9. if he is given a free hand in choosing clothes.
10. if he sometimes spends money on whatever comes up.

4. Reading and speaking

4.1. Read the text and guess the meaning of the highlighted words.

Christmas Presents

Some weeks before Christmas shops are very busy. People buy presents for their relatives and friends. When I buy presents I always ask myself "Would he or she like to have this thing? Will he or she like my present?" Choosing presents is a difficult business for me. I never buy whatever comes up. I think twice and try to find reasons before buying this or that. This year I've bought a saucepan for Granny. Her old one is too small for our family. I've bought a new tie for Granddad. His old one isn't trendy at all. I've bought a very beautiful flower for Mum and a nice fish for Dad's aquarium. My little sister Jane likes watching cartoons. So I've bought a cassette with her favourite ones. All these presents are from the heart.

4.2 Are these statements true or false?

1. There are a lot of people in the shops before Christmas.
2. People buy presents for nearest and dearest.
3. Choosing presents is a hard business for Michael.
4. He buys whatever comes up.
5. Michael bought a new saucepan for Mum.
6. Michael bought a fish for Granddad's aquarium.
7. Michael bought a cassette with Jane's favourite cartoons.

4.3 Say a few words about your favourite shop: its name, opening hours, goods, shop windows, departments, prices.

5. Grammar

5.1 Rewrite sentences using Passive Voice.

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

5.2 Fill in the gaps with *by* or *with*.

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

5.3 Choose the right variant.

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

9. Look at the dust in here! It ... (look) as if this room (not/clean) ... for a month.

a. is looked/ hasn't cleaned

b. looks/ hasn't been cleaned

c. has looked/ isn't cleaned

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

a. opened/ came in/ was opened

b. was opened/ came in/ was opened

c. opened/ came in/ opened

6. Writing

6.1 Write about your last visit to a supermarket: when it was, what shop you went to, what things you were going to buy, why you wanted to buy those things, what departments you were at, how much money you spent on goods.

3. Прикладная часть

1. Грамматический тест по теме «To Be»

Задание 1.

Вставьте глагол «to be» в нужной форме.

- 1) Jane a teacher
- 2) Why you tired?
- 3) I not 16.
- 4) Kate and Dean from the USA
- 5) he a driver?
- 6) My cat grey.
- 7) They at home.
- 8) My friends at school.
- 9) Michael and I friends.
- 10) She pretty.

Задание 2.

Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.

- 1) I'm fifteen.
- 2) Lily is an actress.
- 3) He is at home.
- 4) I am at work.
- 5) You are so brave!
- 6) My friends are in Italy.
- 7) My sister is at school.
- 8) She is 4.
- 9) Will is a carpenter.
- 10) Alex and Frank are friends.

Задание 3.

Поставьте предложения в вопросительную форму.

- 1) I am wrong.
- 2) You are here.
- 3) Jane is an artist.
- 4) My father is a driver.
- 5) He is a famous writer.
- 6) Football is your favorite sport.
- 7) Books are men's best friends.
- 8) She is your sister.
- 9) They are from Russia.

10) Your dog is strong.

Задание 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Are you a doctor?
a) Yes, I are b) Yes, I am c) Yes, you are
2. Is Henry a driver?
a) No, he isn't b) no, he is c) no, he not
3. Are Jane and her sister from the USA?
a) Yes, she is b) Yes, they are c) Yes, Jane are
4. Am I right?
a) No, you not b) No, I am c) No, you aren't
5. Are you students?
a) Yes, I am b) Yes, you are c) Yes, we are
6. Is your friend here?
a) Yes, he is b) Yes, I am c) No, he is
7. Are you at work now?
a) No, you are b) No, I'm not c) Yes, you are
8. Is Kate a teacher?
a) Yes, she is b) no, she is c) Yes, I am
9. Is your pen black?
a) No, she is b) yes, she is c) no, it isn't
10. Is this book interesting?
a) Yes, it isn't b) Yes, it is c) No, you aren't

Задание 5.

Заполните пропуски глаголом "to be" в нужной форме.

1. Where you? – I in the kitchen. 2. Where Fred? – He in the garage. 3. Where Lisa and John? – They at college. 4. you busy? – No, Inot. 5. It 5 o'clock. She late again. 6. How you. – I not very well today. – I sorry to hear that. 7. We interested in classical music. 8. Vera afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmother really wonderful. 10. I sorry, they not at the office! 11. Wherethe keys? 12. His carscheaper than ours. 13. Youmy best friend. 14. Youright, coffee very expensive here! 15. It not true! I..... not a doctor!

Задание 6.

Ответьте на вопросы, используя глагол "to be"

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. What are you keen on?

4. What are your friends keen on?
5. Are you afraid of spiders?
6. What are you afraid of?
7. Are you fond of music?
8. What is your favorite kind of music?
9. Are you often late?
10. What is your hobby?

2. Грамматический тест по теме «Present Continuous»

Ex.1 Fill in the table.

	+	-	?
I (go)			
He (work)			
We (look)			
They (sleep)			
She (read)			
You (write)			
I (listen)			
It (rain)			

Ex 2. Open the brackets.

1. He (to read) a book now.
2. She (to do) her home work.
3. My mother (to sit)at the table now.
4. I still (to write) a letter.
5. They (to play) football.
6. It (to snow) now.
7. We (to have) dinner now.
8. It still (to rain)..... .
9. Why you (to talk)?
10. The girl (to draw)..... a picture at the moment.

Ex. 3 Make the negative and the interrogative forms.

1. Mary is sleeping.
2. You are listening to the radio.
3. I am studying.
4. You are eating now.
5. We are drinking coffee at the moment.

Ex. 4 Answer the questions.

- 1) Are you listening to the music now?
- 2) Is your friend doing the test now?
- 3) Is it raining?
- 4) Are you talking?
- 5) Is your neighbor writing now?
- 6) Are we reading a book?
- 7) Are your classmates drinking coffee now?
- 8) Is your teacher looking at you at the moment?

Ex. 5 Circle the odd word.

- 1) Walk, know, do, go, read
- 2) Assume, suppose, love, work, believe
- 3) See, write, finish, explain, drive
- 4) Drink, eat, hate, look, talk
- 5) Taste, smell, think, give, detest

Ex. 6 Correct the mistakes.

- 1) I am knowing him
- 2) I is studying at school
- 3) Are they live in the USA?
- 4) We not are talking!
- 5) I am don't going to the cinema
- 6) She are cooking dinner.
- 7) My friends watching TV
- 8) My dog don't eating meat
- 9) Is she drive a car?
- 10) They are reading not.

3. Грамматический тест по теме «Present simple»

Exercise 1. Open the brackets

1. She (to go) to school every day.
2. He (to drink) coffee in the mornings.
3. I (to like) reading.
4. My friends (to come) from Russia.
5. Jane (to listen) to rock music.
6. My mother (to work) at an office.
7. They (to eat) pizza every Sunday.
8. I (to feel) bad.

Exercise 2. Make the negative form.

1. I study at the University.
2. My little sister likes teddy bears.
3. She plays football well.

4. John reads newspapers every evening.
5. They have a dog.
6. I eat meat.
7. Mike and Julia live in the USA.
8. He works for his father.

Exercise 3. Make the interrogative form.

1. You live in Moscow.
2. Andrew plays the piano.
3. She goes for a walk every day.
4. My friends have a dog.
5. John likes coffee
6. Helen works for a large company
7. My sister always takes a bus
8. Batty writes letters to her friend every week.

Exercise 4. Correct the mistakes

1. She live in the USA.
2. I doesn't eat cheese.
3. He doesn't goes to school.
4. Do your sister plays tennis?
5. Does they have a dog?
6. I don't likes music
7. Do like you dogs?
8. I works at an office.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. Do you like music?
2. Does your friend go to school?
3. Do your relatives live in Murmansk?
4. Does your friend like reading?
5. Do you work?
6. Does your friend have a dog?

4. Самостоятельная работа по теме «Типы вопросов».

Exercise 1. Задайте все типы вопросов.

1. Jane goes for a walk every day.
2. They study at school

Exercise 2. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. **Kate** likes pop music.
2. She lives **in Russia**
3. He gets up **at 7 a.m.**
4. I have a **big** dog.
5. My friend has **two** sisters.

5. Грамматический тест по теме Present Simple и Present Continuous

Ex. 1 Fill in the table with the words in italics

Usually, every day, now, whole week, often, every year, at the moment, every week, on Saturdays, all night

Present simple

Present continuous

Ex.2 Make the continuous form using -ing

Take
Come
Read
Stop
Give
Write
Get
Swim
Wait
Run

Ex. 3 Choose the correct variant

1. I *read/am reading* s book now, don't bother me.
2. He *writes/is writing* a lot of letters every week
3. He *writes/is writing* a letter to his mother now.
4. The baby *sleeps/is sleeping*, don't make a lot of noise.
5. I *like/am liking* music.
6. My sister *doesn't go to school/isn't going* to school on Saturdays
7. She *drinks/is drinking* coffee every morning.
8. She *drinks/is drinking* coffee. You can find her in the kitchen.
9. I *work/ am working* at the moment
10. They *buy/ are buying* a new car every year

Ex.4 Make the positive and negative forms

1. I like Japanese food
2. He is waiting for you now
3. Jane lives in the USA
4. I am giving up smoking
5. They help sick people
6. She is learning English
7. Kevin is doing his homework
8. We know him very well
9. George is finishing his project
10. He loves pop-music

Ex. 5 Correct the mistakes

1. Jane goes to school now
2. I'm drinking tea every day
3. Jason work for a large company
4. My sister don't go to school
5. Is you waiting for me?
6. He reads at the moment
7. She is flying to Britain every month

8. I doesn't eat fish
9. Are you read this book?
10. I not watching TV now.

Ex. 6 Read the text, find all continuous forms

Hello, my name is Peter, and I am a very busy businessman! I'm writing this letter to you, and my phone is ringing, and my secretary is telling me something about next **meeting**. My partners are **waiting for** me in the hall and they are drinking coffee, while I'm talking to my client on the phone. My assistant is printing all **necessary** documents, and I'm finishing my **conversation**. Somebody's fixing the light in my office, and it's very **noisy**, I can't hear a word. Eventually, I'm **signing** my letter. **I'll tell** my secretary to post it, and I hope **you'll get** it in time.

Sincerely yours, Peter Brown.

Meeting – встреча

Wait for – ждать

Necessary – необходимый

Conversation – беседа, разговор

Noisy – шумно

Sign - подписывать

I'll tell – я скажу (буд.)

You'll get – вы получите (буд.)

Sincerely yours – искренне ваш

Ex. 7 Answer the questions

- 1) Who is Peter?
- 2) What is Peter doing right now?
- 3) Is his phone quiet (тихий)?
- 4) Is he alone in the office?
- 5) What is his assistant doing?
- 6) What are workers doing in the office?
- 7) Who is waiting for Peter?
- 8) What are they doing while waiting.
- 9) Whom Peter's talking on the phone with?
- 10) What is he doing eventually?

6. Самостоятельная работа по теме «Степени сравнения прилагательных»

Упражнение 1. Напишите сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения для следующих слов:

1. small; young; thin; thick; tall; fine; new; straight; few; easy; busy; dirty.
2. famous; beautiful; difficult; serious; comfortable; expensive; suitable; charming.
3. good; much; bad; little; many.

Упражнение 2. Ответьте на вопросы, следуя образцу, и запишите их.

Образец: Which is longer: a mile or a kilometer? A mile is. A mile is longer than a kilometer.

1. Which is longer: an hour or a minute?
2. Which is higher: a mountain or a hill?

3. Which is bigger: a ship or a bus?
4. Which is longer: a sea or a river?
5. Which is more difficult: to go on foot or to go by train?
6. Which is more convenient: to ride a horse or to go by Cadillac?

Упражнение 3. Перепишите предложения, раскрыв скобки.

1. February is (cold) than March.
2. John Williams is (young) than me.
3. Lake Baikal is (deep) than this lake.
4. Peter is (tall) than Boris.
5. Our flat is (more/less) comfortable than yours.
6. This dictation is (more/less) difficult than yesterday's one.
7. This bird is (more/less) beautiful than ours.
8. Alex's wrist-watch is (more/less) expensive than mine.

Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски в тексте словами из списка и переведите их.

Вспомогательные слова: useful, more, wild, oldest, best, many.

You know that the dog is a man's ... friend. The dog is also man's ... friend. ... than ten thousand years ago dogs didn't live with people. They were Dogs now live with people and do ... things for them.

7. Грамматический тест по теме «Past Simple»

Ex. 1 Open the brackets

- 1) I (to play) football yesterday.
- 2) He (to wash) his hands
- 3) They (to cook) a dinner last time.
- 4) We (to live) in the USA two years ago.
- 5) She (to listen) to music too loud.
- 6) I (to play) chess with my mother
- 7) He (to walk) with his dog
- 8) They (to help) me.

Ex. 2 Open the brackets

- 1) I (to keep) my old things on the balcony last year
- 2) I (to find) my dog in your garden!
- 3) My parrot (to fly)...
- 4) I (to draw) this picture when I was a child
- 5) He (to feel) bad last week
- 6) Jane (to have) a headache in the morning.
- 7) My son (to catch) a cold!
- 8) They (to build) a big supermarket in front of our house!
- 9) I (to choose) a blue dress.
- 10) The lesson (to begin) 5 minutes ago!

Ex. 3 Make negative and interrogative sentences

- 1) I went to school on Sunday.
- 2) They got up at 6 o'clock.
- 3) I played football yesterday.
- 4) Jane bought a book for you.
- 5) He read a newspaper.
- 6) We were at home at 5 p.m.

Ex. 4 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple.

1. I (to study) English every day.
2. You (to come) to my place yesterday?
3. He (to live) in Dubai.
4. How long it (to take) you to get to the City Mall?
5. What you (to study) every Friday?
6. We (to have) dinner with my family yesterday.
7. His computer (to be) ready yesterday.
8. My friend (to like) running in the park every morning.
9. Their family (to invite) everybody to the party last week.
10. Jesse always (to come) to work early.

Ex.5 Do the test

1. First I (to meet) Jane in the foyer, then we (to go) into the hall to find our seats.

a. met/ were going b. met/went c. meet/had gone

2. Mozart (be) born in Austria in 1756.

a. was b. were c. did

3. I (leave) the road and (walk) in the forest.

a. left/walked b. leave/ walk c. was leaving/ was walking

4. I couldn't see, It (get) dark and I (feel) more worried.

a. got/was feeling b. was getting/ felt c. had got/felt

5. I (live) in this small old house many years ago.

a. lived b. had lived c. has lived

6. He (do) quite a lot in his short life.

a. does b. did c. was doing

7. The cheese I (buy) last week is mouldy (плесневый).

a. bought b. have bought c. was buying

8. My old job (be) awful but life (not/be) a bed of roses since I (start) my new one either.

a. was/ wasn't/ started b. was/hasn't been/ started c. is/ isn't/ start

9. I (lend) him some money only after he (promise) to give it back.

a. had lent/ promised b. lent/ promised c. lent/ had promised

10. I phoned Ann this morning, but there (be) no answer.

a. had been b. was c. were

Ex. 6. Make up the questions then answer them.

- 1) You\to\go\the\did\yesterday\theatre?
- 2) Were\when\the\last time\in\supermarket\you?
- 3) Weather\last week-end\what\was\the?
- 4) On\go\where\you\did\Thursday?
- 5) Did\last summer\on\you\holiday\go?
- 6) Did\when\get\you\yesterday\up?
- 7) What\did\for\have\you\breakfast?
- 8) You\were\where\on\ Friday?
- 9) Work\last week-end\did\you?
- 10) Your friend\did\visit\last time\when\you?

Ex. 7 Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

Ex. 8 Open the brackets and read the text

Last Thursday our class (go) to France for a day. I (get up) early. Mum (make) some sandwiches. I (leave) home at eight o'clock. Dad (take) me to the station by car. When we (arrive) at the station, the teacher (say), 'Have you all got your passports?' I (look) in my bag, but my passport (not be) there. Dad (take) me home again but I (can't) find my passport. Then I (find) it. It (be) in my pocket! We (drive) back to the station very fast. A policeman (stop) us. He (give) dad a ticket for speeding. Dad (miss) his train to work, but we (catch) our train to Dover. We (have) lots of interesting things and we (see) some beautiful things in the market. I (buy) Dad a big present, but he (not be) very friendly to me.

8. Грамматический тест по теме Future Simple

Ex. 1 Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в форму Future Simple

	" + "	" - "	" ? "
I do	<input type="text" value="I will do"/>	<input type="text" value="I will not do"/>	<input type="text" value="will I do?"/>
He (work)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
She(sleep)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
We (work)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

They (drink)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mike (write)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
You (have)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
We (be)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Ex.2 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

- I (to play) chess tomorrow
- I (not to play) chess tomorrow
- You (to play) chess tomorrow?
- Nick (to go) to school tomorrow
- You (to come) to my place next Sunday?
- I (not to see) him tomorrow
- What you (to do) tomorrow?
- Where you (to go) next summer?
- They (not to take) care of the garden next summer.
- My friends (come) next week-end.

Ex. 3 Вставь will / won't

- Can you wait for me? I be very long.
- There's no need to take an umbrella with you. It rain.
- If you don't eat anything now, you be hungry later.
- I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. It happen again.
- I've got some incredible news! You never believe what's happened.

Ex.4 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

- When you (to get) up every day?
I (to get) up at seven o'clock.
- My brother usually (not to get) up at seven o'clock.
- As a rule, he (to get) up at six o'clock, but tomorrow he (to get) up at seven o'clock.
- Why she (to come) home so late tomorrow?

5. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow.
6. Our friends always (to go) to the country for the weekend.
7. Look! The kitten (to play) with its tail.
8. Your parents (to watch) TV now?
9. Where she (to go) tomorrow?
10. She (to go) to the country with us tomorrow?

Ex. 5 Make up the negative sentences

- 1) I will play tennis with Jack tomorrow.
- 2) My parents will go on holidays next month.
- 3) My sister will enter the University in September
- 4) They will come home next week
- 5) Peter will take an exam on Monday.

Ex. 6 Make up the interrogative sentences

- 1) Kate and Alice will buy some clothes.
- 2) You will help me.
- 3) John will cook dinner himself.
- 4) My mother will play the piano at the concert.
- 5) Kate will be glad to see you.

Ex. 7 Open the brackets

- 1) I (be) ready in 5 minutes
- 2) Peggy (give) you her car next year.
- 3) My friends (arrive) at 5 o'clock
- 4) Jess (play) computer games all the weekend
- 5) Our teacher (not let) us go earlier.
- 6) We (finish) till the evening
- 7) Russia (be) one of the most powerful countries next century
- 8) Reading (not be) very popular in a few years
- 9) Kelly (help) me about the house
- 10) I (go) to the zoo next weekend

9. Контрольная работа по теме “Great Britain”

1) Translate the following Place Names:

Great Britain	the Severn
Ireland	England
the British Isles	Scotland
Europe	Wales
the Irish Sea	Manchester
the English Channel	Sheffield
the Thames	Birmingham

2) Match these words with Russian equivalents:

to be situated	столица
mountain	климат
to consist of	находиться
capital	промышленный
to be separated (from)	остров
industrial	гора
island	состоять из
climate	отделять от

3) Answer the questions:

1. What is the official name of England?
2. Where is the UK situated?
3. What is the UK washed by?
4. What is the capital of England?
5. What is the national symbol of England?
6. Who is the patron saint of Scotland?
7. What is the highest mountain in Scotland?
8. Are there a lot of beautiful lakes in Scotland?
9. What is the capital of Wales?
10. What mountains in Wales can you name?
11. What is the national symbol of Wales?
12. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
13. Would you like to visit Great Britain?

4) Fill in the table:

№ п/п	Questions	Answers
1.	countries of Great Britain	
2.	capital of the country	
3.	places of interest	
4.	the capital of Scotland	
5.	the capital of Wales	
6.	political system	
7.	language	
8.	rivers	
9.	mountains	

5) Agree or disagree with the statements:

- 1) The UK is a republic.
- 2) Head of State is a monarch.
- 3) Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
- 4) The Head of the Government is the queen.
- 5) The Prime Minister is the leader of the country.

6) Correct the statements:

- 1) Westminster is the geographical centre of London.
- 2) In the middle of Trafalgar Square is Big Ben.
- 3) Downing Street, 10 is the residence of the British Queen.
- 4) The Houses of Parliament are in Paris.
- 5) The West End is full of cheap clubs and shops.
- 6) All the main banks and offices are situated in the West End.
- 7) The Tower of London is a royal residence now.

7) Choose the correct item:

1. The capital of the UK is...
 - a) Belfast;
 - b) Cardiff;
 - c) London.
2. The highest mountain in Great Britain is...
 - a) Ben Nevis;
 - b) Snowdon;
 - c) Snowpeak.
3. The population of the UK is...
 - a) 45 ml. people;
 - b) 57 ml. people;
 - c) 60 ml. people.
4. The longest river in Great Britain is...
 - a) The Thames;
 - b) The Clyde;
 - c) The Severn.
5. The colours of the British Flag are...
 - a) White, blue, green
 - b) White, blue, red
 - c) Blue, red, yellow
6. A double-decker is...
 - a) A car;
 - b) A train;
 - c) A bus.
7. British monarchs are crowned in...
 - a) Westminster Abbey;
 - b) The Tower of London;
 - c) The Houses of Parliament.
8. Who is the head of the United Kingdom?
 - a) a queen
 - b) a prince
 - c) a prime minister
9. What country is associated with the Loch-Ness monster, Edinburgh, a bagpipe, a thistle?

- a) Spain
 - b) Salisbury
 - c) Scotland
10. What is Ben Nevis?
- a) a famous person
 - b) a clock tower
 - c) a mountain
11. There are many tourist sights in Great Britain. What of them is not in London?
- a) Tower Bridge
 - b) Hampton Court Garden
 - c) St.Paul's Cathedral
12. The English Queen lives in...
- a) the Tower of London
 - b) Buckingham Palace
 - c) the Houses of Parliament
 - d) London Eye
13. The mysterious Loch Ness Monster is from ...
- a) Wales
 - b) Ireland
 - c) Scotland
14. The British Flag is often called ...
- a) the Union Jack
 - b) the Maple Leaf
 - c) the Stars and Stripes

8) Put one of these words in each sentence:

English, mild, stands, the Thames, the capital, world, the Severn.

- 1) London is of Great Britain.
- 2) is the official language, but it is not the only language which people speak in the country.
- 3) London on the Thames.
- 4) London is one of the largest cities in the
- 5) The climate of Great Britain is
- 6) The..... is the longest river, the is the most important one.

9) Guess the word using these clues.

- 1) It's a medium-sized country; London is the capital of this country.
- 2) This large country includes the three parts: Scotland, Wales, England.
- 3) Geographical centre of London where the Nelson's Column is situated.
- 4) The most famous of the Scottish lochs because of mystery of Loch Ness Monster.
- 5) This country is situated in the west of Great Britain; Cardiff is the capital of this country.
- 6) Great Britain is situated on these islands. What are they?

10. Контрольная работа по теме «Семья и отношения»

Part I

Family issues

Ex. 1 Matching

Single-parent family	Сирота
Orphan	Дочь
Foster family	Брак
Daughter	Родственники со стороны жены\мужа
Spinster	Старая дева
Marriage	Дети
Divorce	Неполная семья
Grandparents	Приемная семья
Children	Развод
In-laws	Бабушка и дедушка

Ex.2 Translate

- 1) She has got two children: a son and a daughter.
- 2) My sister got married to a rich man.
- 3) His wife has passed away (умерла) and now he is a widower.
- 4) I have got a lot of relatives: uncles, aunts and cousins.
- 5) My parents are divorced.

Ex.3 Fill in the gaps

Orphan, step-mother, separated, husband, twins

- 1) I live in the orphanage, so I am an.....
- 2) I don't like my because she is too strict.
- 3) My parents are not divorced, but they are
- 4) She got married two months ago, but her wants to get a divorce.
- 5) Her sons are identical

Ex. 4 Choose the right answers. *What is important to have a good family?*

Mutual understanding; to respect all the opinions; quarrels and brawls; to be unfaithful; to spend time together; to love each other; to be strict with children; to support each other; to have financial problems

Part II

Teen's problems

Ex.1 Matching

Drugs	совершать самоубийство
Addicted	запрет
Crime	бунтовать
Commit suicide	наркотики
Independence	воспитание
Family values	зависимый
To rebel	взрослые
Adults	преступление
Upbringing	семейные ценности
Ban	независимость

Ex.2 Translate

- 1) Teenagers like to show off.
- 2) Teenagers often become drug and alcohol addicted.
- 3) Parents should devote their time and attention to the children.
- 4) Teenagers start dating at the age of 14.
- 5) Teens often rebel against family values.

Ex.3 Make two columns: "Advantages and disadvantages of being a teenage"

To see not only bad sides of life; to be full of energy; to depend on one's parents; to have school problems; to be young; to have financial problems; to have a lot of opportunities; to have a lot of friends; misunderstanding with parents

Ex.4 Fill in the gaps

Bad company; piercing and tatooes, personal, rebel, commit crimes

- 1) are the way to show independence.
- 2) Teenagers nowadays against the discipline.
- 3) They have not only school but also problems.
- 4) Her son suddenly got into a
- 5) Teenagers think, they can without consequences (последствия)

11. Контрольная работа по теме «еда и здоровая пища»

Ex 1. Matchicng

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Cucumber | a) it's round and red |
| 2) Tomato | b) it's green outside and red inside |
| 3) Aubergine | c) it's long and violet |
| 4) Plum | d) a long green vegetable |

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 5) Watermelon | e) a soft juicy fruit with yellow skin |
| 6) Blackberry | f) it is made up of small segments, it has a strong smell |
| 7) Coconut | g) it's round and violet |
| 8) Garlic | h) it is a long orange vegetable growing in soil |
| 9) Carrot | i) it looks like raspberry, but it is black |
| 10) Peach | j) it grows on a palm tree |

Ex 2. Complete the sentences

- 1) You can't make borsch without
a) Cucumber b) egg-plant c) beet d) plum

- 2) You can't make marmalade without
a) Orange b) tomato c) apple d) aubergine

- 3) You can't make palaw without
a) Peach b) dill c) melon d) rice

- 4) You can't make puree without
a) Carrot b) potato c) parsley d) pear

- 5) You can't make Russian salad without
a) Green pea b) apricot c) cabbage d) strawberry

Ex. 3 matching

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) A carton of | a) wine |
| 2) A can of | b) coke |
| 3) A loaf of | c) oil |
| 4) A bottle of | d) chocolate |
| 5) A jar of | e) flour |
| 6) A box of | f) jam |
| 7) A packet of | g) sweets |
| 8) A cup of | h) milk |
| 9) A bar of | i) coffee |
| 10) A glass of | j) bread |

Ex 4. Read the text and answer the questions below

Hello, I'm Michael and **I'm keen on** different meals. I usually have breakfast at home. I take sandwiches and a cup of coffee with milk. I like going to the restaurants and cafes, every day at 14 p.m. I **go out** with my friend and we eat in the nearest café. Usually we take onion soup and fresh salad. I like vegetables a lot. Sometimes my friend **orders** desert, she likes different cakes and doughnuts, but I don't. I prefer **healthy food**; **I'd rather eat** an apple or a banana than a **huge** piece of pizza.

As for dinner, we also go to the restaurant, there we eat meat, often it's veal or beef, and potatoes, fried or mashed. Also we **can afford** a glass of wine to relax after a working day. Every weekend we go to fashionable restaurants, where we can **taste unusual meals**. As for me I like Chinese food and spicy Mexican food, but I **try not to** eat it very often.

Vocabulary

I'm keen on – Я обожаю

Go out - выходить

Orders – заказывает

Healthy food – здоровая пища

I'd rather eat – Я бы лучше съел

Huge – огромный

Can afford – можем себе позволить

Taste unusual meals – попробовать необычные блюда

As for me – что касается меня

I try not to – я стараюсь не...

Questions

- 1) Where does Michael usually have breakfast?
- 2) What does he take for breakfast?
- 3) When does he take lunch?
- 4) What does he eat for lunch?
- 5) Does he like pizza?
- 6) Does he like healthy food?
- 7) Where does he have dinner?
- 8) Why does he drink wine?
- 9) Why does they go to fashionable restaurants
- 10) What food does he like?

Ex 5. Fill in the gaps

Fried, fresh, raw, burnt, boiled

- 6) My favourite meal is steak with _____ onions
- 7) Sushi is a type of Japanese food, made with rice and _____ fish
- 8) I'm not very hungry, I'll just have _____ eggs for breakfast.
- 9) Oh no! I forgot about the food I was cooking, and now it is _____
- 10) A healthy diet should include a lot of _____ fruit and vegetables.

12. Контрольная работа по теме "The United States of America"

Exercise 1. Choose the right variant.

1. The official languages of the USA are:

- a) English and Spanish

- b) English and French
- c) German and Italian

2. The capital of the United States is:

- a) New York
- b) Los Angeles
- c) Washington

3. The USA stretches from ... in the north to ... in the south.

- a) Canada ... Mexico
- b) Mexico ... Canada
- c) Brazil ... Cuba

4. The street in New York, centre of theatres, cabarets, cinema houses and other kind of entertainment is called;

- a) Wall Street
- b) Broadway
- c) 5th Avenue

5. The head of the USA is:

- a) the President
- b) the Prime Minister
- c) the Queen

6. Official currency of the USA is:

- a) pound (sterling)
- b) euro
- c) dollar

7. The USA consists of:

- a) 40 states
- b) 60 states
- c) 50 states

8. First world underground appeared in:

- a) London
- b) New York
- c) Moscow

9. The official residence of the President of the USA is:

- a) the Tower
- b) White House
- c) Buckingham Palace

10. Statue of Liberty in harbour of New York was presented to the USA by:

- a) France
- b) Great Britain
- c) Germany

11. The most recent state to join the union was

- a) Hawaii
- b) Alaska
- c) Puerto Rico
- d) BoroBoro

12. The United States of America is _____.

- a) bigger than Canada
- b) bigger than Brazil
- c) bigger than Russia
- c) smaller than Australia

13. In the USA the laws are _____.

- a) the same in all states
- b) different in every state
- c) different in richer state
- d) different for different races

14. _____ was the first President of the USA.

- a) Abraham Lincoln
- b) George Washington
- c) John Kennedy
- d) Walt Disney

15. The President of the USA lives in _____.

- a) White House Road
- b) Pennsylvania Avenue
- c) Texas Street
- d) Washington Square

16. What is the American flag called?

- a) Union John
- b) Union Jack
- c) Stars and Stripes

17. If you go to New York, you will see ...

- a) Big Ben
- b) The Capitol
- c) The Empire State Building

18. Mount Rushmore is famous

- a) because it is small
- b) because it is big
- c) for the sculpture of four American Presidents

19. What is the national bird of the USA?

- a) the Bald Eagle
- b) the Swan
- c) the hawk

Exercise 2. Look at the pictures and write the correct answer.

The building on the picture is ...

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.





7.



8.

Exercise 3. Guess the riddles.

- 1) He is the founder of Microsoft Corporation.
- 2) What is it? Who is the founder?



- 3) What has 4 eyes but can't see?
- 4) Mr. Blue lives in the blue house, Mr. Pink lives in the pink house, and Mr. Brown lives in the brown house. Who lives in the white house?

Exercise 4. Прочитайте вопросы 1-4 и тексты, обозначенные буквами А-Е. Установите, в каких текстах можно найти ответ на эти вопросы. Ответ на каждый вопрос можно найти только в одном тексте. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу, приведенную ниже, где под номером вопроса впишите соответствующую букву. В задании один текст лишний.

Where can tourists....

1. learn more about extreme sports?
2. see a country which is as large as America?
3. enjoy the most splendid view of the Niagara Falls?
4. have lunch at a sand dune?

A.

Canada has an area of nearly ten million square kilometers. It is a country of lakes. Since the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River form a great water way from the Atlantic to the heart of the country. The Niagara Falls on the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are one of the most splendid sights in the world.

B.

New Zealand is famous for its geysers, thermal springs, its national past time rugby and extreme sports. It is a mountainous country. Most of North Island and the south-west of South island have good forests of evergreen trees and large areas are rich grasslands. Tourists are offered such extreme amusements as tramping through virgin forest, rafting on rushing mountain rivers, jumping from helicopters and bridges into precipices and water.

C.

Australia is massive and very sparsely peopled: in size it rivals the USA, yet its population is just over eighteen million. This is an ancient land, and often looks it. In contrast, its cities – most of which were founded as recently as the mid nineteenth century – express a youthful energy.

D.

Indian people are very friendly and hospitable. I continued to travel in India at a snail's pace. The longer we were out in the desert, the more beautiful it grew, as peaceful and romantic as the land shifted from scrub bush to sand dunes to rocky hills and back to sand dunes. Each day we could stop at a new sand dune for lunch.

E.

Dubai (a land of sunrise) was once a part of a large desert. But now it is a green island of everlasting summer, a centre of world entertainment, and a civilized city in the United Arab Emirates. There are wonderful buildings of glass, skyscrapers, peaceful fountains in the middle of flower gardens, and meadows with colorful plants.

1	2	3	4

4. Дидактическая часть

1. The list of irregular verbs

Present	Past	Past Participle
be	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
burst	burst	burst
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden

forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run

say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke (waked)	woken (waked)
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won

2. To be

Значение глагола to be - "быть, находиться". В отличие от других английских глаголов, глагол to be спрягается (т.е. изменяется по лицам и числам).

Формы глагола to be

I am я есть (существую)

He / She / It is он, она, оно есть (существует)

We are мы есть (существуем)

You are ты, вы есть (существуете)

They are они есть (существуют)

I am in the room. Я нахожусь в комнате.

The book is on the table. Книга лежит на столе.

Таблица глагола **to be**:

Вопрос		Утверждение		Отрицание			
WILL	I YOU WE THEY HE SHE	BE ?	I YOU WE THEY HE SHE	WILL BE	I YOU WE THEY HE SHE	WILL NOT BE	Будущее
	AM	I ?	I	AM	I	AM NOT	
IS	HE, SHE, IT ?	HE, SHE, IT	IS	HE, SHE, IT	IS NOT	Настоящее	
ARE	YOU, WE, THEY ?	YOU, WE, THEY	ARE	YOU, WE, THEY	ARE NOT		
WAS	I, HE, SHE, IT ?	I, HE, SHE, IT	WAS	I, HE, SHE, IT	WAS NOT	Прошедшее	
WERE	YOU, WE, THEY ?	YOU, WE, THEY	WERE	YOU, WE, THEY	WERE NOT		

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3. Present simple tense.

Present Simple - простое настоящее время.

Время Present Simple обозначает действие в настоящем в широком смысле слова. Оно употребляется для обозначения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся или постоянных действий, например, когда мы говорим о чьих либо привычках, режиме дня, расписании и т. д., т. е. Present Simple обозначает действия, которые происходят в настоящее время, но не привязаны именно к моменту речи.

Образование Present Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

I play We play
 You play You play
 He / she / it plays They play

Вопросительные предложения:

Do I play? Do we play?
 Do you play? Do you play?
 Does he / she / it play? Do they play?

Отрицательные предложения:

I do not play We do not play
You do not play You do not play
He / she / it does not play They do not play

Английский глагол во временной форме Present Simple почти всегда совпадает со своей начальной, то есть указанной в словаре, формой без частицы to. Лишь в 3-ем лице единственного числа к ней нужно прибавить окончание -s:

I work – he works

Если глагол оканчивается на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o, то к нему прибавляется окончание -es:

I wish – he wishes

К глаголам на -у тоже прибавляется окончание -es, а -у заменяется на -i-:

I try – he tries

Для того чтобы построить вопросительное предложение, перед подлежащим нужно поставить вспомогательный глагол. Время Present Simple используется без него, поэтому в этом случае добавляется вспомогательный глагол do (или does в 3 л. ед. ч.):

Do you like rock? Тебе нравится рок?

Does he speak English? Он говорит по-английски?

В отрицательных предложениях тоже используется вспомогательный глагол do/does, но не перед подлежащим, а перед глаголом. После него прибавляется отрицательная частица not. Do/does и not часто сокращаются до don't и doesn't соответственно:

I do not like black coffee. Я не люблю черный кофе.

She doesn't smoke. Она не курит.

4. Present perfect tense.

Время Present Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершилось к настоящему моменту или завершено в период настоящего времени. Хотя английские глаголы в Present Perfect обычно переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени, следует помнить, что в английском языке эти действия воспринимаются в настоящем времени, так как привязаны к настоящему результату этого действия.

I have done my homework already. Я уже сделал домашнее задание.

We have no classes today, our teacher has fallen ill. У нас сегодня не будет уроков, наш учитель заболел.

Образование Present Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

I have played We have played
You have played You have played
He / she / it has played They have played

Вопросительные предложения:

Have I played? Have we played?

Have you played? Have you played?

Has he / she / it played? Have they played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I have not played We have not played

You have not played You have not played

He / she / it has not played They have not played

Время Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в настоящем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы». Однако есть также достаточно большая группа неправильных английских глаголов, которые образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам. Для них форму причастия прошедшего времени нужно запомнить.

To have в настоящем времени имеет две формы:

has – 3 лицо, ед. ч. (He has played)

have – 1 и 2 лицо ед.ч. и все формы мн. ч. (I have played)

5. Present continuous tense.

Время Present Continuous обычно указывает на процесс, длящийся непосредственно в момент речи. На это могут указывать контекст или такие слова, как now (сейчас), at the moment (в текущий момент) и т.п.:

Sally is doing her homework at the moment. Салли сейчас делает домашнее задание.

Dad and me are fishing now. Мы с папой сейчас рыбачим.

Образование Present Continuous

Утвердительные предложения:

I am playing We are playing

You are playing You are playing

He / she / it is playing They are playing

Вопросительные предложения:

Am I playing? Are we playing?

Are you playing? Are you playing?

Is he / she / it playing? Are they playing?

Отрицательные предложения:

I am not playing We are not playing

You are not playing You are not playing

He / she / it is not playing They are not playing

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени Present Continuous, требуется вспомогательный глагол to be в настоящем времени и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) смыслового глагола.

To be в настоящем времени имеет три формы:

am – 1 лицо, ед. ч. (I am shaving.)

is – 3 лицо, ед. ч. (He is reading.)

are – 2 лицо ед. ч. и все формы мн. ч. (They are sleeping.)

Причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) можно получить, прибавив к начальной форме значимого глагола окончание -ing:

jump – jumping, live – living

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а значимый глагол остается после него:

Why are you laughing? Почему ты смеешься?

Are you using this dictionary? Вы используете этот словарь?

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица not. Формы is и are при этом могут быть сокращены до isn't и aren't соответственно.

Radio is not (isn't) working. Радио не работает.

6. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.

Прилагательное имеет три степени сравнения: положительную степень (positive degree) - это изначальная форма прилагательного, сравнительную степень (comparative degree) и превосходную степень (superlative degree).

Сравнительная и превосходная степени прилагательных образуются от положительной двумя способами: путём прибавления суффиксов **-er** и **-est** (для сравнительной и превосходной степени соответственно), а также с помощью наречий **more** и **most**.

Если прилагательное в основной форме состоит из одного слога, его сравнительная степень образуется при помощи суффикса -er, а форма превосходной степени - при помощи суффикса -est:

cold / colder / coldest - 'холодный' / 'более холодный' / 'самый холодный'.

Прилагательные, основная форма которых состоит из трёх и более слогов, сравнительная и превосходная форма образуются при помощи наречий more и most соответственно:

difficult / more difficult / most difficult - 'трудный' / 'более трудный' / 'самый трудный'.

от двусложных прилагательных, формы сравнительной и превосходной степени также образуются при помощи more и most.

Некоторые прилагательные образуют степени сравнения особо:

good / better / best - 'хороший' / ...,

bad; ill / worse / worst - 'плохой; вредный' / 'хуже' / 'худший'.

little / less / least - 'маленький' - ...,

old / older; elder / oldest / eldest - 'старый' / 'более старый'; 'старше по возрасту' / 'самый старый; самый старший'.

7. Past simple tense.

Время Past Simple используется для обозначения действия, которое произошло в определенное время в прошлом и время совершения которого уже истекло. Для уточнения момента совершения действия в прошлом при использовании времени Past Simple обычно используются такие слова, как *five days ago* (пять дней назад), *last year* (в прошлом году), *yesterday* (вчера), *in 1980* (в 1980 году) и т.п.

Образование Past Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

I played We played

You played You played

He / she / it played They played

Вопросительные предложения:

Did I play? Did we play?

Did you play? Did you play?

Did he / she / it play? Did they play?

Отрицательные предложения:

I did not play We did not play

You did not play You did not play

He / she / it did not play They did not play

Для того чтобы поставить английский глагол во время Past Simple, нужно использовать его «вторую форму». Для большинства глаголов она образуется прибавлением окончания *-ed*: *examine – examined, enjoy – enjoyed, close – closed*

Однако есть также достаточно большая группа неправильных английских глаголов, которые образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам, для них форму прошедшего времени нужно просто запомнить.

We saw your dog two blocks from here. Мы видели вашу собаку в двух кварталах отсюда.

В вопросительном предложении перед подлежащим нужно использовать вспомогательный глагол *do* в прошедшем времени – *did*, а после подлежащего поставить основной, значимый глагол в начальной форме:

Did you wash your hands? Ты помыл руки?

Did they sign the contract? Они подписали контракт?

В отрицательных предложениях перед глаголом нужно поставить вспомогательный глагол *did* и отрицательную частицу *not*:

We did not find our car. Мы не нашли свою машину.

I did not understand this question. Я не понял этот вопрос.

8. Past continuous tense

Время Past Continuous указывает на процесс, длившийся в определенный момент или период в прошлом. В отличие от времени Past Simple, этот момент в прошлом должен быть назван прямо (например, *yesterday at 5 o'clock, when you called, when rain started*) или быть очевидным из контекста.

When you called I was taking shower. Когда ты позвонил, я принимал душ.

Charlie and me were already driving home when the engine suddenly stopped. Мы с Чарли уже ехали домой, как вдруг заглох мотор.

Образование Past Continuous

Утвердительные предложения:

I was playing We were playing

You were playing You were playing

He / she / it was playing They were playing

Вопросительные предложения:

Was I playing? Were we playing?

Were you playing? Were you playing?

Was he / she / it playing? Were they playing?

Отрицательные предложения:

I was not playing We were not playing

You were not playing You were not playing

He / she / it was not playing They were not playing

Для того чтобы поставить глагол в форму Past Continuous, нужен вспомогательный глагол *to be* в прошедшем времени и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) смыслового глагола.

То be в прошедшем времени имеет две формы:

was – 1 и 3 лицо ед. ч. (*I was smoking. He was eating.*)

were – 2 лицо ед. ч. и все формы мн. ч. (*They were laughing.*)

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а значимый глагол остается после него:

Were you sleeping when I called? You sounded drowsy. Ты спал, когда я позвонил? Ты казался сонным.

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица *not*. Формы *was* и *were* при этом могут быть сокращены до *wasn't* и *weren't* соответственно.

In the morning our elevator was not (wasn't) working. Утром не работал лифт.

9. Past perfect tense.

Время Past Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершилось до некоего момента в прошлом:

I called Jim too late, he had already left. Я позвонил Джиму слишком поздно, он уже ушел.

We had lived in Paris for 12 years before we moved to America. До переезда в Америку мы прожили в Париже 12 лет.

Образование Past Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

I had played We had played
You had played You had played
He / she / it had played They had played

Вопросительные предложения:

Had I played? Had we played?
Had you played? Had you played?
Had he / she / it played? Had they played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I had not played We had not played
You had not played You had not played
He / she / it had not played They had not played

Время Past Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to have* в прошедшем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы». *To have* в прошедшем времени имеет единственную форму *had*.

Причастие второе, или причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II), можно получить, прибавив к начальной форме значимого глагола окончание *-ed*:

examine – examined, enjoy – enjoyed, close – closed

Однако в английском языке есть также достаточно большая группа неправильных глаголов, которые образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам.

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а значимый глагол остается после него:

Had you brushed your teeth before you went to bed? Ты почистил зубы, прежде чем пойти спать?

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица *not*. При этом они могут быть сокращены до формы *hadn't*.

How did you hope to pass the exam if you had not (hadn't) even opened the textbook? Как ты надеялся сдать экзамен, если ты до этого даже учебник не открыл?

10. Future simple.

Время Future Simple ссылается на действие, которое совершится в неопределенном или отдаленном будущем. Простое будущее время обычно используется с обстоятельствами: *tomorrow* (завтра), *next year* (в следующем году), *in five years* (через пять лет), *in 2035* (в 2035 году) и т.п.

Образование Future Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

I shall play We shall play
You will play You will play
He / she / it will play They will play

Вопросительные предложения:

Shall I play? Shall we play?
Will you play? Will you play?
Will he / she / it play? Will they play?

Отрицательные предложения:

I shall not play We shall not play
You will not play You will not play
He / she / it will not play They will not play

Для того чтобы поставить глагол во временную форму Future Simple, нужно использовать его начальную форму и вспомогательный глагол *shall* (для первого лица) или *will* (второе и третье лицо). В устной речи *shall* и *will* чаще всего сокращаются до формы 'll, которая может использоваться во всех лицах.

I will go to Shanghai next summer. Следующим летом я поеду в Шанхай.

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательные глаголы *shall* или *will* ставятся перед подлежащим. Значимый глагол остается после подлежащего в своей начальной форме:

Shall we go to the beach? Мы пойдём на пляж?

Will your boss agree with our conditions? Ваш босс согласится с нашими условиями?

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица *not*. Вместе они могут быть сокращены до формы *won't*:

I shall not (shan't) let you down. Я вас не подведу.

Fred will not (won't) agree to help us. Фред не согласится нам помочь.

11. Types of question.

Вопрос к подлежащему (question to the subject).

В таком вопросительном предложении порядок слов прямой (неизменный), да и в самом предложении все остается на своих местах. Мы лишь убираем подлежащее и вместо него употребляем подходящее вопросительное слово: *Who? What?* (кто – что). Ни в настоящем, ни в прошедшем времени этот тип вопроса в английском языке не нуждается в использовании вспомогательных глаголов. В будущем могут появиться вспомогательные глаголы *shall / will*, но они являются показателем именно времени и к вопросу, в принципе, отношения не имеют. Есть лишь один нюанс — в настоящем времени употребляем глагол в третьем лице и единственном числе. Примеры:

What happened to us? – Что случилось с нами?

What makes you feel upset? – Что заставляет тебя грустить?

Who invites guests for the party? – Кто приглашает гостей на вечеринку?

Общий вопрос (general question).

Это вопросительное предложение в английском языке подразумевает постановку вопроса ко всему предложению. Ответом на данный вопрос служат слова да и нет. Поэтому этот тип вопроса в английском языке еще именуют *yes / no question*. В данном вопросе обратный порядок слов и на первом месте вспомогательный (*do, does, is* и т.д.) или модальный глагол. Примеры:

Does she like knitting? – Она любит вязать?

Do you play computer games? – Ты играешь в компьютерные игры?

Is this his book? – Это его книга?

Только не забывайте, что глаголу *to be* в настоящем и простом прошедшем времени не требуется никаких вспомогательных глаголов:

Are you at home? – Ты дома? Или *Was he at the cinema yesterday?* – Он был вчера в театре?

Специальный вопрос (special question)

Этот тип вопроса в английском языке отличается тем, что он может быть задан к любому члену предложения. Порядок слов тоже обратный, а для получения нужной информации используется ряд вопросительных слов: *What?* – что?; *When?* – когда?; *Where?* – где?; *Why?* – почему?; *Which?* – который? и другие. Примеры:

Where are you going to move? – Куда ты собираешься переехать?

What would you like to read? – Что бы ты хотел почитать?

When did you leave the house? – Когда ты ушел из дома?

Альтернативный вопрос (alternative question)

Задаем к любому члену предложения, однако особенностью этого вопросительного предложения является выбор между двумя предметами, лицами, качествами, действиями и т.д. В таком вопросе будет обязательно присутствовать союз “или” — or. Примеры:
They finished writing the article at 5 p.m. – Они закончили писать статью в 5 вечера.
Did they finish writing the article in the morning or at night? – Они закончили писать статью утром или вечером?
Did they finish writing or reading the article? – Они закончили писать или читать статью?

Разделительный вопрос (tag-question / disjunctive question).

При постановке такого вопросительного предложения в английском языке человек пытается выразить сомнение, удивление, подтверждение сказанного. Аналогом данного вопроса в русском языке является оборот не правда ли?, не так ли?. Такой вопрос состоит из двух частей: первая – это само предложение целиком, с неизменным порядком слов, и без тех частей речи, к которым собственно задается вопрос; вторая – краткий вопрос, в котором появится вспомогательный или модальный глагол, присутствующий в сказуемом первой части. Есть два способа образования такого вопроса в английском языке:

предложение утвердительное, краткий вопрос отрицательный;
предложение отрицательное, краткий вопрос положительный.

My mother prefers meat to fish, doesn't she? — Моя мать предпочитает рыбе мясо, не так ли?

I am a pessimist, ain't/aren't I? – Я пессимист, не правда ли?

You can cook this dish, can't you? – Ты можешь приготовить это блюдо, не так ли?

She doesn't go to the church, does she? – Она не ходит в церковь, не так ли?

12. Passive voice.

Пассивный залог (passive voice)

Форма залога показывает, является ли подлежащее в предложении (лицо или предмет) производителем или объектом действия, выраженного сказуемым. Пассивный залог (passive voice) показывает, что лицо или предмет, выраженное подлежащим, испытывает действие на себе:

The big cake was baked by Sam. Большой пирог был испечен Сэмом.

Пассивный залог употребляется, когда исполнитель действия очевиден или несуществен, или когда действие или его результат более интересны, чем исполнитель.

Образование пассивного залога

Для того, чтобы получить форму глагола в пассивном залоге, необходим вспомогательный глагол to be в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II) значимого глагола:

This building will be demolished next month. Это здание будет снесено в следующем месяце.
My dog has been stolen. Мою собаку украли.

В отрицательных предложениях частица not ставится после вспомогательного глагола, а если их несколько, то после первого из них:

He has not been seen anywhere. Его нигде не видели.

В вопросительных предложениях вспомогательный глагол (или первый из них) выносятся на место перед подлежащим:

Was your wallet stolen? Ваш бумажник был украден?

Таблица времен пассивного залога

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	space is explored	space is being explored	space has been explored
Past	space was explored	space was being explored	space had been explored
Future	space will be explored	---	space will have been explored

Пассивный залог не может быть использован во временах группы Perfect Continuous и времени Future Continuous.

Дополнение в предложении с глаголом-сказуемым в пассивном залоге употребляется с предлогом by или with. Это дополнение соответствует русскому дополнению в творительном падеже без предлога. Дополнение с предлогом by выражает действующее лицо или действующую силу:

The fish was caught by the seagull. Рыба была поймана чайкой.

Дополнение с предлогом with выражает орудие действия:

Shafts are turned with cutters. Валы обтачиваются резцами.