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Иркутский техникум транспорта и строительства

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ РАБОТАМ
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
по профессии среднего профессионального образования

23.01.17. Мастер по ремонту и обслуживанию автомобилей

ОД. 03

Иркутск, 2025

Методические указания для выполнения практических работ составлены на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины, которая разработана на основе: Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от 17 мая 2012 года № 413 с изменениями и дополнениями от 29 декабря 2014 г., 31 декабря 2015 г., 29 июня 2017 г., 12.08.2022 г. Пр. №732;

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ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ
 практических работ по учебной дисциплине
 Иностранный язык
 по профессии 23.01.17. Мастер по ремонту и обслуживанию автомобилей
 ОД. 03

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Пояснительная записка

Методические указания предназначены для обучающихся по профессии 23.01.17 Мастер по ремонту и обслуживанию автомобилей;
Целью методических указаний является методическое сопровождение обучающихся при выполнении практической работы.

Выполнение обучающимися практических работ способствует формированию:

Код	Наименование формируемых компетенций
ОК 01.	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам.
ОК 02.	Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 03.	Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие.
ОК 04.	Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.
ОК 05.	Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.
ОК 06.	Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное

	поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей.
ОК 07.	Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях.
ОК 08.	Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности.
ОК 09.	Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 10.	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языке.
ОК 11.	Планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере.
ПК 1.1	Определять техническое состояние автомобильных двигателей..
ПК 1.2.	Определять техническое состояние электрических и электронных систем автомобилей.
ПК 1.3.	Определять техническое состояние автомобильных трансмиссий.
ПК 1.4.	Определять техническое состояние ходовой части и механизмов управления автомобилей.
ПК 1.5.	Выявлять дефекты кузовов, кабин и платформ.
ПК 2.1.	Осуществлять техническое обслуживание автомобильных двигателей.
ПК 2.2.	Осуществлять техническое обслуживание электрических и электронных систем автомобилей.
ПК 2.3.	Осуществлять техническое обслуживание автомобильных трансмиссий.
ПК 2.4.	Осуществлять техническое обслуживание ходовой части и механизмов управления автомобилей.
ПК 2.5.	Осуществлять техническое обслуживание автомобильных кузовов.
ПК 3.1.	Производить текущий ремонт автомобильных двигателей.
ПК 3.2.	Производить текущий ремонт узлов и элементов электрических и электронных систем автомобилей.
ПК 3.3.	Производить текущий ремонт автомобильных трансмиссий.
ПК 3.4.	Производить текущий ремонт ходовой части и механизмов управления

	автомобилей.
ПК 3.5.	Производить ремонт и окраску кузовов.

Методические указания предназначены для организации учебного процесса по данной дисциплине, а также подготовки и проведению практических занятий и их проверки.

Практические занятия являются важными видами учебной работы обучающегося по учебной дисциплине и выполняются в пределах часов, предусмотренных учебным планом. Программа включает в себя: учебная нагрузка обучающихся 117 ч., включая практические занятия, — 72 часа, лекции – 45 часа, профессионально ориентированное содержание – 24 часа.

КОНТРОЛЬ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ

Критерии оценки

Отметка «5» ставится в том случае, если:

- перевод текста полный, без пропусков и произвольных сокращений оригинала;
- перевод текста не содержит лексико-грамматических ошибок;
- профессиональная терминология использована правильно и единообразно;
- упражнения выполнены в полном объеме без лексико-грамматических ошибок;
- допускаются некоторые погрешности в форме предъявления письменных работ.

Отметка «4» ставится в том случае, если:

- перевод полный, без пропусков и произвольных сокращений текста оригинала;
- допускается одна или две лексические или грамматические ошибки, при условии отсутствия потерь информации и стилистических погрешностей на других фрагментах текста;
- имеются несущественные погрешности в использовании профессиональной терминологии;
- упражнения выполнены в полном объеме, но имеют одну или две незначительные лексические или грамматические ошибки;
- допускаются некоторые нарушения в форме предъявления письменных работ.

Отметка «3» ставится в том случае, если:

- перевод текста содержит три или четыре лексические и грамматические ошибки;
- низкая коммуникативность и плохая «читабельность» текста затрудняют его понимание;
- при переводе профессиональной терминологии не соблюден принцип единообразия;
- упражнения выполнены не в полном объеме и имеют три или четыре грубых лексических или грамматических ошибок;
- имеются нарушения в форме предъявления письменных работ.

Отметка «2» ставится в том случае, если:

- перевод текста содержит большое количество лексических и грамматических ошибок;
- нарушена полнота перевода текста, его эквивалентность и адекватность;
- имеются существенные погрешности в использовании профессиональной терминологии;
- упражнения не выполнены;
- допускаются грубые нарушения в форме предъявления письменных работ.

ПЗ №1 Present Simple

Упражнение 1. Распределите глаголы по трем колонкам в зависимости от чтения окончания -s/-es в 3-м лице единственного числа: [s], [z], [ɪz]. Если забыли, когда к глаголу-действию добавляется -s/-es, прочитайте еще раз

Work, go, know, change, buy, end, play, wash, ride, add, wish, drive, stay, watch, mix, open, do, say, clean, talk, visit, reach, sit, like, love, dance, close, speak, read, finish, fly, run.

Упражнение 2. Напишите следующие глаголы в форме 3-го лица единственного числа.

want hurry read eat think wash kiss catch have study carry fly cry go do

Упражнение 3. Замените местоимение I на местоимения he или she по образцу.

Образец: I go to the office every day. — He goes to the office every day.

1. I write many letters every day. 2. I read books from the library. 3. I study grammar rules by heart 4. I usually go to work by bus. 5. I often meet my friends on the way to work. 6. I work in an office. 7. I come home very late. 8. I have dinner (supper) at 9 o'clock. 9. I go to bed at 12 o'clock. 10. I sleep very badly. 11. I often send emails in the evening. 12. I play the guitar every day.

Упражнение 4. Допишите окончания глаголов (-s или -es) там, где это нужно.

1. He go ... to school by bus. 2. She like ... milk. 3. My father watch ... TV in the evening. 4. I play ... tennis on Sundays. 5. My brother play ... football well. 6. My sister sing ... very well. 7. She wash ... her face and hands in the morning and in the evening. 8. I usually drink ... tea for breakfast. 9. Jane do ... her English exercises after school. 10. Peter drive... a car.

Упражнение 5. Выберите из скобок нужную форму глагола.

1. She (swim/swims) very well. 2. Luc (live/lives) in London. 3. Jack (come/comes) from the USA. 4. Betty (dance/dances) a little. 5. He (have/has) three brothers. 6. My granny (speak/speaks) French. 7. My cat (sleep/sleeps) on a mat. 8. I often (see/sees) Jane. 9. Ted (like/likes) music. 10. Chris (cook/cooks) cakes quite well.

Упражнение 6. Переделайте данные предложения в отрицательные. Используйте вспомогательные глаголы *don't* и *doesn't*.

1. Mary takes the dog for a walk in the evenings. 2. Peter buys a morning newspaper every day. 3. I come to every lesson. 4. We go to the seaside every summer. 5. You go shopping on Saturday mornings. 6. Peter plays the piano very well. 7. The sun rises in the west. 8. My big brother knows everything. 9. **Dogs** like cats. 10. Some **children** like chocolate. 11. It rains very often in summer.

Упражнение 7. Заполните пропуски, используя *don't* или *doesn't*.

1. We ... listen to the radio every night. 2. Mr Johnson ... have a private office. 3. The boys ... study at the library every day. 4. These exercises ... seem very difficult. 5. The **men** ... always eat at that cafe. 6. That tall man ... work for this company. 7. The **people** ... speak English very well.

Упражнение 8. Сделайте данные предложения отрицательными.

1. Bess helps her mother. 2. My friend plays the piano. 3. We listen to music. 4. You make a lot of mistakes. 5. The farmer works in the field. 6. The small boy rides a bike. 7. He looks at the pictures in the book. 8. The workman paints the house. 9. Richard and Henry swim in the river in summer. 10. John goes to school by tram. 11. She gets up at eight o'clock. 12. He has tea for breakfast. 13. She usually has dinner at two o'clock. 14. Peter lives in London.

Упражнение 9. Заполните пропуски, используя вспомогательные глаголы *do* или *does*.

1. ... you want cream and sugar in your coffee? 2. ... the children go to bed very early? 3. ... that girl come from South America? 4. ... you know that Italian student? 5. ... Miss Stewart prefer coffee or tea? 6. ... your English lessons seem very difficult? 7. ... those two women understand that lesson?

Упражнение 10. Переделайте данные предложения в вопросительные. Задайте общие вопросы, используя вспомогательные глаголы *do* и *does*.

1. Mary takes the dog for a walk in the evenings. 2. Peter buys a morning newspaper every day. 3. I come to every lesson. 4. We go to the seaside every summer. 5. You go shopping on Saturday mornings. 6. Peter plays the piano very well. 7. The sun rises in the east. 8. My big brother knows everything. 9. Dogs don't like cats. 10. All **children** like chocolate. 11. It rains very often in autumn.

Упражнение 10.1. Вспомните, как строить краткий ответ в **Present Simple**. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you watch TV in the evening? 2. Do you go to bed late? 3. Do you sleep well? 4. Do you have breakfast at home? 5. Does your friend often visit you? 6. Does your friend read books? 7. Does it often rain in winter? 8. Does it often rain in autumn? 9. Does the sun rise in the west? 10. Does the sun rise in the east?

ПЗ № 2. Степени сравнения прилагательных и их правописание.

chin - подбородок

dimpled - с ямочкой (подбородок) flat -

плоский pointed - острый forehead - лоб high

- высокий open - открытый narrow - узкий

skin - кожа cream-white - белоснежная

sunburnt / tanned - загорелая features of

character - черты характера clever - умный

bright - сообразительный talented -

талантливый stupid / foolish - глупый

optimistic - оптимист pessimistic - пессимист

nervous - нервный weak - слабый strong -

сильный gregarious - общительный

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Her hair isn't very short but it's not long either. It is straight and black. Irina has rich hair.

I think that she looks like her father.

Irina is very active and creative, cheerful and curious. But the best thing is that she is reliable. We spend much time together. We go for a walk, we play tennis, watch TV, do things which we like.

I love my friend.

3. Прочтите и переведите текст:

As you know, people from different countries do not look the same. For example, people from countries such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden are usually tall. They have fair hair, blue eyes and a pale complexion.

Most people in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece are rather short. They have usually got black or dark brown wavy hair, brown eyes and light brown skin.

Most people from central and southern parts of Africa have got black curly hair and very dark skin. They have also got dark brown eyes, full lips and a wide, flattish nose.

People from Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya have usually got dark hair and dark brown eyes. They have also got dark skin.

The northern Chinese are quite short, with thick black hair and dark, slanting eyes. They have got a small nose and a yellowish complexion.

Those who live in hot countries wear light clothes like shorts, T-shirts and slippers. People from northern countries such as Canada, Russia and Finland wear too much clothes in winter - coats, hats, scarves, winter boots and other warm things.

In my opinion character does not depend on appearance. So, a very beautiful girl can be angry, nervous person who hates everybody and everything. But an ugly plump person can be really nice and friendly. It can be a good friend, who can always help you. So I advice everybody not to judge people by their appearance.

4. Подготовьте устное сообщение на тему:

1. Describe your mother/father.

2. Describe the portrait of any star.
3. You met a wonderful man on the street. Tell about him.
4. You have never met your uncle before. Your father tells you about him.
5. Tell about your pet's (cat, dog) character.
5. Прочтите и переведите текст:

FACE SHAPES

There are no limitations to your choice of style and cut. Modern fashion tells us that any-thing goes. The main thing is to feel happy and confident with your look.

Remember that your face shape changes with age. As you grow older your jaw will grow less defined and your complexion less smooth. Clever cut and colour can make you look younger and feel better. Keep moving with the times. What suits you at 18 will not suit you when you are 30. Nothing will date you faster than make-up and hair-cut, and yet nothing is so simple to change.

The main face shapes are: oval face, heart-shaped face, square face, round face, long face. The classic shape of oval face can take any look. Counter the narrowing of heart-shaped face with the extra volume. If your face is square soften up the edges by breaking the symmetry. If your face is round soft cuts with layers coming forward onto the face look stylish and slim down a fuller face.

Long face. Keep your hair fairly short - long hair tends to pull down your whole appearance. Go in for width at the temple - it helps broaden your face. Fringes or soft half-fringes look good as they help to shorten the face.

Heart-shaped face. Softness at the temples and fullness just below ear level suits a heart-shaped face best. Avoid a centre parting because it tends to emphasize your pointed chin.

Square face. Fringes and curls flicked forward help to soften corners. Cut your hair short at the temples. Make sure your hair has body. If necessary go in for a light perm.

Round face. The ideal hair length is just below chin level. Choose a straight style with a centre parting. Avoid fringes, curls or waves.

Oval face. An oval face can take most hair styles well. However, do keep your age and personality in mind.

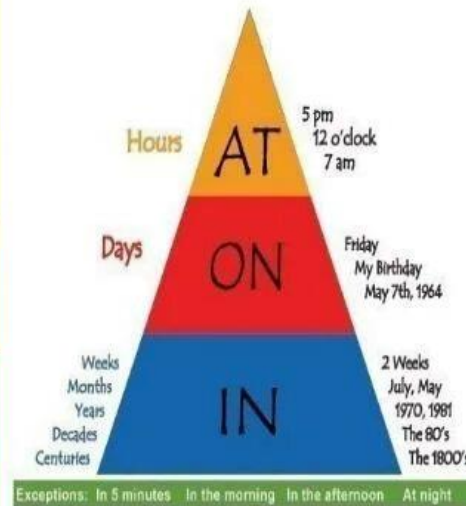
6.Опишите каждую форму лица.

7.Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

ПЗ №3 Предлоги времени

ПРЕДЛОГИ ВРЕМЕНИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

at	5 o'clock – в 5 часов (со временем); midnight/noon – в полдень; night – ночью; lunchtime – в обед; sunset – на закате; sunrise – на рассвете; the weekend/weekends – по выходным; Christmas – в Рождество(с праздниками); the moment/present – сейчас the same time – одновременно
on	Friday/Fridays – в пятницу (с днями недели); 16 May 1999 – (с датами); Christmas Day – (если есть слово Day); my birthday – в мой день рождения; NB! Friday morning/Sunday evening
in	October – в октябре (с месяцами); 2012 – (с годами); in summer – летом (с временами года); the 18 th century – в 18 веке; the Middle Ages – в Средние века; in the past / in the future – в прошлом/в будущем.



Упражнение 1. Вставьте предлоги **on, in, at** (предлоги времени)

- Where were you _____ September 22nd?
- Mike is taking his driving test _____ five o'clock.
- Liz is coming _____ three days.
- She rests _____ weekends but works hard from Monday till Friday.
- Good bye! See you _____ Monday.
- It's nice to be here _____ such a lovely day.
- My father is a doctor. He often comes home late _____ night.
- My brother got married _____ May.
- She came London _____ the end of August _____ 1972.
- The leaves on the trees turn brown _____ Autumn.
- The English examination is _____ July.
- The banks close _____ 5 pm.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте предлоги **on, in, at** (предлоги времени)

- I have my gym class _____ Wednesdays.
- I started work this morning _____ 8 am.
- Are you going away _____ Easter?
- Moir's birthday is _____ September, 24.
- We're flying to Beijing _____ June 2nd.

- Please visit me _____ Sunday.
- My flight is _____ Monday.
- Mary went on holiday _____ Monday.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте предлоги **on, in, at** (предлоги места)

- She waited for him _____ the bus stop _____ the end of Green Street.
- This is the best cake _____ the world!
- My friend spent his holiday _____ a small village _____ the mountains.
- There are a few shops _____ the end of the street.

5. Let's meet _____ the entrance to the Supermarket.
6. Petersburg is _____ the Neva River.
7. Jane lives _____ a two-room flat _____ the third floor.
8. Gerhard has some nice pictures hanging _____ his office wall.
9. There's somebody _____ the door.
10. There's somebody waiting _____ the bus stop.
11. Wolfgang met Michaela _____ the way to work.
12. His office is _____ the top of the stairs.
13. There are lots of managers _____ my company

Упражнение 4. Вставьте предлоги **by, out of, off, of**

1. Turn left when you come _____ the wood.
2. He got _____ the bus at the wrong bus-stop.
3. Sorry, I did it _____ mistake.
4. His son was a little boy _____ five.
5. Have you read any books _____ Jack London?
6. Jane always goes to school _____ bus.
7. This is a photo _____ my grandparents.
8. Nick took the keys _____ the bag.
9. He says he has never seen any paintings _____ Andy Warhol.

Упражнение 5. Вставьте предлоги **of, for, about, with** (устойчивые сочетания)

1. It's not easy to get rid _____ bad habits.
2. This town is famous _____ its hand-woven carpets.
3. He seems not to be afraid _____ anything.
4. We've run out _____ milk.
5. The film was not popular _____ the public.
6. He is not ashamed _____ what he did. In fact, he seems to be proud _____ it.
7. The bus was crowded _____ people.
8. He has never complained _____ bad service in our hotel.

Упражнение 6. Предлоги **at, on, to, of, about** (устойчивые сочетания)

Какие предлоги образуют устойчивые сочетания с данными глаголами, заполните таблицу. Обратите внимание, некоторые глаголы могут употребляться с несколькими предлогами в зависимости от значения

AT	ON	TO	OF	ABOUT

to consist, to be rude, to belong, to smile, to talk, to depend, to get rid, to remind, to be fond, to look, to be sorry, to listen, to concentrate, to laugh, to

rely, to complain, to be afraid, to be keen, to be good

Упражнение 7. Вставьте предлоги **by, on, in, out of, off** (предлоги с транспортными средствами)

1. I decided not to go _____ car.
2. Two men with guns got _____ the car and went into the shop.
3. It takes him about half an hour to get there _____ bike and about twenty minutes _____ bus.
4. They go to New York _____ plane.
5. When your bus arrives you get _____ it. If you want to leave it, you get _____ it.
6. I like walking _____ the train.
7. They decided to go to Bristol _____ sea.
8. It's not far. We can go there _____ foot.
9. Don't wait outside. When a taxi stops for you I'll tell you and you'll get _____ it.

Упражнение 8. Вставьте предлоги **to, by, over, into**

1. When we came the play was _____
2. He went _____ school.
3. The book was brought _____ the girl.
4. The pencil belongs _____ me.
5. The document was signed _____ the director.
6. The ball fell _____ the water.
7. He quickly climbed _____ the fence.
8. The sunny weather will be all _____ the country.
9. She went _____ the river.
10. The pupils came _____ the classroom.

ПЗ №4. Present Simple и Present Continuous.

1. Выпишите номера, под которыми, даны переводы следующих английских слов:

а) 1. surname; 2. parents; 3. grandfather; 4. member; 5. turner; 6. experienced; 7. part-time student; 8. full-time student; 9. to want; 10. to tell; 11. tall; 12. to come.

б) 1. бабушка; 2. студент дневного отделения; 3. рабочий; 4. студент; 5. хотеть; 6. имя; 7. токарь; 8. родители; 9. неопытный; 10. говорить; 11. дедушка; 12. идти; 13. фамилия; 14. студент вечернего отделения; 15. приходить; 16. член; 17. рассказывать; 18. техник; 19. опытный; 20. высокий.

2. Переведите предложения и отметьте предложения, соответствующие тексту "My Family". Придумайте предложения по теме в Present Simple и Present Continuous.:

1. I am Peter Smirnov.
2. Our family is small.
3. My mother is a doctor.
4. She works at a hospital.
5. My father is a worker.
6. He is a turner.
7. His

hobby is football. 8. I play the guitar and we sing together. 9. My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. 10. My granny is a pensioner. 11. Ann is a full-time student. 12. My brother Nick is a student. 13. I go to the technical school. 14. I am a part-time student. 15. I want to be a technician.

3. Заполните кроссворд:

По горизонтали:

2. Aunt's son
5. Mother's brother
6. Child without parents
8. Daughter's son
9. Father's second wife
10. Mother and father
12. Brother's daughter

По вертикали:

1. Woman whose husband died
3. Brother and sister
4. Mother's mother
7. Sister's son
11. Father's sister

4. Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме "Родственные отношения":

1. I have an _____ У меня есть дядя.
a) uncle b) aunt c) son
2. They have a _____ У них есть дочь.
a) daughter b) son c) grandmother
3. My ... live in Samara. Мои бабушка и дедушка живут в Самаре.
a) parents b) grandparents c) friends
4. His ... is a pensioner. Его дедушка - пенсионер.
a) grandmother b) father-in-law c) grandfather
5. Her... is fifty years old. Ее бабушке пятьдесят лет.
a) grandmother b) stepfather c) stepmother
6. Their... is a student. Их сын студент.
a) son b) nephew c) niece
7. Do you have a ...? У тебя есть сестра?
a) brother b) father c) sister
8. She has... У нее есть брат.
a) cousin b) brother c) son

9. I love my Я люблю своих родителей.

a) parents b) relatives

10. His ... is a pupil. Его племянник - ученик.

a) niece b) nephew

11. What is their...? Кто их племянница по профессии?

a) niece b) girl-friend

12. What are you ...? . Кто твоя мама по профессии?

a) stepmother b) father

13. His ... is in Moscow. Его отец в Москве.

a) grandfather b) great-grand mother

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is your name?

2. How old are you?

3. Where are you from?

4. Have you got a family?

5. Are you a family of four or three?

6. Have you got a sister or a brother?

7. What is her (his) name?

8. How old is she (he)?

9. Do you like to play with your sister (brother)?

10. What is she (he)?

11. What is your father's name?

12. What is he?

13. Where does he work?

14. What is your mother's name?

15. What is she?

16. Where does she work?

17. Have you got other relatives?

18. What can you tell us about your relatives?

19. Do you love your family?

6. Приведите антонимы: a father - (a mother), a sister - (a brother), a dad - (a mum), a man - (a woman), an uncle - (an aunt), a son - (a daughter), a granddad - (a grandma), a nickname - (a real name), many children - (an only child)

Infinitive (Инфинитив)

Вид	Действительный залог		Страдательный залог	
	Вспомогательный глагол	Смысловый глагол	Вспомогательный глагол	Смысловый глагол
Indefinite	-	to I	to be	III
	to ask - <i>спросить, спрашивать</i> (вообще)		to be asked - <i>быть спрошенным, спрашиваемым</i> (вообще)	
	Обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме.			
Continuous	to be	IV	-	-
	to be asking - <i>спрашивать</i> (все еще, в какой-нибудь определенный момент)		-	
	Обозначает длительное действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме.			
Perfect	to have	III	to have been	III
	to have asked - <i>спросить, спрашивать</i> (уже, до чего-то, раньше).		to have been asked - <i>быть спрошенным</i> (уже, до чего-то, раньше).	
	Обозначает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме.			
Perfect Continuous	to have been	IV	-	-
	to have been asking - <i>спрашивать</i> (в течение отрезка времени, до определенного момента)		-	
	Обозначает длительное действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме.			

1. Раскройте скобки, соблюдая правила построения предложений с инфинитивными конструкциями.

1. I can (to dance)
2. She needs (to study) harder
3. He is glad (to see) you
4. They are happy (to watch) TV together now

5. (To love) is (to suffer)
6. I love (to wake up) early
7. He hates (to work)
8. (To tell) the truth, he didn't pass the test
9. She does not (to make) breakfast in the morning
10. Does he (to swim) well?
11. Let me (to do) it
12. Make him (to do) the exercise
13. I'm sorry (to bother) you
14. He is too old (to run)
15. They are strong enough (to lift) the box

2. Переведите предложения, соблюдая правила построения предложений с инфинитивными конструкциями.

Могу я войти?

Она не смотрит футбол

Ты pomoжeшь мне?

Ты должен это сделать

Ему следуют извиниться

Я хочу бегать

Им достаточно лет, чтобы пить алкоголь

Он слишком неуверенный, чтобы завести новых друзей

По меньшей мере, фильм был неплохим

Я могу смотреть телевизор весь день

Я должен слушать своих родителей

Он рад, что работает уже 3 года

Возможно, он забудет то, что ты сказал ему

Она не умеет водить машину

Хочешь поесть?

3. Раскройте скобки и переведите предложения, соблюдая правила построения предложений с инфинитивными конструкциями.

1. She wants (to buy) a new car
2. Can I (to see) him?

3. She does not (to wear) makeup
4. (To) begin with, he is a great husband
5. Let me (to buy) you a drink
6. Они чувствуют себя достаточно хорошо, чтобы бегать целый день
7. Он слишком слаб, чтобы работать
8. Мягко говоря, он был груб
9. Я рад видеть тебя
10. Позволь я дам тебе совет

ПЗ№6 Love/like/enjoy+Infinitive/ing.

1. Закончите каждое предложение глаголом в правильной форме: -ing или to В одном из предложений возможна любая из форм.

1. It's good to visit other places - I enjoy .
2. 'Would you like down?' 'No, thanks. I'll stand.'
3. I'm not quite ready yet. Would you mind a little longer?
4. When I was a child, I hated to bed early.
5. When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried that I'll miss it. So I like to the station in plenty of time.
6. I enjoy busy. I don't like it when there's nothing to do.
7. I would love to your wedding, but I'm afraid it isn't possible.
8. I don't like in this part of town. I want to move somewhere else.
9. Do you have a minute? I'd like to you about something.
10. If there's bad news and good news, I like the bad news first.

2. Напишите предложения, используя would ... to have (done). Используйте глаголы в скобках.

1. It's a pity I couldn't go to the wedding. (like)
2. It's a pity I didn't see the programme. (like)
3. I'm glad I didn't lose my watch. (hate)
4. It's a pity I didn't meet your parents. (love)

5. I'm glad I wasn't alone. (not / like)
6. It's a pity I couldn't travel by train. (prefer)

3. Напишите сочинение об ИТТриС

ПЗ№7 Типы вопросительных предложений в английском языке.

Типы вопросительных предложений в английском языке

№ п/п	ТИП ВОПРОСА	ПРАВИЛО	ПРИМЕР
1	ОБЩИЙ (НЕМЕСТО ИМЕННЫЙ)	Общими вопросами называют такие, на которые можно ответить да или нет. Они задаются ко всему предложению начинаются со вспомогательного глагола, стоящего в начале предложения	Do you know him? <i>Вы знаете его?</i> Is this bag clean? <i>Эта сумка чистая?</i>
2	СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ (МЕСТОИМ ЕННЫЙ)	Специальные вопросы имеют целью выяснение какого-либо факта или обстоятельства. Они относятся не ко всему предложению, а к одному из его членов. Начинаются они с вопросительного слова, за которым идёт вспомогательный глагол.	Where is he? Where <i>do you study</i> ? What <i>do you know</i> ?
3	АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЙ	Альтернативные вопросы предполагают в ответе выбор между двумя или более предметами, действиями или качествами, выраженными однородными членами предложения, соединенными союзом <i>or (или)</i> . Начинаются со вспомогательного глагола, стоящего в начале предложения	Do you study at the University or at college? <i>Вы учитесь в университете или в колледже?</i>

4	РАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ (РАСЧЛЕНЕННЫЙ)	Разделительные вопросы состоят как бы из двух частей: первая часть представляет собой повествовательное предложение (утвердительное или отрицательное), а вторая — краткий общий вопрос, состоящий из вспомогательного (или модального) глагола в требуемой форме и личного местоимения в именительном падеже. При этом если первая часть вопроса утвердительная, то вспомогательный (модальный) глагол употребляется в отрицательной форме, если же первая часть отрицательная, то вспомогательный (модальный) глагол употребляется в утвердительной форме	You bought the tickets, didn't you? <i>Вы купили билеты, не так ли?</i> You had a good time in the country last week, didn't you? He hasn't come back from Moscow yet, has he?	
5	ВОПРОС К ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕМУ	Вопросительное слово WHO, WHOSE или WHAT является подлежащим или определением подлежащего, т.е. занимает место подлежащего. Этот вопрос не требует вспомогательного глагола	Who knows this? What is this? Who has written the book?	
ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНО-ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ				
№ п/п	ПРАВИЛО		ПРИМЕР	
1	Отрицательная форма специальных вопросов образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы <i>not</i> , которая в разговорной речи часто сливается с вспомогательным глаголом, стоящим перед подлежащим		Why didn't you know your lesson? <i>Почему вы не готовы к уроку?</i> Why isn't he coming to see us? <i>Почему он не придет к нам?</i>	
2	Отрицательная форма общего вопроса в английском языке придает ему некоторый оттенок удивления. Такие предложения переводятся на русский язык как вопросы, начинающиеся со слов <i>разве</i> , <i>неужели</i>		Didn't you <i>know</i> about the meeting? <i>Неужели вы не знали о собрании?</i> Didn't you go to the library yesterday? <i>Разве вы не были в библиотеке вчера?</i>	
Введём условные обозначения, которые будут применяться в таблицах:				

S – subject — подлежащее (может быть выражено местоимением, существительным, герундием).

V – verb — глагол.

V2 – verb2 — вторая форма глагола или глагол с окончанием **-ed**, если это правильный глагол.

Ving – verb ing — глагол с окончанием **-ing**.

V3 – verb3 — третья форма глагола или глагол с окончанием **-ed**, если это правильный глагол.

Wh – вопросительное слово.

M - местоимение

В качестве примера разберём общие вопросы, т.к. они являются основой построения всех типов вопросов. На общие вопросы можно получить ответ либо «да», либо «нет». Для построения этих вопросов вспомогательный глагол выносится на первое место. Вот как это будет выглядеть в разных временах:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	Do (does) + S + V	To be (am/is/are) + S + Ving	Have/has + S + V3 (-ed)	Have/has + S + been + Ving
	Do you work here?	Are you working here?	Have you worked here?	Have you been working here?
Past	Did + S + V	To be (was/were) + S + Ving	Had + S + V3 (-ed)	Had + S + been + Ving
	Did you work here?	Were you working here?	Had you worked here?	Had you been working here?
Future	Will + S + V	Will + S + be + Ving	Will + S + have + V3(-ed)	Will + S + have + been + Ving
	Will you work here?	Will you be working here?	Will you have worked here?	Will you have been working here?

Напомним, что выбор между вспомогательными глаголами *am / is / are, do / does, have / has* зависит от лица подлежащего данного предложения, то есть, если подлежащим выступает местоимение в третьем лице, единственном числе, то глагол *to be* принимает форму *is*, глагол *to do* — *does*, а глагол *to have* – *has* соответственно.

Упражнения "Типы вопросительных предложений"

1. Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.

H-p: Mary grows beautiful flowers in the garden– Does Mary grow flowers in the garden?

The weather is cold today.– Is the weather cold today?

1. John was tired after work. (Джон устал после работы.)
2. We live in a small town. (Мы живем в маленьком городке.)
3. Summer has started at last. (Лето началось, наконец-то.)
4. They have already left. (Они уже ушли.)
5. My parents got married in Paris. (Мои родители поженились в Париже.)
6. She can lose her temper easily. (Она может легко выйти из себя.)
7. The party will start in time. (Вечеринка начнется вовремя.)
8. The dogs are sleeping. (Собаки спят.)
9. The umbrella was broken. (Зонт был сломан.)
10. He always gives money to homeless children. (Он всегда дает деньги беспризорным детям.)

2. Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям, используя предлагаемые в скобках варианты.

H-p: Nick wants to become a lawyer. (a waiter - официант) – Does Nick want to become a lawyer or a waiter?

There are five eggs in the fridge. (ten – десять) – Are there five or ten eggs in the fridge?

1. He will study French in Canada. (German – немецкий)
2. They are football fans. (hockey – хоккей)
3. Her granny can tell fortunes from cards. (candles – свечи)
4. I have made an apple-pie. (a banana cake – банановый торт)
5. Ann bought a nice dress yesterday. (a skirt – юбка)
6. This car was manufactured in Japan. (Germany – Германия)
7. They must pay for the taxi. (the lunch - обед)
8. The post-office opens at 9. (at 8 – в восемь)
9. Fiona and John paint their house every five years. (their bedroom – их спальня)
10. She visited all the museums in Istanbul. (the shops – магазины)

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3. Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям, начиная с вопросительных слов в скобках.

H-p: I am interested in psychology. (What...?)– What are you interested in? (Чем ты интересуешься?)

A strange man came here last night. (When...?)– When did the strange man come here? (Когда приходил сюда странный человек?)

1. The twins were born in June. (When...?)
2. We had a great time in Disneyland. (Where...?)
3. Mr. Black can play chess very well. (How...?)
4. The salad is not fresh. (Why...?)
5. My wife prefers juice to tea. (Who...?)
6. Tom orders Japanese food every Friday. (What...?)
7. I meet a lot of people at work. (Where...?)
8. They will have lunch at home. (Where...?)
9. The film has just started. (What film...?)
10. I have been to the doctor. (Where...?)

4. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса. Переведите вопросы.

Н-р: 1 – e (Она необщительна, не так ли?)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u>She isn't sociable,</u> | a. mustn't they? |
| 2. Mark was satisfied, | b. do they? |
| 3. Your kids never argue with you, | c. didn't she? |
| 4. Let's dance, | d. do you? |
| 5. Tom can dive well, | e. <u>is she?</u> |
| 6. Our partners must keep their word, | f. won't it? |
| 7. Helen has washed up, | g. doesn't she? |
| 8. You don't trust me, | h. wasn't he? |
| 9. Your mum works as an accountant, | i. hasn't she? |
| 10. It will be cloudy tomorrow, | j. did they? |
| 11. Betty found a new job, | k. can't he? |
| 12. They didn't sell their car, | l. shall we? |

3. Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям, начиная с вопросительных слов в скобках.

Н-р: *I am interested in psychology. (What...?)* – *What are you interested in? (Чем ты интересуешься?)*

A strange man came here last night. (When...?) – *When did the strange man come here? (Когда приходил сюда странный человек?)*

1. The twins were born in June. (When...?)
2. We had a great time in Disneyland. (Where...?)
3. Mr. Black can play chess very well. (How...?)
4. The salad is not fresh. (Why...?)
5. My wife prefers juice to tea. (Who...?)
6. Tom orders Japanese food every Friday. (What...?)
7. I meet a lot of people at work. (Where...?)
8. They will have lunch at home. (Where...?)
9. The film has just started. (What film...?)
10. I have been to the doctor. (Where...?)

4. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса. Переведите вопросы.

Н-р: 1 – e (Она необщительна, не так ли?)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. She isn't sociable, | a. mustn't they? |
| 2. Mark was satisfied, | b. do they? |
| 3. Your kids never argue with you, | c. didn't she? |
| 4. Let's dance, | d. do you? |
| 5. Tom can dive well, | e. <u>is she?</u> |

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6. | Our partners must keep their word, | f. won't it? |
| 7. | Helen has washed up, | g. doesn't she? |
| 8. | You don't trust me, | h. wasn't he? |
| 9. | Your mum works as an accountant, | i. hasn't she? |
| 10. | It will be cloudy tomorrow, | j. did they? |
| 11. | Betty found a new job, | k. can't he? |
| 12. | They didn't sell their car, | l. shall we? |

ПЗ№8оборот **there is/are** в английском языке.

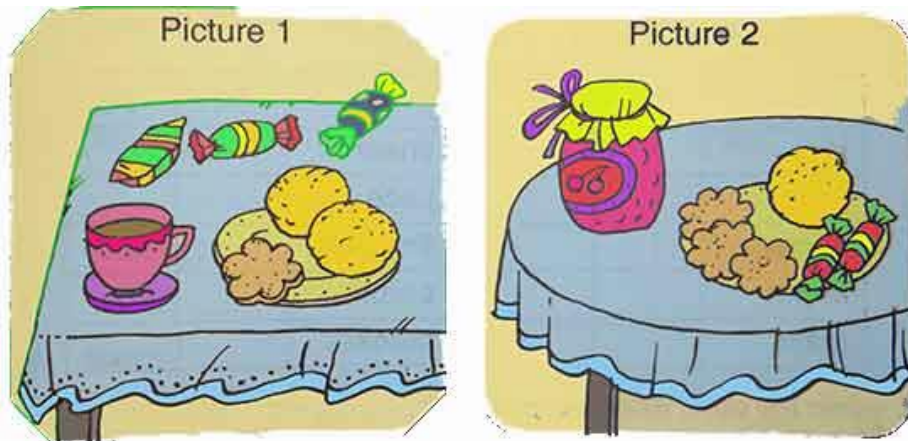
1. *Что есть в холодильнике? Посмотрите и напишите. Несколько предложений уже составлены для примера. Составьте предложения на английском*



1. Вот немного сыра.
2. Там есть несколько яблок.
3. Вот тебе и огурец.

2 *Find the differences*

Пример: На картинке 1 есть немного кофе. На картинке 2 нет кофе.



What Is International Trade?

When Honduras exports bananas to Switzerland, they can use the money they earn to import Swiss chocolate – or to pay for Kuwaiti oil or a vacation in Hawaii. The basic idea of international trade is simple – each country produces goods or services that can be either consumed at home or exported to other countries.

The main difference between domestic and international trade is the use of foreign currencies to pay for the goods and services crossing international borders. Although global trade is often added up in U. S. dollars, the trading itself involves various currencies. Japanese videocassette recorder is paid for in German marks in Berlin and German cars are paid for in U. S. dollars in Boston. Indian tea, Brazilian coffee and American films are sold around the world in currencies as diverse as Turkish liras and Mexican pesos.

Whenever a country imports or exports goods and services, there is a resulting flow of funds: money returns to the exporting nation and money flows out of the importing nation. Trade and investment is a two-way street and with a minimum of trade

barriers, international trade and investment usually makes everyone better off.

In an interlinked global economy, consumers are given the opportunity to buy the best products at the best prices. By opening up markets, a government allows its citizens to produce and export those things they are best at and to import the rest, choosing from whatever the world has to offer.

Some trade barriers will always exist as long as any two countries have different sets of laws. However when a country decides to protect its economy by erecting artificial trade barriers, the result is often damaging to everyone, including those people whose barriers were meant to protect.

The Great Depression of the 1930s, for example, spread around the world when the United States decided to erect trade barriers to protect local produces. As other countries retaliated, trade plumped, jobs were lost and the world entered into a long period of economic decline.

Questions on the text:

1. What is the basic idea of international trade?
2. What is the difference between domestic and international trade? What can you add to the text information?
3. What useful things does international trade bring to a country?
4. What are the difficulties in developing international trade? Who makes these difficulties?

ПЗ№9 Неопределенные местоимения SOME/ANY/NO.

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

some

местоимение **some** используется как в утвердительных предложениях,

- We have **some** problems – у нас есть (некоторые) проблемы так и в отрицательных (если речь идет о просьбе или предложении что-то сделать)
- Give me **some** milk, please – дай мне, пожалуйста, (немного) молока
- Would you like **some** juice? – ты хочешь (немного) сока

(со словами в ед.ч. **some** переводится как 'какой-то' (some book - какая-то книга), со словами во мн.ч. как 'несколько, некоторые' (some books - несколько книг), а с неисчисляемыми сущ. как 'немного' (some salt - немного соли))

any

местоимение **any** используется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях вместо **some** и обозначает 'никакой, сколько-нибудь, какой-либо'

- She doesn't like **any** of them - ей никто из них не нравится
- I need paper for my printer. Do you have **any**? – мне нужна бумага для принтера. У тебя есть?

если **any** стоит в утвердительном предложении, то оно переводится как 'любой, всякий'

- Any child knows it – это знает любой ребенок
- You can buy it in **any** shop - ты можешь купить это в любом магазине

no

местоимение **no** в качестве определения употребляется со всеми типами существительных как в ед., так и во мн.ч. Оно выражает отсутствие чего-либо и используется только в отрицательных предложениях

- You had **no** right to do that – у тебя не было (никакого) права делать это
- I have **no** book – у меня нет книги

not или no?

Not употребляется с глаголами, **no** с существительными

- I do **not** have a TV at home
- I have **no** TV at home

} у меня дома нет телевизора

Английский /с Ви
vk.com/engwithyou

Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите.

1. some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.
2. aren't – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.
3. have – I - please – can – some – butter?
4. there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?
5. take – book – you – any – can – here.
6. lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.
7. something – talk – let's – else – about.
8. loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.
9. on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight - there.
10. anybody – my dictionary – has – seen?

2. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в отрицательные.

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

1. We saw some water under the fridge. (Мы видели воду под холодильником.)
2. There are some fancy dresses in this store. (В этом магазине есть модные платья.)
3. You'll find some balls on the floor. (Ты найдешь несколько мячей на полу.)
4. I've had some important phone-calls this morning. (У меня было несколько важных звонков этим утром.)
5. He is reading some letters in the kitchen. (Он читает письма на кухне.)
6. I recognized somebody at the party. (Я узнал кое-кого на вечеринке.)

7. You can plant this flower somewhere in the garden. (Ты можешь посадить этот цветок где-нибудь в саду.)

8. We should call somebody. (Нам нужно кого-нибудь позвать.)

3. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные.

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

1. My teacher gave me some advice. (Мой учитель дал мне совет.)

2. We have seen some great films this month. (Мы посмотрели несколько классных фильмов в этом месяце.)

3. He has got some beer in the fridge. (У него есть немного пива в холодильнике.)

4. She said something strange about her neighbor. (Она рассказала кое-что странное о своем соседе.)

5. They ate something for lunch. (Они что-то съели на обед.)

6. We can find better food somewhere else. (Мы можем найти более лучшую еду где-нибудь еще.)

7. There is something wrong with your car. (С твоей машиной что-то не в порядке.)

8. Somebody is calling my name. (Кто-то зовет меня.)

4. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?

2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.

3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?

4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.

5. I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.

6. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.

7. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.

8. I couldn't find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).

9. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.

10. There was ... (something/anything/nobody) to answer the phone in the office.

ПЗ №10. Модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах. Can, may, should

Упражнение 1. Выберите модальный глагол, исходя из его значения и контекста. Переведите предложения.

Когда кажется, что подходят оба глагола, выбирайте более типичную ситуацию.

1. You (must, can) go to bed now.

2. She (may, should) read this book.

3. I (must, may) go home.

4. He (can, may) speak English.

5. The students (must, may) use a calculator at the Maths lessons.

6. My mother (can, should) cook many delicious dishes.

7. My father (must, can) drive a car.
8. Jack (can, must) play the guitar very well.
9. You (should, must) ask his advice.
10. Kate (may, can) remember a lot of words.

Упражнение 2. Сделайте данные предложения отрицательными.

1. You must read in bed.
2. You can cross the road when the lights are red.
3. You should open the window. It is cold outside.
4. It is already late. She must go outside.
5. He should dress so formal if he goes to a picnic.
6. You must keep books at home so long.
7. You can park here.
8. Students may shout at the lessons.
9. Teachers may be late for school.
10. Parents must obey their children. (**obey** — слушаться)

Упражнение 3. Сделайте данные предложения вопросительными.

1. She can play chess.
2. He can play hockey.
3. They may go to the cinema.
4. I may open the window.
5. Children and adults must clean their teeth twice a day. (How often...?)
6. Children must go to school. (Where...?)
7. English learners must learn English words every day. (What...?)
8. You should keep your room tidy. (What...?) (**keep tidy** — держать в порядке)
9. Children should listen to their parent's advice.
10. They should be polite.

Online shopping

My name is Sara, and I love shopping online. I prefer mobile phone apps, but sometimes I use my computer. The phone is more convenient for me, and I can even do my shopping from bed!

I love shopping so much that I buy everything I need at home. I get food, electronics, books, and even large pieces of furniture like my sofa and bookshelves all online! But I still prefer getting clothes from a store so I can try them on to be sure they fit me fine.

Yesterday, I bought a birthday present for my mother, and it arrived today! That saves me a lot of time. I am a very busy person, and I am a little forgetful too. If I think of something I need, then it is wonderful that I can buy it at that moment.

My friends aren't as comfortable with buying things online as I am because they think that it can be dangerous. Of course, bad things sometimes happen, but I am very careful with all of my personal details. I think the biggest fear that people have with using their credit cards online is that someone will steal their number. It is important to be sure that the web page is secure. You can see this if the address has got an "s" in it, like https://. That "s" means it is safe.

People should not be afraid of shopping online. I think it will be the only way we will do our shopping in the future!

ПЗ№11 Формулы вежливости (вопросительные предложения).

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Mistaken identity

A stranger comes up to Jim and starts a conversation.

Mr. Glinski: Excuse me, but would you be Mr. Brown¹ from England by any chance?²

Jim: Er ... yes, I am.

Mr. Glinski: How do you do, sir? I'm delighted to meet you after hearing so much about you. I hope you had a pleasant journey.

Jim: Well ... yes ... it was very nice.

Mr. Glinski: My name is Glinski. I'm an assistant at the Research Institute. Professor Winkowski asked me to say how sorry he was he couldn't meet you himself,³ but he's tied up⁴ at a meeting at the Ministry. As⁵ I speak English, he asked me to look after you.

Jim: Well, that's very nice of him, but I'm just wondering whether you haven't...⁶

Mr. Glinski: We've arranged your first lecture for this afternoon. I hope you won't think we've overloaded your time-table,⁷ but we'd like you to visit as many centers as possible.

Jim: Excuse me, but I think possibly...

Mr. Glinski: Professor Winkowski suggested „Advantages and Defects of English Education" as the title for this afternoon's lecture. Does that meet your approval?

Jim: Well, it sounds all right. But really, Mr. er... Glinski...

Mr. Glinski: I wonder whether you would prefer to eat lunch now or wait a little. The lecture is at five.

Jim: I think I'll wait.

Mr. Glinski: In the meantime, then, is there anything you'd like me to see to? Perhaps you need some traveller's cheques changed?⁸

Jim: No, no, thanks very much.

Mr. Glinski: If there's anything at all I can do for you, please don't hesitate to say so. I am entirely at your disposal.

Jim: You know, Mr. Glinski, I really must explain ...

Mr. Glinski: Well, then, perhaps you might care to come for a short drive round Warsaw with me before lunch.

Jim: Mr. Glinski! You must allow me to explain. No, no, let me finish. I don't know who this Mr. Brown is whom you're supposed to be meeting,⁹ but it isn't me.¹⁰ My name is Brown too, and I come from England, but that's all.

Mr. Glinski: Good heavens! Aren't you Mr. Alexander Brown, headmaster of Colchington Grammar School!?¹¹

Jim: No, I'm afraid I'm not. I've heard of him, of course, because I'm a teacher too, as it happens.¹²

Mr. Glinski: Please do forgive me, Mr. Brown! I'm terribly sorry about this mistake.

Jim: Oh never mind, it wasn't serious.

Mr. Glinski: Oh, but this is terrible! What shall we do? M'mrn... I wonder... Mr. Brown... perhaps we could persuade you...¹³

Jim: (aside) Good Lord, now I'm really done for.¹⁴ There'll be no escaping this fellow.¹⁵ (with resignation) Yes? What were you saying, Mr. Glinski?

2. Заполните пропуски по образцу первого предложения:

1. Thank you for coming — I'm glad you came.
2. Thank you for bringing Robert with you — . . .

3. Thank you for sending Jim to me — . . .
4. Thank you for ringing me up — . . .
5. Thank you for giving me this message — . . .

3. Сформулируйте просьбу тремя возможными способами. Первое предложение является образцом:

1. Please take a seat.
Will you take a seat, please?
Would you take a seat, please?
Would you mind taking a seat?
2. Please open this suitcase.
3. Please glance at this letter.
4. Please fill in this declaration form.
5. Please change these traveller's cheques for me.

4. Сформулируйте данные вопросы тремя способами по образцу первого предложения:

1. How much does it cost?
May I ask you how much it costs?
Would you mind telling me how much it costs?
I wonder how much it costs.
2. What did you like most in England?
3. Do you smoke?
4. Would you like to have lunch now?
5. When will you be ready?
6. What would you like to see?

ПЗ №12. Наречия, обозначающие направление.

Подготовить проект по теме «Как оставаться здоровым»



vk.com/anglo_m

Imagine that you are doing a project **“How to stay healthy”** together with your friend. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to tell the friend about the photos:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1-2) of **the two ways of staying healthy;**
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of **the two ways of staying healthy;**
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – **which of the two ways of staying healthy you’d prefer, and why.**
-

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (2-3 sentences for every item of the plan, 12-15 sentences in total). You have to talk continuously.

Примеры:

Advantages of having a balanced diet:

1. Makes you strong and healthy
2. Gives you energy to do activities
3. Helps you think better
4. Helps you maintain a healthy weight
5. Reduces the risk of getting sick

Disadvantages of having a balanced diet:

1. Some foods can be expensive

2. Not always easy to get food that is good for you
3. Sometimes it's hard to resist eating junk food
4. Can take time to prepare meals
5. You might not like some healthy foods

Advantages of jogging:

1. Jogging is an easy and inexpensive way to exercise
2. Helps to keep your body fit and healthy
3. Can improve your mood
4. Provides a change of environment
5. Gives you the opportunity to connect with nature

Disadvantages of jogging:

1. Running on hard surfaces may be harmful to your knees
2. Heat exhaustion can occur during hot weather
3. May become boring if done in the same area regularly
4. Can be attacked by unfriendly dogs.
5. Risk of injury.

Опорные фразы

1. Makes you strong and healthy
2. Can be attacked by unfriendly dogs
3. Heat exhaustion can occur during hot weather
4. Gives you the opportunity to connect with nature
5. Can take time to prepare meals
6. Can improve your mood
7. Reduces the risk of getting sick
8. Some foods can be expensive
9. Helps you maintain a healthy weight
10. Running on hard surfaces may be harmful to your knees
11. Gives you energy to do activities
12. Risk of injury
13. May become boring if done in the same area regularly
14. An easy and inexpensive way to exercise

15. Sometimes it's hard to resist eating junk food
16. Helps you think better
17. Not always easy to get food that is good for you
18. Helps to keep your body fit and healthy
19. You might not like some healthy foods
20. Provides a change of environment

2. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

ПЗ №13. Определенный и неопределенный артикль.

1. Прочтите текст и объясните употребление артиклей

The Automotive Industry in the United Kingdom

The automotive industry in the United Kingdom is now best known for premium and sports car brands including Aston Martin, Bentley, Jaguar, Land Rover, Rolls-Royce, Lotus, McLaren and Mini.

Different types of metals are used in the automotive industry. First of all, it is iron, aluminum and its alloys: steel and cast iron. For the manufacture of parts, grades of low-carbon and medium-carbon sheet steels are used. Most of the body parts are steel and aluminum alloys.

The origins of the UK automotive industry date back to the final years of the 19th century.

Lionel Martin and Robert Bamford made their first automobile in 15 January 1913. They call it Aston Martin after the win in car races at Aston Clinton hill. It's a brand of luxury sport cars and grand tourers. Aston Martin is a favourite car of a world-famous agent 007 James Bond.

In 18 January 1919 two brothers Walter Owen and Horace Millner Bentley founded their car industry Bentley. Bentley Motors Limited is a British designer, manufacturer and marketer of luxury cars and SUVs.

The Rolls-Royce Company was founded in 1905. Its first car was produced as a result of the agreement between Charles Rolls and Henry Royce. Frederick Henry Royce and Charles Stewart Rolls invented the models of the elite cars. They called them Rolls-Royce.

The Land Rover Series were introduced in 1947. The founders of this car company were Spencer and Maurice Wilks, a chief designer at the Rover Company. This company produced off-road capable cars.

Bruce Leslie McLaren was the founder of the most successful McLaren team of car manufacturing. From 2nd December 1985 McLaren's car industry has been specialized in manufacturing British luxury sports cars.

The Jaguar's brand was born in 1922 by two motorcycle enthusiasts, William Lyons and William Walmsley. In 1934 Walmsley elected to sell-out and in order to buy the Swallow business (but not the company which was liquidated). Lyons formed SS Cars, finding new capital by issuing shares to the public. Jaguar's business was founded as the Swallow Sidecar Company, originally making motorcycle sidecars before developing bodies for passenger cars. Most of the Jaguar cars are handmade, so their production is very low. They are fast and have an elegant look.

MINI is an automobile brand first registered in the UK in 1935. The original MINI was a brand of subcompact cars developed by British Motor Corporation in 1958 in the United Kingdom. The original two-door MINI was a small car produced by British Motor Corporation (BMC) and its successors from 1959 to 2000. It is considered to be an icon of the 1960s. The compactness of the car (80% of the floor area was used to accommodate passengers

and luggage) influenced the entire automotive industry.

Lotus Group is a British multinational automotive manufacturer of luxury sports cars and electric lifestyle vehicles. It was formed by Colin Bruce Chapman and Colin Dare in 1952. Lotus was previously involved in Formula One racing, via Team Lotus, winning the Formula One World Championship seven times.

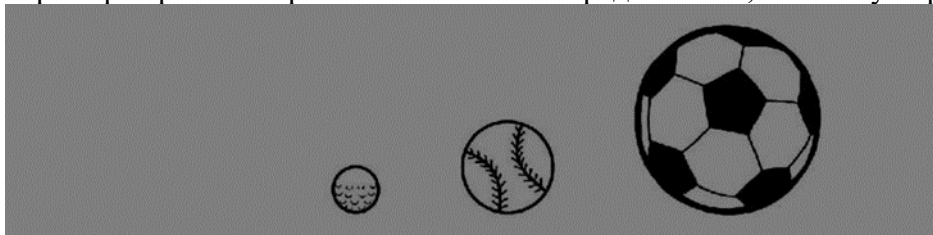
MG is a British automotive marque founded by Cecil Kimber in the 1920s. MG cars had their roots in a 1920s sales promotion sideline of Morris Garages, a retail sales and service centre in Oxford belonging to William Morris. M.G. Car Company Limited was the British sports car manufacturer that made the marque famous. Best known for its open two-seater sports cars, MG also produced saloons and coupés, with engines up to three litres in size and 3.5 L in the case of the MGB GT V8.

Morgan Motor Company Limited is a British motor car manufacturer owned by Italian investment group Investindustrial. It was founded in 1910 by Henry Frederick Stanley Morgan. In spite of their traditional design, Morgans have always had sporting or "sports car" performance, due to their extremely low weight. Among their Australian enthusiasts, Morgans are affectionately known as "Moggies".

ПЗ №14. Нулевой артикль. Исключения.

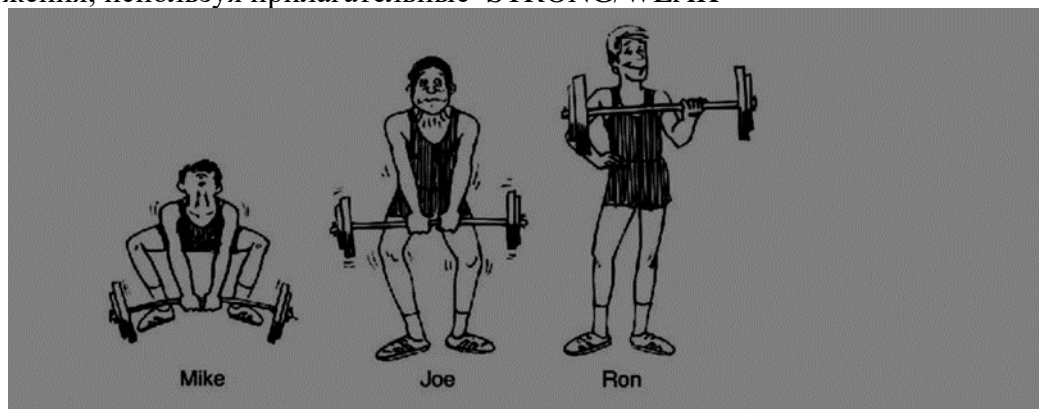
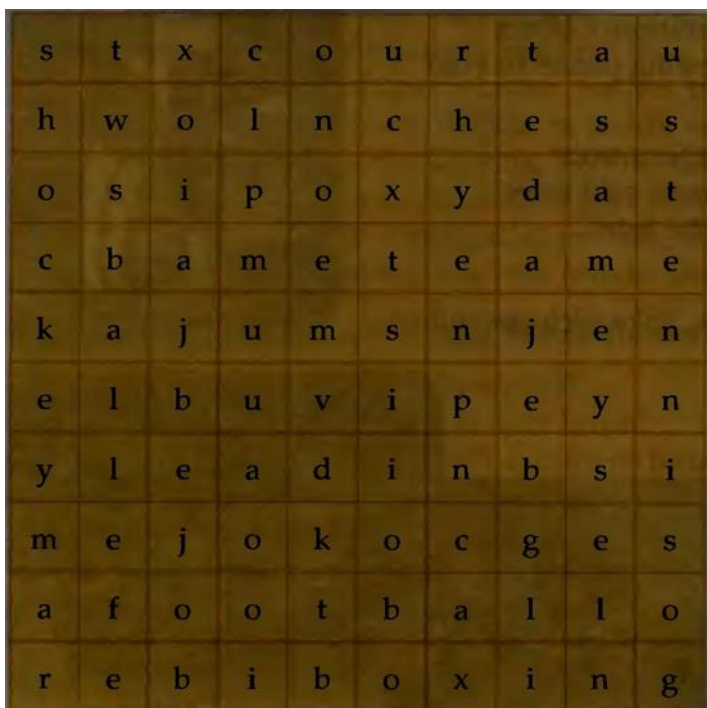
1. Сравните и составьте предложения. Определите в предложениях нулевой артикль

Пример: Сравните три мяча и составьте предложения, используя прилагательные SMALL и LARGE



The golf ball is smaller than the baseball. The soccer ball is larger than the baseball. The soccer ball is the largest of all.

Сравните силу этих спортсменов и составьте предложения, используя прилагательные STRONG/WEAK



- 1) Joe is _____ than Mike. 2) Ron _____ Joe.
3) Joe _____ Ron. 4) Ron _____ of all.

2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные в нужную форму

- 1) Moscow is (old) than St. Petersburg 2) Football is (popular) kind of sport in the world. 3) Health is (good) than wealth. 4) Bolt is (fast) athlete in the world. 5) Ronaldo is one of (good) football players. 6) As for me, hockey is (interesting) than football. 7) When we win a game, we are (happy) people in the world. 8) This season our team is playing (bad) than last year.

3. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами CAN, MAY, MUST, SHOULD

- 1) _____ you bring me the ball, please? 2) _____ I take your gloves? 3) Footballers

_____ touch the ball with hands during the game. 4) All players in our team _____ wear a uniform. 5) You are too thick. You _____ do more exercise.

4. Найдите 10 слов. Все слова имеют отношение к спорту (виды спорта, веттарь, коллектив, место).

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

ПЗ№15 Образование множественного числа с помощью внешней и внутренней флексии.

Упражнение 1.

Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.

Place, library, dress, language, fly, watch, clock, country, eye, bus, bush, party, ray, thief, Negro, leaf, wolf, life, day, play.

Пример 2.

There is a box on the shelf.

Шаг 1. Вспомните правила образования множественного числа имён существительных (пункты 2;5). (имена существительные ,оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на буквы s; ss; x; sh; ch образуют множественное число путём прибавления окончания –es; имена существительные, оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на –f; -fe, образуют множественное число с помощью –v+es).

Шаг 2. Вспомните, что при образовании множественного числа существительных неопределённый артикль –a/-an не используется, а определённый артикль –the сохраняется.

Шаг 3. Вспомните, что при изменении предложения во множественном числе is меняется на are.

Шаг 4. Переделайте предложение во множественном числе, внеся, где необходимо, соответствующие изменения.

There are boxes on the shelves.

Упражнение 2

Напишите существительные, выделенные жирным шрифтом, во множественном числе, сделав, где необходимо, соответствующие изменения в предложении:

1. Put the box on the shelf. - Put the **boxes** on the shelves.
2. I have hurt my foot. - I have hurt my **feet**.
3. This is an English dictionary. – These are English **dictionaries**.
4. Where is the knife? – Where are the **knives**?
5. This factory has a good laboratory. – These factories have good **laboratories**.
6. The last leaf fell from the tree. – The last **leaves** fell from the trees.
7. This story is very long. – These **stories** are very long.
8. The speech was very interesting. – The **speeches** were very interesting.
9. He left the key on the table. - He left the **keys** on the table.
10. Where is the brush? – Where are the **brushes**?

Text “Summer Holidays”

Summer holidays are the best time in the life of every pupil and student. Everybody can do what he wants to do. Many of us travel round the

country and admire Russian nature. This gives us new friends and acquaintances, we find out more and more, that's why we like it. Different camps for children are very famous among young people. Being there gives them opportunity to communicate with each other, to share their points of view on essential problems.

But why do we like this season so much? First of all we can do everything thinking of nothing. We spend much time with our friends swimming and getting brown on the beach, visiting bars, cafes, dance-clubs. Then, we can devote ourselves to the favourite hobby. Many children like summer because they can sleep till late morning or dream about something all day. Any summer day suggests you many things: listen to music, read the books, go for a walk with your friends. And the main thing is: it's not necessary to go to school or to worry about your home work.

Questions to the text

1. Why do you like summer holidays?
2. What do you usually do in summer?
3. How do you think, is it possible to close the camps for children?
4. Whom do you always visit during the summer?

ПЗ №16. Past Simple Tense.

Упражнение 1. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. She (change) _____ a lot since she left school.
2. I (see) _____ this film and I don't want to see it again.
3. Jazz (originate) _____ in the United States around 1900.
4. Tom Hanks (win) _____ an Oscar several times already.
5. Long ago, they (build) _____ most houses out of wood.
6. Scientists still (not/find) _____ a cure for cancer.
7. Sean (eat, never) _____ Chinese food before.
8. In my first job, I (be) _____ responsible for marketing.

9. The last job I (apply) _____ for required applicants to speak some Japanese.
10. The first modern Olympics (take) _____ place in Athens more than a hundred years ago.
11. I am writing in connection with the advertisement which (appear) _____ in December.

Упражнение 2. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

My family and I (move) from London to Cardiff last summer, so we (live) in Cardiff for seven months now. I miss my friends in London. My best friend is called Megan. We (meet) at primary school, so I (know) her for nine years. Unfortunately, I (not see) her since last summer.

I go to Greystone Secondary School in Cardiff. I (be) at the school since last September. At first I (not like) it because I (not have) any friends here. But the students in my class are really nice and I'm happy here now.

Упражнение 3. Переведите письменно текст на русский язык. Найдите в тексте глаголы в the Past Simple.

Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world and this is the capital of Russia. It is a political, industrial, cultural, educational, sports and scientific center of our country. The population of Moscow is more than 10 million people. It is situated in the western part of the country, on the Moskva river. The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy and it was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147.

Five million foreign tourists visit Moscow every year. Red Square and the Kremlin are in the heart of Moscow. Russian president and the government work here. So these are the first places of interest for tourists from all over the world. And the main clock of the Spasskaya Tower in Red Square is the icon of our capital. You can also find a unique architectural wonder - St. Basil's Cathedral and the oldest monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharsky. Visitors of the Kremlin can see the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell on its territory. The magnificent Cathedral of Christ the Saviour is another symbol of Moscow. This is the tallest Orthodox church in the world which is situated on the bank of the Moskva river.

Moscow is proud of its countless museums and galleries: the History Museum, the Armoury Chamber, the Diamond Fund, the Space Museum. Art lovers usually visit the outstanding Tretyakov State Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Andrei Rublev Museum. A fabulous collection of paintings, icons and sculptures is exhibited there.

There are also a lot of drama theatres and opera houses in Moscow which are worth visiting. The Bolshoi and the Maliy Theatres are world-famous, of course, but there are about 70 other professional theatres in Moscow.

There are many prestigious high schools in the city which provide a perfect level of education. Lomonosov Moscow State University is probably the most famous and it offers a wide range of modern occupations.

Moscow is very noisy and crowded. There are thousands of cars, buses, trams and trolley-buses moving along its wide streets. Moscow Metro is famous for its beautiful interior and convenience. Today it has about 200 underground stations and the total length of underground lines here is more than 200 kilometres.

A business district Moscow City is a modern architectural masterpiece to admire. A lot of amazing glass-fronted skyscrapers have been built there. Moscow is the capital of my Motherland and that is why I am very proud of it. It is dear to the heart of every Russian citizen.

ПЗ№17 Правильные и неправильные глаголы

1. Поставьте глаголы из скобок во II форму и переведите предложения.

1. He ... (drive) his grandfather to the doctor.
2. Jack ... (wear) a strange red tie.
3. Little Greg ... (blow) out 5 candles on his birthday cake.
4. They ... (hold) an opera festival in August.
5. We accidentally ... (break) the umbrella.
6. My daughter ... (lose) her way in a new city.
7. My mother ... (make) vanilla pancakes in the morning.
8. Mary ... (write) a long note in her diary.
9. Our cat ... (catch) three mice in the garden.
10. I ... (go) to the ballet school in my childhood.

Упражнение 2. Give the second form of the verbs.

to meet-

to play-

to open-

to go-	to say-	to read-
to be-	to write-	to see-
to take-	to like-	to give-
to live-	to count-	to look-
to get-	to bring-	to tell-

Упражнение 3.

I. Напишите первую форму следующих глаголов: Opened, bought, hung, translated, was, were, had, built, did, finished, entered, produced, wrote, played, looked, wanted.

Упр.4. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Simple .

1. The pupils (translate) all the texts during the holidays. 2. The book (be) interesting. 3. The teacher (explain) the new grammar rule. 4. When a child I (know) physics very well. 5. I (buy) a new dictionary yesterday. 6. My friend (live) in Moscow five years ago. 7. They (call) on me early in the morning. 8. I (look) at my watch.

5. Укажите вариант с ошибкой.

	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
a)	cut	cut	cut
b)	put	put	put
c)	let	let	let
d)	sat	sat	sat

ПЗ №18. Конструкция used to + Infinitive.

I. Open the brackets. One verb should be used in the Past Simple, the other - with used to.

1. I (like) apple juice but then I (have) an allergy on it.
2. They (study) German but then they (move) to Spain.
3. We (spend time) together but then Tom (move) to another city.
4. Steve (not read) this book but then he (read) it.
5. Tim (go) to work by bus but then he (buy) his own car.
6. Lena and Nina (be) friends but then they (quarrel).
7. Mary (hate) rap but then she (like) it.
8. Peter (be) lazy but then he (become) hardworking.
9. She (like) Martin but then she (meet) Mike.
10. My friend (think) that he was the best in Maths but then Linda (come) to our class.

II. Make up sentences with used to:

1. I liked drawing in childhood.
2. Misha played basketball at school.
3. Children liked to play in the yard.
4. Zina did her homework for a long time.
5. She was plump when she was small.
6. Tina liked chocolate.
7. He composed music in his youth.
8. Denis was very naughty.
9. We liked to walk to the lake.
10. Alex dreamed of becoming a doctor.

III. Translate:

1. Он не любил петь в детстве.
2. Маша не мыла посуду в детстве.
3. Раньше я смотрел мультфильмы.
4. Он бегал по утрам.
5. Раньше они не играли вместе.

State Symbols of Russia

The state symbols of Russia are the Russian flag, the hymn of Russia and the coat of arms (герб).

The State Russian flag is three-coloured. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe stands for the earth, the blue one stands for

the sky, and the red one stands for liberty.

The national emblem of Russia is the double-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. Originally, it was one of the symbols of the Byzantine Empire. It was introduced in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan III after he had married the niece of the last Byzantine Emperor, Sophia.

The Russian coat of arms consists of the double-headed eagle which has the figure of a horse rider who spears a viper upon its breast.

Another symbol of Russia is Spasskaya Tower, because the Kremlin clock is on it.

Questions on the topic: «Russia's Political System. Population»

What are Russia's state symbols?

Who is the head of Russian Federation?

What is the official language of the Russian Federation?

What is the political structure of Russia?

What is Duma like?

What can you say about the population in Russia?

What are Russia's most important cities?

Упражнение 1 [23;с.294-295] *Вставьте частицу to перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.*

1. I like ... dance. 2. I'd like ... dance. 3. I shall do all I can ... help you. 4. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 5. I saw him ... enter the room. 6. She did not let her mother ... go away. 7. Do you like ... listen to good music? 8. Would you like ... listen to good music? 9. That funny scene made me ... laugh. 10. I like ... play the guitar. 11. My brother can ... speak French. 12. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 13. They wanted ... cross the river. 14. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 15. May I ... use your telephone? 16. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 17. I would rather ... stay at home today. 18. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 19. Would you like ... go to England? 20. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 21. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number. 22. It is time ... get up. 23. Let me ... help you with your homework. 24. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 25. I'd like ... speak to you. 26. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 27. What makes you ... think you are right? 28. He must ... do it. 29. Pete can't ... concentrate with the radio on. 30. We don't feel the earth ... move.

ПЗ№19 Инфинитив и его формы.

Упражнение 2 [23;с.299-300] *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Active Infinitive и Passive Infinitive.*

1	To play chess was his greatest pleasure	
2	The child did not like to be washed.	
3	Isn't it natural that we like to be praised and don't like to be scolded?	
4	Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents?	
5	Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.	
6	To improve your pronunciation you should record yourself and analyse your speech.	
7	This is the book to be read during the summer holidays.	
8	To be instructed by such an experienced specialist was a great advantage.	
9	He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.	

ПЗ №20. Past Progressive Tense.

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски глаголом в *Present Continuous* и *Past Continuous*, используя правильную форму глагола *be*.

Д.Л. / Д.	Present Continuous	Past Continuous
I / write	I am writing	I was writing
We / read		
He / count		
She / speak		
It / rain		
You / talk		
They / translate		

Продолжим выполнять **упражнения на Past Continuous** дальше и вспомним, что существует 4 случая употребления Past Continuous.

СЛУЧАЙ I. Вспомните! *Past Continuous* употребляется для выражения длительного действия (процесса), которое происходило **в определенный момент времени в прошлом**.

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски глаголом в *Past Continuous*, используя правильную форму глагола *be*.

1. I reading a book at 4 o'clock yesterday.
2. You reading a book...
3. He reading a book...
4. We reading a book...
5. She reading a book...
6. They reading a book...

* * *

Упражнение 3. Перед вами вчерашний список дел Эмили. Напишите, когда и что она делала. Используйте словосочетания:

read; clean the room; have lunch; wash the dishes; watch TV

1. At 9 o'clock she **was having breakfast.**
2. At 9.30 she...
3. At 11 a.m...
4. At 1 p.m ...
5. At 3 p.m ...
6. At 5 p.m ...

* * *

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous* или *Past Continuous*.

1. I _____ (to write) an English exercise now. I _____ (to write) an English exercise at that time yesterday.
2. My little sister _____ (to sleep) now. My little sister _____ (to sleep) at that time yesterday.
3. My friends _____ (not to do) their homework now. They _____ (to play) volleyball.
4. My friends _____ (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They _____ (to play) volleyball.
5. What _____ you _____ (to do) now? — I _____ (to drink) tea. _____ you _____ (to drink) tea at that time yesterday? — No, I _____ (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I _____ (to eat) a banana.

ПЗ№21 Основные суффиксы существительных

Task1 Form nouns from the words with the help of suffixes “-ment-“, “-ant-“, “-ness-“ and “-ist-”

Example: to employ- employment

appoint _____
move _____
mad _____
enjoy _____
science _____
advertise _____
material _____
judge _____
kind _____
entertain _____
consult _____
govern _____
type _____
develop _____

improve _____

Task 2. Give the nouns which describe people who do things or who come from places. Use these noun endings: -an, -ant, -ar, -er,/-an, -ist, -or

Example: 1 He acts very well. He's a fine *actor*

2 Don't beg. You're not _____

1. I can't play the piano. I'm not a _____
2. She drives well. She's a good _____
3. Manuel assists me. He's my _____
4. She always tells lies. She's such a _____
5. Anna is studying history. She's a fine _____

Can you think three more words for each of the suffixes listed in the exercise above?

Task 3 Give the nouns derived from verbs, adjectives or other nouns. Use the endings: -age, -hood, -at/on, -ion, -ful, -ence, -ness, -al, -ment, -ety, -ism, -ity

Example: I decided this. It was my *decision*.

1. Don't be *anxious*. Control your _____.
2. Ann's *socialist*. She believes in _____.
3. We all want to be happy. We all seek. _____.
4. We all agree. We're all in _____.
5. Who discovered this? Who made this _____?
6. We'll arrive. We'll be met on _____.
7. I was a child then. That was in my _____.
8. She is absent. Can you explain her _____?
9. Be more efficient. improve your _____.
10. Don't be so curious. Control your _____.
11. I refused their offer. My _____ is final.
12. Can you explain it? Is there an _____?

13. Don't argue. I don't want an _____.

Task 4. Point out of the given nouns. Form , wherever possible , other nouns with the help of some other suffixes. Then work out the approximate meaning of the words that follow before checking their meanings in a good dictionary.

Example: direction-director-directions- directorship

examination-_____

imagination_____

consideration _____

dictation _____

collection_____

direction_____

co-operation_____

isolation_____

concentration_____

construction_____

contribution_____

happinees_____

coldness_____

darkness_____

cleverness_____

carefulness_____

linguist_____

dramatist_____

scientist_____

Task 5. Form nouns from the italicized words with the help of the suffixes. Mind the consonant alteration.

Example: 1. Many people *visited* us during summer. We had many *visitors*.

2 He *suggested* that I study French. I like his *suggestions*.

1. We couldn't *agree*. We couldn't reach an _____
2. The detective *investigated* the murder. During his _____ he questioned dozens or people.
3. She *described* her trip. Her _____ was full and interesting.
4. His health has *improved* since he's been in the clinic. The _____ is very noticeable.

Task 6. Read the text bellow. Use the words given in capitals to form a noun that fits in each gap.

Many people who think they have a professional future in films
B11 go to Hollywood only to find _____ instead of **Disappoint**
 success. They often have to give up the more enjoyable aspects
B12 of their chosen career to play parts in _____ **Advertise**
B13 because these provide financial _____ -but they **Secure**
B14 are not satisfying. For many actors, even basic _____ **Survive**
 Can be difficult. Some do not earn enough to pay their rent or
 electricity bills, and the time and money they invest in the
B15 _____ of a portfolio for interviews is often washed. **Prepare**
B16 of course there is a possible _____ why only 1% of **Explain**
B17 _____ are really successful .There are just too many **Act**
B18 people who believe that their next _____ - will be the one **Perform**
 that makes them a star.

ПЗ №22. Основные суффиксы прилагательных.

Упражнение 1. *Translate into Russian.*

The suffix -ful means «be full of» e.g. beautiful means «be full of» beauty.

1. She was very thankful for our help.
2. She likes colourful clothes.
3. She is a very forgetful girl.
4. We are not sure that our team will win but we are hopeful.
5. They lived a peaceful happy life.
6. He was always as helpful as possible.

Упражнение 2.1. *Translate into Russian.*

The suffix -less means «without» e.g. hopeless means «without» hope.

a moonless night, a cloudless sky, a noiseless machine, numberless heroes, a motherless girl, a heartless woman, a homeless cat, a leafless tree, a nameless author, a sunless room, an endless war, a lifeless body, a colorless liquid, a friendless child, a sleepless night, careless people, a doubtless victory

Упражнение 2.2. *Translate into English.*

Безоблачное небо, беспомощный ребенок, бесшумная машина, бесчисленные герои, безжизненное тело, беззаботный ребенок, бессердечная женщина, бездомный кот, дерево без листьев, безымянный автор, комната без солнца, бесконечная война, бесцветная жидкость. Была безлунная ночь. Он выглядел усталым после бессонной ночи.

Упражнение 3.

The suffix —ous means «ful of» which comes from French e.g. danger + ous = dangerous

A. *Form adjectives from nouns and translate them.*

ОБРАЗЕЦ nerve + ous = nervous (нерв – нервный)

fame — ..., humour — ..., courage — ..., glory (y->i) — ..., poison — ..., space (i) — ...

B. Use the words in the sentences.

1. We don't know if these chemicals are _____ to people.
2. She became _____ as a writer.
3. I like to read _____ stories.
4. There are a lot of _____ snakes in the jungle.
5. It was a _____ victory.
6. He was a _____ soldier.
7. They liked the _____ rooms in their new house.

1. Прочтите и переведите текст. Обсудите тему «Услуги, предоставляемые организациями в городе» на примере туристических компаний.

TRAVELLING

Thousands of people spend their holidays travelling. They travel by trains, buses, their own cars and motorcycles. People travel to see other countries and continents. People travel spending their time visiting museums and art galleries, places of interest, looking at the shop windows and dining at fine restaurants.

They cruise the Volga, the Dnieper, the Angara, the Yenisei and the Black Sea. They hike in the forests of Siberia. They climb the famous peak of the Caucasian mountains - Elbrus. They enjoy the beauty of snow-covered mountains, sunny valleys and vast forests.

Many people travel in their own cars along the roads. Beautiful pine forests and silvery birches, picture-like rivers and numerous lakes attract lovers of nature. They travel not only to enjoy fine places, but also to see old monuments of sculpture and historical places of the country.

Hiking is becoming very popular. People like to spend their days off in the country. There are fine places near every town with forests, lakes and rivers. It is pleasant to spend a day-off.

Travelling by air has some pluses of course. It is convenient and much quicker than any other means of travelling. During the flight, the passengers do whatever they like. Some of them read, others sleep, looking, or talking. Sometimes they can see the land below. It looks like a topographical map.

Of course, the fastest way of travelling is by plane. However, many people travel by train. With a train, you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its pluses. Train is the cheap means of travelling. Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all passengers. During your way on the train, you can read newspapers, books, look out of the window, drink the tea, and tell with your neighbors or sleep. When you are in the train, you can see the beauty of nature.

Many people enjoy travelling by sea. Such a travelling is called voyage or cruise. The ship stops excursions. When on board the ship people spend a lot of time on the upper deck.

Most travelers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - beautiful views of waterfalls, forests, unusual plants and animals. These photos will remind them of the happy time of holiday.

2. Письменно перевести предложения:

1. Thousands of people spend their holidays travelling.
2. They travel by trains, buses, cars and motorcycles.
3. People travel to other countries and continents.
4. People cruise the Volga, the Yenisei and the Black Sea.
5. They hike in the forests of Siberia.
6. Many people travel in their own cars.
7. People like to spend their days off in the country.
8. The fastest way of travelling is by plane.
9. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its pluses.
10. Train is the cheap means of travelling.
11. When you are in the train, you can see the beauty of nature.
12. Many people enjoy travelling by sea.
13. Such a travelling is called voyage or cruise.

3. Запишите и выучите слова

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. airplane | 1. spend |
| 2. cruise | 2. through train |
| 3. flight | 3. to travel by car or by bus |
| 4. hiking | 4. travelling |
| 5. holidays | 5. travelling by car |
| 6. long distance train | 6. travelling by sea |
| 7. passenger train | 7. travelling by train |
| 8. railroad | 8. travelling on foot |
| 9. rest | 9. vocations |

ПЗ№23 Основные суффиксы глаголов и наречий.

Основные суффиксы глаголов:

-ate	active (<i>активный</i>) - to activate (<i>активизировать</i>)
-en	short (<i>короткий</i>) - to shorten (<i>укоротить</i>)
-fy, -ify	pure (<i>чистый</i>) - to purify (<i>очищать</i>), simple (<i>простой</i>) - to simplify (<i>упрощать</i>)
-ize, -ise	character (<i>характер</i>) - to characterize (<i>характеризовать</i>)

Основные суффиксы наречий

Суффиксы, образующие наречия от

а) прилагательных, иногда - существительных, порядковых числительных и причастий:

-ly	bad (<i>плохой</i>) - badly (<i>плохо</i>), part (<i>часть</i>) - partly (<i>частично</i>), first (<i>первый</i>) - firstly (<i>во-первых</i>)
-----	--

б) существительных и наречий и обозначающие **направление** (или направленность):

-wards	North (<i>север</i>) - northward(s) (<i>к северу, на север</i>), after (<i>после</i>) - afterwards (<i>впоследствии, позже, потом</i>), back (<i>обратно, назад</i>) - backward(s) (<i>назад, в обратном направлении</i>)
-ward	home (<i>дом, домой</i>) - homeward (<i>к дому, по направлению к дому</i>)

Ех. 3. Образуйте от данных глаголов существительные с помощью суффикса **-er** или **-or**. Переведите на русский язык:

To lead, to write, to read, to visit, to speak, to sleep, to act, to direct, to conduct, to drive, to fight, to mine, to report, to sing, to skate, to swim, to teach, to travel, to sail, to invent, to found, to compose.

Ех. 10. Образуйте наречия с помощью суффикса **-ly** и переведите их:

Bad, first, part, quick, strong, short, silent, rapid, wide, extreme, cruel, kind, happy.

Ех. 13. Переведите следующие сложные слова:

Airport, armchair, bathroom, bedroom, bookcase, bookshelf, classroom, custom-house, dining-room, drawing-room, fireplace, folksong, gentleman, hairbrush, icebox, newspaper, notebook, postcard, post-office, raincoat, sportsman, sunshine, writing-table.

Ех. 15. Определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова:

1. He works as a teacher. 2. I saw one of his works at the exhibition. 3. I was waiting for your report. 4. They report the results of their experiment every Monday. 5. His report contains some of his thoughts about the experiment. 6. You'll make progress if you work hard. 7. He thought about his new work. 8. I have a present for you. 9. I am busy at present. 10. He presented me with a book.

Ех. 16. Проанализируйте состав следующих слов. Определите части речи. Дайте начальную форму. Переведите слова:

Powerful, inventor, high-quality, network, demoralize, profitable, dislike, disagree, movement, shorten, incorrect, electricity, fruitful, fruitless, happiness, dangerous, noisy, sunny, rainy, badly, strongly, reading, teaching, rebuild, retell, leader, teacher, unhappy, unusual, translation, cooperation, schoolboy, icebreaker.

Ex. 17. Напишите сложные существительные, исходя из объяснений.

Например: A machine for drying hair – hair drier.

1. A thing for opening tins - 2. A machine for playing records - 3. A machine for mixing food - 4. A thing that times eggs (when they are boiling) - 5. Things for warming people's legs - 6. Stuff that kills flies - 7. A liquid that removes paint - 8. A tool that opens bottles - 9. A thing for peeling potatoes - 10. A liquid for removing eye makeup - 11. Stuff for freshening the air -

Ex. 20. Выберите слово с нужным по смыслу префиксом или суффиксом.

1. I know Jim Kerry is very popular but I find him totally *childish* / *childlike*. 2. I couldn't work out whom the letter was from. The signature was *childish* / *childlike*. 3. Sarah is so *childish* / *childlike*. She always plays trick on her friends. 4. It was wonderful to watch the tiny lambs playing. I got such *childish* / *childlike* pleasure from the experience. 5. Sophie is extremely *sensitive* / *sensible* at the moment. Anything you say seems to upset her. 6. Karen is not a very *sensitive* / *sensible* person. She wore high-heeled shoes for our four-mile walk. 7. I've never known her to tell a lie. She's a very *true* / *truthful* person. 8. I can never watch sad films that are based on *true* / *truthful* a story. They always make me cry. 9. Susan is so *intolerable* / *intolerant* of other people. She never accepts anyone else's opinion, and she always thinks she knows best. 10. I find Mark's behaviour *intolerable* / *intolerant*. It's unfair to be so selfish. 11. We're having an *economic* / *economical* crisis at the moment. James has lost his job and I don't know how we are going to pay the rent. 12. It's more *economic* / *economical* to drive slowly. You can do a lot more miles to the gallop.

Ex. 21. Подберите к каждой тройке слов такое, чтобы с его помощью образовать составные существительные, используйте слова: **board, green, paper, book, birthday, blood, rain, site, road, sports, ice, water, day, night, hand, case, sun, bag.**

Например: *camp...*, *building...*, *bomb...* – *campsite*, *building site*, *bomb-site*.

1. ...test, ...pressure, ...donor. 2. ...fall, ...melon, ...skiing. 3. ...house, ...grocer, ...salad. 4. ...club, ...mare, ...shift. 5. brief..., suit..., book... . 6. paper..., plastic..., shoulder... . 7. ...bow, ...coat, ...drop. 8. ...shine, ...rise, ...set. 9. ...works, ...sign, ...rage. 10. black..., floor..., notice... . 11. ...light, ...break, ...dream. 12. ...shake, ...writing, ...book. 13. ...cube, ...berg, ...rink. 14. ...cake, ...present, ...card. 15. ...scape, ...lady, ...slide. 16. ...car, ...center, ...ground. 17. address..., visitor's..., note... .

Ex. 22. Заполните пропуски глаголом или существительным: **advice – to advise, use – to use, abuse – to abuse, belief – to believe, relief – to relieve, grief – grieve, excuse – to excuse, breath – to breathe, half – to halve, house – to house, safe – to save, bath – to bathe.**

1. It is my personal ... that this man is innocent. 2. Let me listen to your chest. Take a deep ... and say "Ah". 3. You should put your valuables in the 4. Drug ... is a terrible problem all over the world. 5. I know it isn't good for my skin, but I love sun 6. I've been so worried about you! It's such a ... to

see you at last! 7. “What are we going to do with this cake?” “Cut it in two. You take ... and I’ll take” 8. Can you show me how to ... this new coffee machine? 9. The refugees are ... in temporary accommodation. 10. She apologizes for her behavior, and said it was because she’d had a busy day, but that’s no ... for breaking all the plates. 11. People need time to ... after the death of someone they love. 12. Take my Never marry for money. Marry for love.

ПЗ №24. Правила перевода с русского на английский язык.

Переведите текст на английский язык, применяя правила перевода.

Великие ученые мира. Краткая информация

Фалес Милетский (637/624 — 547/558 до н.э.)

Фалес— древнегреческий философ и математик из Милета в Малой Азии.

Считается основоположником древнегреческой мысли, «отцом философии». В античной традиции неизменно открывал список «семи мудрецов», заложивших основы греческой культуры и государственности. Основатель первой древнегреческой научно-философской милетской школы, с открытий которой начинается история европейской науки — космогонии и космологии, физики, географии, метеорологии, астрономии, биологии и математики.

С именем Фалеса связаны многочисленные открытия в астрономии и математике. Главное положение учения Фалеса, что первоосновой всего сущего является вода, делает его «первым философом» по мнению мыслителей Нового времени, в том числе Гегеля и Ницше.

Пифагор (около 570—490 до н. э.)

Пифагор Самосский — древнегреческий философ, математик и мистик, создатель религиозно-философской школы пифагорейцев.

Именно он ввел в наш язык термин «философия», что означает «любомудрие». Он основал школу, ученики которой назывались пифагорейцами, он же первым стал употреблять слово «космос». Пифагор среди прочего проповедовал метемпсихоз (учение о переселении душ), вегетарианство, гармонию сфер и др.

Пифагор не оставил сочинений, в связи с чем точная реконструкция его первоначального учения, а также отделение от более поздних напластований весьма затруднительны. Пифагору приписывали все открытия пифагореистов. Вне зависимости от авторства тех или иных утверждений, учение Пифагора стало основой для открытий в области математики, астрономии, теории музыки. Пифагореизм оказал воздействие на философию Платона, а через платонизм - на философию Нового и Новейшего времени. О влиянии учения Пифагора на развитие науки и их собственные открытия говорили среди прочих Николай Коперник, Иоганн Кеплер, Исаак Ньютон и Альберт Эйнштейн.

Что подарил миру Пифагор: теорему Пифагора в геометрии; теорию о том, что Земля круглая; учение о четных и нечетных числах, пропорциях; глубокое понимание углов, треугольников, многогранников; принципы музыкальной гармонии.

Конфуций (551 до н.э.- 479 до н.э.)

Древний китайский философ, идеи которого стали основанием для развития конфуцианства - философской системы, мировоззрения, общественной этики, научной традиции Китая.

Философия Конфуция стала популярной и за пределами Поднебесной, даже в Западной Европе. В частности, о конфуцианстве писал Николая Мальбранш и Готфрид Лейбниц. Особо почитаемой книгой этого учения является «Лунь Юй» («Беседы и суждения»), составленная учениками Конфуция на основании высказываний учителя.

ПЗ№25 Правила написания дат.

Упражнение 1

Напишите следующие даты в американском формате:

1. 2 сентября 1981.
2. 1 января 2012.
3. 9 мая 1945.
4. 28 февраля 1612.
5. 3 августа 1273.

Упражнения 2

Напишите следующие даты в британском формате:

1. 31 декабря 2017.
2. 25 ноября 1965.
3. 12 января 2000.
4. 7 июля 1931.
5. 19 марта 1845.

Упражнение 3

Скажите по-английски следующие предложения:

1. Мой день рождения в июне.
2. Мы поженились в 2007-м году.
3. Пушкин умер в 19-м веке.
4. Мы собираемся зимой в отпуск.
5. Я встречаю сестру в 3 часа дня.
6. Моя новая машинка прибудет к понедельнику.
7. Что ты обычно делаешь ночью?
8. Что ты будешь делать в Сентябре?
9. Только сегодня мне удалось записаться на МРТ на 16-е Октября.
10. Какое сегодня число?

Упражнение 4

Скажите по-английски учитывая американское произношение дат:

- Сегодня 3-е августа.
Сегодня 10-е мая.
Завтра 19 декабря.

Упражнение 5

Как скажут и напишут британцы/американцы : 26-е апреля 1973 года ?

Упражнение 6

Скажите по-английски:

1. Сегодня 2-е сентября.
2. Мой день рождения 12-го марта.
3. Мы празднуем День защитника 23-го февраля.
4. Пятого января мы поедem в отпуск.
5. Он приезжает в Москву 28-го.
6. С 1-го января повышается плата за общественный проезд.
7. К первому сентября должно быть всё готово.
8. Мы уезжаем 27-го марта.
9. 8-го марта у нас женский праздник.
10. Вчера было 30 мая.

11. Я приехал в Лондон 2-го апреля.
12. У меня отпуск с 15-го числа.
13. Накануне 9 мая мы едем к бабушке.
14. Восьмого марта всем женщинам дарят цветы.
15. Когда поженились Алекс и Кейт?

ПЗ№ 26. Пунктуация в английском языке.

1. Прочтите и переведите диалог на русский язык, какие правила пунктуации применены в тексте:
JOB INTERVIEW



Employer: Good morning! How are you?

Candidate: Fine, thank you very much.

Employer: We made this appointment to speak about your personality traits and your professional skills. Please, tell us about yourself.

Candidate: I'm a very friendly person. Love to people helps me at solving different problems. I am responsible and diligent. I'm really good at working with personal computers and I'm very interested in programming (software engineering). When I was a university undergraduate I was twice awarded the second prize in the database programming competition.

Employer: Can you explain us, why should our company hire you?

Candidate: I can work very well with other people, because I'm a real team player. My qualification and professional skills help me to get any job done.

Employer: You mean you have never had a confrontation with your colleagues at your last place of work?

Candidate: No I haven't. I always resolved difficult problems without confrontation. I'm a very hard worker.

Employer: Tell us about you main negative and positive traits.

Candidate: I am outgoing optimist. I like people and I enjoy being around them. What about my negative traits. Well, I like to discuss the newest gadgets with my friend Paul very much, because they are a very important part of my life. Often we are fully unmindful of time and depress our relatives.

Employer: Maybe this side of your character exercises significant influence on your private life but it cannot be bad for your professional abilities.

ПЗ№27 Конструкция повелительных предложений.

1. Записать:

1. the following – следующее
2. likes and dislikes – вкусы и предпочтения
3. abilities and traits of character – способности и черты характера
4. in order to discover – для того, чтобы раскрыть
5. mass media – средства массовой информации

б. common people – обычные люди

2. Работа с текстом. Чтение и перевод

Choosing a profession is very difficult. Your choice should depend on your character, intellect, abilities and talent.

Do you think someone can be a good teacher if he/she doesn't love children?

Do you think someone can be a good vet if he/ she doesn't like animals?

Can a musician or singer make a success if they don't have a good ear for music? Can an actor or dancer become famous if they have no **special** talent?
You can never be a **respectable** judge if you are not **just** and **honest**.

Only those who are brave, can become sailors.

Only people who have **creative** minds can be **successful** businessmen.

The profession of a doctor requires **special** education and long training. A doctor must be very **responsible** because they **deal with** the most **pre-
cious** thing that people have — their health.

There are a lot of interesting and **noble** professions, and many roads are opened before you. But remember most professions **are available** only to educated people. So if you want to be a professional you have **to enter an institute** or university. It is difficult and you have to study hard. It is not easy, because only those who have a **strong will**, can study hard. Try to build your character, develop the **strength of will** and your dreams will **come true**.

Choosing a profession is not easy. Listen to some advice that can help you to make the right choice.

If you are not sure what job or profession to choose, do **the following**:

- Ask your parents about their profession and the profession of their friends. Ask them to describe other jobs they know.
- Your **likes and dislikes** are very important. No one can work well, if he or she does not like the profession.
- **In order to discover** your **abilities and traits of character** you can visit a psychologist, who tests your attention, memory and character.
- **Mass media** such as newspapers, magazines and TV can help you too. There are interesting articles and programs about famous and **common people**.

3. Письменно ответить на вопросы:

1. What are your likes?

2. What do you hate doing most of all?
3. Do you study well?
4. What is your favourite subject?
5. Do you have a person who you admire?
6. What is your dream?

ПЗ №28. Формы глагола Simple в диалоговой речи.

1. I usually...my granny on Saturday.
a) visits; b) visited; c) visit; d) will visit
2. There... 30 pupils in our class last year.
a) were; b) was; c) are; d) is
3. I can ...English very well.
a) spoke; b) speaks; c) speak; d) will speak
4. ... they go to the Zoo with us next week?
a) shall; b) will; c) do; d) did
5. I...to my friend's place yesterday.
a) goed; b) went; c) goes; d) will go
6. He will not...his holidays in America.
a) spent; b) spended; c) spends; d) spend
7. My pencil...on the table yesterday. My mother...it in the box.
a) was not, put; b) are not, put; c) were not, put; d) was not, puts
8. Do you like...to school? Yes, I...
a) to go, did; b) go, do; c) to go, do; d) to go, don't
9. We learn how to use computers at... lessons.
a) I.T. ; b) Literature; c) Drama; d) Maths
10. She wanted to... us about her brother.
a) say; b) tell; c) speak; d) show

Choose the right variant:

1. I ...to school every day.

a) go; b) will go; c) went;

2. My mother... Moscow last year.

a) visit; b) will visit; c) visited

3. She ...good English. She is my friend.

a) speaks; b) will speak; c) spoke ;

4. I... to the village next summer.

a) go; b) will go; c) went;

5. My father often...milk in this supermarket.

a) buys; b) will buy; c) bought;

Впиши пропущенные формы глаголов:

Buy - ...

... - went

... - drew

see - ...

Eat - ...

watch - ...

At the car-service station

- Good morning, sir. I have come for a 15 thousand kilometers servicing. I have an appointment for 10 a.m.

- OK. Please, drive your car into the garage... Let me check the car and diagnose all possible problems... Right. I will have to replace the tyres, change the brake disk and check the oil level.

- Fine. Please check why my wipers get stuck in the middle of the windshield. And I've got some other problems as well. I've noticed that the clutch is very noisy when I change gears.

- I see. The plate must be worn out. But it's a normal thing at this mileage. And I can see you have some minor problem with the radiator.

- Can I get it repaired today too?

- I'm afraid it will take a couple of days to fix it. You can leave the car some other day. I'm sorry for the inconvenience.

- Ok then. Another problem is that my car won't start in the mornings. I usually call my neighbour to jump-start it.

- Let me open the hood and check all the hoses and belts. So... I'm glad to say they are all in working order. Did you check the battery? If you need to jump-start your car, you probably have to change the weak battery. When did you buy the last one?

- Oh, I guess it was ages ago. You're right. I have to replace it.

- Right. There it is. Everything is in order in your car. The oil level was below the full mark, so I've filled it up. Take our 30-day warranty card, please.

- Great! How much is it?

- It's 300 \$ in total.

- Here you are. Thanks for your help. See you for a 30 thousand servicing.



ПЗ№29 Формы глагола Continuous в диалоговой речи.

Определите время и случаи его употребления

Dialogue 1

Ernie is reading a newspaper.

Bessie: Anything in the paper?

Ernie: No.

*Bessie: What **are** you **reading** then?*

Ernie: The news.

Bessie: Racing?

Ernie: No, political.

(W. S. Maugham. Sheppey)

Dialogue 2

Howard is stooping down by Sheila, a girl of five.

*Howard: What **are** you **drawing**? (The girl does not answer.) Won't you show me? The chalks are lovely colours. It looks like a*

lady.

Sheila (looks up at him): Lady with a dog.

Howard: Where's the dog? (*The girl is silent.*) Shall I draw the dog, walking behind on the lead?

(*Howard draws a dog, but his dog becomes a pig.*)

Sheila: Ladies don't take pigs for a walk.

Howard: This one did. This is the little pig that went to market.

(*N. Shute. Pied Piper*)

I (for Note 1). Some verbs (e.g. *like, believe, contain, remember, think, weigh*) cannot be used in the continuous tenses (at least in certain meanings), even to talk about things that are going on just at the moment of speaking. For these, we generally use the present indefinite tense.

Dialogue 3

Ames and Carrie are studying the crowd in the restaurant.

Ames: Look at that woman's dress over there.

Carrie: Where?

Ames: Over there in the corner – way over. Do you see that brooch?

Carrie: Isn't it large?

Ames: One of the largest clusters of jewels I have ever seen.

Carrie: It is, isn't it?

(*Th. Dreiser. Sister Carrie*)

II. The Present Continuous expresses an action going on at the present period of time.

Dialogue 4

Richard Gordon and Herbert Spellman meet at the bar called the Lilac Time.

Spellman: Aren't you Richard Gordon?

Gordon: Yes.

Spellman: I'm Herbert Spellman. We met at the party in Brooklyn one time, I believe.

Gordon: Maybe. Why not?

Spellman: I liked your last book very much. I liked them all.

Gordon: I'm glad... What **are** you **doing** now?

Spellman: Not much. I get around a little. I'm **taking** it sort of easy now. **Are** you **writing** a new book?

Gordon: Yes. About half done.

Spellman: That's great. What's it about?

Gordon: A strike in a textile plant.

Spellman: That's marvellous.

(*E. Hemingway. To Have and Have Not*)

Dialogue 5

The Hurstwoods talk about their daughter Jessica.

Mrs Hurstwood: Jessica must have a new dress this month.

Hurstwood: I thought she just bought one.

Mrs Hurstwood: That was just something for evening wear.

Hurstwood: It seems to me that she's **spending** a good deal for dresses of late.

Mrs Hurstwood: Well, she's **going** out more.

(*Th. Dreiser. Sister Carrie*)

III. The Present Continuous may express an action in progress which is simultaneous with some other action or state denoted by the verb in the Present Indefinite. The action in the Present Indefinite is recurrent action that always taken place against the background of the action in the Present Continuous.

Dialogue 6

Dorian Gray is introduced to Lord Henry in Basil Hallward's studio where he sits for his portrait. Dorian takes liking to Lord Henry.

Lord Henry: ... Basil, ... I am afraid I must go. I have promised to meet a man at the Orleans.**...

Basil Hallward: Stay, Harry, to oblige Dorian, and to oblige me. It is quite true, I never **talk** when I **am working**, and never **listen** either, and it must be dreadfully tedious my unfortunate sitters, I beg you to stay.

(*O. Wilde. The Picture of Dorian Gray*)

** the Orleans – the name of a restaurant in London

Dialogue 7

What Happens When a Man Starts Cooking?

Vincent Van Gogh: I was just going to fix supper, Christine. Will you join me?

Christine: Here, you sit down. You don't know ... about cooking. I'm a woman. ... (*Some time later she puts dinner on the table.*) There, I bet you can't cook like that.

Vincent Van Gogh: No, ... when I cook, I can't tell whether I'm eating fish, fowl, or the devil.

(*I. Stone. Lust for Life*)

IV. The Present Continuous is used to talk about future happenings.

Dialogue 8

The two friends are talking in Algernon's flat. Algernon helps the servant to arrange afternoon tea on the table; he goes over and takes a sandwich.

Jack: ... Hallo! Why all these cups? Why cucumber sandwiches?... Who is coming to tea?

Algernon: Oh! merely Aunt Augusta and Gwendolen.

Jack: How perfectly delightful!

(*O. Wilde. The Importance of Being Earnest*)

Dialogue 9

Dave is joining the International Brigade in Spain.

Dave: ... Hello, Sarah. Spain is the battlefield. Spain is a real issue at last.

Sarah: Spain? Spain, Dave?

Harry: Spain?

Prince: Dave is joining the International Brigade. He's leaving for Spain tomorrow morning.

(*A. Wesker. Chicken Soup with Barley*)

V. The Present Continuous may express actions generally characterizing the person denoted by the subject, bringing out his or her typical traits. It indicates that something happens frequently to the annoyance of the speaker.

Dialogue 10

Jamie is sneering at his father, an old actor.

Mary: ... Stop sneering at your father! I won't have it! You ought to be proud you're his son! He may have his faults ... But he's worked hard all his life. He made his way up from ignorance and poverty to the top of his profession! ...

Edmund: And, for Pete's sake, Mama, why jump on Jamie all of a sudden?

Mary: Because he's always **sneering** at someone else, always **looking** for the worst weakness in everyone.

(E. O'Neill. Long Day's Journey into the Night)

Dialogue 11

The grown-up brothers and sisters get together at their mother's place.

Kay (to Hazel): How are the children?

Hazel: Peter has cold again – poor lamb – he's always **getting** colds. Margaret's all right. Never any trouble with her. She's been doing some ballet dancing, y'know, and the teacher thinks she's marvelous for her age. Oh – you forgot her last birthday, Kay. The child was so disappointed.

Kay: I'm sorry. Tell her I'll make up for it at Christmas.

(J. B. Priestley. Time and the Conways)

VI. There are some verbs that are not used in the continuous tense in certain of their meanings (so called "stative verbs"). However, in its other meanings such a verb may be used in the Present Continuous (to be = "to behave" in meaning, to forget = "to neglect"; to feel, to think, = "to have an opinion"; etc).

Dialogue 12

Miss Matfield, Miss Sellers and Turgis are young clerks at an office; Miss Sellers is sweet on Turgis but he ignores her.

Miss Matfield: You know, Turgis, I do think you're beastly rude to little Miss Sellers. ... you're **being** very rude to somebody who is prepared to like you a good deal. And when people really like you you ought to be specially nice to them and not rude. ...
Turgis: All right. But I don't see what I've done to her. She takes offence too quickly, that' it.

(*J. B. Priestley. Angel Pavement*)

Dialogue 13

After an air-crash some English boys find themselves on an uninhabited island. They set out to reach the top of the mountain. It is quite dark already and they carry only sticks.

Jack (to Ralph): Coming?

Ralph: I don't mind ... (*The two start up the mountain, then Ralph stops.*) We're silly. Why should only two go? ... We're **being** fools.

Jack: Windy?

Ralph (irritably): Course I am. But we're still **being** fools.

Jack: If you don't want to go on I'll go up by myself.

(*W. Golding. Lord of the Flies*)

ПЗ №30. Формы глагола Perfect в диалоговой речи

Упражнения "Времена группы Perfect" (с ответами)

1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

to arrive

1. Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
2. Let's go. The guests already
3. They ... by the time the meeting starts.

to be

4. I am tired of waiting. Where you ... ?
5. By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.
6. He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.

to paint

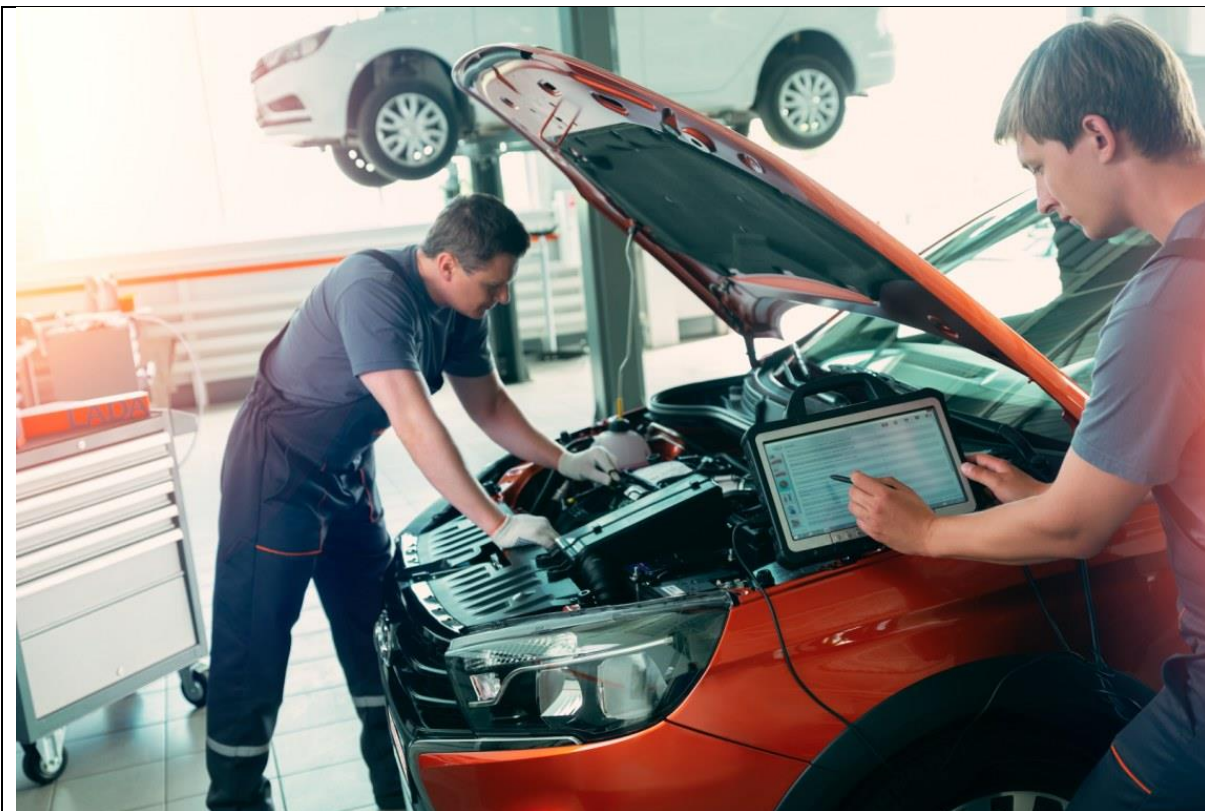
7. We ... the house by next Tuesday.
8. She ... more than 10 pictures already.

9. I wondered if they ... the room.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

1. Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.
2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).
3. I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.
4. The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).
5. My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.
6. The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.
7. Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.
8. I never ... (try) Japanese food.
9. Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.
10. We ... (be) to Paris many times.

Составьте диалог по картинке, применяя формы глагола Perfect



ПЗ№31 Формы глагола Perfect Continuous в диалоговой речи.

1. Переведите вопросы и ответьте на них.

Who have you been texting/messaging lately?

Have you been learning or practicing anything new lately?

Have you been listening to any good music lately?

Have you been reading any books lately?

Have you been watching any interesting movies or shows lately?

How have you been spending your free time lately?

Have you been eating out or eating in these days?

Do you think you've been staying in touch with your friends and family enough recently?

Have you been following any news stories these days?

Who have you been spending a lot of time with lately?
 Have you been saving money for something special?
 Which phone apps have you been using a lot lately?
 Which apps or websites have been helping you to improve your English?
 Have you been working on any personal projects this year?
 Have you been staying focused on your current goals?
 Has anyone been helping you at work or in your personal life lately?
 What types of personal challenges have you been dealing with lately?
 Has the cost of living been going up or down in your city? Or has it been staying stable?



2. Составьте вопросы по картинке, используя

What have these people been doing?

He has been...

She has been...

They have been...

Note: For the woman in the bottom right, talk about what she has **not** been doing.

3. Объясните случай употребления времени в следующих предложениях

Tom pulled a muscle in his leg three weeks ago. He started physio two weeks ago. **What has Tom been doing to help his leg heal? Or, where has Tom been going to help his leg heal?**

Ursula is visiting her cousin Stella in Boston. For now, she is staying at Stella's house. **Where has Ursula been staying on her trip to Boston?**

Marc recently lost his job, so he and his family have been having a hard time financially. They don't have enough money to buy food for dinner every day. They usually have to go to the food bank in the evening. **Where have they been getting their dinners from lately?**

The weather was very good until recently. Over the past five days, it has rained three times. **How has the weather been lately?**

The price of gas started going up last month. It is still going up now. **What has been happening to the price of gas?**

Brad had a bad argument with his wife a couple of days ago. He slept on the couch last night and the night before. He's probably going to sleep on the couch tonight, too. **Where has Brad been sleeping lately?**

Patti normally has dinner at her parents' house twice a week, but this week, Patti's friend is visiting her, so Patti hasn't had dinner at her parents' house like

she usually does. *Why not?*

There was an accident on the highway, so the traffic has been slow. *How has the traffic been moving?*

In recent years, it's been more difficult to find a job because companies don't want to pay as many workers. In fact, companies are laying off more employees than they did in the past because they're scared of a recession. *What have companies been doing more in recent years? Why?*

Have you been experiencing any new or temporary situations these days?

ПЗ №32. Применение конструкции *neither....nor*.

Упражнения на отработку конструкций *both ... and, either ... or* или *neither ... nor*.

1. Вставьте конструкцию *both ... and, either ... or* или *neither ... nor*.

I didn't like the room. It was _____ (clean/ comfortable).

I didn't like the film. It was _____ (long/ boring).

I couldn't remember her name. It was _____ (Susan/ Sally).

I couldn't go on holiday that year. I had _____ (time/ money).

We have tickets for Saturday or Sunday' concert. Which day do you prefer? — I don't care. I can go _____ (Saturday/ Sunday).

He is an ideal husband. He _____ (smoke/drink)

2. Выберите правильный вариант:

Both/Neither Mozart and Beethoven were great composers.

Neither/Either Sam or David studied physics at university.

Either/Both Tom and Lynn had a good time.

Both/Either Pam and Ann are singers.

Neither/Both Ann and Liz are vegetarians.

Either/Neither Bill nor John is willing to help.

And/Both my aunt and cousin live on a farm.

Not/Neither Dan nor his brother can speak Chinese.

Fiona can either/neither drive a car nor ride a bicycle.

3. Выберите правильный вариант:

... my father ... my mother went to university.

a) either; nor b) neither; or c) both; and

... Michael ... Samantha is going on excursion because they want to study for their exam.

a) either; or b) neither; nor c) both; and

They ... made the wedding cake ... the appetizers.

a) either; nor b) and; both c) neither; nor

You can take ... the blue bag ... the green one. Not both!

a) either; or b) neither; nor c) both; and

We could ... visit ... call them.

a) either; or b) or; either c) either; nor

The article was ... interesting ... informative. I didn't like it!

a) neither; nor b) both; and c) either; or

In fact, ... Mark ... Lucy liked the idea. They thought it stupid.

a) both; and b) neither; nor c) either; or

... Gordon ... his wife are journalists.

1. neither; or b) either, or c) both, and

You can neither/either ask John or Tom to help you prune the trees.

4. С помощью сети интернет сделайте презентацию на английском на тему: «Новые технологии и достижения в науке за последние 5 лет».

ПЗ № 33. Определение наклонения в тексте.

All Cars Have Brakes (text on the topic "Transport")

My grandfather always drove the car and my grandmother sat beside him. I sat in the **back seat**, my eyes just below the level of the window, seeing the world through their voices.

My grandfather had learned to drive in the country where there had been few people or **vehicles** on the **road**. My grandmother sometimes mentioned that there were a lot of other cars on the road now and he should take a little more care. In reply to this, my grandfather liked to say, 'All cars have **brakes**.'

He **would slow down** to turn a corner and we **would hear** the sound of screeching **tires** behind us, followed by a loud blast of a **car horn**. 'George, that car could have **hit** us,' my grandmother **would say**. 'Oh, what's all the fuss about? All cars have **brakes**,' he **would repeat**.

Грамматические конструкции **would do (used to do)** – **бывало, обычно делал** используются для выражения действия, которое многократно происходило в прошлом.

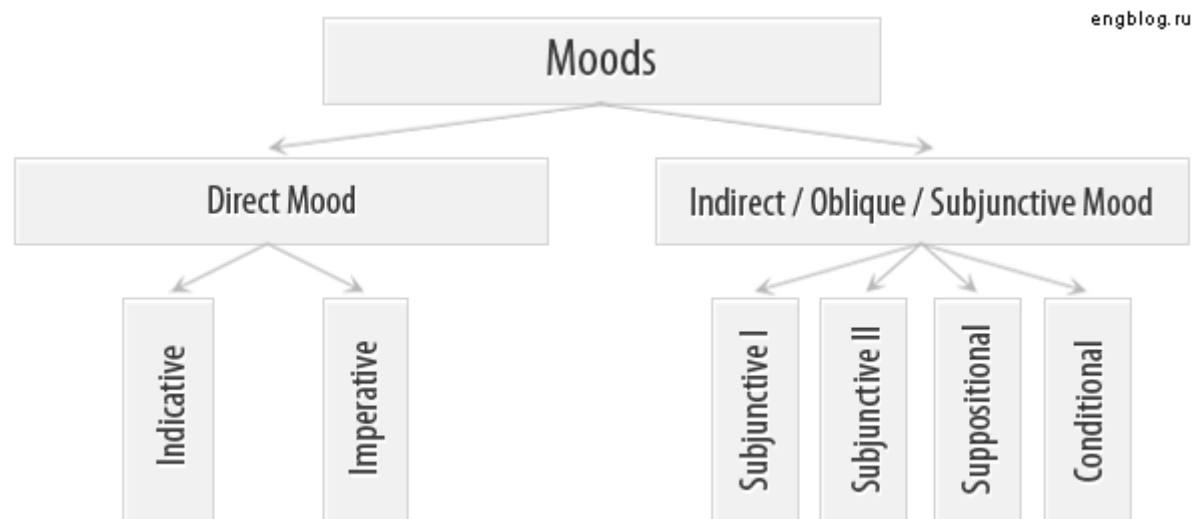
ПРИМЕРЫ

- He **would** slow down to turn a corner. – Он **обычно** притормаживал на повороте.
- My grandmother **used to** point out to the advantage of all these changes. – Моя бабушка **обычно** указывала на преимущества этих изменений.

Изучить грамматическую конструкцию **would do / used to (раньше, когда-то)**

Both of my grandparents had grown on farms in this area, but during their lifetime the area had changed a lot. They said it was strange that there were no farms now. In place of those old farms were lots of new houses and a big new shopping center. There were still a few old houses with gardens. My grandparents lived in one of them.

The advantage of all these changes, my grandmother **used to point out**, was the convenience of shopping. Everything was close now, even a new supermarket. My grandfather enjoyed the advantages, but he complained about some of the problems that came, he said, from ‘too many people in too little space trying to do too much at once!’ But he really liked the new coffee house that sold fresh pastries. We seemed to end up there every Saturday. It was on our return from one of our Saturday shopping trips that we had our **accident**. We **reached** our **driveway** and turned in. Perhaps his thoughts were back on the farm. Perhaps he didn’t expect anyone to be there. He just kept driving up our **driveway** and straight into the back of another car. There was a terrible crunching sound and we jolted to a stop. A woman appeared beside his window. ‘Are you okay?’ she asked. ‘Of course not! What are you doing in my **driveway**?’ he demanded. ‘I was hoping to persuade you to sell your house. Couldn’t you stop?’ she asked. ‘You were in the **way!**’ he almost shouted. ‘Well, all cars have brakes, you know,’ she said in a very matter-of-fact way.



ПЗ №34. Трансформация прямой речи в косвенную.

1. Прочтите и переведите текст

The Impact of Modern Technology on Our Lives

People in contemporary world can hardly imagine their lives without machines. Every day either a new gadget is invented or an old one is improved. Different people appreciate new inventions differently. Some suppose that sophisticated gadgets are really useful and necessary, while others find them absolutely awful as they influence people badly. As for me, I am pretty sure that gadgets make people`s lives easier. Firstly, they do all kinds of dirty and hard work, as cleaning. Secondly, devices can save a lot of time as well as storage space. For instance, a computer disk can contain the same amount of information as several thick books. So, machines help people in different spheres. However, opponents of this point of view are definitely sure that gadgets affect people negatively. People are reluctant to work due to the influence of machines. People become lazy and disorganized. They just expect their latest gadgets to do everything instead of them. Moreover, according to scientists, a

great number of widespread devices produce radiation that can cause serious health problems. Furthermore, more and more people are becoming addicted to their modern gadgets, for instance computers, TVs or mobile phones. So, they neglect their home obligations, work or school and spend all their spare time in front of a laptop screen or a TV-set.

In conclusion I firmly believe that in spite of all drawbacks gadgets have their benefits. They save people`s time and let them enjoy life.

1. Найдите эквиваленты в русском языке для следующих слов и словосочетаний

Contemporary world, new gadget is invented, invention, useful and necessary, influence people badly, storage, computer disk, affect people negatively, scientist, radiation, cause serious health problems, drawback, benefit, laptop screen.

2. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

easier, radiation, drawbacks, machines, people

1. Modern people cannot live without.... . 2. Gadgets make our lives... . 3. Some people think that gadgets affect ... negatively. 4. Scientists say that ... can cause serious health problems. 5. In spite of all... gadgets have their benefits.

3. Преобразуйте диалог в косвенную речь

Have you heard about the new virtual reality headset that just came out? I`m thinking about buying one.

Oh wow, that sounds really cool. What do you plan to use it for?

Well, I was thinking about using it for gaming, but I`ve also heard that you can use it to watch movies and experience virtual reality travel. It sounds like a really immersive experience.

Yeah, I can definitely see how that would be a lot of fun. Do you think it`s worth the investment?

I think so. It`s definitely pricy, but I think it would be a really cool addition to my home entertainment setup.

ПЗ № 35. Провала описания картинок/фотографий на английском языке.

1. Описание фотографии/картинки

1. Вступление

I'd like to describe picture number 1.

2. Кто на фотографии?

The picture shows a boy / girl / woman / man.

3. Место

He\She is in the park (in the room, in the street)

4. Что происходит на фотографии?

- She / He is sitting at the table / standing / playing football / speaking ...
- The weather is fine. I think it is summer.

5. Как он / она выглядит?

- The woman / man is young / old.
- He / She has got short / long hair.
- He / She is wearing a school uniform / a T-shirt and jeans / a dress.
- She is pretty / happy / tired / surprised / relaxed.

6. Нравится ли тебе фотография? Почему?

- I like this photo because it makes a good (nice, pleasant) atmosphere.

2. Опишите картинку, используя план



Правила пересказа научно-технических текстов.

Озаглавьте статью. Используя план пересказа, перескажите статью.

Plan for retelling

