

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ
АКАДЕМИЯ
СРЕДНЕПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

Практикум
по учебному предмету: «Иностранный язык»
для обучающихся 1 курса (1 семестр) специальности
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Предисловие

Настоящие МУ составлены в соответствии с требованиями рабочей программы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык». На изучение английского языка на первом курсе предусмотрено 117 аудиторных часов. Целью практических работ является выработка умений и навыков рациональной работы с текстом, а также формирование умения пользоваться словарями и грамматическими справочниками. Для этого надо знать основные формы обработки учебного материала, грамматические формы, типичные для языка данного типа материалов.

Чтобы успешно усвоить материал практической работы студент должен изучить грамматические правила, выполнить тренировочные лексико-грамматические упражнения, проверить себя, ответив на вопросы для самоконтроля и после этого выполнить тестовые задания. Тетрадь с выполнениями упражнениями и тестами сдается преподавателю для проверки.

МУ для самостоятельного изучения грамматики:

- Внимательно изучите грамматическое правило, рассмотрите примеры.
- Выполните рекомендуемые упражнения.
- Выпишите из упражнения все предложения, содержащие новую грамматическую структуру.
- Внимательно изучите способ трансформации утвердительного предложения в вопросительное и отрицательное.
- Проконтролируйте с помощью словаря правильность произношения данной структуры.
- Придумайте несколько предложений, содержащих новую грамматическую структуру.

Практическая работа

Тема: 1.1 Иностранный язык в жизни современного человека

Цель: употребление известной и новой лексики в устной речи.

Задание: знакомство с содержанием текста. Прочсть и перевести текст

Foreign Languages in Our Life

Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing. Nowadays it's especially important to know foreign languages.

Some people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying foreign languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider.

I study English. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations.

English language is a wonderful language. It's the language of the great literature. It's the language of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens and others. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It's the language of computers technology.

The great German poet Goethe once said, «He, who knows no foreign language, doesn't know his own one ». That's why in order to understand oneself and environment one has to learn foreign languages.

I think, that to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

Ответить на вопросы

1. Is it an easy thing to learn a foreign language?
2. Why do people learn foreign languages?
3. Do you know any foreign language?
4. Where do the native speakers of English live?
5. What can you say about the English language?

Найти эквивалент

author	кругозор
outlook	автор
official	усилие официальный
mother tongue	родной язык
effort	официальный

Теоретический материал

Word order. Questions

Повествовательные предложения содержат сообщения о событиях, фактах, действиях, чувствах и т. п. Повествовательное предложение может быть утвердительным или отрицательным. В английском языке существует твёрдый порядок слов, т. е. каждый член предложения имеет своё определённое место в предложении. Для английского

повествовательного предложения характерен следующий порядок слов (*прямой порядок слов*):

подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство
The man	sent	a telegram	yesterday.
Человек	послал	телеграмму	вчера.

Дополнение обычно всегда стоит после сказуемого. Определение может стоять перед любым членом предложения, выраженным существительным.

опреде - ление	подле - жащее	сказуемое	определение	дополнение	обстоятельст - во
The old	man	sent	a long	telegram	yesterday.
Пожилый	человек	отправил	длинную	телеграмму	вчера.

Когда в предложении несколько обстоятельств, то они располагаются в следующем порядке: *обстоятельство образа действия, обстоятельство места, обстоятельство времени.*

подлежаще е	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельства		
			образа действия	места	времени
I	met	him	by chance	in the shop	yesterday.
Я	встретил	его	случайно	в магазине	вчера.

Обстоятельство времени иногда может стоять в начале предложения: **On Monday I'm going to Paris.**

Некоторые обстоятельства времени (напр. **always, never, also, often**) стоят перед основным глаголом в середине предложения: **Tom always goes to work by car.**

Если глагол выражен одним словом (**goes, feel, cooked**) обстоятельство времени стоит перед глаголом: **Lucy hardly ever watches television and rarely reads newspapers. Jim never phones me. I always have to phone him.**

Однако обстоятельства времени стоят после **am/is/are/was/were.**

E.g. Why are you always late? You are never on time.

Если сказуемое состоит из двух или более слов, то обстоятельства времени стоят после первого глагола: **I can never remember his name. Ann doesn't usually smoke.** **Упражнение 1.**

1. Составьте предложения, поставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

E.g. Madrid George from comes – George comes from Madrid.

1. from, John, New, York, is.
2. In, works, my, brother, bank, a.
3. Rostov, year, we, last, lived, in.
4. I, weekend, at, usually, swimming, the, go.
5. We, restaurant, a, Sunday, on, go, to, all.
6. French, Martin, learning, at, is, moment, the.
7. Very, everybody, the, much, party, enjoyed.
8. After, Sarah, a, gave, the, me, gift, party.
9. fell, so, were, we, we, tired, all, asleep.
10. at, of, please, your, the, write, page, name, top the.

Упражнение 2. Перепишите предложения, вставляя слова, данные в скобках.

E.g. Ann doesn't drink tea. (often) – Ann doesn't often drinks tea.

1. I don't have to work on Sundays. (*usually*)
2. You watch television in the evenings. (*always*)
3. Martin is learning French. He is learning Italian. (*also*)
4. That hotel is very expensive. (*probably*)
5. I can remember his name. (*never*)
6. Steve gets angry and shouts. (*hardly ever/ rarely*)

7. We meet on Sundays. (*sometimes*)
8. If you see her (*ever*), say a big hello to her.
9. You should come to the lecture on time. (*always*)
10. I am sorry, but they have left. (*already*)

Упражнение 3. Исправьте порядок слов в данных ниже предложениях.

1. Often he is angry with his naughty children.
2. The unemployed gathered yesterday in the Central Square.
3. This love story romantically started in America long ago.
4. I know a little Spanish also.
5. Everybody very much enjoyed the party.
6. I met on my way home a friend of mine.
7. Usually she doesn't wear jeans.
8. She gave a present me on my birthday.

Практическая работа
Тема: 2.1 Я и моя семья

Цель: употребление новых слов и составление устной разговорной темы .
Употребление артикля.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

I was lucky to be born in Moscow into a two-parent family. Why I think I was lucky because I believe a child needs both a father and a mother to grow an optimistic, kind and successful person, and Moscow is probably the best place in Russia to live in.

My father is the managing director of a company selling computers, he is strong-willed, energetic and well-educated. My mother is a teacher at Moscow University, she is well-educated and a perfect mother.

I've decided to try to enter two universities this year: Moscow State University and the Russian Academy of Economics.

My grandmother's library forms the basis of my collection, and my most valuable possession is a collection of poems by Pushkin published at the end of the 19th century. I am really keen on reading: books open to me a whole world of events and people. I like collecting rare books is getting to know history better. Reading a book is getting information about the period it describes, feeling its atmosphere and getting to know historical figures of the period.

I am doing sports, too. I have been doing swimming since I was 7.

1) Найдите в тексте следующие слова:

Семья, думать, добрый, хорошо образован, книги, редкие, описывать, заниматься спортом.

2) Ответьте на вопросы (устно)

1. Where were you born?
2. What is your father?
3. Where does your mother work?
4. Do you have grandparents?

Теоретический материал

Употребление артикля.

Артикль – это часть речи, которая уточняет значение существительного, но собственного значения не имеет и на русский язык не переводится. Существует три артикля: определенный, неопределенный и нулевой.

Нулевой артикль употребляется перед неисчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими вещество или абстрактное понятие: *There is milk in the cup. She looked at her child with kindness and love.*

Нулевой артикль используется:

1. Перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, о которых слушателю неизвестно: *There were boys and girls in the classroom.*
2. В восклицательных предложениях с неисчисляемыми существительными: *What nasty weather!*
3. Для обозначения времени принятия пищи: *I always have coffee for breakfast.*
4. Способ передвижения: *by car, by bus, on foot.*
5. В ряде устойчивых сочетаний: *at home, in/to bed, at/to work, at/to school, at/to university, in/to hospital, at peace, at war, at table, by chance, by heart, by mistake, by means of, on time*

Неопределенный артикль имеет форму **a** перед существительными, начинающимися с согласной: **a plate**, и форму **an** перед существительными, начинающимися с гласной: **an apple**. Неопределенный артикль употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. Он представляет предмет как один из класса ему подобных: *This is a pen*. Неопределенный артикль употребляется если предмет упоминается в разговоре или повествовании впервые с существительными, не имеющими определения, или имеющими определения описательного характера: *Yesterday I met a beautiful girl in the club.*

Неопределенный артикль используется:

1. С названиями профессий: *I am a student.*
2. С выражениями количества: *a few, a little, a dozen, a pair, a lot of.*
3. В восклицательных предложениях с исчисляемыми существительными: *What a lovely day! What a shame!*

Определенный артикль произносится как [ði:] перед словом, начинающимся с гласной, и как [ðe] перед словом, начинающимся с согласной. Определенный артикль употребляется перед любым нарицательным существительным в единственном или множественном числе, если оно уже известно слушающему: *She has a house. The house is nice.*

Определенный артикль используется:

1. Если предмет единственный в своём роде: *The sun, the moon, the Queen, the President.*
2. Перед прилагательными в превосходной степени и количественными числительными: *He is the richest man in the world. She lives on the third floor.*

Упражнение 1. Закончите предложения, вставляя артикли a, an, the где необходимо.

1. Could you turn on ___ television, please?
2. It's ___ best film I have seen for ages.
3. Could I borrow ___ piece of paper to make notes on?
4. Is that ___ new carpet you were telling me about?
5. We're going to ___ Kenya at Christmas.
6. Would you like to see ___ photos I took on holiday?
7. They tell me that ___ honesty is the best policy.
8. She said that ___ carrots were her favourite vegetable.
9. Sometimes I wish ___ telephone had never been invented.

10. Look at ___ sea. Isn't it beautiful?

Упражнение 2. Закончите предложения, вставляя артикли a, an, the где необходимо.

1. ___ tennis is my favourite sport. I play once or twice ___ week if I can, but I'm not ___ very good player.
2. I won't be home for ___ dinner this evening. I'm meeting some friends after ___ work and we're going to ___ cinema.
3. There was ___ accident as I was going ___ home last night.
4. A: What's ___ name of ___ hotel where you're staying? B: ___ Imperial. It's in ___ Queen Street in ___ city centre. It's near ___ station.
5. I've got two brothers. ___ older one is training to be ___ pilot with ___ British Airways. ___ younger one is still at ___ school. When he leaves ___ school, he hopes to go to ___ university to study ___ Law.

Упражнение 3. Найдите шесть ошибок употребления артиклей (a/an or the) и исправьте их.

1. Sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
2. That's the car I mentioned before.
3. Put those plates in a washing-up bowl, will you.
4. He's most arrogant man I have ever met.
5. I'd like a glass of wine and a few olives, please.
6. The weather has been marvelous recently.
7. Money has been the cause of a lot of our problems.
8. Australia was everything I imagined it would be.
9. Would you mind if I took car to work today?
10. We're thinking of going to cinema tonight.
11. Are you going to take dog for a walk?
12. Let's go for a drive in country.

Упомянув предмет впервые, мы употребляем перед ним неопределенный артикль a(an). Упомянув этот же предмет вторично, мы ставим перед ним определенный артикль the.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... tree. ... tree is green.
2. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing.
3. I have ... bicycle. ... bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle.
4. Our ... room is large.
5. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long.
6. She has two ... daughters and one ... son. Her ... son is ... pupil.
7. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog.
8. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that ... pencil, please.
9. She has ... ball. ... ball is ... big.
10. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was interesting.

Упражнение 5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

This is ... book. It is my ... book.

2. Is this your ... pencil? — No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil.
3. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... engineer. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor.
4. I have no ... handbag.
5. Is this ... watch? — No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... pen.
6. This ... pen is good, and that ... pen is bad.
7. I can see ... pencil on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper.
8. Give me ... chair, please.
9. They have ... dog and two ... cats.
10. I have ... spoon in my ... plate, but I have no ... soup in it

Упражнение 6. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students.
2. We are at ... home.
3. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school.
4. My ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor.
5. I am not ... doctor.
6. I have no'... sister.
7. He is not ... pilot.
8. I have thirty-two ... teeth.
9. He has ...

child. 10. She has two ... children. Her children are at ... school. 11. Is your father at ... home? — No, he is at ... work. 12. Where is your ... brother? — He is at ... home.

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

E.g. This is a book. This is a good book.

Упражнение 7. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. We have ... large ... family. 2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting .. stories. 3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works at ... factory. ... factory is large. 4. My ... mother is ... doctor. She works at ... large ... hospital. She is at ... work now. 5. My ... aunt is ... teacher. She works at ... school. ... school is good. My ... aunt is not at ... school now. She is at ... home. She is drinking ... tea and eating ... jam. ... jam is sweet. I am at ... home, too. I am drinking ... tea and eating ... sandwich. ... sandwich is tasty. 6. My sister is at ... school. She is ... pupil. 7. My cousin has ... big ... black ... cat. My cousin's ... cat has two ... kittens. ... milk, too. cat likes ... milk. ... kittens like

Упражнение 8. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

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

Практическая работа

Тема: 2.2 Я – студент

Цель: перевод текста, употребление артикля

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

College life – what can sounds more exciting for a young person? Many people have been waiting this time since school. Then the school-leavers shall pass the entrance exams. And finally, one turns from an applicant into a first-year student. I did it! I entered; I got in to the college! Do you remember this feeling? I do.

But just to pass the exams – it's not quite enough, because we need to definite our objects in the life. Which college will be yours? The Teacher's Training University? The Medical University? The Technical University? Or it will be the Art School? The world is full of specialties and professions, that's why everyone can find something for himself.

Many people think that the college is much easier to study than school. But it's a big mistake. From the very first classes the avalanche of home assignments falls on us. We have to keep late hours if we want to manage to keep pace with the curriculum. But if one accidental misses something, he has to catch up instead hanging out with his friends.

1) Найдите в тексте следующие слова:

Студенческая жизнь, захватывающе, многие люди, вступительные экзамены, в мире полно специальностей и профессий, но это большая ошибка.

Теоретический материал

2) Употребление артикля

Теоретический материал

С именами собственными может употребляться либо нулевой, либо определенный артикль в зависимости от значения существительного.

определенный артикль	нулевой артикль
1. Названия океанов, морей, озер, рек, проливов и кораблей: <i>the Pacific Ocean, the Baltic Sea, The English Channel, the Volga, the Ontario, the Titanic.</i>	С названиями заливов: <i>Hudson Bay.</i> Со словом «озеро» <i>Lake Ontario</i>
2. Названия горных цепей, групп островов, пустынь: <i>The Urals, the British Isles, the Sahara.</i>	С названиями островов, горных вершин: <i>Cuba, Elbrus.</i>
3. Названия городских учреждений (театров, музеев, гостиниц, банков): <i>the Hermitage, the Savoy, the Bolshoi Theatre.</i>	С названиями аэропортов, вокзалов, улиц, парков, площадей: <i>Oxford Street, Central Park, Trafalgar Square, London Airport, Victoria Station.</i>
4. Названия государственных учреждений и организаций: <i>the Supreme Court</i>	С названиями авиалиний, компаний: <i>Fiat Sony Kodak British Airways IBM</i>
5. Названия англоязычных газет: <i>the Times</i>	Названия англоязычных журналов: <i>I bought Cosmopolitan yesterday.</i>
6. С составными названиями стран и географическими названиями во множественном числе: <i>the United states of America, the Philippines, the Great Lakes.</i>	С названиями городов, континентов, стран, штатов, регионов: <i>Paris, Australia, France, Texas, Tuscany.</i>
7. В словосочетаниях с предлогом of: <i>the University of London.</i>	Словосочетания с названием города: <i>London University London Zoo</i>
8. С именами людей во множественном числе: <i>the Johnsons.</i>	С именами людей, титулами, рангами, словами, обозначающими семейные отношения и общественное положение: <i>John. Doctor Brown, Miss Smith, Aunt Polly, Captain White, professor Higgins.</i>

Упражнение 1. Вставьте определенный артикль (the) где необходимо.

1. I was ill, so I went to see ... doctor. 2. ... President is the most powerful person in ... United States. 3. ... President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. 4. Do you know ... Wilsons? They're a very nice couple. 5. Do you know Professor ... Brown's phone number?

Упражнение 2. В некоторых предложениях ошибочно пропущен определенный артикль (the). Исправьте предложение, если это необходимо, если предложение правильное, напишите right.

1 Everest was first climbed in 1953. 2. Milan is in north of Italy. 3. Africa is much larger than Europe. 4. Last year I visited Mexico and United States.
5. South of England is warmer than north. 6. Portugal is in western Europe. 7. France and Britain are separated by Channel. 8. Jim has travelled a lot in Middle East. 9. Chicago is on Lake Michigan. 10. The highest mountain in Africa is Kilimanjaro (5,895 metres)...

Упражнение 3. Проверьте, хорошо ли вы знаете географию.

1. Where is Argentina?... 2. Which is the longest river in Africa?. 3. Which country is Stockholm the capital? 4. Which country is Washington the capital? 5. What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America? 6. What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?. 7. Which is the smallest continent in the world? 8. What is the name of the ocean between America and Asia

Упражнение 4. Выберите правильную форму.

1. Have you ever been to British Museum / the British Museum, (the... is correct)
2. Hyde Park / The Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.
3. Another park in central London is St James's Park / the St James's Park.
4. Grand Hotel / The Grand Hotel is in Baker Street / the Baker Street.
5. We flew to New York from Gatwick Airport / the Gatwick Airport near London.
6. Frank is a student at Liverpool University / the Liverpool University.
7. If you're looking for a good clothes shop, I would recommend Harrison's / the Harrison's.
8. If you're looking for a good pub, I would recommend Ship Inn / the Ship Inn.
9. Statue of Liberty / The Statue of Liberty is at the entrance to New York harbor / the New York harbor.
10. You should go to Science Museum / the Science Museum. It's very interesting

Практическая работа

Тема: 2.3 Моя дружная семья

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов. Уметь читать географические названия.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

I am Nikita Kuznetsov. I am fifteen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother, and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

I think I take after my father, I'm tall, fair-haired, and even-tempered.

We have got a lot of relatives.

First of all, some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of History. She works in a college. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-five but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-seven. My father likes to sing and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new TV sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things.

My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps the house and takes care of all of us. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. My father and I try to help her with the housework..

My grandmother is retired. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is fond of knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty-four. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a joint stock company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school.

My brother Sergey is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet.

I'm happy to have nice friends and a good family. I hope that my dreams will come true.

Задание 1: выполнить упражнения.

№ 1. Выпишите номера под которыми, даны переводы следующих английских слов.

- a) 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. приходиться; 16. член; 17. рассказывать; 18. техник; 19. опытный; 20. высокий.

Задание 2: *Переведите предложения. Знаком \cap отмечайте предложения, соответствующие тексту "My Family".*

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.

Теоретический материал

Артикль

Существует огромное количество так называемых "застывших словосочетаний," в которых артикль употребляется или отсутствует традиционно. Эти словосочетания приходится заучивать наизусть. Запомните следующие конструкции.

There is a ... Where is the ... ?

Запомните также следующие предложения:

The (book) is on the (table). Но: The (book) is on a little table

Упражнение 1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Where is ... cat? — .. cat is on ... sofa. 2. Where is ... book? — .. book is on ... shelf. 3. Where are ... flowers? — ... flowers are in ... beautiful vase. 4. Where is.. vase? — ... vase is on ... little table near ... window. 5. Open ... window, please. ... weather is fine today. I can see ... sun in ... sky. I can see ... nice little bird. ... bird is sitting in ... big tree. ... tree is green. 6. There is ... little white cloud in ... sky. 7. We have ... large room. There is ... big sofa in ... room and ... little lamp on ... wall over ... sofa. I like to sit on ... sofa and read ... good book.

Существительное, стоящее в скобках, может быть любым. Прилагательное также может быть любым. Вместо предлога "on" может быть любой другой предлог или заменяющее его словосочетание, напр, "in front of".

Запомните следующее застывшее словосочетание:

In----- front

Упражнение 2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Where is ... soup? — ... soup is in ... big saucepan on ... gas-cooker. 2. Where are ... cutlets? — ... cutlets are in ... refrigerator on ... little plate. 3. There is no ... bread on ... table. Where is ... bread? 4. There is ... little brown coffee-table in our ... room in ... front of ... sofa. 5. Where is ... table in your ... room? 6. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor in my mother's ... room. 7. Is your brother at ... home? — No, he is at ... work. He works at ... big factory. He is ... engineer. 8. My sister has many ... books. ... books are in ... big bookcase. 9. ... weather is fine today. Let's go and play in ... yard. There are many ... children in ... yard. They are playing with ... ball.

Запомните следующие конструкции, требующие неопределенного артикля:

I have a ... This is a ... I am a... He has a ... That is a ... He is a ... I see a ... It is a ... She is a ... There is a ...

Упражнение 3. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. We have ... big dog. ... dog is very clever. 2. My friend has ... very good computer. 3. This ... boy is big. He is ... student. 4. There is ... very big piano in ... hall. 5. This is ... tree and that is not ... tree. It's ... bush. 6. I am ... boy. I am ... pupil. I learn at ... school. 7. My sister is at ... work. She is ... secretary. She works at ... large office. 8. This is ... very difficult question. I don't know ... answer to it. 9. Do you see ... little girl with ... big ball in her ... hands? She is ... pupil of our ... school. 10. There was ... beautiful flower in this ... vase yesterday. Where is ... flower now?

**Запомните следующие застывшие словосочетания:
in the middle in the corner to the right to the left**

Упражнение 4. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There is ... thick red ... carpet in my ... room. ... carpet is on ... floor in ... front of ... sofa. 2. Where is ... table in your brother's ... room? — His ... table is near ... window. 3. I can see ... fine ... vase on ... shelf. Is it your ... vase? 4. We have no ... piano in our ... living-room. 5. My ... uncle is ... married. He has ... beautiful wife. They have ... son, but they have no ... daughter. 6. I can see ... nice ... coffee-table in ... middle of ... room to ... right of ... door. It is ... black and ... red. I like ... coffee-table. 7. Our ... TV-set is on ... little ... table in ... corner of ... room. 8. There is... beautiful picture in my father's ... study, ... picture is on ... wall to ... left of ... window.

Упражнение 5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

My aunt's flat is in ... new house. There is ... living-room, ... bedroom, ... study, ... bathroom and ... kitchen in ... flat. ... bedroom is ... large room with ... two windows. ... room is light as ... windows are large. There are ... white curtains on ... windows. There are ... two beds with ... large pillows on them. There are ... small tables near ... beds. There are ... lamps on them. To ... left of ... door there is ... dressing-table with ... looking-glass on it. There is ... low chair at ... dressing-table. There are ... several pictures on ... pale green walls. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor. ... carpet is dark green. ... room is very cosy.

Если после конструкции there is (there are) стоит неисчисляемое существительное или существительное во множественном числе, вместо опущенного неопределенного артикля часто (не обязательно) употребляется слово "some."

Упражнение 6. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There is ... sofa in ... corner of ... room. 2. There are ... cushions on ... sofa, 3. There are ... books on ... shelf. Give me ... book, please. 4. Look into ... refrigerator. What can you see on ... shelves? — There is ... butter in ... butter-dish. There is ... sausage, but there is no ... cheese. There are ... eggs and ... apples. There is ... orange, ... lemon, and ... jam in ... little vase. 5. There is ... juice in this ... cup. May I drink ... juice? 6. There are ... girls in ... yard, but I can see no ... boys. Where are ... boys? — Oh, all ... boys are playing football at ... stadium.

Упражнение 7. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

I have ... colour TV-set. ... TV-set is on ... little table in ... corner of ... room. 2. There is ... book, ... pen, and ... paper on my ... writing-desk. 3. My ... brother is ... teacher. He works at ... school. He has ... very good books. His ... books are in ... big bookcase. 4. There is ... tea in my ... glass. There is no ... tea in my ... friend's ... glass. His ... glass is empty. 5. Where is ... coffee-table in your ... room? — ... coffee-table is in ... front of ... sofa. There is ... cup on ... coffee-table and ... newspapers. There is ... coffee in ... cup.

Запомните следующие застывшие словосочетания:

in the morning in the afternoon

in the evening at s_ night

А также:

to go to S_ bed to go to S_ work

to go to S_ school

Упражнение 8. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. My ... friend has to get up early in ... morning because he goes to ... school. That's why he usually goes to ... bed early in ... evening. 2% ... weather was very bad in ... morning yesterday. ... sky was grey and it was raining. But in ... middle of ... day ... weather began to change. ... rain stopped and ... sun appeared from behind ... clouds. In ... afternoon it was very warm. I did not want to stay at ... home and went into ... yard. There were ... boys and ... girls in ... yard. We

played in ... yard till late in ... evening. When I came ... home, I drank ... tea, ate ... sandwich and went to ... bed at once. I slept very well at ... night.

Запомните следующие застывшие словосочетания:

to go S_ home

to come S_ home

to leave S home for S_ work (for S_ school) at S_ half past five at a quarter past five

Упражнение 9. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. My brother is ... pupil. He goes to ... school. He goes to ... school in ... morning. He has five or six ... lessons every day. In ... afternoon he goes ... home. At ... home he does his ... homework. In ... evening he reads ... books. He usually goes to ... bed at ... half past ten. At ... night he sleeps.

2. My father goes to ... work in ... morning and

comes ... home in ... evening. 3. I get up at ... half past seven in ... morning and go to ... bed at ... quarter to eleven in ... evening. 4. When does your mother leave ... home for ... work? — She leaves ... home for ... work at ... quarter past eight. 5. When do you leave ... home for ... school? — I leave ... home for ... school at ... half past ... eight.

Перед названиями месяцев и дней недели артикль не употребляется.

School begins in S_ September. We rest on S_ Sunday.

Перед порядковыми числительными обычно употребляется определенный артикль.

Our classroom is on the second floor. Today is the tenth of May.

Упражнение 10. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There are three rooms and ... kitchen in our new flat. 2. My new dress is made of ... silk. 3. If you want to write something on ... blackboard, you must have ... piece of ... chalk. 4. Are there any pupils in ... classroom? 5. I have ... new English book. ... book is very interesting. 6. There is ... garden in ... front of our school. ... garden is not large, but it is very nice. 7. ... May is ... fifth month of the year. 8. ... Saturday is ... sixth day of the week. 9. ... Sunday is ... day off.

Запомните следующие застывшие словосочетания:

after S_ work from -S work

after S_ school from S school

Упражнение 11. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. My friends live in ... small town. It is ... new town. ... streets in ... town are broad and straight. There are ... beautiful buildings in them. ... town is very green, and so ... air is fresh. There are ... beautiful parks and gardens in ... town. ... people like to go there after ... work. In ... evening you can hear ... sounds of ... music from ... parks. There are ... schools, ... libraries, ... hospital, ... theatre, ... cinemas, ... polyclinics and ... kindergartens in ... town. 2. This is ... classroom. ... classroom is large and light. 3. There is ... picture on ... wall. 4. What is ... date today? It is ... seventh of ... December. 5. ... third lesson today is ... lesson of English. 6. Pete, go to ... blackboard. 7. After school I usually go ... home. 8. My father always comes from ... work late: at eight o'clock or at ... half past eight. But on ... Friday he comes ... home early: at half past four or at ... quarter to five. On ... Saturday and on ... Sunday he does not go to ... work.

Запомните следующие застывшие словосочетания:

to have (cook, make, prepare) S_ breakfast

S_ lunch. ~S_ tea S_ dinner S_ supper

Упражнение 12. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

I go to ... school in ... morning, so I get up early. I usually get up at ... quarter past seven. I go to ... bathroom, turn on ... water and wash my face and hands. My father and mother also get up early in ... morning. My mother works at ... office. She is ... typist. My father is ... doctor. He works at ... polyclinic. We have ... breakfast in ... kitchen. We eat... porridge and ... eggs. We drink ... tea. My father and mother leave ... home for ... work at ... half past eight. My father goes

to ... polyclinic, and my mother goes to ... office. I don't leave ... home with my parents: ... school where I learn is near our house. I leave ... home for ... school at ... quarter to nine. My granny stays at ... home and cooks ... dinner. I have ... lunch at ... school after ... third lesson. My father and mother have ... lunch at ... work. When we come ... home, we have ... dinner.

Практическая работа

Тема: 2.4 Профессия, которую мы выбираем. Личные местоимения

Цель: употреблять личные местоимения, новую лексику

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

My future profession

1) Переведите

текст.

Future profession is a very important choice in every human life. Sooner or later everybody thinks about the profession. There are a lot of interesting professions in the world. For a long time I had doubts about my career choice, but at the last moment I entered college to study for a degree in economist. Now I'm on the first course and I do not regret my choice at all. I'd never thought before about the profession I chose. And now I'm glad I took the risk. I faced a great variety of opportunities. I have enough time to study and work. Youth is a period of one's life that is more likely to commit errors. And even if after 15 years of training, you have not managed to find yourself – don't give up. The main thing is to do what you like. Your job should not be just a job, should be fun, should not be a burden and should not be used for making money only. I would like people not to feel sorry for their choice of future profession. So I wish all of you to find the occupation you like.

2) Закончите предложения

- a) I have enough time to study.....
- в) Youth is a period of one's life that is more likely to commit.....
- c) I wish all of you to find the occupation.....

Теоретический материал Личные местоимения

Кому? кого?

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

Примечание.

Местоимение **it** обычно заменяет ранее употреблённое существительное в единственном числе, не обозначающее человека:

wind / dog / lake = it (= он / она / оно).

Местоимение **you** требует сказуемого в форме множественного числа, каким бы способом оно ни передавалось на русский язык (ты, вы, Вы).

You are a student. Вы (ты) - студент. You are students. Вы - студенты.

Местоимения this / these, I:

that / those:

Местоимения *this* (этот) и *that* (тот) имеют формы мн.числа, соответственно: *these* (эти) и *those* (те). Если эти местоимения в предложении выполняют функцию подлежащего, то при грамматическом анализе предложения нужно искать сказуемое в соответствующем числе. В этом случае *these* обычно переводится - они.

These elements are called metals. Эти элементы называются металлы.

These are alike in Они схожи в том, что

Местоимения *that* / *those* употребляются также как слова-заместители тех существительных, которые были употреблены ранее. Главным признаком такого употребления является наличие предлога (обычно *of*) или причастия после *that* / *those*.

The climate of Great Britain is much like that of the Baltic republics. Климат Великобритании очень схож с климатом республик Прибалтики.

Слово *that* также может является относительным местоимением или союзом со значением "что / который / то, что", если оно находится перед придаточным предложением.

Copernicus proved that the Earth goes round the Sun. Коперник доказал, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.

Задание 1 : вместо пропусков вставьте нужное местоимение.

Choose the correct variant:

1. _____ words were the last.

His Him He

2. Why are you sitting here? It is not your place, but _____ .

Her She Hers

3. These sweets are very tasty. Could you give _____ to me, please?

It them they

4. Where is the cooler? – You are standing next to _____ .

It Him He

5. In what direction do you usually hitch-hike? – Western Europe. Join _____ .

Our we us

6. I really love _____ here in Paris!

His it them

7. Jack, are you listening to _____ ?

I Me My

8. Hmm! Nice photos! – Yeah! It's _____ in Hawaii.

Ours we us

16. Our children will go to the concert. So will _____ .

Their they theirs

9. Look at my new watch. Do you like _____ ?

It them they

10. They seem to be good guys. What do you have against _____ ?

They Their Them

11. Let's send these flowers to _____ . I'm sure, she will be pleased.

She Her He

Контрольные вопросы:

1. Что такое местоимение?

2. Какие местоимения существуют в английском языке?

Практическая работа

Тема 2.5 Мой рабочий день. Притяжательные местоимения

Цель: употребление в устной речи новой и знакомой лексики, разобрать правила употребления притяжательных местоимений.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

My Working Day

My working day begins early in the morning. I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I do my bed and go to the bathroom to wash my face and hands and brush my teeth.

Then I comb, get dressed and go to the kitchen where I help my mother to make breakfast. I usually have boiled eggs, some porridge, a cup of coffee, bread and butter. After breakfast I leave my place and go to school. My school is not far from my house. It takes me about half an hour to get there by bus.

My lessons begin at 8.30 and finish at 3 p.m. As a rule I have 6 lessons every working day.

At 3 o'clock the classes are over and I go home. After dinner I do some work about the house. I wash dishes, go shopping and get down to study again. I spend a great deal of time on my lessons. When I am through with my study I rest a little. I listen to music, look through the newspapers or magazines, phone my friends and relatives, watch TV, read books. Sometimes my friends call for me and we go for a walk. At 10 o'clock when I am tired I go to bed.

Задание: найдите в тексте следующие слова:

Мой рабочий день, чистить зубы, готовить завтрак, уроки начинаются, после завтрака, мне требуется, уроки начинаются, большую часть своего времени, я немного отдыхаю.

Теоретический материал

Притяжательные местоимения

my - мой	mine - мой
your - твой, ваш	his - его
his - его	hers - её
her - её	its - его, её
its - его, её	ours - наш
our - наш	yours - твой, ваш
their - их	theirs - их

Притяжательные местоимения отражают принадлежность или связь предметов.

My book is black and **his** is yellow.

Моя книга – черная, а его – желтая.

Они могут быть в **присоединяемой** или **абсолютной** форме.

Присоединяемые притяжательные местоимения (my, your, his, her, our, their) всегда используются только вместе с соответствующим существительным:

My cat is 5 years old.

Моему коту 5 лет.

а абсолютные (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) заменяют их собой:

What hedgehogs like to drink? – **Mine** likes milk.

Что пьют ежи? – Моему нравится молоко.

Таблица притяжательных местоимений

Личное местоимение	Притяжательное местоимение	
	присоединяемая форма	абсолютная форма
I (я)	my (мой, моя, мое, мои)	mine
he (он)	his (его)	his

she (она)	her (ее)	hers
it (оно)	its (его, ее)	–
we (мы)	our (наш, наша, наше, наши)	ours
you (вы)	your (ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши)	yours
they (они)	their (их)	theirs

Примечание

Обратите внимание: притяжательное местоимение **its** пишется без апострофа. Написание через апостроф (**it's**) – это сокращение от словосочетания **it is**.

Местоимение в присоединяемой форме всегда стоит перед существительным. Если существительное использовано вместе с прилагательным(-и), то притяжательное местоимение ставится перед ними:

I've lost **my new** keys. Я потерял свои новые ключи.

Различия с русским языком. Обратите внимание, что **притяжательные местоимения в английском языке** часто употребляются там, где в русском они отсутствуют, но подразумеваются:

He put his hand into his pocket. *Он засунул руку в карман.*

I've told my sister about it several times but she still managed to forget about our family picnic.

Я напомнил сестре несколько раз, но она все равно умудрилась забыть про наш семейный пикник.

Задание: выполнить упражнение

1. What colour is the car? – It is quite far, I can't see _____ colour.

It It's Its

2. _____ told me a funny story the other day.

A mine friend Of my friend A friend of mine

3. You haven't seen _____ ! How can you say, that she is a bad painter?

Hers picture A her picture A picture of hers

4. On holiday I'm going to stay in _____ house.

They their them

5. It is a very good project, but _____ is better.

Ours our us

6. Every cat washes _____ face after eating.

His her its

7. What are you doing? – It is none _____ business!

Your of your of yours

8. This is his "Jaguar", and this "Harley Davidson" is also _____ .

He

Him

His

Практическая работа Тема 2.6 Мой выходной день

Цель: употреблять в устной речи новую лексику, уметь употреблять указательные и возвратные местоимения

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

On Sunday, I didn't have to hurry anywhere. I got up at nine or ten o'clock. I did my bed, washed myself and went to the kitchen. I always had something tasty on Sunday: fried potatoes, meat salad or my favorite apple pies. After breakfast, if the weather was sunny, I usually didn't stay indoors, I went to see my friends.

We often played volleyball or basket-ball in the yard. I liked to watch TV, listen to music, read books.

In the evening, when all the family were together, we had some tea with a cake or biscuits.

Vocabulary:

to envy — завидовать

to guess — догадываться

I didn't have to hurry — мне не нужно было торопиться

an early riser — человек, поднимающийся рано

to wash oneself — умываться

to lay the table — накрывать на стол

tasty — вкусный

favourite — любимый

pie — пирог

to go skating and skiing — кататься на коньках и лыжах

to happen — случаться

gloomy — мрачный

to speak over the phone — разговаривать по телефону

boring — утомительный, скучный

to feel sorry for smb. — жалеть кого-нибудь

to feel — чувствовать

TV-addicts — "телеманы"; люди, проводящие много времени перед телевизором

to play a game of chess — сыграть партию в шахматы

to argue — спорить

we listened to my younger sister playing the piano (Complex Object) — мы слушали, как моя младшая сестра играет на пианино

Теоретический материал

Указательные местоимения

Как и в русском языке, в английском существуют указательные местоимения, которые ставятся перед существительными:

This - этот, эта (когда предмет рядом)

That - тот, та (когда предмет далеко)

Вместо того, чтобы просто сказать:

The house is white - Дом белый

The problem isn't very big - Проблема не очень большая

можно сказать:

This house is white - Этот дом белый

This problem isn't very big - Эта проблема не очень большая

Вместо артикля the мы ставим местоимение this и, таким образом, указываем на конкретные объекты.

*Не говори: **The** this house is white. Если перед существительным уже есть указательное местоимение, то артикль должен отсутствовать.*

Местоимение This ставим непосредственно перед существительным.

This car is expensive - Эта машина дорогая

This bridge is so long - Этот мост такой длинный

This dog is big but it's very nice - Эта собака большая, но она очень милая

Задание: Переведи на английский язык:

Эта газета интересная

Этот город старый

Этот мяч жёлтый

Эта комната не очень комфортная

Эта улица находится в Нью Йорке

Если предмет расположен на некотором расстоянии от нас, то используется указательное местоимение That - тот:

That bridge is so long - Тот мост такой длинный

That mountain is very high - Та гора очень высокая

That waiter is not very polite - Тот официант не очень любезный

Задание: Переведи на английский язык:

Тот компьютер очень медленный

То озеро очень холодное

Та страна не большая

Тот парк находится далеко от этого дома

У данных указательных местоимений This и That имеются формы множественного числа.

Если мы говорим о нескольких предметах, находящихся недалеко от нас, то нужно использовать местоимение These:

These trees are green - Эти деревья зелёные

These documents are very important - Эти документы очень важные

These shops are cheap - Эти магазины дешёвые

Произношение слов This и These похоже, однако звук [i] в слове This должен произноситься кратко, а в These - удлинённо.

Не говори: This trees are green

Проверь себя:

Эти машины дорогие
Эти деревья высокие и зелёные
Эти магазины не дорогие

Если несколько объектов находятся на некотором расстоянии, то нужно употреблять другое указательное местоимение Those - те.

Those boys are Americans - Те ребята американцы
Are those tables reserved? - Те столики забронированы?
Those monuments are in the park now - Те памятники сейчас находятся в парке

Скажи по-английски:

Те фотографии очень красивые
Те музеи не очень интересные
Те книги находятся на полке?

Не путай указательные местоимения:

This – These Этот – Эти That – Those Тот - Те

Проверь себя:

Та девочка очень милая
Эти комнаты заняты?
Этот мост находится рядом с городом
Эти языки не лёгкие
Те горы высокие

Задание: выполнить упражнения:

Упражнение 1. Circle the correct word.

1. this /these shoes
2. this / these trousers
3. this / these socks
4. this / these shorts
5. this / these trainers
6. this / these hat
7. this / these dress
8. this / these blouse
9. this / these skirt
10. this / these scarf
11. this / these boots
12. this / these tights
13. This / These trousers are black.
14. That / Those shirt is very nice.
15. That / Those shoes are comfortable.
16. This / These skirt is old.
17. This / Those T-shirt is my brother's.
18. That / Those T-shirt is very small.

Упражнение 2. Поставьте this или these. Переведите предложения.

1. ... cream isn't good.
2. ... is my air-plane ticket.
3. ... books belong to his children.
4. ... river is the longest in the region.
5. ... trainers were made in Italy.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте *that* или *those*. Переведите предложения.

1. ... tomatoes are not fresh.
2. ... bag is mine.
3. ... letters are for Mike.
4. ... is our bus.
5. ... dogs bark every night.

Упражнение 4. Поставьте *this*, *that*, *these* или *those*. Переведите предложения.

1. Could you pass me ... dictionary beside you?
2. ... jeans over there are quite cheap.
3. ... apples are much sweeter than those ones.
4. Look here! Do you like ... ring?
5. Do you know ... woman in black over there?
6. ... shoes are very tight. I must take them off.
7. How much are ... teddy-bears in the shop-window?
8. ... tower looks so small because it's far away.
9. ... dolphins we saw in the sea were so funny.
10. ... ice-cream I am eating is my favourite.

Упражнение 5. Измените предложения в единственном числе на множественное, или наоборот.

Н-р: That girl is my neighbor. (Та девушка – моя соседка.) – **Those girls are my neighbors.**
(Те девушки – мои соседки.)

1. This man is quite old. (Этот мужчина довольно стар.)
2. That is our teacher. (Там наш учитель.)
3. Pass me those spoons, please. (Передай мне те ложки, пожалуйста.)
4. Is this your key? (Это твой ключ?)
5. Look at this tulip. (Посмотри на этот тюльпан.)
6. These tests are too difficult for me. (Эти контрольные слишком сложны для меня.)
7. Who is that woman near the shop? (Кто вон та женщина возле магазина?)
8. This dress looks great. (Это платье смотрится здорово.)
9. Whose cars are these? (Чьи это машины?)
10. Those glasses are broken. (Те бокалы разбиты.)

Практическая работа

Тема 3.1 Внешность

Цель: уметь употреблять новую лексику и глагол *to be* в Present Simple, возвратные местоимения.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

Appearance

People who can't hear often learn to understand a spoken language with their eyes. They watch the mouth of the person talking and follow the movement of his lips. This is called lip-reading. Some people think the distance between your hair and your eyebrow is a sign of how intelligent you are. The bigger your forehead is, the more intelligent you are supposed to be.

Nowadays, a person who doesn't like his or her nose can have it changed with plastic surgery. Plastic surgeons can change your face in many other ways too. They can make your

cheeks a little rounder. If you don't like your chin, a plastic surgeon can break your jaw and re-make the whole lower half of your face. If you think your skin looks too old and wrinkled, he can take: the wrinkles away and make you look twenty years younger.

Women often disagree about men having beards and moustache. Bu some women think that hair on a man's chin makes him look more attractive.

Usually, only women wear make-up. They are lucky. They can put a little black mascara on their eyelashes and some eye shadow on their eyelids, an look fresh and attractive, even when they are really tired.

Ответить на вопросы:

1. Describe the face of someone you know well.
2. Would you ever have plastic surgery? Why? Why not?
3. Do you like when a man wears a beard or a moustache? Why do you think men grow them?

Vocabulary: eyes — глаза (big, blue, green, hazel, brown, black)

eyebrow — бровь

forehead — лоб (narrow узкий, wide широкий)

nose — нос (long, short, straight прямой,)

cheek — щека(plump пухлый, pale бледный)

chin — подбородок

jaw — челюсть

skin — кожа (sun burnt, pale,)

wrinkled — морщинистый

wrinkles — морщины

beard — борода

moustache — усы

eyelash — ресница

eyelid — веко

small — маленький

clever — умный

stupid — глупый

serious — серьезный

funny — забавный

angry — сердитый

self-confident — самоуверенный

Hair — волосы

Arm — рука

Hand — кисть

Leg — нога

Foot (feet) — ступня

Ears — уши

Curled — волнистый

Blond — блондин

Fair — светлый

Теоретический материал

Личные местоимения		Возвратные местоимения		
ед.ч.	I	myself	[maɪ'self]	себя, сам, сама
	you (ты, Вы)	yourself	[jɔ:'self]	себя, сам, сама
	he	himself	[hɪm'self]	себя, сам
	she	herself	[hɜ:'self]	себя, сама
	it	itself	[ɪt'self]	себя, сам, сама, само
мн.ч.	we	ourselves	[aʊə'selvz]	себя, сами
	you (вы)	yourselves	[jɔ:'selvz]	себя, сами
	they	themselves	[ðəm'selvz]	себя, сами

1. Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие фразы и предложения с возвратными местоимениями.

- Help yourself.
 Enjoy yourselves.
 Dress yourself.
 I have cut myself.
 Don't blame yourself.
 She likes to talk to herself.
 Kids, behave yourselves!
 Make yourselves comfortable.
 I am angry with _____.
 He fell down and hurt _____.
 Tell me more about _____.
 She believes in _____.
 We are sure of _____.
 They did everything _____.
 Did you translate the text _____.
 I saw everything _____.
 The knife was sharp, and she cut _____.
 They introduced _____.

Упражнение 2. Переведите следующие фразы и предложения с возвратными местоимениями.

1. Help yourself.
2. Enjoy yourselves.
3. Dress yourself.
4. I have cut myself.
5. Don't blame yourself.
6. She likes to talk to herself.
7. Kids, behave yourselves!
8. Make yourselves comfortable.
9. He hurt himself.
10. Let me introduce myself.
11. We can't defend ourselves.
12. Fashion often repeats itself.
13. I taught myself to swim.

14. They carried all their luggage themselves.

15. We always design our clothes ourselves.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте в предложения подходящие возвратные местоимения myself, yourself и т.п.

Н-р: Be careful, you can cut (Осторожно, ты можешь порезаться.) - Be careful, you can cut yourself.

1. Dinner is ready! Sit down and help to the chicken. (Ужин готов! Присаживайтесь и угощайтесь курицей.)
2. Tom built the house (Том сам построил дом.)
3. They amused by telling anecdotes. (Они развлекались, рассказывая анекдоты.)
4. Kate hurt while she was playing volleyball. (Кейт поранилась во время игры в волейбол.)
5. I really enjoyed at the seaside. (Я действительно отдохнул на море.)
6. She has to buy a new blouse tomorrow. (Ей нужно купить себе новую блузку завтра.)
7. My granny knits all her socks and scarves (Моя бабушка вяжет все свои носки и шарфы сама.)
8. It's very delicious! Did you invent the recipe? (Очень вкусно! Ты сама придумала рецепт?)
9. We painted the walls of our kitchen (Мы сами покрасили стены нашей кухни.)
10. He chose the car (Он сам выбрал машину.)
11. They were proud of (Они гордились собой.)
12. We wished good luck before the exam. (Мы пожелали себе удачи перед экзаменом.)
13. They devoted to their children. (Они посвятили себя своим детям.)
14. In my dreams I often see on a beautiful island. (В своих снах я часто вижу себя на красивом острове.)
15. The pirate found in a strange place. (Пират оказался в странном месте.)

Теоретический материал

I am	я есть (существую)		
He / She / It is	он, она, оно есть (существует)		
We are	мы есть (существуем)		
You are	ты, вы есть (существуете)		
They are	они есть (существуют)		
Настоящее время	Прошедшее время	Будущее время	
I	am — я есть	was	shall / will
You	are — он есть	were	will
He, she, it	is — он, она, оно есть	was	will

We	are — ты, вы есть	were	shall / will
You	are — мы есть	were	will
They	are — они есть	were	will

Как самостоятельный глагол (**to be**) употребляется для обозначений возраста людей, размеров предметов, цены товаров, времени, погоды, характеристики. В русском языке глагол "быть" в утвердительных предложениях можно опустить. Например: "Он дома", "Ему 25 лет". В английском же языке **нельзя употреблять предложения без глагола**. Необходимо обязательное присутствие глагола, хотя он может явно не переводиться на русский язык. Например, чтобы сказать "Я пилот" в английском языке необходимо добавить глагол **be**, и в итоге предложение получит смысл "Я есть пилот" — "I **am** pilot". Еще несколько примеров:

- I **am** 45 — Мне 45 (Я есть 45)
- I **am** from Moscow — Я из Москвы (Я есть из Москвы)
- I **am** married — Я женат (Я есть женат)
- He **is** Mark — Его зовут Марк (Он есть Марк)

Также в предложениях употребляются сокращенные формы глагола **to be**:

- I am = I'm
- He is = He's
- They are = They're
- He is not = He isn't
- We are not = We aren't

Рассмотрим еще одно различие русского и английского языков. В русском языке утвердительное и вопросительное предложения могут различаться только лишь знаком вопроса в конце предложения.

Например:

- Он писатель — утверждение.
- Он писатель? — вопрос.

В устной речи в русском языке вопросительное предложение отличается от утвердительного специальной вопросительной интонацией. Англичане же могут сказать утверждение с такой же интонацией, как и вопрос. Англичане выходят из этого положения, изменяя в предложении порядок слов:

- He is a writer — Он писатель.
- Is he a writer — Он писатель?

Чтобы задать вопрос необходимо поменять местами подлежащее **he** и вспомогательный глагол **is** (**to be**).

Для отрицания в русском языке используется частица "не", а в английском частица "**not**", которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола **be**.

- He **is not** at home — Он **не** дома.
- They **are not** enemies — Они **не** враги.

Для закрепления форм глагола **to be** в разных лицах и временах проспрягаем предложение "I am strong":

Настоящее время:

Настоящее время	Прошедшее время	Будущее время
-----------------	-----------------	---------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I am strong — Я сильный ▪ You are strong — Ты сильный ▪ He is strong — Он сильный ▪ We are strong — Мы сильные ▪ You are strong — Вы сильные ▪ They are strong — Они сильные 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I was strong — Я был сильным ▪ You were strong — Ты был сильным ▪ He was strong — Он был сильным ▪ We were strong — Мы были сильными ▪ You were strong — Вы были сильными ▪ They were strong — Они были сильными 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I shall/will be strong — Я буду сильным ▪ You will be strong — Ты будешь сильным ▪ He will be strong — Он будет сильным ▪ We shall/will be strong — Мы будем сильными ▪ You will be strong — Вы будете сильными ▪ They will be strong — Они будут сильными
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людей.

Упражнение 1. Complete what Brenda says about herself on the picture. Use **am**, **is** or **are**.

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

Упражнение 2: вставьте глаголы **am**, **is** or **are**.

1. I _____ a girl.
2. My father _____ at work.
3. Alex and Dino _____ my cats.
4. Alex _____ in the garden.
5. Dino _____ on the floor.
6. My red pencil _____ on the floor, too.
7. The other pencils _____ in my pencil case.
8. My mother _____ in the living room.
9. Eli and Rafa _____ good friends.
10. They _____ good at tennis.
11. _____ they in Amsterdam this week?
12. The pupils _____ not at school today.
13. It _____ Monday.
14. I _____ at home.
15. We _____ friends.

Упражнение 3. Make affirmative sentences with "to be"

1. I _____ never happy on a Sunday afternoon.
2. We _____ Scottish.
3. He _____ a pilot.
4. Mayte and Joshua _____ angry.
5. You _____ clever and good-looking.

Упражнение 4. Make negative sentences with "to be"

1. You _____ not Dutch.
2. Gemma _____ at home.
3. Agust and I _____ pleased about it.
4. I _____ not cruel.
5. It _____ good.

Упражнение 5. Questions with "to be"

1. _____ you from Málaga?
2. _____ Isabel Spanish?
3. _____ we ready to go?
4. _____ he married?
5. _____ you tired?

Упражнение 6. Fill in the correct form of "to be"

1. Joshua _____ Marco's son.
2. Patty's mother _____ Joshua's sister.
3. Beatriz and Marcos _____ their grandparents.
4. They _____ Cristina's parents.
5. Cecilia and Victor _____

María's children. 6. Janice _____ my grandmother. 7. My father's name _____ Juan. 8. Francisco and Jaime _____ from Colombia. 9. We _____ in the same class, but we _____ not on the same team. 10. The camel _____ a desert animal. 11. Vegetables and fruit _____ healthy foods. 12. Lambs _____ baby sheep. 13. Kenneth _____ a lawyer. 14. Rex _____ a clever dog. 15. A duck _____ a kind of bird. 16 The playground _____ full of people today. 17. My house _____ near the school. 18. The questions _____ not too difficult.

Упражнение 7. Turn the sentences into negative.

1. The British Isles are in Africa. 2. The Mediterranean is an ocean. 3. The Alps are in America. 4. The Nile is in Asia. 5. Mount Everest is in Africa.

**Практическая работа
Тема 3.2 Характер**

Цель: употребление новой лексики и глагола to have.

Задание: прочесть, перевести и пересказать текст.

I don't think that I am something special. When candles are out all cats are grey. But of course if you come closer and turn on the light you can see that some features are typical to me. But to cut the long story short 1. I think I am a good humoured, very responsible, hard working and emotional person. 2. I like creativity and appreciate this trait in others. 3. I try not to be late and I hate when others don't come on time.

4. I prefer to associate with clever and polite people. 5. It is very annoying when somebody whom I trust turns out to be unreliable. 6. But I try to treat other people so as I want them to treat me. I see the man whom I am looking for also as a person with a и and sound body and mind. As for my interests I am fond of psychology in the sphere of dealing with people and the questions of how to form your thoughts in the most favorable way. 7. I adore travelling, seeing other people, their traditions, customs, to get acquainted with their culture, going sightseeing. 8. Besides I like different kinds of music. I like music with rhythm you can dance to.

Задание: выучить слова.

feature — особенность, характерная черта

at the same time — в то же время, одновременно

responsible — ответственный, дисциплинированный; надежный

creativity — творчество

annoying — раздражающий; досадный; надоедливый

psychology — психология

to cut the long story short — короче говоря

to appreciate — (высоко) ценить

to trust — верить, доверять(ся), полагаться (на кого либо.)

to lie — лгать, обманывать

to associate with — общаться с

to treat — обращаться, обходиться, вести себя

по отношению к кому-л.; относиться

to rely on — полагаться, надеяться; доверять, быть уверенным

to deal with — иметь дело с кем-л.

Ответить на вопросы к рассказу:

1. What can you tell about your character?
2. Why is it both pleasant and a bit difficult to speak about oneself?
3. What personal qualities do you appreciate?
4. What do you hate that other people do?
5. What are you fond of doing?
6. What is it annoying to you about other people?
7. What do you adore doing?
8. What are your interests and hobbies?
9. How do you try to treat other people?

Теоретический материал

Глагол **to have** в английском языке

Как самостоятельный глагол **to have** в настоящем времени имеет 2 формы:

- **have** для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа
- **has** для 3-го лица единственного числа

В прошедшем времени глагол **to have** имеет форму **had**, в будущем - **shall have, will have**.

Формы глагола *to have*

настоящее время		прошедшее время	будущее время
I have You have He / She / It has	We have You have They have	had	shall have will have

Значение этого глагола - "иметь, владеть, обладать". Часто в разговорной речи вместо **have, has** употребляется словосочетание **have got, has got** (краткие формы **'ve got** и **'s got**) с тем же значением, особенно когда речь идёт о временном владении или только что приобретённом предмете или предметах:

We've got a nice flat.

У нас хорошая квартира.

Have you got any pets?

У вас есть домашние животные?

В вопросительной форме в британском варианте языка глагол **to have** часто стоит перед подлежащим, в американском варианте вопросительная и отрицательная формы всегда образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **do**:

Have you two sons? (брит.)

Do you **have** a lot of free time? (амер.)

Отрицание выражается формой глагола **to have** с отрицанием **not** или с отрицательным местоимением **no**:

I **haven't got** a pen.

I **have got no** pen here.

has not = hasn't
have not = haven't

Распространённые сочетания с глаголом to have

to have a lesson / a lecture / a meeting
посещать урок / лекцию / собрание
to have breakfast / lunch / dinner...
завтракать / обедать
to have a rest / a swim / a wash
отдохнуть / поплавать / постирать
to have a drink / a cigarette / a day off
выпить / выкурить сигарету / иметь выходной день

Упражнение 1. Insert have or has.

1. I _____ a flat
2. You _____ a flat
3. He _____ a flat
4. She _____ a flat
5. I _____ a flat.
6. You _____ no flat.
7. He _____ a flat
8. She _____ no flat.
9. It _____ a flat
10. We _____ a flat
11. You _____ a flat.
12. They _____ a flat
13. It _____ no flat
14. We _____ no flat
15. You _____ no flat.

Глагол to have в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем неопределённом времени.

Отрицательная форма

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
I have not (I haven't)	I had not (I hadn't)	I will/shall not have (I won't/shan't have)
You have not (You haven't)	You had not (You hadn't)	You will not have (You won't have)
He has not (He hasn't)	He had not (He hadn't)	He will not have (He won't have)
She has not (She hasn't)	She had not (She hadn't)	She will not have (She won't have)
It has not (It hasn't)	It had not (It hadn't)	It will not have (It won't have)
We have not (We haven't)	We had not (We hadn't)	We will/shall not have (We won't/shan't have)
You have not (You haven't)	You had not (You hadn't)	You will not have (You won't have)
They have not (They haven't)	They had not (They hadn't)	They will not have (They won't have)

В разговорной речи обычно употребляется выражение haven't got / hasn't got.

Сравните следующие предложения:

We must hurry. We haven't got much time. Мы должны поторопиться. У нас нет много времени.

Anna's house is nice, but it hasn't got a garden. Дом Анны красивый, но он не имеет сада.

Вопросительная форма глагола to have.

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
Have I ...?	Had I ...?	Will / Shall I have ...?
Have you ...?	Had you ...?	Will you have ...?
Has he ...?	Had he ...?	Will he have ...?
Has she ...?	Had she ...?	Will she have ...?
Has it ...?	Had it ...?	Will it have ...?
Have we ...?	Had we ...?	Will / Shall we have ...?
Have you ...?	Had you ...?	Will you have ...?
Have they ...?	Had they ...?	Will they have ...?

Сравните следующие предложения:

Have you got any friends? У вас есть друзья?

You haven't got a dictionary. У вас нет словаря.

– Has Anna got any fish? – У Анны есть рыба?

– No, she hasn't got any fish. – Нет, у нее нет рыбы.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Какие глаголы в английском языке могут употребляться как смысловые глаголы и как вспомогательные глаголы?

Какие значения имеет глагол to have, выступающий в качестве смыслового глагола?

Сколько форм имеет глагол to have в настоящем неопределенном времени (Present Indefinite)? Перечислите эти формы.

Всегда ли глагол to have, употребляемый в качестве смыслового глагола со значением иметь, владеть, переводится на русский язык?

Могут ли сокращенные утвердительные формы глагола to have употребляться в конце предложения?

Какую форму имеет глагол to have в прошедшем неопределенном времени (Past Indefinite)?

Какую форму глагол to have имеет в будущем неопределенном времени (Future Indefinite)?

Как образуется отрицательная форма глагола to have в настоящем неопределенном, прошедшем неопределенном и в будущем неопределенном времени?

Как образуется вопросительная форма глагола to have в настоящем неопределенном, прошедшем неопределенном и в будущем неопределенном времени?

Упражнение 1.

Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to have в настоящем неопределенном времени (have/has).

1. I ... a comfortable flat. 2. Nick ... many friends. 3. They ... a lot of flowers in their garden.

4. She ... long hair. 5. The farm ... two new tractors. 6. You ... a good collection of stamps. 7.

We ... a nice house. 8. The cat ... three kittens.

Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

Anna has a new coat.

We will have holidays soon.

Nick has got a scooter.

They had an old garden.

Mary had red roses in her garden.

The hunter has got a dog.

The child will have new toys.

You have two apple-trees in the garden

Практическая работа

Тема 3.3 Внешность и характер друга

Цель: уметь читать и переводить текст, употреблять настоящее простое время

Задание: читать, переводить текст.

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former schoolmates. But my bosom friend is Lena. She is 16. Lena isn't very tall, but she is pretty in her own way.

She has red curly hair and a turn-up nose. Lena wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Lena because she is well-bred, jolly and kind.

She does well at school though she has an unbreakable rule: never to study at night no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning. She is also fond of reading plain books, and Lena sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes.

She says that the books are of great help any time and they always must be at her hand. Her idea is that it's much easier to have a library of her own comprising lots of books than to try keeping everything in her head. Lena goes in for sports and she is a member of our school basket-ball team. She is terribly quick and strong.

It's a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball: while others are hopping about in the air she always gets under their feet and grabs the ball. I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Lena, the most amusing person in the world. She thinks everything is funny — even flunking an exam.

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

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

Ответить на вопросы:

1. How old is Lena?
2. Does she wear spectacles? Describe her appearance.
3. Does she do well at school?
4. What unbreakable rule has she?
5. What books is she fond of reading?
6. Does Lena go in for sports?
7. Is she a member of the school basket-ball team?
8. Why is it a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball?
9. Is Lena a sunny soul by nature? What makes you think so?
10. Has she an imagination? Prove it.

Vocabulary:

former school-mates — бывшие школьные друзья

bosom, friend — закадычный друг

to be pretty in one's own way — быть по-своему красивым

turn-up — курносый

freckles — веснушки

forehead — лоб

plain — некрасивый

to do well at school — хорошо учиться в школе

to be fond of — любить, нравится

plain books — художественные книги

to be of great help — быть очень полезным, нужным
to be at hand — быть под рукой
to go in for sports — увлекаться, заниматься спортом
terribly — ужасно
to grab — хватать
to be bored at everything — ничего не нравится
amusing — забавный, занимательный, смешной
to flunk an exam — провалиться на экзамене
a sunny soul by nature — быть веселым по натуре
a short-story contest — конкурс на написание рассказа
to hold — проводить, держать(ся)
to quarrel — ругаться
to make up with smb. — мириться с кем-либо

Теоретический материал

Упражнение 1. Вставьте глагол *to be* в *Present Simple*.

1. I ... a pupil. 2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 3. ... your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she 4. ... they at home? - - No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work. 6. ... you an engineer? - - Yes, I... 7. ... your sister a typist? No, she ... not a *typist*, *she* ... a student. 8. ... your brother at school? - - Yes, he 9. ... your sister at school? - No, she ... not at school. 10. My ... sister ... at home. 11. ... this your watch? • Yes, it 12. She ... an actress. 13. This ... my bag. 14. My uncle ... an office-worker. 15. He ... at work. 16. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

Упражнение 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в *Present Simple*.

1. Я ученик. Я в школе. 2. Мой брат художник. Он не инженер. 3. Моя сестра на работе. Она врач. 4. Он студент. 5. Вы студент? — Нет, я врач. 6. Моя сестра дома. 7. Мы не в школе. Мы дома. 8. Мой брат ученик. Он в школе. 9. Ваша мама дома? - - Нет, она на работе. 10. Ваш двоюродный брат дома? - Нет, он в школе. Он ученик. 12. Ваша сестра учительница? - Нет, она студентка. 12. Твой папа на работе? — Нет, он дома. 13. Твоя сестра машинистка? — Да, — Она дома? - Нет, она на работе. 14. Мой дедушка ученый. 15. Моя мама не учительница. Она врач.

Упражнение 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в *Present Simple*.

1. Чья это ручка? — Это моя ручка. 2. Чья это книга? — Это ваша книга. 3. Чей это стол? -Это стол моего брата. 4. Чья это сумка? - Это сумка моей мамы. 5. Чей это карандаш? - Это карандаш моей сестры. 6. Это твоя тетрадь? -Да. 7. Это тетрадь твоего брата? - Нет, это моя тетрадь. 8. Где ваш стол? - Он посередине комнаты. 9. Где твоя ручка? — Она в моем кармане. 10. Где твоя тетрадь? - Она на столе. 11. Где твоя мама? - Она на работе. 12. Где твой брат? - Он в школе. 13. Где твоя сестра? - Она дома. 14. Чей это карандаш? - Это мой карандаш. -А где мой карандаш? — Он на столе. 15. Чьи это часы? - Это мои часы. - А где мои часы? -Они на столе.

Практическая работа Тема 4.1 Мой дом

Цель: уметь употреблять в речи настоящее простое время и новую лексику урока
Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

My House

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves.

At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror.. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to-hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat.

But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Ответить на вопросы:

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cosy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?
13. What is there in the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing in the left-hand corner?

Vocabulary:

square – квадратный
opposite - противоположный

sideboard – сервант

wardrobe - шкаф

cosy - уютный	divan-bed - диван
alarm-clock - будильник	mirror - зеркало
dressing-table - туалетный столик	lamp-shade - абажур
a built-in wardrobe - встроенный шкаф	
coat-hanger - вешалка	to hang (hung) - вешать
study - кабинет	
furniture – мебель	necessary pieces - необходимые вещи
cushion - диванная подушка	
standard lamp - торшер	

Теоретический материал

Present Simple (настоящее простое время) используется для выражения:

- привычки
E.g. I get up at 7 o'clock.
- общеизвестного факта
E.g. Vegetarians don't eat meat.
- факта, верного в течение долгого времени
E.g. She works in a bank.

Формы настоящего простого времени.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I You ask every day We They	I Do you ask every day? we they	I You do not ask every day We (don't) They
He She asks every day It	he Does she ask every day? it	He She does not ask every day It (doesn't)

Утвердительная форма образуется с помощью инфинитива без частицы *to* для всех лиц и чисел, кроме третьего лица единственного числа: *I live near here.*

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do**:
Where do I live?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** и отрицательной частицы **not**: *I don't live near here.*

В третьем лице единственного числа к инфинитиву и к вспомогательному глаголу добавляется окончание - **s (-es)**: *He speaks. Does he speak? He doesn't speak.*

Окончание читается как [s] после глухих согласных: *works, asks*

как [z] после звонких согласных и гласных: *sounds, reads, tries*

как [ɪz] – после s, ss, sh, ch, tch, x: *dresses, watches.*

Возможные указатели времени — обстоятельства времени, такие как: *always, usually, often, seldom, sometimes, every day* и т.д.

Упражнение 1. Закончите предложения, вставляя один из данных в таблице глаголов.

<i>cause(s) last(s) close(s) drink(s) live(s) leave(s) open(s) cure(s) speak(s) take(s)</i> <i>place bring(s)</i>
--

- Ann ... German very well.
- I never ... coffee.
- The swimming pool ... at 9 o'clock and ... at 18.30 every day.
- Bad driving ... many accidents.
- My parents ... in a very small flat.
- The Olympic Games ... every four years.
- My father and I ... home at eight o'clock.
- Time ... all things.
- Each season of the year ... three months and ... changes in the year.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в настоящем простом времени.

- Jane ... (*not/drink*) tea very often.
- What time ... (*the banks/close*) in Britain?
- "Where ... (*Martin/come*) from?" "He's Scottish."

4. "What ... (you/do)?" "I'm an electrical engineer."
5. It ... (take) me an hour to get to work. How long ... (it/take) you?
6. I ... (play) the piano but I ... (not/play) very well.
7. I don't understand this sentence. What ... (this word/mean)?
8. The next bus ... (leave) at exactly two o'clock.
9. ... (you/ever/sleep) past noon?

Упражнение 3. Используйте данные в таблице глаголы, чтобы завершить предложения. Иногда необходимо использовать отрицательную форму.

believe	eat	flow	go	grow	make	rise	tell	translate
---------	-----	------	----	------	------	------	------	-----------

- 1) The sun ... round the earth. 2) Rice ... in Britain. 3) The sun ... in the east. 4) Bees ... honey. 5) Vegetarians ... meat. 6) An atheist ... in God. 7) An interpreter ... from one language into another. 8) A liar is someone who ... the truth. 9) The River Amazon ... into the Atlantic Ocean.

Упражнение 4. Упражнение 4. Задайте Лизе вопросы. Обратите внимание на образец.

E.g. You know that Liz plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her. — How often do you play tennis?

1. You know that Liz reads newspaper. You want to know which one.
2. Perhaps Liz's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Liz.
3. You know that Liz gets up early. You want to know what time.
4. You know that Liz's brother works. You want to know what he does.
5. You know that Liz goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.
6. You don't know where Liz's mother lives. Ask Liz. **Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.**

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

Упражнение 6. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

- (ОБЫЧНО) 1. Я работаю. 2. Мы работаем. 3. Они не работают. 4. Вы работаете? - - Да. | 5. Он работает? - - Нет. Он учится. 6. Мой брат | не учится. Он работает. 7. Моя сестра не читает книг. 8. Наша бабушка любит то спать на диване. 9. Вы любите отдыхать в кресле? 10. Мы едим и пьем в кухне. 11. Мой брат не любит читать газеты. 12. Мы спим в спальне. 13. Мой брат спит на диване в жилой комнате. 14. Моя сестра одевается перед зеркалом. 15. Мой дядя пишет книги. 16. Мы пишем упражнения в школе.

Упражнение 7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. Когда вы встаете? - - Я встаю без четверти семь. 2. Когда встает твой брат? - - Он встает без двадцати восемь. — А твоя сестра тоже встает без двадцати восемь? - - Нет. Мой брат ходит в школу, а моя сестра не ходит в школу. Она еще не ученица. Она встает в девять часов. 3. Мой брат работает в больнице. Он врач. Он встает двадцать минут восьмого. Он работает утром и днем. Вечером он не работает. Вечером он отдыхает. 4. Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? - - Нет. Она говорит по-немецки, а ее муж говорит по-английски.

Упражнение 8. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple. Мой дядя инженер. Он очень занят. Его рабочий день начинается рано утром. Он встает в семь часов. Он умывается, одевается и завтракает. После завтрака он идет на работу. Он работает в институте. Он любит свою работу. Он женат. Его жена врач. Она работает в больнице. Вечером она изучает французский язык. Она посещает курсы французского

языка. Мой дядя не говорит по-французски. Он говорит по-русски и по-немецки. Он изучает английский язык. Вечером он посещает курсы английского языка. Сын моего дяди –ученик. Он ходит в школу. В школе он изучает английский язык.

Практическая работа
Тема 4.2 Моя квартира

Цель: Уметь употреблять существительные во множественном числе

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

My Flat

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

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

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

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

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

The room I like best is my study. It is nice and cosy. It has a bed, a desk and an armchair. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines, newspapers.

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

Ответить на вопросы:

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

Vocabulary:

Conveniences — удобства

central heating — центральное отопление

running water — водопровод

chute — мусоропровод

carpet — ковер

wallpaper — обои

wardrobe — шкаф

dressing-table — туалетный столик

cosy — удобный

gas stove — печь
sink — раковина
basin
to fold — складывать

Теоретическая часть

Образование множественного числа существительных

Основным способом образования множественного числа имён существительных является прибавление окончания **-s** или **-es** к форме существительного в единственном числе.

-s	-es
a bag — bags	a glass — glasses
a cat — cats	a fox — foxes
a rose — roses	a watch — watches
	a bush — bushes
	o -- potatoes
	(videos, pianos, radios, photos)

Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-y** с предшествующей согласной, образуют множественное число путём прибавления окончания **-es**, причём **-y** уменьшается на **-i**.
Например, **a dictionary — dictionaries**.

City - Cities

Но: **a boy — boys, a day — days** (перед **-y** стоит гласная). Некоторые имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-f, -fe**, образуют множественное число путём изменения **-f** на **-v** и прибавлением окончания **-es**.

a half — halves
a wolf — wolves
a wife — wives

Вот они:

- o **calf** (теленок),
- o **half** (половина),
- o **knife** (нож),
- o **leaf** (лист дерева),
- o **life** (жизнь),
- o **loaf** (буханка, каравай),
- o **self** (сам, себя),
- o **sheaf** (сноп, вязанка),
- o **shelf** (полка),
- o **thief** (вор),
- o **wife** (жена),

- **wolf** (волк).

Но: roof — roofs, safe — safes.

Ряд существительных образуют форму множественного числа особым образом.

ед. ч.	мн. ч.
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
mouse	mice
child	children
ox	oxen
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
swine	swine
fruit	fruit
fish	fish

○ **Так же следует запомнить** ряд существительных, у которых множественное число образуется за счет изменения гласной (а в некоторых случаях, за счет добавления

Упражнение 1. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных.

month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch, onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

1. Write in plurals (поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число)
 - a. diary –
 - b. sheep –
 - c. book –
 - d. cherry –
 - e. fish –
 - f. baby –
 - g. key
 - h. match –
 - i. bus –
 - j. watch –

Упражнение 2. Write in plurals (напишите во множественном числе существительные исключения)

- a. woman –
- b. mouse –
- c. tooth –
- d. foot –
- e. man –
- f. child –
- g. goose –

h. ox –

Упражнение 3. Write in singular (поставьте следующие существительные в единственное число)

- a. glasses –
- b. potatoes –
- c. forget-me-nots –
- d. crises –
- e. stimuli –
- f. foxes –
- g. brushes –
- h. brothers-in-law –
- i. phenomena –
- j. formulae –
- k. piano -

Упражнение 4. Find ten plural words (найдите 10 слов во множественном числе)

J	O	P	F	D	U	Y	K	L	Q
R	G	E	G	O	I	P	F	E	D
E	F	N	F	G	H	E	I	P	W
F	L	C	E	S	M	N	S	O	O
A	A	I	E	D	C	S	H	F	M
M	T	L	T	E	E	T	Q	L	E
I	S	S	T	I	M	U	L	I	N
L	O	B	O	O	E	I	A	E	I
I	M	N	Y	L	N	L	S	S	U
E	B	L	M	P	K	R	D	Z	P
S	G	I	R	L	S	W	X	B	M

Упражнение 5.

Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число (обратите внимание на артикли: неопределенный артикль во множественном числе опускается, определенный артикль сохраняется).

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

Упражнение 6. Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественное число.

This tea-cup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife.

Запомните:

this is — these are

that is — those are

there is —there are

it is — they are

he(she,it) – they

does - do

has - have

the – the

a - --

is (am) - are

was – were

asks – ask

Упражнение 7. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a star. 2. This is a boy. 3. This is a baby. 4. That is a plate. 5. That is a flower, j 6. That is a bookshelf. 7. Is this a sofa? 8. Is this a bookcase? 9. Is this a man? 10. Is that a ball? 11. Is that a train? 12. Is that a plane? 13. Is the window open? 14. Is the door closed? 15. Is the boy near the window? 16. That is not a king, 17. That is not a queen. 18. That is not a bus. 19. This isn't a mountain. 20. That isn't a goose. 21. This isn't a mouse. 22. It is a sheep. 23. It is a cigarette. 24. It is a cat. 25. It is not a girl. 26. It isn't a bag. 27. It isn't a tree. 28. It is not a bad egg. 29. It is a good egg. 30. Is that a flower?

Упражнение 8. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This man is an engineer. 2, That woman is my sister. 3. This child is my son, 4. That goose is big. 5. This mouse is white. 6. This man is a doctor. 7. That woman is my cousin. She is a teacher 8. That girl is my niece. She is a pupil. 9. This girl has a blue sweater. 10. This boy has a good coat. 11. My uncle has a large flat. 12. There is a table in the room. 13. I have a good pen. My pen is in my pocket. 14. There is a flower in the vase. 15. This child's foot is sore.

Практическая работа
Тема 4.3 Дом англичанина.

Цель: уметь пользоваться новой и знакомой лексикой, употреблять множественное число существительных

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

About 51 million people live in England and most of them (84%) are **largely concentrated** in London. Like in any other capital city there are a lot of **blocks of flats** with **modern flats** and a lot of people prefer living there.

The houses in the countryside are usually more expensive than the flats in big cities. English houses often have two floors and an attic. There is a kitchen, a dining-room and a living on the ground floor. Almost in every house there is a fire-place in the living-room, which is the most favorite place for all the family in the evenings or on holidays. There are bedrooms and several bathrooms on the first floor. There is always a room for guests. There is usually a study on the attic.

Usually houses in England are built from **stones** or **bricks** (from the local area), which are different in color. In England there are many types of houses. In most towns all over England there are streets of houses joined together in long **rows**. Such houses are called **terraced houses**. Two houses joined together are called **semi-detached houses**. If the houses are not joined to any other buildings they are called detached houses. The most popular types of houses among British people are semi-detached and **detached houses**. Though more and more people tend to buy a house in the countryside, it has become a great problem for the English to buy a house because the prices on the property are increasing much faster than the **wages**. But it is always possible to take a **mortgage** in a bank, **call upon** rich relatives or buy a house **jointly** with friends.

- are largely concentrated – в основном сосредоточены
- block of flats – многоквартирный дом
- modern apartments – современные квартиры
- conservative – консервативный
- value – ценить
- marvelous view – чудесный вид
- stone – камень
- brick – кирпич
- row – ряд
- terraced houses – дома рядовой застройки
- semi-detached houses – двухквартирный дом с отдельным входом
- detached house – особняк

- property – собственность
 - jointly – вместе
- mortgage – ипотечный заем
- call upon – призывать к помощи
 - wages – заработная плата

Упражнение 1. Ответить на вопросы

1. Where do most of English people prefer to live?
2. Why are the houses in the country more expensive than the flats in big cities?
3. What types of houses do you know in England?
4. What are the most popular types of houses among English people?
5. Is it easy or difficult nowadays to buy a house? Why?
6. How can you buy a house

Упражнение 2. Напишите множественное число существительных.

Н-р: one house (один дом) – many houses (много домов)

1. one watch (один часы) – many
2. one child (один ребенок) – many
3. one leaf (один лист) – many
4. one mouse (одна мышь) – many
5. one tooth (один зуб) – many
6. one photo (одна фотография) – many
7. one man (один мужчина) – many
8. one dress (одноплатье) – many
9. one shelf (одна полка) – many
10. one sheep (одна овца) – many
11. one hero (один герой) – many
12. one story (одна история) – many
13. one dish (одно блюдо) – many
14. one woman (одна женщина) – many
15. one glass (один стакан) – many

Упражнение 3. Образуйте множественное число существительных, сделав необходимые изменения во всем предложении.

Н-р: The child is from Mexico, he is 10 years old. (Ребенок из Мексики, ему 10 лет.) – The children are from Mexico, they are 10 years old. (Дети из Мексики, им по 10 лет.)

1. The woman liked the story. (Женщине понравилась история.)
2. The white mouse is in the box. (Белая мышь находится в коробке.)
3. The policeman is an American. (Полицейский – американец.)
4. His wife is a secretary. (Его жена – секретарь.)
5. This is a sandwich with butter and cheese. (Это бутерброд с маслом и сыром.)
6. He is my favorite actor. (Он – мой любимый актер.)
7. My friend is a student. (Мой друг- студент.)
8. There is a big fish in the river. (В реке большая рыба.)
9. The bookshelf is between the mirror and the sofa. (Книжная полка находится между зеркалом и диваном.)
10. I can see a sheep in the field. (Я вижу овечку в поле.)

Упражнение 4. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. What is that child's name?
2. The cat has caught a mouse.
3. There was a lady, a gentleman, a boy and a girl in the room.
4. In the farm-yard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose.
5. Is this worker an Englishman or a German? -He is a Frenchman.
6. Why don't you eat this potato?
7. This strawberry is still green.
8. The withered leaf has fallen to the ground.
9. Can you see a bird in that tree?
10. Does your tooth still ache?
11. I held up my foot to the fire to warm it.
12. His child studies very well.
13. This man works at our office.
14. There is a new house in our

street. 15. This story is very interesting. 16. I have hurt my foot. 17. The wolf has been shot. 18. He keeps his toy in a box. 19. Put this knife on that table.

Упражнение 5. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is my stocking. 2. He has a new suit. 3. This metal is very hard. 4. That ship is a Russian one. 5. I heard her voice. 6. His dog does not like bread. 7. The plate was on the table. 8. This town is very large. 9. I was talking to her at the tram stop yesterday. 10. Is that girl your sister? 11. I shall give you my book. 12. This story will be a good one. 13. Is this a good match? 14. The boy put his book on the desk. 15. She took off her hat. 16. That house is new. 17. The young man put his hand in his pocket. 18. Is this student coming with us, too? 19. The woman didn't say anything. 20. Does she speak English?

Практическая работа

Тема 4.4 Дом американца

Цель: перевести текст, употребляя в речи **to be** в прошедшем времени.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, уметь отвечать на вопросы по тексту

American extended families rarely live together in the same house or even in the same state! In most cases, parents and children live separately from grandparents, and children move out of their parents' homes soon after they graduate from high school. It's not uncommon for parents to charge rent from adult children who still live at home if they are over 18 years old.

American homes are some of the biggest and best in the world. Many have a garage for one or two cars, a big modern kitchen, a living room, and a playroom for the children.

Upstairs there are two bathrooms and three or four bedrooms. Some families have two homes. They have one house or apartment in the city or suburbs. They live and work there.

But they have another home near the sea or in the mountains. They go to their second home on weekends and for vacations. Seventy percent of Americans buy the house they live in.

But thirty percent cannot buy a house or an apartment. Some of them rent their home from a landlord.

Americans are always trying to make their homes better. They take a lot of time to buy furniture and make their homes beautiful. They buy books and magazines about houses and furniture. They work hard on their homes in the evenings and on weekends.

Americans like to think the United States is a young country, but really it has a long and interesting history. You can see some of its history in the styles of the houses. The lovely pueblo houses of Native American villages, the old pioneer log cabins, the plantation houses in the South, the beautiful colonial homes of the Northeast — they are all a part of American history. They are part of modern America too, because people copy the old styles in new houses. The history lives on.

Ответить на вопросы:

1. Where do the majority of Americans live?
2. What is a "suburb"?
3. Do many people rent their living quarters?
4. What can you tell about mobile homes?
5. Why are mobile houses so popular with young couples?

Vocabulary:

majority — большинство

to inspire — вдохновлять

mobile house — подвижный дом

suburb — пригород

living quarter — жилая площадь

permanent — постоянный

income — доход

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

Спряжение глагола to be (быть)		
в Past Simple Tense (Past Indefinite Tense)		
I was	I was not	
He was	He was not	
She was	She was not	
It was	It was not	
We were	We were not	
You were	You were not	
They were	They were not	
Was I?	Yes, I was	No, I wasn't
Was he?	Yes, he was	No, he wasn't
Was she?	Yes, she was	No, she wasn't
Was it?	Yes, it was	No, it wasn't
Were we?	Yes, we were	No, we weren't
Were you?	Yes, you were	No, you weren't
Were they?	Yes, they were	No, they weren't

Упражнение 1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в *Present* или *Past Simple*. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1. Я ученик. 2. Он летчик. 3. Она доктор. 4. Мы школьники. 5. Вы рабочие. 6. Ты рабочий. 7. Они ученики. 8. Я дома. 9. Он в школе. 10. Она в кино? 11. Мы в парке. 12. Они в театре? 13. Она молодая? 14. Он старый. 15. Она не старая. 16. Они сильные. 17. Она больна. 18. Вы больны? 19. Он болен? 20. Я не болен. 21. Я был болен вчера. 22. Она не была больна. 23. Мы были в кино. 24. Они не были в кино. 25. Они не в школе. 26. Они дома. 27. Вы были в парке вчера? 28. Он был в школе вчера? 29. Он был рабочим. 30. Она была учительницей.

Упражнение 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в *Present Simple*.

1. Чья это ручка? — Это моя ручка. 2. Чья это книга? — Это ваша книга. 3. Чей это стол? — Это стол моего брата. 4. Чья это сумка? -- Это сумка моей мамы. 5. Чей это карандаш? -- Это карандаш моей сестры. 6. Это твоя тетрадь? -Да. 7. Это тетрадь твоего брата? - Нет, это моя тетрадь. 8. Где ваш стол? -- Он посередине комнаты. 9. Где твоя ручка? — Она в моем кармане. 10. Где твоя тетрадь? - - Она на столе. 11. Где твоя мама? -- Она на работе. 12. Где твой брат? - Он в школе. 13. Где твоя сестра? -- Она дома. 14. Чей это карандаш? - - Это мой карандаш. -А где мой карандаш? — Он на столе. 15. Чьи это часы? - - Это мои часы. - - А где мои часы? -Они на столе.

Практическая работа

Тема 4.5 Дом, в котором я живу

Цель: Уметь употреблять простое прошедшее время, употреблять в устной речи новую лексику **Задание:** прочесть и перевести текст

Hello! My name is Almira. I live in Cherkessk. I have got a two-room apartment in the center of the city. But all people dream about their own house with all conditions, so do I.

The house of my dream must be a comfortable well-planned two-storeyed cottage. Not so large of course. It should be situated in a quite ecologically clean place or street. In front of the house I want a green lawn and flowers to be. And also a big shaggy dog should live in his booth in our yard. There must be a large kitchen, a pantry, a dining-room, a cosy sitting-room with a fireplace and big windows on the ground floor. There should be bedrooms with the own separated bathrooms on the first floor, and somebody`s study upstairs. And my room should be in the garret. And a balcony also should be. Also I want to have modern and quite new furniture. But the main thing that I do not want to do is to pay a lot of money for the house and the furniture for many years before I can call this house my own. There should be a lot of trees, a pond or a fountain. It is necessary if my house be strong and well-defended with a beautiful fence.

Теоретический материал

Past Simple (Yesterday, ago, last)

Past Simple (прошедшее простое время) используется для обозначения:

1. Действия в прошлом:

The police stopped me on my way home last night.

2. Последовательных действий в прошлом:

He came home and switched on TV.

3. Повторяющихся действий в прошлом: *He went out every day.*

Формы простого прошедшего времени:

Утвердительная форма +	I, You, He, She, It visited/went yesterday We, They
Вопросительная форма ?	I, you Did he, she, it visit/go yesterday? we, they
Отрицательная форма -	I, You He, She ,It did not visit/go yesterday We, They (didn't)

Past Simple образуется при помощи окончания, которое добавляется к основе правильных глаголов, и второй формы неправильных глаголов. Отрицательная и вопросительная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did** и начальной формы основного глагола.

1. Когда сказуемое выражено прошедшей формой глагола **to be – was/were**, то этот глагол самостоятельно образует вопросительные и отрицательные формы предложения:

+	<i>I was tired because I worked much.</i>
?	<i>Why were you tired?</i>
-	<i>He wasn't there last week.</i>

2. Когда сказуемое выражено глаголом **do**, вопросительные и отрицательные предложения образуются по общим правилам: *What did you do at the weekend? They didn't do any exercises yesterday.*

Возможные указатели времени — обстоятельства времени, такие как: *yesterday, last week, 2 years ago, in 1973* и т.д.

Упражнение 1. Дополните предложения одним из данных в таблице глаголов, поставив его в Past Simple.

<i>buy catch cost drink fall hurt sell spend teach throw win write</i>
--

E.g. Mozart **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.

1. "How did you learn to drive?" "My father ... me." 2. We couldn't afford to keep our car,

so we ... it. 3. I was very thirsty. I ... the water very quickly. 4. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he ... easily. 5. Don ... down the stairs this morning and ... his leg. 6. Jim ... the ball to Sue, who ... it. 7. Ann ... a lot of money yesterday. She ... a dress which ... £100.

Упражнение 2. Один из ваших друзей вернулся из отпуска. Расспросите его об этом подробнее. Свои вопросы запишите.

E.g. (where/go?) — Where did you go?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. (go alone?) | 5. (how/travel?) |
| 2. (food/good?) | 6. (the weather/fine?) |
| 3. (how long/stay there?) | 7. (what/do in the evenings?) |
| 4. (stay / at a hotel?) | 8. (meet anybody interesting?) |

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в правильную форму в Past Simple, отрицательную или утвердительную.

E.g. It was warm, so I took off my coat. (take) The film wasn't very good. I didn't enjoy it very much. (enjoy)

1. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I ... her. (*disturb*)
2. I was very tired, so I ... to bed early. (*go*)
3. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ... very well. (*sleep*)
4. Sue wasn't hungry, so she ... anything. (*eat*)
5. We went to Kate's house but she ... at home. (*be*)
6. It was a funny situation but nobody ... (*laugh*)
7. The window was open and a bird ... into the room. (*fly*)
8. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It ... very much. (*cost*)
9. I was in a hurry, so I ... time to phone you. (*have*)
10. It was hard work to carry the bags. They ... very heavy. (*be*)

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в правильном времени (Present Simple, Past Simple).

1. I (*be*) always in a hurry . My friends usually (*wait*) for me.
2. You (*be*) at the theatre yesterday. You (*like*) the opera? — Oh yes, I (*enjoy*) it greatly.
3. What you (*do*) in your spare time? Have you got any hobbies?
4. Mary usually (*phone*) me on Sundays but she (*not/phone*) last Sunday.
5. What (*be*) the matter with her? She (*be*) so excited. — I (*not/know*).
6. What's the noise? What (*happen*)?
7. It (*be*) usually dry here at this time of the year. It (*not/rain*) much.
8. When I first (*tell*) Tom the news, he (*not/believe*) me. He thought it (*be*) a joke.

Практическая работа

Тема 5.1 Мой колледж

Цель: уметь употреблять простое прошедшее время, беседовать по прочитанному тексту.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

I am going to tell you about my college . . My college isn't new but it is very cosy and all the students like it very much, it is really home for everyone, not only who studies there but for all the stuff.

It has four floors. The classrooms are light and high. There are classrooms for practically all the subjects — two rooms for English classes, History room, Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Geography, Literature rooms, etc.

There is a computer class in our college, where pupils study computing, one of the most important subjects nowadays. There is a school hall in our school, too/It is situated on the ground floor.

Meetings, conferences, concerts and all the celebrations take place there or in our assembly hall, which is situated on the first floor.

Our college has two gymnasiums and a sports-ground, football field and two basketball fields. Many students are fond of sports and they have a good opportunity to go in for different sports there. Also there is a swimming bath in our school. It is not too big.

I am very thankful to my college and all teaching staff. When I was only seven years old, I entered school to get some knowledge and now I know many things due to my teachers. I have already got secondary education. The teachers in my school are very kind and clever; they give all their knowledge and all their love to the pupils.

There is a good tradition in our college. Every year the college leavers come here to meet their teachers and classmates. Such meetings are very touching and interesting. They take place every first Saturday of February.

I'll never forget my college, my teachers and my classmates.

Ответить на вопросы:

1. How does the pupil's school look like?
2. What classrooms are there?
3. Where is the school hall situated?
4. Where do all the celebrations take place?
5. Where can pupils go in for different sports?
6. What good tradition does the school have?

Vocabulary:

cosy — уютный

nowadays — в наши дни

celebration — празднование

assembly hall — актовый зал

to have (past had, p.p. had) a good opportunity — иметь хорошую возможность

swimming bath — плавательный бассейн (крытый)

to be fond of — любить что-л.

thankful — благодарный

stuff — разг. Преподавательский персонал (коллектив)

due to — благодаря

touching — трогательный

classmate — одноклассник

to my thinking — по моему мнению

achievement — достижение

disappointment — разочарование

to be connected with — быть связанным с

Упражнение 1. Вставьте подходящий глагол в форме Past Simple.

- 1) be (2), feed, take, start, visit, listen

The children went to London. The Tour _____ at Hyde Park in the morning. The children _____ the ducks and squirrels there. Then they _____ photos of Trafalgar Square. The next stop _____ the British Museum. They also _____ the Tower of London. The children _____ to the famous bell Big Ben. In the evening they _____ very tired.

- 2) see, find, help, be, put, catch, be

One day the children were on the ship. The sea was quiet. Suddenly they _____ the pirates' ship. The pirates _____ the children and _____ them in a dark room, but Kevin _____ Steve and Maggie. In the room the children _____ the eighth magic pearl. Kevin put the eight pearls together and saved the Shell Kingdom. Kevin's parents _____ very happy.

Упражнение 2. Переведите отрицательные предложения в Past Simple на русский язык

1. I didn't ride a bicycle.
2. I didn't pick mushrooms.
3. I didn't open a book.
4. I didn't play any game.
5. I didn't sit by the river.
6. I didn't write letters.
7. I didn't meet my friends.
8. I didn't visit my relatives.
9. I didn't sleep long.
10. I didn't walk in the forest.
11. I didn't listen to the birds.
12. I didn't sunbathe.

Упражнение 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple*.

Мой дядя инженер. Он очень занят. Его рабочий день начинается рано утром. Он встает в семь часов. Он умывается, одевается и завтракает. После завтрака он идет на работу. Он работает в институте. Он любит свою работу. Он женат. Его жена врач. Она работает в больнице. Вечером она изучает французский язык. Она посещает курсы французского языка. Мой дядя не говорит по-французски. Он говорит по-русски и по-немецки. Он изучает английский язык. Вечером он посещает курсы английского языка. Сын моего дяди ученик. Он ходит в школу. В школе он изучает английский язык.

Практическая работа Тема 5.2 Мой любимый предмет

Цель: уметь употреблять простое прошедшее время, беседовать по прочитанному тексту.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

Why Do People Attend College?

Today many people who graduate from high school go to a college or university. Very often higher education is very expensive but it can't stop people who want to be a student and get a degree. Sometimes people have to take very difficult exams so that they might be admitted to a college or a university, but it also can't stop them. The question is why people want to attend college or university so much? There are several possible answers on this difficult question. First, traditionally higher education was considered as prestigious thing. For many years only rich people could afford it. For people who couldn't afford it higher education was a unachievable dream.

Today the picture has changed. Now many people can go to a college or university but higher education is still considered as something prestigious. That's why we have so many students in the world. Second reason to attend college is career. For some careers and professions a college education is a necessary first step. Many people believe that without it they can't get good position in a company and can't achieve success in business. And people aim to get a higher education.

In addition to these reasons for going to college many people believe that having a degree will help them obtain a higher salary on their job. They aren't afraid to pay big tuition, because they hope that they can get good income in future. This reason for many people is a most important. They go to college or university, pay huge amounts of money with the hope that they can get more in future. It's true that a higher education helps people to succeed in their lives. That's the

main reason why people are eager to get it. But people shouldn't forget that they have to get knowledge in the university. To get only a high-school diploma isn't enough today.

Теоретический материал

Past Simple.

Упражнение 1. Вставьте **was, were, did**.

1. When _____ Mother's Day last year?

— It _____ in April.

2. What _____ you do?

— We made a cake and cards for Mum.

3. _____ Mum happy?

— Yes, she _____.

4. Who _____ you invite?

— Our grandparents.

5. What _____ you give to your granny?

- Flowers.

6. _____ you tired?

— No, we weren't.

Упражнение 2. Дополните диалоги, сформировав вопросы в Past Simple.

Kim: What _____ (you do) last night, Lisa?

Lisa: I went to the cinema.

Kim: What film _____ (you see) ?

Lisa: Shrek.

Kim: Who _____ (you go) with?

Lisa: Pete and Zoe.

Kim: _____ (you enjoy) it?

Lisa: Well, the special effects were brilliant, but the story wasn't very good.

Kim: What time _____ (it finish)?

Lisa: At ten o'clock.

Kim: What _____ (you do) after the film?

Lisa: We went for a pizza.

Exercise 3. Нейл спрашивает Карен о ее выходных. Допишите вопросы.

Neil : Did you stay at home last weekend?

Karen: No, I didn't. I went to Brighton with my family

Neil: _____ to Brighton on the train?

Karen: No, we went by coach.

Neil: _____ swimming?

Karen: Yes, we did. The water was very cold!

Neil: _____ Brighton Pavilion?

Karen: Yes, we did. It was fantastic!

Neil: _____ souvenirs?

Karen: Oh, yes!

Past Simple.

Упражнение 3. Представьте себе, что в воскресенье вы ходили в гости к другу. Что вы там делали? Дайте краткие ответы.

1. Did you knock at his door?
2. Did you stay in the house?
3. Did you talk about your holiday?
4. Did he tell you any jokes?
5. Did you have dinner with him?
6. Did you watch TV?
7. Did he show you his things?
8. Did you play any games?
9. Did you go to the yard?
10. Did you walk in the streets?

Past Simple.

Упражнение 4. Дополните предложения, используя глаголы в скобках в форме Past Simple.

1. Last night I _____ (listen to) some CDs.

2. The car _____ (stop) opposite the house.
3. I _____ (not watch). TV last night.
4. James _____ (not study) Greek before his exam.
5. Peter and Ann _____ (travel). to Turkey last summer
- 6.

Упражнение 5. Прочитайте легенду озера Нарочь. Вставьте глаголы в Past Simple.

The legend of Lake Naroch

Many years ago there _____ (live) a girl called Nara. She _____ (can) sing very well and play the psaltery. She _____ (love) a young man and _____ (want) to marry him. One day she was sitting near a large beautiful lake when a rich man _____ (see) her. He _____ (like) Nara so much that he _____ (want) to marry her. As Nara _____ (have) a groom (жених) she _____ (not want) _____ to marry the rich man. But the rich man _____ (be) very stubborn (упрямый), and his servants _____ (kill) Nara's groom and _____ (take) Nara to the rich man's palace. The girl _____ (be) so unhappy that when everybody was sleeping, she _____ (set) fire to the palace, and _____ (run) away. When the rich man _____ (learn) about it, he _____ (send) his servants (слуги) after Nara. As she _____ (can not) run away from them, Nara _____ (dive) into the lake and _____ (die). From that time the lake was named Lake Naroch

Практическая работа

Тема 6.1 Мой город

Цель: уметь употреблять простое прошедшее время, беседовать по прочитанному тексту.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

I was born in a small town where my granny lived. In general, the town is **highly** industrially **developed**. There are a lot of **plants** and **factories**. At the same time it is a student town due to many **educational establishments** and schools. In addition, if you like to do **outdoor activities** or **relax in the nature**, there are a lot of parks and gardens, which, by the way, make the town look green and fresh. I am sure that people of ages can find what to do in Cherkessk because there is a lot of **entertainment** there, which varies from **disco clubs** and **cinemas** to **art galleries** and **libraries**. This is the town of contrasts where the past is tightly connected with the present. I am really glad that I am its **citizen**.

decide – решать

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| • move – переезжать | wonderful – чудесный, прекрасный |
| • be located – находиться | population - население |
| • approximately – приблизительно | inhabitant - житель |
| • divide into – разделять на | several parts – несколько частей |
| • historical monument – исторический памятник | |
| • memorial – мемориал | museum - музей |
| • concentrate - сосредотачиваться | |
| • tourist attraction – туристическая достопримечательность | |
| • fortress – крепость | according to – согласно с |
| • historical records – исторические записи | |

- defensive fort – защитный форт
- modern – современный
- highly developed – сильно (высоко) развитый
- plants – заводы
- educational establishments – образовательные учреждения
- outdoor activities – мероприятия на свежем воздухе
- relax in the nature – отдыхать на природе
- entertainment – развлечения
- cinema – кинотеатр
- library – библиотека
- surround - окружать
- busy – занятый, деловой
- factories - фабрики
- disco club - дискотека
- art gallery – галерея искусств
- citizen – житель

Ответить на вопросы:

1. Where do you live?
2. What do you know about your town?
3. What is the history of your town?
4. What parts is your town divided in?
5. What is there in the city center?
6. Do you like your town?

Теоретический материал

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки в предложении в правильной форме.

1. She (to visit) her best friend yesterday evening. 2. They (to have) a big and tasty breakfast. 3. The child (to go) to bed at 10 p.m. 4. Where (you\to stay) last night? 5. (She\to stay) at her parents' house? 6. The film (to be) very good. I really (to enjoy) it.

Упражнение 2. Поставьте глагол to be в правильную форму.

1. I (to be) mad because they (to be) late. 2. They (not\to be) able to come to us as they (to be) too busy at work. 3. The bags (to be) too heavy to carry. 4. It (to be) warm enough to stay outside without a coat. 5. I called Kate but she (not\to be) at her working place. 6. (To be) the dinner tasty? 7. When she called, I (to be) at the bathroom.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки в нужную форму.

1. I (to see) how he (to go out) of the shop and (to head) to his car. 2. My mother (to work) in that company when she (to be) 25. 3. I (to start) jogging when I (to be) 15. 4. The joke was funny but nobody (to laugh). 5. What exactly (you/ to see)? 6. After work she (to take) kids home. They (to have) supper and (to watch) film before going to bed.

Упражнение 4. Расставьте правильно время в историях.

1. As soon as Pole (to get off) the train, he (to call) his friend. She (to promise) to pick him up in an hour. Pole (to decide) to wait in a café. When he (to enter) the café he (to see) that there (to be) no place to sit. 2. Pole (to order) a cup of tea and (to move) towards a beautiful woman sitting near the window. He (to introduce) himself and (to ask) to sit with her. She (not\to refuse). 3. They were talking when Pole's friend (to call). Pole (to write down) girl's phone number, (to promise) to call her and (to go) home.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки в нужной форме глагола.

1. Mary, who is 95 now, (to have) two sisters. 2. Anita (to be) a student several years ago. 3. It was only about 7.30 a.m. Why (you\get up) so early? 4. She (not\ to go) to work this morning as she (to feel) sick. 5. Children (to have) porridge, a slice of bread and tea for breakfast. 6. Her

mother usually (to drive) her to school. But she (to take) a bus from time to time. 7. She (to spend) an hour on getting to work before she (to decide) to change it.

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я знала, что Алиса была очень занята, поэтому я не звонила ей.
2. Она не была голодна, поэтому ничего не ела.
3. В доме было очень холодно. Поэтому я спал не очень хорошо.
4. Пол упал с лестницы утром и сломал руку.
5. Моцарт написал больше 600 произведений.
6. Она открыла дверь, зашла в дом и только потом обнаружила, что была не одна.

Практическая работа

Тема 6.2 Как пройти...

Цель: составить тему о своем городе, употребление безличных предложений

Задание: используя знакомую лексику составить тему: «Моя малая Родина»

Теоретический материал

Английское предложение по своей структуре отличается от русского тем, что в нем всегда есть подлежащее и сказуемое (точнее, должны быть). Поэтому в **безличных предложениях**, когда нет подлежащего с конкретным предметным значением, в качестве формального грамматического подлежащего используется местоимение **it**:

It is dark. *Темно.*

(подлежащее) (сказуемое)

Безличные предложения делятся на **именные** и **глагольные**.

Именные безличные предложения строятся по схеме:

IT (не переводится на русский язык)	TO BE (глагол-связка в соответствующем времени)	ИМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ СКАЗУЕМОГО (прилагательное, существительное или числительное)
It	was	9 o'clock when we got home.
<i>Было 9 часов, когда мы пришли домой.</i>		

При образовании вопросительной формы глагол-связка выходит на первое место:

Is it winter now in that part of the country? *Сейчас в этой части страны зима?*

В отрицательных именных безличных предложениях частица **not** ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола:

It **won't** be cold in September, I hope. *Надеюсь, в сентябре не будет холодно.*

Глагольные безличные предложения строятся по следующей схеме:

IT	ПРОСТОЕ ГЛАГОЛЬНОЕ СКАЗУЕМОЕ, выраженное безличным глаголом типа to rain идти (о дожде), to snow идти (о снеге)
It	often rains in autumn. <i>Осенью часто идет дождь.</i>

В русском языке нет глаголов, соответствующих глаголам **to rain** и **to snow** (дословно они имели бы вид: *дождить, снежить*), но в русском языке тоже существует категория безличных глаголов: **темнеть, светать** и т. д., которые используются для образования безличных предложений. При этом, как и в английском языке, глагол ставится в 3-м лице единственного числа: *темнеет, светает*:

It is getting dark. *Темнеет.*

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагольных безличных предложений образуются по тем же правилам, что и у предложений с обычным глагольным сказуемым:

Does it often rain in autumn? *Осенью часто идет дождь?*

Is it raining now? *Сейчас идет дождь?*

It didn't snow much last winter. *Прошлой зимой не часто шел снег.*

It won't be raining tomorrow. *Завтра не будет дождя.*

Местоимение **it** употребляется в качестве формального подлежащего в следующих безличных предложениях:

□ При сообщениях о **явлениях природы**:

It is winter.	<i>Зима.</i> <i>Холодно.</i>	It is getting dark. It was a warm spring day.	<i>Становится темно.</i> <i>Был теплый весенний день.</i>
It is cold.			

При глаголах, обозначающих **состояние погоды: to rain, to snow, to freeze** и т. д.:

It was freezing.	<i>Морозило.</i>
It has been raining since 3 o'clock.	<i>Дождь идет с 3 часов.</i>
It often snows in February.	<i>В феврале часто идет снег.</i>

При обозначениях **времени и расстояния**:

It is early morning.	<i>Раннее утро.</i>
It is 5 o'clock.	<i>5 часов.</i>
It is noon.	<i>Полдень.</i>
It is one kilometre from our house to the river.	<i>От нашего дома до реки один километр.</i>
It is not far to the railway station.	<i>До вокзала недалеко.</i>

Местоимение **it** в функции формального подлежащего употребляется с некоторыми глаголами в страдательном залоге. Такие страдательные обороты соответствуют в русском языке неопределенно-личным оборотам:

It is said...	<i>Говорят...</i>
It is believed...	<i>Полагают...</i>

It is expected...

Ожидают...

Местоимение **it** в функции формального подлежащего употребляется также и при наличии подлежащего предложения, выраженного **инфинитивом, герундием** или **придаточным предложением** и стоящего после сказуемого:

It was difficult **to find** a suitable steamer.

Было трудно найти подходящий

It's no use **telling** him about it.

пароход.

It was clear **that he would not come**.

*Бесполезно говорить ему об этом.
Было ясно, что он не придет.*

Упражнение 1. Распределите следующие безличные предложения на три группы: «Погода и явления природы», «Время и расстояние» и «Оценка действия, отношение к факту». Переведите предложения.

1. It always rains in autumn.
2. It was impossible to reach her by phone.
3. It snowed heavily last December.
4. It was six o'clock already.
5. It is much cheaper to get here by train.
6. It was getting cold.
7. It is early morning.
8. It's 10 degrees above zero.
9. It's quite expensive to buy a brand new car.
10. It's quite far from the post-office.
11. It will be 5 kilometres to the village.
12. It was quiet and mysterious up in the mountains.
13. It wasn't cloudy this afternoon.
14. It's noon.
15. It won't be easy to find an experienced baby-sitter.

Упражнение 2. Ответьте на вопросы, используя подсказки в скобках. Обратите внимание на время глагола в вопросах.

1. How long will it take him to become a doctor? (six years) (Сколько времени потребуется на то, чтобы он стал врачом?)
2. How long does it take you to get to the restaurant? (40 minutes) (Сколько времени тебе нужно, чтобы добраться до ресторана?)
3. How long did it take her to prepare this salad? (2 hours) (Сколько времени ей понадобилось для приготовления этого салата?)
4. How long does it take your son to cook an omelette? (10 minutes) (Сколько времени нужно твоему сыну, чтобы приготовить омлет?)
5. How long did it take Bob to master English? (about 5 years) (Сколько времени ушло у Боба, чтобы освоить английский?)

Упражнение 3. Задайте общие вопросы к безличным предложениям.

1. It's time to get up.
2. It was getting dark.
3. It takes him 3 minutes to get dressed.
4. It will be late to apologize.
5. It rained heavily last night.

Упражнение 4. Преобразуйте предложения в прошедшее время.

1. It's a pity to find him ill. (Жаль найти его больным.)
2. It seems to me that Anna is 17. (Мне кажется, что Анне 17 лет.)
3. It will be foggy. (Будет туманно.)

4. It won't take much time to mend your shoes. (Для того, чтобы починить твои туфли, не понадобится много времени.)
5. It isn't far from here to the city centre. (Отсюда до центра города недалеко.)

Практическая работа

Тема 7.1 Россия, географические названия

Цель: прочесть и перевести текст, уметь отвечать на вопросы по тексту

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст:

The Russian Federation The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres.

The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Byelorussia and Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of the State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation.

But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

Составить вопросы для пересказа текста.

1. Is the country washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans?

Прочтите основные географические понятия на английском

Населенные пункты: area ['eəriə] – область country ['kʌntri] – страна capital ['kæpɪtəl] – столица city ['sɪti] – город district ['dɪstrɪkt] – район state – штат town – город (небольшой) village ['vɪlɪdʒ] – деревня

Географические точки:

cape [keɪp] – мыс cliff – утес hill – холм mountain ['maʊntɪn] – гора pass – ущелье peak [pi:k] – пик plain – равнина plateau ['plætəʊ] – плато valley ['væli] – долина volcano [vɒl'keɪnəʊ] – вулкан

Виды природных зон:

desert ['dezət] – пустыня forest ['fɒrɪst] – лес highland ['haɪlənd] – горная местность jungle ['jʌŋɡəl] – джунгли oasis [əu'eɪsɪs] – оазис swamp ['swɒmp] – топь, болото tropics ['trɒpɪks] – тропики tundra ['tʌndrə] – тундра

Водоемы:

gulf [gʌlf] – морской залив ocean ['əʊʃn] – океан sea [si:] – море lake [leɪk] – озеро river ['rɪvər] – река spring – ключ, родник stream – ручей

Географические названия.

Africa ['æfrɪkə] – Африка

Australia [ɒ'streɪli:ə] – Австралия

Antarctica [,æn'tɑ:ktɪkə] – Антарктида

Eurasia [jʊ'reɪzə] – Евразия

North America [nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə] – Северная Америка

South America [sauθ ə'merɪkə] – Южная Америка

10 самых больших по площади стран: Russia ['rʌʃə] – Россия

Canada ['kænədə] – Канада

China ['ʃaɪnə] – Китай

United States [jʊ'naitɪd steɪts] – Соединенные Штаты

Brazil [brə'zɪl] – Бразилия

Australia [ɒ'streɪli:ə] – Австралия

India ['ɪndiə] – Индия

Argentina [,ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə] – Аргентина

Kazakhstan ['kæzəkstæn] – Казахстан

Algeria [æl'dʒɪəriə] – Алжир

Rio de Janeiro [ri:ʊ di: dʒə'nɛrəʊ] – Рио-де-Жанейро

Sarajevo [særə'jeɪvəʊ] – Сараево

Liverpool [lɪvə'pu:l] – Ливерпуль

Umea – Умео

Marseille [mɑ:'seɪ] – Марсель

Rotterdam [rɒtə,dæm] – Роттердам

Glasgow ['glɑ:zgəʊ] – Глазго

Portland [pɔ:tlənd] – Портленд

Названия океанов, некоторых крупных морей и рек:

The Atlantic Ocean [ði ət'læntɪk 'əʊʃən] – Атлантический океан

The Pacific Ocean [ðə pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃən] – Тихий океан

The Arctic Ocean [ði 'ɑ:ktɪk 'əʊʃən] – Северный Ледовитый океан

The Indian Ocean [ði 'ɪndjən 'əʊʃən] – Индийский океан

The Mediterranean Sea [ðə ,medɪtə'reɪnjən si:] – Средиземное море

The Caribbean Sea [ðə ,kæɪrɪ'bi:ən si:] – Карибское море

The Red Sea [ðə red si:] – Красное море

The Caspian Sea [ðə 'kæspɪən si:] – Каспийское море

The Baltic Sea [ðə 'bɔ:ltɪk si:] – Балтийское море The Barents Sea [ðə 'bærənts si:] –

Баренцево море

The Sea of Okhotsk [ðə si: ɒv əʊ'kɒtsk] – Охотское море

The Amazon River [ði 'æməzən 'rɪvə] – Амазонка
The Nile River [ðə naɪl 'rɪvə] – Нил
The Mississippi River [ðə ,mɪsə'sɪpi 'rɪvə] – Миссисипи
The Missouri River [ðə mi'zʊəri 'rɪvə] – Миссури
The Thames River [ðə tɛmz 'rɪvə] – Темза

Austria Австрия ['ɒstriə] Vienna Вена [vi'ɛnə]
Belorussia Белоруссия [bɛlə'rʌʃə] Minsk Минск [mɪnsk]
Belgium Бельгия ['bɛldʒəm] Brussels Брюссель ['brʌsəlz]
Bulgaria Болгария [bʌl'geəriə] Sofia София ['səʊfiə]
Hungary Венгрия ['hʌŋgəri] Budapest Будапешт ['bu:dəpɛst]
Great Britain Великобритания London Лондон ['lʌndən]
Germany Германия ['dʒɜ:məni] Berlin Берлин [bɜ:'lɪn]
Greece Греция Athens Афины ['æθɪnz]
Denmark Дания ['denmɑ:k] Copenhagen Копенгаген ['kəʊpən,heɪgən]
Spain Испания Madrid Мадрид [mə'drɪd]
Italy Италия ['ɪtəli] Rome Рим [rəʊm]
The Netherlands Нидерланды [ðə 'nɛðələndz] Oslo Осло ['ɒzləʊ]
Poland Польша ['pəʊlənd] Warsaw Варшава ['wɔ:sɔ:]
France Франция ['frɑ:ns] Paris Париж ['pærɪs]
The Ukraine Украина [ju:'kreɪn] Kiev Киев ['ki:ɛf]
Switzerland Швейцария ['swɪtsələnd] Bern(e) Берн [bɜ:n]

Теоретический материал

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple*.

1. I (not to drink) coffee. 2. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning. 3. Your friend (to do) his homework every day? 4. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning? 5. The baby (to sleep) in his room. 6. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 7. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension. 8. He (to work) in the garden. 9. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning. 10. What your sister (to do) after work?

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple*.

1. I (to read) books in the evening. 2. I (not to read) books in the morning. 3. I (to write) an exercise at the lesson. 4. I (not to write) letters. 5. They usually (to play) in the yard. 6. They (never to play) in the street. 7. Where they often(to play)? 8. He (to help) his mother every day. 9. He (to help) his mother every day? 10. He (not to help) his mother every day. 11. They (to do) their homework in the afternoon. 12. They (not to go) for a walk in the evening. 13. My father (not to work) on Sunday. 14. He (to work) every day.

Практическая работа

Тема 7.2 Россия Географическое положение. Климат.оборот there is.

Цель: уметь переводить текст, употребляя оборот there is/are.

Задание: прочесть, перевести текст.

Russia is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and in Asia. It's total area is over 17 million square kilometers, with population of 200 million people. There are 1,030 towns and cities in our country. Moscow, with 9,5 million people, is it's capital. The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob' in Asia. The deepest lakes are Baikal and Ladoga. The relief of Russia is mostly flat. Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the Western Siberian Plain.

There are three main mountain chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains which extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain in Caucasus in Russian Federation and in the whole Europe is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia.

The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active. The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others. Russia borders with fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on. Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain producers and exporters. So, today Russia is a great industrial country. The main cities of Russia are: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Krasnoyarsk, Ufa, Perm, Rostov-on-Don, Vladivostok. Many villages in Russia are famous for their specific crafts: painted boxes in Palkn, wooden tableware in Khokhloma, and toys in Dymkovo.

Теоретическая часть

Оборот there is / there are используют в английском языке тогда, когда необходимо описать какое-то место, уточнить, где что расположено. Для единственного числа используют оборот there is, для множественного - there are. В английском языке обороты there is / there are часто вызывают ряд ошибок в речи студентов, изучающих язык. Важно помнить, что предложения с there is / there are нужно переводить с конца, с обстоятельства места или времени. Например, "There is a cat on the floor" - "На полу кошка", а не "Кошка на полу". В отличие от английского предложения "The cat is on the floor" - "Кошка на полу", предложение с оборотом there is / there are указывает на то, что ГДЕ-ТО ЧТО-ТО/КТО-ТО находится, а не наоборот. Внимательно изучите теорию и грамматические таблицы (обратите внимание на использование слов some / any), выполните упражнения и безошибочно употребляйте обороты there is / there are в речи.

Упражнение 1. Опишите маленький английский городок, используя обороты There is/There are. Составьте утвердительные (+) и отрицательные (-) предложения.

Н-р: a theatre (+) – There is a theatre in the town. (В городе есть театр.)

1. two cinemas (+)
2. a lake (-)
3. four castles (+)
4. ten restaurants (-)
5. a zoo (+)
6. 5-star hotels (-)
7. three banks (+)
8. many tourists (+)

Упражнение 2. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения. Дайте правильный ответ.

Н-р: There are 50 minutes in one hour. (В одном часе 50 минут.) – No, there aren't. There are 60 minutes in one hour. (Нет. В одном часе 60 минут.)

1. There are 10 planets in the Solar system.
2. There are 7 days in a week.
3. There are 20 months in a year.
4. There are 7 fingers on one hand.
5. There is one nose on the face.

Упражнение 3. Расставьте слова в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях по порядку.

1. a market – is – the river – there – near
2. TV – there – a good film – on – is
3. any – in the sky – there – clouds – aren't
4. in my coffee – is – sugar – any – there ?
5. sailors – are – in the boat – five – there

4. Переведите предложения.

1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.
2. На диване три кошки.
3. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.
4. В корзине нет клубники.
5. На автобусной остановке есть люди?
6. В твоей сумке есть зеркало?
7. В этом парке нет туалета.
8. В нашем саду много цветов.
9. Под столом зеленый мяч.
10. За дверью никого нет.

Упражнение 4. Задайте к предложениям вопросы, начиная с предлагаемых слов.

1. There are four elephants in the zoo. (How many ...?)
2. There is a lot of snow in February. (Is ...?)
3. There is some fish on the plate. (What ... ?)
4. There are no cars in the car park. (Are ... ?)
5. There are ancient walls around the city. (What ... ?)

6. Переведите пословицы и поговорки.

1. There is no place like home.
2. Where there is love there is life.
3. There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.
4. There are plenty of other fish in the sea.
5. There are two sides to every question.

Упражнение 5. Вставьте is или are.

1. There _____ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There _____ some milk in the cup.
3. There _____ an orange in the salad.
4. There _____ six balls in the box.
5. There _____ some cheese on the plate.
6. There _____ a blue chair at the door.
7. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm.
8. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
9. There _____ a big window to the left of the door.
10. There _____ three rooms in our country house.
11. _____ there three cups on the coffee-table?
12. _____ there a carpet on the floor?
13. There _____ no cats in the sitting room.
14. There _____ a cat on the table.
15. There _____ 3 dogs in the box
16. There _____ 4 hens in the house.
17. There _____ a pot on the table.
18. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen?
19. _____ there four rooms in the house?

20. _____ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

Упражнение 6. Write in There's / There're.

1. _____ some sandwiches in the fridge.
2. _____ a biscuit on the plate.
3. _____ some jam on the table.
4. _____ some cornflakes in the cupboard.
5. _____ some sugar in the glass.
6. _____ two cups of tea on the table.

Упражнение 7. Write in Is there or Are there. Go to your kitchen. Give short answers.

Yes, there is. Yes, there are. No, there isn't. No, there aren't.

1. _____ any sausages in the fridge? _____.
2. _____ any sugar in the cupboard? _____.
3. _____ any rolls on the table? _____.
4. _____ any eggs in the fridge? _____.
5. _____ any jam in the fridge? _____.
6. _____ any biscuits in the cupboard? _____.

Практическая работа

Тема 7.3 Москва

Цель: уметь переводить текст, используя знакомую лексику, употреблять оборот there is/are.

Задание: прочесть, перевести текст.

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic and cultural center. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the center of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the heart of Russia.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about 900 square km. The population of the city is over 8 million people.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture. The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Palace of Congress, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan. There is a legend, that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.

Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Moscow is a city of students. There are over 80 higher educational institutions in it, including several universities.

Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament and the center of political life of the country.

Теоретический материал
Стихотворение с конструкцией there is (are):

This is the Key of the Kingdom.
In that Kingdom there is a city;
In that city there is a town;
In that town there is a lane;
In that lane there is a yard;
In that yard there is a house;
In that house there is a room;
In that room there is a table;
On that table there is a basket;
In that basket there are some flowers.
Flowers in the basket, Basket on the table,
Table in the room, Room in the house,
House in the yard, Yard in the lane,
Lane in the street, Street in the town,
Town in the city, City in the Kingdom.
Of that Kingdom this is the Key.

В утвердительном предложении конструкция there is (are) имеет один из трех вариантов: Для исчисляемых существительных (их можно сосчитать, например, яблоки) есть 2 варианта:

1. Перед существительным ставится артикль a(an) — There is an apple on the apple-tree. (ед. ч.)
2. Перед существительным ставится число / many / some — There are three (many / some) apples on the apple-tree. (мн.ч.)
Для неисчисляемых существительных (их нельзя сосчитать, например, молоко) — 1 вариант:
3. Перед существительным ставится some — There is some milk in the glass.

Упражнение 1. *Перепарафразируйте предложения, используя конструкцию **there is** или **there are***

ОБРАЗЕЦ The cherries are in the basket. => There are some cherries in the basket.

1. The newspapers are on the table. =>
2. The flowers are in the vase =>
3. The cheese is in the fridge. =>
4. The story by A. Christie is in the book. =>
5. The kitten is under the bed. =>

Грамматический комментарий.

Вопрос. Чем отличаются предложения: There is a bird in the tree. и The bird is in the tree.
— Ответ. -Переводом.

There is a bird in the tree. — Обратите внимание, что при употреблении конструкции there is, речь идет о некоем предмете (a bird), который находится в конкретном месте (in the tree) и перевод будет — На (этом) дереве сидит (какая-то) птица.

Но если мы перефразируем предложение, то смысл его поменяется!

The bird is in the tree. — В этом предложении речь идет о конкретной птице (the = this), которая находится в конкретном месте (in the tree) и перевод будет — Эта птица на дереве. Теперь осталось понять, в чем разница между словами «какая-то» и «эта»

Практическая работа

Тема 7.3 Достопримечательности. Кремль

Цель: уметь переводить текст, употреблять в устной речи количественные прилагательные

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

The Moscow Kremlin was built in 1482-1495. It is situated on the high left bank of the Moskva River, where the river Neglinnaya flows into it.

Just as the White House in Washington, the Kremlin in Moscow is the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation.

If you look at the Kremlin's plan, you will see that it is an irregular triangle with the area of 27.5 hectares.

From the south of the Kremlin there is the Moskva River, in the northwest there is Alexander Gardens, and in the east there is Red Square.

The present red walls and towers of the Kremlin were built in 1485-1516. At the top the wall is decorated with the teeth in the form of a swallow's tail. On the outer side the wall is smooth and the inner side of the wall is framed with arched recesses for reinforcement and facilitating the construction. In the Kremlin there are five palaces and four cathedrals.

Along the walls there are twenty towers. The tallest tower is the Troitskaya Tower. New Year is traditionally greeted by the Russians with the chimes of the Spasskaya Tower.

Теоретический материал

Выражения количества Much and many

Much (много) употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях: *How much money have you got? There isn't much milk left.*

Many (много) употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях: *How many people were at the party? I didn't take many photos on holiday.*

A Lot/ lots of

A Lot/ lots of (много) употребляется как с неисчисляемыми, так и с исчисляемыми существительными в повествовательных предложениях:

There's a lot of bread on the table.

Some and any

(некоторое количество)

some	any
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1. в утвердительных предложениях: <i>E.g. I'd like some sugar.</i>	1. в утвердительных предложениях в значении «любой, не важно какой»: <i>E.g. You may take any book you like.</i>
2. в вопросительных предложениях, если они выражают просьбу или предложение: <i>E.g. Can I have some cake? Would you like some tea?</i>	2. в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях: <i>E.g. Is there any sugar in this tea? I didn't buy any apples.</i>

A few and a little

A few (несколько, достаточно) употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными: *There are a few oranges left.*

A little (немного, достаточно) употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными: *Can you give me a little help?*

Упражнение 1. Вставьте much, many, few or little.

1. He isn't very popular. He has ... friends.
2. Ann is very busy these days. She has ... free time.
3. Did you take ... photographs when you were on holiday?
4. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got ... to do.
5. The museum was very crowded. There were too ... people.
6. Most of the town is modern. There are ... old buildings.
7. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had ... rain.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте little / a little / few / a few.

1. We must be quick. We have ... time.
2. Listen carefully. I'm going to give you ... advice.
3. Do you mind if I ask you ... questions?
4. This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so ... tourists come here.
5. I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got ... patience.
6. 'Would you like ... milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, please'
7. This is a very boring place to live. There's ... to do.
8. 'Have you ever been to Paris?' 'Yes, I've been there ... times.'

Упражнение 3. Дополните предложения some or any.

1. We didn't buy ... flowers.
2. This evening I'm going out with ... friends of mine.
3. 'Have you seen ... good films recently?' 'No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages.'
4. I didn't have ... money, so I had to borrow ...
5. Can I have ... milk in my coffee, please?
6. I was too tired to do ... work.
7. You can cash these traveller's cheques at ... bank.
8. Can you give me ... information about places of interest in the town?
9. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on ... train you like.
10. If there are ... words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

Упражнение 4. Complete the sentences with some- or any- + -body/-thing/-where.

1. I was too surprised to say ...
2. There's ... at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
3. Does ... mind if I open the window?
4. I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat ...
5. You must be hungry. Would you like ... to eat?
6. Quick, let's go! There's ... coming and I don't want ... to see us.
7. Sally was upset about ... and refused to talk to ...

8. This machine is very easy to use. ... can learn to use it in a short time.
9. There was hardly ... on the beach. It was almost deserted.
10. 'Do you live ... near Jim?' 'No, he lives in another part of town.'

Практическая работа

Тема 7.5 Города России. С- т-Петербург.

Цель: составить план для пересказа текст

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, составить план – пересказ текста

St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as the "Window on Europe." St. Petersburg was the capital of Russia from 1712 till 1918.

The city was built on the swampy land at the mouth of the River Neva. Prominent European and Russian architects worked here. The new capital grew rapidly in wealth and beauty.

When World War I began in 1914, the German-sounding name St. Petersburg was changed to Petrograd. After the October Revolution the city was renamed in honour of Lenin. In 1991 the old name of St. Petersburg was returned to the city.

During the Great Patriotic War the city suffered a great deal. The German armies laid siege to it in 1941, and for the next two years and a half the city was cut off from the rest of the country. No food could be brought in, and people died of starvation. Daily shelling and air raids destroyed parts of the city. Thousands of people were killed. Rebuilding took years.

Now St. Petersburg is an industrial, cultural and scientific centre. There are over 80 museums, more than 20 theatres, a lot of exhibitions, clubs, universities, colleges, schools and parks. The Alexandrinski Drama Theatre, the Bolshoi Drama Theatre, the Mariinsky Theatre of Opera and Ballet are pearls of the Russian art.

In St. Petersburg there are a lot of parks and gardens where citizens spend their free time. The Summer Garden is the oldest and most fascinating park. Rare trees, bushes and flowers grow there. Beautiful marble statues made by Italian sculptors and a famous cast iron grille decorate the Summer Garden. There is a bronze monument to the prominent Russian writer of fables Ivan Krylov (by sculptor Klodt) in the Summer Garden.

Majestic palaces, cathedrals, churches and other buildings, built by famous architects, such as: palaces of Stroganov, Menshikov, Anichkov, and St. Isaac's Cathedral, erected by Montferrand, decorate St. Petersburg.

The city is often called the Venice of the North because there are 65 rivers and canals with artistically decorated cast iron bridges. One of the most beautiful is the Anichkov Bridge.

Citizens and tourists enjoy visiting the suburbs of St Petersburg: Petergof, Pushkin, Pavlovsk with their wonderful palaces, parks and fountains.

St. Petersburg inspired many of our great poets, writers, painters, sculptors, composers and actors.

Теоретический материал

Упражнения

"Употребление much, many, a lot of, (a) little, (a) few"

1. Поставьте «+» при правильном использовании «much» или «many», поставьте «-» - при неверном.

1. We don't have many food in the house.
2. I can't give you many information about the company.
3. I need much apples for the pie.
4. How many people are there in your office?
5. There is much wine in the
6. She doesn't have many luggage.

7. My son earns much money now.
8. They saw many snow in the mountains.
9. I have tried diving many times in my life.
10. John will have much exams next year.

Упражнение 2. Используйте «much» или «many» для выражения «Сколько...?».

1. How ... days?
2. How ... sugar?
3. How ... cigarettes?
4. How ... work?
5. How ... petrol?
6. How ... children?
7. How ... theatres?
8. How ... juice?

Упражнение 3. Поставьте «a lot of» (много) в необходимом месте в предложении. Переведите.

1. We met interesting people at the party.
2. I ate fish for lunch.
3. She bought nice shoes for the next summer.
4. They have problems in their business.
5. There is water in the bath.

Упражнение 4. Перепишите вопросы, заменив some на «a little» или «a few».

1. Would you like some cheese?
2. Would you like some mineral water?
3. Would you like some strawberries?
4. Can I offer you some black coffee?
5. Can I offer you some bread?
6. Shall I bring you some biscuits?
7. Shall I bring you some plums?
8. Would you like some meat?

Упражнение 5. Поставьте подходящее слово из скобок.

1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup. (В супе слишком много соли.)
2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city. (В нашем городе есть несколько небоскребов.)
3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer. (У меня есть несколько альбомов этого исполнителя.)
4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few). (Моя работа позволяет мне много путешествовать.)
5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time. (У нас мало свободного времени.)
6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky. (Я никогда не видел так много звезд в небе.)
7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome. (Анна провела несколько дней в Риме.)
8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea. (Я бы хотел лишь немного чая.)
9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn. (Прошлой осенью было очень мало дождей.)
10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel. (Очень мало русских туристов проживает в нашем отеле.)

Практическая работа Тема 7.6 Образование

Цель: уметь переводить текст, используя знакомую лексику

Задание: прочесть, перевести текст.

Образование в России

The Russian children usually start to go to school when they are seven years old. First the children learn at the elementary school. They visit the elementary school for four years. The children get there the elementary education. It means they learn to count, to read and to write. In the most schools the children also learn a foreign language beginning from the second form.

The fifth form means the beginning of the secondary education. The children learn different subjects, for example Biology, Literature, Chemistry, Physics, Informatics. In Russia the nine-year basic incomplete secondary education is compulsory. After that the children have to decide what they will do from now forth. On the one hand, they can continue their schooling and get the complete eleven-year secondary education. On the other hand, they can enter a college giving them the complete secondary education and trade training. After graduating from college the young people became financially independent and can start to work.

Currently there are different types of schools in Russia. The children and their parents can choose a regular school, a school with advanced study of some subject, a private school. Private schools in Russia are always free-paying.

After graduating from school or college our young people can enter universities or institutes, where they get higher education.

Теоретический материал

Способы выражения будущего времени

Future Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного модального глагола **will** для всех лиц и чисел и инфинитива основного глагола без частицы **to**. В вопросах вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, в разговорной речи употребляется сокращенная форма **won't**.

Примечание: считается невежливым на просьбы отвечать **I won't**. В этом случае говорят **I'm afraid I can't**.

Утвердительная форма +	I You He (She, It) will read tomorrow We They
Вопросительная форма ?	I you he (she, it) Will we read tomorrow? they
Отрицательная форма -	I You He (She, It) will not read tomorrow We (won't) They

Future Simple употребляется :

1. Для выражения будущего решения или намерения принятого **в момент** разговора: *I'll give you my phone number.*
2. Для выражения предложения, просьбы, обещания: *I'll give you a lift.*
3. После глаголов, выражающих мнение человека:
think, expect, wonder, to be sure: *I wonder what will happen?*

Оборот *going to* образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be+going+to+инфинитива основного глагола. В вопросительных предложениях вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим. Оборот используется для выражения будущих решений, намерений или планов, принятых до разговора: *She's going to have a birthday party.*

Примечание: Present Continuous также может быть использован в этом случае, особенно с глаголами **go** и **come**: *She's coming on Friday.*

2. Когда, исходя из ситуации, мы можем предположить или предсказать то, что произойдет в будущем: *Look at these clouds! It's going to rain.*

Упражнение 1. Закончите предложения одним из данных ниже словосочетаний. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

go skiing go shopping go swimming ~~go sailing~~ go riding go sightseeing

E.g. Barry lives by the sea and he's got a boat, so he often goes sailing.

1. There's plenty of snow in the mountains so we'll be able to ____ .
2. It was a very hot day, so we ____ in the river.
3. Margaret has two horses. She often ____ .
4. The shops are shut now. It's too late to ____ .
5. If you are interested in historical places we can ____ .

Упражнение 2. Закончите предложения, используя will ('ll) или going to.

1. A: Why are you turning on the television? B: ____ the news. (*I/watch*)
- 1.A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money. B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. ____ you some. (*I/lend*)
3. A: I've got a headache. B: Have you? Wait there and ____ an aspirin for you. (*I/get*)
4. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water? B: ____ the car. (*I/wash*)
5. A: I've decided to repaint this room. B: Oh, have you? What colour ____ it? (*you/paint*)
6. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping? B: Yes, ____ something for dinner. (*I/buy*)
7. A: I don't know how to use this camera. B: It's quite easy ____ you. (*I/show*)
8. A: What would you like to eat? B: ____ a sandwich, please. (*I/have*)
9. A: Did you post that letter for me? B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. ____ it now. (*I/do*)
10. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if ____ down. (*it/fall*)
11. A: Has George decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. ____ a holiday for a few weeks and then ____ a computer programming course. (*he/have, he/do*)

Практическая работа

Тема 7.7 Выдающиеся люди России. Простое будущее время.

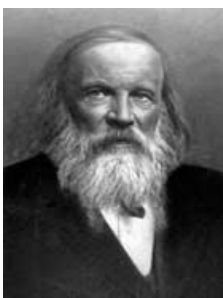
Цель: уметь переводить текст, использовать будущее простое время в устной речи

Задание: прочесть, перевести текст

Outstanding personalities in Russia The names of many Russian scientists and inventors are known in all parts of the world. The contribution of many Russian biologists, physicists, chemists, physiologists etc. to the development of international science is really great. The names of Lomonosov, Mendeleev, Sechenov, Popov, Tsiolkovski, Korolev, Pavlov, Sakharov are internationally acclaimed. There are very many branches of science where the Russian inventors and scientist have made great discoveries bringing the mankind to the whole new level of its development.



The first university in Russia was found by the first Russian philosopher of nature (natural scientist), historian, painter and literary figure at once. His name was Lomonosov. He has written many scientific works on different topics: on history, physics, astronomy, biology, geology, philology, chemistry, mineralogy. He also was a very important statesman.



The Russian scientist Mendeleev discovered the Periodic Table of the Elements. It became the basic law for future discoveries in chemistry. In 1895 the Russian scientist Popov invented the radio. The names of such great Russian physiologists as Sechenov and Pavlov are known worldwide.

The scientific theory of space flights was worked out by the Russian scientist Tsiolkovski. He also called into being a new research field – astronautic science (star navigation).



The Russian scientist, designer and manager of space system production Korolev constructed the first artificial satellite. Through his ideas and scientific inventions, the first manned space flight became possible. The Russian spaceman Gagarin was the first human who orbited our Earth in 1961.

Выполнение самостоятельной работы

Вариант 1

Упражнение 1. Поставьте артикль а или an

1. Tom is ___ student.
2. This is ___ apple.
3. Give me ___ orange.
4. There is ___ big carpet on the floor.

Упражнение 2. Переведите на русский язык:

- a) my mother's dress _____
- b) Tom's ball _____
- c) the boys' books _____
- d) my brother's room _____

Упражнение 3. Вставьте вместо пропусков глаголы am, is, are:

- a) I ___ a pupil.

- b) She ___ a good doctor.
- c) They ___ not at home.
- d) My mother ___ an engineer.
- e) Dogs ___ in the street.
- f) I ___ not a pilot.

Упражнение 4. Соотнеси левую и правую колонки (предлоги места)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) in | 1. под |
| b) on | 2. на |
| c) under | 3. в |
| d) next to | 4. перед, впереди |
| e) behind | 5. за, позади |
| f) in front of | 6. рядом |

Упражнение 5. Напишите существительные во множественном числе:

- a) child _____
- b) cap _____
- c) camera _____
- d) brush _____
- e) lady _____
- f) game _____

Упражнение 6. Напишите числительные цифрами:

- a) twenty – three _____
- b) twelve _____
- c) sixteen _____
- d) one hundred fifty-seven _____
- e) seventy _____
- f) ten _____

Упражнение 7. Выпишите лишнее слово из логической цепочки слов:

- a) pen, book, school bag, pencil, bed _____
- b) armchair, fridge, hospital, table, cupboard, lamp _____
- c) sheep, pig, dog, girl, hen, cat _____
- d) chair, dad, son, daughter, granny, aunt _____
- e) butter, cake, rice, parrot, meat _____
- f) summer, spring, jacket, winter _____

Вариант 2

Упражнение 1. Поставьте артикль а или an

- 1. Sam is ___ student.
- 2. This is ___ pineapple.
- 3. Take ___ apricot.
- 4. There is ___ small carpet on the floor.

Упражнение 2. Переведите на русский язык:

- a) my father's hat _____
- b) Rosy's house _____
- c) the boys' books _____
- d) my friend's schoolbag _____

Упражнение 3. Вставьте вместо пропусков глаголы am, is, are:

- a) She ___ a pupil.
- b) I ___ a good doctor.
- c) They ___ not at home.
- d) My grandma ___ an engineer.

e) Cats ___ in the street.

f) I ___ not a pilot.

Упражнение 4. Соотнеси левую и правую колонки (предлоги места)

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) in front of | 1. под |
| b) next to | 2. на |
| c) under | 3.в |
| d) on | 4.перед, впереди |
| e) behind | 5. за, позади |
| f) in | 6. рядом |

Упражнение 5. Напишите существительные во множественном числе:

- a) foot _____
b) fox _____
c) tomato _____
d) name _____
e) baby _____
f) animal _____

Упражнение 6. Напишите числительные цифрами

- a) thirty – two _____
b) eleven _____
c) seventeen _____
d) one hundred forty-five _____
e) seventy _____
f) twenty _____

Упражнение 7. Выпишите лишнее слово из логической цепочки слов:

- a) pencil, desk, book, school bag, pen _____
b) chair, fridge, hospital, table, cupboard, lamp _____
c) rabbit, pig, dog, child, hen, cat _____
d) armchair, dad, son, daughter, granny, aunt _____
e) apple, cake, rice, parrot, meat _____
f) summer, t-shirt, shoes, coat, jacket _____

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