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ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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Настоящие практические задания составлены в соответствии с требованиями рабочей программы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

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.

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Предисловие

Настоящие МУ составлены в соответствии с требованиями рабочей программы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык». 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 Мои планы на будущее

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; закрепление употребления простых времен

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, составить план пересказа текста.

My Plans for the Future

I am a school leaver and a problem of choosing a profession is the most urgent for me now. Certainly, I have thought this question over for a long time. My parents have their own opinion on it. However, as the time of leaving school is closer, my worries become stronger and stronger.

As the most of my friends and classmates, I am going to enter the university or some other higher educational institution.

As for me, I have no attitude for mastering the technique. Nevertheless, at the same time I do not know if I will manage to get a good job after graduating from the humanitarian department of the university.

My parents want me to enter the department in some way connected with management. However, I doubt if I have needed personal qualities for this job. To my mind, one who chooses this profession must be very communicative. In addition, of course, if you want to gain something in this field, you have to know economics, finance, accountancy a little, psychology, law, management.

There is one more possibility to continue my education. I mean some secondary specialized school. May be I will choose accountancy. It is very important to every business. A competent accountant is needed everywhere.

If I do not enter a college or university, I will try to do my best to learn operate the computer. Certainly, I will go on studying English at some courses. I am sure without this knowledge it is impossible to get a good job. Many people started at the bottom and worked their way up to the top.

Теоретический материал

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)

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

<i>believe eat flow go grow make rise tell translate</i>
--

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.

2) 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)

Будьте внимательны!

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.

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.

“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

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?) |

Future forms

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:

- Для выражения будущего решения или намерения принятого в момент разговора: *I'll give you my phone number.*
- Для выражения предложения, просьбы, обещания: *I'll give you a lift.*
- После глаголов, выражающих мнение человека: think, expect, and 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.*

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

<i>go skiing</i> <i>go shopping</i> <i>go swimming</i> <i>go sailing</i> <i>go riding</i> <i>go sightseeing</i>
--

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 ____.

2. Закончите предложения, используя will ('11) 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 1.2 Моя будущая профессия

Закрепление употребления простых времен.

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; уметь употреблять в устной речи настоящее совершенное время.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы после текста.

My Future Profession (Business Economics)

There are many interesting and useful professions and it is not an easy task to choose the right one.

I began to think about my future profession at the age of 15. My favourite subjects at school were mathematics and English.

To become a good specialist in economic matters and business one must know many sciences, such as business economics, finance and credits, statistics, history of economic theory and philosophy, mathematics, as well as economic management, trade business and, of course, marketing, which is a modern philosophy of business.

It is very important for a specialist in business matters to be a skilful user of computers and to speak at least one foreign language. If I pass my entrance exams successfully and enter the University, I'll try to study to the best of my abilities to achieve my life's ambition and to justify the hopes of my parents. I also hope that I'll never regret my choice and get a well-paid and interesting job afterwards.

Maybe I should consider a job in a world of banking. There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from, in the financial world. For example, I could work for a big international company, run my own company, write about economics as a financial journalist, run my own International Business Research Agency, raise money for charities or just sell famous paintings...

Ответить на вопросы:

When did you start to think about your future profession?

What professions do you like best of all?

Who helped you to make your choice?

What do you know about your future profession?

What are your parents' professions?

What do you know about them?

Have you got any traditional professions in your family?

Is your future profession interesting and modern?

Vocabulary:

broad outlook — широкая перспектива

to encourage me in my desire — поощрять меня в моем желании

a blind choice — слепой выбор

a sudden flash — внезапная вспышка

to opt — выбирать(решить)

to arise — возникать

to get interested in — интересовываться

to affect — затрагивать

to be concerned — быть заинтересованным

to justify the hopes of my parents — оправдывать надежды моих родителей

wide range — широкий диапазон, круг, область, сфера

to run — управлять

to raise money for charities — собирать деньги на благотворительность

Теоретический материал

Present Perfect (настоящее завершённое) образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to have* и прошедшего причастия (Participle II) основного глагола. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим. В отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола.

Утвердительная форма +	I (We) , You have just seen/visited They
	He (She, It) has just seen/visit
Вопросительная форма ?	I (We) Have You, They just seen/visited?
	Has he, she, it just seen/visited?
Отрицательная форма -	I ,We, You have not just seen/visited They (haven't)
	He (She, It) has not just seen/visited (hasn't)

Present Perfect употребляется:

1. для выражения действия в прошлом с результатом в настоящем: *Where is your key? – I've lost it.* (сейчас у меня его нет).

2. для сообщения о недавнем происшествии: *Oh, I've cut my finger.*

Следующие наречия часто сопровождают такое употребление:

just – только что: *I've just had lunch.*

already – уже (употребляется только в повествовательных предложениях, обычно ставится между вспомогательным и смысловым глаголами): *I've already posted the letter.*

yet – еще, уже (употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях): *I haven't seen him yet. Have you had dinner yet?*

3. Когда мы говорим о периоде времени, продолжающемся от прошлого до настоящего, обычно имеется в виду жизненный опыт человека:

Have you ever been to China?

Следующие наречия часто сопровождают такое употребление:

ever, never, recently, lately, so far, for two years, since breakfast.

4. Когда период времени еще не закончился к моменту говорения:

I've had four cups of coffee today.

Примечание: обратите внимание на разницу между выражениями **have been** и **have gone**: *Jim has gone to Spain.* (он сейчас там)

Jim has been to Spain. (побывал и вернулся).

Задание:1. Вы пишете письмо своему другу. Используя время Present Perfect, сообщите о том, что произошло с вами и с другими людьми.

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

1. I / buy / a new car

2. My father / start / a new job

2. I/give up/smoking
3. Charles and Sarah/go/to Brazil
4. Suzanne / have / a baby

2. Напишите о том, что произошло, поставив глаголы, данные в таблице, в Present Perfect.

<i>arrive</i>	<i>break</i>	<i>go up</i>	<i>grow</i>	<i>improve</i>	<i>lose</i>
---------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	----------------	-------------

1. Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it. He
2. Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster. She
3. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is much better. Her English ...
4. Tim didn't have a beard last month. Now he has a beard. He
5. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it . It
6. Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90. The bus fare

3. Составьте предложения со словами *just, already* или *yet*. Обратите внимание на образцы.

*E.g. After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says "Would you like something to eat?" You say "No, thank you. **I've just had lunch.**" (have lunch)*

1. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says: "Can I speak to Joe?" You say: "I'm afraid he ... " (go out)

2. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away. You say: "Wait a minute! I ... " (not/finish)

3. You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says: "Shall I phone to reserve a table?" You say: "No, I ... " (do)

4. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a job. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her. You say: "I ... ?" (find)

5. Ann went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks: "Is Ann still at the bank?" You say: "No, she ... " (come back)

4. Закончите предложения словами *been* или *gone*.

1. Jim is on holiday. He's ... to Italy.
2. Hello! I've just ... to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
3. Alice isn't here at the moment. She's ... to the shop to get a newspaper.
4. Tom has ... out. He'll be back in about an hour.
5. "Are you going to the bank?" "No, I've already ... to the bank."

Практическая работа

Тема 1.3. Простые времена и настоящее совершенное время

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; закрепление употребления простых времен и настоящего совершенного времени

Теоретический материал

Present Perfect and Past Simple

	Past Simple	Present Perfect
Утвердительная форма	I You He, She, It visited/went We, They	I, You We, They have just visited/seen
		He She have just visited/seen It
Вопросительная форма	I, you he Did she visit/go yesterday? it we, they	I, you Have we just visited/seen? they
		he Has she just visited/seen? it
Отрицательная форма	I, You He She did not visit/go yesterday It (didn't) We, They	I, We have not just visited/seen You, They (haven't)
		He, She has not just visited/seen It (hasn't)

Present Perfect на русский язык переводится глаголом совершенного вида прошедшего времени. Но и **Past Simple**, прошедшее простое время, в иных случаях переводится точно также. Возникает вопрос: когда употреблять Past Simple (прошедшее простое), а когда Present Perfect?

Past Simple называет действие, произошедшее в определенный момент в прошлом: *He got married when he was 22 (in 1979).*

Обозначает действие, которое завершилось и произошел разрыв с настоящим: *I lived in Paris for a year.* (больше я там не живу). *Ian Fleming wrote 14 novels.* (он уже умер и больше не пишет).

Используется с вопросами **When? What time?**

Present Perfect обозначает действие, произошедшее в неопределенный момент в прошлом: *She has been to China.*

Действие, продолжающееся по настоящий момент: *She's lived in London for 20 years* (и до сих пор там живет). *She's written 20 novels* (и еще будет писать).

Употребление **Present Perfect** часто сопровождается следующими выражениями: *ever, never, just, already, yet, since, for.*

I have been worked here since 1995. / since I left school.

I have never been to America. Have you ever been to America?

Используется с вопросом **How long?**

Задание:1. Составьте предложения в Present Perfect или Past simple, используя слова в скобках.

E.g. (it/not/ rain/ this week) – It hasn't rained this week.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. (the weather/ be/ cold/ recently) | 5. (Ann/ earn/ a lot of money/ this year) |
| 2. (it/ cold/ last week) | 6. (she/ not/ earn/ so much/ last year) |
| 3. (I/ not/ read/ a newspaper yesterday) | 7. (you/ have/ a holiday recently?) |
| 4. (I/ not/ read/ a newspaper today) | |

2. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы, данные в скобках в правильное время, Present Perfect или Past Simple.

E.g. I don't know where Amy is. Have you seen (you/see) her?

1. When I ... (get) home last night, I ... (be) very tired and I ... (go) straight to bed. 2. Your car looks very clean. ... (you/ wash) it? 3. George ... (not/ be) very well last week. 4. Mr Clark ... (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up. 5. Molly lives in Dublin. She ... (live) there all her life. 6. "... (you/ go) to the cinema last night?" "Yes, but it ... (be) a mistake. The film ... (be) awful. 7. My grandfather ... (die) 30 years ago. I ... (never/ meet) him. 8. I don't know Carol's husband. I ... (never/ meet/ him). 9. A: Is your father at home? B: No, I'm afraid he ... (go) out. A: When exactly ... (he/ go) out? B: About ten minutes ago. 10. A: Where do you live? B: In Boston. A: How long ... (you/ live) there? B: Five years. A: Where ... (you/ live) before that? B: In Chicago. A: And how long ... (you/ live) in Chicago? B: Two years.

3. Выберите правильную временную форму.

E.g. Everything is going well. We ~~didn't have~~/ haven't had any problems so far.

1. Margaret *didn't go* / *hasn't gone* to work yesterday. She wasn't feeling well. 2. Look! That man over there *wears* / *is wearing* the same sweater as you. 3. Your son is much taller than when I last saw him. He *grew* / *has grown* a lot. 4. I still don't know what to do. I *didn't decide* / *haven't decided* yet. 5. I wonder why Jim *is* / *is being* so nice to me today. He isn't usually like that. 6. Jane had a book open in front of her but she *didn't read* / *wasn't reading* it. 7. I wasn't very busy. I *didn't have* / *wasn't having* much to do. 8. Tim wasn't happy in his new job at first but he *begins* / *is beginning* to enjoy it now. 9. After leaving school, Jack *found* / *has found* it difficult to get a new job. 10. When Sue heard the news, she *wasn't* / *hasn't been* very pleased.

4. Сравните употребление Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple

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

1.1 (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2.1 (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (want to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock, 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I..., 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? -I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

Практическая работа

Тема 2.1 Права человека

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; закрепление употребления простых времен

Задание: выписать незнакомую лексику, читать, переводить текст.

Права человека

Human rights are those rights and privileges, which belong to any man. Typical elements on any list of basic human rights will be, for example, the rights to freedom of speech information, religion, right family life, liberty, education, equality before the law and to a nationality. The list of these rights varies from thinker to thinker. Since the Second World War, there have been several official listings. The two most prominent are probably the United Nations Charter of Human Rights and the European Declaration of Human Rights. The Universal

Declaration of Human Rights is a charter of civil and political rights drawn by the UN in 1948. The European Convention of Human Rights dates back to 1950. Under the Convention, the European Commission of Human Rights was established with the headquarters in Strasburg, France. This Commission investigates complaints of state or individuals. Civil rights are those rights, which are protected constitutionally as fundamental rights that everyone should enjoy. They fall into two categories: basic human rights and political rights. The political rights include the right to freedom of speech, to form and join a trade union, to protest in public against government policy. These rights are vital for any healthy and liberal society. Everyone has rights including you.

Теоретический материал

Закрепление употребления *Past Simple* или *Past Perfect*.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple* или *Past Perfect*.

1. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 2. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 3. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 4. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 5. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 6. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 7. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 8. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 9. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 10. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 11. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 12. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock.

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple* или *Past Perfect*.

1. He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university. 2. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town. 3. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre. 4. Lanny (not to know) who

(to attack) him in the darkness. 5. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window. 6. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning. 7. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 8. When his uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket.

Практическая работа

Тема 2.2 Права человека и их квалификация

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; закрепление употребления простых времен

Задание: выписать незнакомую лексику, читать, перевести текст, составить план пересказа текста

Human rights

– What document guarantees international human rights?
– The Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees international human rights. The United Nations General Assembly passed this document in 1948.

– What international organizations are responsible for protecting human rights?

– International concern for human rights has been evident outside of the United Nations. There are also a number of private groups involved in human-rights advocacy. One of the best-known international human rights agencies is Amnesty International (founded in 1961). This organization is responsible for broad casting violations of human rights, especially freedoms of speech and religion and the right of political dissent.

– Human rights belong to an individual because of being human. They refer to a wide range of values that are universal for all human beings. The origins of the concept of human rights

are traced to the Greco-Roman natural-law doctrines of stoicism. According to the doctrines, a universal force penetrates all creation and that human conduct should therefore be judged according to the law of nature, and in the "law of nations", in which certain universal rights were extended beyond the rights of Roman citizenship.

– What are the basic human rights?

– The right to life and liberty are the basic human rights. They are proclaimed in the Covenant on Civil and Political rights and its optional protocol. One of the most vital rights granted in this Covenant is the right of people to self-determination. This document guarantees such rights as personal security, equality before the law, fair trial, freedom of religion, freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly, right to marry, participation in public affairs and elections, and minority rights. Propaganda of war is prohibited. The right to security and privacy

of person is very important too. The document insures fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Теоретический материал.

Закрепление употребления Past *Simple* или *Past Perfect*.

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

1. He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university. 2. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town. 3. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre. 4. Lanny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness. 5. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window. 6. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning. 7. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 8. When his uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket. 9. She (to think) that Gert and Lanny (to quarrel). 10. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home. 11. During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood. 12. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin). 13. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather. 14. Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the institute?

Практическая работа Тема 2.3 Обязанности человека

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; закрепление употребления простых времен

Задание: выписать незнакомую лексику, перевести текст, составить план пересказа текста

Do people have any social guarantees?

– Yes. Certainly, we have such guarantees. Social guarantees of people are set forth in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural life. This document deals with the right to work, the conditions of work, trade unions, social security, protection of the family, standards of living and health, education and cultural life. The European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights provided the most effective means for the implementation of the protection of human rights. The efforts of government in this area should be guided by these two Covenants.

– What can you say about human rights in Russia?

– Now, when Russia has entered the way of democracy it is directed by the international covenants in the field of human right as the rest democratic countries of the world. Despite its great economic, political, and social difficulties the

fundamental rights of the people are guaranteed by the Russian government. The Russian secures the protection of human rights

Constitution. Such human rights as freedom of religion, freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly, right to marry, participation in public affairs and elections are guaranteed and embodied in different political, cultural, and social institutions, religious confessions, secular organizations, in a variety of mass media productions. Although not all human rights are equally put into life in our country so far, we are moving along the way of democracy and the new generation will enjoy all the human rights, which are set forth in the international covenants

Теоретический материал

Закрепление употребления *Past Simple* или *Past Perfect*.

Задание: Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect*, *Past Simple*, *Past Continuous* или *Past Perfect*.

1. I just (to see) Jack. 2. She (to wash) the dishes from five until six. 3. Look! She (to draw) a very nice picture. 4. At this time yesterday I (to talk) to my friend. 5. The TV program (to begin) before I (to come) home. 6. I (not to eat) ice cream since summer. 7. I understood that she (not to read) my letter. 8. She (to do) the rooms when I (to come) home. 9. It's all right: she (to find) the way out of the situation. 10. He (to come) home late yesterday. 11. She is very glad: she (to finish) her composition at last. 12. He (to translate) the whole text by eleven o'clock. 13. I never (to be) to Rome. 14. Last year we (to work) very much. 15. When I (to have) breakfast, I went to school. 16. I (not to see) you for ages! I am very glad to see you. 17. When you (to see) the "Swan Lake"? 18. My sister already (to graduate) from the institute. 19. He repaired the toy which his brother (to break) the day before. 20. I (to see) an interesting TV program this week. 21. You ever (to be) to Trafalgar Square? 22. They (to cook) the whole day yesterday.

Практическая работа **Тема 3.1. Окружающая среда**

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; уметь употреблять в устной речи будущее сошедшее время.

Задание: выписать незнакомую лексику, переводить текст, составить план пересказа текста

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. However, with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result, some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern.

Теоретический материал

Время **Future Perfect** используется довольно редко, оно обозначает действие, которое закончится до определенного момента или начала другого действия в будущем или будет продолжать длиться после него.

Next year we shall have been married for 30 years.

В следующем году мы будем женаты уже 30 лет.

Образование Future Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

I shall have played	We shall have played
You will have played	You will have played
He / she / it will have played	They will have played

Вопросительные предложения:

Shall I have played?	Shall we have played?
Will you have played?	Will you have played?
Will he / she / it have played?	Will they have played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I shall not have played	We shall not have played
You will not have played	You will not have played
He / she / it will not have played	They will not have played

Время **Future Perfect** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в будущем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы».

To have в будущем времени имеет две формы:

shall have – 1 лицо. (We shall have covered 30 km by sunset)

will have – 2 и 3 лицо. (They will have covered 30 km by sunset)

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

examine – examined, enjoy – enjoyed, close – closed

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

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

Will you **have read** all these books by the exam time?
Ты прочитаешь все эти книги до начала экзаменов?

В **отрицательных предложениях** за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица **not**. При этом они могут быть сокращены до формы **shan't (won't)**:

I guess, I **shall not have received** your next letter before Christmas.
Думаю, я не получу твое следующее письмо раньше Рождества.

Случаи употребления Future Perfect:

• Действие, которое начнется и закончится до определенного момента в будущем:

You **will have spent** much efforts before you can run a marathon.
Ты потратишь много усилий, прежде чем сможешь пробежать марафон.

Future Perfect Exercises.

Упражнение 1. Вставьте глагол во времени Future Perfect.

1. I _____ a Londoner for five and a half years by next September.
(be)
2. By Tuesday Jill _____ these novels by O'Henry. (finish)
3. Next year is Fred and Kate's 10th wedding anniversary. They _____ happily married for ten years. (be)
4. Molly thinks the film _____ by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5. They _____ the plans by then. (to finish)
6. Before his holiday Tom _____ all his money. (to spend)
7. The train _____ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
8. I _____ dinner by then. (cook)
9. I _____ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
10. Fernando _____ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
11. Before Lisa arrives, I _____ dinner. (finish)
12. Johnny _____ this document by 7pm o'clock this afternoon.
(translate)
13. Helen _____ this awesome doll by her daughter's birthday. (make)
14. Steven _____ his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)

15. This test is so arduous, that I _____ it in a day's time.
(not/complete)

16. You _____ over half a thousand words when you finish this English book (learn).

17. The commission _____ to a definite decision in a month. (come)

18. I won't see Molly on the 1st of August since I _____ to the South by that time. (go)

1. **Упражнение 2.** *Ответьте, используя Future Perfect Tense и слова в скобках.*

2. Example: Will Jill be busy at 6pm? (finish essay)

3. Oh, no, Jilly will have finished her essay by that time.

4. Will the couple be at their hotel on Monday? (move to the old beach house)

5. Will the committee be discussing the project at 2 o'clock? (make a decision)

6. Will the pupils be writing their test at ten? (finish)

7. Will Mike's niece still be a pupil next autumn? (finish school)

8. Will Greg still remember Molly in ten years? (forget)

9. Will Greg be at home on Tuesday? (leave for China)

Упражнение 3. *Составьте предложения во времени Future Perfect.*

1. have / Jill / she / perfected / will / from / her / by the time / Japanese / comes / Tokyo.

2. promotion / Melody / have / By December / will / her / received.

3. gets home / Helen's / cleaned / By the time / relatives / she / will / the house / have.

4. to communicate / Steven / he / learned / Will / have / well / Chinese / before / enough / flies to Beijing?

5. finishes / have / By the time / twenty / taken / Jillian's father / that course / he / will / online tests.

Упражнение 4. *Translate into English using Future Perfect.*

1. Майкл закончит этот отчет до завтра.

2. Студенты доделают работу к трем часам по полудню.

3. К июню мы сдадим сессию.

4. Строители построят школу к началу сентября.

5. Я напишу заявление к тому времени, как придет секретарь.

6. Поезд уйдет, пока мы доберемся до станции.

7. Зоя переведет этот доклад к понедельнику.

8. К ночи Меган переведет эту длинную статью.

9. Стивен уже уедет в Париж, когда Молли вернется из Конго.

10. Зора не дочитает эту книгу к концу года.

Практическая работа

Тема 3.2. Охрана окружающей среды

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; уметь употреблять в устной речи будущее совершённое время.

Задание: выписать незнакомую лексику, читать, переводить текст, составить план пересказа текста

Our planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but nowadays it's the only place where we can live.

People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem.

With the development of overcrowded industrial highly developed cities, which put huge amounts of pollutants into surrounds, the problem has become more and more dangerous. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human lives on the Earth.

Billions of tons of coal and oil are consumed around the world every year. These chemical compounds undergo a series of chemical reactions in the presence of sunlight; as a result we have smog, mixture of fog and smoke. While such pollutants as particulates we can see, other harmful ones are not visible. Among the most dangerous to bur health are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and ozone or active oxygen.

Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe, we won't see a beautiful green forest at all.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in our seas. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become extinct.

Теоретический материал

Закрепление употребления Future Perfect Tense

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в форму Future Perfect Tense. Обратите внимание на отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

1. By the end of the spring we ... (do) five exams. (К концу весны мы сдадим пять экзаменов.)

2. You ... (eat) something by the time the bus arrives? (Ты съешь что-нибудь к тому времени, когда приедет автобус?)

3. By the time, he is 30 years old he ... (make) his first millions of dollars. (К тому времени, когда ему исполнится 30 лет, он сколотит свой первый миллион долларов.)

4. Our plane ... (not land) by 9 o'clock. (Наш самолет не приземлится к 9 часам.)

5. Your favorite program already ... (start) by the time we come home. (Твоя любимая программа уже начнется к тому времени, когда мы придем домой.)

6. I'm afraid Max ... (not receive) my parcel by Christmas. (Боюсь, что Макс не получит мою посылку к Рождеству.)

7. They ... (write down) all the exercises by the end of the lesson? (Они напишут все упражнения к концу урока?)

8. Next year Brad and Angelina ... (be married) for 25 years. (В следующем году Бред и Анджелина будут женаты в течение 25 лет.)

9. I think she ... (not finish) her essay by Wednesday. (Думаю, она не закончит свое эссе к среде.)

10. The workers ... (build) the swimming-pool by next autumn? (Построят ли рабочие плавательный бассейн к следующей осени?)

Упражнение 2. Джессика мечтает о большом будущем. Посмотрите, о чем она мечтает, и напишите предложения, используя глаголы в Future Perfect Tense.

Например: By the next week I will have bought a new bicycle. (К следующей неделе я куплю новый велосипед.)

1. When I'm 25 years old – to open a Ballet School

2. Next year – to start learning French

3. In 2050 – to travel the world

4. When I get married – to graduate from the university

5. At the end of this year – to learn figure-skating

6. In December – to visit my aunt in Australia

7. When I'm 40 years old – to have three children

8. Next summer – to finish my book of poems.

Практическая работа

Тема 3.3. Не сори!

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; словообразование

Задание: выписать незнакомую лексику, читать, переводить текст, составить план пересказа текста

Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes,

underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living beings.

Water is necessary for life. All organisms contain it, some drink it and some live in it

Pollution makes streams, lakes, and coastal waters unpleasant to swim in or to have a rest.

The major water pollutants are chemical, biological, and physical materials that lessen the water quality. Pollutants can be separated into several different classes:

The first class is petroleum products: oil, fuel, lubrication, plastics.

The second class is pesticides and herbicides. There are chemicals used to kill harmful animals and plants.

The third class are heavy metals, such as, mercury, selenium, uranium, radium, cesium, etc. They get into the water from industries, automobile exhausts, mines, and natural soil. Heavy metals also become more harmful as they follow the food chain.

The fourth class is fertilizers and other nutrients used to promote plant growth on farms and in gardens.

The fifth class is infectious organisms and pathogens. They enter water through sewage, storm drains, runoff from farms, etc.

The last one is thermal pollution. Water is often taken from rivers, lakes or seas to be used in factories and power plants. The water is usually returned to the source warmer than when it was taken.

Теоретический материал

Способы образования слов в английском языке

Очень часто в английском языке слова, относящиеся к одной части речи, образуют слова, относящиеся к другой части речи. Чаще всего это происходит путем **присоединения суффиксов**: to work *работать* - a worker *рабочий*.

Возможен и другой способ, получивший название **конверсия**, - переход слова из одной части речи в другую без изменения формы: to work *работать* – a work *работа*. Конверсия очень характерна для английского языка: ей способствуют отсутствие развитой системы окончаний и большое количество односложных слов. Наиболее часто конверсии подвергаются глаголы и существительные: a hand *рука* – to hand *вручить*. Как правило, слова, имеющие одинаковое написание, и произносятся одинаково, но есть и исключения: в основном, различия заключаются в произношении звуков [s] и [z] или в переносе ударения: close [-s] *близкий*-to close [-z] *закрывать*, conduct ['kɒndʌkt] *поведение* – to conduct [kɒn'dʌkt] *вести*. Обычно в существительных ударение падает на 1-й слог, у глаголов - на последний. Иногда с переносом ударения не только меняется часть речи, но и теряется видимая связь значений: to refuse [ri'fju:z] *отказываться* - refuse ['refju:s] *мусор*. Конверсия затрагивает и оппозицию «существительное - прилагательное»: прилагательные часто субстантивируются, т. е. становятся существительными: brave *смелый* – **the** brave *смельчак(и)*. То же можно наблюдать и в русском языке: *больной* (прил.) человек - *больной* (сущ.) выписан из больницы.

Словосложение — это способ словообразования путем соединения двух (или более) слов в одно, которое пишется слитно, или через дефис, а

иногда раздельно: to pin-point *уточнить*, trailer-on-flat *трейлер на платформе*.

Сокращение — еще один способ образования новых слов: laser=light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation *лазер (усиление света индуцированным испусканием излучения)*.

Путем **использования префиксов**: to do *делать* – to redo *переделать*.

Наиболее употребительные суффиксы глаголов		
Суффикс	Значение	Пример
(сущ. +) -ize	Делать(ся) таким, как на то указывает основа	Summarize <i>суммировать</i>
(прил. +) -en		Harden <i>делать(ся) твердым</i>
(сущ. +) -ify, -fy	Превращать в, делать то, на что указывает основа	Gasify <i>превращать(ся) в газ;</i> Electrify <i>электризовать</i>
(сущ. +) -ate	Подвергать воздействию, превращать в то, на что указывает основа	Vaccinate <i>делать прививку;</i> Granulate <i>гранулировать</i>
-er		Whisper <i>шептать</i>
-ish		Establish <i>устанавливать</i>

Наиболее употребительные суффиксы существительных		
Суффикс	Значение	Пример
(гл. +) -er, -or	Обозначение деятеля	Worker <i>рабочий</i>
(гл. +) -ing	Действие в процессе	Boiling <i>кипячение</i>
(прил. +) -ness	Свойство, качество	Whiteness <i>белизна</i>
(прил. +) -ty, -ity	Состояние, условие, качество	Activity <i>деятельность</i>
(гл. +) -age	Акт или факт действия	Breakage <i>поломка</i>
(сущ. +) -age	Содержание чего-либо (единиц измерения)	Percentage <i>процентное содержание</i>
(гл. +) -ancy, -ency		Expectancy <i>надежда</i>

(прил. +/сущ. +) -dom		Freedom свобода
(гл. +) -ion, -tion, -sion, -ssion		Revision повторение
-ure		Pressure давление
-hood		Childhood детство
-ship		Friendship дружба
-th		Length длина
-an, -ian	1) <u>национальность</u> ; 2) профессия	american американец, Librarian библиотекарь
-ism	Какое-либо течение (например, политическое)	Communism коммунизм
-ist	1) принадлежность к Какому-либо течению; 2) профессия	Communist коммунист; Artist художник

Наиболее употребительны <u>суффиксы</u> Наречий и числительных					
Суффиксы наречий			Суффиксы числительных		
Суффикс	Значение	Пример	Суффикс	Значение	Пример
(прил. +) -ly	Таким образом, способом	Entire Ly <i>всецело</i>	-teen	Количественное <u>числительное</u> от 13 до 19	Fifteen <i>пятнадцать</i>
-ward(s)	Направление движения	Backward <i>s назад</i>	-ty	Десятки	Seventy <i>семьдесят</i>
-wise	В таком направлении, таким способом	Clockwise <i>по часовой стрелке</i>	-th	Порядковые <u>числительные</u>	Fourth <i>четвертый</i>

Суффикс	Значение	Пример
(сущ. +) -al	наличие признака, свойств и качеств, выраженных основой	Central <i>центральный</i>
(сущ. +) -ic		Patriotic <i>патриотический</i>
(сущ. +) -ical		Geological <i>геологический</i>
(сущ. +) -ous		Famous <i>известный</i>
(сущ. +) -ful		Useful <i>полезный</i>
(гл. +) -able, -ible		Expressible <i>выразительный</i>
(гл. +) -ant, -ent		Dependent <i>зависимый</i>
(гл. +) -ive		Active <i>активный</i>
(сущ. +) -ly		Friendly <i>дружелюбный</i>
(сущ. +) -y		Grainy <i>зернистый</i>
(гл. +) -ite		Favourite <i>любимый</i>
-ary		Pecuniary <i>денежный</i>
-ate		Fortunate <i>удачный</i>
-ed		Cold-blooded <i>хладнокровный</i>
-less	Отсутствие качества, признака	Useless <i>бесполезный</i>
-ish	1) наличие признака в Слабой степени; 2) принадлежность к <u>национальности</u>	Reddish <i>красноватый</i> ; polish <i>польский</i>
-ese	Принадлежность к <u>национальности</u>	japanese <i>японский</i>
-ian, -an		egyptian <i>египетский</i>
-like	Сходство	Birdlike <i>птицеподобный</i>
-ern	Принадлежность к одной из сторон света	Northern <i>северный</i>

Наиболее употребительные <u>префиксы</u> и их значения	
Отрицательные	Другие префиксы

префиксы				
Префикс	Пример	Префикс	Значение	Пример
Un-	Unable <i>Неспособный</i>	Re-(+ гл.)	Вновь сделать то, на что указывает основа	Remake <i>Передельывать</i>
In-	Inactive <i>Бездействительный</i>			
Im-	Impossible <i>Невозможный</i>	En-, em- (+ гл.)	Придавать Качество	Embody <i>Воплощать</i>
Il-	Illegal <i>Незаконный</i>			
Ir-	irregular <i>Неправильный</i>	Over-(+ гл.)	Избыточная степень качества или выполнения действия	Overproduce <i>Перепроизводить</i>
Mis-	Misunderstand <i>Неправильно Понять</i>			
Dis-	Disapproval <i>Неодобрение</i>	Under-(+ гл.)	Недостаточная степень качества или выполнения действия	Underestimate <i>Недооценивать</i>

Упражнение 1. Добавьте один из суффиксов (-er, -r, -ian, -ist, -man) к словам, чтобы образовалось название профессии. Переведите образовавшиеся слова.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Н-р: police (полиция) – policeman(полицейский) | 8. science (наука) |
| music (музыка) | 9. art (искусство) |
| journal (журнал) | 10. sports (спорт) |
| post (почта) | 11. manage (управляться) |
| drive (водить машину) | 12. photograph (фотография) |
| reception (встреча) | 13. interpret (переводить) |
| electric (электрический) | 14. build (строить) |
| politics (политика) | 15. fire (огонь) |

Упражнение 2. Посмотрите на суффиксы существительных и прилагательных. Образуйте недостающие слова в столбцах и переведите образовавшиеся слова.

- Существительные: -ness, -ion, -ation, -ment, -ance, -ition
 Прилагательные: -al, -y, -ly, -ful, -ous, -tific

1) Прилагательное

1. lucky (удачный)
2.
3. wonderful (чудесный)
4.
5. greedy (жадный)
6.
7.
8. traditional (традиционный)
9.
10. ill (больной)
11.
12.
13.
14. healthy (здоровый)
15.

Существительное

- luck (удача)
- happiness (счастье)
-
- speed (скорость)
-
- friend (друг)
- danger (опасность)
-
- science (наука)
-
- truth (правда)
- profession (профессия)
- business (бизнес)
-
- wealth (богатство)

2) Существительное

investigation (расследование)
(расследовать)

Глагол

investigate

.....
discussion (обсуждение)

invite (приглашать)

5.
6.
7. competition (соревнование)

.....
appear (выглядеть)
organize (организовать)
relax (расслабляться)

.....
invent (изобретать)

Упражнение 3. Составьте как можно больше слов, добавляя к основе приставки и суффиксы. Используйте словарь. Переведите образовавшиеся слова.

Н-р: help (помогать) – helpful (услужливый),
helpfulness (услужливость), unhelpful (неуслужливый), helpless (беспомощный),
helplessness (беспомощность)

Приставка
Суффикс

Основа/корень слова

- | | | |
|------|---------------|-------|
| | 1. possible | |
| | 2. polite | -ful |
| un- | 3. stress | |
| | 4. thought | |
| | 5. agree | -ity |
| mis- | 6. use | |
| | 7. like | |
| | 8. taste | -less |
| im- | 9. understand | |
| | 10. hope | |
| | 11. care | -ness |

	in-	12. mortal	
		13. human	
		14. success	-
ment			
	dis-	15. conscious	
		16. popular	-able
		17. profit	

2.3. impossible (невозможный), possibility (возможность), impossibility (невозможность)

impolite (невежливый), politeness (вежливость), impoliteness (невежливость)

stressful (стрессовый), distress (недомогание), distressful (печальный)
thoughtful (задумчивый), thoughtfulness (задумчивость), thoughtless (бездумный), thoughtlessness (бездумность)

disagree (не соглашаться), agreement (соглашение), disagreement (расхождение), agreeable (соответствующий), disagreeable (неприятный)

disuse (перестать употреблять), useful (полезный), misuse (неправильно использовать), useless (бесполезный), uselessness (бесполезность)

dislike (не любить), likeness (сходство), unlikeness (несходство), unlike (непохожий)

tasteless (безвкусный), tasteful (со вкусом), tastefulness (хороший вкус), distaste (отвращение), distasteful (противный)

misunderstand (неверно понять), understandable (понятный), understandability (понятность)

hopeless (безнадежный), hopeful (оптимистический), hopelessness (безнадежность), hopefulness (надежда)

careless (беззаботный), careful (заботливый), carelessness (беззаботность), carefulness (тщательность)

immortal (бессмертный), mortality (смертность), immortality (бессмертие)

humanity (гуманность), inhuman (бесчеловечный), inhumanity (бесчеловечность)

successful (успешный), unsuccessful (безуспешный)

consciousness (сознательность), unconscious (бессознательный), unconsciousness (бессознательность)

popularity (популярность), unpopular (непопулярный), unpopularity (непопулярность)

profitable (прибыльный), profitability (прибыльность), unprofitable (нерентабельный)

2.4. fire-place (камин), blackbird (черный дрозд), swimming-pool (бассейн), dishwasher (посудомоечная машина), ice-cream (мороженое), pick-pocket (карманный вор), sunglasses (солнечные очки), football (футбол), headache (головная боль)

Практическая работа

Тема 3.4. Загрязнение крупных городов.

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; словообразование

Задание: составить диалог; читать, переводить текст; составить план пересказа текста

Protect the environment from industrial pollution. Охраняйте окружающую среду от промышленного загрязнения.

Keep the land, air and water clean. Держи землю, воздух и воду в чистоте.

Keep our environment clean. Содержи окружающую среду в чистоте.

All woods are home for animals. So behave as guests. Все леса – дом для животных. Веди себя как гость.

Help nature. Protect it. Помогай природе. Защищай ее.

The Earth is our home. Don't pollute it. Земля - наш дом. Не загрязняй его.

When you hike, leave the place clean. На прогулке оставляй после себя место чистым.

Plant a tree to create home for birds, squirrels and other small animals. Посади дерево, чтобы сделать дом для птиц, белок и других маленьких животных

Задание: читать, переводить текст

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution — causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death.

Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food cannot be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet. Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

Ответить на вопросы:

1. Why wasn't pollution such as a serious problem earlier?
2. When have people become alarmed with the danger of pollution?
3. What can environmental pollution cause?

4. Why is pollution a complicated problem?
5. Can pollution be stopped immediately?
6. What can government and individuals do to reduce pollution?

Vocabulary:

environment pollution - загрязнение окружающей среды

uncrowded — слабо населённый

rural — сельскохозяйственный

pollution-causing — вызывающий загрязнение

crowded — густонаселенный

pollutants — отходы

invention — изобретение

soil — грунт, земля

existence — существование

goods — товары

fertilizer — удобрение

pesticide — пестицид

to grow — выращивать

crops — сельскохозяйственные культуры

to ruin — портить

immediately — сразу, немедленно

to reduce — уменьшить

gradually — постепенно

to pass a law — принять закон

enterprise — предприятие

to take measures — принять меры

to persuade — убедить

activity — деятельность

Теоретический материал

Словообразование

Упражнение 1. Образуйте от данных глаголов существительные с помощью суффикса **-ment**. Переведите на русский язык:

Develop, achieve, move, arrange, treat, state, improve, agree, equip, govern, require measure, announce, pave, amuse, argue, advertise, and invest.

Упражнение 2. Образуйте прилагательные с помощью суффиксов **-ful** и **-less**, переведите их на русский язык:

Beauty, thank, hope, doubt

WORD-BUILDING

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие слова, выделите в них суффиксы и префиксы:

Untrue, prehistoric, ultramodern, postwar, ex-champion, anti-body, de compose, decode, deform, depart, discover, disappearance, reread, reconstruct, coauthor, unequal, misunderstand, undress, disarm, anti-fascist, cooperation, co-existence, interaction, superhuman, ultra-violet.

Упражнение 2. Определите, к какой части речи относятся следующие слова. Переведите их:

Achievement - achieve, resistance - resistant, assistance - assist - assistant, celebration - celebrate, difference - different, city - citizen, nation - national - nationality, measure - measurement, develop - development, act - active - activity, contain - container, discover - discovery - discoverer, literature - literary, graduate - graduation - undergraduate - post-graduate, educate - education, progress - progressive, act - action - activity - active, govern - governor - government.

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

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

Упражнение. 4. Образуйте от данных слов существительные с помощью суффикса -ist, -ism, -ian. Переведите на русский язык:

Special, social, art, capital, economy, international, piano, technic, mathematics, statistics, politics, music, electric, Russia, Hungary, Canada, India.
are, aim, use, shape, fruit, power, thought, harm, colour.

Упражнение 5.. Образуйте прилагательные с помощью суффиксов -able, -ible, переведите их на русский язык:

Change, convert, prevent, break, compare, desire, profit, read, comfort, respect, expect, fashion, flex.

Упражнение 6. Найдите и выделите суффиксы в данных словах и определите, к ка кой части речи эти слова относятся:

British, foolish, understandable, heartless, pitiless, successful, experiment, function, musician, socialist, artist, capitalism, professional, fundamental, industrial, doubtful, useful, different, treatment, creative, attractive, peaceful, dangerous, elementary, childish, active, economic, director, worker, passage, marriage, silence, freedom, kingdom.

Упражнение 7.. Образуйте глаголы с помощью суффикса -en:

Red, tight, soft, deep, short, dark, bright, weak, black, white, sweet, sharp, Strong, long.

Упражнение.8. Образуйте наречия с помощью суффикса -ly и переведите их:

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

Упражнение 9.. Образуйте глаголы от данных существительных. Переведите их:

Turn, smile, smoke, snow, start, stay, step, stop, study, talk, visit, rest, air, paper, cover, handle, cause, watch, act, address, answer, brush, clean, cross, crowd, wave, wish, work, dance, doubt, dress, end, fight, help, hope, joke, laugh, lift,

light, love, mind, paper, pencil, place, plan, play, post, reply, report, return, sail, show.

Упражнение.10. *Переведите на русский язык. Выделите словообразующие элементы. Определите, к какой части речи относятся данные слова:*

React, reaction, reactor, reactivity; science, scientific, scientist; industry, industrial, industrious; cold, coldly, coldness; dark, darkness, darken; happy, happily, happiness, unhappy; equal, equally, unequal, equality; free, freedom, freely; attention, attentive, attentively; sun, sunny, sunless; care, careful, careless, carefully, carelessness; to differ, different, difference, indifferent; England, English, Englishman; poison, poisonous, extreme, extremely, extremity, extremist, friend, friendship, friendly, unfriendly.

Упражнение. 11. *Переведите следующие сложные слова:*

Aircraft, airspace, Air Force, summer-resort, rest-house, custom-house, dining-room, dining car, living-room, fireplace, nightlife, newsagent, sunglasses, pop star, snowboarding, bungee jumping, earthquake, greenhouse, laptop, software, science-fiction, solar system, so-called,

haircut, hairbrush, icebox, newspaper, notebook, rain forest, lifetime, raincoat, sportsman, sunshine, sunrise, sunset, sunflower, body-piercing.

Упражнение. 12. *Прочтите следующие пары слов, соблюдая ударения. Переведите их:*

An accent - to accent, a contract - to contract, a content - to content, a contest - to contest, an increase - to increase, a convict - to convict, a perfect - to perfect, a record - to record, refuse - to refuse, a refugee - to refugee.

Упражнение. 13. *Определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова:*

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

Упражнение 14. *Проанализируйте состав следующих слов. Определите части речи. Дайте начальную форму. Переведите слова:*

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

Упражнение 15. *Напишите сложные существительные, исходя из объяснений.*

Например: A machine for drying hair – hair drier.

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

freshening the air -

Упражнение. 16. Распределите прилагательные по трем группам: 1) люди, 2) места, 3) вещи:

Obstinate, hand-made, waterproof, easy-going, breathtaking, aggressive, deserted, overgrown, overcrowded, cunning, picturesque, arrogant, long-lasting, spoilt, automatic, accurate, artificial.

Ex. 19 Выберите слово с нужным по смыслу префиксом или суффиксом.

1. I know Jim Kerry is very popular but I find him totally *childish* / *childlike*.
2. I couldn't work out whom the letter was from. The signature was *childish* / *childlike*.
3. Sarah is so *childish* / *childlike*. She always plays trick on her friends.
4. It was wonderful to watch the tiny lambs playing. I got such *childish* / *childlike* pleasure from the experience.
5. Sophie is extremely *sensitive* / *sensible* at the moment. Anything you say seems to upset her.

Упражнение.17 Подберите к каждой тройке слов такое, чтобы с его помощью образовать составные существительные, используйте слова: **board, green, paper, book, birthday, blood, rain, site, road, sports, ice, water, day, night, hand, case, sun, bag.**

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

1. ...test ...pressure ...donor. 2. ...fall, ...melon, ...skiing. 3. ...house, ...grocer, ...salad. 4. ...club, ...mare, ...shift. 5. brief..., suit..., book... . 6. paper..., plastic..., shoulder... . 7. ...bow, ...coat, ...drop.

8. ...shine, ...rise, ...set. 9. ...works, ...sign, ...rage. 10. black..., floor..., notice... . 11. ...light, ...break,

...dream. 12. ...shake, ...writing, ...book. 13. ...cube, ...berg, ...rink. 14. ...cake, ...present, ...card. 15. ...scape, ...lady, ...slide. 16. ...car, ...center, ...ground. 17. address..., visitor's..., note... .

Упражнение. 19 Дополните предложения сложными существительными в скобках (это могут быть и составные существительные, и существительные в притяжательном падеже в простой или аналитической форме).

1. Your coat is on the ... (back, chair). 2. You've just spilt the ... (milk, cat).
3. Can you buy some ... (paper, toilet). 4. I never listened to my ... (advise, parents). 5. Can you buy a ... (wine, bottle) to have with supper? 6. What did that ... (road, sigh) say? Did you see it? 7. It's such a mess in here. There are empty ... (wine, bottles) everywhere. 8. The ... (Prime Minister, duties) include entertaining heads of the state. 9. The ... (my shoe, heel) has come off. 10. Can I borrow your ... (brush, hair)?

Упражнение.20. Заполните пропуски глаголом или существительным: **advice – to advise, use – to use, abuse – to abuse, belief – to believe, relief – to relieve, grief – grieve, excuse – to excuse, breath – to breathe, half – to halve, house – to house, safe – to save, bath – to bathe.**

1. It is my personal ... that this man is innocent. 2. Let me listen to your

chest. Take a deep ... and say “Ah”. 3. You should put your valuables in the 4. Drug ... is a terrible problem all over the world. 5. I know it isn’t good for my skin, but I love sun 6. I’ve been so worried about you! It’s such a ... to see you at last! 7. “What are we going to do with this cake?” “Cut it in two. You take ... and I’ll take” 8. Can you show me how to ... this new coffee machine? 9. The refugees are ... in temporary accommodation. 10. She apologizes for her behavior, and said it was because she’d had a busy day, but that’s no ... for breaking all the plates.

Упражнение. 21. Напишите слово противоположное по значению, используя префикс

Kind, honest, credible, appear, fair, equal, pleased, continue, fasten, normal, employed, friendly, trust, professional, known, cover, safe, use, probable, important, emotional.

Практическая работа **Тема 3.5. Земля – наш дом**

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; словообразование

Задание: читать, переводить текст, составить план пересказа текста

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately.

There is no doubt that soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence.

Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up process and its major reason — the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is created by carbon dioxide emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars.

To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international center for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous illnesses and diseases.

Vocabulary:

environmental protection — охрана (защита) окружающей среды

humanity — человечество

firmly established — укорениться
hardly — вряд ли, едва ли
majority — большинство
soil — почва
toxic wastes — токсичные отходы
drought — засуха
to contaminate — заражать, инфицировать (в том числе отравляющими и радиоактивными веществами)
chemicals — химические вещества
to be concerned about — беспокоиться
drastic — радикальный, глубокий; резкий
devastating — опустошительный, разрушительный
to be rare occurrence — происходить редко
the greenhouse effect — парниковый эффект
to create — создавать
carbon dioxide — двуокись углерода
industrial facilities — промышленные предприятия
to be of vital importance — быть необычайно важным
to cut down — сокращать
the release of gases — выброс газов
to contribute to — содействовать, способствовать
fairly — довольно
deterioration — ухудшение
to tell on — сказываться на
to solve — решать
to raise safety standards — поднимать требования к технике безопасности
to adequately process by-products of industry — хорошо перерабатывать промышленные отходы
to monitor — контролировать
an international centre for emergency environment assistance — международный центр по оказанию срочной экологической помощи
to prevent — защищать, предохранять

Теоретический материал

Словообразование WORD-BUILDING

Упражнение 1. Определите, к какой части речи относятся данные слова. Переведите их:

Beautiful, function, artist, musician, heartless, economic, worker, badly, act, action, active, basic, fruitless, population, movement, historic, democratic, work, daily, literature, picture, organization, friendship, highly, leader, fight, fighter, national, impressive, hopeful, hopeless, beautiful, special, specialist, define,

definition, humanism, humanist, humanistic, use, useful, useless.

Упражнение 2. Переведите слова на русский язык. Определите префикс и его значение:

Coauthor, undress, disarm, postwar, illegal, unkind, reconstruct, deformation, prewar, champion, superhuman, disagreement,

Упражнение 3. Образуйте прилагательные от существительных при помощи следующих суффиксов: -al, -ful, -ous, -y, -able, -ible, -ic, -less, -ish. Переведите пары слов.

Reason, beauty, hope, doubt, care, aim, use, desire, boy, success, heart, experiment, form, office, danger, fame, electron, base, nature, cloud, sun, child, Scott, history, home.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения. Определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова. Назовите сложные слова:

1. Many pupils study English. 2. My grandfather has a large study. 3. Who ruled this country? 4. All sportsmen must obey the rules of the game. 5. The Soviet Union is tied by friendship with India in their work for peace. 6. All peace-loving people work for peace for the whole of mankind.

Упражнение 5. Назовите глаголы, от которых образованы следующие существительные:

Protection, show, writer, worker, movement, investigation, achievement, statement, reader, department, equipment, construction, organization, reporter, arrival, improvement, conductor, establishment, development, education, definition, regulation, assistance, agreement.

Упражнение 6. Переведите без словаря. Определите, к какой части речи относятся слова:

a) Specialist, institute, university, culture, cultural centers, central, nation, national, international, organization, minister, nature, natural, traditional, progressive, moral, social, socialist, public, programmer, popular, modern, revolution, revolutionary, final, talent, continent, festival, political, experiment, experimentation, electricity, technical, transformation, system, systematically, practice, practical, seminar, lecture, lecturer, period, historic, history, professor, complex, form, acceleration, instrument, philosopher, idea, basic, fundamental, conceptions, mass, class, element, motor, method, problem, energy, radio, text, material, temperature, progress, television.

Упражнение b) 1. France and England are European countries. 2. In the evening we like to listen to classical music. 3. We saw a comedy at the Drama Theatre last night. 4. Your train leaves from platform two. 5. This jazz orchestra gave several concerts in our town. 6. In 1610 Galileo constructed the first telescope in the world. 7. This was a dangerous experiment.

Упражнение 7. Проанализируйте следующие слова, какие они? Определите их составляющие. Переведите на русский язык:

Ice-hockey, world-wide, bedroom, newspaper, long-term, birthplace, sportsman, apple-juice, peace-loving, schoolchildren, football, highland, television, underground, north-west, sometimes, lowland, landscape, well-known, multinational, network, vice-president.

Упражнение 8. Поставьте слово, указанное в скобках, в нужную форму.

1. My father is very ... (act) even though he's seventy. 2. I've always wanted to work in the theatre, but ... (act) it isn't a very secure profession. 3. I ... (hope), we'll soon find a solution to the problem. 4. Look ... (care) to the left and to the right before crossing the road. 5. It was very ... (care) of you to lose my watch. 6. I take two ... (day) newspapers and three Sunday papers. 7. You've broken my camera! Look at it! It's ... (use)! 8. Thanks for the advice. It was really ... (use). 9. I have some very ... (noise) neighbors. 10. She became ... (fame) as a result of her invention.

Тренировочные тесты.

Test 1.

1. This is the most concert I've ever been to. (Expense)
2. Her husband's not a very person. (Patience)
3. Susan is very and wants to do well. (Ambition)
4. Show some Don't you like the idea? (Enthuse)
5. Her problem is that she has not enough in herself. (Confide)
6. Dan is really very, even rude sometimes. (Polite)
7. I haven't been to the cinema (Recent)
8. Mary and they never saw her again. (Appear)

Test 2.

1. Most people have no real in ghosts. (Believe)
2. Mark Twain wrote many stories. (Humour)
3. The children's at the concert was excellent. (Behave)
4. Rita asked for a and cashier gave her one. (Receive)
5. Do you think you have the to pass the exam? (Able)
6. You need a lot of to write a good story. (Imagine)
7. I read an interesting in the newspaper. (Advertise)
8. Their friendship began in their (Child)

Test 3.

1. I'm telling you the! I swear! (True)
2. Your composition isn't good enough. You'll have to it. (Write)
3. Did you know Ann used to work as a when she was younger?
(Wait)
4. They need your before they can do it. (Sign)
5. It all happened quite I didn't have time to think. (Sudden)
6. I'm sure his new film is going to be a huge (Succeed)
7. Did Paul give an for his actions? (Explain)
8. The of the village are all very kind. (Inhabit)

Test 4.

1. The leaflet gives a brief of each place. (Describe)
2. Can you give us a quick of how it works? (Explain)
3. Olga broke the vase during an with her husband. (Argue)
4. Gold is a very metal. (Value)
5. Peter began to feel depressed and (Help)

6. His book is the result of years of research. (Care)
7. This snake is not at all. (Danger)
8. The bright flowers make the room look..... . (Cheer)

Test 5.

1. Teenagers nowadays are more interested in problems. (Globe)
2. Have you seen the new Levi on TV? (Advertise)
3. I looked everywhere but I couldn't find him. He's (Appear)
4. It's very..... to drink and drive. (Danger)
5. Can you give me some more about this adventure holiday? (Inform)
6. We need to put up some for tonight's party. (Decorate)
7. The weather today will be cold and..... . (Wind)
8. Margarita was very with the service. (Satisfy)

Test 6.

1. They put a lot of on him to agree to their demands. (Press)
2. I've had three..... nights and I feel exhausted. (Sleep)
3. If you have problems with your, see a doctor. (Circulate)
4. I'm feeling very today. I think I'll go for a run. (Energy)
5. Remember that are also human. (Examine)
6. His nose was quite for days after he'd it pierced. (Pain)
7. There are a lot of restaurants in this area. (Fashion)
8. Although she isn't beautiful, most men find her quite..... (Attract).

Test 7.

1. The food was completely ; he was a useless cook .(Taste)
2. There were over 500to the temple every day .(Visit)
3. You can't hope to win the race without any(Train)
4. In spite of her,Jane continued her journey .(Hungry)
5. Hard as he tried , he was unable to find(Solve)
6. I speaking , I don't think Latin is a useful subject .(Person)
7. You need to organize your time more (Efficient)

Test 8.

1. Stories are more than lists of words .(Memory)
2. His exam results were very (Please)
3. Passing exams will help you to get ajob .(Good)
4. You should revise on a regular (Base)
5. There are books that are speciallyfor foreign learners.(Simple)
6. A degree is a very useful.....to have .(Qualify)
7. I hope you will take into what I have just said to you .(Consider)
8. This new book had many beautifulin it .(ILLUSTRATE)

Test 9.

1. My aunt becamewhen she went to America. (Fame)
2. Paul sings; I'm surprised he isn't a professional singer. (Beauty)
3. I wasto see all my old friends again. (Delight)
4. They bought some for their new house. (Furnish)
5. She lives in a reallymansion in the suburbs. (Luxury)

6. Are you sitting in that chair ? (Comfort)
7. Everyone was nervous about the 's visit. (Inspector)
8. Our teacher has a really strong (Person)
9. His father has the best of ancient coins. (Collect)

Test 10.

1. The teacher wanted to know what my greatest(Ambitious)
2. I.....ever go to the theatre. I don't like it .(Hard)
3. Marina has a very manner , which I appreciate .(Relax)
4. Her son took part in the worldlast year .(Champion)
5. I waswhen victor said I was beautiful.(Flatter)
6. Julia got afor best leading actress .(Nominate)
7. She's a verythinker .(Origin)
8. Her friend is very! You can trust him. (Rely)

Практическая работа

Тема 4.1. Спорт и здоровье

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; словообразование

Задание: читать, переводить текст, употребление страдательного залога

To be fit and healthy you need to eat proper food.

Compared with adults, children need more nutrients, as bones, muscles and blood system in their bodies are developing. These nutrients: vitamins and minerals, protein and fat provide us with energy necessary for growth, tissue repair, immunity and metabolism.

Anorexia is a very complicated disease and very difficult to cure as it involves not only body but also one's mind. To recover from anorexia a person has to realize that he has a problem. Only in this case it is possible to get over it. Besides anorexia, there are similar diseases caused by lack of eating, for example, bulimia.

Moreover, you may devote about 30 minutes to physical activities 3—4 times a week just to improve your style of life. These may be some aerobic exercises, walking, cycling, jogging, swimming or dancing. Healthy way of life is a key to success.

Ответить на вопросы:

1. Are modern people very much concentrated on being healthy?
2. What is done for people in order to improve their style of life?
3. Do you know any proverbs or sayings about keeping fit?
4. What is the reason of young girls' preoccupation with dieting?
5. How can you explain the reason of irregular eating?
6. What adequate nutrition should you receive to be healthy?
7. Metabolism is a process of your body breaking down food and regulating energy, isn't it?
8. What is the most important thing for every person?

9. What is sold at your school canteen? Can you name these products — junk food?

10. How can you help people who have anorexia?

Vocabulary:

saying — высказывание
as old as the hills — старо как мир
proper — правильный
to determine — определять
health condition — состояние здоровья
metabolism — обмен веществ
generally accepted — общепринятый
pearl of beauty — эталон красоты
to foist — навязывать
fashion industry — индустрия моды
slim — тонкий, стройный
skinny — тощий, костлявый
advertisement hoarding — рекламный щит
glossy — гляцевый
to conceal — скрывать
mortal — смертельный
nutrient — питательное вещество
to develop — развивать
carbohydrate — углевод
protein — белок
fat — жир
to provide — обеспечивать
tissue repair — восстановление тканей
immunity — иммунитет
to be in line with — следовать
idol — кумир
passion for — страстное увлечение, пристрастие
to turn out — оказываться
dietitian — врач-диетолог
preoccupation — поглощённость, увлечённость
eating disorder — нарушение питания
concern — беспокойность, тревога
dread — страх
disgust — отвращение
to damage — уничтожать
attempt — попытка
self-esteem — чувство собственного достоинства
to improve — улучшать
appearance — внешность

entirely — всецело, полностью
to cure — лечить
to involve — включать, вовлекать
to recover — вылечиваться
to get over — преодолеть
obesity — ожирение
overweight — излишний вес
to occur — появляться
diabetes — диабет
arthritis — артрит
cancer — рак
to delay — замедлять, задерживать
to prevent — предотвращать
to be widespread — быть распространённым
approximately — приблизительно
prevalence — распространение
to triple — утраиваться
junk food — вредная еда
to cope with — справляться с
to ban — запрещать
soda — здесь: газировка
temple — храм
proper — должный, правильный
sensible — разумный
jogging — бег трусцой

Теоретический материал

Страдательный залог

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем лице и числе и причастия прошедшего времени (третьей формы) основного глагола.

Правила использования времен в страдательном залоге такие же, как и для действительного залога.

Глагол в действительном залоге сообщает то, что делает подлежащее.

Глагол в страдательном залоге сообщает о том, что происходит с подлежащим.

Страдательный залог используется тогда, когда деятель неизвестен или не важен: *The soup was finished in silence.*

Когда деятель все же называется, существительное вводится при помощи предлога **by**: *This house was built by my grandfather.*

Для того, чтобы перевести предложение из действительного залога в страдательный, мы меняем местами подлежащее и дополнение, а также форму глагола: *Shakespeare wrote Hamlet. - Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.*

Если в предложении имеется два дополнения – человек и предмет, то при переводе в страдательный залог именно человек, а не предмет становится подлежащим: *She gave me a book for my birthday.* - *I was given a book for my birthday.*

В английском языке страдательный залог употребляется гораздо чаще, чем в русском, так как эту форму образуют все переходные глаголы. В русском же языке перевести в страдательный залог можно только предложения с прямым дополнением. Например, эти предложения нельзя перевести на русский буквально: *Peter was looked at.* *He was shown the way.*

На русский язык английские предложения в страдательном залоге можно перевести при помощи:

- 1) неопределенно-личных предложений: *Дома строят из камня.*
- 2) глаголов с частицей – **ся**: *Дома строятся.*
- 3) быть + краткая форма страдательного причастия: *Дом был построен.*

PASSIVE VOICE

to be + III форма, глагола		
Спряжение глагола to take (брать, отводить) во временах группы <i>Simple в Passive Voice</i>		
<i>Present Simple Passive</i>		
I am taken	I am not taken	Am I taken?
He is taken	He is not taken	Is he taken?
She is taken	She is not taken	Is she taken?
It is taken	It is not taken	Is it taken?
We are taken	We are not taken	Are we taken?
You are taken	You are not taken	Are you taken?
They are taken	They are not taken	Are they taken?
<i>Past Simple Passive</i>		
I was taken	I was not taken	Was I taken?
He was taken	He was not taken	Was he taken?
She was taken	She was not taken	Was she taken?
It was taken	It was not taken	Was it taken?
We were taken	We were not taken	Were we taken?
You were taken	You were not taken	Were you taken?
They were taken	They were not taken	Were they taken?

Future Simple Passive		
I shall be taken	I shall not be taken	Shall I be taken?
He will be taken	He will not be taken	Will he be taken?
She will be taken	She will not be taken	Will she be taken?
It will be taken	It will not be taken	Will it be taken?
We shall be taken	We shall not be taken	Shall we be taken?
You will be taken	You will not be taken	Will you be taken?
They will be taken	They will not be taken	Will they be taken?
Сравните: I take (я отвожу) — I am taken (меня отводят) I took (я отвел) — I was taken (меня отвели) I shall take (я отведу) — I shall be taken (меня отведут)		

Упр. 1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple Active* или *Past Simple Passive*.

Я рассказал – Мне рассказали

Я показал – Мне показали

Она привела – Ее привели

Мы спросили – Нас спросили Мы ответили – Нам ответили

Они дали — Им дали

Он помог – Ему помогли

Он посоветовал – Ему посоветовали

Упр. 2. Переведите на английский, употребляя глаголы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple Passive*.

Мне расскажут – Мне рассказывают — Мне рассказали /

Мне покажут – Мне показывают — Мне показали/

Ее привели – Ее приводят — Ее приведут

Нас спросили – Нас спрашивают – нас спросят

Нам ответили – нам отвечают – нам ответят

Упр.3. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующуюся форму глагола. V2, be+V3

1. The porter (bring) your luggage to your room. 2. Your luggage (bring) up in the lift. 3. You may (leave), your hat and coat in the cloak-room downstairs. 4. They can (leave), the key with the clerk downstairs. 5. From the station they (take) straight to the hotel. 6. Tomorrow he (take), them to the Russian Museum. 7. At the station they (meet) by a man from the travel bureau. 8. She (meet) them in the hall upstairs.

Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple Active* или *Present Simple Passive*.

1. Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное. 2. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное. 3. Я часто посылаю

письма друзьям. 4. Меня часто посылают на юг. 5. Я всегда хвалю моих друзей. 6. Меня всегда хвалят дома. 7. Каждую субботу папа показывает дедушке мои оценки. 6. Каждую субботу папе показывают мои оценки. 9. Мы часто вспоминаем вас. 10. Нас часто вспоминают в деревне.

Практическая работа

Тема 4.2. Спорт в нашей жизни

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; употребление в устной речи *действительного и страдательного залога*.

Задание: читать, переводить текст,

Sport in Our Life

If we want to keep ourselves fit, we have to go in for sports or games. Some games are quiet, others are very lively. Games that take a great deal of athletic skill are often called sports. Football (soccer), tennis, hockey, basketball, for instance, are sports. We may go in for a great variety of sports and games.

Some kinds of sports need simple equipment and facilities, other rather complex ones.

First touch to sports and games we make in childhood. I think that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Physically inactive people get older earlier than those who have plenty of exercises.

There is a truthful Latin proverb: "A sound mind is in a sound body". If you want to keep yourself fit, you are to go in for sports.

Sport is very popular in our family. I'm a hockey fan, too. I try to watch every hockey match on TV. My favorite kind of sport is tennis. I have been playing it since I was eleven years old, and the more I play it, the more I like it. There is a good tennis court not far from my house and I often go there with my friends.

Ответить на вопросы:

1. Why should people go in for sports?
2. Is it difficult to choose the kind of sport you would like to go in for?
3. Why are the lessons of physical training at school so important?
4. What kind of sport are you fond of?
5. Why are you fond of this kind of sport?

Vocabulary:

to keep fit — быть здоровым, быть в форме

to do daily exercises — ежедневно делать физзарядку

to feel refreshed — чувствовать себя бодрым, обновленным

posture — осанка

blessing — благо

disease — болезнь

truthful — верный, правильный, правдивый

competitions — соревнования

wrestling — борьба

Теоретический материал

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках в Present Simple или Past Simple, действительного или страдательного залога.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people ... (employ) there.
2. Water ... (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface ... (cover) by water.
4. The park gates ... (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter ... (post) a week ago and it ... (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat ... (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody ... (rescue).
7. Ron's parents ... (die) when he was very young. He and his sister ... (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I ... (grow) up in the north of England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera ... (steal) from my hotel room.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera ... (disappear) from my hotel room.

Упражнение 2. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге.

E.g. The farmer is building a new barn. – A new barn is being built by the farmer.

1. Someone is helping her with the housework.
2. You must put out your cigarettes.
3. My friend sent me an invitation.
4. They speak Italian in Italy.
5. They didn't choose him as the best actor of the year.
6. You can improve your health with more exercise.
7. The secretary has given Mrs Jones some letters.
8. Where will they build a new library?
9. Why did they laugh at him?
10. If they send for you do not refuse to come.
11. Nobody accused him of stealing the money.

Упражнение 3. Передайте следующие предложения в действительном залоге. Введите любые подходящие подлежащие, где необходимо.

E.g. The doctor was sent for. – They sent for the doctor.

1. Coca Cola is still made in Dallas, Texas.
2. Who are these notes written by?
3. Walkman cassette players were developed by the Japanese.
4. The business was bought by a man called Asa Candler.
5. Twenty Concorde have been made at a cost of \$55 million.
6. No Beetles have been made in Europe since 1974.
7. Many people will be given new hearts.
8. Can this rule be explained again?
9. Were they shocked by Miss de Beaumont's generosity?
10. Smoking shouldn't be allowed in hospitals.
11. He has been brought up to be polite.

Упражнение 4. Составьте вопросы к выделенным словам в страдательном залоге.

E.g. Columbus discovered America. – Who was America discovered by?

1. We keep money **in a safe**.
2. They speak **English** all over the world.
3. They have taken **his aunt** to hospital.
4. The boys damaged **the television**.
5. **Da Vinci** painted the Mona Lisa.
6. He invited **thirty people** to his party.
7. They grow bananas **in Africa**.
8. They will advertise the product **on television**.
9. You should water this

plant **daily**. 10. They laughed at him **because he was scruffy**. 11. The students are writing **a test** now.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в правильной форме действительного или страдательного залога.

1. The new theatre ... (open) in that city last month.
2. Three people ... (kill) in the car accident yesterday.
3. A cure for cancer ... (not / find) yet.
4. The article ... (translate) into Russian now, it ... (publish) as soon as they ... (return) it.
5. Our office ... (decorate) for the celebration and looks cheerful.
6. Sometimes mistakes ... (make). It is inevitable.
7. If you ... (offer) a cheap camera, don't buy it, it ... (not / work).
8. Ann ... (attack) last night when she ... (walk) home.
9. British coins ... (make) in the Royal Mint.
10. Under safety regulations women were ... (not / allowed) to work underground.
11. The movie ... (show) already four times in the cinema.
12. "Is your car still for sale?" "No, I ... (sell) it".
13. "Is the house at the end of the street still for sale?" "No, it ... (sell)".
14. It's a serious problem. I don't know how it ... (can / solve).
15. A new bridge ... (build) across the river. Work started last year and the bridge ... (open) next year.

Практическая работа

Тема 4.3. Экономика, деньги, спорт

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; закрепление употребления в устной речи страдательного залога

Задание: читать, переводить текст

People all over the world are fond of sports and games.

Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined.

It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (Ping-Pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there is a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourite as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

Ответить на вопросы:

1. Why are people all over the world fond of sports and games?
2. What necessary facilities are provided for people?
3. What kinds of sports are popular in our country?
4. What is your favourite kind of sport? Why?

Vocabulary:

fit — в хорошей форме
on personal initiative — по личной инициативе
to pay attention to — обращать внимание на
kindergarten — детский сад
compulsory — обязательный
to enjoy popularity — пользоваться популярностью
mobility — мобильность
distance — расстояние

Теоретический материал

Упражнение 1. Используйте правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

1. The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa. – Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
5. The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
8. The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть издали.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon. – Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

Упражнение 2. Измените предложения по образцу:

Н-р: Shakespeare **wrote** "Romeo and Juliet". (Шекспир написал «Ромео и Джульетту».) – "Romeo and Juliet" **was written** by Shakespeare. («Ромео и Джульетта» была написана Шекспиром.)

1. Popov invented radio in Russia. (Попов изобрел радио в России.)
2. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA. (Каждые 4 года народ выбирает нового президента в США.)
3. The police caught a bank robber last night. (Полиция поймала грабителя банка прошлой ночью.)
4. Sorry, we don't allow dogs in our safari park. (Извините, но мы не допускаем собак в наш сафари парк.)
5. The postman will leave my letter by the door. (Почтальон оставит мое письмо у двери.)
6. My mum has made a delicious cherry pie for dinner. (Мама приготовила вкусный вишневый пирог на ужин.)
7. George didn't repair my clock. (Джордж не отремонтировал мои часы.)
8. Wait a little, my neighbor is telling an interesting story. (Подожди немного, мой сосед рассказывает интересную историю.)
9. My son can write some more articles about football. (Мой сын может написать еще немного статей о футболе.)
10. You must clean your bedroom tonight. (Ты должен убратся в своей спальне сегодня вечером.)

Упражнение 3. Превратите предложения в отрицательные и переведите.

1. Ann was bitten by a homeless dog.
2. The zoo is being reconstructed at the moment.
3. The luggage must be checked at the customs.
4. Souvenirs are sold everywhere.
5. The job will be finished at 3 o'clock.

Упражнение 4. Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years? (Олимпийские игры проводятся каждые 10 лет?)
2. Is bread made from flour or potatoes? (Хлеб готовят из муки или картофеля?)
3. Was the Eifel Tower built in Moscow? (Эйфелева башня была построена в Москве?)
4. Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter? (Выпускные экзамены будут сдаваться летом или зимой?)
5. When is Christmas celebrated in Europe? (Когда празднуется Рождество в Европе?)

Практическая работа

Тема 5.1. Цена и стоимость товара.

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; употребление сложных предложений. Виды придаточных предложений.

Задание: читать, переводить текст.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop.

Everyday shopping is rather traditional: some white and brown bread, milk, butter, sugar, salt, eggs and sausages. Well, shopping is no fun any longer, but my daily duty. I dream to be an economist. First of all it is necessary to make a shopping list of what we need. Then we should calculate how much our purchases would cost and take this very sum of money with us. The third rule tells that we shouldn't be hungry while shopping, a hungry person buys the things his or her stomach dictates to buy, not thinking about prices or rational nutrition. And we shouldn't go shopping immediately after we have got our salary, when we feel impressed by a large sum of money and don't think it's for a long month to last.

The method of shopping is very simple. In a self-service shop a customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket the goods he wants to buy. It's absolutely necessary to check the dates before which this or that foodstuff should be used, not to buy something of bad quality. Then a customer takes the basket to the checkout counter where the prices of the purchases are added up.

After paying money to the cashier, the customer can get his purchases. Another department of the supermarket, which we have to visit, is a dairy. At the dairy we buy milk, cream, yogurt, cheese, butter and other products. My Mum and I are regular customers at the greengrocer's where potatoes, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, oranges, apples and other fruits and vegetables. In summer we prefer buying fruits, berries and vegetables at the nearest market.

At the butcher's there's a wide choice of meat such as beef, pork, mutton, chicken and turkey. It's really a great skill to choose a piece of meat you need, for soup or for chops or shashlyk, so it's my Mum who is to buy meat.

I can't but say that our shops are becoming more and more European-like. Their halls, adverts attract more customers. Shopping gets some element of fun and entertainment.

Ответить на вопросы:

What kinds of shops do you know?

2. Where do you prefer to do shopping if you have a long shopping list and little money?

3. Do you like shopping? Why?

4. Have you ever bought anything abroad? Was it cheaper than in Russia?

5. Do you have a shopping day in your family?

6. Do you like to buy clothes, food or presents more? Why?

7. Are you fond of shopping out of town?

8. Have you ever been to Finland? What can you tell about shops of this country?

9. Do you usually do your shopping on your own or with a friend or parents?

10. Have you ever been cheated in a shop?

Vocabulary:

foodstuff — продукт питания
variety — разнообразие
dairy — молочные продукты
baker's — булочная
grocer's — бакалейный магазин
fishmonger's — рыбный магазин
greengrocer's — овощной магазин
butcher's — мясной магазин
florist's — цветочный магазин
stationer's — канцелярский магазин
corner shop — ларёк
jewelry — ювелирные изделия
to be located — быть расположенным
supermarket — универсам
to appeal — нравиться
advantage — преимущество
disadvantage — недостаток
to lack for — не хватать
breadbasket — хлебница
poultry — домашняя птица
shopping basket — корзина для продуктов
trolley — тележка для продуктов
to display — выставлять
refrigerator — холодильник
self-service — самообслуживание
shop-assistant — продавец, продавщица
customer — покупатель
household goods — товары для дома
electrical goods — электротехника
perfumery — парфюмерия
department — отдел
discount — скидка
cashier's desk — касса
to pay in cash — платить наличными
to pay by a credit card — платить банковской картой
department store — универсам
widespread — распространённый
celebrity — знаменитость
profit — доход, прибыль
quality — качество
chain store — сетевой магазин
branch — филиал
to be specialized in — специализироваться на

enormous — огромный
similar — похожий
preference — предпочтение
integral part — неотъемлемая часть

Теоретический материал

В английском языке различаются следующие типы придаточных предложений 1. **Придаточные предложения подлежащие** (Subject Clauses) — отвечают на вопрос *who? — кто? what? — что?* и присоединяются к главному предложению при помощи союзов *that, whether, if* или союзных слов *who, whose, what, which, when, where, how, why*.

What he said at the sitting of the Court is very important.

То, что он сказал на судебном заседании, очень важно.

How he made a mistake is not clear to us.

Как он допустил ошибку, нам не понятно.

Придаточные предложения, подлежащие часто стоят после сказуемого. В этих случаях главное предложение начинается с местоимения it и стоит перед придаточным предложением.

It is strange that he made a mistake.

Странно, что он сделал ошибку.

Придаточные предложения сказуемые (Predicative Clauses) — вводятся теми же союзами и союзными словами, что и придаточные предложения подлежащие.

This is **what he has done** by 6 o'clock.

Вот что он сделал к 6 часам.

3. **Придаточные дополнительные предложения** (Object Clauses) — отвечают на вопрос *what? — что? whom? — кого? for what? — за что?* и присоединяются к главному предложению теми же союзами и союзными словами, но присоединение может быть и бессоюзное.

She said **that she had caught a cold.**

Она сказала, что простудилась.

He began to read but soon could see **(that) she was not following**, so he stopped.

Он начал читать, но вскоре увидел, что она не слушает, поэтому он остановился (прекратил чтение).

She smiled at **what I said.**

Она улыбнулась тому, что я сказал.

4. **Придаточные определительные предложения** (Attributive Clauses) — отвечают на вопрос *what? — какой?, which? — какой?, который?* и вводятся в сложное предложение местоимениями и союзными словами *who, whose, which, that* — *который*, *whom* — *которого* или наречиями *when* — *когда*, *where* — *где*, *how* — *как*, *why* — *почему*.

I know the girl **who has won the first prize.**

Я знаю девушку, которая завоевала первый приз.

Lomonosov was one of those rare minds **whose scientific ideas were scores of years ahead of their time.**

Ломоносов был одним из тех редких умов, научные идеи которого намного опережали его время.

The room has a window **which faces the sea.**

В комнате есть окно, которое выходит на море.

Do you know **why he was late?**

Ты знаешь, почему он опоздал?

5. **Придаточные обстоятельственные предложения** (Adverbial Clauses) — делятся на обстоятельственные предложения места, времени, образа действия, причины, цели, следствия, условия, сравнения и обстоятельственные уступительные предложения.

1. Придаточные обстоятельственные предложения **места** (Adverbial Clauses of Place) отвечают на вопросы: where? — *где? куда?* from where? — *откуда* и присоединяются к главному предложению с помощью союзных слов where — *где, куда* или wherever — *где бы ни, куда бы ни.*

They came up to the place **where the famous Russian poet Lermontov was killed.**

Они подошли к тому месту, где был убит известный русский поэт Лермонтов.

2. Придаточные обстоятельственные предложения **времени** (Adverbial Clauses of Time) отвечают на вопросы when? — *когда?* how long? — *как долго?* since when? — *с каких пор?* till what time? till when? — *до каких пор?* и вводятся союзами и союзными словами when — *когда*, after — *после того как*, before — *прежде*, while — *в то время как*, till, until — *пока, до тех пор, пока*, as soon as — *как только*, since — *с тех пор как*, by the time — *к тому времени когда*, whenever — *всякий раз, когда.*

I haven't seen her since she left school.

Я не видел её с тех пор, как она окончила школу.

After the pupils had gone the girls on duty began to clean the class-room.

После того как ушли ученики, дежурные девочки начали убирать класс.

He stayed there till (until) she got back.

Он стоял там, пока она не вернулась.

As soon as the guys lit the cigarettes clouds of smoke filled the room.

Как только парни закурили сигареты, облака дыма заполнили комнату.

ЗАМЕЬТЕ: Глаголы в придаточном предложении обстоятельства времени не могут употребляться в будущем времени, поэтому:

а) в придаточном предложении будущее время Simple Future/ Future Indefinite меняется на настоящее Simple Present/Present Indefinite.

When he takes this book he will give it to me.

Когда он возьмёт эту книгу, он даст её мне.

б) будущее совершенное время Future Perfect в придаточном предложении обстоятельства времени изменяется на настоящее совершенное Present Perfect.

As soon as they have finished we can use the court.

Как только они закончат (играть), мы сможем занять корт (спортивную площадку).

НО: Будущее время может быть употреблено после when, если when вводит не обстоятельство времени, а дополнение.

He asked when the train would get in.

Он спросил, когда прибудет поезд.

(Придаточное предложение when the train would get in является не придаточным предложением обстоятельства, а дополнительным придаточным предложением — оно отвечает на вопрос что?)

3. Обстоятельственные предложения образа действия (Clauses of Manner) отвечают на вопрос how? — как, каким образом? и вводятся союзами as — как, as if, as though — как будто, как если бы.

He looked at me as if he saw me for the first time.

Он посмотрел на меня так, как будто он видел меня в первый раз.

4. Придаточные обстоятельственные предложения причины (Clauses of Reason) отвечают на вопрос why? — почему? и вводятся союзами: because — потому что, since — поскольку, as — так, как и, реже, if — если.

We camped at noon because we were too tired.

Мы сделали привал в полдень, потому что очень устали.

As we hadn't any food we couldn't continue our trip.

Так как у нас не было больше продуктов, мы не могли продолжать наше путешествие.

5. Придаточные обстоятельственные предложения цели (Clauses of Purpose) отвечают на вопросы what for? — зачем, для чего? for what purpose? — с какой целью? и вводятся союзами that, in order that, so that — чтобы, для того чтобы, lest — чтобы не.

Обстоятельства цели обычно выражаются:

1. Простым инфинитивом.

She went to England to learn English.

Она поехала в Англию изучать английский язык.

(Инфинитив to learn относится к подлежащему, т.е.: она сама поехала, чтобы самой изучать английский язык.)

Если же после основного глагола-сказуемого стоит дополнение, то инфинитив будет относиться не к подлежащему, как в приведенном примере, а к дополнению.

She sent her daughter to Britain to learn English.

Она послала свою дочь в Великобританию изучать английский язык.

(После глагола sent стоит дополнение her daughter, поэтому инфинитив to learn относится к дополнению daughter, т.е.: она послала в Великобританию дочь с целью, чтобы дочь, а не она сама, изучала английский язык.)

Сочетанием союзов с инфинитивом:

so as + инфинитив

in order + инфинитив

Эта конструкция может быть использована в придаточных обстоятельственных предложениях цели:

а) если инфинитив, выражающий цель, стоит в отрицательной форме.

He left the room quietly so as (in order) not to wake his wife. Он ушёл из комнаты тихо, чтобы не разбудить жену. He didn't say about the accident so as not to worry his parents. Он не рассказал об этой аварии, чтобы не расстраивать своих родителей.

б) если после основного глагола стоит дополнение, но инфинитив, выражающий цель, относится не к дополнению, а к подлежащему.

She sent her children into the garden in order (so as) to work a little (at her report).

Она отправила детей в сад, чтобы поработать немного (над своим докладом). (Поработать немного самой, в отсутствие детей.)

Сравните это предложение с таким же, но без союза in order или so as:

She sent her children into the garden to work a little.

Она отправила детей в сад немного поработать (чтобы они немного поработали в саду).

Таким образом, наличие сочетания союзов so as/in order + инфинитив дает возможность отнести цель поступка к подлежащему, а не к дополнению.

Если придаточное предложение цели вводится союзом lest — чтобы не, то глагол-сказуемое этого придаточного предложения стоит в утвердительной форме и выражается сочетанием should + инфинитив без to.

She never went to the river in autumn lest she should catch a cold.

Она никогда не ходила к реке осенью, чтобы не простудиться.

Write down his address in your notebook lest you should forget it.

Запиши его адрес в записную книжку, чтобы ты не забыл его.

6. Придаточные обстоятельственные уступительные предложения (Adverbial Clauses of Concession) отвечают на вопрос in spite of what? — несмотря на что? и вводятся союзами и союзными словами though, although, as — хотя, however — как бы ни, whoever — кто бы ни, whatever — что бы ни, какой бы ни, even if — даже если.

Though there were many vacant places, she couldn't get a job.

Хотя было много свободных мест, она не могла устроиться на работу.

However rich people are they always want to make more money.

Как бы богаты ни были люди, они всегда хотят иметь ещё больше денег.

7. Обстоятельственные условные предложения вводятся союзами if — если, unless — если не, on condition (that) — при условии, что, in case (that) — в случае если и др.

If he cleans his shoes, it means he is having a date.

Если он чистит ботинки, значит, у него свидание.

В придаточных предложениях условия употребляется Past Tense.

We knew that until the inspector arrived nothing could be touched.

Мы знали, что, пока не приедет следователь, ни к чему нельзя прикасаться.

Практическая работа

Тема 5.2 В магазине

Цель: чтение, перевод текста; употребление в устной речи условных предложений

Задание: читать, переводить текст.

Nowadays shopping as a way of spending time has become quite a popular thing. However, the meaning of this word does not simply imply browsing around the shops. It also means other things such as having a meal in a cafe or a restaurant.

What and where to buy?

There are plenty of different shops such as food supermarkets, bakeries, furniture stores, department stores, clothing stores and many others.

More and more shopping centres and malls are opening in big and small cities. Under one roof you can find various shops and buy everything you need.

Thanks to the development of the Internet, some people prefer to shop online. Even though it might seem the most convenient way of buying things, there are a few disadvantages as well.

Shopping tourism

Sometimes shopping can be a part of travel experience. A lot of people go abroad not to just relax in the sun and do sightseeing but also wander around local shops.

Europe is renowned for its designer boutiques and massive sales. However, it is possible to buy fashion clothes of high quality in other countries too.

Shopaholism

One must be aware that compulsive buying can turn into a disorder which is known as oniomania. People suffering from it buy a lot of things not because they really need them, but simply to go through this feeling. Sometimes they may never use what they buy.

Теоретическая часть

Условные предложения

Условное придаточное предложение является частью сложноподчиненного предложения, где главное выражает следствие условия, заключенного в придаточном. Условные предложения могут выражать реальное и нереальное условие, а главное предложение, соответственно, может выражать реальное и нереальное следствие.

Придаточные предложения *условия* соединяются с главным предложением союзами ***if*** (*если*), ***in case*** (*в случае*), ***unless*** (*если ...не*) и некоторыми другими: *He won't go there **unless** he is invited. He wouldn't cough **if** he didn't smoke.*

Условные предложения первого типа.

If the weather is fine tomorrow, we will go swimming.

Сложноподчиненные предложения первого типа (реальное условие) выражают вероятный и возможный результат в будущем: *You'll get wet **if** you don't take an umbrella.*

В условных предложениях первого типа в главном предложении используется **Future Simple** (простое будущее время) со вспомогательным глаголом **will** + инфинитив без частицы **to**, а в придаточном предложении используется **Present Simple** (простое настоящее время). Если придаточное стоит в начале предложения, то после него ставится запятая. Если главное стоит в начале предложения, то запятая после него не ставится: ***If I work hard,** I'll pass my exam. I'll pass my exam **if** I work hard.*

Условные предложения второго типа.

If I were you, I **wouldn't** be so rude.

Условные предложения второго типа выражают маловероятное или нереальное условие в настоящем или будущем: ***If I were** prime Minister, I'd increase taxes for rich people.*

Условные предложения второго типа образуются при помощи использования простого прошедшего времени (Past Simple) в придаточной части и вспомогательного глагола **would** в главной части предложения: ***If I had** more money, I **would** built a house.*

Вместо глагола **was** в придаточном предложении обычно используется **were**: ***If I were** you, I'd go to bed.*

Правила пунктуации такие же, как и для условных предложений первого типа.

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

*E.g. They would be rather offended if I **didn't** go to see them. (not/go)*

*If you took more exercise, you **would** feel better. (feel)*

1. If I were offered the job, I think I ... it. (take) 2. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she ... (refuse) 3. If I sold my car, I ... much money for it. (not/get) 4. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory ... (close down). 5. What would happen if I ... that button? (press) 6. Liz gave me this ring. She ... very upset if I lost it. (be) 7. Mark and Carol are expecting us. They would be disappointed if we ... (not/ come) 8. Would Tim mind if I ... his bicycle without asking him? (borrow) 9. If he ... in here with a gun, I'd be scared. (walk) 10. I'm sure Sue ... if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

Упражнение 2. Используйте информацию в скобках, чтобы задать своему другу вопрос What would you do if...?

E.g. (Maybe one day your friend will win a lot of money.)

What would you do if you won a lot of money?

1. (Your friend's car has never been stolen but perhaps one day it will be.) 2. (Perhaps one day your friend will lose his/her passport.) 3. (There has never been a fire in the building.) 4. (Perhaps he/she will be late for his/her

wedding ceremony.) 5. (Perhaps one day he /she will be invited to a TV program.)

Упражнение 3. Ответьте на вопросы, следуя образцу.

E.g. A: Shall we catch the 10.30 train? B: No. (arrive / too early) ...

If we caught the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.

1. A: Is Ken going to take the exam?

B: No. (fail) If he ...

2. A: Why don't we stay at a hotel?

B: No. (cost too much money) If ...

3. A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?

B: No. (not / get it) If ...

4. A: Let's tell them the truth.

B: No. (not / believe us) If ...

5. A: Why don't we invite Bill to the party?

B: No. (have to invite his friends too) If ...

Упражнение 4. Дополните предложения.

1. If you took more exercise, ... 4. Would you go to the party if ...

2. If I didn't go to work tomorrow, 5. If you bought some new clothes,

...

...

3. I'd feel very angry if ...

Упражнение 1. Подчеркните правильный вариант ответа. Underline the correct form to make conditional sentences.

1. If Rita opens /will open a boutique in the High Street, she'll make lots of money.

2. If the economy doesn't improve, lots of businesses will close / would close down.

3. This burglar alarm is so sensitive: it goes off if a mouse runs / will run across the floor.

4. George may go to prison unless he won't pay / pays his taxes.

5. The company was / would be more successful if it spent more money on advertising.

6. If the employees of a company are/were happy, they work harder.

7. We might sell our business if it makes / would make another loss this year.

8. It looks like Molly'll be okay, unless something new will happen / happens.

9. Unless Shelly had read him wrong, Jack would find /would have found her unorthodox approach irresistible.

10. Mat would not trust/ didn't trust that unless he had to.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме условного наклонения. Open the brackets to form conditionals. Mind mixed conditionals!

1. If Felix (to be) _____ here I would have seen him.

2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) _____ him.

3. If they (mention) _____ this yesterday, everything would have been done.

4. If I (to find) _____ that letter, I'll show it to you.

5. If I meet him, I (to invite) _____ him.

6. Would they come if we (to invite) _____ them?

7. The boss (be) _____ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.

8. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack _____ (stop) talking."

9. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He _____ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.

10. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she _____ (arrive) with a delay.

11. If the plane had left on time, they _____ (be) in Minsk now.

12. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they _____ (not / be) exhausted now.

13. What would have become of us, if I _____ (come) to you then!

14. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) _____ !

15. What is the answer if you (add) _____ 17 to 75?

Упражнение 3. *Образуйте условные предложения, употребив нужную форму глагола. Make conditional sentences.*

1. Molly (be) _____ a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!

2. The evening will be fine, if only we _____ (not have) a storm.

3. You might be of interest to me, if only I (have) _____ time to waste on you.

4. If you (leave) _____ at two, you will be there before dark.

5. When he is drowning, a man (clutch) _____ at any straw.

6. If only Greg (can) _____ get some favourable shock, that's what would do it!

7. You (can) _____ do it if you try

8. You (can) _____ do it if you tried.

9. You (can) _____ it if you had tried.

10. We (go) _____ if it does not rain.

11. Fred (come) _____ if he has time.

12. If you (take) _____ a taxi, you'll be in time.

13. If Mark (have) _____ enough money, he will go to the university.

14. They won't unless you (ask) _____ them to come

15. What remains if you (subtract) _____ 5 from 10?

16. If you (buy) _____ a packet of cigarettes costing 3\$ and matches costing 2\$, and gave the shopkeeper 10\$ note, how much change ought you to receive?

Упражнение 4. *Supply the correct verb forms in these conditional sentences. Decide, which type of conditionals are these sentences. Определите, к*

какому типу условных предложений относятся следующие предложения.
Раскройте скобки.

1. If you (to heat) _____ iron, it (to start) _____ to get red hot and then white hot.

2. If Molly and Paul (be) _____ misinformed about the train times, they (not be) _____ late.

3. If Ioannis (stay) _____ longer at the party, he (have) _____ a good time

4. If the government (lose) _____ the next election, the Prime Minister (resign) _____ from politics.

5. If we (not go) _____ to your friend's party, I never (meet) _____ Alan.

6. If train fares (be) _____ cheaper, more people (use) _____ them.

7. If Molly (get) _____ that job she's applied for, she will be delighted.

8. It (be) _____ a disaster if it the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.

9. If the talks (be broken) _____ down again, there (be) _____ a war between the two countries

10. If Ali (know) _____ anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help) _____ us.

11. He (have) _____ a bad accident last Friday if he _____ (not / drive) more carefully.

Упражнение 5. *Переведите следующие условные предложения на английский.*

1. Джаггер пригрозил уйти в отставку, если правительство потерпит поражение

2. Если бы в компании согласились, мы могли бы достичь быстрого прогресса.

3. Компания вернет деньги, если вы передумаете.

4. Выставка, возможно, закрылась бы, если бы они не нашли новых спонсоров.

5. Я бы отказался сотрудничать, если бы я был в вашем положении

6. Пожалуйста, сообщите врачу немедленно, если она покажет признаки улучшения.

7. Молли и Салли поняли бы свою ошибку, если бы только остались до конца.

8. Можете считать, что мы согласны, если не получите от нас новостей до воскресенья.

9. Если вы выпьете слишком много кофе, вы не сможете уснуть.

10. Если бы Джек привез карту, мы бы не заблудились.

11. Если бы Джон знал о встрече, то приехал бы

12. Если вы столкнетесь с Павлом, скажите ему, что я хочу его видеть.

Практическая работа

Тема 6.1. Функция денег

Цель: чтение, перевод текста, употребление согласования времен в устной речи

Задание: перевести подчеркнутые слова.

MONEY AND ITS FUNCTION

The main feature of money is its acceptance as the means of payment or medium of exchange.

Основной характерной чертой денег является их признание как средства платежа и обращения.

Nevertheless, money has other functions.

Однако, деньги имеют и другие функции.

It is a standard of value, a unit of account, a store of value and a standard of deferred payment.

Они являются мерой ценности, расчетной единицей, средством сбережения и средством отсроченного платежа.

FUNCTIONS OF MONEY

People accept money in exchange for goods and services. But the role of money depends on the state of development of an economy. Money has become an essential element of economies based on the division of labour, in which individuals have specialized in certain activities and enterprises have focused on manufacturing specific goods and rendering specific services. In order to make transactions as simple and efficient as possible, the introduction of a generally accepted medium of exchange suggested itself.

Money perform the function of a medium of exchange or means of payment with goods being exchanged for money and money for goods. At the same time it also acts as a unit of account.

Money is a store of value, as part of an individual's income may be set aside for future consumption.

These three functions of money - medium of exchange, unit of account and store of value - can only be fulfilled if there is great confidence in its stability of value. Safeguarding monetary stability is the primacy task of the central banks all over the world. Moreover, the central bank has the function of regulating the money supply in order to guarantee a smooth functioning of the monetary system.

1. What do people accept as money?

3. What are three main functions of money?

Теоретическая часть

Согласование времен в английском языке

Характерная особенность английского языка заключается в так называемом **согласовании времён**: время глагола придаточного предложения зависит от времени главного предложения.

Правило согласования времён представляет особую трудность, когда сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом в одной из форм прошедшего времени.

В этом случае в придаточных предложениях не могут употребляться формы настоящего и будущего времени глаголов, хотя речь идёт о действиях, которые совершаются в настоящем или будут совершаться в будущем.

Если глагол в главном предложении стоит в одном из прошедших времен, то и глагол придаточного предложения должен стоять в одном из прошедших времен.

В таких случаях правило согласования времен допускает три основных варианта:

Если действие в придаточном предложении происходит одновременно с действием в главном предложении, то нужно использовать **Past Simple** или **Past Continuous**:

They told us, "We are going to the library."

Они сказали нам : «Мы идем в библиотеку».

They told us they were going to the library.

Они сказали нам, что идут в библиотеку.

Если действие в придаточном предложении предшествует действию в главном предложении, то глагол в придаточном используется в

Past Perfect или **Past Perfect Continuous**:

We were told, "It was raining a lot."

Нам сказали: «Было много дождей».

We were told that it had been raining a lot.

Нам сказали, что было много дождей.

Если действие в придаточном предложении следует после действия в главном, то нужно использовать одно из времен **Future-in the-Past**:

She said: "I will try to get the highest mark on the exam."

Она сказала: «Я постараюсь заработать на экзамене лучшую оценку».

She said she would try to get the highest mark on the exam.

Она сказала, что постарается заработать на экзамене лучшую оценку.

Таблица согласования времен в английском языке

Время в прямой речи	Present Indefinite	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Past Indefinite	Past Perfect	Future Indefinite
Время в косвенной речи	Past Indefinite	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Indefinite in the Past

Исключения:

Время в придаточном предложении может остаться без изменения, если в нем указано точное время:

He told us, "I **took part** in the Moscow Olympic games in 1980."

Он сказал нам: «Я принимал участие в Московских Олимпийских играх 1980 года».

He told us he **took part** in the Moscow Olympic games in 1980.

Он рассказал нам, что в 1980 году принимал участие в Московских Олимпийских играх.

Или если идет речь об общеизвестном факте:

Newton proved that bodies **attract** each other.

Ньютон доказал, что тела притягивают друг друга.

Упражнение 1. Продолжите предложения, соблюдая правила согласования времен.

Н-р: He said, "I work in New York." (Он сказал: «Я работаю в Нью-Йорке.») – He said that he (He said that he worked in New York. – Он сказал, что работает в Нью-Йорке.)

1. She said, "I speak French." – She said that she ...

2. She said, "I am speaking French."

3. She said, "I have spoken French."

4. She said, "I spoke French."

5. She said, "I am going to speak French."

6. She said, "I will speak French."

7. She said, "I can speak French."

8. She said, "I may speak French."

9. She said, "I have to speak French."

10. She said, "I must speak French."

11. She said, "I should speak French."

12. She said, "I ought to speak French."

Упражнение 2. Найдите предложения, в которых глагол в скобках может стоять в настоящем времени.

1. Our neighbour said his name (be) Fred. (Наш сосед сказал, что его зовут Фред.)

2. He said he (be) tired. (Он сказал, что устал.)

3. I thought you (call) the doctor. (Я думал, что ты вызвал врача.)

4. We met the woman who (live) next door. (Мы встретили женщину, живущую рядом.)

5. Jane said she (can't afford) to buy a new car. (Джейн сказала, что не может позволить себе покупку новой машины.)

6. She asked me how many books I (read) last month. (Она спросила меня, сколько книг я прочитал в прошлом месяце.)

7. Bob said he usually (go to bed) before midnight. (Боб сказал, что обычно ложится спать до полуночи.)

8. I wondered why Sam (leave) without saying a word. (Мне было интересно, почему Сэм ушел, не сказав ни слова.)

9. Cavendish discovered that water (consist of) hydrogen and oxygen. (Кавендиш открыл, что вода состоит из водорода и кислорода.)

10. Alice and Henry said that they (be) from Florida. (Алиса и Генри сказали, что они родом из Флориды.)

Упражнение 3. Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.

1. I knew that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.

2. I know that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.

3. I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.

4. He said he ... (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.

5. She asks me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled).

6. She asked me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).

7. Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next.

8. Mike said that he ... (hasn't met/didn't meet/hadn't met) Helen since they parted.

9. Kelly said that she ... (didn't want/doesn't want/hadn't wanted) to wear her hat.

10. We didn't expect that he ... (showed/will show/would show) us the film.

Практическая работа **Тема 6.2. Различные виды денег**

Цель: сопоставление английских и русских эквивалентов, согласование времен.

Golden coins are the examples of commodity money, because their gold content is a commodity.

A token money is a means of payment whose value or purchasing power as money greatly exceeds its cost of production or value in uses than as money.

A \$10 note is worth far more as money than as a 3x6 inch piece of high-quality paper.

10 \$ банкнота как денежная единица стоит намного больше, чем 3x6 дюймовый листок высококачественной бумаги.

Similarly, the monetary value of most coins exceeds the amount you would get by melting them down and selling off the metals they contain.

Также и денежная ценность большинства монет превышает количество денег, получаемых при расплавке монет и продаже содержащегося в них металла.

By collectively agreeing to use token money, society economizes on the scarce resources required to produce money as a medium of exchange.

Путем коллективного соглашения использовать денежные знаки, общество экономит на дефицитных ресурсах, требуемых для производства денег как средства обращения.

Since the manufacturing costs are tiny, why doesn't everyone make \$10 notes? The restriction of the right to supply it. Private production is illegal.

Само производство запрещено законом.

Society enforces the use of token money by making it legal tender.

Общество приводит в исполнение использование денежных знаков посредством признания их законным платежным средством.

The law says it must be accepted as a means of payment.

Закон говорит, что деньги должны быть признаны как средство платежа.

In modern economies, token money is supplemented by IOU money.

В современной экономике денежные знаки дополняются IOU деньгами.

An IOU money is a medium of exchange based on the debt of a private firm or individual. IOU

Деньги являются средством обращения, основанного на долге приватной фирмы или отдельного человека.

A bank deposit is IOU money because it is a debt of the bank.

Банковский депозит – это IOU деньги, так как это долг банка.

When you have a bank deposit the bank owes you money.

Когда у вас есть вклад в банке, банк должен денег вам.

You can write a cheque to yourself or a third party and the bank is obliged to pay whenever the cheque is presented.

Вы можете выписать чек себе или какой-либо третьей стороне, и банк обязан оплатить чек, когда бы он ни был предъявлен.

Bank deposits are a medium of exchange because they are generally accepted as payment.

Банковские депозиты являются средством обмена, так они представляют общественно принятое средство платежа.

Практическая работа

Тема 6.3 Деньги – средство общения

Цель: сопоставление английских и русских эквивалентов. Косвенная речь. Работа в парах.

Money, the medium of exchange, is used in one-half of almost all exchange.

Деньги, как средство обращения, используются в половине всех обращений

Workers work for money Работники работают за деньги.

People buy and sell goods in exchange for money. Люди покупают и продают товары в обмен на деньги.

We accept money not to consume it directly but because it can subsequently be used to buy things we wish to consume. Мы признаем деньги, не потому что мы их непосредственно тратим, а потому что они могут быть использованы для покупки товаров, которые мы хотим потреблять.

Money is the medium through which people exchange goods and services. Деньги – это средство, с помощью которого люди обменивают товары и услуги.

In barter economy there is no medium of exchange. В бартерной экономике нет средства обращения.

Goods are trade directly or swapped for other goods. Товары продаются напрямую или обмениваются на другие товары.

In a barter economy, the seller and the buyer each must want something the other has to offer. В бартерной экономике, и продавец, и покупатель должны хотеть что-то, что другой может предложить.

Each person is simultaneously a seller and a buyer. Каждый человек является одновременно и продавцом и покупателем.

There is a double coincidence of wants. Происходит двойное совпадение потребностей.

Trading is very expansive in a barter economy. Торговля очень обширна в бартерной экономике.

People must spend a lot of time and effort finding others with whom they can make mutually satisfactory swaps. Люди должны потратить много времени и усилий в поисках тех, с кем они могут осуществить взаимовыгодный обмен.

Since time and effort are scarce resources, a barter economy is wasteful. Так как деньги и время – дефицитные ресурсы, бартерная экономика напрасна. Money is generally accepted in payment for goods, services, debts and makes the trading process simpler and more efficient. Деньги являются всеми признанным средством платежа за товары, обслуживание, долги и делает торговый процесс более простым и результативным.

Теоретический материал

Reported Speech

При переводе прямой речи в косвенную в английском языке необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. меняются по смыслу личные, указательные и притяжательные местоимения: *She said: "I don't know where my key is" – She said she didn't know where her key was.*

2. применяется правило согласования времен, то есть все времена «сдвигаются» на один план назад:

Present Simple – Past Simple: *writes* - *wrote*

Present Continuous – Past Continuous: *is writing* - *was writing*

Present Perfect – Past Perfect: *has written – had written*

Past simple – Past Perfect: *wrote – had written*

will – would: *will write – would write*; can – could

изменяются обстоятельства времени:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
<i>today</i>	<i>that day</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>there</i>
<i>yesterday</i>	<i>the day before</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>then</i>
<i>tomorrow</i>	<i>the next day</i>	<i>last year</i>	<i>the year before</i>
<i>ago</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>next ...</i>	<i>the following ...</i>
<i>this</i>	<i>that</i>		

4. Утвердительные предложения при переводе в косвенную речь вводятся словами **said/told + that** + замена времени + местоимение по смыслу + наречие: *She said: "I saw **this** film" – She said **that** she **had seen that** film.*

5. Специальные вопросы вводятся словом **asked** + прямой порядок слов: *She asked: "When do you go there?" – She asked **when I went there**.*

6. Общие вопросы вводятся словом **asked + if** + прямой порядок слов: *She asked: "Have you seen this film?" – She asked **if I had seen that** film.*

7. глагол, стоящий в повелительном наклонении в прямой речи, переводится в косвенную речь с помощью инфинитива:

*She asked: "Open the door" – She asked **to open** the door.*

*She said: "Don't open the door, please" – She asked **not to open** the door.*

Не путайте глаголы **say** and **tell**!

Tell употребляется, если указан адресат сообщения (кому?):

*E.g. He told **me** that he loved Mary.*

Say непосредственно передает сообщение (что?):

E.g. She said that they were happy together.

Упр. 1. Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "Go home," said the teacher to us. 2. "Buy some meat in the shop," said my mother to me. 3. "Sit down at the table and do your homework," said my mother to me. 4. "Don't forget to clean your teeth," said granny to Helen. 5. "Don't sit up late," said the doctor to Mary. 6. The doctor said to Pete: "Don't go for a walk today." 7. "Don't eat too much ice-cream," said Nick's mother to him. 8. "Explain to me how to solve this problem," said my friend to me. 9. The doctor said to Nick: "Open your mouth and show me your tongue." 10. "Don't be afraid of my dog," said the man to Kate. 11. "Take this book and read it," said the librarian to the boy.

Упр. 2. Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow." 2. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive." 3. Father said to me: "Don't stay there long." 4. Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back." 5. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. 6. He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow." 7.

"Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. 8. "Don't be late for dinner," said other to us. 9. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it." 10. She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister." 11. The teacher said to me: "Hand" this note to your parents, please." 12. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the letter into an envelope and give it to Kate." 13. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert. 14. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress, 15. "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me. 16. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend. 17. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice.

Indirect statements		
I am an engineer. I work at a plant. In the evening I study English.		
He said He told me	that	he was an engineer and worked at a plant. He added that he studied English in the evening.
I saw my friend <i>yesterday</i> .		
He said He told me	that	he had seen his friend <i>the day before</i> .
We lived in Rome <i>two years ago</i> . My father worked there.		
He said He told me	that	they had lived in Rome <i>two years before</i> and explained that his father had worked there.
I shall tell you about it <i>tomorrow</i> .		
He said He told me	that	he would tell me about it <i>the next day</i> .

Упр. 3. Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "My friend lives in Moscow," said Alec. 2. "You have not done your work well," said the teacher to me. 3. The poor man said to the rich man: "My horse is wild. It can kill your horse." 4. The rich man said to the judge: "This man's horse has killed my horse." 5. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman. 6. "I can't explain this rule to you," said my classmate to me, 7. The teacher said to the class: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow." 8. The woman said to her son: "I am glad I am here." 9. Mike said: "We have bought these books today." 10. She said to me: "Now I can read your translation," 11. Our teacher said: "Thackeray's novels are very interesting." 12. She said: "You will read this book in the 9th form." 13. Nellie said: "I read 'Jane Eyre' last year."

Упр. 4. Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. Masha said: "I usually spend my holidays in the south." 2. She said: "I spent my holidays in the Crimea last year." 3. Boris said: "I go to the south every year." 4. He said: "I am going to a rest-home tomorrow." 5. Ann said to us: "They haven't yet come." 6. She said to us: "They arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday." 7. I said: "I was in London last year. My friends in London sometimes invite me to spend my holidays with them." 8. Nick said: "I have never been to London. I think

I shall go there next year." 9. He said: "I shall not stay with my friends too long." 10. He said to me: "They are staying at the 'Europe' hotel. 11. He said: "They are leaving next Monday." 12. The clerk said to them: "You can leave the key with the maid upstairs."

Практическая работа

Тема 6.4 Деньги как средство оплаты

Цель: сопоставление английских и русских эквивалентов, Косвенная речь

The most important types of money are commodity money, credit money and fiat money. Самыми важными типами денег являются товарные деньги, кредитные деньги и бумажные деньги.

The value of commodity money is about equal to the value of the material contained in it. Ценность товарных денег почти равна ценности материала, содержащегося в них.

The principal materials used for this type of money have been gold, silver and copper.

Основными материалами, используемыми для этого типа денег, являются золото, серебро и медь.

Credit money are documents with promises by the issuer to pay an equivalent in the standard monetary metal. Кредитные деньги – это документы с обязательствами выплатить их эквивалент в принятых денежных единицах. Fiat money is paper money the value of which is fixed by government.

Бумажные деньги – это деньги, ценность которых определяется правительством.

Most minor coins in circulation are also a form of fiat money, because the value of the material of which they are made is usually less than their value as money. Большинство мелких монет в обращении также являются формой бумажных денег, так как ценность материала, из которого они сделаны, обычно меньше, чем их ценности как денег.

Both the fiat and credit forms of money are generally made acceptable government decree that all creditors must take the money in settlement of debts.

Fiat money in the form of banknotes is referred to as legal tender. И бумажная и кредитная формы денег являются общепризнанными, и правительство постановило, что все кредиторы должны брать деньги для погашения долгов.

Banknotes are usually made from special high-quality paper, with watermarks, metallic strips and other features against forgery.

Банкноты обычно изготавливаются из высококачественной бумаги, с водяными знаками, металлическими полосками и другими чертами против подделки. Highly sophisticated printing techniques are used, and banknote designs have elements that are hard to copy. Также применяются высоко сложные

печатные технологии, а дизайн банкноты имеет элементы, которые сложно скопировать. Fronts and backs of notes are printed separately, and serial numbers are added later.

Лицевые и обратные стороны банкнот печатаются отдельно, и серийные номера добавляются позже.

Теоретический материал

Косвенная речь

Упр. 1. Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи,

1. Oleg said: "My room is on the second floor." 2. He said: "I am sure she will ring me up when she is back in St. Petersburg." 3. Misha said: "I saw them at my parents' house last year." 4. He said: "I haven't seen my cousin today." 5. "I don't go to this shop very often," she said. 6. Tom said: "I have already had breakfast, so I am not hungry." 7. He said: "I have just received a letter from my uncle." 8. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me. 9. Mike said: "I spoke to Mr. Brown this morning." 10. He said to her: "I shall do it [today if I have time." 11. I said to them: "I can give you my uncle's address."

Упр. 2. Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.

1. I said to Nick: "Where are you going?" 2. I said to him: "How long are you going to stay there?" 3. I said to him: "How long will it take you to get there?" 4. Pete said to his friends: "When are you leaving St. Petersburg?" 5. He said to them: "Who will you see before you leave here?" 6. They said to him: "What time does the train start?" 7. Ann said to Mike: "When did you leave London?" 8. She said to Boris: "When will you be back home?"

9. Boris said to them: "How can I get to the railway station?" 10. Mary asked Tom: "What time will you come here tomorrow?" 11. She asked me: "Why didn't you come here yesterday?" 12. She asked me: "What will you do tomorrow if you are not busy at your office?" 13. I asked Mike: "What will you do after dinner?" 14. I asked my uncle: "How long did you stay in the Crimea?" 15. Ada said to me: "Where did you see such trees?" 16. I said to Becky: "What kind of book has your friend brought you?" 17. Mother said to me: "Who has brought this parcel?" 18. He said to her: "Where do you usually spend your summer holidays?"

Упр. 3. Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи, начиная каждое предложение со слов, данных в скобках.

1. Where is he going? (He didn't tell anybody...) 2. Where has he gone? (Did you know...) 3. Where is he?

(Did you know...) 4. When is he leaving school? (I wanted to know...) 5. Where does he live? (Nobody knew...) 6. When will he come back? (She asked them...) 7. Where did she buy this hat? (He wanted to know...) 8. How much did she pay for it? (I had no idea...) 9. Where did I put the book? (I forgot...) 10. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know...) 11. Where can I buy an

English-Russian dictionary? (He asked me...) 12. How long will it take your brother to get to Madrid? (He wondered...)

Упр. 4. Передайте следующие общие вопросы в косвенной речи.

1. I said to Boris: "Does your friend live in London?" 2. I said to the man: "Are you living in a hotel?" 3. Nick said to his friend: "Will you stay at the 'Hilton'?" 4. He said to me: "Do you often go to see your friends?" 5. He said to me "Will you see your friends before you leave St. Petersburg?" 6. Mike said to Jane: "Will you come to the railway station to see me off?" 7. She said to me: "Have you sent them a telegram?"

Упр. 5. Передайте следующие общие вопросы в косвенной речи, начиная каждое предложение со слов, данных в скобках.

1. Have you found the book? (She asked me...) 2. Are there any more books here? (The man asked...) 3. Did she go shopping yesterday (I wanted to know...) 4. Has she bought the dictionary? (He did not ask her..) 5. Does she know the name of the man? (I doubted...) 6. Did Boris see the man this morning? (I asked.) 7. Have they sold the picture? (I did not know...) 8. Do they know anything about it? (I wondered..) 9. Has Jack given you his telephone number? (She asked me...) 10. Is he coming back today? (I was not sure...)

Задание: Составить и выучить диалог

Где ближайший обменный пункт?	Where is the nearest exchange office?
Где более выгодный курс?	Where is the best exchange rate?
Я хотел бы обменять валюту.	I'd like to change some foreign currency.
Вот мой паспорт и таможенная декларация.	Here is my passport and customs declaration.
Будьте добры ещё квитанцию об обмене валюты.	Give me a receipt for the currency exchange, please.
Мне нужно 3000 долларов.	I'd like 3.000 USD, please.
Существуют ограничения по ввозу долларов в США?	There are restrictions on the import of dollars to the USA.
У меня есть все необходимые документы.	I have all the necessary permitting documents.
Я хотел бы открыть счёт.	I'd like to open an account, please.
Кто будет владельцем счёта?	Who will be the holder?
Вот Ваша карточка с номером счёта и банковским кодом.	Here is your bank card with an account number and code.
Я хотел бы снять деньги.	I'd like to withdraw some money, please.
Вы помните номер Вашего счёта?	Do you remember the number of your account?
Сколько Вы хотели получить?	How much would you like to draw?
Боюсь, Вы не можете снять деньги со своего счёта.	I am afraid, you cannot withdraw the money from your savings account.
Могу я снять всю сумму и закрыть счёт?	Can I withdraw the whole sum and close the account?

Мы хотели бы получить кредит. We would like to borrow some money.
 Каков ваш общий доход в месяц? What is your total family income per month?
 Сколько процентов это составляет? How much is it in percentage?
 Вы ведёте учёт семейного бюджета? Do you plan your family budget?
 Сколько денег у вас уходит на еду? How much do you spend on food?
 Оплачивает ли страховку по болезни сам сотрудник? Does the employee pay for sickness insurance?

Практическая работа

Тема: 7.1 Поиск работы. Косвенная речь

Цель: уметь написать резюме; чтение, перевод текста; употребление **косвенной речи** в устной речи

Задание: перевести текст

How to Write a Resume

No matter what method of job hunting you use, inevitably somebody will ask you for a resume. Most companies require a resume before seriously considering a job candidate from the outside. Resumes are sometimes also required in order to receive a job transfer within a company.

The purpose of a resume is to help you obtain a job interview, not a job. Very few people are hired without a personal interview.

Effective resumes are straightforward, factual presentations of a person's experience and accomplishments. They are neither over detailed nor too sketchy. A general rule is that two or three pages in length is best.

One page seems too superficial; a four-page (or longer) resume may irritate an impatient employment official. Some writers suggest that a chronological (the standard-type) resume be used; others argue for an accomplishment resume. A useful resume should include both your experiences and key accomplishments. When sent to a prospective employer, a resume should be professionally reproduced, with particular attention to misspellings, typographical errors, and careful spacing.

To attract attention, some job seekers print resumes on tinted paper, in a menu-like folder, or on unusual-sized paper. If done in a way to attract positive attention to yourself, these approaches have merit.

Как написать резюме

Независимо от способа поиска работы, вас неизбежно попросят предоставить резюме. Большинство компаний требуют резюме, прежде чем начать серьезное рассмотрение кандидатуры со стороны. Резюме также часто необходимо для перехода на другую должность в пределах одной компании.

Цель резюме — помочь вам получить доступ на собеседование. Редко кто получает работу без прохождения личного собеседования.

Чтобы резюме было эффективным, необходимо четко и ясно изложить свой опыт и достижения. Оно должно быть не слишком детально и не слишком сжато. Обычно объем в 2-3 страницы является оптимальным для резюме.

Одна страница — слишком поверхностно, четыре страницы и более могут вызвать раздражение. Большинство писателей советуют составлять резюме в хронологическом порядке, другие говорят, что стоит следовать порядку своих достижений. В хорошем резюме должно быть и то, и другое. Если резюме направляется к серьезному работодателю, оно должно быть профессионально составлено, без каких-либо ошибок и аккуратно.

Чтобы привлечь внимание, некоторые соискатели печатают резюме на цветной бумаге, вкладывают в папки, или же используют бумагу нестандартного формата. Если это делается с целью привлечь к себе положительное внимание, это достойно уважения.

Questions:

1. What is the purpose of a resume?
2. What are effective resumes?
3. What is the length of effective resumes?
4. What should a useful resume include?
5. How should a resume be reproduced?

Vocabulary:

inevitably — неизбежно

to require — требовать

to hire — нанимать

accomplishment — выполнение (достижение)

superficial — поверхностный

to irritate — раздражать

tinted paper — тоновая окрашенная бумага

merit — достоинство

Практическая работа

Тема 7.2. Где и как найти работника

Цель: сопоставление английских и русских эквивалентов, условное предложение

Задание: перевести текст

Things in the office

File, calendar, notice board, computer, monitor, keyboard, filing cabinet, desk, diary, calculator, drawers, wastepaper basket, briefcase.

Office work Brenda works for a company, which produces furniture. She works in an office, which is just opposite the factory where the furniture is made. This is how she spends her day:

She works at a computer most of the time, where she writes letters and reports.

She answers phone calls, mostly from retailers. (Shops selling the factory's furniture)

She makes phone calls to retailers, and the factory making the furniture.

She sends invoices to customers. (paper showing products sold and the money to pay)

She shows visitors around the factory. She does general paperwork, e.g. filing reports, writing memos, answering letters. She arranges meetings for her boss and other managers in the company.

The 'shop floor' of the factory. This is where products are manufactured (= made). Modern factories have fewer workers than in the past — this is because of automation (= machines do most of the work), and most factories use an assembly line (= an arrangement in which each worker makes a part of the product and then passes it on to the next person or machine). On an assembly line, workers fit/assemble the different parts, and supervisors (people in charge/control) check/inspect/examine each stage to make sure the product meets the required standard (is good enough).

Finished goods Goods is the general word used for things that are made to be sold. When the product, e.g. a radio, is finished, it is packaged (put in plastic and then in a box) and stored (kept) in a warehouse. When a customer, e.g. an electrical shop, orders some of these goods, they are delivered to the shop (taken to the shop) using road or rail.

В офисе и на фабрике Папка, календарь, доска объявлений, компьютер, монитор, клавиатура, картотека, стол, дневник, калькулятор, (выдвижные) ящики (стола, комода), корзина для мусора, портфель.

Vocabulary:

filing cabinet — шкаф для хранения документов, картотека, каталог

drawer — (выдвижной) ящик (стола, комода)

wastepaper basket — корзина для мусора

briefcase — портфель

retailer — розничный торговец

invoice — счет, фактура; счет-фактура

customer — заказчик, покупатель; клиент

to show around — сопровождать кого-л. куда-л.

to arrange — устраивать(ся), организовывать, подготавливать

shop floor — цех завода или мастерской

assembly line — сборочный конвейер

to fit/assemble — собирать, монтировать, подгонять

to meet the required standard — соответствовать требуемым стандартам

finished goods — готовые изделия

Теоретический материал

Сложноподчинённые предложения.

Условные предложения

Условное придаточное предложение является частью сложноподчиненного предложения, где главное выражает следствие условия, заключенного в придаточном. Условные предложения могут выражать реальное и нереальное условие, а главное предложение, соответственно, может выражать реальное и нереальное следствие.

Придаточные предложения *условия* соединяются с главным предложением союзами **if** (если), **in case** (в случае), **unless** (если ...не) и некоторыми другими: *He won't go there unless he is invited. He wouldn't cough if he didn't smoke.*

Условные предложения первого типа.

If the weather **is** fine tomorrow, we **will** go swimming.

Сложноподчиненные предложения первого типа (реальное условие) выражают вероятный и возможный результат в будущем: *You'll get wet if you don't take an umbrella.*

В условных предложениях первого типа в главном предложении используется **Future Simple** (простое будущее время) со вспомогательным глаголом **will** + инфинитив без частицы **to**, а в придаточном предложении используется **Present Simple** (простое настоящее время). Если придаточное стоит в начале предложения, то после него ставится запятая. Если главное стоит в начале предложения, то запятая после него не ставится: *If I work hard, I'll pass my exam. I'll pass my exam if I work hard.*

Условные предложения второго типа.

If I were you, I **wouldn't** be so rude.

Условные предложения второго типа выражают маловероятное или нереальное условие в настоящем или будущем: *If I were prime Minister, I'd increase taxes for rich people.*

Условные предложения второго типа образуются при помощи использования простого прошедшего времени (Past Simple) в придаточной части и вспомогательного глагола **would** в главной части предложения: *If I had more money, I would built a house.*

Вместо глагола **was** в придаточном предложении обычно используется **were**: *If I were you, I'd go to bed.*

Правила пунктуации такие же, как и для условных предложений первого типа.

1. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

E.g. They would be rather offended if I **didn't go** to see them. (not/go)

If you took more exercise, you **would feel** better. (feel)

2.If I were offered the job, I think I ... it. (take) 2. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she ... (refuse) 3. If I sold my car, I ... much money for it. (not/get) 4. A lot of people would be out of work if the

factory ... (close down). 5. What would happen if I ... that button? (press) 6. Liz gave me this ring. She ... very upset if I lost it. (be) 7. Mark and Carol are expecting us. They would be disappointed if we ... (not/ come) 8. Would Tim mind if I ... his bicycle without asking him? (borrow) 9. If he ... in here with a gun, I'd be scared. (walk) 10. I'm sure Sue ... if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

2. Используйте информацию в скобках, чтобы задать своему другу вопрос What would you do if...?

E.g. (Maybe one day your friend will win a lot of money.)

What would you do if you won a lot of money?

1. (Your friend's car has never been stolen but perhaps one day it will be.) 2. (Perhaps one day your friend will lose his/her passport.) 3. (There has never been a fire in the building.) 4. (Perhaps he/she will be late for his/her wedding ceremony.) 5. (Perhaps one day he /she will be invited to a TV program.)

3. Ответьте на вопросы, следуя образцу.

E.g. A: Shall we catch the 10.30 train? B: No. (arrive / too early) ...

If we caught the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.

1. A: Is Ken going to take the exam?

B: No. (fail) If he ...

2. A: Why don't we stay at a hotel?

B: No. (cost too much money) If ...

3. A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?

B: No. (not / get it) If ...

4. A: Let's tell them the truth.

B: No. (not / believe us) If ...

5. A: Why don't we invite Bill to the party?

B: No. (have to invite his friends too) If ...

4. Дополните предложения.

1. If you took more exercise, ... 4. Would you go to the party if ...

2. If I didn't go to work tomorrow, ... 5. If you bought some new clothes,

... ...

3. I'd feel very angry if ...

Практическая работа

Тема 7.3 Твоя карьера

Цель: сопоставление английских и русских эквивалентов, . Условное предложение

Задание: перевести текст

There are many interesting and useful professions and it is really not an easy task to choose the right one.

I began to think about my future profession at the age of 15. My favourite subjects at school were mathematics and English. My teachers were well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects. I opted for a career in business economics. I came to this decision little by little.

Economics is the science of making choices, which is based upon the facts of our everyday life. Economists study our everyday life and the system, which affects it. They try to describe the facts of the economy in which we live and to explain how the system works. The science of economics is concerned with all our material needs and wants.

To become a good specialist in economic matters and business one must know many sciences, such as business economics, finance and credits, statistics, history of economic theory and philosophy, mathematics, as well as economic management, trade business and, of course, marketing, which is a modern philosophy of business.

It is very important for a specialist in business matters to be a skilful user of computers and to speak at least one foreign language.

If I pass my entrance exams successfully and enter the University

Maybe I should consider a job in a world of banking. There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from, in the financial world. For example, I could work for a big international company, run my own company, write about economics as a financial journalist, run my own International Business Research Agency, raise money for charities or just sell famous paintings...

Questions:

1. When did you start to think about your future profession?
2. What professions do you like best of all?
3. Who helped you to make your choice?
4. What do you know about your future profession?
5. What are your parents' professions?
6. What do you know about them?
7. Have you got any traditional professions in your family?
8. Is your future profession interesting and modern?

Vocabulary:

broad outlook — широкая перспектива
to encourage me in my desire — поощрять меня в моем желании
a blind choice — слепой выбор
a sudden flash — внезапная вспышка
to opt — выбирать(решить)
to arise — возникать
to get interested in — интересовываться
to affect — затрагивать
to be concerned — быть заинтересованным
to justify the hopes of my parents — оправдывать надежды моих родителей

wide range — широкий диапазон, круг, область, сфера
 to run — управлять
 to raise money for charities — собирать деньги на благотворительность

Теоретический материал

Условные предложения

Придаточные предложения времени (...when, as soon as) и условные предложения (if) I группы.

1. Закончите предложения, поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму: Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. If the dog ... (keep) barking, the neighbors ... (complain).
2. The boss ... (be angry), if you ... (arrive) late for work again.
3. If you ... (study) hard, you ... (pass) your exams.
4. If the weather ... (be) bad on Saturday, we ... (stay) at home.
5. When the TV program ... (end), Pete ... (do) his homework.
6. As soon as I ... (earn) a lot of money, I ... (buy) a new car.
7. When we ... (receive) a telegram from him we ... (not worry).
8. While Ann ... (be) in Paris she ... (visit) her friends.

2. Составьте предложения, соотнесите строчку в колонке А со строчкой в колонке В.

1. If there are no buses	a. we`ll make a snowman
2. If you go on diet	b. you`ll understand everything
3. If it snows	c. she`ll have to take a taxi
4. If you listen carefully	d. you`ll lose weight

Условные предложения II группы (Second Conditionals).

3. Закончите предложения, поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму: Past Simple(were, lived) или Future-in- the Past (would go).

1. If she ... (study) more, she ... (be) a better student.
2. If I ... (live) in France, I ... (speak) French well.
3. I ... (buy) that bag, if it ... (be) cheaper.
4. If I ... (be) you I ... (go) to bed earlier.
5. If I ... (be) taller I ... (join) the basketball team.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения, используя Second Conditional.

Например: I`m not rich. I do not live in a big house.

If I were rich, I would live in a big house.

1. I do not have enough money. I do not buy a new car.
2. Ann does not tell Sam the truth. He is not angry with her.
3. I do not have a plane. I do not travel all over the world.
4. Tom spends a lot of money. He is poor.
5. My uncle smokes so much. He is ill.

Практическая работа

Тема 8.1 Реклама как индустрия

Цель: сопоставление английских и русских эквивалентов, Условное предложение

Задание: перевести текст

What is advertising?

Advertisement is a marketing tool used to raise public awareness of a certain object. The main purpose of advertisement is to gain an interest of a prospective client in a product.

Functions of advertisement

One of the main functions of advertisement is to attract public interest to something. It is also used to maintain this interest and constantly remind us of a product or a service. Along with that, advertisement is a good way to inform people of a brand or a company.

Types of advertisement

With the development of mass media a lot of different types of advertisement have appeared. Depending on a purpose, advertisement can be political, commercial or social.

According to the place, it can be outdoor and indoor. Advertising on TV, radio and in newspapers is, without any doubt, something that everyone is familiar with.

Advantages and disadvantages

The main advantage of advertising is that it helps to generate sales. Thanks to advertising, we learn about new products and services.

On the other side, advertisement is beyond our control. We cannot fully eliminate it, because it is everywhere.

Role of advertisement in our life

It is not just an economic role advertising plays in our life. It influences on and forms our views and preferences. Besides, it makes us aware of a technological progress and development of other parts of our life.

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

E.g. If you **(to be)** free, I **(to come)** to see you.

If you are free, I **shall come** to see you. If you **were** free, I **should come** to see you. If you **had been** free, I **should have come** , to see you. **If I (to see)** her, I **(to be)** glad.

If I **see her**, I **shall be** glad.

If I **saw her**, I **should be** glad.

If I **had seen her**, I **should have been** glad.

1. If you **(to be)** busy, I **(to leave)** you alone. 2. If I **(to live)** in Moscow, I **(to visit)** the

Tretyakov Gallery every year. 3. If I **(to get)** a ticket, I **(to go)** to the Philharmonic. 4. If I **(to live)** near a wood, I **(to gather)** a lot of mushrooms. 5. If

my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together. 6. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university. 7. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad. 8. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party, 9. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry). 10. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) at the examination.

Практическая работа **Тема 8.2 Реклама в экономике**

Сложное дополнение

Цель: сопоставление английских и русских эквивалентов,

Задание: перевести текст

Although the average citizen is usually annoyed by all the advertisements printed in newspapers and magazines and the commercials broadcast on TV, the impact of the whole advertising industry on a single person is immense and plays a very important role in our lives. Advertising absorbs vast sums of money but it is useful to the community. What are the functions of advertisements?

The second function is to sell.

The products are shown from the best point of view and the potential buyer, on having entered the store, unconsciously chooses the advertised products. One buys this washing powder or this chewing gum, because the colorful TV commercials convince him of the best qualities of the product.

Even cigarettes or sweets or alcohol are associated with the good values of human life such as joy, freedom, love and happiness, and just those associations make a person choose the advertised products. The aim of a good advertisement is to create a consumer demand to buy the advertised product or service. Children are good example as they usually want the particular kind of chocolate or toy or chewing-gum. Being naive they cannot evaluate objectively what is truthful and what is exaggerated and select the really good products unless they buy the goods and check for themselves.

Thirdly, since the majority of advertisements are printed in our press we pay less for newspapers and magazines, also TV in most countries in cheap. The public advertising seen on street hoardings, railway stations and buildings makes people's life more joyful

Moreover, all those small ads in the press concerning "employment", "education" and "For sale and wanted" columns, help ordinary people to find a better job or a better employee, to sell or to buy their second-hand things and find services, or learn about educational facilities, social events such as, concerts, theatre plays, football matches, and to announce births, marriages and deaths.

Thus despite our dissatisfaction when being bombarded by all the advertisers' information we must admit that they do perform a useful service to society, and advertisements are an essential part of our everyday life.

Теоретический материал

Сложное дополнение.

1. I want him to help me. I'd like him to help me.

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

Упр. 1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я хочу, чтобы вы прочли эту книгу. 2. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы приехали к нам. 3. Она хотела, чтобы ее сын хорошо окончил школу. 4. Им бы хотелось, чтобы мы проиграли игру. 5. Она не хотела, чтобы я уехал в Москву. 6. Я бы не хотел, чтобы вы потеряли мою книгу. 7. Папа хочет, чтобы я была пианисткой. 8. Мы хотим, чтобы этот артист приехал к нам в школу. 9. Вам бы хотелось, чтобы я рассказал вам эту историю? 10. Хотите, я дам вам мой словарь? 11. Я не хочу, чтобы ты получил плохую оценку. 12. Мне бы не хотелось, чтобы они опоздали. 13. Я не хотела, чтобы вы меня ждали. 14. Она бы хотела, чтобы ее брат получил первый приз. 15. Я хочу, чтобы все дети смеялись. 16. Я хочу, чтобы все это прочитали. 17. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы доктор посмотрел его. 18. Дети хотели, чтобы я рассказал им сказку. 19. Я не хочу, чтобы она знала об этом. 20. Он хотел, чтобы его друг пошел с ним. 21. Мой брат хочет, чтобы я изучала испанский Язык. 22. Я бы хотел, чтобы мои ученики хорошо знали английский язык.

2. I expect him to come.

I know him to be a good pupil.

Упр. 2. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточных дополнительных предложений.

E.g. I expect that she will send me a letter. I expect her to send me a letter. I know that he is a great scientist. I know him to be a great scientist. 1. I did not expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers. 2. He knows that my mother is a very kind woman. 3. She expected that her brother would bring her the book. 4. I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician. 5. People expect that the 21st century will bring peace on the earth. 6. I know that my friend is a just man. 7. I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it. 8. I expected that she would behave quite differently.

Упр.3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я рассчитываю, что письмо придет завтра. 2. Он рассчитывал, что учитель похвалит его.

3. Она не рассчитывала, что они вернуться так поздно. 4. Я знаю, что она талантливая певица. 5. Я знала, что он великий ученый. 6. Мы не рассчитывали, что вы так много сделаете. 7. Учитель рассчитывал, что ученики поймут правило. 8. Я не ожидал, что он напишет такие прекрасные стихи. 9. Она знала, что он очень добрый человек. 10. Все знали, что она прогрессивный ученый. 11. Я знаю, что твоя сестра очень способная

студентка. 12. Все знают, что Байрон великий поэт. 13. Я не ожидал, что это случится так скоро. 14. Мы рассчитываем, что вы нам поможете. 15. Он ожидал, что министр ответит сразу. 16. Мы рассчитывали, что погода изменится.

3. I like her to sing. I hate her to cry.

Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я люблю, когда дети смеются. 2. Она не любит, когда я с ней спорю. 3. Она не любила, чтобы мы приходили поздно. 4. Он терпеть не может, когда я опаздываю. 5. Наш учитель любит, когда мы задаем вопросы. 6. Я ненавижу, когда ты забываешь свои обязанности. 7. Бабушка любит, когда Лена играет на рояле. 3. Папа любит, когда я говорю по-английски. 9. Мой дедушка не любил, когда дети разговаривали за столом. 10. Он терпеть не мог, когда мы ломали игрушки. 11. Он любил, когда мы играли в тихие игры.

4. Mother made me eat the soup.

Упр. 5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Учитель заставил ее переписать упражнение. 2. Она заставила собаку перепрыгнуть через забор. 3. Он заставил брата прыгнуть в воду. 4. Дождь заставил нас вернуться домой. 5. Заставьте ее надеть пальто: сегодня очень холодно. 6. Почему вы не заставили сына выучить стихотворение? 7. Я не могу заставить свою кошку ловить мышей. 8. Когда ты заставишь своего друга делать зарядку? 9. Пожалуйста, не заставляйте меня пить молоко. 10. Она не могла заставить его ложиться спать рано. 11. Собака заставила кошку взобраться на дерево. I saw him enter. — I saw him entering. I heard her speak — I heard her speaking. I noticed him frown. — I noticed him frowning. I felt him tremble. — I felt him trembling.

Практическая работа

Тема 9.1 Географическое положение Великобритании

Сложное дополнение.

Цель: чтение, перевод текста, знакомство с географическим положением Великобритании

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century. The Union between England and Wales was enacted under the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. In the Act of Union of 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanent union as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in 1921, the Anglo-Irish treaty formalized a partition of Ireland, although six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom and

became known as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was adopted in 1927.

United Kingdom is located in the Western Europe, on the British Islands, including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France. Total territory is 244,820 sq km. It has a border with Ireland. Its climate is temperate, moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current. The landscape of UK is mostly rugged hills and low mountains. Nowadays United Kingdom lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes, only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel.

The lowest point is Fenland — 4 m; the highest one is Ben Nevis 1,343 m. Its natural resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead.

Official languages are English, Welsh (about 26 % of the population of Wales) and Scottish, as a form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland).

Government type is constitutional monarchy. Administrative divisions of UK are the following:

England is divided into 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 10 districts;

North Ireland is divided into 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties; Scotland is divided into 32 council areas; Wales is divided into 11 county boroughs, 9 counties and dependent areas. The Chief of the state is Queen Elizabeth II since 6 February 1952; the Heir of the Crown is Prince Charles, the son of the queen. He was born on 14 November 1948.

The Head of government is Prime Minister Tony BLAIR since 2 May 1997.

Questions:

1. How long has England existed as a unified entity?
2. When was the union between England and Wales enacted?
3. When was the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland implemented?
4. When was the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland adapted?
5. What is Northern Ireland?
6. Was Great Britain the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 17th century?
7. Is there a connection between France and Great Britain today?
8. Is the United Kingdom a member of the European Monetary Union?
9. Where is the United Kingdom located?
10. What climate has the United Kingdom?
11. What landscape has Great Britain?
12. What are the lowest and the highest points of the country?
13. What are official languages in Great Britain?
14. What are the natural resources?

Vocabulary:

to exist — существовать; находиться в природе, жить
entity — сообщество; объект; организация

to enact — предписывать, определять, устанавливать; вводить закон;
постановлять

permanent — постоянный, перманентный

to implement — выполнять, осуществлять; обеспечивать выполнение

adoption — принятие; усвоение

partition — деление, раздел, разделение

county — графство (административно-территориальная единица в Англии)

to remain — оставаться

current — текущий, данный, современный; течение

maritime — морской

zenith — зенит

to stretch — иметь протяжение, простираться, тянуться

the Commonwealth — Содружество (свободное объединение независимых государств, не имеющее общего договора или конституции)

the European Monetary Union — Европейский валютный союз

issue — исход, результат (чего-л.); спорный вопрос, предмет спора, разногласие; проблема

border — граница

temperate — умеренный (о климате и т. п.)

to moderate — ослаблять, смягчать

to prevail — преобладать, господствовать, превалировать; доминировать

landscape — ландшафт, пейзаж

rugged — пересеченный, заваленный, труднопроходимый (о местности)

coal — уголь

petroleum — нефть

limestone — известняк

iron ore — железная руда

clay — глина, глинозем

chalk — мел

gypsum — гипс

lead — свинец

borough — район; городок, небольшой город

heir — наследник, преемник

The Economy

Until the 18th century the economy of England was mainly agricultural.

With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, however, England gradually evolved into industrial region.

During the late 18th and the 19th centuries, the growth of heavy industries (iron and steel, textiles and shipbuilding) in the northeastern counties was based on the proximity of coal and iron-ore deposits.

During the 1930s the Depression and foreign competition contributed to a decrease in the production of manufactured goods and an increase in unemployment in the factories of Lancashire, Cheshire and Staffordshire.

The unemployed from these northern counties moved to London and the surrounding counties.

The southeast became urbanized and industrialized, with automotive, chemical, electrical and machine tool manufactures as the leading industries.

An increase in population and urban growth during the 20th century caused a significant drop in the acreage of farms in England, but the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Kent, Lincolnshire, Somerset and North Yorkshire have remained agricultural.

Теоретический материал

Упр. 1. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение с инфинитивом.

E.g. He dropped his bag. I saw it. I saw **him drop** his bag.

1. He slipped and fell. I saw it. 2. I heard that she suddenly cried out loudly. 3. She bent and picked up something from the floor. The policeman saw it. 4. I saw that he opened the door and left the room. 5. She dropped the cup on the floor and broke it. I saw it. 6. They turned the corner and disappeared. We watched them, 7. The doctor touched the boy's leg. The boy felt it. 8. Peter bought some flowers. His friends saw it. 9. The wounded hunter felt that the bear touched him, but he did not move. 10. Shall we hear it if the telephone rings? 11. Tamara saw that the waves carried the boat away. 12. The ship sailed away from the shore. They saw it.

Упр. 2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом.

1. We saw them jump with parachutes. 2. He heard a car approaching from the opposite direction. 3. In the room he could see a man sitting in an, old armchair. 4. I heard the door of the entrance hall open and close softly. 5. In the little summer house at the bend of the garden path he saw some one sitting. 6. He went back to the window and, looking through it, suddenly saw her walking down the path. 7. They all gathered on the hill to watch the sun rise. 8. She watched her mother bending over the tea-things. 9. The people living in the north do not see the sun come out for months. 10. He felt » her arm slipping through his. 11. She felt her hand? tremble. 12. Now and then he could hear a car passing. 13. He felt his heart beat with joy.

Упр. 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение с причастием или инфинитивом, в зависимости от смысла.

1. Я слышал, как он открывает дверь. 2. Я слышал, как он открыл дверь, 3. Я почувствовал, как он коснулся моей руки. 4. Я чувствовал, что он касается моей руки. 5. Я видел, как птицы летят к лесу. 6. Я увидел, как птицы полетели к лесу. 7. Мы увидели, что она переплывает реку. 8. Мы видели, как она переплыла реку. 9. Мы слышали, как они весело смеются в соседней комнате. 10. Я заметил, что она поблелдела. 11. Я видел, что он

встал со стула и пошел к окну. 12. Мать следила, как ее маленький сын чистит зубы. 13. Он наблюдал, как мама моет посуду. 14. Мы видели, что они медленно приближаются. 15. Мы увидели, что они спят. 16. Он заметил, что она вздрогнула.

Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение с причастием или инфинитивом, в зависимости от смысла.

1. Я видел, что Коля пришел. 2. Я видела, что Джордж идет по улице. 3. Я в и до л, что Нелли читает. 4. Мы видели, как студенты танцуют. 5. Мы видели, как разговаривали их родители. 6. Мы смотрели, как дети играют.

7. Она видела, что Нина примеряет шляпу. 8. Алиса видела, что ее сестра взяла книгу. 9. Он видел, что его ученики стоят около школы. 10. Том видел, что она вышла из комнаты. 11. Мать видела, что ее дети делают домашнее задание. 12. Она видела, что Андрей сидит на диване. 13. Николай видел, что Анна что-то пишет. 14. Учитель заметил, что ученики разговаривают. 15. Она заметила, как отец выше из комнаты.

Практическая работа

Тема 9.2. Политическая система Великобритании

Сложное дополнение

Цель: чтение, перевод текста,

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. Britain does not have a written constitution. Parliament is the most important authority in Britain.

The monarch serves formally as head of state. The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II (the second).

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. General elections are held every five years. All citizens aged 18 have the right to vote.

There are few political parties in Britain. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party.

Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is MP for that area.

The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government; its leader becomes the Prime Minister.

The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker.

The House of Lords is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power.

It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated.

Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others.

Теоретический материал

Сложное дополнение

I want *the work to be done* = I want *the work done*

Упр. 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение.

1. *If you want things done well, do them yourself.* 2. *I should very much like it to be made clear to me.* 3. *The traveler entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.* 4. *He wanted his letters sent at once.* 5. *I don't want my papers looked through.* 6. *She did not want her child taken to hospital.* 7. *She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed.* 8. *The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well.* 9. *Would you like your luggage carried upstairs?* 10. *I want a bedroom prepared for my guest.*

Упр. 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я хочу, чтобы эту статью напечатали в завтрашней газете. 2. Я хочу, чтобы это ковер расстелили на полу в гостиной. 3. Он не хотел, чтобы трогали его вещи. 4. Вы хотите, чтобы эту картину повесили над камином? 5. Он хотел, чтобы траву на лужайке подстригли. 6. Она хочет, чтобы эту песню пели как можно чаще. 7. Он хотел, чтобы его картины видели во всех странах. 8. Ребенок хотел, чтобы его мишку положили к нему в постель. 9. Она хотела, чтобы ее сочинение проверили сейчас же.

To have something done

Упр. 3. Произнесите вслух все возможные предложения, используя приведенные ниже подстановочные таблицы.

(Упражнение на выработку автоматизма речи)

E.g. I must have my hair cut.

I must have my watch repaired.

I must have my photo taken.

I must have a new dress made.

I want to have my hair cut.

I want to have my watch repaired, etc.

I must	I want to	have	my hair cut	my watch
I am going to			repaired	my photo
			taken	a new dress
			made	
<hr/>				
Have you had	your hair cut? your watch			
	repaired? your photo			
	taken? a new dress made?			

When why did you have your haircut? your watch repaired? your photo taken? a new dress made?

Where do you usually have your hair cut? your watch repaired? your photo taken? your dresses made?

Упр. 4. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение.

1. I shall have your taxi kept at the door. 2. I shall have your things brought up and unpacked at once. 3. I must have my hair cut tomorrow. 4. I have just had my photograph taken and thought you might like to get one. 5. I meant to have this dress altered but I never did. 6. She has had no photographs of herself taken since her childhood. 7. Have this carpet spread on the floor. 8. They had some dinner brought. 9. She had the children looked after in the evening when she went out. 10. Ellen had her needle threaded for her as her eyesight was getting worse and worse. 11. I must have these shoes mended. 12. I shall have my son taught music. 13. The planters had the trees in the jungle cut down.

Теоретический материал

ПРИЧАСТИЕ

She watched the children writing the dictation.

Writing the dictation, he made only one mistake.

The dictation written the day before was corrected.

Упр. 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия.

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music we stopped talking. 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open.

Упр. 2. Замените придаточные определительные предложения причастными оборотами.

1. All the people who live in this house are students. 2. The woman who is speaking now is our secretary. 3. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new. 4. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school for laboratory workers. 5. People who take books from the library must return them in time.

6. There are many pupils in our class who take part in all kinds of extra-curricular activities.

Упр. 3. Замените придаточные предложения причины причастными оборотами.

1. As he now felt more at ease, the man spoke in a louder voice. 2. Since he knew who the man was, Robert was very pleased to have the chance of talking to him. 3. As he thought that it was his brother at the window, Steve decided to open it. 4. As the people were afraid of falling into a ditch in the darkness at any moment, they felt their way about very carefully. 5. Since he needed a shelter for the night, Peter decided to go to the neighbors' house.

Упр. 4. Замените придаточные предложения времени причастными оборотами (не опускайте союз *when*).

1. When you speak English, pay attention to the order of words. 2. Be careful when you are crossing a street. 3. When you are leaving the room, don't forget to switch off the light. 4. When you begin to work with the dictionary, don't forget my instructions. 5. When they were travelling in Central Africa, the explorers met many wild animals. 6. When you are copying English texts, pay attention to the articles. 7. You must have much practice when you are learning to speak a foreign language.

Практическая работа Тема 9.3. Лондон

Причастие

Цель: чтение, перевод текста,

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Piccadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and factories are situated there. London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library -one of the richest in the world.

All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned. And tourists are usually attracted not only by the places of interest but by the streets too. In conclusion I should say if you are lucky enough to find yourself in London some day you will have a lot to see and enjoy there.

Questions:

1. When was London founded?
2. Into which parts is London divided?
3. What is the heart of the City?
4. Do you know any places of interest in London?
5. All London's history is told by its streets, isn't it?

Vocabulary:

tower - башня

tomb - могила

battle - битва

in conclusion - в заключение

Замените выделенные части предложений причастными оборотами. Изменяйте конструкцию предложения, где необходимо.

1. When he arrived at the railway station, he bought a ticket, walked to the platform and boarded the train. 2. As he was promised help, he felt quieter. 3. After he was shown in, he was told to take off his coat and wait for a while. 4. Robinson started the building of the house at once and finished it before the season of rains set in. 5. He poured out a cup of coffee, sat down in an armchair and looked at the woman who was sitting opposite him. 6. When he had left the house and was crossing the street, he suddenly stopped as he remembered that he had forgotten to phone his friend. 7. He looked at me and hesitated: he did not know what to say. 8. As he had long lived in those parts and knew the place very well, he easily found his way to the market place. 9. He has no language problems, because he has been studying English for a long time. 10 After I had written this exercise, I began to doubt whether it was correct. 11. Take care when you cross the street. 12. Students should always be attentive while they are listening to the lecturer. 13. There are many students who study music. 14. Don't you feel tired after you have walked so much?

Теоретическая часть

Past Participle = Participle II

III форма глагола

Broken — сломанный, разбитый written — написанный eaten — съеденный

Упр. 3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Past Participle.

1. My sister likes boiled eggs. 2. We stopped before a shut door. 3. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away. 4. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room. 5. This is a church built many years ago. 6. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England. 7. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me. 8. The coat bought last year is too small for me now. 9. Nobody saw the things kept in that box.

Сравните употребление

Participle I ("ing"-форма)

и Participle II (III форма глагола)

taking — берущий, беря

doing — делающий, делая

taken — взятый done — сделанный

Упр. 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle I и Participle II.

1. a) A fish taken out of the water cannot live.
- b) A person taking a sunbath must be very careful.
- c) Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
- a) A line seen through this crystal looks double.
- b) A teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.
- c) Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: "Fire! Fire!"
- a) The word said by the student was not correct.
- b) The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.
- c) Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.
- a) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
- b) He saw some people in the post-office sending telegrams. When sending the telegram she forgot to write her name.
- a) Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
- b) The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
- c) While putting the eggs into the basket she broke one of them.
- a) A word spoken in time may have very important results.
- b) The students speaking good English must help their classmates.
- c) The speaking doll interested the child very much.
- d) While speaking to Nick some days ago I forgot to ask him about his sister.

Упр. 2. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
2. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
- b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?
- b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.

4. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.
- b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
5. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
- b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
6. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
7. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
8. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
9. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
10. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
- 11 (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
12. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
13. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
- 14.1 picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
15. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
16. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the pupils of the 10th form.
17. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.
18. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.
- 19.1 shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth. '
20. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.

Сравните употребление Present Participle и Perfect Participle buying - покупая having bought купив

Упр. 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle или Perfect Participle.

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3 (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 4. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see. his friends.

5. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6. (to drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 7. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my Knee. 8. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs. 9. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily. 10. (to live) in the south of our country, he cannot enjoy the beauty of St. Petersburg's White Nights in summer.

Формы причастия		
	Active	Passive
Present	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written
Past		written
Как переводить разные формы причастия на русский язык		
Формы причасти	Как их переводить	
	причастием	деепричастием

reading	читающий	читая
having read	—	прочитав
being read	читаемый (т. е. который читают)	будучи читаемым (т. е. когда его читали), будучи прочитанным (т. е. когда его прочитали)
having been read		будучи прочитанным (т. . когда его прочитали)
read	прочитанный	—

Как переводить разные формы причастия на русский язык

Формы причастия	Как их переводить	
	причастием	деепричастием
building	строящий	строая
having built	—	построив
being built	строящийся (т. е. который строят)	будучи строящимся (т. е. когда его строили) будучи построенным (т. е. когда его построили)
having been built	—	будучи построенным (т. е. когда его построили)
built	построенный	—

Упр. 4. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия.

1. The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came. 2. The broken arm was examined by the doctor. 3. While being examined, the boy could not help crying. 4. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away. 5. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter. 6. The dress bought at the department store was very beautiful. 7. While using a needle you should be careful not to prick your finger. 8. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right. 9. People watching a performance are called an audience. 10. Being very ill, she could not go to school. 11. The first rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill. 12. The tree struck by lightning was all black and leafless. 13. Being busy, he postponed his trip. 14. The door bolted on the inside could not be opened 15. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.

Практическая работа

Тема 9.4 Обычай и традиции

Причастие

Цель: чтение, перевод текста, употреблять в речи причастие.

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

Good and bad manners make up the social rules of a country. They are not always easy to learn because they are often not written down in books. For example, British women didn't go into pubs at the beginning of this century because it was not considered respectable behaviour for a woman. Now both women and men drink freely in pubs and women are fully integrated into public life. Visitors to Britain are often surprised by the strange behaviour of the inhabitants. One of the worst mistakes is to get on a bus without waiting your turn in the queue. The other people in the queue will probably complain loudly! Queuing is a national habit and it is considered polite or good manners to wait for your turn.

In some countries, it is considered bad manners to eat in the street, whereas in Britain it is common to see people having a snack whilst walking down the road, especially at lunchtime. Britons may be surprised to see young children in restaurants in the evening because children are not usually taken out to restaurants late at night. And if they make a noise in public or in a restaurant it is considered very rude. In recent years children are playing a more active role and they are now accepted in many pubs and restaurants.

In recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity, and fewer British people now smoke. Many companies have banned smoking from their offices and canteens. Smoking is now banned on the London Underground, in cinemas and theaters and most buses. It's becoming less and less acceptable to smoke in a public place.

It is considered rude or bad manners to smoke in someone's house without permission. Social rules are an important part of our culture as they passed down through history. The British have an expression for following these "unwritten rules": "When in Rome, do as the Romans do".

Questions:

1. What make the social rules of a country?
2. What was respectable behaviour for a woman in 20th century?
3. What do you know about queuing?
4. What do you think about smoking?
5. What is the important part of our culture?

Vocabulary:

society - общество

queue – очередь

to complain - ругаться, жаловаться

to ban – запрещать

English Traditions

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in other countries.

Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. It has been the law for about three hundred years that all the theatres are closed on Sundays. No letters are delivered, only a few Sunday papers are published.

To this day an English family prefers a house with a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. English people like gardens.

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday, and in Scotland it is not kept at all, except by clerks in banks; all the shops, mills and factories are working. However, six days later, on New Year's Eve the Scotch begin to enjoy themselves. All the shops, mills and factories are closed on New Year's Day.

People invite their friends to their houses and "sit the Old Year out and the New Year in".

When the clock begins to strike twelve, the head of the family goes to the entrance door, opens it wide and holds it until the last stroke. Then he shuts the door. He has let the Old Year out and the New Year in

Теоретическая часть

Причастие

Обратите внимание на способы перевода на английский язык русских причастий и деепричастий				
Причастие	действительный залог	несовершенный вид	бросающий, бросавший	throwing нельзя ¹
		совершенный вид	бросивший	нельзя ¹
	страдательный залог	несовершенный вид	бросаемый	being thrown
		совершенный вид	брошенный	thrown
Деепричастие I	действительный залог	несовершенный вид	бросая	throwing
		совершенный вид	бросив	having thrown
	страдательный залог	несовершенный вид	будучи бросаемым	being thrown
		совершенный вид	будучи брошенным	being thrown having being thrown

Действительное причастие совершенного вида (а также не совершенного вида прошедшего времени) может быть переведено на английский язык только придаточным определительным предложением (**who threw, who has thrown, who had thrown**)

Упр. 1. Переведите следующие русские причастия и деепричастия на английский язык.

Приносящий, принесенный, принося, принеся, переводящий, переведенный, переводя, переведя, давая, написав, читающий, берущий, данный, прочитав, сделанный, пьющий, сказанный, будучи потеряннм, нарисовав, написавший, делаая, взятый, взяв, рисуя, выпитый, сделав, идя, пишуший, прочитанный, дав, рисующий, делающий, нарисованный, выпив, говорящий, беря, написанный, читая, идущий, дающий, сказав, сидевший, посмотрев, будучи забыт, строящий, строящийся, играя, поиграв, рассказанный, рассказавший, видя, принесший, будучи принесенным, построенный, продав.

Упр. 2. В следующих предложениях употребите, где возможно, причастия вместо глаголов в личной форме. Изменяйте конструкцию предложения, где необходимо.

1. As the book was translated into Russian, it could be read by everybody. 2. As we were given dictionaries, we managed to translate the article easily. 3. As soon as I have done my homework, I shall go for a walk. 4. As soon as I have bought the book, I shall begin reading it. 5. When he was running across the yard, he fell. 6. When I was going home yesterday, I kept thinking about my friend. 7. He put on his coat, went out and looked at the cars which were passing by. 8. She closed the book, put it aside and looked at the children who were running about in the yard.

Упр. 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму причастия.

1. (to translate) by a good specialist, the story preserved all the sparkling humour of the original. 2. (to approve) by the critics, the young author's story was accepted by a thick magazine. 3. (to wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing-room. 4. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady. 5. They reached the oasis at last, (to walk) across the endless desert the whole day. 6. (to lie) down on the soft couch, the exhausted child fell asleep at once. 7. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse. 8. (to phone) the agency, he left (to say) he would be back in two hours

Упр. 4. Замените выделенные части предложений причастными оборотами. Изменяйте конструкцию предложения, где необходимо.

1. When he arrived at the railway station, he bought a ticket, walked to the platform and boarded the train. 2. As he was promised help, he felt quieter. 3. After he was shown in, he was told to take off his coat and wait for a while. 4. Robinson started the building of the house at once and finished it before the season of rains set in. 5. He poured out a cup of coffee, sat down in an armchair and looked at the woman who was sitting opposite him. 6. When he had left the house and was

crossing the street, he suddenly stopped as he remembered that he had forgotten to phone his friend. 7. He looked at me and hesitated: he did not know what to say. 8. As he had long lived in those parts and knew the place very well, he easily found his way to the market place

Упр. 5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму причастия.

1. Артистка, рассказывающая детям сказки по радио, знаменита на всю страну. 2. Сказка, рассказанная няней, произвела на ребенка большое впечатление. 3. Рассказав ребенку сказку, она пожелала ему спокойной ночи. 4. Моя бабушка, рассказавшая мне эту сказку, живет в маленьком домике на берегу озера. 5. Ребенок всегда с интересом слушает сказки, рассказываемые няней. 6. Рассказывая детям сказки, она говорит разными голосами, имитируя героев сказок.

Практическая работа

Тема 10.1 США. Географическое положение. Экономика.

Герундий

Цель: чтение, перевод текста,

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

The United States of America stretches from Atlantic Ocean across North America and far into the Pacific.

Because of such a huge size of the country the climate differs from one part of the country to another. The coldest climate is in the northern part, where there is heavy snow in winter and the temperature may go down to 40 degrees below zero. The south has a subtropical climate, with temperature as high as 49 degrees in summer.

The continental part of the USA consists of the highland regions and two lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachian mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west. Between the Cordillera and the Appalachian mountains are the central lowlands which are called- the prairie, and eastern lowlands called the Mississippi valley. There are many mountains especially in the west and southwest. The Rocky mountains extend all the way from New Mexico to Alaska.

Many rivers cross the country. The most important are the Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, Sacramento. The main lakes in the USA are the Great Lakes in the north. The nation's natural advantages and resources are probably greater than those of any other area of equal size. The land is as varied as it huge. There are plains and mountains, grasslands and forests, sandy soil, clay and rich, dark loams.

The mineral resources vary from precious gold and rare uranium to common lead and zinc. Coal, oil, iron, copper and other minerals are abundant. They form basis of modern industry.

Questions:

1. Does climate differ from one part of the country to another?
2. How many parts does continental part consist of?
3. Are there many mountains in the USA?
4. What are the most important rivers?
5. Is the USA rich in natural resources?
6. What forms basis of modern industry?

Vocabulary:

to stretch — простираться

to consist — состоять

to extend — простираться

advantage — преимущество

equal — равный

clay — глина

precious — драгоценный

Теоретический материал

ГЕРУНДИЙ

I like seeing a good film.

Seeing a good film is a pleasure.

We thought of seeing a film after supper.

He went home without seeing the film.

Упр. 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. Have you finished writing? 2. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful. 3. I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating. 4. She likes sitting in the sun. 5. It looks like raining. 6. My watch wants repairing. 7. Thank you for coming. 8. I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month. 9. I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening. 10. Let's go boating. 11. He talked without stopping. 12. Some people can walk all day without feeling tired. 13. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air. 14. Iron is found by digging in the earth. 15. There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugar-cane. 16. Jane Eyre was fond of reading. 17. Miss Trotwood was in the habit of asking Mr. Dick his opinion.

Упр. 2. В следующих предложениях замените придаточные дополнительные герундием с предлогом *of*.

E.g. She thought **she would go to the country** for the week-end.

She thought **of going to the country** for the week-end

1. I thought of **coming and seeing you tomorrow.**

2. I am thinking **that I shall go out to the country tomorrow to see my mother.**

3. What do you think you will do tomorrow?

4.1 don't know now; I thought

I would go to the zoo, but the weather is so bad that probably I shan't go.

5. I hear there are some English books at our institute bookstall now. - So you are thinking **that you will buy some**, aren't you?

6.1 thought **I would work in the library this evening**, but as you have come, I won't go to the library.

Упр. 3. В следующих предложениях замените придаточные времени герундием с предлогом after. E.g. When she had bought everything she needed, she went home. After buying everything she needed, she went home

1. **After I had hesitated some minutes** whether to buy the hat or not, I finally decided that I might find one I liked better in another shop. 2. **When she had graduated from the university**, she left St. Petersburg and went to teach in her home town.

3. **When he had proved that his theory was correct**, he started studying ways and means of improving the conditions of work in very deep coalmines.

4. **After she took the child to the kindergarten**, she went to the library to study for her examination.

5. **When he had made a thorough study of the subject**, he found that it was a great deal more important than he had thought at first.

Упр. 4. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные формы герундия.

1. Watching football matches may be exciting enough, but of course it is more exciting playing football. 2. She stopped coming to see us, and I wondered what had happened to her. 3. Can you remember having seen the man before? 4. She was terrified of having to speak to anybody, and even more, of being spoken to. 5. He was on the point of leaving the club, as the porter stopped him. 6. After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them. 7. I wondered at my mother's having allowed the journey. 8.1 understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once.

Запомните следующие глаголы и выражения, требующие после себя герундия

to avoid	избегать
to burst out	разразиться
cannot help	не могу не
to deny	откладывать
to enjoy	наслаждаться
to excuse	прощать
to finish	заканчивать
to forgive	прощать
to give up	бросать
to go on	продолжать
to keep (on)	хранить
to mind	возражать

to postpone	откладывать
to put off	снимать,
to stop	останавливаться
to accuse of	прощать
to agree to	соглашаться
to approve of	доказывать
to be afraid of	бояться
to complain of	жаловаться на
to depend on	зависеть от
to feel like	чувствовать как
to give up the idea of	отказаться от мысли...
to insist on	настаивать на

Упр. 5. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. I avoided speaking to them about that matter. 2. She burst out crying. 3. They burst out laughing. 4. She denied having been at home that evening. 5. He enjoyed talking of the pleasures of travelling. 6. Excuse my leaving you at such a moment. 7. Please forgive my interfering. 8. He gave up smoking a few years ago. 9. They went on talking. 10. He keeps insisting on my going to the south. 11. Oh please do stop laughing at him. 12. Do you mind my asking you a difficult question? 13. Would you mind coming again in a day or two? 14. I don't mind wearing this dress. 15. She could not help smiling. 16. I cannot put off doing this translation. 17. Though David was tired, he went on walking in the direction of Dover.

Практическая работа

Тема 10.2 Политическая система США

Герундий

Цель: чтение, перевод текста,

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

The USA is a presidential republic. The legislative power of the USA is vested in the Congress of the USA. The Congress was created by Article I of the Constitution, adopted in 1787. It consists of two chambers — the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is made up of 100 members (2 from each state) elected for a term of 4 years. One third of the Senate is elected every 2 years. To be elected a Senator, a person must be at least 30 years old, and have been a citizen of the USA for at least 9 years. The House of Representatives comprises representatives from each state, elected for a two-year term. The number of representatives from each state depends on its population, but each state is represented. To be elected a representative, a person must be at least 25 years old, and have been a citizen of the USA for at least 7 years.

The presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice-President of the USA. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House. The work of preparing and considering laws is done by the committees of both Houses. There are 15 standing commissions in the Senate and 19 in the House of Representatives. The Congress assembles at least once a year.

The executive branch of the government consists of the President, the Vice-President and the Cabinet. The President's term of office is four years, together with the Vice-President, elected for the same term. The President is the head of the executive branch of the government; he appoints the members of the Cabinet. The Cabinet advises the President on many matters and is composed of the heads of executive departments; Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Defense and others.

The judicial branch of the government is headed by the Supreme Court which settles disputes between the states. The Supreme Court may veto any law passed by the Congress if it contradicts the Constitution of the USA.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. США — это президентская республика и федеральный союз, где президент является главой федерального правительства.

2. Конгресс, созданный в соответствии со статьей 1 конституции, состоит из двух палат — сената и палаты представителей.

3. Сенат состоит из 100 членов, избираемых на срок 4 года, одна треть сената избирается каждые 2 года, а чтобы быть выбранным в сенат, надо быть не младше 30 лет и быть гражданином США не менее чем в течение 9 лет.

4. Председательствующий сената — вице-президент США, председательствующий палаты представителей — спикер.

5. Исполнительная власть правительства состоит из президента, вице-президента и кабинета министров, который дает рекомендации президенту по многим вопросам и состоит из глав исполнительных ведомств, Государственного секретаря, министра финансов, министра обороны.

6. Во главе судебной власти находится Верховный суд, который урегулирует разногласия между штатами и может наложить вето на любой закон, если тот противоречит конституции.

7. Президент занимается международными и внутренними делами.

1. The USA is a presidential republic and a federal union, and the President is the head of the federal government. 2. The Congress created by Article I of the Constitution consists of two chambers — the Senate and the House of Representatives. 3. The Senate is made up of 100 members elected for a term of 4 years, one third of the Senate is elected every 2 years, and to be elected to the Senate a person must be at least 30 years old and have been a citizen of the USA for at least 9 years. 4. The presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice-President of the USA, the presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the Speaker. 5. The executive branch of the government consists of the President, the Vice-

President and the Cabinet, which advises the President on many matters and is composed of the heads of executive departments, Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Defense. 6. The judicial branch of the government is headed by the Supreme Court which settles disputes between the states and may veto any law if it contradicts the Constitution. 7. The President deals with international problems and national matters

Теоретический материал

Упр. 1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Наконец они перестали смеяться. 2. Она отрицала, что украла деньги. 3. Давайте отложим поездку на дачу до следующей субботы. 4. Простите, что я потерял вашу ручку. 5. Когда она кончит писать сочинение? 6. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы остаться дома и поработать над моим переводом. 7. Перестаньте дрожать. Избегайте показывать этим людям, что вы их боитесь. 8. Я не могу не беспокоиться о них: они перестали писать. 9. Я не отрицаю, что видел их в тот вечер. 10. Он не возражал против того, чтобы его осмотрели: он перестал притворяться, что здоров. 11. Он не может меня простить за то, что я порвал его сумку. 12. Перестаньте разговаривать. 13. Мы закончили работу над этой проблемой. 14. Продолжайте петь. 15. Вы не против того, чтобы открыть окно? 16. Он отрицал свое участие в преступлении. 17. Я очень люблю рисовать. 18. Мы получили удовольствие от плавания. 19. Я не могла не согласиться с ним. 20. Он рассмеялся. 21. Она бросила курить. 22. Она избегала встречи с ним. 23. Мы отложим обсуждение доклада.

*Запомните следующие глаголы и выражения,
требующие после себя герундия
с определенными предлогами*

to accuse of

to agree to

to approve of

to be afraid of

to complain of

to depend on

to feel like

to give up the idea of

to insist on

to look forward to

to object to

to persist in

to prevent from

to rely on

to succeed in

to suspect of

to thank for

to think of

Упр. 2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. They accuse him of having robbed the house. 2. He never agreed to their going on that dangerous voyage. 3. He did not approve of her drinking so much coffee. 4. The teacher of mathematics did not approve of his pupils dreaming. 5. All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me. 6. I don't feel like seeing him. 7. I insist on being told the truth. 8. I object to his borrowing money from you. 9. I stretched out my hand to prevent her from falling. 10. My friend succeeded in translating this difficult text. 11. She suspected him of deceiving her. 12. The poor peasant thanked Robin Hood heartily for having helped him.

Упр. 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Шум в соседней комнате мешал мне думать. 2. Я думаю о том, чтобы поехать на юг летом. 3. Мальчик жаловался, что его постоянно ругают и наказывают. 4. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы поговорить с ним. 5. Я с нетерпением ждал встречи с братом. 6. Мне что-то не хочется сегодня играть в лото. 7. Ей удалось сделать очень хороший перевод этого трудного текста. 8. Благодарю вас, что вы прислали мне такие красивые цветы. 9. Его обвинили в том, что он продал важные государственные секреты. 10. Он отрицал, что продал их. 11. Он настаивал на том, что невиновен. 12. Он боялся, что его посадят в тюрьму.

Упр. 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной или пассивной форме.

1. Why do you avoid (to speak) to me? 2. She tried to avoid (to speak) to. 3. The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital. 4. The child insisted on (to send) home at once. 5. Do you mind ;him (to examine) by a heart specialist? 6. He showed • no sign of (to recognize) me. 7. She showed no sign of (to surprise). 8. He had a strange habit of (to interfere) in other people's business. 9. I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment. 10. He was always ready for (to help) people..

Упр. 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1. Excuse me for (to break) your beautiful vase. 2. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece. 3. She was proud of (to award) the cup of a champion. 4. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister. 5. I don't remember (to ask) this question by anybody. 6. The cat was punished for (to break) the cup. 7. The cat was afraid of (to punish) and hid itself under the sofa.

8. The machine needs (to clean). 9. I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad. 10. He seemed sorry for (to be) inattentive to his child.

Сравните:

I don't mind opening the window. I don't mind his opening the window.

She did not object to doing the room. She did not object to my doing the room.

She insisted on being allowed to go home. She insisted on her son being allowed to go home.

Упр. 6. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на существительные и местоимения перед герундием.

1 I had no idea of his leaving St. Petersburg so soon. 2. Aunt's coming here gives me much pleasure. 3. The librarian did not object to the reader keeping the book one day longer. 4. She said that she knew nothing about the door having been left open. 5. The mother was surprised at her daughter having tidied up the room so quickly. 6. My trying to convince him is of no use. 7. When asked why she had missed the train, she said something about her watch being slow. 8. She approached without my seeing her. 9. She stayed in town the whole summer because of her daughter being ill.

Упр. 7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Вы не возражаете, если я пойду гулять? 2. Я не могу не бояться. 3. Она жаловалась на то, что у нее нет времени. 4. Продолжайте работать. 5. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы повидать моего друга. 6. Мама возражает против того, что я много играю в футбол. 7. Он жалуется на то, что я ему не помог. 8. Мы оставили мысль о покупке новой мебели. 9. Она боялась, что ее накажут. 10. Перестаньте разговаривать. 11. Я не отрицаю, что был там вчера. 12. Я одобряю ваше желание учить немецкий язык

Практическая работа Тема 10.3 Вашингтон

Инфинитив

Цель: чтение, перевод текста,

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is located in the District of Columbia. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Washington was founded in 1791 for serving as the capital of the United States of America. Many people consider Washington to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. There are many parks, wide streets and impressive buildings. In the centre of the city, there is Capitol Park, where visitors' eyes focus on the Capitol, the home of American Congress.

Many visitors come to Washington to see the White House. It is the oldest public structure in the capital, built in 1799. The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States. It is situated at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. There are more than hundred rooms in the White House. The largest room in this building is the East Room, the scene of many state receptions and dances.

Other famous rooms are: the Green Room, the Blue Room, the Red Room, which are used for afternoon tea and for receptions held before state dinners. The Blue Room, the most formal among all «colours» room is an oval-shaped room connecting the Green and the Red Rooms. On the second floor, one can find the

Lincoln Room, which once served as an office for President Lincoln but today it serves as an honour guest's room. In this room, Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, which gave freedom to black slaves in the States.

Other landmarks of Washington are memorials, dedicated to three American Presidents. They are the Washington Memorial, built in honour of the first American President, the Lincoln Memorial, which is devoted to the memory of the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Jefferson Memorial which was built in honour of the third President of the USA, who was the author of the Declaration of Independence. The Library of Congress, which holds five million books, the National Gallery of Art, the Capitol are also the famous sightseeing of Washington.

The Capitol is located in the very centre of Washington, not far from the Library of Congress. It is situated on the Capitol Hill, the highest point of the city. The Capitol is the highest building in Washington. There is a law in Washington not to build buildings higher than the Capitol. George Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol on September 18, 1793. The Capitol is the home of the United States government.

Questions:

1. How many Washingtons are there in the USA?
2. Where is the state Washington situated?
3. Where is the capital city Washington located?
4. When was the city founded?
5. Why do many people consider Washington to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world?
6. How many rooms are there in the White House?
7. What are the famous rooms?
8. What can one find on the second floor?
9. Who is the Washington Memorial devoted to ?
10. Why was the Jefferson Memorial built?
11. Where is the Capitol situated?
12. Who laid the corner stone of the Capitol?
13. How many books are there in the Library of Congress?
14. What was the document that gave freedom to black slaves in the States?
15. What building is the official residence of the President of the United States?

Vocabulary:

- the Pacific ocean — Тихий океан
northwest — северо-западный
capital — столица
district — район; округ; область (как административная единица)
discoverer — первооткрыватель (of — чего-л.); исследователь, первопроходец
to be located — быть расположенным
in honour of — в честь

to found — основать
 the Capitol — здание конгресса США, Капитолий
 to consider — считать, полагать
 impressive — впечатляющий
 scene — место действия, сцена
 receptions — приемы
 state reception — государственный прием
 to sign — подписывать(ся), ставить подпись
 emancipation — освобождение, высвобождение, раскрепощение;
 эмансипация (from); свобода, избавление (от чего-л. нежелательного,
 стесняющего)
 proclamation — декларация; провозглашение, объявление,
 обнародование; воззвание, прокламация
 freedom — независимость, самостоятельность, свобода; политическое
 право* политическая свобода
 Declaration of Independence — Декларация независимости
 slave — раб
 to devote — посвящать

Теоретический материал

ИНФИНИТИВ

Запомните случаи, в которых инфинитив употребляется без частицы "to":

после модальных глаголов;

- после глаголов to let и to make;

- в сложном дополнении после глаголов восприятия:

(to see, to hear, to feel, etc.); после выражений: I would rather....

You had better...

Упр. 1. Вставьте частицу "to" перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

1. I like ... play the guitar. 2. My brother can ... speak French. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. They wanted ... cross the river. 5. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 6. May I ... use your telephone? 7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 8. I would rather ... stay at home today. 9. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 10. Would you like ... go to England? 11. You look tired. You had better ... go home.

12. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not... find his telephone number. 13. It is time ... get up. 14. Let me ... help you with your homework. 15. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 16. I'd like ... speak to you. 17. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 18. What makes you ... think you are right?

Упр. 2. Замените части предложений инфинитивными оборотами.

E.g. The boy had many toys which he could play with. The boy had many toys to play with.

1. I have no books which I can read. 2. Is there anybody who will help you with your spelling? 3. Don't forget that she has a baby which she must take care of. 4. Have you got nothing that you want to say on this subject? 5. There was nothing that he could do except go home. 6. I have only a few minutes in which I can explain these words to you. 7. I have an examination which I must take soon, so I can't go to the theatre with you. 8. King Lear decided to have a hundred knights who would serve him after he had divided up his kingdom. 9. Here is something which will warm you up.

Упр. 3. Замените придаточные предложения инфинитивными оборотами.

E.g. He is so old that he cannot skate. He is too old to skate.

1. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it. 2. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it. 3. The baby is so little that it cannot walk. 4. He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight. 5. She is so busy that she cannot talk with you. 6. She was so inattentive that she did not notice the mistake. 7. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it. 8. He was so stupid that he did not see the joke

Запомните следующие застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом:

to cut a long story short — короче говоря

to tell (you) the truth — сказать (вам) по правде

to say nothing of — не говоря уже о

to put it mildly — мягко выражаясь

to say the least of it — по меньшей мере

to begin with — начнем с того что

Запомните следующие предложения:

The book leaves much to be desired. — Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

He is difficult to deal with. — С ним трудно иметь дело.

He is hard to please. — Ему трудно угодить.

She is pleasant to look at. — На нее приятно смотреть.

Упр.4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом.

1. Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива. 2. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего. 3. Сказать по правде, я не люблю бокс. 4. Вашей сестре трудно угодить. 5. Начнем с того, что я занят, б. На него было приятно смотреть. 7. Короче говоря, он не сдал экзамен. 8. Мы все были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это самый счастливый день в ее жизни. 9. Твое сочинение оставляет желать лучшего. 10. Это очень странно, по меньшей мере. 11. Для начала, она открыла все окна. 12. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело. 13. По правде говоря, я очень устал. 14. Его поведение оставляет желать лучшего. 15. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. 16. На этих детей приятно посмотреть.

Обратите внимание на отсутствие союза «чтобы» перед инфинитивом в роли обстоятельства цели:

To get this book, you must go to the library.

Чтобы получить эту книгу, вы должны пойти в библиотеку.

Запомните следующие	предложения:
I have nothing to read.	Мне нечего читать.
She has nobody to speak with.	Ей не с кем поговорить.
What is to be done? Who is to blame?	Что делать? Кто виноват?
I am not to blame.	Я не виноват.
To see is to believe.	Видеть значит верить.
He was the first (last) to come.	Он пришел первым (последним).
It is out of the question to go there.	Не может быть и речи о том, чтобы идти туда.

Упр. 5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом.

1. Чтобы получить хорошую оценку, вы должны упорно поработать. 2. С ней трудно иметь дело. 3. Что делать? 4. Начнем с того, что он болен. 5. Чтобы читать Диккенса в оригинале, вы должны хорошо знать язык. 6. Мягко выражаясь, он не прав. 7. Она была не виновата. 8. Ребенку не с кем играть. 9. Видеть значит верить. 10. Чтобы успеть на этот поезд, вы должны поторопиться. 11. Не может быть и речи о покупке машины в этом году. 12. Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

Сравните употребление

Active Infinitive u Passive Infinitive

to write — to be written

I am glad to help you — рад помочь (рад, что я помогаю)

I am glad to be helped — рад, что мне помогают

Упр. 6. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на *Active Infinitive* и *Passive Infinitive*.

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

Сравните употребление

Indefinite Infinitive u Perfect Infinitive

to write — to have written

I am glad to see you — рад видеть вас (раду что вижу)

I am glad to have seen you — рад, что повидал

Упр. 7. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на *Perfect Infinitive*.

1. I am awfully glad to have met you. 2. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation. 3. I am very happy to have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance. 4. I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 5. Clyde was awfully glad to have renewed his acquaintance with Sondra, 6. Sorry not to have noticed you. 7. I am sorry to have added some more trouble by what I have told you. 8. When Clyde looked at the girl closely, he remembered to have seen her in Sondra's company.

Практическая работа **Тема 10.4 Обычай и традиции. Инфинитив**

Цель: чтение, перевод текста,

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

January:

the 1st of January — New Year Day

the 15th January — Martin Luther King Day

February:

the third Monday — Presidents Day

the 14th of February — St Valentines Day

May:

the fourth Monday — Memorial Day

July:

the 4th of July — Independence Day

September:

the first Monday — Labour Day

October:

the 12th of October — Columbus Day

the 31st of October — Halloween

November:

the 11th of November — Veterans Day

the fourth Thursday — Thanksgiving Day

December:

the 25th of December — Christmas

Americans share three holidays with many countries: Easter Sunday, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day. Easter, which falls on a spring Sunday that varies from year to year, celebrates the Christian belief in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. For Christians, Easter is a day of religious services and the gathering of family. Many Americans follow old traditions of colouring hard-boiled eggs and giving children baskets of candies.

On the next day, Easter Monday, the president of the United States holds an annual Easter egg hunt in White House lawn for young children. Christmas day,

December 25, is another Christian holiday, it marks the birth of the Christ Child. Decorating houses and yards with lights, putting up Christmas trees, giving gifts, and sending greeting cards have become traditions even for many non-Christian Americans.

New Year's Day, of course, is in January. The celebration of this holiday begins the night before, when Americans gather to wish each other a happy and prosperous coming year.

Замените придаточные предложения инфинитивными оборотами.

E.g. He is so old that he cannot skate. He is too old to skate.

1. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it. 2. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it. 3. The baby is so little that it cannot walk. 4. He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight. 5. She is so busy that she cannot talk with you. 6. She was so inattentive that she did not notice the mistake. 7. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it. 8. He was so stupid that he did not see the joke. 9. She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now. 10. The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it.

Теоретический материал

Формы инфинитива		
	Active	Passive
Indefinite (Simple)	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	X
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	x

¹ **moved** —растроган

Упр. 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work. 2. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about. 3. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother. 4. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget). 5. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings. 6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 7. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 8. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell. 9. You seem (to look) for trouble. 10. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.

Упр. 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 2. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 3. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой. 4. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 5. Я рад, что встретил ее на станции. 6. Я рад, что меня встретили на станции. 7. Мы очень счастливы, что пригласили его на вечер. 8. Мы очень счастливы, что нас пригласили на вечер. 9. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки. 10. Я не предполагал останавливаться на этой станции. 11. Я не ожидал, что меня остановят. 12. Я сожалею, что причинил вам столько беспокойства.

Упр. 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. Мне очень жаль, что я пропустил эту интересную лекцию. 2. Она счастлива, что слышала концерт известного итальянского дирижера. 3. Она рада, что присутствовала на лекции. 4. Он очень доволен, что закончил свою книгу. 5. Им повезло, что они увидели этот прекрасный парк в ясный солнечный день. 6. Наши спорт смены гордятся тем, что выиграла кубок. 7. Он попросил, чтобы его проводили в актовый зал. 8. Я только хочу, чтобы мне позволили помочь вам. 9. Я был благодарен, что мне дали комнату с большим окном. 10. Он был счастлив, что вернулся домой

Запомните следующие застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом:

to cut a long story short — короче говоря to tell (you) the truth — сказать (вам) по

правде

to say nothing of — не говоря уже о to put it mildly — мягко выражаясь to say the least of it — по меньшей мере to begin with — начнем с того что

Запомните следующие предложения:

The book leaves much to be desired. — Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

He is difficult to deal with. — С ним трудно иметь дело.

He is hard to please. — Ему трудно угодить.

She is pleasant to look at. — На нее приятно смотреть

Практическая работа

Тема 11.1 Объявления в аэропорту и на вокзале

Цель: чтение, перевод текста,

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

Your lifejacket is under your seat	Ваш спасательный жилет у вас под сидением
How much money do you have with you?	Как много у вас с собой денег?
Please raise your arms	Пожалуйста, поднимите руки

It's forbidden to smoke anywhere on the aircraft	В самолете курить запрещено
How long will you be staying?	На сколько вы приехали?
Aisle or window seat?	Сидение у прохода или у окна?
Business or pleasure?	По работе или ради отдыха?
Can I see your boarding pass and passport please?	Могу я посмотреть ваш посадочный и паспорт?
Please don't leave any baggage unattended	Пожалуйста, не оставляйте багаж без присмотра
Regrets to announce that flight DR 773 has been cancelled	С сожалением сообщаем, что рейс DR 773 отменен
Please board immediately at gate number 3	Пожалуйста, немедленно пройдите на посадку к выходу 3
Have a good flight!	Хорошего полета!
Please turn off all electrical items during take off and landing	Пожалуйста, на время взлета и посадки отключите все электроприборы
Could you put your bags on the scales, please?	Не могли бы вы поставить ваши сумки на весы, пожалуйста?
Next please	Следующий, пожалуйста
The emergency exits are located here, here and here	Аварийные выходы располагаются здесь, здесь и здесь
Do you have anything to declare?	У вас есть что задекларировать?
Please put your chairs into an upright position	Пожалуйста, приведите спинки кресел в вертикальное положение
This is your gate number	Это номер вашего выхода
Boarding will commence 30 minutes before the departure time	Посадка начнется за 30 минут до отправления
We are approaching an area of turbulence	Мы входим в зону турбулентности
How many items of luggage do you have?	Как много у вас предметов багажа?
What is your address in the UK?	Какой у вас адрес в Англии?
Your seat is down this aisle on your right	Ваше место справа у прохода
We will be cruising at 20,000 feet	Наш полет пройдет на высоте 20,000 футов
Are you travelling alone?	Вы путешествуете один?
The temperature at our destination is a pleasant 23 degrees Centigrade	Температура в нашем пункте назначения 23 град. Цельсия
Please put your jacket onto the belt too	Пожалуйста, положите вашу куртку на ленту
Do you have any hand luggage?	У вас есть ручная кладь?
Ice and lemon?	Лед и лимон?

Please stow your hand luggage in the overhead locker or under the seat in front of you	Пожалуйста, положите вашу ручную кладь в полку над собой или под сидение перед собой
What is purpose of your visit?	Цель вашего визита?
checking in	регистрация
a check-in clerk	дежурный по посадке (на стойке регистрации)
a loudspeaker announcement	громкоговоритель
a steward, a stewardess	стюард, стюардесса
the pilot	пилот
a security guard	охранник
an immigration officer	офицер эмиграционной службы
a customs officer	офицер таможенной службы
passenger	пассажир
to x-ray the luggage	просвечивать багаж
a trolley	тележка (для перевозки багажа)
boarding pass	посадочный талон
a metal detector	металлодетектор
duty free goods	товары из Duty Free
a gate	выход на посадку
an overhead locker	полка над вами
seatbelt	ремень безопасности
to take off	взлетать
to land	садиться
the safety announcement	правила безопасности
an immigration form	эмиграционная карта
conveyor belt	конвейерная лента
to declare	декларировать
departure	отправление
arrival	прибытие, прилет

Действия в аэропорту при отправлении(At the departure airport)	
You come to the airport	Вы приезжаете в аэропорт
You put your luggage on a trolley	Вы ставите свой багаж на тележку
Your luggage is x-rayed	Вы просвечиваете свой багаж
You hand your passport and ticket to the check-in clerk	Вы даете свой паспорт и билет дежурному на стойке регистрации
You put your check-in luggage on the belt to be weighed	Вы ставите свой зарегистрированный багаж на ленту, чтобы взвесить
You're given your boarding pass	Вы получаете посадочный талон
Your passport and boarding pass are	Ваш паспорт и посадочный талон

checked	проверяют
You put your mobile phone, small change etc. into a small tray	Вы кладете свой мобильный телефон, мелкие деньги и т.д. в маленький ящик
You walk through a metal detector	Вы проходите через металлодетектор
You buy duty free goods	Вы покупаете товары в Duty Free
Boarding is announced and you go to your gate	Объявляется посадка, и вы идете к своему выходу
You show your boarding pass again	Вы снова показываете посадочный талон

Теоретический материал

Фразовые глаголы

LOOK С ПРИМЕРАМИ

Look after - присматривать за

I look after the office when my colleagues are away on business.

Look ahead – планировать

In this business, it's very difficult to look ahead and predict what will happen.

Look at - взглянуть на...

Could you look at my report and tell me if you think it's OK?

Look back - оглядываться назад

I realize I was very naive when I look back.

Look down on – пренебрегать

The people who work in Headquarters always look down on the people in the branches.

Look for – искать

He has been looking for a job for ages now.

Look forward to (doing!) smth - с нетерпением ждать

I'm seeing him on Tuesday. I'm really looking forward to it.

Look in - заскочить, забежать

Look in on Jenny and check that she is still working.

Look into – рассмотреть

We have set up a working group to look into the problem.

Look up - посмотреть в книге

Hold on a sec, I'll look this word up in the dictionary

Практическая работа
Тема 11.2 В аэропорту. Посадка на самолет

Цель: чтение, перевод текста,

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст, ответить на вопросы

You put your hand luggage in the overhead locker	Вы кладете свой ручную кладь в полку над собой
You fasten your seatbelt	Вы пристегиваете ремень
The plane takes off	Самолет взлетает
You listen to the safety announcement	Вы слушаете правила безопасности
You're given a drink	Вам предлагают напиток
You're given a meal	Вам предлагают еду
You fill in an immigration form	Вы заполняете эмиграционную карту
The plane lands	Самолет садится

В аэропорту по прибытии (At the arrival airport)	
You're asked questions about the length of your stay, the purpose of your visit, etc.	Вас спрашивают о продолжительности вашего пребывания, цели поездки и т.д.
Your visa is stamped	В вашей визе ставят печать
You take your luggage off the conveyor belt	Вы забираете багаж с конвейерной ленты
You walk through the green channel	Идете через зеленый коридор
You're asked if you have anything to declare	У вас спрашивают хотите ли вы что-нибудь задекларировать
You see the person meeting you	Вы видите встречающих вас людей
Your oxygen mask will drop down from above	Ваша кислородная маска выпадет сверху
Can you open this please?	Не могли бы вы открыть это, пожалуйста?
The gate closes 20 minutes before departure	Выход закрывается за 20 минут до вылета
Even if you are a regular traveler, please listen carefully to the following announcement for your own safety	Даже если вы регулярно путешествуете, пожалуйста, внимательно выслушайте следующие правила безопасности
Is there anything sharp or dangerous in	Есть ли что-нибудь острое или

your hand luggage?	опасное в вашей ручной клади?
We apologize for any inconvenience caused	Мы приносим извинения за любые предоставленные неудобства
Please return to your seats	Пожалуйста, вернитесь на свои места
Please have your passports and boarding cards ready	Пожалуйста, держите ваши паспорта и посадочные карты наготове
Please remain seated until the plane comes to a complete standstill	Пожалуйста, оставайтесь на своих местах до полной остановки самолета
Please turn off your mobile phones for the duration of the flight	Пожалуйста, выключите мобильные телефоны на время полета
Please stow your tables ready for landing	Пожалуйста, поднимите свои столики
Where are you travelling to?	Куда летите?
Sorry, can I get past?	Простите, можно пройти?
Would you like anything to drink?	Хотите что-нибудь выпить?
Please open all the blinds	Пожалуйста, откройте все шторы
Over here!	Вот здесь!

Практическая работа

Тема 12.1 Предложение и спрос

Цель: закрепить в устной речи употребление фразовых глаголов

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

Supply and Demand

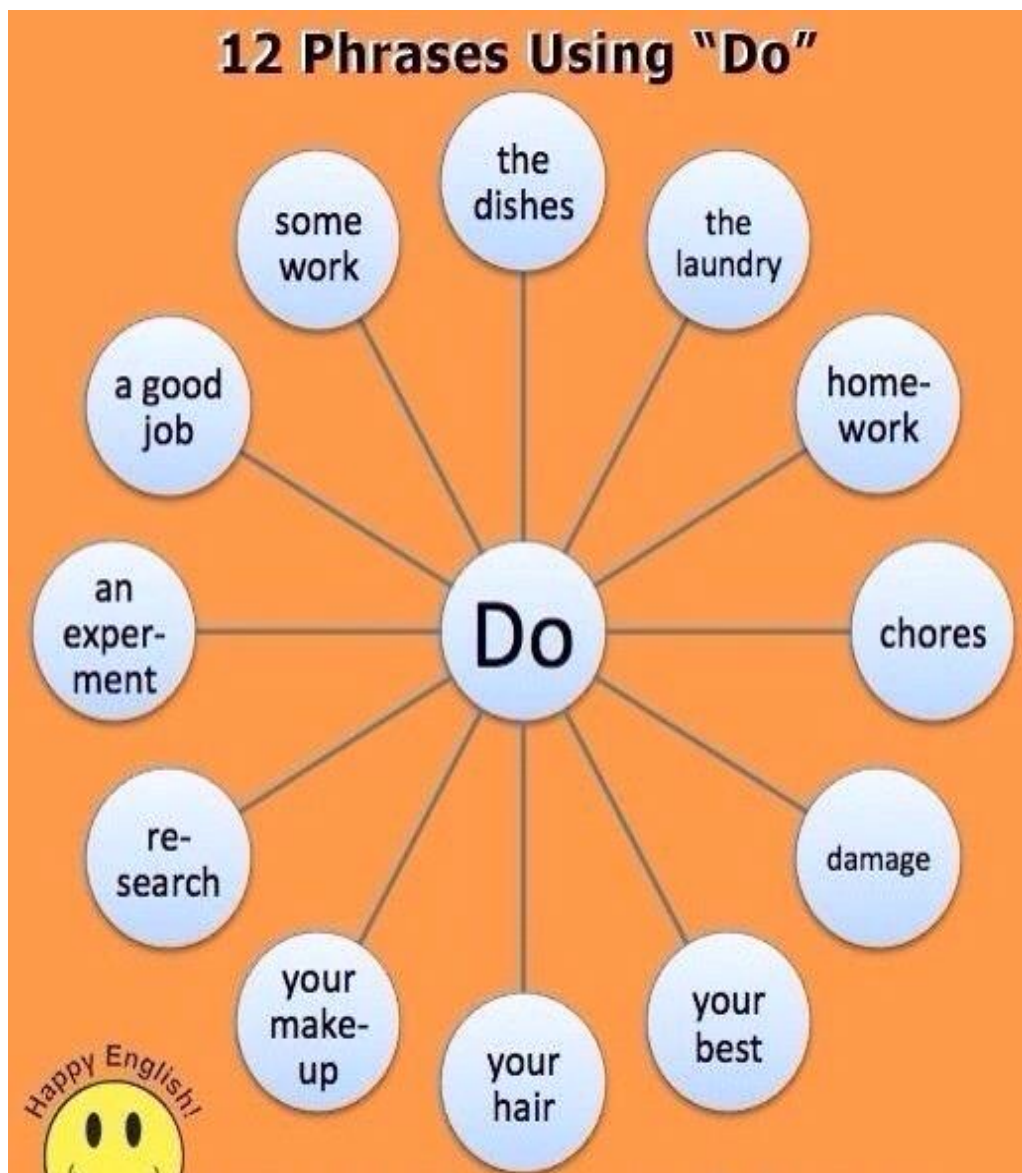
The backbone of any economy are producers. They are represented by enterprises or firms. The aim of producers is to supply goods and services, seek profits, and compete successfully with one another. To create the goods and services they sell, producers transform inputs into outputs. Three factors of production are needed to make goods and services. They are labour, capital, and natural resources. Every economy faces the problem of what, how and for whom to produce. In market economies the problem is solved by the market thanks to the law of supply and demand. The law states that the imbalances in the market between the quantity of the goods that buyers want to purchase and the quantity that producers want to sell tend to be corrected by changes in prices. Other things being equal, people tend to increase their purchases of a good or service when its price goes down, and to cut back on purchases when prices go up. Producers tend to respond to a rise in price by increasing their output. Together, changes in supply and demand act to correct temporary shortages or surpluses. When there is a

shortage, producers see a chance to increase the supply and to make an extra profit. Whenever people who are willing to sell a commodity contact people willing to buy it, a market for that commodity is created. In a perfect market, buyers and sellers are numerous and competition is completely free. In some markets there may only be one seller or a very limited number of sellers to offer goods and services. Such a situation is called a "monopoly".

1. What is the backbone of economy?
2. What are three main factors of production?
3. What is the monopoly?

Теоретический материал

Глаголы с предлогами и наречиями



Практическая работа

Тема 12.2 Рыночные цены

Цель: закрепить в устной речи употребление фразовых глаголов

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

Competition

All businesses produce goods and services and seek profits. And they all compete with other businesses in doing so.-Competition is universal in the world of business. Businesses do not compete only in selling things. They compete for labour, capital, and natural resources. If a business is going to survive in the face of competition, it needs a constant flow of new ideas. It needs managers who are good at developing new products, finding new ways to reduce costs, and thinking of new ways to make products attractive to consumers. In the 1960s Xerox had a virtual monopoly on producing copying machines because the company had major patents. Rivals like Kodak, Canon, and 3M spent huge amounts of money on getting new patents. They succeeded in obtaining new patents, and now Xerox is just one among many competitors in the copier market.

1. What do all businesses produce?
2. What is competition?
3. What does a businessman need to develop new products?

Теоретический материал

Задание: выучить фразовые глаголы

ГЛАГОЛЫ С ПРЕДЛОГАМИ

- 1) (pick up) - взять (в очень широком смысле: предмет, человека, звук, запах, след и т.п.
- 2) (go on) 1) продолжай(те)!; 2) продолжать(ся); 3) происходить
- 3) (get out) - уходить, уезжать; выходить; вынимать, вытаскивать
- 4) (go back) - возвращаться
- 5) (come on) - давай!, пошли!; кончай!, брось!; проходить, приходить
- 6) (come back) – возвращаться
- 7) (sit down) - садиться, усаживаться, занимать место
- 8) (come out) - выходить; появляться, возникать; получаться
- 9) (come in) - входить; приходить, прибывать
- 10) (look for) - искать, подыскивать, присматривать
- 11) (get up) - вставать, подниматься; просыпаться
- 12) (come up) - появляться, возникать; подниматься, приближаться
- 13) (look down) - смотреть, смотреть вниз
- 14) (go out) – выходить
- 15) (take off) - 1) снимать (с себя); 2) уходить, уезжать
- 16) (come from) - происходить из, от, взаться
- 17) (find out) - выяснить, разузнать, обнаружить, найти
- 18) (pull out) - вытаскивать, вынимать; отъезжать, выезжать

- 19) (look back) - оглядываться, оборачиваться
- 20) (get back) - вернуть(ся)
- 21) (go down) - спускаться, идти, ехать вниз
- 22) (come down) - спускаться, опускаться; падать;
- 23) (turn back) - повернуться снова, опять; повернуть назад, отступить
- 24) (stand up) - вставать, выпрямляться
- 25) (take out) - вынимать, вытаскивать
- 26) (wake up) - просыпаться; будить кого-л.
- 27) (hold up) – поднимать
- 28) (turn around) – оборачиваться
- 29) (walk away) – уходить
- 30) (be back) - вернуться, возвращаться
- 31) (turn away) – отворачиваться
- 32) (go up) – подниматься
- 33) (get off) - выходить, покидать; уносить, удалять; уходи!
- 34) (hold on) - держи(те)сь!; подожди(те); держаться, вцепиться
- 35) (look out) - 1) выглядывать; 2) быть осторожным
- 36) (put on) - надевать, одевать; включать, приводить в действие
- 37) (shut up) - заставить замолчать, заткнуть
- 38) (set up) - устраивать, организовывать, создавать
- 39) (go over) - подойти, приехать; повторять, перепроверять
- 40) (sit up) - приподняться, сесть из лежачего положения
- 41) (get away) - удрать, ускользнуть; уходить
- 42) (walk over) - подойти, подходить
- 43) (come over) - приходить, подходить, заезжать
- 44) (go away) - уходить, уезжать
- 45) (go off) - уходить, уезжать; убежать, улетать
- 46) (go in) – входить
- 47) (turn off) - 1) выключать; 2) сворачивать, поворачивать
- 48) (run out) - 1) выбегать; 2) кончаться, истощаться
- 49) (hold out) - протягивать, вытягивать
- 50) (walk out) – выходить

Практическая работа **Тема 13.1 Маркетинг**

Цель: закрепить в устной речи употребление фразовых глаголов

Задание: прочесть и перевести текст

Franchise

What is a franchise? A franchise is a right granted to an individual or group to market a company's goods or services within a certain territory or location. Some examples of today's popular franchises are McDonald's, Subway, Domino's Pizza, and the UPS Store. There are many different types of franchises. Many

people associate only fast food businesses with franchising. In fact, there are over 120 different types of franchise businesses available today, including automotive, cleaning & maintenance, health & fitness, financial services, and pet-related franchises, just to name a few. If you are thinking about buying

into a franchise system, it is important that you understand exactly how franchising works, what fees are involved, and what is expected of you from the franchise company. An individual who purchases and runs a franchise is called a "franchisee." The franchisee purchases a franchise from the "franchisor." The franchisee must follow certain rules and guidelines already established by the franchisor, and in most cases the franchisee must pay an ongoing franchise royalty fee, as well as an up-front, one-time franchise fee to the franchisor. Franchising has become one of the most popular ways of doing business in today's marketplace. In most states you cannot drive three blocks without seeing a nationally recognized franchise company.

1. What is the franchisee?
2. How many types of franchise business

Задание: выучить фразовые глаголы

- 51) (turn on) – включать
- 52) (give up) - сдаться, отказаться; оставить, бросить; отдавать
- 53) (make up) - 1) составлять; 2) сочинять; 3) компенсировать
- 54) (figure out) - сообразить, выяснить, понять, разобраться
- 55) (let out) - выпускать, освобождать
- 56) (look over) - 1) смотреть; 2) просматривать; осматривать
- 57) (cut off) - отрезать, отсекал; прерывать
- 58) (hang up) - повесить, положить трубку; висеть; повесить что-л.
- 59) (get in) - войти, забраться в, проникнуть, попасть в
- 60) (pull up) - подъезжать, останавливаться
- 61) (check out) - проверять, выяснять; выписаться из
- 62) (turn out) - оказаться, получиться, "выйти"
- 63) (go through)- пройти через, сквозь; повторять; тщательно изучать
- 64) (walk back) - возвращаться, идти назад/обратно
- 65) (put down) - положить, опустить
- 66) (make out) - 1) понимать, различать; 2) составлять; 3) справляться
- 67) (work out) - 1) понять, разобраться; 2) спланировать; 3) получиться
- 68) (turn into) - превращать(ся) в кого-л. или во что-л.
- 69) (show up) - появляться, приходить
- 70) (pull off) - снимать, стаскивать; справиться, выполнить; съехать
- 71) (get on) - садиться на (в); приступить к; продолжить
- 72) (hang on) - держи(те)сь!; подожди(те)!; цепляться, хвататься
- 73) (catch up) - догнать, настичь, наверстать
- 74) (get down) - опустить(ся)
- 75) (walk in) – входить
- 76) (pull away) - отъезжать, трогаться; отпрянуть, отстраниться

- 77) (take over) - захватить, овладеть, взять под контроль
 78) (back away) - отступать, пятиться
 79) (move on) - идти дальше; продолжать движение
 80) (move in) - въезжать/ поселяться; входить
 81) (run away) - убежать, удирать
 82) (calm down) - успокаивать(ся)
 83) (end up) - кончить, закончить, попасть, оказаться
 84) (be up) - 1) проснуться; 2) быть бодрствующим; 3) подниматься
 85) (grow up) - вырастать, становиться взрослым
 86) (sit back) - откинуться назад/на спинку сиденья
 87) (take away) - убирать, забирать; отбирать, отнимать
 88) (walk up) - подойти, подходить
 89) (keep up) - 1) не отставать; 2) продолжать; 3) поддерживать
 90) (point out) - указывать; подчеркивать; заметить
 91) (put up) - 1) поднимать; 2) строить; 3) финансировать
 92) (turn over) - 1) переворачивать(ся); 2) передавать
 93) (lie down) - лечь, прилечь
 94) (break into) - 1) вламываться; 2) озариться; разразиться; броситься
 95) (fall down) - падать, упасть, рухнуть
 96) (put out) - 1) вытягивать; 2) выставлять; 3) тушить
 97) (take up) - 1) занимать (место); 2) заняться чем-л.; 3) подхватить
 98) (turn up) - появляться
 99) (be out) - 1) отсутствовать, не быть дома, на месте
 100) (clean up) - чистить(ся), убирать(ся), приводить в порядок

Практическая работа

Тема 13.2 Маркетинг и его составляющие

Цель: закрепить в устной речи употребление фразовых глаголов

Прочсть и перевести текст:

The Nation's Economy

The economy of the country is like a machine which provides us with things we need, i.e. goods and services. The economy creates the wealth of the country. The better it works the better off are the people.

The government through its economic policy plays an important role in the control of the economy machine. The major branches of economic policy are fiscal and monetary policies. Fiscal policy is concerned with taxes and government spending activities. Monetary policy is concerned with controlling the supply of money and credit.

A nation's economy can be divided into three sectors of activity. The primary sector deals with extraction of minerals, agriculture, fishing, and forestry. Processing of the primary sector materials and production of manufactured goods is the field of the manufacturing sector. The service sector provides services of

various kinds such as transportation, distribution, catering as well as financial services and tourism. The role of the manufacturing sector in the advanced industrialized countries is decreasing while the service sector is becoming more important.

1. What does economy create?
2. Which role does the government play?
3. Which sector deals with agriculture?

Задание: выучить фразовые глаголы

- 101) (break down) - полностью расстроиться; сломать(ся)
102) (walk off) – уходить
103) (run off) - удирать, убежать, сбежать
104) (come along) - идти вместе, сопровождать; приходить, появляться
105) (be up to)- собираться, намереваться что-л. сделать; зависеть от
106) (stick out) - 1) торчать, выпирать; 2) вытягивать, протягивать
107) (spread out) - растягивать(ся),развертывать(ся), расширять(ся)
108) (take back) - 1) отдать обратно/назад; 2) взять назад/обратно
109) (be off) - 1) уходить, уезжать; 2) быть свободным, не работающим
110) (keep on) – продолжать
111) (line up) - выстраивать(ся), становиться в линию, ряд, очередь
112) (be over) - окончиться, завершиться
113) (set off) - 1) отправляться (в путь); 2) вызывать (действие)
114) (break up) - 1) прекращать; 2) расставаться; расходиться
115) (hang around) - слоняться, бездельничать, болтаться без дела
116) (call back) - 1) перезвонить; 2) позвать назад
117) (break off) - 1) прервать(ся); 2) отделить(ся)
118) (write down) - записывать, излагать письменно
119) (come off) - отделяться, отрываться, покидать, сходить, слезать
120) (move out) - съезжать; выдвигаться, выходить
121) (set down) - поставить, положить
122) (settle down) - усаживаться; поселяться; успокаиваться
123) (let in) – впускать
124) (switch on) – включать
125) (pull on) - натягивать (одевать); тянуть (на себя)
126) (pass out) - терять сознание; раздавать, распределять
127) (put in) – вставляя
128) (turn down) - 1) отвергать, отклонять; 2) убавлять, уменьшать
129) (throw up) - выкинуть - тошнить, рвать; вскинуть, поднять пост из группы
130) (get over) - справиться; понять; добраться до; перейти, перелезть
131) (break out) - 1) вырваться; 2) вспыхивать; 3) разразиться
132) (get through) - проходить, проникать через; выдержать, справиться
133) (blow out) - 1) разбиться вдребезги; гаснуть; 2) взорвать; погасить
134) (run into) - встретить, столкнуться, наскочить
135) (shut down) - закрыть, прикрыть, выключить, отключить

- 136) (switch off) – выключать
 137) (walk around) - ходить, бродить повсюду
 138) (cut out) - вырезать; прекращать(ся); пресекать
 139) (blow up) - 1) взорваться; выйти из себя; 2) взрывать
 140) (run over) - 1) подбегать; 2) переехать, задавить
 141) (take in) - 1) вбирать, воспринимать; 2) впустить, приютить
 142) (take on) - приобретать, принимать (форму, вид, свойство и т.п.)
 143) (go by) - проходить/проезжать мимо; проходить (о времени)
 144) (go along) - соглашаться, поддерживать; идти вместе, сопровождать
 145) (get around) - обойти, преодолеть; справиться; перехитрить
 146) (knock out) - 1) оглушить, вырубить; 2) поразить; 3) выбить
 147) (break in) - 1) вмешиваться в разговор; 2) врваться, вламываться
 148) (wind up) - очутиться, оказаться; завершиться чем-л.
 149) (stand out) - выделяться, выступать, быть заметным
 150) (go around) - расхаживать повсюду; обойти вокруг; двигаться по кругу
 151) (come by) - 1) заходить, приходить; 2) доставать, получать
 152) (look forward to) - ожидать с удовольствием/с нетерпением
 153) (shoot out) - выскочить, вылететь
 154) (count on) - рассчитывать на что-л., кого-л.
 155) (fall off) - падать; отпадать, отваливаться;
 156) (burst out) - воскликнуть; разразиться (смехом и т.п.); вырваться
 157) (put away) - убирать, отложить, прятать
 158) (get along) - уживаться, ладить; поживать; справляться с делами
 159) (stand by) - 1) приготовиться; 2) ждать; 3) поддерживать
 160) (help out) - помочь, выручить, вывести из затруднит. положения
 161) (back off) - отступить, притормозить
 162) (knock off) - 1) уничтожить; 2) прекратить; 3) уронить, сбросить
 163) (come forward) - выходить вперед, выдвигаться
 164) (knock down) - 1) сбить с ног; 2) сносить, разрушать; 3) понижать
 165) (watch out) - остерегаться, быть начеку; присматривать (for- за)
 166) (come across) - натолкнуться на, случайно встретить
 167) (carry on) - продолжать заниматься чем-л.
 168) (carry out) - выполнять, осуществлять (план, приказ, обещание и т.п.)
 169) (check in) - (за)регистрироваться
 170) (work up) - 1) - выработать, создать; 2) волноваться, расстраивать

I. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

One bright afternoon Major Brown (I — go) out for his usual after-dinner walk. The major (2 — be) a little man, very energetic and strong-looking. Sometime before Major Brown (3 — retire) from the army and now (4 — live) on a small pension. He (5 — be) a brave and successful soldier but he never (6 — like) being a military man. He (7 — take) a small house in London and (8 —

devote) the rest of his life to growing his favourite flowers – pansies in his little garden.

As the major slowly (9 — walk) along a narrow street he suddenly (10 — see) a most pleasant sight. A large, heavy man (11 — push) before him a barrow full of pansies. The major (12 — see) such beautiful flowers. He (13 — come) up to the man and (14 — begin) to talk to him. At first he only (15 — want) to buy some of the pansies but finally he (16 — decide) to buy them all.

"I (17 — tell) you something, sir," (18— say) the man and (19 — look) around. "If you (20 — interest) in such things, you just get on to that wall," and the man (21 — point) to the garden wall by which they (22 — stand). "The finest collection of yellow pansies in England (23 — be) in that garden," whispered the man. How it (24 — happen) no one ever (25 — know) but the fact (26 — be) that a second later the major (27 — stand) on the garden wall. At the next moment he (28— forget) everything. In the very centre of the garden he (29 — see) a large bed of the most beautiful yellow pansies. But it (30— be) not the beauty of the pansies that (31 – surprise) him. It (32 — be) something else: the pansies (33 — arrange) in gigantic capital letters which (34 — form) the sentence "Death to Major Brown." An old man (35 — water) them. Brown (36 – look) back at the road behind him. The man with the barrow (37 – disappear). Then he (38 — look) again at the flowerbed that had the terrible words. The evening air (39 – be) so still, the garden (40 — look) so quiet. Suddenly Major Brown (41 — see) the watering can (42 — fall) from the old man's hand.

Перечень используемой литературы и Интернет-ресурсов

Комарова, Ю.А. Английский язык [Текст]: учебник для 11кл. общеобр. орган. Базовый уровень / Ю.А.Комарова, И.В.Ларионова, Р.Араванис, С.Кокрейн.-4-е изд.–

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