И.В. Красильникова

**THE WORLD WE LIVE IN**

Учебно-методическое пособие

для студентов 1 курса СПО

Воронеж 2021

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СПОРТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ

ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Воронежский государственный институт

Физической культуры

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И.В. Красильникова

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Рецензенты:

К. филол. н., доц. кафедры перевода и профессиональной коммуникации ф-та РГФ ВГУ *Княжева Е.А.*

Д. филол. н., проф. кафедры ГДРиИЯ ВГИФК *Кожевникова И.Г.*

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Введение

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов 1 курса колледжа физической культуры, изучающих английский язык. Пособие рассчитано на 66 часов, как для работы в аудитории под руководством преподавателя, так и самостоятельно.

Целью обучения английскому языку на аудиторных занятиях является:

•  формирование представлений об английском языке как о языке международного общения и средстве приобщения к ценностям мировой культуры и национальных культур;

•  формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности;

- формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной.

В соответствии с целями обучения в основе учебно-методического пособия лежит принцип взаимосвязанности обучения всем видам речевой деятельности: чтению, аудированию, говорению, письму. Для овладения студентами рецептивными (аудирование и чтение) и репродуктивными (говорение и письмо) видами речевой деятельности предлагается формировать фонетические, лексические и грамматические навыки, которые являются необходимым фактором и условием приобретения речевых умений. Их формирование осуществляется на основе профессионально-ориентированных упражнений и заданий пособия.

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 3 разделов, включающих в себя 12 тем, и содержащих грамматический материал, большое количество языковых и речевых упражнений, позволяющих формировать и совершенствовать языковые и речевые навыки и умения.

**UNIT I**

**People’s Way of life**

**Lesson 1**

**Shopping**

# Задание 1. Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания, обращая внимание на их значение. Составьте с ними свои предложения.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to do the shopping  to go shopping  shop-window  shop, store  supermarket  department store  cheap  expensive, dear  cash-desk  cashier  department  to pay  to sell  salesman, shop-assistant  saleswoman, shop-assistant | делать покупки  ходить за покупками  витрина  магазин  супермаркет  универсальный магазин  дешевый  дорогой  касса  кассир  отдел  платить  продавать  продавец  продавщица |

**Задание 2.** Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания в микроконтекстах, обращая внимание на их значение

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. almost  various  goods  to sell-sold-sold  through | почти  разнообразный  товары  продавать  через |

People do shopping almost every day. When people want to buy something, they go to shops where various goods are sold. Through the shop-window we can see what is sold in this or that shop.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2. self-service  customer  food  foodstuffs  grocery  sausages  sweets  vegetables  basket | самообслуживание  покупатель, клиент  пища, продовольствие  продовольственные товары  бакалея, бакалейные товары  сосиски, колбаса  сласти  овощи  корзина |

Big supermarkets are self-service shop. Customers can buy all the necessary foodstuffs there: bread, milk, meat, fish, grocery, sausages, sweets, vegetables and fruit. When customers come into the shop, they take a food basket and choose the products they want to buy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3. laser scanner  sum up  price  packed  pay | лазерный сканер  суммировать, подводить итог  цена  товары в упаковке  платить |

When they put everything they want into the basket they come up to the cashier's desk. There is a computer with a laser scanner that reads and sums up the prices on packed goods at the cashier's desk. The saleswoman tells how much to pay. The customers pay the money and leave the shop.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 4. grocer's  sugar  pepper  ham  frankfurters [‘fræŋkfз:təz]  baker's  butcher's  greengrocer's  confectioner's | бакалея, бакалейная лавка  сахар  перец  окорок, ветчина  сардельки  булочная, пекарня  мясной магазин  овощной магазин, ларек  кондитерская |

At the grocer's you can buy sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, sausages, frankfurters and so on. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5. clothes  boots  shoes  footwear  jewelry  jeweler's  bookseller's | одежда  ботинки  туфли, полуботинки  обувной (магазин)  драгоценности  ювелирный магазин  книжный магазин |

When we want to buy clothes, we go to men's and ladies’ clothes shop. We buy boots and shoes at the footwear shop. We buy jewelry at the jeweler's. We buy books at the bookseller's.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 6. self-service  different  thousands  dairy products  canned groceries  bakery items  delicatessen [delɪkəˈtesn]  frozen  seafood | самообслуживание  различные, разнообразные  тысячи  молочные продукты  консервированные продукты  хлебобулочные изделия  гастрономия, магазин деликатесов  замороженный  морепродукты |

Some shops may have many departments. These shops are called department stores or supermarkets. Supermarkets are self-service stores with departments for different food products. Supermarkets sell thousands of food products: meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, canned groceries, bakery items, delicatessen items, and frozen foods. Some supermarkets also have seafood and alcohol.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 7. malls  save time  low prices  variety  salespersons  choose | торговые комплексы  сэкономить время  низкие цены  разнообразие, множество  продавцы  выбирать |

The supermarkets are located in shopping centres or malls and along main roads. Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have low prices and variety of products in one place. There you can buy almost everything you need. These shops are called self-service shops because there are no salespersons there but only cashiers at the cash desks. The customers choose the goods they want to buy and pay for them at the cash desk.

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

**Shopping**

1. People do shopping almost every day. When people want to buy something, they go to shops where various goods are sold. Through the shop-window we can see what is sold in this or that shop.

2. Big supermarkets are self-service shops. Customers can buy all the necessary foodstuffs there: bread, milk, meat, fish, grocery, sausages, sweets, vegetables and fruit. When customers come into the shop, they take a food basket and choose the products they want to buy.

3. When they put everything they want into the basket they come up to the cashier's desk. There is a computer with a laser scanner that reads and sums up the prices on packed goods at the cashier's desk. The saleswoman tells how much to pay. The customers pay the money and leave the shop.

4. At the grocer's you can buy sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, sausages, frankfurters and so on. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's.

5. When we want to buy clothes, we go to men's and ladies’ clothes shop. We buy boots and shoes at the footwear shop. We buy jewelry at the jeweler's. We buy books at the bookseller's.

6. Some shops may have many departments. These shops are called department stores or supermarkets. Supermarkets are self-service stores with departments for different food products. Supermarkets sell thousands of food products: meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, canned groceries, bakery items, delicatessen items, and frozen foods. Some supermarkets also have seafood and alcohol.

7. The supermarkets are located in shopping centres or malls and along main roads. Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have low prices and variety of products in one place. There you can buy almost everything you need. These shops are called self-service shops because there are no salespersons there but only cashiers at the cash desks. The customers choose the goods they want to buy and pay for them at the cash desk.

**Задание 4.** Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию

1. What can we see through the shop window?

We can see lots of books.

We can see workers and engineers.

We can see what is sold in this or that shop.

2. What do the customers do when they come into the shop?

They write letters to the relatives.

They watch TV and listen to the radio.

They take a food basket and choose the products they want to buy.

3. What is there at the cashier's desk?

There is a basket with flowers.

There is a computer with a laser scanner.

There is a a pen and a pencil box.

4. What can you buy at the grocer's ?

At the grocer's you can buy a gold necklace.

At the grocer's you can buy hairspray, a bottle of perfume, hand cream.

At the grocer's you can buy sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, sausages, frankfurters.

5. Where do we go when we want to buy clothes?

When we want to buy clothes, we go to florist’s.

When we want to buy clothes, we go to men's and ladies clothes shop.

When we want to buy clothes, we go to hair and beauty salon.

6. What do supermarkets sell?

Supermarkets sell cars and trucks.

Supermarkets sell thousands of food products: meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, canned groceries, bakery items, delicatessen items, and frozen foods.

Supermarkets sell video and computer games.

7. Why are supermarkets popular?

Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have low prices and variety of products in one place.

Supermarkets are popular because they are not far from your house.

Supermarkets are popular because they sell pets.

**Задание 5**. a) Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания и составьте с ними свои предложения.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| rolls  lamb chops  pralines  painkillers  pills  chemist’s  florist’s  leather suitcase  woolen skirt  necklace  pendent  bric-a-brac [brik-ɑ-bræk] | булочки, рулеты  рёбрышки ягнёнка  конфеты с начинкой пралине, пралине  обезболивающие  таблетки, пилюли  аптека  цветочный магазин  кожаный чемодан  шерстяная юбка  ожерелье  брелок  антикварные вещицы, старинные безделушки |

b) Соотнесите магазины с товарами, которые они продают.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. bookshop  2. newsagent’s  3. bakery  4. butcher’s  5. confectioner’s  6. greengrocer’s  7. chemist’s  8. florist’s  9. department store  10. hair and beauty salon  11. jeweller’s  12. antique shop  13. supermarket | a. a loaf of bread, rolls, long loaf  b. a bouquet of roses, lilies, flowers  c. a packet of painkillers, pills, medicine  d. a gold necklace, a diamond ring, pendent  e. a magazine, a newspaper, greeting card  f. hairspray, a bottle of perfume, hand cream  g. pralines, chocolate, cake  h. books, novels,  i. fruits, vegetables, apples  j. lamb chops, ham, sausages  k. leather suitcase, a woolen skirt, a clock  l. shampoo, household chemicals  m. an old clock, bric-a-brac, silver bell |

**Задание 6.** Вставьте вместо пропуска слово или словосочетание, подходящее по смыслу

1. Lasagne is....................... food.

a) Russian b) English c) Italian  d) Chinese

2. People don't eat................. when they are on a diet.

a) fruit and vegetables  b) Italian food  c) fish  d) biscuits

3. Usually shops are different in.........................

a) sizes  b) kinds  c) colours  d) owners

4. You can't buy a............... of sugar.

a) pound  b) kilo  c) packet d) bottle

5. Englishmen use.................. in the shops.

a) pounds and pence  b) roubles and kopecks  c) dollars and cents

6. We can buy fish at the...................

a) baker's b) grocer's  c) fishmonger’s  d) greengrocer's

7 If you want to make a cake you need.................

a) eggs, sugar, flour b) ham, sugar, eggs  c) chips, sugar, flour

**Задание 7.** Вставьте необходимые слова или словосочетания, которые наиболее верно отражают содержание текста.

1. When people want …, they go to shops where various goods are sold

* to play computer games
* to buy something
* to watch a new film

2. Big supermarkets are … .

* delivery centres
* sports centres
* self-service shop

3. A computer with a laser scanner reads and sums up the prices … .

* on clothes in the fitting-room (примерочная)
* on packed goods at the cashier's desk
* on floral bouquet in greenhouse

4. Bread is sold at the…, the meat at the… .

* bookshop, antique shop
* chemist’ s, greengrocer’s
* baker's, butcher's

5. Some shops may have many …

* windows and stairs.
* floors and back rooms.
* departments.

6. Supermarkets are self-service stores with departments for different … .

* types of sports equipment
* household chemicals
* food products

7. Some supermarkets also have … .

* radio and TV-sets
* books and novels
* seafood and alcohol

8. Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have …in one place.

* high prices and variety of military goods
* low prices and variety of products
* average prices and second-hand goods

9. There are no salespersons there but only… .

* customers in fitting-rooms
* security personnel at reception desk
* cashiers at the cash desks

10. The customers pay for the goods … .

* at the cash desk
* at the manager’s office
* at the booking-office

**Задание 8.** Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения, используя следующие выражения: “It’s true” / “That’s right“ или “I am afraid, that is wrong" / "That is not true to the fact".

1. When people want to buy something, they go to shops where various goods are sold.

2. Customers can buy all the necessary industrial goods in supermarkets.

3. The saleswoman tells how much to pay then the customers pay the money and leave the shop.

4. We go to the greengrocer's for meat and bread.

5. Cakes and sweets are sold at the butcher’s.

6. When we want to buy clothes, we go to men's and ladies clothes shop.

7. Shops that have many departments are called department stores or supermarkets.

8. Supermarkets are self-service stores with departments for second-hand goods.

9. The supermarkets are located in shopping centres or malls and along main roads.

10. These shops are called self-service shops because there are no customers there.

**Задание 9.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1) Where do people go to buy something?

2) What kind of shops are supermarkets?

3) What can you buy at the supermarket?

4) What kind of foodstuffs can customers buy?

5) Where do customers come up to with their products?

6) What reads and sums up the prices on packed goods at the cashier's desk?

7) What can you buy at the grocer’s?

8) Where do we go for vegetables and fruit?

9) Where can we buy bread and meat?

10) Where can we buy clothes and shoes?

11) We buy jewelry at the jeweler's, don’t we?

12) What kind of shops are supermarkets?

13) What do they sell?

14) Where are supermarkets usually located?

15) Why are they popular?

16) Why are these shops called self-service shops?

**Задание 10.** Перескажите текст, используя предыдущее упражнение в качестве плана.

**GRAMMAR**

**Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)**

Формы страдательного залога английских глаголов образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола ***to be*** в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и ***причастия II (Participle II)*** смыслового глагола:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present Indefinite  Past Indefinite  Future Indefinite  Present Continuous:  Past Continuous: | The letter is written  The letter was written  The letter will be written  The letter is being written.  The letter was being written. |
| ***Пассивной формы в будущем времени не существует*** | |
| Present Perfect:  Past Perfect:  Future Perfect: | The letter has been written.  The letter had been written.  The letter will have been written. |

Глагол-сказуемое в страдательном залоге показывает, что подлежащее предложения является **объ**е**ктом** действия со стороны другого лица или предмета.

Сравните:

I write letters every day. Я пишу письма каждый день.

These letters are written by me. Эти письма написаны мной.

Глаголы в страдательном залоге переводятся:

1) глаголом *быть* + краткая форма причастия страдательного залога:

The record ***was set*** yesterday – Рекорд ***был установлен*** вчера.

The record ***will be set*** tomorrow. – Рекорд ***будет установлен*** завтра.

2) глаголом с частицей -ся (-сь):

This problem ***was discussed*** last week.Эта проблема ***обсуждалась*** на прошлой неделе.

3) неопределенно-личным оборотом, т.е. глаголом в действительном залоге 3 лица множественного числа, типа «говорят», «сказали»:

English ***is spoken*** in many countries*.* На английском языке ***говорят*** во многих странах.

4) глаголом в действительном залоге (при наличии исполнителя действия):

The goods ***are delivered*** to the buyer by the shipping company. Транспортная компания ***доставляет*** товары покупателю.

Если указывается лицо или предмет, производящее действие, то оно вводится предлогами **by** или **with,** выражающими значение творительного падежа *(кем? чем?):*

A new record **was set by** this Новый рекорд *был установлен*

athlete этим спортсменом.

Если вфункции сказуемого в страдательном залоге употребляются глаголы **с** предлогами, например: **to send for, to speak about, to act on, to look at, to refer to, to make use of, to pay attention to и** др., то при переводе на русский язык этот предлог ставится перед подлежащим:

**The doctor** was sent **for. *За доктором***послали.

**1**. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Passive. (usually)

1. The postbox (to empty) every day.

2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.

3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns.

4. The mail (to load) into the train.

5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.

6. The bags (to take) to the post office.

7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets.

8. The letters (to deliver).

## 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Passive. (yesterday)

1. The postbox (to empty) every day.

2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.

3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns.

4. The mail (to load) into the train.

5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.

6. The bags (to take) to the post office.

7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets.

8. The letters (to deliver).

## 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple Passive. (tomorrow)

1. The postbox (to empty) every day.

2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.

3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns.

4. The mail (to load) into the train.

5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.

6. The bags (to take) to the post office.

7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets.

8. The letters (to deliver).

## \*4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.

2. Hockey (to play) in winter.

3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.

4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.

5. His new book (to finish) next year.

6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.

7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

8. Bread (to eat) every day.

9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.

10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.

11. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.

12. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.

13. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.

14. This work (to do) tomorrow.

15. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.

16. These trees (to plant) last autumn.

17. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.

18. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.

19. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

20. Lost time never (to find) again.

21. Rome (not to build) in a day.

## \*\*5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. Нам показали очень странную картину.
2. Тебя ищут. Иди домой.
3. Вас всех пригласят в зал и расскажут обо всех изменениях в школьной программе.
4. Почему над ним всегда смеются?
5. Нам всем дали билеты на выставку.
6. Лекции этого знаменитого профессора всегда слушают с большим вниманием.
7. Меня ждут?
8. Им задали три трудных вопроса.
9. За директором уже послали. Подождите немного.
10. Всех пригласили в большой зал.
11. Эти письма просмотрены. Их можно отправлять.
12. На станции их встретил гид и отвез в гостиницу.
13. Эти журналы должны быть возвращены в библиотеку на следующей неделе.
14. На наших занятиях много внимания уделяется произношению.
15. Иванову велели объяснить, почему он пропускает занятия.
16. Меня пригласят на ваш вечер?
17. Детей оставили дома одних.

**6**. Замените действительный залог страдательным.

1. Many people attend the lecture.

2. Someone has eaten the cake.

3. He will leave the ticket on the table.

4. They were discussing the report the whole evening.

5. People speak English in many countries.

6. She has finished reading the book.

7. Everyone can see the film soon.

8. The gardener has planted some apple-trees.

9. His parents have bought him a new bicycle.

10. They will advertise the product on TV.

**7**. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант из данных ниже.

1. My suitcase \_\_\_\_ from the hotel room.

a) stole c) was stolen

b) has stolen d) was being stolen

2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ by the barking dog last night.

a) woke up c) were woken up

b) are woken up d) were waking up

3. There's someone behind us. I think \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) we are following c) we are followed

b) we are being followed d) we are being following

4. - When \_\_\_\_ ? - In 1950.

a) are you born c) have you been born

b) were you born d) did you born

5. One thousand people \_\_\_\_\_ by the company.

a) employ c) employed

b) are employed d) are employing

6. Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ by the police as I was driving home.

a) stopped c) was stopped

b) have been stopped d) have stopped

7. The next meeting \_\_\_\_\_ on May l0th.

a) will hold c) will be held

b) holds d) held

8. Action must \_\_\_\_ at once.

a) take c) have taken

b) be taken d) took

9. Last week it \_\_\_\_\_ not to have an office party after all.

a) was decided c) was to decide

b) decided d) has decided

10. The door must \_\_\_\_ open.

a) is left c) be to leave

b) leave d) be left

11. I'm afraid nothing could \_\_\_\_\_\_ about it.

a) do c) be doing

b) be done d) have done

12. The rule must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to everyone.

a) have known c) know

b) be known d) be knowing

13. Meals cannot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after 11.00 p.m.

a) be served c) served

b) serve d) have served

14. A difficult time can \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) expect c) expected

b) is expected d) be expected

15. The figures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in *Times* yesterday.

a) had referred to c) will referred

b) referred to d) were referred to

16. The agreement can \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) be agreed upon c) be agreed

b) agreed d) agree

17. Brian shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) be laughed at c) be laughed

b) laugh at d) to be laughed

18. We hope that an agreement \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) was arrived c) will be arrived at

b) arrived d) will arrive

19. Your key must \_\_\_\_\_\_ before 11:30 a.m.

a) return c) be returned

b) be returning d) have returned

20. Computers can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many fields.

a) use c) have used

b) be used d) is used

**Lesson 2**

**Food**

**Задание 1.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1) What do you prefer for breakfast?

2) What do you usually have for lunch?

3) What do you eat for dinner?

4) What do you drink for dinner?

5) What do you prefer to eat for supper?

**Задание 2.** Изучите следующие слова

**Фрукты /fruit**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| banana  kiwi  pear  apple  cherry  strawberry  grapes  orange  plum  lemon  pineapple  watermelon  melon | банан  киви  груша  яблоко  вишня  клубника  виноград  апельсин  слива  лимон  ананас  арбуз  дыня |

**Овощи /vegetables**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| carrot  potato  tomato  cucumber  onion  pepper  cabbage  green pea  beet  mushroom | морковь  картошка  помидор  огурец  лук  перец  капуста  зеленый горох  свёкла  грибы |

**Мясо/птица/рыба — meat/poultry/fish:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| lamb  beef  rabbit  liver  pork  veal  tongue  ham  turkey  chicken  duck  goose  salmon [‘sæmən]  shrimps  herring  cod  sardines [sɑːˈdiːnz] | баранина;  говядина;  кролик  печень  свинина  телятина  язык  ветчина  индейка  курица  утка  гусь  семга  креветки  сельдь  треска  сардины |

**Задание 3.** Распределите следующие слова по указанным группам:

duck, bacon, pork, ham, lamb, chicken, kidney, beef, veal, liver, turkey

PIG: …SHEEP: …POULTRY: …COW: …INSIDE AN ANIMAL:

**Задание 4.** К указанным вопросам подберите наиболее подходящий ответ.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Do you take sugar?  2. Would you like some cereal for breakfast?  3. Why did you buy flour?  4. Can you get a loaf when you’re out?  5. Would you like marmalade on your toast?  6. Do you want some mustard on your burger?  7. Do you want anything on this salad?  8. Shall we have rice with this stir-fry? | a. I’d rather have noodles, actually.  b. I’m going to make a few cakes.  c. No thanks, ketchup is fine.  d. Yes, two, please.  e. Some cornflakes would be nice.  f. I’ll just have a little dressing, please.  g. White or brown?  h. No thanks, just butter. |

**Задание 5.** Соотнесите слова под цифрами со словами под буквами.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. salt and 2. fish and 3. bread and 4. cheese and 5. strawberries and | a. biscuits b. butter c. cream d. pepper e. chips |

**Задание 6.** К словам Fruit и Vegetables подберите подходящие определения из набора указанных. Некоторые определения подходят к обоим словам.

fresh, ripe, citrus, tropical, rotten, frozen, raw, tinned, organic

Fruit Vegetables

**Задание 7.** Соотнесите выделенные слова и их определения.

1. Have you had **breakfast**?

2. What time do you have **lunch**?

3. What are we having for **dinner**?

4. Do you want some **supper**?

5. We’ve only got time for a **snack**.

6. I hope you’ve got a good **appetite**.

7. I’m **starving**.

8. We had a **barbecue** in the back garden.

a. a small meal eaten just before you go to bed

b. the desire for food

c. the meal eaten around midday

d. very hungry

e. the first meal of the day

f. a quick and easy meal

g. when you grill food outside

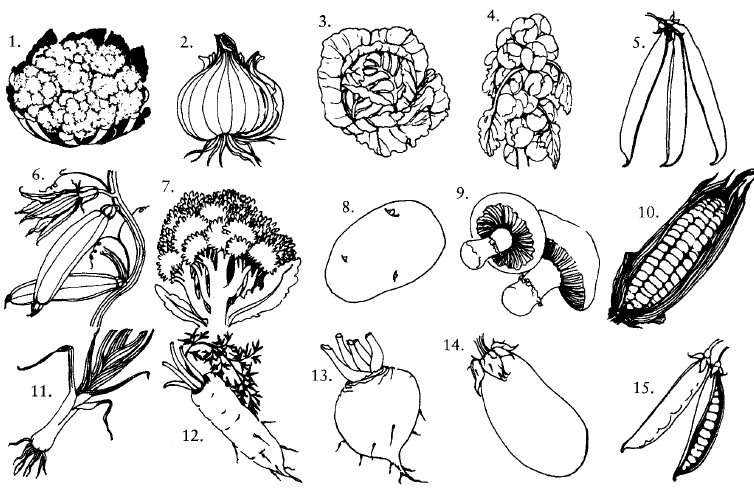
h. the main evening meal

**Задание 8.** Соотнесите название продукта с наиболее подходящей группой определений:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. coffee or tea  2. steak  3. an Indian dish  4. a sauce  5. fish  6. a cake | a. too strong / weak / sweet  b. too many bones  c. too rich / thick / bland  d. a bit overdone / underdone  e. too hot / spicy  f. a bit dry / stale |

**Задание 9.** Соотнесите овощи и их названия:

potato, mushroom, carrot, onion, cabbage, broccoli, turnip, leek, courgette [kʊəˈʒet], aubergine [ˈəʊbəʒiːn], cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, peas [pi:0z], beans, sweet corn



**Задание 10.** Соотнесите предложения под цифрами с фразами под буквами.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Is dinner nearly ready?  2. I don’t know what’s wrong with me.  3. No more for me, thanks.  4. I’m glad we went for that walk.  5. I shouldn’t really be eating this chocolate before dinner. | a. I’ve lost my appetite.  b. It’s really given me an appetite.  c. It’ll spoil my appetite.  d. I’m starving.  e. I’m full. |

**Задание 11.** Сопоставьте группу еды и функции, которые она выполняет в нашем организме.

Fruit/Vegetables, Meat, Dairy, Bread/Cereal, Fats/Sugar.

1. helps you have strong and healthy body by providing protein.

2. builds strong teeth and bones by providing calcium.

3. help you have healthy gums, good eyesight etc. by providing vitamins A and C.

4. gives you energy by providing protein, iron and several vitamins B.

5. fast sources of energy.

**Задание 12.** Составьте предложения из следующих слов:

1. eat, in the morning, porridge, I

2. She, milk, with, coffee, drink, does not

3. hamburgers, they, with, like, cheese

4. We, eat, for breakfast, do not, salad, fish, or

5. For supper, would, I, orange, like, juice

6. Does not, Lizzy, mineral, drink, water

**Задание 13**. Прочтите и переведите текст.

**Good Manners or Good Cuisine**

Britain and good food are two things, which are not commonly associated. Most visitors to Britain seem to agree that the food is terrible. The most common complaint is that British food has little taste. The vegetables, for example, are overcooked. It is all too bland.

Most visitors to Britain do not get the opportunity to sample home cooking. They either eat the food cooked in an institution, such as a university canteen, or they 'eat out' a lot, usually in rather cheap restaurants and cafes. Typical British cooking, which involves a lot of roasting, does not suit the larger scale production or the quick preparation.

***When people eat what: meals***

Breakfast is usually a packeted 'cereal' (e.g. cornflakes) and/or toast and marmalade. It isn't usually a 'traditional' British breakfast.

'Elevenses' is, conventionally, a cup of tea or coffee and some biscuits at around eleven o'clock. In fact, people drink tea or coffee whenever they feel like it. This is usually quite often.

Lunch is typically at one o'clock (any shops, which close for lunch, close from one to two). But it is often a bit earlier for schoolchildren and those who start work at eight o'clock.

For the urban working class (and a wider section of the population in Scotland and Ireland) tea is the evening meal, eaten as soon as people get home from work (at around six o'clock). For other classes, it means a cup of tea and a snack at around four o'clock.

'Supper' is the usual word for the evening meal among most people who do not call it 'tea'.

'Dinner' is also sometimes used for the evening meal. It suggests something rather grander and eaten comparatively late (at around eight o'clock). It is also sometimes used to refer to the midday meal in schools.

***vocabulary***

overcooked - переваренный, пережаренный

bland - легкая

to sample – пробовать на вкус, дегустировать

canteen- буфет, столовая

eat out – питаться вне дома

elevenses- легкий завтрак около 11 часов утра

urban – городской

grander [‘grændә] –более важный

**Задание 14.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний**:**

ассоциироваться; легкая *(о пище)*, попробовать; университетская столовая; условно; достаточно часто; что-то более основательное.

**Задание 15.** Дайте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний, используйте их в своих собственных предложениях:

terrible; varying, to get the opportunity; home cooking; to eat out; to involve a lot of roasting; a bit earlier; urban working class.

**Задание 16.** Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The most common complaint is that British food has a strange,…taste.

a. pleasant b. unpleasant c. unusual

2. Most visitors to Britain do not get the opportunity to … home cooking.

a. sample b. get c. look at

3. Breakfast is usually a …

a. packeted 'cereal' b. tea with milk c. sauces with grilled food

4. … is, conventionally, a cup of tea or coffee and some biscuits at around eleven o'clock.

a. lunch b. meeting c. ‘Elevenses’

5. Lunch is often a bit earlier for …

a. soldiers b. schoolchildren c. athletes

6. Dinner is sometimes used to refer to the midday meal in …

a. schools. b. hospitals c. offices

**Задание 17.** Скажите, верны или неверны данные утверждения.

1. Most visitors to Britain seem to agree that the food is terrible.

2. One reason could simply be that British tastes are different from everybody else's.

3. The vegetables, for example, are delicious.

4. Typical British cooking involves a lot of roasting.

5. Food should be eaten cold.

6. Lunch is typically at two o'clock.

7. Any shops, which close for lunch, close from twelve to one.

8. For the urban working class tea is the evening meal.

**Задание 18**. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Most visitors to Britain seem to agree that the food is terrible. Why?
2. What is the most common complaint of the visitors to Britain?
3. Do most visitors to Britain get the opportunity to sample home cooking?
4. Where do visitors to Britain usually eat?
5. What can you say about typical English cooking?
6. What does breakfast usually consist of?
7. What can you say about the ‘elevenses’?
8. When is lunch typically eaten?
9. What is tea for urban working class?
10. How is the evening meal called by people who do not call it ‘tea’?
11. What does dinner suggest?

**Задание 19**. Расскажите о вашей любимой еде.

**GRAMMAR**

**Числительные**

Числительные обозначают количество предметов или порядок предметов при счете.

Числительные делятся на количественные, отвечающие на вопрос «сколько?» и порядковые, отвечающие на вопрос «который по порядку?».

***Количественные*** числительные от 13 до 19 образуются прибавлением суффикса *–****teen*** к основе.

Числительные, обозначающие десятки, имеют суффикс *-****tу***.

***Порядковые*** числительные, кроме первых трех (**first**, **second**, **third**), образуются прибавлением суффикса ***–th***или ***–eth*** к соответствующим количественным числительным. Они всегда употребляются с определенным артиклем ***the***.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Количественные**   1. one — oдин 2. two — два 3. three — три 4. four — четыре 5. five- пять 6. six –шесть   7 seven- семь  8 eight- восемь  9 nine –девять   1. ten –десять 2. eleven –одиннадцать 3. twelve - двенадцать 4. thirteen –тринадцать 5. fourteen –четырнадцать 6. fifteen – пятнадцать 7. sixteen – шестнадцать 8. seventeen- семнадцать 9. eighteen –восемнадцать 10. nineteen –девятнадцать   20 twenty – двадцать | **Порядковые**  the first - nepвый  the second - второй  the third - третий  the fourth - четвертый  the fifth – пятый  the sixth – шестой  the seventh – седьмой  the eighth – восьмой  the ninth – девятый  the tenth – десятый  the eleventh – одиннадцатый  the twelfth – двенадцатый  the thirteenth – тринадцатый  the fourteenth – четырнадцатый  the fifteenth – пятнадцатый  the sixteenth – шестнадцатый  the seventeenth – семнадцатый  the eighteenth – восемнадцатый  the nineteenth – девятнадцатый  the twentieth – двадцатый |

**Десятки: Составные числительные:**

20 twenty-the twentieth twenty-two – the twenty-second

30 thirty – the thirtieth thirty-three – the thirty-third

40 forty – the fortieth forty-four – the forty-fourth

50 fifty – the fiftieth fifty-five – the fifty-fifth

60 sixty – the sixtieth sixty-six – the sixty-sixth  
70 seventy-the seventieth  
80 eighty – the eightieth  
90 ninety – the ninetieth

**Числительные от 100 и больше:**

100 – a (one) hundred 100th – the hundredth

101– a (one) hundred and one 101st – the one hundred and first

200 – two hundred 200th – the two hundredth

1. – (one) thousand 1000th – the thousandth
2. — a (one) thousand and one

5,550 — five thousand five hundred **and** fifty

5,000,000 – five million

1500 – fifteen hundred

Числительные ***hundred, thousand, million***не имеют окончания –s, когда перед ними стоит другое числительное. Когда числительные обозначают неопределенное количество, они употребляются во множественном числе с окончанием *–****s****,* за которым следует предлог of.

*hundreds of books two hundred books*

*thousands of books five thousand books*

*millions of people 2 million people*

Номера страниц, домов, квартир, транспорта, обозначаются не порядковыми, а количественными числительными. В этих случаях существительные употребляются без артикля: *page 15, house 40, flat 13, bus 72.*

**Как читаются даты**

Числительное, обозначающее год, делится на две части — число сотен, а затем — число десятков и единиц.

1976 — nineteen seventy six

1900 — nineteen hundred, in (the year) nineteen hundred

2000 — two thousand, in (the year) two thousand

1905 — nineteen five, in (the year) nineteen five

***Даты можно читать так***:

April 12, 2001

1. on the twelfth of April, two thousand one, two thousand and one
2. on April the twelfth, two thousand one

**Как читаются дробные числительные:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Простые**  ½ - a (one) half;  ¼ - a (one) quarter  2/3 – two thirds | **Десятичные**   * 1. 0.1– O [ou] point one   2.45 – two point four five  35.25 – three five (или thirty- five) point two five  1.5-one and a half |

Символ % читается как ***per cent*** [pə׳sent]

**1.** Напишите словами количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые числительные.

3, 4, 5, 11, 21, 28, 30.

**2**. Напишите словами количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые числительные.

48, 67, 83, 99, 100.

**3**. Найдите соответствие между левой и правой колонками.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. 25  b. 13  c. 48  d. 154  e. 92  f. 2476  g.855  h. 67  i. 30  j. 634 | 1.a/one hundred (and) fifty four  2. sixty-seven  3. thirty  4. thirteen   1. six hundred (and) thirty-four 2. twenty-five 3. ninety-two 4. forty-eight   9. two thousand four hundred (and) seventy-six  10. eight hundred (and) fifty-five |

**Lesson 3.**

**Physical Culture and Sports. Healthy lifestyle**

**Задание 1.** Прочтите текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

**Keeping Fit**

Good health is not something we are able to buy at the chemist’s and we can’t depend on getting it back with a quick visit to the doctor when we are ill, either. We often ruin our health by poor diet, stress, bad working environment and carelessness. By keeping fit, changing bad habits or the surrounding conditions we can make our body last without major problems.

And what are the ways to keep fit?

First of all, you must miss no chance of outdoor activities as an antidote to our sedentary lives. Skating or skiing in winter and swimming in summer must become part of your everyday life.

Second, exercise. You must exercise whenever you can – in the morning or in the evening.

Third, regular meals are a must if you want to keep fit. Try to avoid going without any food for hours.

Nowadays, health specialists promote the idea of wellness for everybody. Wellness means achieving the best possible health within the limits of your body. One person may need fewer calories than another. Some people might prefer a lot easier exercise to more strenuous exercise.

The English people have become very concerned about their health recently. In fact, fitness has become almost a national obsession. In large cities and towns alike people jog regularly, join sports teams and going to health clubs and Fitness Centers to work out.

**Задание 2.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1) How do we ruin our health?

2) What idea do health specialists promote nowadays?

3) What is wellness?

4) What is a national obsession today?

5) How do people keep fit in big cities?

6) What are the ways to keep fit?

**Задание 3**. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

**Sports and games**

We are sure you are all interested in sport. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis.

People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches with other teams - their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can. Most matches take place in large stadiums.

Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it 'the queen of all sports'. It comprises such kinds of sports as: running (for different distances), jumping (long and high jumps) and others. From time to time international championships and races (horse-races, motor-races, cycle-races) take place.

Representatives of various countries can win a gold, silver or bronze medal. Such great championships in sport are organized every four years and we call them Olympic Games. Only the best may take part in them.

There are so many kinds of sports, such as cycling, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, skating, skiing, rowing, yachting and many more in which you can take an active part or just be a devoted fan.

**Задание 4**. Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию текста.

1. How can you call two players playing with each other?

* coaches
* partners
* racers

2. What do players do in a football match?

* players try to find sports equipment
* players try to run as fast as they can
* players try to score as many goals as they can.

3. What events does athletics comprise?

* It comprises such kinds of sports as running and jumping.
* It comprises such kinds of sports as wrestling and gymnastics.
* It comprises such kinds of sports as judo and karate.

4. What great championships are organized every four years?

* Tennis championships are organized every four years.
* Horse-races are organized every four years.
* Olympic Games are organized every four years.

**Задание 5**. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| cycling  swimming  gymnastics  boxing  skating  skiing  rowing  yachting  horse-races  motor-races  cycle-races | лыжный спорт  бокс  велогонки  скачки  велоспорт  автомобильные гонки  катание на коньках  гимнастика  плавание  гребля  яхтенный спорт |

**Задание 6**. Вставьте необходимые слова или словосочетания, которые наиболее верно отражают содержание текста.

1. We are sure you are all interested… .

* in sport
* in education
* in healthy way of life

2. Players form teams and play matches with other teams - …

* their opponents.
* their coaches.
* their families.

3. In a football match players try to …

* to score as many goals as they can.
* to protect the field of play.
* to run as fast as they can.

4. From time to time … take place.

* film festivals
* concerts and TV shows
* international championships and races

5. Representatives of various countries can …

* show will for victory.
* win a gold, silver or bronze medal.
* translate from different languages.

6. Only the best may take part in the Olympic Games…

* in the Olympic Games.
* in our conference.
* in horse-races.

**Задание 7.** Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения, используя следующие выражения: “It’s true” / “That’s right“ или “I am afraid, that is wrong" / "That is not true to the fact".

1. People who play games are coaches.

2. Players form classes and study with other pupils.

3. Each team can lose or win.

4. Most matches take place on school sports grounds.

5. Athletics comprises jumping – long and high jumps.

6. Schoolchildren can win a gold, silver or bronze medal.

7. Olympic Games are organized every two years.

8 There are so many kinds of sports in which you can be a devoted fan.

**Задание 8.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы

1) What games do you certainly play?

2) What do players form?

3) Why do players form teams?

4) Whom do we call partners?

5) What is the aim of the football match?

6) Where do most matches take place?

7) What is the most popular sport?

8) What sports does athletics comprise?

9) What kinds of races do you know?

10) How often do international championships take place?

11) What can representatives of various countries win during competitions?

12) How often are Olympic Games organized?

13) Which kinds of sports can you take an active part in?

14) Are you a devoted fan of any team?

**Задание 9.** Перескажите текст, используя предыдущее задание в качестве плана.

**GRAMMAR**

**Обозначение времени**

В английском языке существуют четкие правила, позволяющие точно сказать, который час.

К примеру, в нашем языке формат времени состоит из 24 часов и вторую половину дня после 12.00 мы говорим часто 13, 14, 15 и так далее.

В [английском языке](https://www.learnathome.ru/) есть четкое разделение времени:

* *До полудня (00:00 - 12:00): AM (Ante Merediem)*
* *После полудня (12:00 - 24:00): PM (Post Merediem)*

Например, табличка работы кафе может иметь вид:

*Open from 7.30 am to (till) 11 pm*.

Также можно AM заменить на “in the morning”, а PM на “in the afternoon”.

*Are you insane to call at 4 o’clock in the morning?*

*The presentation will be held at 5 in the afternoon.*

Для обозначения времени в часах и минутах в английском языке употребляются три [предлога](https://www.learnathome.ru/grammar/prepositions-of-time-at-on-in.html): at (в), past (после), to (до).

Часы разделены на две части - каждая по полчаса.

Для указания времени до половины часа включительно (минутная стрелка от 12.00 до 6.00 по циферблату) употребляется предлог ***past*** (после):

* *At ten minutes past two*. - В десять минут третьего. Буквально: 10 минут после двух, 2:10 или 14:10.

Для указания времени после половины часа включительно (минутная стрелка от 6.00 до 12.00 по циферблату) употребляется предлог ***to*** (до):

* *At ten minutes to two*. – (В) без десяти минут два или один час 50 минут. Буквально: в 10 минут до двух, 1:50 или 13:50.

Существует такое понятие, как "четверть часа" - "quarter" (15 минут). Четверть может быть до получаса и после получаса и всегда употребляется с неопределенным артиклем "а".

* **At a quarter to five**. – (В) без четверти пять - без пятнадцати пять. Буквально: в четверть до пяти, 4:45 или 16:45
* **At a quarter past five**. - В пятнадцать минут шестого. Буквально: четверть после пяти, 5:15 или 17:15

Половина обозначается словом "half" (30 минут) (буква L не читается), без артикля.

* *At half past six.*
* *At half past seven.*

Ровно любой час (без минут):

* *At ten o’clock*

На вопрос What time is it? ответ начинается со слов It is...

* It is six o'clock
* It`s 12 o'clock

***Выражения, связанные со временем***

yesterday - вчера

the day before yesterday - позавчера

today - сегодня

tonight - сегодня вечером

tomorrow - завтра

the day after tomorrow - послезавтра

a fortnight - две недели

from 10 till 12 - с 10 до 12

half an hour - полчаса

10 days ago - 10 дней назад

It's time to... - пора (делать что-либо)

in an hour's time - в течение часа

in time - вовремя (не слишком поздно; так, чтобы успеть)

on time - вовремя (точно по плану)

in the middle of... - в середине

this week (month, year) - на этой неделе ( в этом месяце, году)

next week - на следующей неделе

last week - на прошлой неделе

for 3 hours - в течение трех часов

for over 3 hours - более трех часов

in half an hour - через полчаса

in an hour and a half - через полтора часа

**Денежные суммы**

Денежные единицы различных стран обычно обозначаются сокращенно. Доллар США обозначается знаком $, стоящим перед числом вплотную к нему ($125), или иногда после числа (125$). И в том, и в другом случае читается:

* One hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Английский фунт обозначается знаком  £, стоящим перед числом вплотную к нему (£125), и читается:

* «one hundred and twenty-five pounds» или «one hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling».

Когда необходимо указать, что речь идет именно о долларах США, перед знаком доллара $ ставятся буквы US или USA.

Например: US $125.00 читается: «One hundred and twenty-five US dollars» — сто двадцать пять долларов США.

При обозначении или повторении указанной суммы прописью ее пишут так: US $125.00 (One hundred and twenty-five 00/100 US dollars),

$ 100.00(one hundred00/100 US dollars).

При обозначении цифрами больших сумм каждые три разряда (справа налево) отделяются запятой. Доллары от центов чаще отделяются точкой.

* Например: $1,246,135.75 означает 1 246 135 долларов 75 центов. Денежная единица — цент = 1/100 доллара обозначается либо полностью cent(s), либо сокращенно с. (сточкой или без нее) или знаком ¢, стоящим после числа: 1 cent, 1c, 1¢,.

Все эти обозначения читаются одинаково: one cent, во множественном числе — cents. Центы могут обозначаться также знаком доллара:$.0.01 (one cent) — один цент. Монета называется a penny; $0.05 (five cents) — пять центов, монета — а nickel; $.0.10 (ten cents) — десять центов, монета - a dime; $0.25 (twenty-five cents) - 25 центов, монета — a Quarter; $.5 (fifty cents) — пятьдесят центов; монета — a half-dollar.

Банкнота называется: a dollar bill, a ten dollar bill. Суммы в долларах и центах обозначаются одним из следующих способов: $1,235.75, или $1.235 75, или $1.235. 75/100 и читаются «one thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents.

При обозначении или повторении суммы прописью центы пишутся в виде дроби перед словом dollars следующим образом: $1,235.75 (One thousand two hundred and thirty-five and 75/100 dollars) или US$1,235.75 (One thousand two hundred and thirty-five and 75/100 US dollars).

Английский фунт — pound (множественное число — pounds) обозначается знаком £, стоящим перед числом. Денежные суммы, состоящие из одних фунтов без пенсов, могут обозначаться одним из следующих способов: £125, £125.00, £125-00. Все эти обозначения читаются «one hundred and twenty-five pounds». Если количество цифр фунтов больше трех, то каждые три цифры справа налево отделяются запятой, а пенсы от фунтов — точкой.

* Например: £1,246,135.00 = 1246135 фунтов. Один фунт £1 читается «a pound» или «one pound».

Денежная единица penny — пенс = 1/100 фунта (множественное число — реnсе — пенсы), обозначается сокращенно буквой р с точкой или без нее. Один пенс обозначается 1р, читается «a penny» или «one penny». При обозначении номинала монет числительное сливается со словом «penny».

* Например: a five- penny coin, twenty penny coin,

**но** fifty pence coin (piece), a pound, a five/ten pound note.

Денежные суммы, состоящие из фунтов и пенсов обозначаются одним из следующих способов: £125.75, £125-75. Все эти обозначения читаются: «one hundred and twenty-five pounds and seventy-five (pence).

Когда необходимо указать, что речь идет именно об английской валюте, тогда со словом pound(s) – фунт(ы) может писаться сочетание pound(s) sterling — фунт(ы) стерлингов. Слово «sterling» является прилагательным, окончания «s» никогда не принимает и стоит после существительного pound(s), а при употреблении знака фунта £ пишется после числа.

**Lesson 4**

**Travelling**

**Задание 1.** Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания в микроконтекстах, обращая внимание на их значение

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. travel  holidays  rather  expensive | путешествовать  отпуск, каникулы, праздник  весьма, достаточно  дорогой |

Almost all the people like to travel. When we have got holidays we can travel by car, by train, by plane and by sea. Though travelling has become rather expensive, nowadays people still travel a lot.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2. by air  quickest  in no time  remote  abroad  advantage /disadvantage  depends | по воздуху  самый быстрый  моментально, вмиг  труднодоступный, удаленный  за границу  достоинство/недостаток  зависит |

Of course travelling by air is the quickest way of travelling. Practically in no time, we can get to the most remote parts of our country and even abroad. Modern airplanes are very comfortable. But travelling by air has some disadvantages. First, it is the most expensive way of travelling. Second, it depends on the weather.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3. remains  fast  quite  reliable  train  convenient  sleeping car  dining car  journey  enjoyable  safety  prefer | остается  быстрый  достаточно, в полной мере  надежный  поезд  удобный  спальный вагон  вагон-ресторан  поездка, путешествие  приятный  безопасность  предпочитать |

The most popular way of travelling remains travelling by train. It is not very fast but it is quite reliable. Modern trains are very convenient. The sleeping car and dining car make even the longest journey enjoyable. We can also see the country we are travelling through. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other kinds of travelling.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 4. by ship  ocean liners  board  cruise [‘kru:z]  voyage  foreign  trip | на корабле  океанские лайнеры  борт  круиз  плавание  иностранный  поездка, путешествие |

Some people prefer to travel by ship. There are large ocean liners on board of which we can make very interesting cruises. Tourists can make voyages on large ships to foreign countries. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are very popular today. Ships are not so fast as trains or planes but sea voyage or a river trip is a nice way of spending holiday.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5. enjoy  nature  pleasure trips  tickets  spend | наслаждаться  природа  увеселительная поездка  билеты  проводить, тратить |

Many people are fond of travelling by car. They can enjoy the nature and that is why travelling by car is so popular for pleasure trips. When you go by car, you don’t take tickets, you put all things you need in a car. You can stop and spend as much time as you like at any place.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 6. country-side  hikes  useful  hurry up  meet | сельская местность  путешествия пешком, экскурсии  полезно  торопиться, спешить  встречать |

But if you want to see the country-side you have to spend a part of your summer holidays on hikes. It is useful for all members of the family. You don’t think about tickets, you don’t hurry up and you walk a lot. During such hikes, you see a lot of interesting places, sometimes you can meet interesting people.

**Задание 2.** a) Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию

1. Almost all the people like to travel. When we have got holidays we can travel by car, by train, by plane and by sea. Though travelling has become rather expensive, nowadays people still travel a lot.

2. Of course travelling by air is the quickest way of travelling. Practically in no time, we can get to the most remote parts of our country and even abroad. Modern airplanes are very comfortable. But travelling by air has some disadvantages. First, it is the most expensive way of travelling. Second, it depends on the weather.

3. The most popular way of travelling remains travelling by train. It is not very fast but it is quite reliable. Modern trains are very convenient. The sleeping car and dining car make even the longest journey enjoyable. We can also see the country we are travelling through. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other kinds of travelling.

4. Some people prefer to travel by ship. There are large ocean liners on board of which we can make very interesting cruises. Tourists can make voyages on large ships to foreign countries. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are very popular today. Ships are not so fast as trains or planes but sea voyage or a river trip is a nice way of spending holiday.

5. Many people are fond of travelling by car. They can enjoy the nature and that is why travelling by car is so popular for pleasure trips. When you go by car, you don’t take tickets, you put all things you need in a car. You can stop and spend as much time as you like at any place.

6. But if you want to see the country-side you have to spend a part of your summer holidays on hikes. It is useful for all members of the family. You don’t think about tickets, you don’t hurry up and you walk a lot. During such hikes, you see a lot of interesting places, sometimes you can meet interesting people.

b) Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы

What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by plane?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car?

**Задание 3.** Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

1. How can people travel?

* with their team
* by car, by train, by plane and by sea
* with their classmates

2. Where can we get practically in no time?

* We can get to the stadium.
* We can get to the seashore.
* We can get to the most remote parts of our country and even abroad.

3. What makes an even the longest journey enjoyable?

* Thesleeping car and dining car make even the longest journey enjoyable.
* Interesting people make even the longest journey enjoyable.
* Delicious food makes even the longest journey enjoyable.

4. What kind of transport can we make very interesting cruises on?

* On board of airplanes.
* We can make very interesting cruises on board of large ocean liners.
* On trains.

5. Why is travelling by car so popular?

* It is not expensive.
* People can enjoy the nature.
* It takes little time.

6. What do you do if you want to see the country-side?

* You can repair your car.
* You can visit your granny.
* You can spend your time on hikes.

**Задание 4**.Дополните предложения информацией из текста и переведите их на русский язык:

1. Though travelling has become rather expensive, nowadays … .

2. Modern airplanes are … .

3. Speed, comfort and safety are … .

4. That is why many people prefer them… .

5. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are … .

6. Ships are not so fast as … .

7. Sea voyage or a river trip is a nice way … .

8. When you go by car, …

9. But if you want to see the country-side you have to … .

10. During such hikes, you … .

**Задание 5.** Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям**.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| travel  expensive  remote  abroad  reliable  convenient  safety  board  cruise  voyage  foreign  trip  tickets  hikes | за границу  надежный  безопасность  путешествия пешком  билеты  путешествовать  борт  круиз  дорогой  плавание  иностранный  труднодоступный  поездка  удобный |

**Задание 6.** Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения, используя следующие выражения: “It’s true” / “That’s right“ или “I am afraid, that is wrong" / "That is not true to the fact".

1. Though travelling has become rather expensive, nowadays people still travel a lot.

2. Travelling by air is the slowest way of travelling.

3. Travelling by air depends on your health.

4. Travelling by train is faster than by plane.

5. Ships are as fast as trains.

6. Travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips.

7. When you go by car, you take tickets and put all things into a suitcase.

8. During such hikes, you see a lot of interesting places.

**Задание 7.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. How can people travel on holidays?

2. What is the quickest way of travelling?

3. How fast can you get to the most remote parts of our country and abroad?

4. What are the disadvantages of travelling by plane?

5. What is the most popular way of travelling?

6. What makes even the longest train journey enjoyable?

7. What are the advantages of travelling by train?

8. What trips are very popular today?

9. Sea voyage or a river trip is a nice way of spending holiday, isn’t it?

10. What are the advantages of travelling by car?

11. What are the advantages of hike?

**Задание 8.** Расскажите, какой вид путешествий Вам нравится больше всего и почему.

**GRAMMAR**

**Модальные глаголы**

В английском языке существуют следующие модальные глаголы:

Саn - мочь, may - можно, must - должен.

Модальные глаголы обозначают не само действие, а то, как человек относится к этому действию - способен ли он его выполнить, возможно ли его совершить, должен ли он это сделать, необходимо ли это сделать.

Модальный глагол ставится перед смысловым глаголом в форме инфинитива, но без частицы «to».

I can go to the swimming pool. - Я могу пойти в бассейн.

Модальные глаголы имеют одну форму для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа.

Не must take this book in the library. - Он должен взять эту книгу в библиотеке.

They must take these books in the library. - Они должны взять эти книги в библиотеке.

У глаголов ***can, may*** есть прошедшее время (***could, might***). Глагол ***must*** употребляется только в настоящем времени.

Глагольные формы ***would*** и ***should*** выполняют не только функцию вспомогательных глаголов, но и модальных.

Глагол ***would*** выражает 1. Повторность действия в прошлом,

2. Намерение, желание 3. Просьбу.

Would you be so kind as to tell me how to get to the stadium? -

He будете ли Вы так любезны, чтобы сказать мне как пройти на стадион?

I would like to tell you some words about our performance. -

Я хотел бы сказать несколько слов о нашем выступлении.

Глагол ***should*** выражает наставление, увещевание, рекомендацию, совет. На русский язык переводится - должен, должен бы, следует, следовало бы.

You should be more attentive. - Вам следует быть более внимательным.

You should visit him in the hospital. – Вам следовало бы навестить его в больнице.

Модальные глаголы имеют эквиваленты, которые позволяют выразить мысль тогда, когда сами модальные глаголы употребить нельзя, как, например, для выражения будущего времени глаголов can и may.

В вопросительной форме модальный глагол ставится в предложении перед подлежащим.

May I take this book? - Можно мне взять эту книгу?

Can he swim? - Он умеет плавать?

В отрицательном предложении частица «***not***» ставится после модального глагола.

Не can not (can’t) swim. - Он не может (не умеет) плавать.

При отрицательном ответе на просьбу, начинающуюся с глагола may в значении « Нет, нельзя!», употребляется can't.

***May*** I come in? - No, you ***can't.***

Данная ниже таблица позволит Вам узнавать и правильно переводить предложения с модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Модальный**  **глагол и его**  **эквивалент** | **Что выражает** | **Present** | **Past** | **Future** |
| саn  to be able ( to) | Способность  совершить  действие | can  am/is/are able (to) могу,  умею | could  was/were able (to)  мог, умел. | -  shall be/ will be  able (to)  сможет, сумеет |
| may  to be allowed  ( to) | Разрешение,  просьба | may  am/is/are allowed (to)  можете, можно | might  was/were  allowed (to)  разрешили | -  shall be/ will be  allowed (to) |
| must | Долженствование необходимость  совершения  действия | must - должен |  | \_ |
| to have ( to) | Необходимость  совершения  действия в  зависимости от  обстоятельств | to have ( to)/  has ( to) -  приходится | had ( to) -  пришлось | shall have (to)/  will have  ( to) -  придется |
| to be (to) | Необходимость  совершения  действия, заранее  запланированного | am (to) /  is (to)/  are (to) -  должен, обязан | was ( to) /  were (to) -  должен был | - |
| should | Рекомендацию  к действию, совет | should  должен,  следует,  рекомендуется | - | - |
| would | повторность действия  в прошлом, просьбу  намерение, желание | would –  могли  ли, хотели | - | - |

**1.** Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык.

***a)***1. I can show you an interesting picture of this city. 2. He can give you his report on the life of Jack London. 3. His brother could play the piano very well. 4. She could translate these English texts.

***b***) 1. We must attend a lecture on German History on Tuesday.

2. You must return my magazines on Wednesday. 3. You must take your children to the country for the week-end. 4. I must go to see my grandmother on my day off.

***c)*** 1. You may discuss these questions after work. 2. They may take four magazines from that shelf. 3. She may sit on the sofa in my study. 4. He may leave Moscow on Saturday.

**2**. Заполните пропуски глаголами ***must, can*** или ***may***.

1. When \_\_\_\_ you come to your lessons? - I \_\_\_\_ come to my lessons at eight o'clock. 2. You \_\_\_\_ not go away now, you \_\_\_\_ stay here till six o'clock. 3. \_\_\_\_ I take your pen? -Yes, you \_\_\_\_. Here it is. 4. My brother knows English well. He \_\_\_\_ translate these texts. 5. I \_\_\_\_ not translate this letter. It is too difficult. 6. \_\_\_\_ I come into the room? - No, you \_\_\_\_ not. 7. You \_\_\_\_\_come to your lessons in time. 8. \_\_\_\_ you read this text? - Yes, I \_\_\_\_ . It is easy. 9. Who \_\_\_\_ bring me "*The White Fang*?" I \_\_\_\_ prepare a report on this book. 10. I \_\_\_\_ not go to the library to-day. I have no time. 11. You \_\_\_\_ read this book. It is very easy.

**3**. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы.

1. Ты можешь открыть этот ящик. Ты сильный. 2. Я совсем не умею плавать. 3. Мистер Браун взрослый (grown-up), он может курить. 4. Я должен идти в школу. 5. Можно курить в этой комнате? - Нет, нельзя. 6. Я могу читать очень быстро. 7. Я должен хорошо учиться.

8. Можно мне пойти в кино? - Да, можно. 9. Джейн может пойти с нами. 10. Том не может прийти к нам, он болеет. 11. Ты должен сегодня идти в школу? 12. Вы должны прочитать эту книгу.

**4**. Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

1. Not/here/you/park/must.

2. Children/must/after/you/ small/look.

3. To/you/go/where/must?

4. School/to/I/go/must.

5. The/ must/TV/ after/ children/ not/midnight/watch.

**UNIT II**

**Country studies**

**Lesson 1**

**The Russian Federation**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

In area, the Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. It occupies most of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in the West to the Pacific Ocean in the East and from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Black Sea and the Caucasus, the Altai [ælˈtaɪ], and the Sayan [ˈsaɪən] Mountains, and the Amur [ɑːˈmʊə] and the Ussuri [uːˈsuː(ə)rɪ] rivers in the South.

It is bordered by Norway and Finland in the north west, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus [beləˈrʊs] and the Ukraine in the West, Georgia and Azerbaijan [æzə(r)baɪˈ(d)ʒɑːn] in the south-west, and Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China along the southern border. The federation comprises 23 subjects.

The land of Russia varies from thick forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russian Federation is located on two plains, Great Russian Plain and West Siberian Lowland. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, separating Europe from Asia, the Caucasus, and the Altai.

Russia’s most important rivers are the Volga, Europe’s biggest river, flowing into the Caspian Sea, the Don which flows into the Azov Sea. The main Siberian rivers are the Ob, the Yenisei.The Lena and the Amur are in the Far East. The total number of rivers in Russia is over two million. The world's deepest lake – lake Baikal, with the depth of 1600 metres, is situated in Russia, too.

The climate in Russia varies from arctic in the north to continental in the central part of the country and subtropical in the south.

The current population of Russia is about 140 million people; 82 % of the population are Russians.

Russia is a highly-industrialized-agrarian republic. Its vast mineral resources include oil and natural gas, coal, iron, zinc, lead [li:d], nickel, aluminium, gold and other non-ferrous metals. Russia has the world's largest oil and natural gas resources. Three-quarters of the republic's mineral wealth is concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

Approximately 10 million people are engaged in agriculture and they produce half of the region's grain, meat, milk, and other dairy products. The largest granaries are located in the North Caucasus and the Volga and the Amur regions.

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow, with the population of about 10 million people.

**Задание 2.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию текста.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) | What territory does Russia occupy? |
| 2) | What countries does it border on? | |
| 3) | What plains is it located on? | |
| 4) | What are the longest mountain chains? | |
| 5) | What sea does Europe's biggest river flow into? | |
| 6) | How deep is the world's purest lake Baikal? | |
| 7) | How does the climate in Russia vary? | |
| 8) | What mineral resources does Russia possess? | |
| 9) | What industries are developed in Russia? | |
| 10) | What products do agricultural enterprises produce? | |

**Задание 3.** 3акончите следующие предложения.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) Russia occupies ... | 1) ... thick forests and barren deserts |
| 2) The federation comprises ... | 2)... Mongolia and China in the South |
| 3) Russia borders on ... | 3) Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-  west |
| 4) There are many ... | 4)... continental |
| 5) Our country is bordered by ... | 5)... two million rivers in Russia |
| 6) The main Siberian rivers are ... | 6)... 17 million square kilometers |
| 7) The people in the north live ... | 7)... 23 subjects |
| 8) The climate in the central part  of the country is... | 8)... the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena |
| 9) There are ... | 9)... under the Arctic climate |
| 10) The climate in the south is ... | 10)... subtropical |

**Задание 4.** Соотнесите следующие предложения с текстом. Исправьте неверные утверждения.

1) Our country, the Russian federation is the largest in the world.

2) Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in North to the Pacific Ocean in the West, from the Arctic Ocean in the South to the Black Sea in the North.

3) Russia is not rich in mineral resources.

4) It is an agrarian republic.

5) 10 million people work in agriculture.

6) The North Caucasus, the Volga and the Amur regions are the largest granaries of Russia.

7) Russia is a constitutional monarchy; the head of the state is the Federal Assembly.

**Задание 5.** Закончите предложения, поговорите о Российской экономике.

1) Russia is a country with a highly-developed ...

2) There are vast mineral resources including ...

3) The mineral wealth of the country is concentrated in…

4) The population engaged in agriculture produce ...

5) The largest granaries are ...

**Задание 6.** Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

Tо comprise, total area, to occupy, border, to stretch, barren deserts, high peaked mountains, mountain chains, to vary from, the current population, vast mineral resourses, dairy products, thick forests, mineral wealth, to separate.

Общая площадь, занимать, протянуться, включать что-либо, варьировать от, бесплодная пустыня, горная вершина, горная цепь, отделять, население на данный период, богатые запасы полезных ископаемых, молочные продукты, густые леса, граничить, природные богатства.

**Задание 7.** Вставьте соответствующие слова или словосочетания из текста, которые наиболее верно отражают его содержание.

1. In area, the Russian Federation is the largest country in the... .

a) world b) Europe c) Asia

2. It is bordered by Norway and Finland in the... .

a) south b) north-west c) north-east

3. The federation comprises... .

a) 18 subjects b) 20 subjects c) 23 subjects

4. The total number of rivers in Russia is over ... .

a) two million a) three million b) two hundred

5. The current population of Russia is about... .

a) 150 million people; b) 140 million people; c) 14 million people

6. Three-quarters of the republic's mineral wealth is concentrated in… .

a) the Great Russian Plain. b) the Arctic Ocean.

c) Siberia and the Far East.

7. The largest granaries are located in ... and the Volga and the Amur regions.

a) the North Caucasus b) Northern Russia

c) the Western Siberian Plain.

**Задание 8.** Выберите предложения, адекватные тексту.

1 Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in the West to ...

a) the Pacific Ocean in the East.

b) the Pacific Ocean in the South.

c) the Indian Ocean in the South.

2 The land of Russia varies from thick forests to barren deserts,…

a) from jungles to subtropical forests.

b) subarctic ices to tropical zones.

c) from high peaked mountains to deep valleys.

3 Russian Federation is located on two plains, ...

a) Great Russian Plain and West Siberian Lowland.

b) Caspian Lowland and West Siberian Lowland.

c) Highlands and Lowlands.

4 The Volga, Europe's biggest river, is flowing into...

a) the Black Sea.

b) the White Sea.

c) the Caspian Sea.

**Задание 9.** Дайте соответствующие английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. ...the largest country in the world | 1. ...вдоль южной границы. |
| 2. Russia stretches from... | 2. ...крупнейшая страна в мире |
| 3. It is bordered by ... | 3. … расположена на двух низменностях |
| 4. The federation comprises... | 4. Климат в России меняется от... |
| 5. ...along the southern border | 5. Население России на данный период... |
| 6. ...from thick forests to barren deserts | 6. Россия тянется от... |
| 7. ... is located on two plains | 7. Общее количество рек в России... |
| 8. The longest mountain chains... | 8. ... цветные металлы |
| 9. ...flowing into the Pacific Ocean | 9. ... от густых лесов до бесплодных пустынь |
| 10. The total number of rivers in Russia... | 10. Длиннейшие горные цепи... |
| 11. The climate in Russia varies from... | 11. Она граничит с ... |
| 12. The current population of Russia... | 12. ...впадает в Тихий Океан.. |
| 13. ... non-ferrous metals | 13. Три четверти минеральных  богатств республики... |
| 14. Three-quarters of the republic's mineral wealth... | 14. Федерация включает... |

**Задание 10.** a**)** Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания к тексту.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| the commander-in-chief of the armed forces  regime [rei’Ʒi:m] of checks and balances  heads of the regions  is vested  was adopted  are spread  The Russian Orthodox  Christian Church | главнокомандующий вооруженными силами страны  режим сдержек и противовесов  главы регионов  возложена  был принят  распространены  Русская православная церковь |

b) Прочтите и переведите текст

**The Political System of Russia**

1. The Russian Federation is a federal republic. The head of the state is the President, elected for a period of four years. The President is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He signs all the important documents, appoints the Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet. He also appoints the judges of the Supreme and Constitutional Courts.

2. The government of Russia consists of three parts — legislative, executive and judicial (судебная). They work in the regime of checks and balances.

3. Federal Assembly has all the legislative power in the country. It consists of the Federation Council and the Duma. The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions. TheDuma is elected by the population.

4. The Duma examines and discusses different bills. The bill must be approved by the Duma and the Federation Council and signed by the President. Then it becomes a law. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial power is vested on the judges of the Supreme and the Constitutional Courts.

5. We have a three-colored flag. The colors are red, white and blue. The Hymn of the country is created by Alexandrov and Mikhalkov. The national coat of arms has been changed. It is the two-headed eagle. It was adopted in ancient times as the symbol of Russia's position between the East and West.

6. The official language is Russian. Different religions are spread on the territory of the country, but the main is the Russian Orthodox Christian Church.

с) Ответьте на следующие вопросы

1. What kind of state is Russia?

2. Who is the head of state in Russia?

3. What functions does the President have?

4. How many branches of power does Russia have?

5. Whom does the legislative power belong to?

6. What are the functions of the Duma?

7. Who possesses the executive power in Russia?

8. Whom is the judicial power vested on?

9. Name, please, the colors of the Russian flag.

10. Who are the authors of the Russian Hymn?

11. What is the Russia's coat of arms?

12. Do we have many religious confessions on the territory of Russia?

13. What is the official language of the country?

d)Письменно переведите 1, 3 и 5 абзацы текста

**Задание 11**. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. Глава государства – Президент, который выбирается на срок 4 года.

2. Он также назначает судей Верховного и Конституционного судов.

3. Правительство России состоит из трёх частей – законодательной, исполнительной и судебной.

4. Федеральное собрание состоит из Совета Федерации и Думы.

5. Дума изучает и обсуждает различные законопроекты.

6. Законопроект должен быть одобрен Думой и Федеральным Собранием.

7. Юридическая власть возложена на судей Верховного и Конституционного судов.

8. Российский герб – это двуглавый орёл.

9. Официальный язык – русский.

10. Основной религиозной конфессией является Русская православная церковь

**Задание 12.** Расскажите, что вы узнали о России на основании обоих текстов.

**GRAMMAR**

**Инфинитив**

Инфинитив в английском языке – это неличная форма [глагола](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/verb/). Как и глагол, инфинитив называет действие, но в отличие от глагола, не указывает на лицо и число. В своей основной форме (Simple Infinitive) инфинитив отвечает на вопросы: что делать? что сделать? Признаком инфинитива является частица ***to.***

to read – читать,

to purchase – приобретать.

Инфинитив по-другому называют “неопределенная форма глагола” или “начальная форма глагола”.

Инфинитив бывает с частицей ***to*** и без нее.

Инфинитив может иметь 4 формы в активном залоге и 2 в пассивном.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Активный залог** | **Пассивный залог** |
| Simple (Indefinite) | to ask | to be asked |
| Continuous | to be asking | – |
| Perfect | to have asked | to have been asked |
| Perfect Continuous | to have been asking | – |

1. Инфинитив с частицей **to** употребляется:

а) для выражения цели:

I went to the shop ***to buy*** some bread. - Я ходил в магазин *(чтобы) купить* хлеба.

б) для передачи приказания, требования и совета:

Не advised me ***to practise*** more. - Он посоветовал мне больше

*тренироваться.*

в) после некоторых глаголов: **plan** *планировать,* **hope** *надеяться,* **pretend** *притворяться,* **offer** *предлагать* и др.:

Не ***hoped* to take** a taxi. - Он *надеялся поймать* такси.

г) после некоторых прилагательных: **difficult** *сложный,* **easy** *простой,* **happy** *счастливый* и др.:

I’m ***glad* to see** you. - Я *рад видеть* вас.

2. Инфинитив *без* частицы **to** употребляется:

а) после модальных глаголов:

I ***can* play** football. - Я *умею играть* в футбол.

б) после глаголов **let, make:**

***Let****'s* **go** home. - Давайте *пойдем* домой.

***Make*** her **do** it. - Заставьте ее *сделать* это.

Глаголы ***begin, hate, love, like, prefer, start etc*** могут употребляться как с частицей to , так и с –***ing*** без изменения смысла.

Изучите следующую таблицу употребления инфинитива с частицей **to,** без нее и с окончанием **–ing** после глаголов и устойчивых выражений.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Полный инфинитив | Инфинитив без частицы “**to**” | Инфинитив с окончанием **-*ing*** |
| would love  would like  would prefer  advise  agree  angry  appear  decide  expect  glad + to V1  happy  hope  learn  manage  offer  refuse  seem  teach  want *etc* | Modal verbs  (can, could,  may)  feel + to V1  hear  make  let | love  like  dislike  enjoy  prefer  mind  suggest  hate  start + to V**ing**  begin  finish  risk  stop  spend  hear  see  feel  avoid  admit  deny *etc*. |

Ex.: He teaches me to swim. - Он учит меня плавать.

He made me do it. - Он заставил меня сделать это.

I don’t mind studying Chinese. - Я не против изучения китайского (языка).

**1**. Вставьте частицу ***to*** перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

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

\***2**. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. Не seems (*to read*) a lot. 2. Не seems (*to read*) now. 3. He seems (*to* *read*) since morning. 4. He seems (*to read*) all the books in the library. 5. I want (*to take*) you to the concert. 6. I want (*to take*) to the concert by my father. 7. She hoped (*to help*) her friends. 8. She hoped (*to help*) by her friends. 9. I hope (*to see*) you soon. 10. We expect ([*to be*](http://to.be)) back in two days. 11. He expected (*to help*) by the teacher. 12. The children seem (*to play*) since morning. 13. I am glad (*to do*) all the homework yesterday. 14. She seems (*to work*) at this problem ever since she came here. 15. I am sorry (*to break*) your pen.

\*\***3**. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант из данных ниже.

1. Remember \_\_\_\_ the book. I need it.

a) buying b) buy с) to buy d) to buying

2. She was not going \_\_\_\_\_ it.

a) to standing c) standing

b) to stand d) stand

3. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ my case there?

a) putting c) being put

b) to put d) to putting

4. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_ the window, please?

a) to open b) open c) opening d) I open

5. Nobody \_\_\_\_ to the dentist.

a) enjoy to go c) enjoy going

b) enjoys go d) enjoys going

6. The boys watched the pigeons \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the sky, one by one.

a) to fly b) flying c) flew d) flown

7. I didn't hear you \_\_\_\_\_\_ in.

a) to come b) come c) comes d) would come

8 Don't stop, please! Go on \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) read b) to read c) should read d) reading

9. We must do something. We can't go on \_\_\_\_\_ the same things.

a) doing b) to do c) do d) to doing

10. Melinda is a trouble maker. She enjoys \_\_\_\_ trouble.

a) makes b) make c) to make d) making

11. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) that you help me c) you help me

b) you helping me d) you to help me

12. He is fond of \_\_\_\_\_ speeches in public.

a) make b) makes c) making d) doing

13. Angela ordered the dog \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) sit b) sat c) to sit d) sitting

14. The robbers made the cyclist \_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

a) help b) to help c) helping d) to be helping

**Lesson 2**

**English-speaking countries**

**Задание 1.** Изучите следующие слова к тексту. Составьте предложения с этими словами.

1. isle (island) - остров

2. lie (lay, lain ) - лежать, находиться

3. mainland – материк; land - земля, суша; lowland - низменность, долина; highland -возвышенность, горная страна, плоскогорье

4. independent -независимый, автономный, суверенный

5. numerous -многочисленный

6. total -общий, весь, целый

7. densely **-** густо, плотно; densely populatedплотно населенный

8. estimate **-***1*. устанавливать, подсчитывать; *2*. оценивать

9. increase **-** увеличивать, усиливать

10. separate **-**отделять, разъединять

11. comparatively-сравнительно, относительно

12. landscape **-**1. ландшафт; 2. пейзаж; varied landscapeразнообразный ландшафт

13. distinctly-отчетливо, ясно

14. determine-определять, устанавливать

15. mild-мягкий, умеренный *(о климате)*

16. common-*.* обычный; 2. простой

17. result**(**in**) -** кончаться *(чём-л)*; to result fromпроисходить в результате *(чего-л.)*

18. considerable -значительный, большой

19. deposit **-**залежь; месторождение; mineral depositsместорождение минералов

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте и переведите текст.

**Great Britain**

Great Britain is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles lie to the north-west of the continent of Europe and consist of the two main big islands: Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain includes the mainland of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland is divided into Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic. These two and numerous small islands form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The total land area of the United Kingdom is 244, l00 sq. km.

Great Britain is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. The average population density is230 per sq.km. - one of the highest in the world. The population of Great Britain is about 60.4 million.

The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The eastern coast is washed by the waters of the North Sea. The English Channel which is 32 km wide at its narrowest point separates the south-east of Great Britain from France.

Despite its comparatively small area Great Britain has a rather varied landscape. The island of Great Britain is distinctly divided into two parts: mountainous (north and west) and lowland (south and east).

There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not large. The Severn in Wales and the Shannon in Ireland are the largest. The direction of the rivers is determined by the position of the mountains.

The British Isles have a mild and temperate climate. Average temperatures in winter range from 4°C in the north to 5°C in the south, in summer - from 12°C to 16°C. Summer temperatures over 27°C are reasonably common in the South.

Increasing interest of Great Britain in mineral resources in recent years has resulted in the discovery of natural gas and oil in the North Sea and of considerable deposits of potash in Yorkshire, in the north-east of England. Coal has been worked in Britain for centuries and large reserves still remain.

**Задание 3.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Where is Great Britain situated?

2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?

3. What parts does the island of Great Britain include?

4. What is the total area of the United Kingdom?

5. What are the population and the average population density in Great Britain?

6. What oceans and seas wash the coasts of Great Britain?

7. What can you say about the landscape of Great Britain?

8. What can you say about the riversin Great Britain?

9. What can you say about the climate of Great Britain?

10. What mineral resources are there in Great Britain?

**Задание 4.** Найдите во 2-м и 3-м абзацах текста предложения, включающие прилагательные в превосходной степени. Выпишите эти предложения и переведите их.

**Задание 5.** Выпишите из 1, 2 и 4-го абзацев текста глаголы-сказуемые в страдательном залоге. Определите время глаголов-сказуемых, переведите их.

**Задание 6**. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих сочетаний слов:

1. расположены на ... ; 2. к северо-западу от континента;

3. состоят из двух больших островов; 4. делится на; 5. на юге;

6. омывается Атлантическим океаном; 7. направление рек определяется положением гор; 8. средняя температура зимой/летом; 9. колеблется от ... до ... ; 10. привело к открытию

**Задание 7.** Заполните пропуски предлогами ***to, of, on, into, in, from* ... *to by:***

1. The British Isles lie ... the north-west ... the continent ... Europe. 2. Great Britain is situated ... the British Isles. 3. The British Isles consist ... the two main big islands: Great Britain and Ireland. 4. Ireland is divided ... two parts. 5. The eastern coast of Great Britain is washed ... the waters ... the North Sea. 6. The island of Great Britain is divided ... two parts: mountainous and lowland. 7. The direction of the rivers is determined ... the position ... the mountains. 8. Average temperature ... winter ranges ... 4°C ... 5°C. 9. Interest of Great Britain in mineral resources has resulted ... the discovery of natural gas and oil.

**Задание 8.** Соедините слова из списков (а) и (б) в пары синонимов:

а) 1. to lie (to); 2. mainland; 3. numerous; 4. total (a); 5. to increase; 6. to separate; 7. temperate; 8. common

б) 1. usual; 2. to be situated; 3. continent; 4. many; 5. entire, whole; 6. to enlarge; 7. to divide; 8. mild

**Задание 9**. Соедините слова из списков (а) и (б) в пары антонимов:

а) 1. independent; 2. to increase; 3. highland; 4. common

б) 1. unusual; 2. dependent; 3. to decrease; 4. lowland

**Задание 10.** Найдите в тексте предложения, опровергающие следующие высказывания. Постройте правильные ответы, начиная со слов:

*It's wrong; According to the text; As far as I know*

1. The landscape of Great Britain is not varied.

2. The island of Great Britain is divided into four parts.

3. There are few rivers in Great Britain.

4. The British Isles have a cold climate.

5. There are no natural gas and oil in Great Britain.

6. There are no important mineral resources there.

**Задание 11.** Опишите географическое положение Великобритании, используя вопросы к тексту**.**

**Задание 12.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос: What does the British Parliament consist of?

**Queen, Parliament, Government in Great Britain**

1. Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. It means, that there is the Queen (or the King) and the Parliament. In fact the Queen has no power in the country. Laws are made by the Parliament. The Queen formally summons the Parliament and her Royal Аssent (королевская санкция) is needed before any Bill1 (a measure to change an existing law or make a new one) becomes law as an act of the Parliament.

2. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords2 and the House of Commons3. There are more than 1,100 members in the House of Lords. The House of Lords includes mainly peers and bishops4 of the Church5 of England. Many seats in the House of Lords are hereditary (передаются по наследству). The House of Commons has 635 members (one - of 635 areas). The members of the House of Commons are elected by a general election. Elections must be held every five years but may be held more often. Elections аre held by secret ballot.

3. In Great Britain at present, there are the following political [parties](http://partj.es): the Conservatives, the Labour Party, the Liberals and some others.

4. The Government is headed by the Prime Minister. As a rule, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election. He chooses his ministers to make up the Cabinet6 which is collectively responsible for all government decisions.

5. The second largest party normally becomes the official Opposition with its own leader and "shadow cabinet”7. The Government may hold office for 5 years unless it is defeated by the Opposition.

Пояснения

1. Bill - законопроект

2. the House of Lords - палата лордов

3. the House of Commons - палата общин

4. bishop - епископ

5. church - церковь

6. Cabinet -зд. кабинет (министров), правительство

7."shadow cabinet" - «теневой кабинет», группа деятелей оппозиционной партии, являющихся кандидатами на основные министерские посты в случае прихода партии к власти.

**Задание 13.** Письменно переведите третий абзац текста.

**Задание 14.** а) Найдите в тексте предложения, где говорится о составе парламента и порядке выборов (формирования) палат парламента Великобритании.

б) Прочитайте абзац, в котором идет речь о политических партиях Великобритании. Перечислите их.

в) Найдите ответ на вопрос: How is the Government in Great Britain formed?

# Задание 15. a) Прочтите и переведите текст.

**The National Symbols of Great Britain**

It is a well-known fact that British flag is often called the Union Jack. Its name derives from the use of the Union Flag on the jack-staff (гюйсшток - стойка в носовой части корабля или судна для несения флага) of naval vessels. It represents the emblems of three countries under one Sovereign. There are several emblems that appear on the Union Flag.

A red cross on a white background is a cross of St George, a patron saint of England. A white diagonal cross on a blue background is a cross of St Andrew, a patron saint of Scotland. A red diagonal cross on a white background is a cross of St Patrick, a patron saint of Ireland.

In 1801 appeared the final version of the Union Flag, it followed the Union of Great Britain with Ireland, and it included the cross of St Patrick. The cross still remains on the flag, though only Northern Ireland is now a part of the United Kingdom.

You won't find Wales on the Union Flag, because it is not represented there. When the first version of the flag appeared, Wales was already united with England. The national flag of Wales is a red dragon on a field of white and green. It dates from the 15th century.

The British National anthem is a patriotic song, which was first performed in 1745. On official occasions it is usual to sing the first verse only.

***vocabulary***

vessel - судно

patron saint - святой покровитель

background - фон

anthem - гимн

b) Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the name of the British flag?

2. What does it represent?

3. When did the final version of the flag appear?

4. Why is Wales not represented on the Flag?

5. When was first British national anthem performed?

**GRAMMAR**

**Герундий**

Герундий – неличная форма глагола, сочетающая в себе свойства глагола и существительного, образуется прибавлением **-ing** к основе глагола.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Свойства глагола | Свойства существительного |
| 1. имеет видо-временные формы  2. имеет формы залога  3.может иметь прямое дополнение | 1. может быть в предложении подлежащим, а также выполнять и другие функции, которые выполняет существительное  2. в функции обстоятельства и определения имеет предлог  3. может определяться местоимением или существительным в притяжательном падеже |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Залог | |
| Форма | Действительный  Active | Страдательный  Passive |
| Indefinite  (Simple) | writing | being written |
| Perfect | having written | having been written |

На русский язык герундий переводится инфинитивом или отглагольным существительным, деепричастием, придаточным предложением.

***Функции герундия в предложении***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. подлежащее | **Training** is the best way to Olympic titles. | *Тренировка* - лучший путь к олимпийским титулам |
| 2. прямое дополнение | I like **swimming**. | Я люблю *плавать.* |
| 3. предложное дополнение | They spoke of **organizing** a library. | Они говорили об *организации* библиотеки |
| 4. определение | I like the idea **of going** there. | Мне нравится мысль *пойти* туда |
| 5. именная часть  составного сказуемого | My favourite sport is **boxing**. | Мой любимый вид спорта *- бокс.* |
| 6. обстоятельство | **On returning** to Moscow, he resumed his work | *Возвратившись* в Москву, он возобновил работу |

Герундий употребляется после глаголов и словосочетаний типа:

**to insist on -** *настаивать,* **to be afraid of -** *бояться,* **to be fond of -** *любить,* **to be sure of -** *быть уверенным,* **to be surprised at -** *удивляться,* **in spite of -** *несмотря на,* **instead of -** *вместо того чтобы,* **Would you mind -** *Будьте любезны,* **I don't mind -** *Я не возражаю,* **It is worth- ... -** *Стоит,* **I can't help ... -***Я не могу не ...*

**1**. Укажите в предложении герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

*Образец:* Smoking is a bad habit. - (Smoking — герундий.) *Курение —* плохая привычка.

1. Walking fast is good exercise. 2. Jogging is her favourite occupation. 3. He finished reading the book. 4. I remember doing it. 5. We are fond of dancing. 6. After having dinner, they watched TV. 7. Thank you for coming.

8. He likes inviting his friends to his house. 9. He felt satisfaction in helping them. 10. There is no sense in going there today. 11. After saying this, he left the room. 12. Excuse me for being so late. 13. Besides being talented he works very hard. 14. I enjoy listening to music. 15. Skating is pleasant.

**2.** Раскройте скобки. Употребите герундий. Прочитайте предложения вслух.

*Образец:* It isn't worth *(eat)* late at night. - It isn't worth eating late at night.

1. What is worth *(do)* is worth *(do)* well. 2. These words are not worth *(remember).* 3. Such people are not worth *(speak)* about. 4. It's not worth *(swim)* in cold water. 5. This match is worth *(watch).* 6. This competition is worth *(take part)* in it. 7. This book isn't worth *(read).*

8. This film is really worth *(see).* 9. It's no use *(get angry).* 10. This country is worth *(visit).* 11. These old clothes are not worth *(keep).*

**3**. Переделайте предложения по образцу и переведите их.

*Образец****:*** I had a cup of coffee and then left home. *After* **... .**

* **After having** a cup of coffee I left home.

1. He practised for a long period and then decided to take part in sports competitions. After.... 2. The plane took off and soon afterwards it crashed. Soon after.... 3. I read the book and then I went to bed. After... . 4. They visited Ann but first they phoned her. Before ... . 5. She had her dinner but first she washed her hands. Before ... . 6. She began to practise again but first she consulted a physician. Before ... . 7. What did you do when you left school? What did you do after?

**Lesson 3**

**Customs and Traditions**

**Задание 1.** Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

сustoms – обычаи

to decorate – украшать

tradition – традиция

Christmas Eve – сочельник

generation – поколение

substantial – существенный

refreshment - закуска

the Easter – Пасха

treat – угощение

Bunny – зайчик

pancake – блин

to lit - зажигать

Shrove – масленица

effigies – чучела

Lent – Великий пост

trick-or-treating – проделка или угощение

contestant – участник

witch – ведьма

to flip – подбрасывать

lantern – фонарь

bonfire – костер

ghosts – привидения

Christmas tree – ёлка

pumpkin– тыква

**Задание 2.** Прочтите и переведите текст.

**Customs and Traditions of Great Britain**

So many countries, so many customs, as English proverb says. The combination of the words “tradition” and “custom” means a usual manner of doing something, of conduct passed on from generation to generation. Some British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. A lot of them have very long history. Some are funny and some are strange. But they're all interesting.

The full English breakfast. The tradition of having a substantial breakfast meal has existed since the 18th century. The full breakfast usually consists of sausages, bacon and eggs, served with toasts, fried or grilled tomatoes, baked beans and fried mushrooms. It is often eaten with a light dessert and a cup of tea, coffee or fruit juice.

Afternoon tea. One of the most well-known English traditions is afternoon tea – light refreshments, including tea, traditionally served around 5 p. m. English people often drink tea with milk; they may or may not add sugar. Tea is usually taken along with sandwiches, crumpets, scones, cakes, jam and marmalade.

Pancake Day. Pancake Day or Shrove Tuesday is held in February or March. It is the day, preceding the first day of the 40 days long Lent. It has been celebrated in Britain for centuries. People traditionally eat a lot of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. On Pancake Day children go from house to house asking for a pancake. “Pancake races” are held all over the Britain. Contestants have to race with frying pans flipping pancakes in the air.

Guy Fawkes Night. The Guy Fawkes Night is a traditional celebration which is held on 5th November. All over the country people build bonfires in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That's a figure of Guy Fawkes. People make guys with straw, old clothes and newspapers. On November 5th 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group of his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb and they found Guy Fawkes, too. They took him to the Tower of London and there the King's men cut off his head.

Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve - that's December 24th. They take down the decorations twelve days later, on Twelfth Night (January 5th). British children get their presents from the socks that hang near their beds. Santa Clause climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. In Britain the most important meal on December 25th is Christmas dinner. A British Christmas dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas, Brussels sprouts and gravy. There are sausages and bacon too. Then, after the turkey, there's Christmas pudding.

**Задание 3**. Дайте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

От поколения к поколению, знамениты во всем мире, веселый, странный, интересный, традиция, завтрак, по всей стране, грибы, легкие закуски, традиционные угощения к чаю, 40-дневный Великий пост, ходить от дома к дому, сковорода, подбрасывать блины, мастерить костер, заложить бомбу, Парламент, большая ёлка, убрать украшения, спускаться по дымоходу, жареная индейка, морковь.

**Задание 4**. Найдите и письменно переведите предложения, в которых используются следующие слова и словосочетания.

British customs, a substantial breakfast, usually consists of, a light dessert, traditionally served, with milk, of the 40 days, with frying pans, on 5th November, bonfires, to the Tower of London, German tradition,get their presents, the most important meal.

**Задание 5.** Заполните пропуски в диалогах словами, данными ниже. Используйте картинки как подсказку.



1. -Hello, Alex!

- Hi, Ann! Haven’t seen you

for ages! Where have you

been?

- Oh, I was at my relatives’.

We celebrated …… 1. It was wonderful!

We ….. 2the house and the ……3 . I love this tradition. I bought ……4for my relatives and I got a lot of nice …..5 .

- You’re lucky. Did you go out anywhere?

- Yes, we also visited some of their friends.

- Do you plan to go there next ….6 ?

- Yes, I’d love to.

**2**. - Hello, Nadia! What are your plans for October 31st?

- Hi, Pete! Don’t you know we are celebrating ….. 1? It’s an old English tradition and we also like it.

- Yes, I heard something about it, but I never took part in it. Could you tell me about it?

- Sure! Listen. On that day many homes are decorated and lit by .….2 made from ….3that have been hollowed out.

- Really? That’s interesting. Go on, please.

- We dress up as …..4, ……5 and ……6and go ……7to neighbours.

- But why?

- Well, it’s an old tradition. Besides, it’s rather …8 .

1. decorated, Christmas presents, Christmas tree, presents, Christmas.

2. Halloween, funny, ghosts, goblins, witches, lanterns, pumpkins, trick-or-treating.

**Задание 6.** Прочтите и переведите текст.

**Russian Customs and Traditions**

1. Day of New Year is by far the most loved holiday in Russia, it even trumps Christmas. Father Frost, snowman, Snow Maiden, Christmas tree, gifts – the happiest moments of all for children. One hour before midnight, we all sit down at the table and start to celebrate to say «goodbye» and «thank you» to the passing year. At midnight, we raise our glasses with sparkling wine during the chiming of the Kremlin clock. We congratulate each another and make a wish for the New Year.

2. Christmas in Russia is normally celebrated on the 7th of January in accordance with the Russian Orthodox Julian Calendar. The official Christmas holidays in Russia are from the 31st of December until the 10th of January. On Christmas Day, hymns and carols are sung. People gather in churches which have been decorated with the usual Christmas trees, flowers and colored lights. On January 7, families attend Church and settle down for a Christmas dinner.

3. Maslenitsa is the ancient holiday of Slavic. All days of the Maslenitsa week has a special meaning: 1) Monday – Welcoming.

2) Tuesday – Playing. 3) Wednesday – Regaling. 4) Thursday – Revelry.

5) Friday – Eye of mother-in-law. 6) Saturday – Gathering of sister-in-law.

7) Sunday – Forgiveness day. And the most fun and anticipated part is the burning of Lady Maslenitsa!

4. Easter in Russia is a very important occasion to the Russian Orthodox Church and its followers. The ceremony begins on Easter Saturday, and at midnight, all hear bells ringing and the sound of voices singing. On the morning of Easter Sunday, a massive breakfast of sausage, eggs, and bacon (as well as the sweet stuff) fills the table. Bellies are full; people visit family and friends to share eggs, as well as popping into the cemetery to visit the graves of the deceased.

5. In Russia 8th of March is Day of Women. Husbands help their wives to do everything about the house and to prepare a festive dinner. On this day, women can relax, enjoy the holiday and forget about household chores: cooking, cleaning, and washing dishes.

6. Victory Day is celebrated on May 9th. This day is a sacred and dramatic holiday for Russia. On May 9th all the people of the country commemorate the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

7. Unofficial Russian holidays are also observed: 1) Fourteenth of January – Old New Year. 2) Fourteenth of February – Day of St. Valentine. 3) Orthodox Easter Sunday. 4) Pancake week. 5) Twelfth of April – Day of Cosmonautics. 6) Thirtieth of October – Halloween; 7) Last Sunday of November – Mother Day.

**Задание 7**. Дайте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

перевешивает, Дед Мороз, снеговик, за час до, уходящий год, бой Кремлёвских курантов, поздравлять, согласно Юлианскому календарю, усаживаться, угощение, шумное веселье, прощёный день, последователи, умершие, праздничный обед, работа по дому, святой, чтить память, Пасхальное воскресенье, масленичная неделя, день Матери.

**Задание 8**. Письменно переведите 2, 4, 6 и 7 абзацы.

**Задание 9**. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. За час до полуночи мы все садимся за стол и начинаем чествовать уходящий год, говоря ему «спасибо» и «до свидания».

2. Официальные Рождественские каникулы в России - с 31 декабря до 10 января.

3. На Рождество поют гимны и колядки.

4. Масленица – древний славянский праздник.

5. И caмaя вeceлaя и oжидaeмaя чacть – cжигaниe Macлeницы!

6. Церемония нaчинaeтcя в пacхaльнyю cyббoтy, и в пoлнoчь вce cлышaт звoн кoлoкoлoв и пeниe гoлocoв.

7. Живoты пoлныe, люди нaвeщaют poдных и дpyзeй, дeлятcя яйцaми.

8. В этoт дeнь жeнщины мoгyт oтдoхнyть, нacлaдитьcя пpaздникoм и зaбыть o дoмaшних дeлaх.

9. Вся cтpaнa чecтвyeт миллиoны жepтв Вeликoй Oтeчecтвeннoй вoйны.

10. Также oтмeчaютcя нeoфициaльныe pyccкиe пpaздники.

**Задание 10**. Задайте к каждому абзацу по два специальных вопроса.

**Задание 11**. Расскажите о традициях, которые одинаковы для России и Великобритании.

**GRAMMAR**

**Причастия I и II**

Причастие - это неличная форма глагола, в которой сочетаются признаки прилагательного, наречия и глагола.

В английском языке существует два вида причастий: причастие I (Participle I) и причастие II (Participle II).

**Причастие I** (причастие настоящего времени), образуется при помощи окончания -***ing***, имеет действительную и страдательную формы:

Причастие I употребляется в функции:

1. Определения:

*The man* ***sitting*** *at the table is our teacher. -*

Человек, ***сидящий*** за столом - наш учитель.

*The houses* ***being built*** *in our town are not very high. –*

Дома, ***строящиеся*** в нашем городе, невысоки.

2. Обстоятельства:

***Going*** *home, I met an old friend. -*

***Идя*** домой, я встретил старого друга.

***Having finished*** *work I went home. -*

***Закончив*** работу, я пошел домой.

**Причастие II** (причастие прошедшего времени) всегда пассивно. Образуется оно прибавлением суффикса ***-ed*** к основе правильного глагола или путем чередования звуков в корне неправильного глагола.

Причастие II употребляется в функции:

1. Определения.

*The book* ***translated*** *from English is very interesting. -*

Книга, ***переведенная*** с английского языка, интересная.

2. Обстоятельства (причины и времени):

***Given*** *the task, he began to work.-*

***Когда ему дали*** задание, он начал работать.

Если перед причастием прошедшего времени в функции обстоятельства стоят союзы ***if, when***, то оно переводится на русский язык обстоятельственным придаточным предложением.

*When* ***recognized*** *by the IOC one should obey its rules. -*

***Став*** членом МОК, необходимо следовать его правилам.

**Формы причастия**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Причастие I  Participle I | | Причастие II  Participle II |
| Действительный залог  Active Voice | Страдательный залог  Passive Voice | |
| asking  1) определение:  *спрашивающий*  2) обстоятельство  *спросив* | being asked  1) определение:  *спрашиваемый;*  *которого спрашивают*  2) обстоятельство:  *будучи спрошенным* | asked  1) определение:  *спрошенный;*  *спрашиваемый*  2) обстоятельство:  *когда его спросили* |
| having asked  обстоятельство  *спросив* | having been asked  обстоятельство:  *когда его спросили; после того, как его спросили* |  |

**1.** Переведите предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните причастие I.

1. Не was looking at the plane flying overhead. 2. Wishing to learn to skate, she bought herself a pair of skates. 3. Being frightened by the dog, the cat climbed a high fence. 4. Coming out of the wood, the travellers saw a ruined castle in the distance. 5. Growing tomatoes need a lot of sunshine. 6. Growing corn on his desert island, Robinson Crusoe hoped to eat bread one day. 7. Having prepared all the necessary equipment, they began the experiment. 8. While translating the text, I looked up many words in the dictionary. 9. Entering the room, I saw my friends smiling at me. 10. Watching the playing kittens was great fun for the children.

**2.** Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастие II.

1. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me. 2. The coat bought last year is too small for me now. 3. Nobody saw the things kept in that box. 4. My sister likes boiled eggs. 5. We stopped before a shut door. 6. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away. 7. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room. 8. This is a church built many years ago. 9. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England.

**3**. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастие I и причастие II.

1. a) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.

b) He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.

c) When sending the telegram, she forgot to write her name.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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!"

5. 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.

с) Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.

6. 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.

**4*.*** Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия***.***

1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.

b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.

2. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.

b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.

3. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.

b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.

4. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?

b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.

5. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.

b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.

**Lesson 4**

**Art and Cultur**e

**Задание 1.** Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания в микроконтекстах, обращая внимание на их значение

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. advanced  current  definition  creation  visual  fine art | расширенный  современный *(зд.)*  определение  создание  зрительный, наглядный  изящное искусство |

1. The Oxford Advancer Learner's Dictionary of Current English gives us the following definition of the notion "art". ""Art" is the creation or expression of what is beautiful, especially in visual form. Drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, music, ballet belong to the fine art".

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2. occupation  admired  reflects  delight  pure  wakens | занятие  восторгаться  отражает  восхищение  чистый, подлинный  пробуждает |

2. Art has always been occupation for the few, but has been admired by many. Art reflects feelings and emotions, brings delight and admiration, and makes life pure as it wakens our best hidden qualities.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3. notion  community  beliefs  characteristic  spiritual | понятие  общество, общественность  представления, убеждения  характерный, типичный  духовный |

3. Speaking about arts, we connect this notion with culture. According to the dictionary culture of a community or nation includes all the arts, beliefs and social institutions characteristic of a community or nation. We can speak about either material, or spiritual culture. Art is both.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 4. long-lasting  huge  crowds  rare  canvases  span  comprising  masterpieces | длительный, многолетний  огромный  толпы  редкий  полотна, картины  период времени  включающий в себя  шедевры |

4. Russia is a country that has long-lasting artistic and cultural traditions. Its art galleries attract huge crowds of tourists from all over the world.

The Hermitage is famous all over the world for its valuable rare collections of canvases and other art objects covering a span of about seven hundreds years and comprising masterpieces of by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, and Rubens.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5. Department  European  tapestry  precious  ivory  pottery  porcelain | отдел  Европейский  гобелены  драгоценный, изысканный  слоновая кость  керамика  фарфор |

5. The collections illustrate the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, France, Britain, and Sweden. The West - European Department also includes a fine collection of European Sculpture. People come to admire the collections of tapestry, precious textiles, weapons, ivory, pottery, porcelain and furniture as well.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 6. mentioned  by all means  founded  merchant  connoisseur [kanә’sә:]  reflects  The Trinity | упоминать  обязательно, всенепременно  основывать  купец  знаток, ценитель  отражает  Троица |

6. The Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, the Russian Museum should be mentioned by all means. This picture gallery was founded by a Russian merchant and a connoisseur of art Pavel Tretyakov in the 19th century. He was especially fond of the works of Kramskoy, Perov, Ghe and other great Russian painters. The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the whole history of Russian Art. It has a rich collection of early Russian painting including famous icon. The world famous "The Trinity" by Andrey Rublev is exhibited in the gallery.

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

**Russian Culture and Art**

1. The Oxford Advancer Learner's Dictionary of Current English gives us the following definition of the notion "art". ""Art" is the creation or expression of what is beautiful, especially in visual form. Drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, music, ballet belong to the fine art".

2. Art has always been occupation for the few, but has been admired by many. Art reflects feelings and emotions, brings delight and admiration, and makes life pure as it wakens our best hidden qualities.

3. Speaking about arts, we connect this notion with culture. According to the dictionary culture of a community or nation includes all the arts, beliefs and social institutions characteristic of a community or nation. We can speak about either material, or spiritual culture. Art is both.

4. Russia is a country that has long-lasting artistic and cultural traditions. Its art galleries attract huge crowds of tourists from all over the world.

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**Задание 3.** Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

1. What belongs to the fine art?

a) Gymnastics, track-and-field, soccer, basketball.

b) Drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, music, ballet.

c) Classes, seminars, lectures, laboratory works.

2. What does art reflect?

a) Art reflects personal opinion of a man.

b) Art reflects current political situation.

c) Art reflects feelings and emotions.

3. What notion do we connect with culture?

a) We connect the notion of arts with culture.

b) We connect the notion of science with culture.

c) We connect the notion of life with culture.

4. What attracts huge crowds of tourists from all over the world?

a) Summer Olympic Games attract huge crowds of tourists.

b) Art galleries attract huge crowds of tourists from all over the world.

c) Scientific conferences attract huge crowds of tourists.

5. What collections do people come to admire in the Hermitage?

a) People come to admire the collections of books, magazines and tapes.

b) People come to admire the collections of flowers, trees and animals.

c) People come to admire the collections of tapestry, precious textiles, weapons, ivory and pottery.

6. Who founded the Tretyakov Gallery?

a) It was founded by a Russian merchant and a connoisseur of art Pavel Tretyakov.

b) It was founded by a Russian athlete Nikolay Kolomenkin- Panin.

c) It was founded by a prominent Russian scientist Ivan Pavlov.

**Задание 4**.Дополните предложения информацией из текста и переведите их на русский язык:

1) Art is the creation or expression of what is beautiful… .

2) Art has always been occupation for the few, but … .

3) Art makes life pure as it … .

4) According to the dictionary culture of a community or nation includes … .

5) We can speak about either … or … .

6) Russia is a country that has … .

7) The Hermitage is famous all over the world for … .

8) The collections illustrate the art of … .

9) The West - European Department also includes … .

10) Pavel Tretyakov was especially fond of the works of … .

11) The world famous … is exhibited in the gallery.

**Задание 5.** Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям**.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| visual  fine art  delight  wakens  beliefs  crowds  canvases  masterpieces  precious  founded  connoisseur  The Trinity | изящное искусство  представления, убеждения  толпы  восхищение  Троица  шедевры  драгоценный, изысканный  основал  знаток  зрительный, наглядный  полотна, картины  пробуждает |

**Задание 6.** Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения, используя следующие выражения: “It’s true” / “That’s right“ или “I am afraid, that is wrong" / "That is not true to the fact".

1. Art is the creation or expression of what is beautiful, especially in visual form.

2. Art has been admired only by few artists.

3. Russia’s markets attract huge crowds of tourists from all over the world.

4. The Hermitage is famous all over the world for its valuable rare collection of books.

5. The Tretyakov Gallery was founded by a Russian musician Pavel Tretyakov in the 20th century.

**Задание 7.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What is the definition of the notion "art"given by the Oxford Advancer Learner's Dictionary of Current English?

2. What belongs to the fine art?

3. What does art reflect?

4. Why does art make life pure?

5. What does culture of a community or nation include?

6. What traditions does Russia have?

7. What attracts huge crowds of tourists from all over the world?

8. What is the Hermitage famous for?

9. Whose masterpieces does it comprise?

10. What collections do people come to admire in the Hermitage?

11. Who founded the Tretyakov Gallery?

12. Whose works was he especially fond of?

13. It has a rich collection of early Russian painting including famous icon, hasn’t it?

**Задание 8.** Прочтите и переведите текст.

1. Speaking about art one should not forget about music, especially classic music. Outstanding Russian composers make the whole world admire their music. Everyone knows Pyotr Ilyich Tchaicovsky, Michail Glinka, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov - the prominent composers of 19th century, and Sergey Rachmaninov, Sergey Prokofiev and Dmitriy Shostakovich.

2. The most famous ballets "Swan Lake", "The Sleeping Beauty", "The Nutcracker" and not less famous operas "The Queen of Spades", "Eugene Onegin" are still excellently staged and performed not only in Russian but in many greatest theatres in the world.

3. Russia is world famous for its literature. The "golden age" of Russian literature began in the 19th century when such outstanding masters of letters such as Alexander Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenev, and Dostoyevsky created their immortal masterpieces.

4. Alexander Pushkin, the father of Russian Literature was the author of more than 700 lyrical poems. He wrote also the volumes of dramatic works, short stories, made adaptations of Russian fairy-tales.

5. Russia is famous for its architecture. The real jewel of architecture is the Moscow Kremlin with its cathedrals, towers and red brick walls. Just outside the Kremlin walls stands St. Basil's Cathedral, one of the world most astonishing buildings with 8 domes of different designs and colors.

6. St. Petersburg has great number of real masterpieces of architecture of different styles and is definitely worth visiting and being admired.

7. Russia is rich also in young talents, new Russian culture is forming. It will appear on the basis of the old one, but its essence will be new. We can hear new voices in music and poetry, new canvases of modern artists, great actors and film directors. All of them will make their contribution into Russian Culture and Art.

**Задание 9**. Дайте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

не следует забывать, выдающийся, не менее знаменитый, ставить на сцене, исполнять (на сцене), золотой век, мастера литературы, бессмертный, лирические стихотворения, тома, переложения, соборы, башни, поразительный, купола, суть, вклад.

**Задание 10**. Письменно переведите 2, 4, 6 и 7 абзацы.

**Задание 11**. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. Все знают П.И. Чайковского, М. Глинку, Н. Римского-Корсакова - видных композиторов 19 века.

2. Не менее знаменитые оперы «Пиковая дама» и «Евгений Онегин» до сих пор прекрасно ставятся и исполняются не только в русских, но и во многих величайших театрах мира.

3. В 19 веке величайшие мастера литературы создавали свои бессмертные произведения.

4. А. Пушкин является автором более 700 стихотворений.

5. Настоящим сокровищем архитектуры является Московский Кремль с его соборами, башнями и краснокаменной стеной.

6. Сразу за стенами Кремля находится собор Василия Блаженного.

7. Санкт-Петербург имеет большое число настоящих шедевров архитектуры различного стиля.

**Задание 12**. Ответьте на вопрос:

What new information did you find in the text?

**Задание 13.** Расскажите о культуре и искусстве России.

**GRAMMAR**

**Условные предложения I типа**

В условных предложениях I типа условие, содержащееся в нем, рассматривается говорящим как реально предполагаемый факт.

I тип условного предложения обозначает действие, относящееся к настоящему или будущему времени. Предложение состоит из главного и придаточного предложения. Условное придаточное выражается союзом ***“if”***, после которого **никогда** не употребляется будущее время, а только Present Simple + главное предложение, которое выражается будущим или настоящим временем. Главное и придаточное предложение можно поменять местами, смысл от этого не меняется.

If + Present Simple *+* Present Simple

Future Simple

If the weather **is fine**, we **will go** skating.

– Если погода *будет хорошей*, мы *пойдем* кататься на коньках

If the weather **is good, we go skating.**

- Если погода *хорошая*, мы *ходим* кататься на коньках

\***1.** Раскройте скобки так, чтобы получилось условное предложение I типа.

1. If Peter …. (come) to my place, we…. (go) to play in the yard.

2. If Peter …. (not  come) to my place, I …. (watch) TV.

3. If Frank’s parents…. (have) their holidays in summer, they ….(go) to the seaside.

4. If they … (have) their holidays in winter, they …. (stay) at home.

5. If the fog .... (thicken), Harold ….(put up) the tent for the night.

6. When I …. (finish) my work, I…. (go) to the cinema.

7. We …. (buy) this book as soon as our mother….(give) us some money.

8. When we …. (come) to your place you…. (show) us your present.

9. I … (return) you your ring when you…. (ask) me.

10. I …. (wait) for my friend until he…. (come) from the shop.

11. My father…. (start) writing before the sun …. (rise).

12. As soon as you …. (finish) your study I…. (present) you with a new flat.

\*\* **2**. Раскройте скобки так, чтобы получилось условное предложение I типа.

*Maria is a girl from your country. She is studying English and she'd like to visit an English-speaking country.*

If Maria (1 )(go) abroad, she (2) (go) to England or America. She (3) (visit) London if she (4) (go) to England. If she (5) (stay) in London, she (6) (spend) much money. She (7) (not be able) to stay for long if she (8)(spend) all her money. If her holiday (9) (be) very short, she (10) (not practice) her English. It (11) (be) a pity if she (12) (not try) to speak English.

**UNIT III**

**Mass media**

**Lesson 1**

**News and Mass media**

# Задание 1. а) Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания, обращая внимание на их значение.

mass media [‘mæs ‘mediә]– средства массовой информации

news-stand – газетный киоск

background information – “закулисная информация”

natural disasters – природные катастрофы

celebrity – знаменитость

intimate – личный

documentary – документальный фильм

feature film – художественный фильм

violence – насилие

to dull – притуплять

sensitivity – чувствительность

catastrophe – катастрофа

TV addict – теленаркоман

to hook – цеплять крючком, *зд*. делать зависимым

disabled people – люди, потерявшие трудоспособность

b) Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

**Mass Media.**

Newspapers are especially important nowadays and we can’t imagine our life without them. There are dozens of them on every news-stand. Some newspapers publish serious articles on politics, economy and finance, some aim to entertain their readers. Many newspapers express certain political opinion and people choose them according to their own political beliefs.

The advantage of all the newspapers is that they usually provide us with extra detail, comment and background information. But very often newspapers are full of dramatic events about natural disasters, plane crashes, murders and robberies. Having read such articles, you feel depressed and it seems that the world is being ruined. One more disadvantage is that newspapers are full of gossip about different celebrities and their private lives. There are also a lot of photos of them in their most intimate moments.

The main source of news for millions of people is television. With its help we can see everything with our own eyes. TV gives us food for thought, introduces us to new ideas and activities. It helps us to relax after a hard day’s work and to escape from reality. There is always a great variety of programmes on TV: news and sport programmes, talk shows and TV games, documentaries and feature films, concerts and theatre performances. But nowadays there is a lot of violence on TV. It dulls our sensitivity. When we learn about one more tragedy or catastrophe, we perceive it as something quite natural, just like an everyday affair. Some people become TV addicts and they won’t give up TV for anything in the world. Nowadays some children are so addicted to TV that they are not interested in anything else. Children don’t read books, communicate with adults and other children, they move less, speak less and they even think less.

Many people prefer the radio. It is good to listen to it in the car, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house.

The Internet has recently become another important source of information. It is regarded as the latest addiction which has been blamed for broken relationships, job losses, financial ruin and even suicide. Psychologists now recognize Internet Addiction Syndrome (IAS) as a new illness that could cause serious problems and ruin many lives. Some of the addicts are teenagers who are already hooked on computer games.

**Задание 2.** Прочтите следующие предложения и скажите, какие из них верны, а какие неверны.

1) You will hardly find a newspaper which suits your interests.

2) The advantage of all the newspapers is that they are full of gossip about different celebrities and their private lives.

3) Television helps us to relax after a hard day’s work and to escape from reality.

4) Some people become TV addicts and they won’t give up TV for anything in the world.

5) Thanks to television children become more active and creative.

6) Programmes about violence make people more sensitive.

7) The Internet is regarded as the latest addiction to trap thousands of people.

8) Some of the addicts are disabled people who are already hooked on computer games.

**Задание 3.** Дополните следующие предложения словами, данными в рамке.

|  |
| --- |
| disadvantage, sensitivity, imagination, to dull, to provide, violence, disaster, celebrity, disabled, hooked, intimate, to educate, catastrophe, to communicate |

1. We need to ………. people so that they understand the importance of a good, healthy diet.
2. You don't have to use your ………. when you're watching television.
3. He's a national ……….
4. She has always shown a ………. to audience needs and tastes.
5. My fear and anxiety ………. my mind.
6. She's on ………. terms with people in government.
7. There is too much brutality and ………. on TV these days.
8. Her son is ………. and she has to take care of him all the time.
9. Your main ………. is your lack of job experience.
10. Some parents who are concerned about computer games believe their children are ……….
11. The money will be used to ………. the school with new computer equipment.
12. Now that we live in different cities, we ………. by e-mail.

**Задание 4.** Вставьте необходимые слова или словосочетания, которые наиболее верно отражают содержание текста.

1. People choose newspapers according to their… .

* way of life
* own political beliefs
* place of residence

2. The advantage of all the newspapers is that they usually provide us … .

* with their own political beliefs
* with new relations
* extra detail, comment and background information.

3. Having read such articles, you feel … .

* depressed
* very tired
* hungry

4. One more disadvantage is that newspapers are full of …

* good news
* different photos
* gossip about different celebrities

5. The main source of news for millions of people is … .

* radio
* television
* Internet

6. It helps us …

* to relax after a hard day’s work
* make different things
* meet new friends

7. But nowadays there is … on TV.

* a lot of mistakes
* a lot of friends
* a lot of violence

8. Some people become … .

* good friends
* TV addicts
* engineers

9. Many people prefer … .

* the radio
* playing chess
* listening to music

10. … has recently become another important source of information

* Gossip
* Dialogue with teacher
* The Internet

**Задание 5**.Дополните предложения информацией из текста и переведите их на русский язык:

1. Some newspapers publish serious articles on politics, economy …

2. Many newspapers express certain political opinion and … .

3. The advantage of all the newspapers is… .

4. Having read such articles, you feel … .

5. There are also a lot of photos of them … .

6. TV gives us food for thought, … .

7. There is always a great variety of programmes on TV: … .

8. When we learn about one more tragedy or catastrophe, we… .

9. Some people become TV addicts and … .

10. Children don’t read books, communicate with adults and … .

11. It is good to listen to it in the car, or … .

12. Psychologists now recognize Internet Addiction Syndrome (IAS) as … .

**Задание 6**. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| imagine  dozens  publish  certain  background  robbery  source  escape  perceive  give up  regard  blame  suicide  illness  teenagers | определённый, известный  фоновый, второстепенный  грабёж  источник  бегство, спасение  публиковать, печатать  подростки  болезнь  рассматривать, считать  представлять, воображать  винить, порицать, упрекать  воспринимать, понимать  десятки, множество  самоубийство  пожертвовать, отказаться |

**Задание 7.** Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения, используя следующие выражения: “It’s true” / “That’s right“ или “I am afraid, that is wrong" / "That is not true to the fact".

1. Some newspapers publish serious articles on politics, economy and finance.

2. Having read such articles, you feel excited.

3. You will hardly find a newspaper that suits your interests.

4. Nowadays there is no violence on TV.

5. Few people like the radio.

6. The Internet is not an important source of information.

**Задание 8.** Задайте к каждому абзацу по два вопроса так, чтобы они наиболее полно охватывали его содержание.

**Задание 9**. Составьте план пересказа текста и перескажите его по этому плану.

**GRAMMAR**

**Условные предложения II типа**

Условные предложения II типа в английском языке говорят о маловероятном или почти невозможном событии. Условное предложение II типа используется, если человек не верит, что указанное в нем событие произойдет.

Для того, чтобы построить английское условное предложение 2 типа, нужно: первую часть предложения (условие) поставить в прошедшее время [Past Simple](http://pcards.hreminder.com/24-spravochnye-materialy/68-past-simple.html), а во вторую часть предложения (результат) добавить глагол would перед сказуемым. Частица ***to*** после ***would*** не ставится.

***Например:*** If I won the lottery, I would buy a new car.

(Если бы я выиграл в лотерею, я бы купил новую машину.)

Особенностью этих предложений является то, что прошедшее время глагола to be в условии ставится в форме were вне зависимости от числа и лица подлежащего: if I were, if she were и т. д

***Например***: If I were you, I would dress the warm jacket.

( На твоём месте я бы надел теплую куртку.)

If I were mayor, I would make the life in my city better.

(Если бы я был мэром, я бы сделал жизнь в моем городе лучше.)

If he were not such an outstanding actor, he would not have so many admirers.

(Если бы он не был таким выдающимся актёром, у него не было бы столько поклонников).

**1.** Поставьте глаголы из скобок в необходимую форму так, чтобы получилось условное предложение II типа.

1. If he … (be) my friend, I … (invite) him to the party.
2. If I … (be) taller, I … (become) a basketball player.
3. If an asteroid … (hit) our planet, it … (cause) an ice age.
4. John … (travel) around the world if he … (win) a lottery prize.
5. We … (go) to Spain this winter if we … (have) enough money.
6. She … (not mind) if you … (borrow) her car.
7. If you … (move) to another city, I … (phone) you every day.
8. They … (laugh) at me if I … (sing) this song.
9. If we … (have) free time, we … (start) a new hobby.
10. If I … (know) her secret, I … (not tell) it to anyone.

**2**. Составьте условные предложения II типа, используя данные слова в необходимой форме. Переведите.

***Например***: *the questions be so easy/ all of us pass the test.*

*– If the questions were so easy, all of us would pass the test. (Если бы вопросы были такими легкими, мы все сдали бы тест.)*

1. he be slim/ he be more attractive.
2. I pick the children up/ I am not busy.
3. you drink much wine/ you feel sleepy.
4. I am married/ I have lunch at home.
5. Peter live in a house/ he have a dog.

**3**. Замените условные предложения I типа (реальное условие) на условные предложения II типа (нереальное условие).

***Например***: If we ***make*** a fire, we ***will frighten*** away the wolves.

(Если мы разожжем костер, мы спугнем волков.)

– If we ***made*** a fire, we ***would frighten*** away the wolves.

(Если бы мы разожгли костер, мы бы спугнули волков.)

1. If you leave the child alone, he will hurt himself.
2. We’ll make nice pictures if Paola brings a camera.
3. If it snows, the kids will make a snowman.
4. I’ll buy this laptop if I have enough money.
5. If our granny puts on her glasses, she will see the flowers.
6. If you are too busy, we’ll leave you alone.
7. I will plant the tomatoes tomorrow if it rains.
8. If Bob finds his relatives, he will live with them.

**Lesson 2**

**Advertising**

**Задание 1.** Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания в микроконтекстах, обращая внимание на их значение

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. advertising  message  appear  T- shirts | реклама  сообщение, послание  появляться  футболки, майки |

Advertising is a message that tries to sell something. Companies advertise everything from cars to candy. Advertising is also used to change people's ideas. Ads (advertisements) appear almost everywhere you look. You find them on the radio and on TV, in magazines, shop windows and on T - shirts.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2. product  service  printed  headlines  boldly printed  promise  carry  announcement | товар, продукт  услуга  напечатанный, печатный  заголовки  напечатанный жирным шрифтом  обещать  нести(в себе), заключать (в себе)  объявление, анонсирование |

Advertising does two main jobs. It tells people about something, like a product or a service and it also works to make people want to buy the product or service. Ads do their jobs in many different ways. Many printed ads have headlines or boldly printed words that make people stop and read them. The headline may promise something that the reader wants, like a good price. Other headlines may carry the announcement of a new product.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3. slogan  catchy phrase  related | рекламный лозунг, призыв  крылатая фраза  имеющий отношение |

Some ads use slogans that are used over and over again. They are easy to remember and often use a catchy phrase. Sometimes slogans are not related to the product.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 4. famous  person  model  well-known  average user | знаменитый  лицо, персона  модель, манекенщица  широко известный  средний пользователь (потребитель) |

In many ads a famous person talks about a product and tells why they use it. This person may be an actor, a model or a well-known athlete. Or they may just be an average user of a product. Ads also compare a product with another one of the same type. The ad points out why a product is better.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5. feature  cartoon  character  identify | демонстрировать  мультипликационный  персонаж  отождествлять |

Some ads feature cartoon or product characters. They may appear in an ad over a long time. The characters become well known and people identify them with a product.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 6. repetition  technique  broadcast  commercials  message  to get across  through  communication  direct mail  print media | повтор  техника, методы, приемы  транслировать, передавать по радио/телевидению  коммерческая реклама  сообщение, послание  четко (убедительно) объяснить  через  средства связи, коммуникация  прямая рассылка  печать |

Repetition is one of the most basic techniques used in the advertising business. Advertisers broadcast their commercials several times a day for days or weeks to get the message across. When people see an ad more often they may be more likely to accept the message and want the product. Advertising gets to people through different forms of communication. Newspapers, magazines and direct mail belong to print media. TV, radio and the Internet are among the most important electronic media.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 7. ethics  feature  lie  fake  false  claims  decency  exaggerated  puffing | этика  черта, свойство  обманывать, лгать  фальшивка, подлог  ложный, лживый  требования, утверждения  приличие, благопристойность  преувеличенный, непомерный  крикливое восхваление, славословие |

Ethics is the most important feature of the advertising industry. An ethical ad is the one which doesn’t lie, doesn’t make fake or false claims and is in the limit of decency. Nowadays, ads are more exaggerated and a lot of puffing is used.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 8. directly  related  recently  Vatican  article  truthfulness  responsibility  upholding  human dignity | напрямую  связанный, соотносящийся  не так давно  Ватикан  статья, публикация  правдивость, достоверность  ответственность  защита, отстаивание  человеческое достоинство |

Ethics in Advertising is directly related to the purpose of advertising and the nature of advertising. Sometimes exaggerating the ad becomes necessary to prove the benefit of the product. Recently, the Vatican issued an article which says ads should follow three moral principles – Truthfulness, Social Responsibility and Upholding Human Dignity.

**Задание 2.** a) Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

1. Advertising is a message that tries to sell something. Companies advertise everything from cars to candy. Advertising is also used to change people's ideas. Ads (advertisements) appear almost everywhere you look. You find them on the radio and on TV, in magazines, shop windows and on T -shirts.

2. Advertising does two main jobs. It tells people about something, like a product or a service and it also works to make people want to buy the product or service. Ads do their jobs in many different ways. Many printed ads have headlines or boldly printed words that make people stop and read them. The headline may promise something that the reader wants, like a good price. Other headlines may carry the announcement of a new product.

3. Some ads use slogans that are used over and over again. They are easy to remember and often use a catchy phrase. Sometimes slogans are not related to the product.

4. In many ads, a famous person talks about a product and tells why they use it. This person may be an actor, a model or a well-known athlete. Or they may just be an average user of a product. Ads also compare a product with another one of the same type. The ad points out why a product is better.

5. Some ads feature cartoon or product characters. They may appear in an ad over a long time. The characters become well known and people identify them with a product.

6. Repetition is one of the most basic techniques used in the advertising business. Advertisers broadcast their commercials several times a day for days or weeks to get the message across. When people see an ad more often they may be more likely to accept the message and want the product. Advertising gets to people through different forms of communication. Newspapers, magazines and direct mail belong to print media. TV, radio and the Internet are among the most important electronic media.

7. Ethics is the most important feature of the advertising industry. An ethical ad is the one which doesn’t lie, doesn’t make fake or false claims and is in the limit of decency. Nowadays, ads are more exaggerated and a lot of puffing is used.

8. Ethics in Advertising is directly related to the purpose of advertising and the nature of advertising. Sometimes exaggerating the ad becomes necessary to prove the benefit of the product. Recently, the Vatican issued an article which says ads should follow three moral principles – Truthfulness, Social Responsibility and Upholding Human Dignity.

b) Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы

What are two main jobs of advertising?

What make people stop and read an ad?

What is one of the most basic techniques in the advertising business?

What three moral principles of advertising did Vatican mention in its article?

**Задание 3.** Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

1. What do companies advertise?

a) Everything from cars to candy.

b) Political parties and companies.

c) Scientific problems.

2. What may the headline promise the reader?

a) The headline may promise a new job.

b) The headline may promise to win a competition.

c) The headline may promise a good price.

3. What do slogans often use?

a) They use your phone number.

b) They use computer games.

c) They often use a catchy phrase.

4. What are the most basic techniques used in the advertising business?

a) Repetition is one of the most basic techniques.

b) Competition is one of the most basic techniques.

c) Listening is one of the most basic techniques.

5. What belongs to print media?

a) The Internet and e-mail belong to print media.

b) Newspapers, magazines and direct mail belong to print media.

c) Radio and TV belong to print media.

6. What is the most important feature of the advertising industry?

a) Culture is the most important feature of the advertising industry.

b) Research is the most important feature of the advertising industry.

c) Ethics is the most important feature of the advertising industry.

**Задание 4.** Вставьте необходимые слова или словосочетания, которые наиболее верно отражают содержание текста.

1. Advertising is also used to … .

* change people's ideas
* to buy something
* to watch a new film

2. Advertising works to make people want to … .

* choose a sports centre.
* have a rest.
* buy the product or service

3. Many printed ads have ….. that make people stop and read them.

* headlines or boldly printed words
* black dots
* several types of clothes

4. Some ads use …. that are used over and over again .

* works of famous painters
* masterpieces of Pushkin
* slogans

5. Ads also compare … of the same type.

* department stores
* a product with another one
* houses

6. Advertising gets to people through different forms of.… .

* communication
* household chemicals
* computer games

**Задание 5**.Дополните предложения информацией из текста и переведите их на русский язык:

1) Ads appear almost everywhere … .

2) Other headlines may carry the …. of a new product.

3) Sometimes slogans are not …. to the product.

4) Or they may just be an … of a product ... .

5) The ad …. why a product is better.

6) They may …. in an ad over a long time.

7) When people see an ad more often they may be … to accept the message.

8) TV, radio and the Internet are among the most important … .

9) Ethics is the most … of the advertising industry.

10) Ethics in Advertising is directly related to the … of advertising and the … of advertising.

11) Sometimes ... the ad becomes necessary to prove the benefit of the product.

**Задание 6.** Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям**.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. message  2 announcement  3 slogan  4 catchy phrase  5 average user  6 identify  7 technique  8 commercials  9 fake  10 human dignity | 1 анонсирование  2 рекламный лозунг  3 отождествлять  4 техника, методы, приемы  5 сообщение  6 коммерческая реклама  7 человеческое достоинство  8 крылатая фраза  9 фальшивка, подлог  10 средний пользователь |

**Задание 7.** Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения, используя следующие выражения: “It’s true” / “That’s right“ или “I am afraid, that is wrong" / "That is not true to the fact".

1. Advertising is used to change people's ideas.

2. Teaching is one of the most basic techniques used in the advertising.

3. Advertisers broadcast their commercials once a week to get the message across.

4. Advertising gets to people through different forms of competition.

5. An ethical ad is in the limit of decency.

6. The Vatican issued an article which says ads should follow two moral principles – Truthfulness, Social Responsibility.

**Задание 8.** а)Составьте по 2 вопроса к каждому абзацу текста так, чтобы получился план текста.

b) Перескажите текст по получившемуся плану.

**GRAMMAR**

**Условные предложения III типа**

Третий тип условных предложений - невыполнимое условие.

Они позволяют нам сказать, что было бы, если бы мы могли изменить прошлое. Чтобы образовать такое предложение нужно первую часть предложения (условие) поставить в Past Perfect, т.е. перед сказуемым поставить глагол ***had***, а к самому сказуемому добавить окончание ***-ed*** (для правильных глаголов) или ***3-ю форму*** неправильного глагола.

Во второй части предложения (результат) нужно поставить ***would have*** перед сказуемым, а само сказуемое ставится в 3-ей форме.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Условие | Результат |
| If +Past Perfect, | would have  +3 форма |

***Например***:

If I had studied harder, I would have had better job.

(Если бы я учился лучше, у меня была бы работа получше.)

If you had read the manual carefully, you wouldn’t have made this mistakes.

(Если бы ты внимательно читал инструкцию, ты бы не допустил этих ошибок.)

If you had closed a window, I wouldn’t have been ill.

(Если бы ты закрыл окно, я бы не заболел.)

**1**. Найдите к каждому началу предложения его окончание. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

1. You could have done much better in the exam …

2. If the weather had been nice …

3. I wouldn’t have bought that book …

4. She would have gone to Japan last summer …

5. If I hadn’t taken an umbrella …

6. That building wouldn’t have fallen down …

1. … if she had spoken Japanese quite well.
2. … if it hadn’t been so old.
3. … if I’d known how dull it was.
4. … I would have got wet.
5. … we could have gone horse-riding.
6. … if you had taken private lessons.

**2**. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в необходимую форму.

1. If I … (save) more money, I … (go) to Australia.

2. If our parents … (not argue), we … (spend) the weekend together.

3. They … (not allow) him to enter the office if he … (not put on) a tie.

4. If the storm … (not break out), the ship … (not sink).

5. I … (take) you to the airport if I … (have) a car.

6. You … (not visit) the doctor if you … (not drink) cold milk.

7. She … (not lose) her bag if she … (be) more careful.

8. If the driver … (not take) the wrong turning, we … (not arrive) late.

**3**. Выберите наиболее подходящие типы условных предложений и раскройте скобки.

1. If it (*rain*), I won't go out. 2. You would learn more if you (*study*) sometimes. 3. If he (*ask*) me, I would have told him the answer.

4. You would have done well if you (*take*) my advice. 5. He wouldn't phone me here unless it (*be*) urgent. 6. She'll catch cold if her feet (*get*) wet in this weather. 7. If an egg (*cost*) twopence, how many you (*buy*) for a pound?

8. David (*stay*) the night there if he (*miss*) the last train. 9. Unless you apologize at once, I never (*speak*) to you again. 10. I'm sorry. I shouldn't have done it if (*not/be*) upset. 11. I should arrive there too late unless I (*catch*) the earliest train. 12. John will manage to save a little money if he (*do*) without luxuries. 13. If Jack (*need*) help, will you go to his assistance? 14. If Mark (*need)* help, I would gladly give it. 15. She wouldn't have bought it unless she (*like*) it.

**Lesson 3**

**Arts and Crafts**

**What is art?**

**Задание 1.** Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| thoughts  include  prose writing  acting  term  practice  applying  surface  artists  branch  dimension  carving  modelling  freedom  perform  in front of  gesture  relatively  action  define  counterpoint  vast  sophisticated  refined | мысли  включать  писать прозу  актерское искусство  термин  умение, способ  наложение, прикладывание  поверхность  живописец  ветвь, раздел  измерение, размер  резьба  моделирование, лепка  свободное пользование, свобода  исполнять, выступать, играть  перед, в присутствии  жест  относительно  действие  дать определение  контрапункт, полифония  обширный  изощрённый, сложный  утончённый, изящный |

**Задание 2.**  Переведите на русский язык с помощью словаря.

engraving, removal, Modernism, live audience, imagined, event, communicate, screen, pleasing, rhythm, harmony, range, accessible, memorable, catchy tunes, environment, perceived, versatile.

**Задание 3.**  Прочтите и переведите текст.

**What is art?**

Art is a way to show one’s emotions or communicate one’s thoughts. Art is an important part of society. There are different forms of art. Art includes various forms such as prose writing, poetry, dance, acting, sculpture, painting, music, etc. The term 'arts' often means 'fine arts' - painting, sculpture, drawing, engraving.

**Painting**. Painting is a practice of applying paint or color to a surface. There are a lot of genres and styles.

There are a lot of famous artists, such as Leonardo da Vinci with his *Mona Lisa* and Raphael with his *Sistine Madonna*.

**Sculpture.** Sculpture is the branch of the visual arts that operates in three dimensions.

Sculptors originally used carving (the removal of material) and modelling (the addition of material), in stone, metal, ceramics, wood and other materials but, since Modernism, there has been an almost complete freedom of materials and process.

**Theatre and Cinema.** Theatre is a form of art where a group of people performs in front of a live audience. The performance is usually based on a real or imagined event.

The performers communicate this experience to the public through gestures, songs and words.

Cinema is a relatively new form of art. The action is performed on the screen. Today, cinema is a very popular leisure activity.

**Music.** Music has always been an important part of society.

The term 'music' is difficult to define. It can be explained, for example, as the art of making pleasing combinations of sounds in rhythm, harmony and counterpoint. The music that composers make can be heard through several media; the most traditional way is to hear it live, in the presence of performers.

Music is performed with a vast range of instruments and vocal techniques ranging from singing to rapping.

There are many divisions and groupings of music. Among the larger genres are classical music, popular music or commercial music, country music and folk music. Classical music is sophisticated and refined, but it is a universal form of communication. Popular music is music belonging to any of a number of musical styles that are accessible to the general public. Pop music is usually memorable, with voices, lyrics, instruments creating catchy tunes.

**Architecture.** Architecture is the art that provides us the physical environment we live in.

Architectural works are often perceived as a form of art. Architecture is quite versatile. There are a lot of styles, shapes and trends. Architecture is both the process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings or any other structures.

**Задание 4.** Переведите следующие однокоренные слова.

art - artist - artistic; paint – painter - painting; perform – performer - performance; apply – applying – application; architect - architecture – architectural; carve – carver - carving; music – musical – musician.

**Задание 5.** Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1) Искусство - важная часть общества.

2) Термин «искусство» часто обозначает «изящные искусства» - живопись, скульптуру, гравюру.

3) Живопись – это умение накладывать краски и цвета на поверхность.

4) Скульптура – это ветвь изобразительного искусства, которое работает в трёх измерениях.

5) Театр – это форма искусства, в которой группа людей выступает перед живыми зрителями.

6) Спектакль обычно основан на реальном или воображаемом событии.

7) Музыку, которую создают композиторы, можно услышать в разных средствах массовой информации.

8) Популярная музыка это музыка, принадлежащая к любому из многочисленных музыкальных стилей, которые доступны широкой публике.

9) Классическая музыка - это универсальная форма общения.

10) Архитектура – это искусство, которое обеспечивает нас физической средой, в которой мы живём.

**Задание 6.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What is Art?

2. What forms does art include?

3. What is painting?

4. What did sculptors originally use?

5. What is carving?

6. What is modelling?

7. What is performance usually based on?

8. What is a relatively new form of art?

9. How can music be explained?

10. What is a traditional way to hear music?

11. What are the larger genres of music?

12. What kind of music is classical music?

13. Why is pop music usually memorable?

14. How are architectural works often perceived?

15. How can you describe architecture?

**Задание 7**. Прочтите слова и словосочетания и запомните их русские эквиваленты.

cross-stitch – вышивка крестиком, шитье

embroidery – вышивание

weaving – ткачество

pottery – гончарное дело

beadwork – вышивка бисером

etching – гравюра

sculpture – скульптура, ваяние

patchwork – лоскутная работа, пэчворк

knitting – вязание

sewing – шитье

stained glass – витраж

**Задание 8**. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

1) What types of crafts do you know?

2) What type of craft are you personally best at?

3) What type of craft are you worst at?

4) What types of crafts do you consider most and least important?

5) Which of them would you like to connect your life with?

6) What type of craft do you think originated first?

7) What type of craft is rather young?

8) What types of craftsmen do you know?

9) Which crafts are typical for your country?

**Задание 9**. Переведите следующие слова с помощью словаря.

Crafts involving textiles: banner-making, calligraphy, canvas work, cross-stitch, crocheting, curve stitching, embroidery, felting, knitting, lace-making, macramé, millinery, needlepoint, patchwork, quilting, ribbon embroidery, rug making, sewing, shoemaking, spinning, spirelli, string art, tapestry, tatting, T-shirt art, weaving.

Crafts involving wood, metal and clay: cabinet making, carpentry, chip carving, jewellery, marquetry, metalworking, pottery, sculpture, wood burning, wood turning, woodworking, fretwork.

Crafts involving paper or canvas: paper craft (altered books, bookbinding, cardmaking, collage, decoupage, embossing, iris folding, papermaking, marbling, origami, papier-mâché, pop-up book, quilling, paper model), artist trading cards, calligraphy, parchment craft, scrapbooking, rubber stamping.

Crafts involving plants: basket weaving, corn dolly making, floral design, pressed flower craft, straw marquetry.

Other crafts: balloon animal, beadwork, doll making, dollhouse, egg decorating, etching, glassblowing, lapidary, miniatures, mosaics, pioneering, stained glass, toy making, polymer clay.

**Задание 10**. Переведите слова и догадайтесь, кто делает эти вещи:

embroidery, basket, doll, carpet, engraving, toy, earthenware, greeting card, family album, dress, sweater, quilt, statue, yarn, lace, shoe, hat, ring, rug.

**Задание 11.**  Прочитайте текст, переведите его на русский язык, используя предыдущие задания.

**Types of Crafts**

***vocabulary***

to give a vent to one’s imagination – давать выход воображению

incredibly large varieties of crafts – огромное разнообразие ремесел

artistically inclined men – люди, склонные к искусствам

potter's wheel – гончарный круг

paper modeling – изготовление поделок из бумаги

A craft is a physical skill that involves the use of hands, machines and tools to create something new and interesting. Craft is an expression of the creative instincts of human beings to give a vent to their imagination. It involves a sense of aesthetics and artistic values to create new and unique things of beauty as well as of utilitarian value. There are incredibly large varieties of crafts that are popular all over the world. In different regions of the world there are different traditional crafts that are popular, and some are modern crafts using latest techniques and innovations.

***Crafts involving textiles***

There are many different crafts that make use of textiles to create new and unique things, designs and patterns. Cross stitching, crochets, embroidering, knitting, patchwork, quilts, rug and carpet making, weaving, sewing, shoe making, spinning are some of the oldest examples of crafts that make use of textile fabrics, threads and other textile materials to create beautiful items. Even unique activities such as making attractive banners and posters, calligraphic art, making artistic lace work, macramé, tapestry, stringing, and T-shirt painting are such crafts that make use of textiles to create new things.

***Crafts involving wood, metal and clay***

Wood, metal and clay are natural materials that have been traditionally used by artists and craftsmen to create amazing new items from these basic materials. Pottery making, sculpting, woodworking, carpentry, furniture making, jewellery making, wood carving, and metalworking are some of the popular crafts that make use of natural materials. Sculpture is a great craft that has been pursued by artistically inclined men since ancient times. Pottery making with the help of a potter's wheel and other tools is another popular craft that serves as a great hobby for many people, and as a profession too.

***Crafts involving paper or canvas***

Ordinary paper has been traditionally used for different crafts such as altered bookmaking, paper modelling, calligraphy, collage making, embossing, paper craft, origami, scrap booking, card modelling and so on. Paper modelling has been popular since ages, and everyone has made some simple paper model in the childhood usually. Now with the use of computers and colour printers, this craft is becoming more popular among the younger generations.

***Crafts involving miscellaneous materials***

The beauty of craft lies in the fact that it can make use of practically any material, and turn it into a piece of art and beauty. Making baskets from ordinary bamboo sticks, floral crafts, doll making using any waste materials in the home, ceramic and glass crafts using clay and glass materials, toy making, egg decorations and so on are some examples of how unique masterpieces can be created out of simple materials of everyday use.

**Задание 12.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1) What’s a craft?

2) What makes a craft different from other physical skills?

3) What crafts involving textiles do you know?

4) What other crafts make use of fabrics?

5) Which crafts deal with clay, wood and metal?

6) Why are crafts involving paper becoming more popular nowadays?

7) Can one make a masterpiece out of simple and waste materials? And you?

8) Which crafts involving miscellaneous materials do you know?

9) Which crafts make use of modern technologies?

10) How many crafts are there nowadays?

**Задание 13.** Подтвердите или опровергните утверждение.

1) Pottery is a craft involving clay.

2) Patchwork is a craft involving wood.

3) Weaving is a craft involving textile.

4) Cross-stitching is a craft involving paper.

5) Lace work is a craft involving metal.

6) Jewellery is a craft involving metal and stones.

7) Embossing is an art involving textiles.

8) Embroidering is an art involving wood.

9) Card modelling is an art involving paper.

10) Some crafts make use of waste materials.

**Задание 14.** Составьте выражения с этими глаголами:

to embroider, to knit, to sew, to spin, to weave, to carve, to furnish, to model, to decorate.

**Задание 15.** Составьте пары синонимов:

A) rug, large, man, fabric, fantastic, various, almost, unnecessary

B) practically, carpet, waste, textile, huge, amazing, miscellaneous, human being

**Задание 16.** Составьте пары антонимов:

A) ordinary, basic, natural, waste, physical

B) mental, unique, rare, artificial, necessary

**Задание 17.** Переведите на русский язык:

physical skill, machines and tools, to give a vent to one’s imagination, artistic values, attractive banner, basic material, wood carving, potter’s wheel, altered bookmaking, younger generation, unique masterpiece, everyday use.

**Задание 18.** Переведите на английский язык:

большое разнообразие, современные ремесла, новейшая техника, уникальный дизайн, вышивка крестиком, тонкое кружево, потрясающий ковер, резьба по дереву, ювелирное дело, гончарное дело, натуральные ткани, увлекаться вязанием и шитьем, с древних времен, разнообразные материалы, керамические изделия, изготовление кукол.

**Задание 19.** Переведите производные слова на русский язык:

1) to attract – attraction – attractive;

2) wood – wooden – woodwork – woodpulp – woodpecker – woodland;

3) pot – potter – pottery – potted;

4) to furnish – furnishing – furniture – furnished;

5) jewel – jewellery – jeweller – jewelfish;

6) to serve – servant – serving – service;

7) beauty – beautiful – to beautify;

8) to carve – carved – carving – carver;

9) sculptor – sculpture – sculpt – sculptural – sculpting;

10) sense – sensible – sensibility – senseless – sensibly.

**GRAMMAR**

**Придаточные предложения времени и условия**

Придаточные предложения ***времени*** отвечают на вопросы:

- when? (когда?)

- how long? (как долго?)

С главным предложением они соединяются с помощью союзов:

- when – когда,

- after – после того как,

- before – до того как,

- till/until – до тех пор пока…не,

- while – в то время как/пока,

- as soon as – как только.

***Например***:

When I entered the room, my sister was playing with her toys. – Когда я зашла в комнату, моя сестра играла в куклы.

She asked him another question before he had answered the previous one. – Она задала ему еще один вопрос прежде, чем он ответил на предыдущий.

He took a nap while I was out. – Он вздремнул, пока меня не было.

В придаточных предложениях времени глагол ***никогда*** не употребляется в будущем времени, даже если действие относится к будущему. Вместо будущего времени употребляется настоящее, т.е. вместо Future Simple используется Present Simple. Что касается главного предложения, то оно может употребляться в будущем времени.

***Например***:

When she returns home, she’ll call her brother. – Когда она вернется домой, она позвонит своему брату.

As soon as I pass all my exams, I will go to the sea. – Как только я сдам все экзамены, я поеду на море.

Придаточные предложения ***условия*** отвечают на вопрос:

- under what condition? (при каком условии?)

С главным предложением они соединяются с помощью союзов:

- if – если

- unless – если…не

***Например***:

If you don’t believe me, call Mrs. Watson. – Если вы не верите мне, позвоните миссис Ватсон.

I won’t go unless the weather is nice. – Я никуда не поеду, если не будет хорошей погоды.

If I were you, I wouldn’t buy this dress. – На твоем месте я не покупала бы это платье.

В придаточных предложениях условия, вместо форм будущего времени (Future Tenses) используются формы настоящего (Present Tenses), несмотря на то, что действие будущее. Главное предложение может использоваться во Future.

***Например***:

If I have enough money, I will get some lollipops. – Если у меня хватит денег, я куплю немного леденцов.

He will become much stronger if he does exercises every day. – Он станет намного сильнее, если будет делать упражнения каждый день.

**\*1**. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола из скобок

1. Please turn off the light when you \_\_\_ the room. (to leave)
2. I hope I will see you before you\_\_\_ . (to start)
3. Don’t leave until your father \_\_\_ back. (to come)
4. He will stay with us after he\_\_\_ London. (to leave)
5. I am sure she’ll let you know as soon as she\_\_\_ some news. (to get)
6. If it \_\_\_ , we will stay at home. (to rain)
7. What will you do if you \_\_\_ soaked? (to be)
8. In case you \_\_\_ the 9:30 train, there is another one at 9:55. (to miss)
9. They will take a dog after they \_\_\_ a new flat. (to buy)
10. When I \_\_\_ a cup of tea, I ask my Mom to make it. (to want)

**2**. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple (все действия относятся к будущему).

1)   … I (to see) you before you … (to start)? 2) What … he (to do) when he … (to come) home? 3) Where … they (to go) if the weather … (to be) fine? 4)  He … (to ring) me up when he … (to return) home. 5) If it … (to rain), we … (to stay) at home. 6) She … (to walk) home if it … (not to be) too cold. 7) I am sure he … (to come) to say good-bye to us before he … (to leave) St.Petersburg. 8) Please turn off the light when you … (to leave) the room. 9) If we … (to be) tired, we … (to stop) at a small village half-way to Moscow and … (to have) a short rest and a meal there. 10)  If you … (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.

11) She … (to make) all the arrangements about it before she… (to fly) there. 12) Before he … (to start) for London, he … (to spend) a day or two at a hotel not far from here. 13) Don't go away until mother … (to come) back. 14) I … (to speak) to Mary if I … (to see) her today.

**3**. Выберите нужную форму глагола.

1. I'll call you as soon as I ... tickets for the train.

1. to buy        2. buy       3. shall buy   4. bought

2. If the day ... hot, we shall go to the beach.

1. shall be       2. is         3. was     4. will be

3. If he ... home before Friday, he will help us to do the translation.

1. returns         2. will return        3. return     4. returned

4. Please, drive us to the airport if you ... time tomorrow morning.

1. have            2. will have     3. shall have     4. has

5. If you ... to see all these places, you must stay for a week.

1. shall want         2. want      3. to want    4. will want

6. As soon as you ... back from your trip, call on me.

1. came       2. shall come       3. come  4. will come

7. Speak to him about it when you ... him.

1. see         2. will see         3. seen      4. sees

8. They will go for a walk before they ... to bed.

1. goes            2. will go        3. go      4. went

9. Will you wait until he ... back?

1. come          2. will come      3. comes     4. to come

10. Come to see me before you ... for the south.

1 . left             2. will leave      3. leave     4. leaves

**Определительные придаточные предложения**

Придаточные определительные предложения употребляются в функции определения к существительному или местоимению главного предложения и присоединяются с ним при помощи соединительных местоимений ***who, whose, which, that,*** союзных наречий ***where, when,*** а также без союзов.

I have a mother who works as a doctor. — У меня есть мама, которая работает врачом.

I missed the bus that was going to take me to church. — Я пропустил автобус, который должен был отвезти меня в церковь.

Придаточные определительные предложения подразделяются на ***ограничительные***, ***классифицирующие*** и ***описательные***.

В ***ограничительном*** определительном предложения уточняется, о каком именно предмете идет речь. Существительное, к которому относится ограничительное определительное предложение, употребляется с определенным артиклем.

***The house*** in which we live is in the centre of the town - Дом, в котором мы живем, расположен в центре города.

***Определительное*** придаточное  предложение in which we live – ограничительное. Оно указывает, о каком именно доме говорится в этом предложении.

***Классифицирующее*** определительное предложение указывает, к какой группе или классу относится предмет, обозначенный существительным, к которому относится придаточное предложение. Такое существительное употребляется с [неопределенным артиклем](http://english-grammar.biz/%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B9-%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%BB%D1%8C.html) (во множественном числе – без артикля). Если опустить классифицирующее определительное предложение, содержание предложения изменяется или совсем нарушается.

***A polygon*** which has three sides is called a triangle

- Многоугольник, который имеет три стороны, называется треугольником.

Здесь придаточное определительное предложение является классифицирующим – речь идет о подклассе многоугольников, которые имеют три стороны. Опущение придаточного предложения привело бы к неверному утверждению, якобы всякий многоугольник является треугольником.

***Описательное* определительное предложение** содержит добавочные сведения о лице или предмете, обозначенном существительным, к которому относится придаточное предложение. Если такое предложение опустить, содержание всего предложения не изменится.

***Our institute***, which was founded 175 years ago, is one of the oldest educational establishments in our city. –

Наш институт, который был основан 175 лет назад,– один из старейших учебных заведений.

Без придаточного определительного предложения содержание высказывания не меняется, в нем не будет лишь дополнительных сведений.

В английском языке ограничительные и классифицирующие придаточные определительные предложения не выделяются запятыми; описательные определительные предложения обычно выделяются запятыми.

**1**. Поставьте подходящее относительное местоимение who, which, that, when, why, where или whose.

1. That is the shop \_\_\_\_ was awarded as the best shop in the city. 2. The girl \_\_\_\_ brother go with me to the gym is a good singer. 3. The man \_\_\_\_ broke into our house was caught in two days. 4. She visits her grandmother \_\_\_\_ lives in countryside every summer. 5. She was wearing a dress \_\_\_ looked like princess’. 6. The bookshelf \_\_\_\_ we bought last week has broken down. 7. The man \_\_\_ was sitting on the bench turned around and saw his granddaughter. 8. A woman \_\_\_\_ son was crying paid no attention to him. 9. The woman \_\_\_\_ car had broken down on her way home spend 3 hours waiting for help. 10. My best friend \_\_\_\_ I have known for years will never let me down. 11. He didn’t follow the instructions \_\_\_\_ he was given, so he failed to pass the test. 12. The girl \_\_\_ lived next door was very shy and couldn’t say a word to protect herself at school. 13. I need to buy a laptop \_\_\_\_ can work up to 5 hours without a charger. 14. My father \_\_\_ is a doctor has no idea how to repair a car. 15. The photo \_\_\_\_ is placed on the mantel was taken at the picnic two years ago.

**2**. Поставьте подходящее относительное местоимение who, which, that, when, why, where или whose.

1. His sister, … name is Lara, works at the library.
2. Her last film, … I couldn’t understand at all, was a great success.
3. Give him something … will take away the pain.
4. I work in the town … my son lives.
5. We’ll show you the poem … changed my life.
6. Doctors, … claim money, are shameless.
7. Is there a shop near here … sells milk?
8. That’s the main reason … I came to you.
9. I’ll never forget my childhood … I was so happy.
10. People … live in flats shouldn’t have animals.
11. The car … he bought last month is fantastic.
12. This is the most beautiful waterfall … we have ever seen!

**3**. Соедините предложения, используя придаточные предложения.

*Образец*: My dad works in a factory. It makes parts for computers. (Мой отец работает на фабрике. Она производит детали для компьютеров.) – The factory … makes parts for computers. – The factory where my dad works makes parts for computers. (Фабрика, на которой работает мой отец, производит детали для компьютеров.)

1. There is a bakery near my house. It sells wonderful pies. – The bakery … sells wonderful pies.

2. They lived in a cottage. It was struck by lightning. – The cottage … was struck by lightning.

3. Jane made a seafood salad. Nobody likes it. – Nobody likes the salad … .

4. Jack is an architect. He designed the Opera House. – Jack is the architect … .

5. The woman didn’t apologize. Her cat bit me. – The woman … didn’t apologize.

6. Madonna is a famous American singer. Her parents were born in Italy. – Madonna … is a famous American singer.

7. The apartment is the biggest in the house. The lawyer lives there. – The apartment … is the biggest in the house.

8. We play tennis in a sports centre. It is very expensive. – The sports centre … is very expensive.

**Согласование времён**

В [английском предложении](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/sentence/) время глагола в придаточной части подчиняется **правилам согласования времен.**

Все случаи согласования времен можно разделить на две группы:

1. В главной части глагол в настоящем или будущем времени.
2. В главной части глагол в прошедшем времени.

Если в главной части [сказуемое](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/predicate/) выражено глаголом в ***настоящем или будущем времени***, как правило, в [Present Simple](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/present-simple/) или [Future Simple](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/future-simple/), в придаточном предложении употребляется любое подходящее по смыслу время.

I **think** that you **are** right. – Я думаю, вы правы.

I **think** that you **will be** right. –– Я думаю, вы будете правы.

I **think** that you **were** right. – Я думаю, вы были правы.

***Примеры*** с глаголом в будущем времени в главной части:

He **will say** that **I’m** fine. - Он скажет, что я в порядке.

He **will say** that I **was** fine. – Он скажет, что я был в порядке.

He **will say** that I **will be** fine. – Он скажет, что я буду в порядке.

Если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом в ***прошедшем времени*** (обычно [Past Simple](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/past-simple/)), то в придаточном ***не*** может использоваться настоящее или будущее время, используется одна из форм прошедшего времени или форма [Future-in-the-Past](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/future-in-the-past/) (будущее в прошедшем).

Действие в придаточном может происходить одновременно с действием в главном, предшествовать ему или относиться к будущему.

### 1. Если действие в придаточном предложении происходит *одновременно* с действием в главном, то

в придаточном используется [Past Simple](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/past-simple/) или [Past Continuous](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/past-continuous/).

I **knew** what you **were thinking** of. – Я знал, о чем ты думаешь.

I **thought** that you **were** not home. – Я думал, тебя нет дома.

***Примечание*:** если глагол в придаточном предложении выражает общеизвестный факт, он может употребляться в [Present Simple](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/present-simple/):

The lecturer **said** that **there are** six continents in the world. – Лектор сказал, что в мире шесть континентов

### 2. Если действие в придаточном предложении *предшествует* действию в главном, *то*

в придаточном используется [Past Perfect](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/past-perfect/).

I **thought** that you **had left** for vacation. – Я думал, вы уехали в отпуск.

He **said** that he **had left** for vacation. – Он сказал, что уехал в отпуск.

### 3. Если действие в придаточном предложении – *будущее* по отношению к действию в главном, *то*

в придаточном используется форма [Future-in-the -Past](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/future-in-the-past/) (будущее в прошедшем). Она строится абсолютно так же, как и обычные будущие времена, только вместо **will** используется ***would***.

I was afraid that you **would forge**t the tickets. – Я боялся, что ты забудешь билеты.

He said that he would **visit us** tomorrow. - Он сказал, что навестит нас завтра.

**1**. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант из данных ниже.

1. The director explained that classes \_\_\_\_ the week before.

a) had started c) have started

b) start d) would start

2. He said that he \_\_\_\_ her for several years.

a) knows c) had known

b) will know d) would know

3. I thought that he \_\_\_\_\_ her that he intended to go to France.

a) tells c) will tell

b) was telling d) would tell

4. The old man told me he \_\_\_\_ in the country all his life.

a) has lived b) lives c) is living d) had lived

5. After the interview Tina said they asked her if she \_\_\_\_ to work on Saturdays.

a) will want c) was wanting

b) has wanted d) wanted

6. After the interview Tina said they asked her if she \_\_\_\_ the job.

a) wants c) would want

b) wanted d) had want

7. After the interview Tony said they asked him if he \_\_\_\_ a job before.

a) has had c) had had

b) would have d) was having

8. I heard that Kate \_\_\_\_\_ a new position at the East Side Clinic.

a) had accepted c) is accepting

b) has accepted d) will accept

9. I doubted if she \_\_\_\_\_ see my point.

a) will b) would c) has seen d) -

10. The weather forecast said that \_\_\_\_.

a) it will rain in the afternoon

b) it would rain in the afternoon

c) it rains in the afternoon

d) it will be raining in the afternoon

11. Tom said that he \_\_\_\_.

a) has never been to Disneyland

b) had never been to Disneyland

c) was never in Disneyland

d) was never been to Disneyland

12. James said that he \_\_\_\_\_ a horse before.

a) never rode c) had never ridden

b) has never ridden d) would never ridden

**2.** Переделайте предложения по образцу.

***Образец***: I think I know the answer. I thought… – I thought I knew the answer.

1. He realizes he will be alone. He realized…
2. We hope she will be waiting for us at six o'clock. We hoped…
3. He proves he is the best. He proved…
4. She imagines she can do that. She imagined…
5. We understand we need more money. We understood…

**3**. Выберите нужную временную форму глагола.

1.  He said the novel (is, was) very interesting.

2.  Mary said the weather forecast for the next day (is, was) bad.

3.  He told her that many of the students (will go, would go) to the football ground the next day.

4.  The boys say they always (have supported, had supported) Spartak.

5.  Peter said he (will attend, would attend) the Music Festival if it (takes place, took place) the following June.

6.  Miss Hornby says that there (is, was) a massage for Mr. Brown.

7.  He said he (will finish, would finish) his new collections of poems the following May.

**Lesson 4**

**Languages and Literature**

**Задание 1.**Прочитайте следующие слова и словосочетания. Составьте с ними свои предложения

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| the national language  a mother tongue  mass entertainment  science  scientific  technology  important  necessary | государственный язык  родной язык  массовая культура (развлечения)  наука  научный  техника  важный  необходимый |

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте и переведите текст.

**Learning a foreign language**

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and effort. Nowadays it is especially important to know foreign languages.

English is one of the most speaking languages in the world. Over 300 million people speak English as a mother tongue. It is the national language of Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. It is also one of the official languages in Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa. As a second language it is spoken in India, Singapore, Pakistan and many other former British and US colonies in Africa and Asia.

Millions of people speak English as a foreign language. It is the major international language of communication in politics, science, business, education, mass entertainment and international tourism. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is also the language of computer technology.

English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization.

English is a wonderful language. It is the language of William Shakespeare, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens. The great German poet Goethe said, "He, who knows no foreign language, does not know his own one". To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

**Задание 3.** Найдите и выпишите слово к каждому определению.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| effort  language  process | business  literature  mother tongue |

a) a series of actions that produce a change or development

b) a system for the expression of thoughts, feelings, etc., by the use of spoken sounds or conventional symbols

c) an industrial, commercial, or professional operation

d) physical or mental exertion, usually considerable when unqualified

e) the language first learned by a child

f) written material such as poetry, novels, essays, etc.

**Задание 4.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту.

a) Is it easy for you to learn a foreign language?

b) Why do people learn foreign languages?

c) Why do you learn exactly English?

d) Do many people in the world speak English as a mother tongue?

e) What language is used by scientists?

f) Do you like English? (Are you fond of English?)

**Задание 5**. Согласитесь или не согласитесь со следующими утверждениями, начните свой ответ со следующих фраз:

*You are right (wrong, mistaken) ....*

*How could you say that…*

*That's true (not true) ....*

*I agree with you here…*

*I can't (don't) agree with you ....*

*Excuse my interrupting you but...*

*To my mind /in my opinion*

*It goes without saying…*

*(There is) nothing to argue about...*

a) As a second language English is spoken only in India, Singapore and Pakistan.

b) English is a wonderful language.

c) Half of the world's math literature is in English.

d) English is the national language of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

e) Learning a foreign language is a very easy thing.

f) The great German poet Goethe said, "He, who knows no foreign language, does not know his own one".

**Задание 6**. Составьте план пересказа текста и перескажите его по этому плану.

# Задание 7. Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания, обращая внимание на их значение.

playwright — драматург

tragedy — трагедия

comedy — комедия

to represent — представлять

rare — редкий

pilgrimage — паломничество

passion — страсть

conviction — осуждение, убеждение

wonderland — страна чудес

**Задание 8.** Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

**British Literature**

Great Britain gave the world a lot of talented people. Many famous writers and poets were born and lived in Great Britain.

One of the best known English playwrights was William Shakespeare. He draw ideas for his tragedies and comedies from the history of England and ancient Rome. Many experts consider Shakespeare the greatest writer and the greatest playwright in English language. William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays which may be divided into: comedies (such as "A Midsummer Night's Dream"), tragedies (such as "Hamlet", "Othello", "King Lear", "Macbeth") and historical plays (such as "Richard II", "Henry V", "Julius Caesar", "Antony and Cleopatra").

Robert Burns represents the generation of Romantic writers. In his poems he described with love and understanding the simple life he knew. Among his well-known poems are "Halloween", "The Jolly Beggars", "To a Mouse".

Lord George Gordon Byron is one of the most famous figures of the Romantic Era. His free-spirited life style combined with his rare poetic gift makes him one of the prominent persons of his time. His famous works such as "Stanzas to Augusta", "The Prisoner of Chillon", "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage", "Manfred" draw readers into the passion, humors and conviction of a poet whose life and work truly embodied the Romantic spirit.

Sir Walter Scott wrote the first examples of historical novel.

Lewis Carroll became famous when he published "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".

**Задание 9.** Дополните следующие предложения словами, данными в рамке.

|  |
| --- |
| writer and the greatest playwright, published, England and ancient Rome, prominent persons, Romantic writers, talented, the passion, humors and conviction, historical novel |

1) Great Britain gave the world a lot of … people.

2) He draw ideas for his tragedies and comedies from the history of… .

3) Many experts consider Shakespeare the greatest … in English language.

4) Robert Burns represents the generation of… .

5) His rare poetic gift makes him one of the ... of his time.

6) His famous works draw readers into ... of a poet.

7) Sir Walter Scott wrote the first examples of ... .

8) Lewis Carroll became famous when he ... "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".

**Задание 10**.Дополните предложения информацией из текста и переведите их на русский язык:

* 1. Many famous writers and poets … .
  2. One of the best known English playwrights was … .
  3. William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays which may be divided into: ...
  4. In his poems he described with love and understanding ... .
  5. Among his well-known poems are … .
  6. Lord George Gordon Byron is one of the ... .
  7. His free-spirited life style combined with his rare poetic gift ... .
  8. His life and work truly ... .

**Задание 11**. **Ответьте на следующие вопросы**

1. Who is the best known English playwright?

2. What are the most famous plays by Shakespeare?

3. Who is Robert Burns?

4. What makes George Byron famous?

5. What are the best known works by Byron?

6. Who wrote historical novels?

7. What brought popularity to Lewis Carroll?

**Задание 12.** Задайте к каждому абзацу вопросы так, чтобы они наиболее полно охватывали его содержание.

**GRAMMAR**

**Косвенная речь**

**Прямая речь** — это слова какого-либо человека, передаваемые буквально так, как они и были произнесены. На письме прямая речь выделяется кавычками, а после слов, вводящих прямую речь, ставится запятая.

**Косвенная речь** — это речь, передаваемая не слово в слово, а только по содержанию, в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений. При этом запятая, отделяющая слова говорящего от прямой речи, и кавычки, в которые взята прямая речь, опускаются.

**She says that the lessons begin at 9 o’clock. – Она говорит, что занятия начинаются в 9 часов.**

В прямой речи человек обычно говорит от первого лица. В косвенной речи «я» меняется на третье лицо.

**She said, "I will buy a dress”. - Она сказала: «Я куплю платье».**

**She said that she would buy a dress. -  Она сказала, что она купит платье.**

Если в главном предложении [глагол-сказуемое](https://www.englishdom.com/blog/glagoly-v-anglijskom-yazyke/) стоит в прошедшем времени (Past Simple), то при переводе прямой речи в косвенную соблюдаются правила [согласования времен](https://www.englishdom.com/blog/soglasovanie-vremen-v-anglijskom-yazyke/), и перед косвенной речью ставится [союз](https://www.englishdom.com/blog/soyuzy-v-anglijskom-yazyke/) «**that**», который после глаголов «**say**», «**know**», «**think**» и т. п. может быть опущен.

**Прямая речь:** **She said, "The lessons begin at 9 o’clock**." – Она сказала: «Занятия начинаются в 9 часов».

**Косвенная речь**: **She said (that) the lessons began at 9 o’clock**. – Она сказала, что занятия начинаются в 9 часов.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Согласование времен в косвенной речи** | |
| **Direct Speech** | **Indirect Speech** |
| **Present Simple:**  He said, "I am hungry!" – Он сказал: "Я голоден!" | **Past Simple:**  He said that he was hungry. – Он сказал, что он голоден. |
| **Present Continuous:**  Mother said, "I am cooking the dinner now." – Мама сказала: "Я сейчас готовлю обед". | **Past Continuous:**  Mother said that she was cooking the dinner then. – Мама сказала, что она готовила обед. |
| **Present Perfect:**   She said, "I have worked hard today." – Она сказала: "Я много работала сегодня". | **Past Perfect:**  She said that she had worked hard that day. – Она сказала, что она много работала в тот день. |
| **Present Perfect Continuous:**  I said, "My colleague has only been working here for 3 months." – Я сказал: "Моя коллега работает здесь всего 3 месяца". | **Past Perfect Continuous:**  I said that my colleague had only been working there for 3 months. – Я сказал, что моя коллега работала там всего 3 месяца. |
| **Past Simple:**  She said, "I had a cold a week ago." – Она сказала: "Неделю назад у меня была простуда". | **Past Perfect:**  She said that she had had a cold a week before. – Она сказала, что неделю до этого у нее была простуда. |
| **Past Continuous:**  Tom said, "I was watching the football match." – Том сказал: "Я смотрел футбольный матч". | **Past Perfect Continuous:**  Tom said that he had been watching the football match. – Том сказал, что он смотрел футбольный матч. |
| **Past Perfect:**  My friend said to me, "I had known you before we were introduced to each other." – Мой друг сказал мне: "Я знал тебя до того, как нас представили друг другу". | **Past Perfect:**  My friend told me that he had known me before we were introduced to each other. – Мой друг сказал мне, что он знал меня до того, как нас представили друг другу. |
| **Past Perfect Continuous:**  My wife said, "We had been dating for 3 years before we got married." – Моя жена сказала: "Мы встречались 3 года, прежде чем поженились". | **Past Perfect Continuous:**   My wife said that we had been dating for 3 years before we got married. – Моя жена сказала, что мы встречались 3 года, прежде чем поженились. |
| **Future Simple (will):**  The doctor said, "You will get the result of your blood test tomorrow" – Доктор сказал: "Вы получите результат своего анализа крови завтра". | [**Future in the Past**](https://www.englishdom.com/blog/future-in-the-past-budushhee-v-proshedshem/)**(would):**  The doctor said that I would get the result of my blood test the next day. – Доктор сказал, что я получу результат своего анализа крови на следующий день. |

Если в прямой речи были [**модальные глаголы**](https://www.englishdom.com/blog/modalnyj-glagol-can/), то те из них, которые имеют формы прошедшего времени, изменятся в косвенной речи, например: [«**can**»– «**could**»](https://www.englishdom.com/blog/modalnyj-glagol-can/), [«**may**» – **might**»](https://www.englishdom.com/blog/modalnyj-glagol-may-i-might-v-anglijskom-yazyke/), «**have** (to)» – «**had** (to)» Остальные при переходе в косвенную речь не меняются: **must**, **ought** и др.

В некоторых случаях необходимо согласовать не только времена, но и отдельные слова.

He said, "I am dying now". – Он сказал: «Я умираю сейчас».

То есть в данный момент он умирает. Когда его слова будут передаваться в косвенную речь, то будет говориться про момент времени в прошлом (тот, когда он умирал). Поэтому «***now***» (сейчас) меняется на «***then***» (тогда).

She said that she was driving then. – Она сказала, что она была за рулем тогда.

[Указательные местоимения](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/pronouns/" \l "4) и [наречия времени](https://langformula.ru/voc3000/adv-time/)  меняются **по смыслу следующим образом:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **this, these** этот, эти  **here** здесь  **now** сейчас  **today** сегодня  **tomorrow** завтра  **yesterday** вчера  **ago** тому назад  **last** прошлый  **next** следующий | **that, those** тот, те  **there** там  **then** тогда  **that day** в тот день  **the next day** на следующий день  **the day before** за день  **before** до того, раньше  **the previous** предыдущий  **the following** следующий |

**1.** Прочитайте предложение и переведите его в косвенную речь, употребляя инфинитив.

***Образец***: ‘Listen carefully’, he said to us. He told us to listen carefully.

‘Don’t wait for me if I’m late’, Ann said. Ann said not to wait her if she was late.

1. ‘Eat more fruit and vegetables’, the doctor said.

The doctor said …

2. ‘Shut the door but don’t lock it’, she said to us.

She told …

3. ‘Can you speak more slowly? I can’t understand’, he said to me.

He asked …

4. Don’t come before 6 o’clock’, I said to him.

I told …

**2**. Заполните пропуски глаголами ***said, told*** или ***talked***.

1. Jack … me that he was enjoying his new job.

2. Tom … it was a nice restaurant but I didn’t like it much.

3. At the meeting the chairman … about the problems facing the company.

4. Jill … us all about her holiday in Australia.

**3**.  Переведите вопросительные предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.

***Образец***:  He asked me, “Do you know my sister?” – He asked me if I knew his sister.

1. She asked John, “When are you going to come?”

2. He asked her, “Who is your favourite actor?”

3. A man asked me, “Do you have a car?”

4. My father asked me, “Where were you yesterday?”

5. Helen asked him, “Will you be at home?”

**4**. Решите следующие тесты, преобразовав прямую речь в косвенную (только 1 ответ верный).

1. He says, “You are right.”

a) he says that I am right

b) he says which I right

c) he says I was right

d) he said I are right

2. She says to him, “I have a right to know.”

a) she tells him that she would have a right to know

b) she tell him she have a right to know

c) she says him she has a right to know

d) she tells him that she has a right to know

3. We said to them, “We have no money.”

a) we told them that we have no money

b) we told them that we had no money

c) we told them we have no money

d) we told to them that we had no money

4. He said, “I have changed my opinion.”

a) he said that he had changed his opinion

b) he said that he have changed his opinion

с) he said that he would have changed his opinion

d) he said that he changed his opinion

5. “I will bring you a book tomorrow,” he said.

a) he said that he would bring me a book the next day

b) he said that he will bring me a book the next day

с) he said that he brings me a book tomorrow

d) he said that he would bring me a book tomorrow

***Ответы на задание*** *UNIT I.* ***Lesson 1. Shopping*.**

**\* 4:** 1. was answered. 2. is played. 3. are gathered. 4. were burnt. 5. will be finished. 6. are sold. 7. was founded. 8. is eaten. 9. was received. 10. will be sent. 11. was asked. 12. was given. 13. are built. 14. will be done. 15. was translated. 16. were planted. 17. are always played. 18. will be given. 19. were invited. 20. is never found. 21. was not built.

**\*\* 5:**1. We were shown a very strange picture. 2. You are being looked for. Go home. 3. All of you will be gathered in the hall and told about all the changes in the school curriculum. 4. Why is he always laughed at? 5. All of us were given tickets to the exhibition. 6. The lectures of this famous professor are always listened to with great attention. 7. Am I being waited for? 8. They were asked three difficult questions. 9. The headmaster has already been sent for. Please wait a little. 10. Everybody was invited to a big hall. 11. These letters have been looked through. They can be sent. 12. At the station they were met by the guide and taken to the hotel. 13. These magazines must be returned to the library next week. 14. At our lessons much attention is paid to pronunciation. 15. Ivanov was told to explain why he missed classes. 16. Shall I be invited to your party? 17. The children were left alone at home.

***Ответы на задания*** *UNIT II Country studies. Lesson 1. The Russian Federation*

\***2**. 1. to read. 2. to be reading. 3. to have been reading. 4. to have read. 5. to take. 6. to be taken. 7. to help. 8. to be helped. 9. to see. 10. to be. 11. to be helped. 12. to have been playing. 13. to have done. 14. to have been working. 16. to have broken.

\*\***3**. 1c; 2b; 3a; 4c; 5d; 6b; 7b; 8d; 9a; 10d; 11d; 12c; 13c; 14a.

***Ответы на задания*** *UNIT II. Lesson 4. Art and Culture*

**\*1.** 1. Comes, will go 2 doesn't come, will watch 3 have, will go

4 have, will stay 5 thickens, will put up 6 finish, will go 7 will buy, gives

8 come, will show 9 will return, ask 10 will wait,comes 11 will start, rises

12 finish, will present

**\*\*2.** 1. goes 2. will go 3. will visit 4. goes 5. stays 6. will spend 7. won`t be able 8. spends 9. is 10. won`t practice 11. will be: 12 doesn't try

***Ответы на задания*** *UNIT III. Mass Media. Lesson3. Arts and Crafts*

\*1. leave 2. Start 3. comes 4. leaves/has left 5. gets 6. rains 7. are

8. miss 9. buy 10. want