МИНИСТЕРСТВО СПОРТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Воронежский государственный институт
физической культуры
Колледж физической культуры

И.В. Красильникова

CULTURAL NOTES

Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов 2 курса СПО (4 семестр)

Воронеж 2021

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для аудиторных и внеаудиторных занятий по английскому языку студентов 2 курса (4 семестр) колледжа физической культуры и соответствует требованиям предмета «Иностранный язык »

Целью обучения английскому языку на аудиторных занятиях является:

- практическое овладение студентами английским языком как средством устного и письменного общения в профессиональной деятельности

- овладение навыками самостоятельной работы с общепрофессиональной литературой на английском языке с целью получения необходимой информации по своей специальности.

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 учебно-методического пособия и дополнительной литературы.

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 2 разделов, включающих в себя 21 занятие, и содержащих грамматический материал, большое количество языковых и речевых упражнений, позволяющих формировать и совершенствовать языковые и речевые навыки и умения.

SECTION III
Cultural Notes

Unit 3.1.
The Russian federation and its cities

Lesson 1

Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

Russian Federation and its cities

Russia is a name, which is dear to many people. Its history dates back to the times immemorial. Even ancient philosophers heard of the Slave and Ross tribes and mentioned them in their manuscripts.

The history of Russia is a history of battles and wars that lasted many years. But ancient Russian State is famous not only for its brave warriors but for its unique culture too. Russian people were workers and fighters; they defended the borders of their state and created masterpieces of literature and art. It is interesting to note that when in the early Middle Ages people in Europe were practically illiterate (even high-ranked persons) more than 50 per cent of Russian inhabitants who lived in Novgorod including peasants, craftsmen, merchants not mentioning monks and priests could read and write.

Russia witnessed many great and tragic events: the Tatar invasion, the rebellions of S. Razin and E. Pugatchov, the Patriotic War of 1812, the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Civil War, the Great Patriotic War, the years of stagnation and perestroika. The economic crisis, unemployment, inflation - are now part of our life. But everybody is sure that economic changes must take place in our country in order to make the lives of our people better.

Russia is famous for its successes in different fields of science and culture. Everyone knows the names of Pushkin, Lermontov, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Bunin. No other country in the world gave birth to such a great number of genii in literature, art, music. It’s interesting to note that many prominent musicians, actors and artists in the USA, France, Great Britain and some other countries were and are of Russian origin.

As for science successes here are also wel1-known. The names of Kurchatov, Koroliev, Kapitsa, Keldysh, Landau are inseparable of the history of our country. We were the first to launch an artificial satellite into the orbit. The first pilot-cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin was also our citizen. The first complex orbital station, the first atomic power station, the first atomic ice-breaker – all these are the achievements of our country. This is the smallest part of our successes in the field of science and technology. Having such talented people Russia has an excellent future!

Задание 2. Определите значение следующих слов, сходных по звучанию с русскими.

history, philosophers, manuscript, culture, person, per cent, inflation, crisis, genii, musician, actor, orbit, station, technology.

Задание 3. Найдите в пункте "б" выбранные из текста эквиваленты русским словам и словосочетаниям в пункте “а".

а) state, immemorial, ancient, tribes, battles, unique, defended, borders, masterpieces, Middle Ages, illiterate, inhabitants, peasants, craftsmen, merchants, monks, priests, events, stagnation, famous, science, successes, inseparable, launch, satellite, citizen, achievements

б) знаменитый, древний, государство, монахи, уникальный, незапамятный, племена, шедевры, сражение, запустить, купцы, средние века, защищали, жители, неграмотный, границы, крестьяне, события, ремесленники, застой, священники, неотделим, спутник, наука, гражданин, успехи, достижения.

Задание 4. Замените русские слова, данные в скобках, английскими эквивалентами.

1. Russia is (дорогά) to many people.
2. Ancient (философы) heard of the Slave and Ross tribes.
3. (Сражения) and wars lasted many years.
4. Russia is famous for its (уникальная) culture.
5. Our country (была свидетелем) many great and tragic events.
6. Russia is famous for its (успехи) in different fields of (наука) and (культура).
7. A great number of (гении) were and are of Russian origin.
8. Our country was the first (запускать) an artificial satellite into the orbit.

Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и найдите в нем предложения, в которых говорится о том:

1. кто составлял население России в средние века;
2. какие события оказали сильное влияние на историю страны;
3. какие явления стали частью современной жизни России;
4. в каких областях науки наша страна была первой.

Задание 6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.

1. What can you say about Russian history?

2. Who mentioned the Slave and Ross tribes in their manuscripts?
3. What is ancient Russian state famous for?
4. What did Russian people do in ancient times?
5. What can you say about education in Medieval Russia?
6. What great and tragic events did Russia witness during its history?
7. What happened in recent years with the economy of the state?
8. What can you say about science and culture in our country?
9. Which interesting fact about many prominent actors, artists and musicians is known in the world?
10. What prominent scientists can you name to show the successes of our country in this field?
11. What are the most well-known facts of the great achievements of our country in the field of science?

GRAMMAR REVISION

Множественное число существительных

Имена существительные образуют множественное число путем прибавления к форме единственного числа окончаний –s, -es.

[s/z]	**[iz]**
После глухих согласных окончание произносится как [s]. После звонких согласных и гласных как [z]. map – maps [mæp**s**] – карты hand – hands [hæd**z**] –руки shoe – shoes [ʃu:**z**] - ботинки	После s, ss, sh, ch, x, z+es [iz] class – classes [‘kla:s**iz**] – классы dress – dresses [‘dres**iz**] –платья dish – dishes [‘diʃ**iz**] – блюда box – boxes [‘bok**siz**] -коробки

[z] **o+ es**	**[z]** Перед ***y*** стоит гласная ***y → ie***
tomato – tomatoes [tə’ma:təu**z**] – помидоры hero – heroes [‘hiərəu**z**] - герои	factory – factories [‘fæktəriz] – фабрики city – cities [‘sitiz] – города army – armies [‘a:miz] – армии Перед ***y*** стоит гласная → +***s*** day – days [deiz] – дни boy – boys [‘boiz] - мальчики key - keys [ki:z] - ключи

Некоторые существительные образуют множественное число следующим образом:

fe(f)→ ve+ s [z]	Изменение гласной в корне
knife – knives [naivz] – ножи wife – wives [waivz] –жёны leaf – leaves [li:vz] – листья wolf – wolves [‘wulvz] –волки **НО** chief- chiefs [tʃi:fs] -начальники roof – roofs [ru:fs] – крыши safe – safes [seifs] - сейфы	man [mæn] – men [men] – мужчины woman [‘wumən] – women [‘wimin] – женщины mouse [maus] – mice [mais] – мыши goose [gu:z] – geese [gi:z] –гуси tooth [tu:Ɵ] – teeth [ti:Ɵ] – зубы foot [fut] – feet [fi:t] -ступни
единственное число = множественное число sheep [ʃi:p] – овца / овцы fish [fiʃ] –одна рыбка / несколько рыб deer [diə] – олень / олени	**+ (r) en** child [tʃaild] –ребенок children [‘tʃildrən] –дети ox [oks] – бык oxen [‘oksən] - быки

1. Измените предложения, используя множественное число существительных и местоимений (где необходимо, измените вспомогательный глагол).

1. This is my stocking. 2. He has a new suit. 3. This metal is very hard. 4. That ship is a Russian one. 5. I heard her voice. 6. His dog does not like bread. 7. The plate was on the table. 8. This town isn't very large. 9. I was talking to her at the tram stop yesterday. 10. Is that girl your sister? 11. I shall give you my book. 12. This story will be a good one. 13. Is this a good match? 14. The boy put his book on the desk. 15. She took off her hat. 16. That house is new. 17. The young man put his hand in his pocket. 18. Is this student coming with us, too? 19. The woman didn't say anything. 20. Does she speak English? 21. The police officer has caught the thief. 22. He is holding the child hostage.

Lesson 2

Sights of Russia

Задание 1. Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания. Составьте с ними свои предложения.

significant – значимый, важный
fortified - укреплённый, защищенный
irregular triangle – неправильный треугольник
tower - башня
feature – быть представленным
private - частный
Orthodox church – православная церковь

landmark – историческое здание
domes - купола
tourist route – туристический маршрут
sword - меч
commemorates - увековечивает
endemic fauna – эндемичная фауна

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите следующие интернациональные слова

Mausoleum, festivals, complex, form, residence, collection, emperor, popular, unique, monuments, memorial, sculpture, reservoir.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Red Square is one of the most famous Russia's places of interest. It is located right in the heart of Moscow.

Many significant buildings surround Red Square. There is the Kremlin, Lenin's Mausoleum, Saint Basil's Cathedral, GUM trading house and Kazan Cathedral there. The State Historical Museum is also located in the square.

Red Square is the place where a lot of festivals are celebrated.

The Kremlin is a fortified complex in the centre of Moscow. It is the main political and historical place of the city.

The walls of the Kremlin are made in the form of an irregular triangle. The Troitskaya Tower is the tallest tower of the Kremlin. Its height is 80 metres. The Spasskaya Tower features the clock, which is known as the Kremlin chimes. The Kremlin has 20 towers in total.

Today the Kremlin is the official residence of the President of Russia.

Saint Basil's Cathedral is located in Red Square. This Orthodox Church is a world-famous landmark. The church was built in the XVI century by order of Ivan the Terrible. There are 11 domes in Saint Basil's Cathedral. Its height is 65 metres.

In the XX century the church was open for public as a museum. It is one of the most recognizable tourist attractions. Saint Basil's Cathedral is included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

The Hermitage is one of the world's largest museums. It is located in Saint Petersburg. It consists of 5 buildings. The museum's collection houses about 3 million different works of art.

From the very beginning, the Hermitage was Catherine's II private collection of paintings, but in the time of Nicholas I the Hermitage opened for general public. This happened in 1852.

Petergof is a small town, which has great tourist and scientific significance. In the XVIII century, the emperor's country residence was located there.

The town is located not far from Saint Petersburg and is well-known for its landmarks. These places of interest include the palace ensemble called Petergof with its numerous fountains, alleys and the Petergof Grand Palace.

The Golden Ring is a ring of cities located not far from Moscow. This popular tourist route runs through ancient cities of Russia which played a significant role in the formation of the Russian Orthodox Church.

There are many unique monuments in these cities that attract a lot of tourists. The cities included in the Golden Ring are Sergiyev Posad, Pereslavl-Zalessky, Rostov Veliky, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Suzdal and Vladimir.

Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd is famous for its memorial complex "The Motherland Calls".

The central figure of the complex is a statue of a woman holding a sword. The height of the sculpture is 85 metres from the feet to the tip of the sword.

This complex commemorates the Battle of Stalingrad. Mamayev Kurgan was the place where fierce fighting occurred.

Lake Baikal is a lake located in eastern Siberia. This is the deepest lake on our planet and the largest natural reservoir [ˈrezəvwɑː] of fresh water.

Lake Baikal is also widely known for its endemic fauna [ˈfɔːnə]. Water in the lake is very clean and clear. There are 27 islands and the biggest one is called Olkhon.

Numerous rivers and streams flow into Lake Baikal. The Angara is the only river that flows out from the lake.

Задание 4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

1. What significant buildings surround Red Square?
2. What is the form of the walls of the Kremlin?
3. Who ordered to build Saint Basil's Cathedral and when?
4. When did Nicholas I open the Hermitage for general public?
5. What list is it included in?
6. What places of interest are there in Petergof?
7. What towns are included into the Golden Ring?
8. What is Mamayev Kurgan famous for?
9. What does this complex commemorate?
10. What can you say about Lake Baikal?

Задание 5. Письменно переведите отрывок ***Mamayev Kurgan*** и ***Lake Baikal.***

Задание 6. Расскажите кратко о двух из перечисленных достопримечательностей России.

Задание 7. Устно опишите московский Кремль.

GRAMMAR REVISION
Модальные глаголы

Модальные глаголы обозначают не само действие, а отношение к нему говорящего.

I write - Я пишу

I **can** write – Я ***могу*** писать.

В эту группу глаголов входят чисто модальные глаголы can (could), may (might), must, ought, need, а также глаголы to be, to have, shall, will, should и would, которые употребляются как вспомогательные (а глаголы to be и to have и как самостоятельные) и также имеют модальное значение.

1. Модальные глаголы в английском языке самостоятельно в предложении не употребляются.

2. Модальные глаголы can (could), may (might), must употребляются с инфинитивом без частицы to.

3. В 3-м лице единственного числа настоящего времени модальные глаголы не имеют окончания **-s**.

4. Глаголы can и may имеют формы настоящего времени и прошедшего времени (соответственно could и might), а глаголы must, ought и need имеют только форму настоящего времени. Для восполнения отсутствия тех или иных временных форм у этих глаголов употребляются их эквиваленты

(can —> to be able to, may —> to be allowed to и др.).

5. Модальные глаголы не имеют неличных форм — инфинитива, герундия, причастия.

Модальный глагол и его эквивалент	**Выражает**	**Present**	**Past**	**Future**
can to be able (to)	Физическую или умственную способность совершения	can am/is/are able (to) — *могу, умею* и т.п.	could was/were able (to) — *мог, умел* и т.п	— shall/will be able (to) — *смогу, сумею* и т.п.
may to be allowed (to)	Разрешение, просьбу	may am/is/are allowed (to) — *можете, можно* и т.п.	might were allowed (to) — *разрешили* и т.п.	— shall/will be allowed (to) — разрешат и т.п.
must	Долженствование, необходимость совершения	must *должен* и т.п.	—	—

	действия			
to have (to)	Необходимость совершения действия, обусловленного обстоятельствами	have/has (to) — *приходиться, вынужден* и т.п	had (to) — *пришлось, был вынужден* и т.п.	shall/will have (to) *придется, буду вынужден* и т.п
to be (to)	Необходимость совершения действия, заранее запланированного или обусловленного договоренностью	am/is/are (to) — *должен, обязан* и т.п.	was/were (to) — *должен был* и т.п.	—
shall	Оттенок долженствования с 1-3 л. ед. и мн. числа — желание получить распоряжение	—	—	shall — *должен, обязательно* и т.п.
should	Рекомендация по совершению действия, совет	should — *должен, следует, рекомендуется*	—	—
will	Оттенок желания, намерения, согласия, настойчивости	—	—	will — *охотно, пожалуйста*
would	Оттенок намерения, просьбы, повторности действия в прошлом	—	would — *охотно, будьте добры обычно, бывало*	—
ought	Моральный долг, совет	ought — *должен, следует, следовало бы*	ought + Perfect Infinitive выражает порицание, упрек	

need	Необходимость совершения действия	need — *нужно, надо*		

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

а)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.

б) 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.

в) 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. Сделайте данные предложения отрицательными.

Образец: You must cross the road here. - You mustn't ...
I can swim very well. - I can't ...

l. You must go to bed now. 2. You must read this book. 3. I must go. 4. You must use a calculator. 5. He can speak Spanish. 6. They can use a computer. 7. My mother can cook tasty cakes. 8. Jack can dance a little.

3. Сделайте данные предложения вопросительными.

Образец: I must speak quietly. - Must I speak quietly?

1. You must eat slowly. 2. You must come early. 3. You must cross the street when the light is red. 4. He can play hockey. 5. My father can drive a car. 6. He may open the window. 7. Dan can play the piano.

4. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант из данных ниже.

1.__ Einstein speak English when he went to live in the USA?
a) Could b) Must C) Should d) Ought
2. Mary ___ swim when she was three.
a) should b) may c) ought to d) could
3. ___ you help me with the washing up, please?
a) Could b) Might c) Should d) Must
4. She ___ swim really well when she was just eighteen months old.
a) must b) had to c) was able to d) should
5. When I was at school we ___ do homework every night.

a) should b) had to c) must d) ought

6. You ___ be joking. No one buys two Rolls Royces.
a) have to b) must c) should d) are able to

7. You ___ feel relaxed after your holiday.
a) have to b) ought c) must d) are allowed

8. They ____ be tired. They've been travelling all night.
a) must b) can't c) shouldn't d) had to

9. She ___ be Scottish with a surname like McKenzie.
a) ought b) is allowed to c) must d) is able to

10. A driver ____ to take the test in English.
a) hasn't b) needn't c) doesn't have d) mustn't

11. Jack has several books about birds and a pair of powerful binoculars. He __ be a serious bird catcher.
a) was to b) must c) ought d) will be able

12. If I don't study for the next test, I ___ fail it.
a) ought to b) should c) might d) will have to

13. It ___ be Jack. He drives a Fiat and this guy is driving a Jaguar.
a) can't b) should c) ought to d) might

14. I think we will have to accept the notion that we ___ have total freedom in everything.
a) need b) needn't to c) ought d) can't

15. He ____ to go to the dentist because he has toothache.
a) ought b) must c) should d) have

Lesson 3

Cities of Russia

Задание 1. Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания. Составьте с ними свои предложения.

capital - столица
entirely- полностью, целиком
megacity - город-миллионник
ancient- древний
existence - существование
survived - уцелел
inhabitants – жители, население
Siege [si:ʤ] – осада, блокада
renowned – прославленный, знаменитый
trifle - не более (*зд*)
advantageous - выигрышный, удобный
boundary - граница

transport hub - транспортный узел
confluence - слияние
coast- берег, побережье

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите следующие интернациональные слова:

megalopolis, political, business, touristic, cultural, heroism, transport, monument, infrastructure, subtropical, climate

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Moscow is the capital and most populous city of Russia with 12.6 million residents (2019).

Moscow is the major political, economic, cultural, and scientific center of Russia and Eastern Europe, as well as the largest city (both by population and by area) entirely on the European continent.

Moscow is the northernmost and coldest megacity on Earth.

Moscow is rather ancient – it was established as early as in 1147. Throughout its existence, its status has been altered several times. It used to be both a provincial town and the capital city of the country.

Moscow has been almost completely reconstructed a lot of times. It has survived several major fires, several revolutions and two wars. In 1965, it received the title of a Hero City for an outstanding heroism of its citizens during World War II.

Saint Petersburg is Russia's second-largest city after Moscow with 5.4 million inhabitants in 2019. Situated on the Neva River, it was founded by Tsar Peter the Great in 1703. Saint Petersburg is often considered Russia's cultural capital.

Although St. Petersburg is relatively young (just 300 years old), it has a rich history. Its name had been changed several times – from Petersburg to Petrograd, from Petrograd to Leningrad, and then back to Petersburg. Here, in 1917, the October Socialist Revolution began. And just after World War II, in 1945, Leningrad was awarded the title of a Hero City for heroism of its citizens during the Siege, which had lasted 872 days and was recognized one of the greatest tragedies of this war.

Today Saint Petersburg is renowned for a large number of different kinds of museums, art galleries, cultural and historical monuments. It has an internationally recognized status of a cultural center of global importance.

Novosibirsk is the third-most populous city in Russia, after Moscow and St. Petersburg. It is the most populous city in Asian Russia, with a population of 1.6 million inhabitants (2018). It occupies an area of 502.1 square kilometres.

By historical standards, it is very young – a trifle over 100 years. Just imagine: for just one century it has grown from a small town to a city with a million-plus population. And this is despite a severe Siberian climate!

Today Novosibirsk with its population of over 1.5 million people, due to its well-developed infrastructure and advantageous geographical position is often called the capital of Siberia. Indeed, it is a trade, transport, business, industrial and scientific center of this largest region of Russia.

Yekaterinburg is the fourth-largest city in Russia, located on the Iset River, in the middle of the Eurasian continent, on the Asian side of the boundary between Asia and Europe. In 2018, it had an estimated population of 1.5 million.

It is one of the principal transport hubs of the Russian Federation, as well as a large industrial center. It was founded in the early 18th century by an order of Peter the Great. During the Civil War it used to be a center of the White Guard movement. And immediately before that the last Russian Tsar Nicolay II with his family was killed there.

Now Yekaterinburg is a modern city with high living standards. Its population is about 1.4 million people. Offices of large transnational corporations, banks, transport hubs and business centers are concentrated here.

Nizhny Novgorod is the administrative center of Volga Federal District and Nizhny Novgorod Oblast. From 1932 to 1990, it was known as Gorky after the writer Maxim Gorky, who was born there.

The city is an important economic, transportation, scientific, educational and cultural center in Russia, and is the main center of river tourism in Russia. This beautiful ancient city with the population of 1.3 million people is spread out on the Volga River in the centre of the country. It is a center of the Volga Federal District.

It is one of the ancient Russian cities founded in the 13th century. It's no wonder that there are a lot of sights and cultural monuments. In the old part of the city there are a lot of other items of interest, ancient buildings and monuments. For example, Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin is a unique ancient fortress, which throughout its existence has never been seized by enemies.

At the same time, a “new” Nizhny Novgorod is a modern megalopolis with a lot of trade, entertainment, business, educational and scientific centers

Kazan is the capital and largest city of the Republic of Tatarstan. It is the sixth most populous city in Russia. Kazan is one of the largest economic, political, scientific, educational, cultural and sports centers in Russia.

Kazan lies at the confluence of the Volga and Kazanka Rivers in European Russia, about 715 kilometres from Moscow. It is the Seat of the Republic government, the high court, the Academy of sciences and many administrative bodies.

It is located on the left bank of the Volga River and was founded in 1177 by the Bulgar tzar Ibrahim.

Kazan is also the cultural centre. There are many libraries, theatres, museums, monuments and other places of interest in it. One of the most beautiful Cathedrals in Kazan is St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sochi is a city located on the Black Sea coast. Sochi has always been associated in Russia's national mentality with the south, palms and a hot climate, that's why it was quite a bit of a surprise for many that the city won the 2014 Winter Olympic bid in 2007. The answers are an absence of harsh frost and the very promising Alpine resort of Krasnaya Polyana in the city area.

The XXII Winter Olympics took place 7-23 Feb 2014 and were followed two weeks later by the Winter Paralympic Games, 7-18 March 2014. The Olympic and Paralympic Games were held in Sochi and the nearby ski resort "Roza Khutor" in Krasnaya Polyana.

In 2014 Sochi was hosting the first Formula 1 Russian Grand Prix in Olympic park area. Formula 1 in Russia continues nowadays in Sochi Autodrom.

The humid subtropical climate, high mountains, exotic vegetation, endless beaches, mineral baths, national parks, historic architecture, exciting attraction sites, art festivals and lively multicultural environment make Sochi a prominent resort destination.

Задание 4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What is the population of Moscow?
2. What kind of city is Moscow?
3. When was it established?
4. What did it receive in 1965?
5. What is the population of St. Petersburg?
6. Who founded St. Petersburg? When?
7. What can you say about the history of St. Petersburg?
8. What was it awarded the title of a Hero City for?
9. What status does it have today?
10. What is the third-most populous city in Russia?
11. What area does it occupy?
12. What is its climate?
13. Why is it often called the capital of Siberia?
14. Where is Yekaterinburg located?
15. What kind of city is it?
16. When was it founded?
17. What center did it use to be during the Civil War?
18. What is concentrated in Yekaterinburg?
19. What was the name of Nizhny Novgorod since 1932?
20. What kind of center is it now?
21. Where is it spread?
22. When was Nizhny Novgorod founded?

23. What can you say about Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin?
24. Where is Kazan located?
25. Who founded it?
26. When was Kazan founded?
27. What can you say about its places of interest?
28. What is Sochi has always been associated with?
29. Why was it chosen as a host city of the XXII Winter Olympics?
30. What makes Sochi a prominent resort destination?

Задание 5. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

научный центр, Восточная Европа, европейский континент, менялся несколько раз, выдающийся героизм, относительно молодой, величайшая трагедия, всемирное значение, хорошо развитая инфраструктура, евразийский континент, белогвардейское движение, Волжский федеральный округ, древняя уникальная крепость, республика Татарстан, местонахождение республиканского правительства, побережье Черного моря, национальное сознание, горноклиматический курорт, межкультурная среда.

Задание 6. Письменно переведите отрывок ***Sochi.***

Задание 7. Расскажите кратко о двух из перечисленных городов, по следующей схеме: название, расположение, исторические факты, достопримечательности, интересные факты.

GRAMMAR REVISION

Артикль

В английском языке используют два артикля: *определенный* **the** и *неопределенный* **a (an).**

Неопределенный артикль

Неопределенный артикль **a** перед словами, начинающимися с гласной буквы, приобретает форму **an:**

an answer — *ответ.*

Существительное с неопределенным артиклем (The Indefinite Article) представляет собой название предмета вообще, а не название определенного предмета. Так, **a student** вызывает представление о студенте вообще, т.е. об учащемся высшего учебного заведения, но не об определенном лице. Часто значение неопределенного артикля можно выразить в русском языке такими словами, как *один, один из, какой-то, какой-нибудь, некий, всякий, любой, каждый.*

Неопределенный артикль употребляется в следующих случаях:

1) когда речь идет о лице или предмете именно *данного класса* в отличие от лиц или предметов *другого класса*.

When I write, I always use **a pen.** - Когда я пишу, я всегда пользуюсь *ручкой (именно ручкой, а не карандашом).*

2) когда существительное обозначает, кем или чем является лицо или предмет, о котором говорится в предложении:

My brother is **a swimmer.** - Мой брат — *пловец.*

3) когда имеется в виду всякий, любой представитель данного класса лиц или предметов:

A child can do it.- *Ребенок (всякий, каждый ребенок)* может сделать это.

4) когда речь идет об одном каком-нибудь лице или предмете, еще не известном собеседнику:

He bought **a book** yesterday. - Он купил *(одну, какую-то) книгу* вчера.

Определенный артикль

Определенный артикль (The Definite Article) указывает на *определенное лицо или предмет (лица или предметы).* Так, слово the **students** вызывает представление о совершенно определенных студентах. Значение определенного артикля можно часто передать в русском языке словами *этот, эти, тот, те.*

Определенный артикль употребляется в следующих случаях:

1) когда из ситуации или контекста ясно, какое именно лицо или предмет имеется в виду:

Close the window, please. - Пожалуйста, закройте **окно.**

2) когда лицо или предмет, уже названный ранее, снова упоминается в беседе или тексте:

The gymnast is training now. - *(Этот) гимнаст* сейчас тренируется.

3) перед существительным, обозначающим лицо или предмет, являющийся единственным в своем роде или единственным в данной обстановке:

The earth is millions of kilometres from **the sun.** - *Земля* находится на расстоянии миллионов километров от *солнца.*

4) перед фамилиями, употребленными во множественном числе для обозначения членов одной и той же семьи:

The Petrovs arrived from Moscow yesterday. - *Петровы* приехали вчера из Москвы.

5) перед названиями *океанов, морей, заливов, рек.*

the Pacific Ocean — Тихий океан

the English Channel — Английский канал (пролив Ла-Манш)

the Neva — Нева

6) перед названиями *горных хребтов.*

the Alps — Альпы

При этом названия отдельных горных вершин употребляются без артикля:

Everest — Эверест

7) перед названиями *групп островов:*
the Azores — Азорские острова
8) перед названиями *гостиниц:*
the Metropol — «Метрополь»
9) перед названиями *газет* и *журналов:*
The Times

1. Употребите неопределенный или определенный артикль**.**

1. I am cold. Can you close ... window, please? 2. Jack has ... computer •and printer. ... computer is modern and very expensive but... printer is very old and cheap. 3. He has a cat and a dog.... cat is very old but... dog is only two years old. 4. There is swimming pool and ... stadium in the town. … swimming pool is near …stadium.

2. Выберите правильный артикль из данных внизу.

1. In the end there was ____ war between two countries.
a) any b) the c) — d) a
2. ___ two missing explorers have been found safe and sound.
a) — b) The c) That d) Some
3. ___ President is the largest cruise ship in the world.
a) Some b) The c) a d) —
4. This is going to be fog and ____ cold weather all next week.
a) a b) - c) the d) any
5. ____ number of reporters were at the conference yesterday.
a) The b) This c) A d) -
6. ____ number of applicants have already been interviewed.
a) The b) This c) - d) A
7. Please give me a cup of coffee with ___ cream.
a) a b) the c) - d) any
8. Stella liked her job in London and she is hoping to find ___ same sort of job in Newcastle.
a) the b) this c) - d) a
9. Lake Erie is one of the five Great Lakes in ____ North America.
a) — b) the c) a d) this

3. Вставьте вместо точек нужные артикли.

1. Is ... Lisbon ... capital of ... Portugal? 2. Is ... Malta in ... Mediterranean? 3. Is ... Paris in ... United Kingdom or in ... France? 4. Where is ... Sahara Desert? 5. What is ... biggest island in ... Greece? 6. What is ... capital of ... Italy? 7. Is ... Indian Ocean bigger than ... Atlantic Ocean? 8. Is ... Everest ... highest mountain in

... world? 9. Where are ... Malta and ... Corsica? 10. Where are ... Mississippi River and ... Thames?

Lesson 4

My native town

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст.

Voronezh.

Voronezh is situated in the heart of the Chernozem Region. It is an ancient Russian town founded in 1586.

More than 400 years ago, a fortress arose on the high right bank of the river to defend southern borders of Russia from the raids of the invaders. This fortress was the beginning of Voronezh. Its roots, however, go back still further into the ages: Voronezh is mentioned in the 12th century Russian chronicles.

As its boundaries moved farther into the steppes, this fortress developed into a bustling city with a large population. Young tsar Peter the Great had a large shipbuilding yard founded on the banks of the river Voronezh. Thus, Voronezh has become the cradle of the first Russian flotillas. The monument to Peter I is installed in one of the gardens in the center of Voronezh. It was built in 1860.

Today Voronezh is one of Russia's largest cities. It is an industrial, cultural and educational center of the country.

The trademarks of Voronezh factories and plants can be seen on farm machinery, presses, TV-sets, radioreceivers, tyres and aluminium construction parts. Modern aircrafts come off the line here and bridges are prefabricated for many rivers. Up-to-date excavators begin their life in Voronezh.

Voronezh is a city of science. It has dozens of research institutes and many higher educational establishments training specialists for numerous branches of industry, agriculture, science, culture and art.

The city has rich cultural traditions. Its first Drama theatre lifted its curtain in 1802. The world of scenic art and music is represented by the Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Young Spectators' Theatre, the Puppet Theatre, the State Russian Folk Choir, the Philharmonic Society and numerous amateur art ensembles.

The museums of Voronezh are the I. Kramskoy Fine Arts Museum, the I. Nikitin Literary Museum and the Museum of Local History. The verses of A. Koltsov and I. Nikitin, paintings of I. Kramskoy, the folk tales collected by A. Afanasyev and told by A. Korolkova, the folk songs picked up by M. Pyatnitsky are priceless treasures of the Russian land.

Задание 2. Переведите письменно третий абзац текста.

Задание 3. Переведите письменно следующие словосочетания на английский язык:

крепость, южные границы, набеги, судостроительная верфь, колыбель, установлен, торговая марка, исследовательский институт, отрасль промышленности, поднял свой занавес, драматический театр, театр юного зрителя, кукольный театр, народный хор, бесценные сокровища.

Задание 4. Поставьте ко всему тексту 10 вопросов разного типа.

Задание 5. Прочтите последний абзац текста. Скажите, какими культурными достопримечательностями и знаменитыми людьми известен Воронеж?

Задание 6. Представьте себе, что Вы находитесь в кафе на самом верху галереи Чижова. Перед вами простирается весь город! Расскажите, что вы видите из окна кафе.

Задание 7. На основе заданных вопросов задания 4, расскажите о вашем родном городе.

GRAMMAR REVISION
The Passive Voice (Страдательный залог)

Страдательный залог образуется при помощи глагола “to be” и смыслового глагола в форме Participle II, если глагол неправильный, или с окончанием –ed, если глагол правильный:

to be +V3(-ed)

В действительном залоге предложение строится по схеме:

Подлежащее + сказуемое

В страдательном залоге дополнение (предмет, на который направлено действие) ставится на первое место, затем глагол “to be” в необходимой временной форме + смысловой глагол в форме V3(-ed) как показано в таблице.

Active	**Passive**
Present Simple	
We ***build*** a house We ***build*** houses	A house ***is built*** (by us) Houses ***are built*** (by us)
Past Simple	
We ***built*** a house last year We ***built*** houses last year	A house wa***s built*** (by us) last year Houses ***were built*** (by us) last year
Future Simple	
We ***will build*** a house next year We ***will build*** houses next year	A house ***will be built*** (by us) next year Houses ***will be built*** (by us) next year
Present Continuous	
He ***is building*** a house (now) We ***are building*** houses (now)	A house ***is being built*** (by him) (now) Houses ***are being built*** (by us) (now)

Past Continuous	
He ***was building*** a house We ***were building*** the houses	A house ***was being built*** (by him) Houses ***were being built*** (by us)
Future Continuous	
We ***will be building*** the houses	***не существует***
Present Perfect	
He ***has built*** the house We ***have built*** the houses	The house ***has been built*** Houses ***have been built***
Past Perfect	
I (we) ***had built*** house(s)	House(s)***had been built***
Future Perfect	
I (we) ***will have built*** houses	House(s) ***will have been built***

Note:
Present Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect Continuous
Future Perfect Continuous
} Passive **не существует**

1. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант из данных ниже.

1. The words *"To be or not to be*" ____ Hamlet.
   a) spoke c) were spoken by
   b) were speaking d) are spoken by
2. The house _____ the storm.
   a) destroys c) was destroyed by
   b) is to destroy d) destroyed
3. The railway line _____ under tons of rock and earth.
   a) was buried c) has buried
   b) buried d) had buried
4. When _____ ?
   a) has the letter posted c) was the letter posted
   b) has the letter been posted d) did the letter post
5. I ____ a letter by an unknown person yesterday.
   a) gave c) was given
   b) have been given d) have given
6. Several problems _____ the committee.
   a) were considered by c) considered were by
   b) considered by d) considers
7. After the volcanic eruption of 1957 the railway station _____ .
   a) destroyed completely c) has been destroyed
   b) was completely destroyed d) has destroyed
8. The new equipment _____ the company.

a) ordered c) ordered was
b) ordered by d) has been ordered by

9. Both motorways _____ last year.
a) were opened c) opened
b) have been opened d) have opened

10. The bomb _____ five miles away.
a) was heard c) hears
b) heard d) has heard

11. The World Cup at football _____ in 1982.
a) was won by Italy c) has been won
b) won Italy

12. The telegram _____ when they received the letter.
a) had been delivered c) was delivering
b) had delivered d) delivered

13. Your food _____.
a) is still being prepared c) has still been prepared
b) is being prepare d) will prepare yet

14. Bicycles ____ in the city instead of public transport.
a) widely used c) are widely used
b) are widely using d) used

15. Linda _____ by the police.
a) arrested c) has arrested
b) has been arrested d) had arrested

2. Замените действительный залог страдательным.

1. A postman collects the mail twice a day.
2. A van has taken the load.
3. They took books to the classroom.
4. Mum decorates the kitchen every year.
5. Tourists photographed lots of monuments.
6. Millions of people watch this TV programme.
7. Last night someone broke into the house.
8. They sent for a doctor.
9. A pickpocket robbed my sister.
10. They grow bananas in Africa.

3. Вставьте вместо точек глагол ***make*** в форме страдательного залога.

1. The jacket.. of cotton.
2. Alfa Romeo cars ... in Italy.
3. The table ... of wood.
4. The hand-painted boxes ... in Hungary.

5. This furniture ... in 1901.
6. The jewellery box is very old. It ... the last century.

4. Переведите на английский язык выделенные глаголы.

1. A lot of houses *построено* in Moscow and other towns. 2. When *было написано* this letter? 3. The letter *было написано* this morning. 4. Whom *будет переведена* this article into English? 5. The article *переведена* already. 6. This question *обсуждался* when we came in. 7. Where are the students? They *экзаменуются* now in the next room. 8. By the time they arrive the work *закончена*.

Unit 3.2.
English-speaking countries

Lesson 1

The UK

Задание 1. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The larger island is Great Britain, which consists of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. The smaller island is Ireland and there are about five thousand small islands.

England

England is the largest country in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of England is London. Its land is 130,000 sq. km. The population of England is 48 mln. people. The largest cities are Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and Nottingham, Sheffield and others. People who live in England are called the English. They speak only English. The famous River Thames runs through London. The national emblem of England is the red rose. The national flag of England represents a red cross — on a white field. It's Saint George's Cross of England. England is the heart of Great Britain.

Scotland

Scotland is smaller than England but larger than Wales. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. Scotland is the second part of the UK. Its land is 78,000 sq. km. The population of Scotland is 5,3 mln. people. The largest cities are Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. People who live in Scotland are called the Scottish or Scots. They speak Scots and English. The biggest rivers are the Clyde and Spey. There are a lot of beautiful lakes in Scotland. But the most famous of them are

Loch Lomond and Loch Ness. The lake "Loch Ness" is famous all over the world because of its monster. The greatest mountains are Ben Nevis and Grampian Hills. The national emblem of Scotland is a thistle. The national flag is a blue field with white diagonal crossed stripes. It's Saint Andrew's Cross. In the north west Scotland is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, but in the north east it is washed by the North Sea.

Wales

Wales is the smallest country in the UK. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. Its land is 20,800 sq. km. Its population is about 2,8 mln people. The largest cities are Swansea and New Port. The biggest river is Usk and the biggest lake is Wirnwel. One of the biggest mountains is Snowdon. The national symbol is a yellow daffodil. The national flag is white and green with a red dragon on it.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is the fourth country in the UK. Its land is about 14,000 sq. km. The population is about 1,5 mln. people. The capital of the Northern Ireland is Belfast. The largest cities are Ulster and Dublin. The biggest rivers are the Shannon and Bun. Northern Ireland is a land of lakes and rivers. The biggest lakes are Lock Neagh and Loch Ney. People who live in Ireland are the Irish. They speak Irish and English. The national flag of Ireland represents a diagonal red cross on a white field. It's Saint Patrick's Cross. The national symbol is a green shamrock.

Задание 2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

1. Which one is the official name of the country?
   a) England
   b) Great Britain
   c) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. How many countries does the UK consist of?
   a) 3
   b) 4
   c) 2

Задание 3. Соедините страну Великобритании с её столицей:

1. England
2. Wales
3. Northern Ireland
4. Scotland

a) Belfast
b) Edinburgh
c) London

d) Cardiff

The capital of the UK is:
a) Dublin
b) London
c) Newcastle

Задание 4. Задайте письменно 6 разных типов вопросов к тексту **Scotland** так, чтобы охватить его содержание.

Задание 5 . Дополните предложения информацией из текста:

1) The national emblem of England is …
2) The national flag of England represents …
3) People who live in Scotland are called …
4) The lake "Loch Ness" is famous …
5) In the north-west Scotland is washed …
6) Wales is the smallest …
7) The national symbol of Wales is …
8) The capital of the Northern Ireland …
9) People who live in Ireland are …
10) They speak …
11) The national flag of Ireland represents …

Задание 6. Расскажите о любых 2-х странах из приведённых в тексте.

GRAMMAR REVISION
Наречие

Наречие (The Adverb) — часть речи, которая указывает на признак действия или на обстоятельства, при которых протекает действие. Наречие относится к глаголу и показывает, как, где, когда и каким образом происходит действие:

He works hard. - Он работает *усердно.*
She came late. - Она пришла *поздно.*
Did you sleep well? - Вы *хорошо* спали?

Наречие может относиться к прилагательному или к другому наречию, указывая на их признаки:

Ann is a very good friend. - Энн - *очень* хорошая подруга.
The work was done quite well. - Работа сделана довольно *хорошо.*

В предложении наречие всегда является обстоятельством.

По своему строению наречия делятся на простые, производные и сложные.

Простые *наречия* не имеют никаких суффиксов. К ним относятся: often *часто,* seldom *редко,* never *никогда,* still *все еще,* near *близко,* now *сейчас,* then *тогда,* here *здесь* и др.

Производные *наречия* образуются главным образом с помощью суффикса -1y, который прибавляется к основе соответствующего прилагательного или существительного:

day — *день* daily — *ежедневно*
bad — *плохой* badly — *плохо*

Слова ***hard, early, late, fast, near*** могут являться как *прилагательными,* так и *наречиями.*

He is a fast runner. He runs fast.

Другие суффиксы встречаются реже: -wise — otherwise *иначе,* -ward — forward *вперед, впереди.*

Сложные *наречия* образуются от двух и более основ:

inside *внутри*, outside *снаружи*, sometimes *иногда*.

Многие наречия могут иметь степени сравнения, которые образуются так же, как и степени сравнения прилагательных.

Односложные наречия образуют сравнительную степень путем прибавления суффикса **-er**, а превосходную степень — суффикса **-est** к основной форме:

Наречие	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
fast ***быстро***	**faster** ***быстрее***	**fastest** ***быстрее всего (всех)***
hard ***усердно***	**harder** ***усерднее***	**hardest** ***усерднее всех***
late ***поздно***	**later** ***позднее***	**latest** ***позднее всего (всех)***

Наречия, образованные от прилагательных при помощи суффикса -1y, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи ***more***, а превосходную — при помощи ***most***:

Наречие	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
clearly ***ясно***	**more clearly** ***яснее***	**most clearly** ***яснее всего***
bravely ***храбро***	**more bravely** ***храбрее***	**most bravely** ***храбрее всех***

Следующие наречия, как и соответствующие им прилагательные, образуют степени сравнения *не по правилу.*

Наречие	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
well ***хорошо***	**better** ***лучше***	**best** ***лучше всего (всех)***

badly ***плохо***	**worse** ***хуже***	**worst** ***хуже всего (всех)***
little ***мало***	**less** ***меньше***	**least** ***меньше всего (всех)***
much ***много***	**more** ***больше***	**most** ***больше всего (всех)***

1. Определите, к какой части речи относятся подчеркнутые слова. Переведите их на русский язык.

1. The questions were so easy that everybody could answer them. 2. He answered all the questions easily. 3. Please, speak loudly. 4. We heard a loud noise in the street. 5. We went straight to the swimming pool. We didn't stop anywhere. 6. This road is quite straight. 7. He has very little knowledge of the subject. 8. He works more and better than he used to. 9. I have more books than you. 10. I am an early riser; I go to bed early and get up early. 11. We talked very much that evening. 12. We haven't had much rain this month. 13. He is playing worse than usual. 14. The patient is worse this morning.

2. Выберите нужную форму из слов, стоящих в скобках.

1. I did not rest very *(good, well)* last night. 2. It is not *(good, well)* for you to miss classes. 3. He was *(angry, angrily)* yesterday. 4. He spoke *(angry, angrily).* 5. It isn't *(bad, badly).* 6. He did his test *(bad, badly).* 7. He acted very *(brave, bravely).* 8. He is a *(brave, bravely)* man. 9. This is quite *(clear, clearly).* 10. This *(clear, clearly)* shows the difference. 11. She spoke to him *(cold, coldly).* 12. The weather is *(cold, coldly)* today. 13. This is a *(comfortable, comfortably)* chair.
14. We travelled *(comfortable, comfortably).* 15. He is *(dangerous, dangerously)* ill. 16. The ice is *(dangerous, dangerously)* 17. My opinion on this book is *(different, differently)* from yours. 18. The two sisters were dressed *(different, differently).* 19. Your description is not quite (*exact, exactly*). 20. The children seem to be very (*happy, happily*).

Lesson 2

Political system of Great Britain

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. How many chambers are there in your Parliament and what are they called?
2. How old do you have to be able to vote in Britain?
3. How many political parties are there in your country and what are they called?
4. What is the title of the most powerful person in Parliament in your country?

PARLIAMENT

The British Parliament has two houses, or chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons is the most powerful and decides national policy, but the House of Lords can ask the House of Commons to rewrite certain parts of a bill before it becomes a new law.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament, MPs. Each MP is elected by voters in one region. There are 651 MPs (524 for England, 72 for Scotland, 38 for Wales and 17 for Northern Ireland). The 1203 members of the House of Lords are not elected. Some are life peers: they are members of the House of Lords, but their sons or daughters cannot be members. There are also a number of judges or bishops. The majority (774) are hereditary peers. The head of both Houses of Parliaments is the Queen, but she has very little power.

The party with most MPs forms the government. The leader of this party becomes Prime Minister and appoints the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is the most powerful in the Parliament. British Prime Ministers have lived at 10 Downing Street since 1731.

Every 5 years British people over 18 can vote in a general election. There are three main political parties: left-wing Labor Party, right-wing Conservative Party and centre party - the Liberal Democrats.

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски в соответствии с текстом.

1. The British Parliament has two houses: the House of ….and the House of … .
2. Each … is elected by voters in one region.
3. The 1203 members of the House of … are not elected.
4 The majority (774) are … peers.
5. … is the most powerful in the Parliament.

Задание 3 . Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. Who is the head of the state in Britain?
2. What does the Queen head?
3. Who has true power in the country?

THE MONARCHY

Britain is a constitutional monarchy. This means that the monarch, at the moment Queen Elizabeth II, is the Head of the State. The Queen is also Head of all the judges and of the Church of England, as well as the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Her face is also on all British bank notes, coins and postage stamps. The Queen’s constitutional role is mainly symbolic. True power has Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The most important function of the Queen is ceremonial.

She gives a state banquet, usually in her home Buckingham Palace, when foreign monarch or Heads of State visit Britain. Since Elizabeth II came to the throne in 1952, she has represented Britain to visit to most parts of the world. Prime Ministers come and go, but she carries on above politics, a symbol of British traditions.

The surname of the royal family is Windsor.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски в соответствии с текстом.

1. The Queen is also Head of all …
2. Her face is also on all British bank notes, …
3. The Queen's constitutional role is mainly …
4. Since Elizabeth II came to the throne in 1952, …
5. Prime Ministers come and go, …

Задание 5. Задайте 10 вопросов разного типа к тексту ***Parliament***.

Задание 6. Письменно переведите текст ***The Monarchy***.

Задание 7. Кратко расскажите о том, что вы знаете о парламенте и королеве Великобритании.

GRAMMAR

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

В современном английском языке имеется несколько способов словообразования:

1) конверсия (*образование новых слов без изменения их написания и произношения*),

2) словосложение (*образование нового слова путем сложения двух слов в одно*),

3) изменение ударения в слове (*и получение нового слова другой части речи*),

4) аффиксация (*прибавление к корню суффикса или префикса*).

Конверсия как способ словообразования. Словосложение. Изменение ударения.

Иногда слово может менять свое значение и выполнять новую синтаксическую функцию в предложении, не изменяя при этом написания и произношения (*конверсия*). Наиболее распространенным является образование глаголов от существительных:

master (хозяин) - to master (управлять), house (дом) - to house (размещать), water (вода) - to water (поливать).

Но глаголы могут быть образованы и от прилагательных:

empty (пустой) - to empty (опустошать), white (белый) - to white (белить).

Словосложение- это объединение полнозначных слов или их основ в сложное слово. Вновь образованное сложное слово пишется слитно или через дефис:

airfield - аэродром (air - воздух, field - поле), air-base - авиабаза (air - воздух, base - база), airman - авиатор (air - воздух, man - мужчина), schoolday - школьный день (school - школа, day - день), birthplace - место рождения (birth - рождение, place - место).

Сложные слова могут состоять из двух существительных, первое из которых приобретает значение прилагательного. В этом случае слова пишутся отдельно.

Например: service dress - форменная одежда, одежда для службы (service - служба, dress - платье), shop window - витрина (shop - магазин, window - окно), skim milk - снятое молоко (to skim - снимать (накипь и т.д.), milk - молоко*).*

Многие существительные совпадают по форме с глаголами, но отличаются *ударением*. Как правило, в существительных ударение падает на первый слог, а в соответствующих глаголах - на второй:

export (экспорт) - to export (экспортировать)

present (подарок) - to present (дарить).

Словообразование с помощью аффиксации.

Образование новых слов может происходить при помощи *присоединения к основе слова суффиксов или префиксов* (приставок). Префиксы присоединяются к корню слова в начале, а суффиксы - в конце. Слова, образованные с помощью префиксов или суффиксов, в отличие от простых слов, называются производными.

Этот вид словообразования является самым продуктивным.

Префиксы, как и суффиксы, могут присоединяться к различным частям речи, изменяя при этом значение основы слова, например:

happy (счастливый) - unhappy (несчастный) - happiness (счастье) - happily (счастливо);

help (помощь) - helper (помощник) - helpful (полезный) - helpless (беспомощный).

Наиболее употребительные ***приставки*** (префиксы) и их значения:

1. Префикс со значением **“снова”, “заново”, “вновь”, “пере”:**

re- to construct *(строить)* - to reconstruct *(перестроить),*

to read *(читать)* - to reread *(перечитать),*

to write *(писать)* - to rewrite *(переписать)*

2. Префиксы, которые придают слову **противоположное значение** или обозначают **противоположное действие**:

un- to dress *(одеваться)* - to undress *(раздеваться)*, to tie *(связывать)* - to untie *(развязывать)*
dis- to appear *(появляться)* - to disappear *(исчезать)*
de- formation *(формирование)* - deformation *(деформация)*
anti- fascist *(фашист)* - anti-fascist *(антифашист)*
counter- attack *(атака)* - counterattack *(контратака)*
contra- to contradict *(противоречить, возражать)*

3. Префиксы, имеющие **отрицательное значение**:
a - amoral (*аморальный, безнравственный*)
ab- absent *(отсутствующий),* abnormal (*ненормальный)*
un- kind (*добрый)* - unkind (*недобрый)*
im- possible *(возможный)* - impossible *(невозможный)*
in- ability *(способность)* - inability *(неспособность)*
ir- regular *(регулярный)* - irregular *(нерегулярный)*
il- legal *(легальный)* - illegal *(нелегальный)*
dis- honest *(честный)* - dishonest *(нечестный)*,
mis- to understand *(понимать)* - to misunderstand *(неправильно понять)*
non- interference *(вмешательство)* - non-interference *(невмешательство)*

4. Префиксы со значением **“между”, “взаимно”**:
co- existence *(существование)* - co-existence *(сосуществование)*
inter- national *(национальный)* - international *(интернациональный)*

Основные суффиксы существительных:

1. Суффиксы, обозначающие принадлежность к **политическому направлению профессии или нации**:
-ist Communist *(коммунист)*, Marxist (*марксист*), materialist *(материалист);* artist (художник), typist *(машинистка)*, pianist *(пианист)*,
-an historian *(историк)*, librarian *(библиотекарь)*, musician (*музыкант*);
-ian Russian *(русский)*, Bulgarian *(болгарин)*

Суффиксы, обозначающие **действующее лицо, его занятие или должность**:
-er, -or to teach (*учить)* - teacher *(учитель)*, to direct (*руководить*) – director *(руководитель)*
-ee, -eer employee (*служащий),*refugee *(беженец, эмигрант)*, auctioneer *(аукционер)*,
Суффикс, обозначающий **результат действия**:
-ment achievement (*достижение*), agreement (*согласие*), government (*правительство*)
-ade lemonade *(лимонад)*, blockade *(блокада)*

Суффиксы, обозначающие **действие, состояние**:

-age shortage *(нехватка),* marriage *(брак, супружество),* voyage *(путешествие)*

-ing hunting *(охота),* crossing *(пересечение, перекресток),* living *(житье)*

-ence silence *(молчание),* difference *(различие)*

-ance importance *(важность),* resistance *(сопротивление)*

-ion, -tion collection *(собрание, коллекция),* dictation *(диктант, диктовка)*

-ition, -ation competition (*соревнование),* hesitation *(сомнение, колебание)*

-sion decision *(решение)*

-al removal *(удаление),* arrival *(прибытие),* refusal *(отказ),* approval *(одобрение)*

Основные суффиксы прилагательных:

-ive to act *(действовать)* – active *(активный),* to talk *(разговаривать)* – *talkative (разговорчивый*

-ent to differ (*различать*) – different *(различный),* to insist *(настаивать)* – insistent *(настойчивый)*

-ant to observe *(наблюдать, замечать)* – observant *(наблюдательный, внимательный)*

-ic base (*основа*) – basic (*основной*), economy (*экономика*) – economic (*экономический*)

-al centre (*центр*) - central (*центральный*), culture (*культура*) - cultural (*культурный*),

-ful beauty (*красота*) - beautiful (*красивый*), peace (*мир*) - peaceful (*мирный*),

-ous fame (*слава*) - famous (*знаменитый*)

-y cloud (*облако*) – cloudy (*облачный*), sun (*солнце*) – sunny (*солнечный*)

-able to change *(изменить)* - changeable *(изменчивый)*

-ible to eat *(есть)* - eatable *(съедобный),* reason *(разум)* - reasonable (*разумный*)

Основные суффиксы глаголов:

-ate active *(активный)* - to activate *(активизировать)*

-en short *(короткий)* - to shorten *(укоротить)*

-fy, -ify pure *(чистый)* - to purify *(очищать),* simple *(простой)* - to simplify *(упрощать)*

-ize, -ise character *(характер)* - to characterize *(характеризовать)*

Основные суффиксы наречий

Суффиксы, образующие наречия от прилагательных, иногда - существительных, порядковых числительных и причастий:

-ly bad (*плохой*) - badly (*плохо*), part (*часть*) - partly (*частично*), first (*первый*) - firstly (*во-первых*)

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

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

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

special, social, art, capital, economy, international, piano, technic, mathematics, statistics, politics, music, electric, Russia, Hungary, Canada, India.

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

develop, achieve, move, arrange, treat, state, improve, agree, equip, govern, require, measure, announce, pave.

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

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

5. Образуйте глаголы от данных существительных. Переведите их:

turn, smile, smoke, snow, start, stay, step, stop, study, talk, visit, rest, air, paper, cover, handle, cause, watch, act, address, answer, brush, clean, cross, crowd, wave, wish, work, dance, doubt, dress, end, fight, help, hope, joke, laugh, lift, light, love, mind, pencil, place, plan, play, post, reply, report, return, sail, show.

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

react, reaction, reactor, reactivity; science, scientific, scientist; industry, industrial, industrious; cold, coldly, coldness; dark, darkness, darken; happy, happily, happiness, unhappy; equal, equally, unequal, equality; free, freedom, freely; attention, attentive, attentively; sun, sunny, sunless; care, careful, careless, carefully, carelessness; to differ, different, difference, indifferent; England, English, Englishman; fame, famous.

Lesson 3
Great Britain's most famous places of interest

Задание 1. Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания. Составьте с ними свои предложения.

palace - дворец
servants – слуги
post – почта
guard – караул, охрана
prehistoric – доисторический
controversy – разногласия
lush greenery – пышная зелень
approach – приближаться
climbers - альпинисты
shelter - укрытие
playing company – театральная труппа
replica – точная копия

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите следующие интернациональные слова:

residence, ceremony, tourists, structure, observatory, strategic, memorial, popular, company

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of Queen Elizabeth. It is located near Green Park. When the Queen is in the residence, the Royal Standard flies over Buckingham Palace.

There are 775 rooms where members of the Royal family and their servants live. There are also rooms for guests. There are offices, on-site post and even swimming pool in the palace.

Throughout the year, right in front of Buckingham Palace the ceremony of the Changing of the Guard takes place, attracting a lot of tourists.

Stonehenge is a well-known prehistoric monument, which is located in Wiltshire, England. Huge standing stones which are 4,1 metres long and 2,1 metres wide make a ring.

The real purpose of this structure is still a subject of much controversy. It is believed that Stonehenge served as an ancient astronomical observatory.

Stonehenge is added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Windsor Castle is a residence of the British monarchy. Windsor Castle is the largest residential castle in the world. A lot of official visits take place here. It is also open for tourists.

Windsor Castle is located on a hill and is surrounded with lush greenery.

The castle has been reconstructed a number of times but the location of its main buildings remains unchanged.

Edinburgh Castle is an ancient fortress which is located right in the centre of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Castle is located on the Castle Rock, at the top of the Royal Mile.

The castle has a very good strategic position and can only be easily approached from one side. Nowadays, Edinburgh Castle is one of Scotland's most popular tourist attractions.

Ben Nevis is a mountain in the Scottish Highlands. It is the highest mountain in the British Isles. Its height is 1,344 metres.

Ben Nevis is a very popular tourist destination. The mountain is also of great interest to experienced climbers.

The summit of the mountain is a big plateau with an observatory, shelter and war memorial.

The Globe Theatre was built in 1599 by Shakespeare's playing company. The modern theatre was opened in 1997 and represents a replica of the old theatre.

The Globe is an open-air theatre. There are three storeys in the building.

The stage is right in the middle of the theatre. Next to the stage, there is an area where people can watch a performance whilst standing. Seats are located on three levels around the yard.

Задание 4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

1. What is the official residence of Queen Elizabeth?
2. What flies over Buckingham Palace when the Queen is in the residence?
3. How many rooms are there in the Palace?
4. What else can you find in the Palace?
5. What ceremony takes place right in front of Buckingham Palace?
6. Where is Stonehenge located?
7. What does it look like?
8. What is the real purpose of this structure?
9. What can you say about Windsor Castle?
10. What was the function of Edinburgh Castle?
11. What position does it occupy?
12. What is the height of Ben Nevis?
13. The mountain is also of great interest to experienced climbers, isn’t it?
14. When was the Globe Theatre built?
15. What kind of theatre is the Globe?

Задание 5. Письменно переведите абзац ***The Globe Theatre.***

Задание 6. Расскажите кратко о двух из перечисленных достопримечательностей Великобритании.

Задание 7. Устно опишите ***Stonehenge.***

GRAMMAR
Инфинитивный оборот

Инфинитивный оборот в английском языке – это оборот, в котором инфинитив выступает в роли сказуемого. Кроме него в инфинитивный оборот может входить подлежащее, дополнение и обстоятельство. Инфинитивный оборот может выступать в функции *сложного дополнения* или *сложного подлежащего.*

Инфинитивный оборот в качестве ***сложного дополнения*** образуется при помощи существительного (в общем падеже, т.е. не имеющего специальных окончаний) или личного местоимения (в косвенном падеже) и инфинитива.

I'd like **you to hurry** them up. - Мне хотелось бы, *чтобы вы* их *поторопили.*

Сложное дополнение употребляется:

а) после глаголов, выражающих *желание.*

I *want* **you to stay. - Я** *хочу,* **чтобы вы остались**.

б) после глаголов со значением *физического восприятия,* ***see, watch, notice, hear*** и др. Инфинитив после этих глаголов употребляется ***без*** частицы ***to*:**

Have you ever *watched* **them play** golf? - Вы когда-нибудь *наблюдали, как* **они играют** в гольф?

Everybody *heard* **him say** it. - Все *слышали,* **как он** это **сказал**

в) после глаголов, выражающих *просьбу, совет, разрешение, побуждение к действию.*

He *asked* **me to check** the facts. - Он *попросил* **меня проверить** эти факты.

They *made* **me repeat** my story. - Они *заставили* **меня повторить** этот рассказ.

Let **him talk to her.** - *Пусть* **он поговорит с ней**.

г) после глаголов, выражающих *предположение:*

We *expect* **him to arrive** tomorrow. - Мы *ожидаем,* **что он приедет.**

Инфинитивный оборот в функции ***сложного подлежащего***.

Сложное подлежащее состоит из существительного (в общем падеже) или местоимения (в именительном падеже) и инфинитива.

He is believed **to know** English. - Считается, *что* **он знает** английский язык.

Инфинитив в составе сложного подлежащего употребляется с частицей ***to*.**

Сложное подлежащее употребляется с глаголами в форме страдательного залога, имеющими значение:

а) физического восприятия: **see** *видеть,* **hear** *слышать,* **notice** *замечать;*

б) принуждения: **make** *заставлять;*

в) предположения, ожидания, осведомленности: **suppose** *предполагать,* **expect** *ожидать,* **think** *думать,* **believe** *верить,* **know** *знать,* **consider** *полагать,* **say** *говорить, сказать,* **report** *сообщать,* **declare** *объявлять и* др.

The girl **was seen to dance. -** Видели, *как девочка танцевала.*

He **was made to agree. -** Его *заставили согласиться.*

1. Раскройте скобки, используя сложное дополнение. Переведите.

1. I want (she) to be my wife.
2. My brother taught (I) to swim and dive.
3. They would like (we) to read aloud.
4. Bob advised (she) to stay for another week.
5. We expect (he) to arrive at noon.
6. I heard (you) open the door.
7. Dad always makes (I) go fishing with him every weekend.
8. Our parents expect (we) to stop quarreling.
9. Sara never lets (he) drive her car.
10. I saw (you) cross the street.

2. Поставьте «to» там, где необходимо.

1. We heard the lorry … stop near the house.
2. I want my elder sister … take me to the zoo.
3. I believe the Internet … be the greatest invention ever.
4. The teacher doesn’t let us … use our mobile phones.
5. They didn’t expect her … be late.
6. The police officer made him … tell the truth.
7. I would like you … admit your fault.
8. Swan believes Vicky … be the best manager in our store.
9. Nick persuaded me … go in for sports.
10. We saw Jacob … break the window.
11. I consider this sculpture … be a masterpiece.
12. She noticed Mary suddenly … turn pale.

3. Перефразируйте предложения, используя сложное дополнение.

Например: I want that she will cook mushroom soup. (Я хочу, чтобы она приготовила грибной суп.) – I want her to cook mushroom soup.

1. The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. – Their parents saw … .
2. They said: "He is an expert in our industry." – They consider … .
3. The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. – The policeman noticed … .
4. Elvis said to his son: "Don't watch horror films." – Elvis doesn't let … .
5. "Mummy, please, buy me that doll", said the little girl. – The little girl would like … .
6. Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows … .
7. He swears a lot. Many people heard that. – Many people heard … .
8. "Bring me some water from the well," my grandmother said. – My grandmother wanted … .
9. Somebody was watching me. I felt that. – I felt … .
10. Daniel said: "Helen, you can go to a night club tonight." – Daniel let … .

4. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. He is said to know all about it. 2. He was said to have known the whole truth about it. 3. Juri Gagarin is known to be the first man in the world to travel into space on the 12th of April, 1961. 4. He is supposed to be a very good film actor. 5. He is believed to be innocent of the crime. 6**.** Innocent people were announced to have been murdered by terrorists. 7. The terrorist was announced to have been killed by his own bomb. 8. The exhibition of 19th-century French painting is expected to open by the end of next week. 9. Monet's painting is reported to be on exhibition until the end of the month. 10**.** The President of Russia was reported to speak to the nation on television tonight. 11. The American astronaut Neil Armstrong is known to be the first man to walk on the moon in 1969. 12. He is considered to be the richest man in the world. 13. She is said to borrow money but not bother to return it. 14. You are expected to be an obedient and smart boy. 15. The students were supposed to come on time and take part in the marathon. 16. You are supposed to check your change before you leave the cashier. 17. He was expected to pass the mathematics exam. 18. Mother is said to know the right thing to do. 19. Sergei is thought to have a gift for languages. His English is known to be excellent. 20. Anna Mutter is believed to be one of the finest violinists in the world. 21. Leonardo da Vinci is known to be a great Italian painter of the Renaissance. The Mona Lisa is considered to be one of his most famous works. 22. True friends are known to be like diamonds, precious but rare. False friends are said to be like autumn leaves found everywhere.

5. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance. 6. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases. 7. The new rocket is reported to go into operation next year. 8. This type of rocket is supposed to have many advantages. 9. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible. 10. The helium atom was found to have two electrons. 11. I did not know what I was expected to say to that, so I said nothing. 12. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists. 13. He is said to be a good translator. 14. Roberta was known to be an honest and hard-working girl. 15. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend.

Lesson 4

Interesting facts about Great Britain: Universities

Задание 1. Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания. Составьте с ними свои предложения.

to denote	указывать на
the medieval period	средневековый период
staff	сотрудники
fellows	коллеги
accommodation	размещение
"tutorials"	«наставники»
"supervisions"	«методисты»
plague	чума
St Scholastica's Day	День Св. Схоластики
magnificent chapel	великолепная часовня

OXBRIDGE

This name denotes the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, both founded in the medieval period. They are federation of semi-independent colleges, each college having its own staff, known as "Fellows". Most colleges have their own dining hall, library and chapel and contain enough accommodation for at least half of their students. The Fellows teach college students, either one-to-one or in very small groups (known as "tutorials"* in Oxford, and "supervisions" in Cambridge"). Before 1970, all Oxbridge colleges were single-sex (mostly men). Now the majority admit both sexes.

OXFORD

There has been a town where Oxford now stands for many centuries - even before 912, the first written record of its existence. The University began to establish itself in the middle of the 12th century, and by 1300 there were already 1,500 students. At this time, Oxford was a wealthy town, but by the middle of the 14 century it was poorer, because of a decline in trade and because of the terrible plague, which killed many people in England.

Relations between the students and the townspeople were very unfriendly, and there was often fighting in the streets. On 10 February 1355, the festival of St Scholastica, a battle began which lasted two days. Sixty-two students were killed. The townspeople were punished for this in two ways: they had to walk through the town to attend a special service on every St Scholastica's day until 1825. Worse than this, the University was given control of the town for nearly 600 years. Nowadays, there are about 12, 000 students in Oxford, and the University and the town live happily side by side!

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge must be one of the best-known towns in the world, and can be found on most tourists' lists of places to visit. The principle reason for its fame is its University, which started during the 13 th century and grew steadily, until today there are more than twenty colleges.

Most of them allow visitors to enter the grounds and courtyards. The most popular place from which to view them is from the Backs, where the college grounds go down to the River Cam.

The oldest college is Peterhouse, which was founded in 1284, and most recent is Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. The most famous is probably King's, because of its magnificent chapel. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is also very well known.

The university was exclusively for men until 1871 when the first women's college was opened. Another was opened two years later and a third in 1954. In the 1970s, most colleges opened their doors to both men and women. Almost all colleges are now mixed, but it will be many years before there are equal numbers of both sexes.

Notes:

*tutorial - наставнический;

tutorial system - университетская система обучения путём прикрепления студентов к отдельным консультантам

Задание 2. Найдите определение к каждому слову.

university	accommodation
college	visitor
festival	popular
trade	chapel

a) the act or an instance of buying and selling goods and services;

b) a place of Christian worship in a larger building, esp. a place set apart, with a separate altar, in a church or cathedral;

c) a day or period set aside for celebration or feasting, esp. one of religious significance;

d) widely favoured or admired;

e) a person who pays a visit; caller, guest, tourist, etc;

f) a school or an institution providing specialized courses or teaching; part of university;

g) lodging or board and lodging;

h) an institution of higher education having authority to award bachelors' and higher degrees, usually having research facilities.

Задание 3. Исправьте следующие предложения, начиная словами : *"I am afraid that is wrong"* or *"That is not true to the fact"*.

a) Oxford and Cambridge Universities were established in the thirteenth century.

b) Oxbridge denotes the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, both founded in the Renaissance period.

c) Relations between the students and the townspeople were very friendly, and there were often festivals in the streets.

d) The most famous is probably King's college, because of its magnificent dome.

Задание 4. Письменно переведите микротекст ***Oxbridge***.

Задание 5. Задайте 8 вопросов разного типа к микротексту ***Oxford***.

Задание 6. Озаглавьте каждый абзац микротекста ***Cambridge***.

Задание 7. Кратко расскажите об этих университетах.

GRAMMAR
Причастный оборот

Причастие в сочетании с существительным или местоимением может выполнять функции некоторых членов предложения, равноценные придаточным предложениям.

существительное (в общем падеже) *или* ***местоимение (в косвенном падеже) + причастие (I или II) = причастный оборот***

Let’s listen to **John playing the guitar.** - Давайте послушаем, *как Джон играет на гитаре.*

Эта причастная конструкция выполняет в предложении функцию сложного дополнения.

Сравните:

I saw **Tom.** - *Я видел* (кого?) *Тома.*

I saw **Tom passing** our house. - **Я** *видел* (что?), *как Том проходил* мимо нашего дома.

На русский язык причастный оборот переводится дополнительным придаточным предложением с союзом *как* или *что:*

I saw **him (Jack) entering** the room. - **Я** видел, *как* ***он (Джек) входил*** в комнату.

She heard **the door shut. -** Она слышала, *как (что) дверь захлопнули.*

Сложное дополнение употребляется после некоторых глаголов:

1) после глаголов, выражающих *физическое восприятие:* **see** *видеть,* **hear** *слышать,* **watch** *наблюдать,* **notice** *замечать, обращать внимание и др.:*

I saw **him running. -** *Я видел, как он бежал.*

2) после глаголов, выражающих *желание:* **want** *хотеть,* **wish** *желать,* **would like** *желать, хотеть:*

He wants **the work done** immediately - Он хочет, *чтобы работа была сделана* немедленно.

3) после глагола **have** в конструкции **have sth done.** Конструкция означает, что действие производится не лицом-подлежащим, а каким-либо другим лицом:

I had **my suit cleaned. -** Я почистил костюм *(его мне почистили, я отдавал его в чистку).*

Самостоятельный причастный оборот

В самостоятельном причастном обороте есть самостоятельное подлежащее.

Существительное (в общем падеже) или местоимение (в именительном падеже) + причастие (I или II) = самостоятельный причастный оборот

The student knowing English well, the examination did not last long. - *Так как студент хорошо знал английский язык,* экзамен продолжался недолго.

Самостоятельный причастный оборот **the student knowing English well** имеет свое подлежащее **the student.** Самостоятельный причастный оборот переводится придаточным предложением, а иногда и самостоятельным предложением. Этот оборот чаще всего выражает причинную связь: *«(Так как) студент хорошо знал английский язык,* экзамен продолжался недолго».

Такая конструкция с причастием выполняет в предложении функцию сложного обстоятельства и выделяется запятыми.

Если самостоятельный придаточный оборот находится в начале или в середине английского предложения, то он переводится на русский язык обстоятельственным придаточным предложением с одним из

подчинительных союзов: *так как, поскольку, ввиду того что, после того как (когда):*

The weather being fine, they went for a walk. - *Так как погода была хорошая*, они пошли гулять.

Если самостоятельный причастный оборот завершает английское предложение, то он переводится на русский язык самостоятельным предложением с одним из сочинительных союзов: *причем, в то время как, а:*

He read some books in English, **the latest being about holidays** in England**.**

- Он прочитал несколько книг по-английски, *причем последняя книга была о праздниках в Англии.*

1. Скажите по-русски**.**

1. I have this suit cleaned every month. 2. I've just had a new coat made. 3. Why did you have your dress shortened? It was quite all right. 4. Have them brought here immediately. 5. I've just had the knives sharpened. Don't cut yourself. 6. Jack has his nose broken in fight. 7. My roommate had his money stolen on a train.

2. Закончите предложения. Используйте образец.

Образец-. "Did your mother make that dress herself?" **— "No, she had it made."**

1. "Did they paint the walls themselves?" 2. "Did you cut your hair yourself?" 3. "Did your parents repair the car themselves?" 4. "Did your father install a telephone himself?" 5. "Did you develop this film yourself?" 6. "Did you take your blood test yourself?"

3. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I've never seen him running before. 2. We saw them playing tennis. 3. They wanted us invited to the party. 4. I heard his name mentioned several times during the conversation. 5. I had my luggage sent to the station. 6. I saw them walking along the bank of the river. 7. The coach watched the athletes preparing for the races. 8. The athlete wanted his running shoes repaired.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на самостоятельный причастный оборот**.**

Образец 1: The day being very cold, he had no desire to walk. - ***Так как день был очень холодный,*** у него не было желания идти пешком.

1. The next morning, it being Sunday, we all stayed at home. 2. There being nothing else on the table, Oliver replied that he wasn't hungry. 3. The athlete being

tired, the coach told him that he could have a rest. 4. There being little time left, they took a taxi to get to the airport in time. 5. It being now very late, we left the gym. 6. The weather being cold, he put on his overcoat.

Образец 2: His story being told, he leaned back and sighed. - ***Когда его история была рассказана,*** он откинулся назад и вздохнул.

1. The concert being over, the lottery came next. 2. The exams being passed, all the students had a holiday. 3. The training session being over, the students went home. 4. The task being done, he was nervous about results. 5. The Olympic Games being over, all the athletes came back to their countries.

Образец 3: He stood silent, his lips pressed together. - Он стоял молча, ***плотно сжав губы.***

1. Jack sat silent, his long legs stretched out. 2. The speaker faced the audience, his hand raised for silence. 3. Tired, his heart beat fast, the athlete finished his performance. 4. She rose from the chair and stood motionless, her hands put into her pockets. 5. He prepared for the exam, his topics all learnt by heart.

5. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя самостоятельный причастный оборот.

Образец: As the front door was open, she could see straight through the house. **- The front door being open,** she could see straight through the house.

1. As our work was finished, we went home. 2. As the weather was perfect, Linda played tennis every day. 3. As the underground station was not far, we walked there. 4. There was, in fact, nothing to wait for, and we got down to work. 5. There was very little time left, we had to hurry. 6. When the working day was over, she went home. 7. As the last month was a very busy one, she could not go swimming.

Lesson 5

The United States of America

Задание 1. Просмотрите данный ниже текст и скажите одной фразой, о чем сообщается в каждой его части.

Задание 2. Найдите в пункте «б» соответствующие английские эквиваленты для русских словосочетаний в пункте «а», выбранных из текста.

а) 1. покрыты снегом и льдом
2. занимает обширную территорию
3. средняя температура
4. фактически

5. находится под влиянием
6. кроме расстояния
7. простирается вдоль
8. влияют на климат
9. являются ответственными за
10. получают повышенную влажность

б) 1. stretches along
2. affect climate
3. receive ample moisture
4. are responsible for
5. average temperature
6. covered with snow and ice
7. is affected by
8. besides this distance
9. in fact
10. occupy a large territory

Задание 3. Прочтите внимательно этот же текст, переведите его на русский язык сначала устно, а затем письменно.

Climate

North America has many climates. There are places that are warm all the year round, and there are places covered with ice and snow where summer never comes.

The United States occupies a large area in the central part of the North American Continent. Winters in the northern part of the country are long and cold. In the South, winters are much shorter. Average temperature in January is mild. As the northern part of the country has such long winters, the growing season is quite short.

In the South the growing season is much longer. In fact, in some of the states it is nine months long. The climate of these places is affected by other things besides the distance from the Equator. Landforms also affect climate. For example, a great belt of mountainous land stretches along the western edge of North America, from Alaska south to Panama. Some of these mountains are so high that snow can be seen on their peaks even in summer. Summer days are often bright and warm in the mountains, but the nights are cold. The growing season is far shorter than in the lowlands.

Oceans also affect climate. Winters are colder in the interior than along the coasts, and summers are warmer.

Parts of the Pacific Coast are very wet. The high mountains of this region are responsible for all this rain. They catch the moist air that blows in from the Pacific Ocean.

To the east, beyond the mountains, there is a vast dry region. This dry land extends from Canada to Mexico. But still farther east, in the Southeastern United States, you can find another wet region. Here warm, moist air blows inland from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. This air brings plenty of rain to the Southeastern States. The Northern States east of the Mississippi also receive ample moisture.

Задание 4. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы.

1) How does the climate differ in different places of North America?
2) What part of the North American Continent does the USA occupy?
3) What factors influence the climate?
4) Are winters colder in the interior or along the coast?
5) Why are some parts of the North American Continent on the Pacific Coast very wet?

Задание *5*. Дополните следующие предложения, используя информацию из текста.

1) The United States occupies a large area in ...
2) As the northern part of the country has such long winters, ...
3) Some of these mountains are so high that ...
4) They catch the moist air that ...
5) But still farther east, in the Southeastern United States, ...

Задание 6. Вспомните значение данных слов и словосочетаний из текста, знание которых потребуется Вам для выполнения следующего задания.

northern
occupy
receive
area
places
moisture
covered
landforms
responsible
mountains
also

ample
affect

Задание 7. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, используя слова и выражения из текста.

1. США занимают обширную территорию.
2. Существуют местности, покрытые льдом и снегом.
3. Ландшафт также влияет на климат.
4. Высокие горы являются ответственными за все дожди.
5. Северные штаты также получают повышенную влажность.

Задание 8. Исходя из текста контрольной работы, расскажите, что нового Вы узнали о климате Соединенных Штатов Америки?

GRAMMAR
Герундиальный оборот

Герундиальный оборот состоит из существительного (в притяжательном или общем падеже) или местоимения (притяжательного или личного в объектном падеже) и герундия.

Существительное (в притяжательном или общем падеже) или притяжательное местоимение (или личное местоимение в объектом падеже)+ герундий = герундиальный оборот.

The physician was against **Sergey's taking part in competitions. -**
Врач был против того, *чтобы Сергей участвовал в соревнованиях.*

Существительное или местоимение в составе герундиального оборота обозначает лицо или предмет, к которому относится действие, выраженное герундием.

Do you mind **our being present? -** Вы не возражаете против того, *чтобы мы присутствовали?*

Герундиальные обороты переводятся на русский язык *придаточными предложениями.* Существительное или местоимение, к которому относится герундий, становится подлежащим придаточного предложения.

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Определите, к кому/чему относится действие, выраженное герундием.

1. I've never thought of going to England. I've never thought of my sister's going to England. 2. I remember phoning Helen. I remember his phoning Helen. 3. We don't mind co-operating with that organization. We don't mind your co-operating with that organization. 4. He doesn't mind playing this time. His coach

doesn’t mind her playing this time. 5. Do you mind helping him? Do you mind his helping you? 6. I remember winning this prize. I remember his winning this prize.

2. Замените выделенные придаточные предложения герундиальными оборотами, используя, где необходимо, предлоги, данные в скобках после предложения.

1. **When they entered the house**, they heard the last bell ringing. (on) 2. Thank you **that you invited me to the theatre**. (for) 3. The woman insisted **that her husband should consult the doctor at once**. (on) 4. She could not even think **that the operation might be postponed.** (of) 5. There was little hope **that James would return on the same day.** (of) 6. The thought **that he had been turned away by the doorkeeper** made him feel miserable. (of) 7. The pleasant-faced middle-aged woman insisted **that Olga should come to her town to teach**. (on) 8. Helen suggested **that they should go on a trip**. 9. There is a possibility **that my father will join us for the trip**. (of) 10. The girls knew **that the sportsman had been awarded a prize.** (of) 11. I don’t mind **if you walk to the underground station with me**.

3. Замените выделенные части предложений герундиальными оборотами. Изменяйте конструкцию предложения, где необходимо.

1. **That nobody saw them** was a mere chance. 2. Mother insisted **that her son should enter the university.** (on) 3. The place looked so picturesque and cheerful that he rejoiced at the thought **that he would come to live there.** (of) 4. When he entered, she stood up and left the room, **and even did not look at him**. (without) 5. **When Robert came home from the college, after he had passed his examinations,** he felt very happy. (on) 6. In the darkness they were afraid **that they might lose their way**. (of) 7. **When he reached his destination**, he sent a telegram home to say that he had arrived safely. (on) 8. Thank you **that you helped me**. (for) 9. The new medicine may be recommended only **after it is approved by the Scientific Board**. 10. You will never learn from your mistakes **if you do not write them down**. (without) 11. **When the boy entered the room**, he glanced curiously around. (on) 12. The patient fell much better **after he had been given proper treatment**. 13. **Just before I left the classroom**, I was approached by a fellow student who asked me to help him. 14. Looking at the man attentively, she remembered **that she had seen him and spoken to him on several occasions**.

4. Замените выделенные части предложений герундиальными оборотами, употребляя, где необходимо, соответствующие предлоги.

1. Do you mind **if I smoke here**? 2. Will you object **if I close the door**? 3. Thank you **that you did it.** 4. My teacher insists **that I should read aloud**

every day. 5. Will Mary have anything against it **if I take her umbrella for some time?** 6. I remember **that I have seen this picture somewhere**. 7. **That you are against John's proposal** does not mean that I must decline it. 8. The fact **that you took English lessons some years ago** helps you in your studies now. 9. I am told **that you are very busy.**

5. Замените выделенные части предложений герундиальными оборотами, употребляя, где необходимо, соответствующие предлоги.

1. Tom was afraid **that he might be late**. 2. Bill remembered **that he had walked about the factory gate for months**. 3. **When the young man graduated from Harvard,** he returned to Russia. 4. Mary asked John to forgive her **that she had not answered his letter sooner.** 5. **After we had passed our examinations**, we had a very entertaining evening. 6. Michael remembered **that he had enjoyed the trip to the Bahamas.**

Lesson 6

50 American States

Задание 1. Просмотрите данный ниже текст и скажите одной фразой, о чем сообщается в каждой его части.

The USA is a federal republic. Stretching more than 3,000 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, the United States of America is comprised of 50 states. Each state has its own government ("state government"), capital, traditions and history. In some ways, the United States is like 50 small countries. The five biggest states are Alaska, Texas, California, Montana and New Mexico. The capital city – Washington – is situated in a special district — the District of Columbia. One of the national symbols of the country is the flag. It is also called *STARS AND STRIPES*. There are 50 stars on the flag – one for each state. There are also 13 stripes. The 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies of the US.

The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle. The National mammal is the bison – just like in Belarus. The national flower is the rose like in England, and the national tree is an oak.

Unofficial names

It is interesting to note that each state has several unofficial names or nicknames. These nicknames describe the nature or geography of a state, its history, and the way of life and the traditions of its people.

For example, Alaska is the largest and most northern state of the US, so the nickname of Alaska is The Great Land.

Kansas is situated in the central part of the country; that is why one of its nicknames is The Central State. Another popular name is The Sunflower State.

Florida is the most southern state. It is famous for its hot weather and white beaches. Florida's popular nickname is The Sunshine State.

Vermont is situated in the Green mountains. The people living there are called "Green Mountains boys" and the state is called The Green Mountain State.

Because of its nature, the state of Washington is called The Evergreen State.

Oregon is nicknamed The Beaver State.

There are several states whose nicknames are connected with lakes and rivers. For example, Utah is called The Salt Lake State because the Great Salt Lake is situated on its territory.

Some nicknames are connected with the history of the USA. Wyoming was the first state to give women the right to vote. So it was nicknamed The Equality State. But it also has other nicknames such as The Cowboy State because there are still cowboys in Wyoming; and The Wonderland of America because of its beauty.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите микротекст ***Unofficial names.***

Задание 3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. How is the national US flag called?
2. What do the 50 stars on the flag stand for?
3. What do the 13 stripes stand for?
4. What does the USA have in common with Belarus and with England?
5. What is the national tree of the USA?
6. What is the national bird of the USA?

Задание 4. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения. Исправьте неправильную информацию.

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is Edinburg.
3. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
4. The national flag of the USA is also called Union Jack.
5. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
6. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
7. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
8. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
9. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
10. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

Задание 5. Найдите в интернете информацию напишите доклад на английском языке о самых необычных штатах Америки.

Задание 6. Проведите с вашим партнёром диалог по материалу текста. Обсудите климат, географическое положение, неофициальное название штатов (по вашему выбору).

GRAMMAR
Вопросительные предложения

В английском языке твердый порядок слов в повествовательном предложении – подлежащее, сказуемое, дополнение.

При построении вопросов, прежде всего, нужно определить сказуемое в предложении. Если в составе сказуемого есть свой один или несколько вспомогательных глаголов, или глагол–связка, или модальный глагол, то все вопросы будут строиться путем перенесения первого вспомогательного глагола, глагола–связки или модального глагола на место **перед подлежащим**, остальная часть сказуемого остается на своем месте без каких-либо изменений.

Например:

The Queen has appointed the Minister of Defence by the end of the meeting.

Общий вопрос образуется путем перестановки вспомогательного глагола «has» на 1-е место перед подлежащим.

Has the Queen appointed the Minister of Defence by the end of the meeting?

Альтернативный вопрос образуется из 2-х частей, соединенным союзом «or», первая часть строится точно также как общий вопрос, после «or» дается выбор.

Has the Queen appointed the Minister of Defence by the end of the meeting ***or*** before it?

Специальный вопрос образуется путем постановки на 1-е место вопросительного слова, которое показывает, к какому члену предложения относится вопрос, затем следует вспомогательный глагол has, подлежащее и смысловой глагол в форме Participle II. (3 форма, если глагол нестандартный).

When has the Queen appointed the Minister of Defence?

Who (Whom) has the Queen appointed by the end of the meeting?

Разделительный вопрос состоит из 2-х частей, разделенных запятой. Первая часть повествовательная, во второй части ставится краткий вопрос, в котором подлежащее, выраженное существительным в 1-й части, заменяется личным местоимением. Если 1-я часть утвердительная, то 2-я должна быть обязательно отрицательная и наоборот:

The Queen has appointed the Minister of Defence by the end of the meeting, hasn’t she?

The Queen hasn’t appointed the Minister of Defence by the end of the meeting, has she?

Если в составе сказуемого нет ни вспомогательного глагола, ни глагола – связки, ни модального глагола и сказуемое выражено только смысловым глаголом, то для построения вопросов всех типов следует ввести вспомогательный глагол ***to do.***

В Present Simple для построения вопросов используются следующие формы вспомогательного глагола «**to do**»:

do - I, we (для 1 лица единственного и множественного числа)
You, they (для 2 и 3 лица множественного числа)

does He, she, it (для 3 лица единственного числа)

В Past Simple используется форма вспомогательного глагола **did -** (для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа).

В Present Simple глагол–сказуемое в 3 лице единственного числа при построении вопросов теряет окончание «s» и принимает форму инфинитива без частицы ***to***

He reads books every evening.
Но: *Does he read books every evening?*

В Past Simple при построении вопросов глагол – сказуемое также теряет окончание «ed» правильных глаголов и 2ю форму нестандартных глаголов, принимая при этом свою исходную форму (инфинитив).

He wrote a letter yesterday.
Но: *When did he write a letter?*

Однако при построении вопросов к подлежащему и его определениям вспомогательный глагол «to do» никогда не вводится, а глагол–сказуемое сохраняет свою временную форму.

Who reads books every evening?
Who wrote a letter yesterday?

1. Постройте к каждому предложению общий, альтернативный, разделительный и 2-3 специальных вопроса.

1. The Queen has already met the Prime Minister in the Buckingham Palace.
2. Your representative arrived in London yesterday.
3. London has many places of interest.
4. The members of Parliament are discussing the new law now.

2. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам (в скобках дано количество вопросов).

1. **These boys** usually get **good** marks (2). 2. **Our teacher** always speaks English **at our lessons** (3). 3. **The students** often **translate sentences from Russian into English**. (2). 4. **At the office my wife** usually writes **letters and telegrams** (4). 5. We sometimes study **English in the evening** (3). 6. **In the morning these** engineers go **to their factories** (3). 7. **Those girls** are **economists** (2). 8. **These students** read **foreign magazines in the evening** (4). 9. **I** am **an engineer** (2). 10. **His sisters** already know **French** (3).

3. Поставьте альтернативные вопросы к выделенным членам предложения.

1. He lives **near** Moscow (1). 2. **My wife** works **at a factory** (2). 3. My friend **often** receives many letters and telegrams (1). 4. Our English lesson lasts **two** hours (1). 5. **Our secretary** answers many letters and telegrams every day (1). 6. This engineer always finishes work **at six o'clock in the evening** (1). 7. My friend reads **many** articles in foreign newspapers every day (1).

4. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант из данных ниже.

1. ___ am I speaking to?
   a) Who b) What c) Whose d) -
2. Who ___ ?
   a) did you send for c) sent you for
   b) sent for d) you sent
3. Who ___ into the house last week?
   a) breaks c) does break
   b) broke d) did break
4. Who ____ ?
   a) wrote this article c) the article wrote
   b) did the article write d) does the article write
5. Who was the gentleman ____ today?
   a) whom you spoke c) spoke to you
   b) you spoke to d) you spoke
6. ____ long to write this book?
   a) Did you take c) Took it
   b) How much d) Did it take you
7. Who was the person ____ ?
   a) you sent c) whom you sent
   b) you sent for d) send for
8. Whose jokes ____ ?
   a) he keeps laugh at c) did he keep laughing at
   b) did he keep to laugh at d) does he keep laughing
9. _____ snow on Tuesday?
   a) Was it b) Did c) Did it d) It

Lesson 7

Interesting facts about the USA

Задание 1. Прочтите текст. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. What do rays of the Statue of Liberty represent?
2. What is the height of the tallest mountain in the world?
3. What does The Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum maintain?
4. How many places that have the word “Christmas” in their names are there in the USA?
5. Why are grizzly tough to manage in captivity?
6. When was Alaska actually admitted as the 49th state of the US?
7. When was the Pentagon built? What was it cost?
8. What cities were considered US Capitals at one time?
9. When was Harvard founded?
10. Who founded Pensacola and when?

The United States of America offers such a diverse collection of attractions. While every major city may each have a great art museum or two, fantastic zoos/aquariums, monuments, historical sites and theme parks of some sort or another – they each differ in their own special way.

The Statue of Liberty is associated with New York City, but it is actually physically located in New Jersey! Jersey City, New Jersey to be exact. Another fun fact: the seven rays on the crown of the Statue of Liberty represent the seven continents; each measures up to 9 feet in length and weighs as much as 150 pounds.

The tallest mountain in the world is actually located in the United States**.** It is actually taller than Mount Everest (more than twice Mt. Everest’s base-to-peak height) when measured from the seafloor. It’s called Mauna Kea and it’s located in Hawaii. While it is only 13,796 (4205 m) feet in altitude above sea level, when measured from the seafloor it is over 32,000 feet (9753,6 m) high, while Mount Everest is 29,028 feet high.

The Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum is the most-visited museum in the U.S**.** It gets over 9 million visitors a year and is second only to the Louvre in attendance worldwide. It maintains the largest collection of historic air and spacecraft in the world. All of the aircraft and spacecraft on display in the Air and Space Museum were actually flown or were used as backup vehicles. The 23 exhibits in the museum house artifacts including airplanes and spacecraft, missiles and rockets, engines, propellers, models, uniforms, instruments, and flight

equipment. While at the museum, tourists can see the Wright Brothers' original 1903 Flyer, the Apollo Lunar module, Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis, the moon rock, as well as aircraft from World War I, World War II, and Vietnam.

There are 182 places in the U.S. that have the word "Christmas" in their names**.** They range from towns such as Christmas, Ariz., and Christmas Valley, Ore., to islands like Christmas Island in Florida and even some lakes (such as Christmas Lake in Washington).

The grizzly bear is the official state animal of California. But no grizzly bears have been seen there since 1922. Though you can still see them at a few of the California zoos. Thousands of grizzlies flourished across California until the mid-1800s, when speculators began to arrive for the state's gold rush. Between that time and 1922, every living grizzly in the state was either captured or killed. Most zoos don't have enough space for grizzlies, which are tough to manage in captivity because they are often smart enough to use tools and outwit locks.

Alaska has a longer coastline than all of the other 49 U.S. states put together**.** Alaska is the largest state in the United States by area (more than twice the size of Texas, the next the largest state) the 4th least populous and the least densely populated of the 50 states. About half of their population resides within the Anchorage metropolitan area. The US actually purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867 for $7.2 million (equivalent to $120 million in today's dollars). Kodiak island, Alaska's largest island, is home to the world's largest bear species, called the Kodiak brown bears. But Alaska actually wasn't admitted as the 49th state of the US until 1959. Alaska is also home to 17 of the tallest 20 mountains in the US**,** including Mt. McKinley (also known as Denali) which is the highest peak in the US.

The Pentagon is the largest office building in the world by area, with 17 miles of corridors. The US Capitol could fit into just one of the buildings five sides. It actually has twice the space as the Empire State Building. It was built in Arlington, Virginia in 1943 at a cost of $83 million (equivalent to $1.32 billion in todays dollars) as the headquarters of the US Department of Defense. It has 5 sides, 5 floors above ground, 5 ring corridors per floor and a 5-acre central plaza that is known as "ground zero." Hence the name "penta," which means five.

The original capital of the United States was Philadelphia. Other than Philadelphia, Congress met in a number of locations from 1774 to 1790. Each of the following cities were considered US Capitals at one time: Baltimore, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (PA), York, PA, Princeton, New Jersey (NJ), Annapolis, Annapolis, Maryland (MD), Trenton, NJ, and of course Hawaii and Texas were each independent nations at one time and therefore had a variety of capitals of their own. Washington D.C. (District of Columbia), became the capital in 1790.

Harvard was the first university in the United States and was founded in 1636 and is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts (MA), (a 10 minute drive outside of Boston). It's considered to be the second best university in the world, right after MIT **(**Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

Pensacola, Florida is actually the oldest city in the US**.** It was settled in 1559 by Don Tristan de Luna. They actually have a restaurant there that is called McGuire Irish Pub, which has over 550,000 worth of $ bills hanging throughout the walls. Attractions include their snowy white beaches and gorgeous emerald green ocean.

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски в соответствии с текстом.

1. Every major city may each have a great art museum or two, …
2. The Statue of Liberty is associated with New York City, but …
3. It is actually taller than Mount Everest (more …
4. All of the aircraft and spacecraft on display in the Air and Space Museum…
5. The 23 exhibits in the museum house artifacts …
6. Thousands of grizzlies flourished across California until …
7. Between that time and 1922, every living grizzly in the state …
8. Alaska is the largest state in the United States by area …
9. The US actually purchased Alaska from …
10. The Pentagon has 5 sides, 5 floors above ground,…
11. Hawaii and Texas were each independent nations at one time …
12. Harvard is considered to be the second …
13. They actually have a restaurant there that is called McGuire Irish Pub, which …

Задание 3. Письменно переведите абзац ***The Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum***

Задание 4. Задайте 5 вопросов различного типа к абзацу ***The grizzly bear.***

Задание 5. Расскажите, основываясь на материале текста, об Аляске.

Задание 6. Найдите в интернет-источниках информацию о Гарвардском университете и напишите доклад на русском языке.

Задание 7. Найдите в интернете информацию на английском языке и напишите сообщение на страницу А-4 о городе Пенсакола.

Задание 8. Найдите информацию на английском языке о других интересных достопримечательностях Америки. Поговорите о них с вашим партнером.

GRAMMAR

Условные предложения I типа

Условные предложения первого типа чаще всего выражают *реальные* условия получения результата в будущем времени. При этом глагол-сказуемое придаточного предложения употребляется в Present Simple (I **do,** I **go,** he **does,** he **goes,** etc.), а главного (результат) - в Future Simple **(I'll do, he'll go,** etc.).

If you **do** this exercise faultlessly, you **will win** the competition. - *Если* ты *выполнишь* это упражнение безукоризненно, ты *можешь победить* на соревнованиях

If you **miss** training sessions, you **will lose** the competition. - *Если* ты *будешь пропускать* тренировки, ты *проиграешь* на соревнованиях.

Suppose you **begin** to train more now, you **will improve** your results in any case. - *Предположим,* ты *начнешь* больше тренироваться только сейчас, тогда ты все равно *улучшишь* свои показатели.

В придаточном предложении условия сказуемое может быть выражено сочетанием **should** с инфинитивом *без* частицы **to.** Это придает условию оттенок меньшей вероятности:

If he **should come, I will ask** him to wait. - *Если* он (все-таки) *придет,* я *попрошу* его подождать.

В придаточном предложении иногда встречается сочетание **will** с инфинитивом *без* частицы **to**. Это соответствует определенной степени вежливости:

We **will be obliged** *if* you **will help** us. - Мы *будем* вам очень обязаны, *если* вы *(будете столь любезны, что) поможете* нам.

В главном предложении может употребляться ***повелительное наклонение:***

If he **rings (should ring)** you up, **ask** him about it. - *Если* он все-таки *позвонит* тебе, *спроси* его об этом.

1. Выберите подходящее окончание фразы. Переведите на русский язык.

Образец-. You will send for a doctor if... *(you are well', you are ill)* - You will send for a doctor if **you are ill.**

1. Your parents will be glad if... *(you pass exams well; you have problems with a police officer).* 2. Your coach will be glad if... *(you are the last in the race, you are the first in the race).* 3. Your friends will be happy if... *(you invite them to a party, ask them to walk in the rain).* 4. Your teacher will give you a good mark if... *(you have good knowledge in the subject, you know nothing in the subject).* 5. You will be safe if... *(you are not walking around the town during a night, you are walking all nights long alone).*

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в соответствующей временной форме**.**

Образец: If you *(phone)* me tomorrow, I *(give)* you the necessary information. - If you **phone** me tomorrow, I'll **give** you the necessary information.

1. If I *(practise)* more, I *(achieve)* better results. 2. If I *(achieve)* better results, I *(be able to win)* the next competition. 3. If I *(can win)* the next competition, I *(become)* a Master of Sports. 4. If I *(become)* a Master of Sports, I

(be able to join) a better team. 5. If I *(can join)* a better team, I *(take part)* in the world championships. 6. If I *(take part)* in the world championships, I *(be able to win)* one day. 7. If I *(can win)*, I *(take part)* in the Olympics. 8. If I *(take part)* in the Olympics, I *(be able to win)* one day. 9. If I *(can win)* the Olympics one day, I *(be)* a famous and rich person. 10. If I *(become)* a famous and rich person, I *(open)* my own sports school.

3. Задайте вопросы, пользуясь образцом.

Образец: If I have free time tomorrow, I will go to the football match. (What ...?) - What **will** you **do** *if* you **have free time** tomorrow?

1. When I arrive at the station, I will ring you up immediately. (What... ?)
2. If nobody helps me, I will try to do it myself. (What... ?)
3. If they are late, I will not wait for them. (What... ?)
4. I'll ring you up as soon as I get the information. (When ... ?)
5. I'll give you a good mark for your English as soon as you do this exercise. (When ... ?)
6. He will help you on condition that you explain him what to do. (On what condition ... ?)

Lesson 8

Travel around the country

Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите следующий диалог.

Dialogue 1. Buying Airplane Tickets

- Good afternoon. What can I do for you?
- Hi. I would like to buy airplane tickets for me and my wife for the 7th of April.
- OK. And what is your destination?
- We are going to Rome, Italy. It will be our honeymoon trip.
- Oh, my congratulations! By the way our company gives a 10 per cent discount to the newly-weds.
- That sounds great. Thank you.
- Well. Let me check what flights are available on that date. … There are 2 flights: early in the morning and late at night. Which one do you prefer?
- We want a morning flight, please. And in Business class if possible.
- I'm sorry but the tickets for Business class have been sold out already. So only Economy class is available. Is that all right?
- OK then. Are there any seats by the window, preferably in a non-smoking section?

- Well, you can choose your seats when you check in at the airport. And don't worry about the smoking. It's prohibited on board.
- That's really good news for us! So what time are the departure and the arrival for the flight?
- Yes, you leave at 8 a.m. and arrive in Rome at 11 a.m. But, please, check in at the airport 2 hours before your departure time. Do you want a return ticket or an open-date ticket? When will you be leaving Rome?
- We would like round-trip tickets, of course. We are going to fly back on the 15th of April.
- OK. The problem is that there is only one flight available on that day. And it's not a direct flight, so you will have to change the planes in Amsterdam. Is that OK?
- All right, no problem. Here are the passports and my credit card to pay.
- Thanks. Well, you should confirm your reservation in a week and you can get your tickets after that.

Задание 2. Выпишите из следующих диалогов слова, связанные с бронированием номера и размещением в отеле и выучите их.

Dialogue 2. Hotel reservation

Receptionist: Hello, Waterside Hotel.
Client: Hello. I'd like to make reservations for 3 nights beginning March 6.
Receptionist: Yes, of course. What kind of room would you like?
Client: I'd like a double room. How much would that be?
Receptionist: A double room is $42.00 a night.
Client: O.K. I'll take it.
Receptionist: What is the name, please?
Client: The name is Scott, Nil and Susan.
Receptionist: And what time are you arriving?
Client: We're planning to arrive around 8:00 in the evening.
Receptionist: Very well. We'll have your room ready for you.
Client: OK. Thank you.
Receptionist: Thank you for calling Waterside Hotel.

Dialogue 3. Checking in

Receptionist: Welcome to "Travelodge". May I help you?
Client: I'd like to check in. I have a reservation.
Receptionist: What's your name, please?
Client: Andrew Swenson.

Receptionist: Yes Mr. Swenson. You requested a single room for four nights, is that correct?
Client: Yes, that's right.
Receptionist: Could you fill in the registration form, please. Thank you. Your room number is 1409. Here's your key. Enjoy your stay at "Travelodge". Would you like assistance with your bags?
Client: No thanks, I only have one. I can manage.

Задание 3. Переведите диалог и запишите разговор в правильном порядке:

A:We'll take a room on the second floor. How much is it?
B:Okay. It suits us. We'll take this room.
A:Seventy dollars a night, sir.
B: Yes, we'll be able to put you up. Which floor would you like, sir?
A:Have you got any vacant rooms?
B:One double-room, please.
A:Single or double, sir?

Задание 4. Письменно переведите диалог 2.

Задание 5. На основе 2 и 3 диалогов составьте свой собственный диалог и воспроизведите его с вашим партнером.

Задание 6. Прочтите и переведите текст, обращая внимание на словарные слова.

many unheard of places — много неслыханных мест
endless winding lanes — бесконечные извилистые поля
to stride along smth — шагать вдоль чего-то
the glistening stretch — сверкающий участок
the sunniest spot — самое солнечное мест
storybook characters — герои из сказок или других книжных историй
a resort — курорт
the natural wilderness — природная пустыня, пустынное место
water slides — водные горки
beauty treatments — процедуры по уходу за телом

Now the time to start planning your holiday. Whether you are a couple, a family or want to go somewhere new, choose Britain as you travelling compass. There are numerous roads that lead to many unheard of places in Britain. If it is difficult for you to decide which roads to take, select those that will bring you to County Wicklow, Kent and Sherwood Forest

Head down to County Wicklow. An hour's drive from central Dublin and you are in the wild and wonderful countryside of Wicklow. This area offers you majestic mountains and endless winding lanes. Dedicated ramblers can stride along the Wicklow Way, Ireland's first designated long distance walk. It starts at Marlay Park in Dublin and ends 82 miles later at Clonegal. The Wicklow coast has a string of long sandy beaches. They include the glistening stretch at Brittas Bay near Arklow. But it is the peaceful charms of the interior which really make this a memorable place to visit.

Enjoy rural fun in Kent. Kent is one of Britain's sunniest spots. With 4,000 varieties of fruit grown in this region, it is also a mecca for lovers of British food. Here you may visit Leeds Castle. Even teenagers should be impressed by this fairy-tale castle, because it dates back to Norman times. You can also go to the Hop Farm Country Park. The Park has farm houses and they make it a museum. It's ideal for younger children, for they will love dressing up as storybook characters.

The famous storybook character, Robin Hood, invites you to stay in Sherwood Forest. Visit Center Parcs' Sherwood Forest resort and you'll stay in the heart of this natural wilderness. The comfortable and well-equipped villas are set away from the road. The vast swimming pool, complete with water slides, is a big favourite with visitors. Other activities include rock climbing, bowling, badminton and tennis. There is a man-made beach on the lake, a great play park and a spa offering beauty treatments. Relax in the spa, while the rest of the family enjoy the thrills of the water slides.

To crown it all, the roads to County Wicklow, Kent and Sherwood Forest are always open. Maybe it is high time you started walking along them?

Задание 7. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста.

Задание 8. Задайте к тексту 10 вопросов разного типа.

Задание 9. Найдите в интернет-источниках информацию о путешествиях по достопримечательностям США и напишите сообщение на страницу А-4 на английском языке.

GRAMMAR

Условные предложения II типа

Предложения второго типа выражают *маловероятное* условие совершения действия в настоящем или будущем времени.

If I **were** taller, **I would practise** basketball. -

Если бы я *был* выше ростом, я *занимался бы* баскетболом.

В придаточном предложении, выражающем маловероятные условия, употребляется Past Simple (I **did,** 1 **went,** he **visited,** etc.), а в главном - сочетание глагола **would** с инфинитивом *без* частицы **to** (I **would do,** he **would go,** he **would visit,** etc.). Допустимо также употребление глагола **should** с

местоимениями **I** и **we (I should do, we should go).** Сказуемое в главном и придаточном предложениях переводится на русский язык сослагательным наклонением глагола в форме прошедшего времени с частицей *бы (сделал бы, поехал бы* и т.д.):

If I **won** one million dollars, **I would buy** a yacht. - *Если* я *выиграл бы* миллион долларов, я *купил бы* яхту.

Глагол be употребляется в придаточном предложении в форме **were** со всеми местоимениями (I were, you were, he were, she were и т.д.).

Если подчеркивается *малая вероятность* выполнения условия, то в условном придаточном предложении употребляется форма were **to +** Simple Infinitive или форма **should** в сочетании с инфинитивом глагола *без* частицы **to:**

If **I were to choose** a place for training, **I would take** this stadium. - *Если бы* я *выбирал* место для тренировки, я *выбрал бы* этот стадион.

If **I should see** him tomorrow, **I would ask** him about it. - *Если бы* я *увидел* его завтра, я *спросил бы* его об этом.

Иногда вместо условного придаточного предложения употребляется выражение I wish в значении *мне хотелось бы:*

I wish I could swim better. - Мне *хотелось бы уметь плавать* лучше.

1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Of course, you may act as you want, but if I were you, I wouldn't behave like that. 2. You are too stubborn. I am sure that if you were older, you would understand me. 3. I don't trust him. If I trusted him, I would follow his advice. 4. I think you got ill. It's very cold today. If you put on your warm coat, you would not catch (a) cold. 5. If you went to this shop, you would be able to buy an excellent sports bag. 6. If you have a bad memory, take a piece of paper and write down the information. 7. If your sister should go shopping, tell her about New Year's presents. 8. He looks as if he were ill. 9. What would you do if you had a few free days? 10. If she were here, I should be speaking to her as I am speaking to you.
11. If you were not so lazy, you would go there yourself and get documents in time. 12. It wouldn't surprise me if he didn't want to speak to me. We have quarrelled. 13. If I didn't have a headache, I should stay a little longer. 14. If you should hear from him, let her know. 15. If somebody should ask about me, I would be back soon. 16. If I had time, I would study French. 17. If he were here, I would speak to him.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

What would you do if one day ...
1. your friends bought a crocodile for you?
2. your best friend were an alien?

3. someone invited you to Hollywood?
4. you became a world champion?
5. you found a wallet with a lot of money?
6. you got a job in Australia?

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. I would visit you if I *(not I live)* so far away. 2. If I *(know)* history well I would help you. 3. If our coach *(be)* with us now, he would give us much useful advice. 4. If he *(not / be)* so lazy, he would pass exams much better. 5 If she *(have)* more free time, she would took part in city competitions. 6. If we *(have)* more money, we would be able to buy expensive equipment.

Lesson 9

Great Britain and the USA today

Задание 1.

а) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

1. The British pride themselves on being markedly different from any other nation in the world. They still adhere to strange customs, such as driving on the left or playing cricket.

2. Until 1971, they had a wild three-tiered, non-decimal monetary system. According to it, the lunch bill could look like "four pounds six shillings and seven and a half pence." And while the rest of Europe measures distances in kilometers, the British still cling to their miles.

3. Logic is not the most prominent feature of the British character. There is still a certain psychological barrier between the UK and the rest of Europe, which was not removed by Britain's entry into the European Union in 1973.

4. The English Channel, a narrow strip of water between the continent and the British Isles, has played a crucial role in the history of Great Britain. It is difficult to assess how the opening of the channel tunnel will affect the sense of security (both political and economic) of the average Briton in the long term.

5. However, this proud nation is friendly to tourists. She is happy to show others what she considers to be one of the most civilized societies in the world. There is some truth in the popular belief that the British are a cold - blooded people. The highest expression of approval for them is "not Bad". They do not show their feelings, but still they are sociable people, whose sense of humor and love of the absurd balances their coldness. They have a strange habit of making jokes about their surroundings without showing disrespect.

6. Great Britain is a land of incredible beauty that the British protect and maintain. Everywhere you can see neat hedges, neat flowerbeds and lawns as

smooth as billiard tables. The English love gardens, but they also don't neglect wildlife. They like to wander in the fields or slap in rubber boots on streams and swamps, or watch birds. The weather in the UK is a topic for daily jokes and discussions. Some foreigners imagine that this country is constantly shrouded in fog. But this is not so, since, as urban dwellers moved on to new types of fuel. However, the weather in the UK is very changeable: rain and sun can change each other in a matter of minutes.

7. Great Britain is a country where art thrives. It is true that an artist, writer, or philosopher is not valued by the English public as they are valued, for example, in France. Nevertheless, today's London has become home to the world's most important, new and progressive artists, designers and writers. The volume of sales of books and tickets for theatrical performances and concerts is incredibly large.

8. Despite the constant changes in society, the British retain many special traditions. In the summer, you can see a game of cricket in full swing on the field near the village. This is a very slow and static game that may seem boring to the observer, but in fact, it is full of various tricks and features.

9. In village pubs, residents often play Darts, less often - checkers or chess. British society is deeply concerned and seriously discusses many of the traditional foundations of society. There is something unpredictable and inexplicable about the British. Where did this nation get the power to sink the Spanish Armada? Certainly not because of huge amounts of economic resources or a disciplined society. Perhaps there is something in the souls of this people, united by a common goal, that sociologists cannot understand. The British are wonderful people, and their quirks, social "distance" and left-hand traffic are an integral part of our world. Without the UK, the world would be poorer.

b) Какой абзац содержит следующую информацию.

1. There is still a certain psychological barrier between the UK and the rest of Europe.
2. The weather in the UK is a topic for daily jokes and discussions.
3. The highest expression of approval for them is "not Bad”.
4. The British retain many special traditions.
5. There is something unpredictable and inexplicable about the British.

Задание 2. Дополните предложения информацией из текста и переведите их на русский язык:

1. They still adhere to strange customs, such as …
2. Until 1971, they had a wild three-tiered, …
3. There is still a certain psychological barrier between the UK and the rest of Europe, …
4. It is difficult to assess how the opening of the channel tunnel …

5. She is happy to show others what she considers …
6. They do not show their feelings, but still they are sociable people, …
7. The English love gardens, but they also …
8. Nevertheless, today's London has become home …
9. Despite the constant changes in society, …
10. British society is deeply concerned and seriously discusses …

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов:

гордиться, придерживаться, трёхразрядный, полоска воды, оценить, равнодушный, неуважительное отношение, живые изгороди, бродить, скрытый, чрезвычайно, разгар, скучный, непредсказуемый, необъяснимый.

Задание 4. Задайте 8 вопросов разного типа к абзацам 4 и 5.
Задание 5. Письменно переведите 6-ой и 9-ый абзацы текста.
Задание 6. Скажите по-английски, о чём идет речь в 7 и 8 абзацах.

Задание 7. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

The United States is one of the strongest countries in the world by all indicators, and it is its ideology, aggressive foreign policy, combined with a liberal domestic one that has a great influence on much of the rest of the world.

The United States is the world's first economic and military power. It also largely determines the way of life of the rest of humanity and entertains it. America has spawned mass-market cars, fast-food restaurants, credit cards, jeans, and the Internet. American television, Hollywood movies, jazz, Blues, rock, and rap are at the core of modern popular culture.

America is proud of its ethnic and racial diversity. The famous "melting pot" that turns people of different Nations and cultures into free and equal citizens of a great country is officially considered one of the main sources of its dynamic progress, power and prosperity.

America's behavior on the international stage has always been defined by a mixture of idealism and the Messianic idea of a "shining city on a hill", designed to bring freedom and democracy to all mankind, with national egoism.

A striking manifestation of the latter is, for example, its current attitude to the protection of the environment and the fight against global warming. US foreign policy is largely shaped by the "oil factor". Guaranteed uninterrupted supply of energy resources is a matter of survival for the American economy and society.

Задание 8. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста.

Задание 9. Задайте к тексту 8 вопросов разного типа.

Задание 10. Опираясь на вопросы предыдущего задания, кратко перескажите текст.

GRAMMAR
Условные предложения III типа

Условные предложения *третьего* типа выражают предположения, относящиеся к *прошедшему времени,* и поэтому являются *невыполнимыми* (нельзя сейчас посетить тренировки, которые спортсмен пропустил в прошлом). Как и условные предложения второго типа, они соответствуют в русском языке условным предложениям с глаголом в сослагательном наклонении в форме прошедшего времени с частицей *бы (сделал бы, сказал бы, понял бы* и т.д.).

If I **had known** about it earlier, **I would have** never **done** such a thing. -
Если бы я *знал* об этом раньше, я никогда такого не *сделал бы.*

В условных предложениях *третьего* типа в придаточном предложении *(условия)* употребляется форма Past Perfect **(had done, had gone, had visited),** а в главном предложении *(следствия)* - сочетание **would** с Perfect Infinitive *(без* **to) (would have done, would have gone, would have visited** и т.д.).

Главное предложение	Придаточное условия
should / **would** + perfect infinitive **would have done,** **would have gone,** **would have visited и** т.д.	Форма глагола, совпадающая с формой Past Perfect **had done,** **had gone,** **had visited** и т.д.

Условные предложения третьего типа требуют дополнительной контекстной информации. Она может быть определена добавлением специальных пояснительных слов *(сегодня, завтра, вчера* и т.д.) или содержанием последующих или предшествующих предложений. Если условное предложение относится к *прошедшему времени,* то оно переводится *условным предложением третьего типа.*

Иногда вместо придаточного условного предложения употребляется выражение **I wish** со значением *мне хотелось бы.*

I wish I wouldn't have missed training sessions very often. -
Мне хотелось бы, чтобы я (в прошлом) *не пропускал* тренировки так часто.

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If she had asked me about it yesterday, I would certainly have told her all about it. 2. If he hadn't been so busy, he would have visited the museum with us yesterday. 3. If she hadn't been at the training session, she wouldn't have learnt

this difficult exercise. 4. If you had read a few pages every day, your vocabulary would have increased greatly. I wish you knew more English words. 5. If we had known your plans before, we would have done something. 6. If you had not wasted so much time, you would not have missed the train. 7. If you had not missed the train, you would have arrived in time. 8. If you hadn't missed the teacher's explanation, you would have done your test much better. 9. If you had done your test better, you wouldn't have got a "two". 10. If you hadn't got a "two", you would have been given a credit already. 11. He would have never phoned you if I hadn't reminded him to do it. 12. If you had put the ice-cream into the refrigerator, it wouldn't have melted. 13. If I had known the result yesterday, I would have phoned her immediately. 14. If you had let me know yesterday, 1 would have brought you my book.

2. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If she tried, she could be better. 2. He would do more work if he were able. 3. I should live better if I earned more money. 4. If I knew the answer, I should tell you. 5. He wouldn't come unless you invited him. 6. We shouldn't remember it if it weren't so strange. 7. If I had time, I would help you. 8. Peter would come if you wanted him to. 9. He wouldn't know my address unless someone gave it to you. 10. If you wrote more often, you would receive more letters. 11. They wouldn't sell the house unless they had to. 12. They would prefer to keep it if they could. 13. I would buy it by myself if I had money. 14. If they offered it to me for nothing, I wouldn't take it. 15. You wouldn't refuse it unless you knew something about it. 16. I should break a promise if I answered your question. 17. If you swore to keep it a secret, I would tell you.