Министерство образования Красноярского края

краевое государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

«Красноярский колледж радиоэлектроники и информационных технологий»

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации

**ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ БД.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

для студентов специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

г. Красноярск, 2022

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ОДОБРЕНО  Старший методист  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Т.В. Клачкова  «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2022г. | УТВЕРЖДАЮ  Заместитель директора  по учебной работе  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_М.А. Полютова  «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2022г. |

РАССМОТРЕНО

на заседании цикловой комиссии

преподавателей общеобразовательного цикла № 2

Протокол №\_\_\_\_ от «\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2022г.

Председатель ЦК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Г.С. Фейзер

АВТОРЫ: Воробьёва О.Н.., преподаватель высшей категории КГБПОУ «ККРИТ»

Любичева О.А., преподаватель высшей категории КГБПОУ «ККРИТ»

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | СОДЕРЖАНИЕ |  |
|  |  | стр. |
| 1 | ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ | 4 |
| 2 | ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ КОНТРОЛЯ И ОЦЕНКИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ | 8 |
| 3 | КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ | 9 |
| 4 | КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ | 65 |
| 5 | ПЕРЕЧНЬ ПЕЧАТНЫХ ИЗДАНИЙ, ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ ИЗДАНИЙ (ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ РЕСУРСОВ), ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ | 66 |

# 1 ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

#### Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для проверки результатов освоения дисциплины БД. 03 Иностранный язык основной профессиональной образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования по специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование .

Фонд оценочных средств позволяет оценить:

1.1.1. Освоенные умения и усвоенные знания:

У 1. Общение (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на повседневные темы.

У 2. Устную и письменную речь, словарный запас.

1.1.2. Освоение общих и профессиональных компетенций по учебной дисциплине:

ОК 1 Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2 Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения заданий, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3 Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4 Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения учебных заданий, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5 Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в учебной деятельности.

ОК 6 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7 Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 9 Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

OK 10 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

Формой промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с учебным планом специальности является дифференцированный зачет.

**1.2 Система контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Контролируемые элементы учебной дисциплины (темы) | Контролируемые знания, умения | Вид контроля | Форма контроля | Контрольно-оценочные материалы |
| Тема 1.1. Основные аспекты фонетического курса | знать:   * алфавит * правила чтения * числительные * обозначение дат и времени | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Тема 1.2 Я и моя семья. Описание людей: родных, близких (внешность, характер, личные качества). Мои друзья и увлечения | знать:   * местоимения * объектный падеж * глаголы to be/to have * тематическую лексику | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Тема 2.1. Мой учебный день. Мой колледж. Образование в России | знать:  - грамматические признаки имени существительного  - тематическую лексику | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос, презентации | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Тема 2.2. Спорт. Здоровый образ жизни | знать:  - неопределенные местоимения  - обороты There is/are  - тематическую лексику | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Тема 2.3. Питание | знать:  - лексическая работа по теме | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Тема 2.4. Покупки | знать:  - лексическая работа по теме  - основные типы вопросов | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Тема 2.5. Путешествие | знать:  - лексическая работа по теме | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос, презентации | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Тема 2.6. Природа и человек. Защита окружающей среды | знать:  - лексическая работа по теме  - модальные глаголы | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Тема 2.7. Город | знать:  - лексическая работа по теме  - предлоги  - времена группы Simple/Continuous | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос, презентации | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Тема 2.8. Профессии | знать:  - лексическая работа по теме  - сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными времени и условия | Текущий | Выполнение практических заданий (работ),  тестовые задания, устный опрос, письменный опрос | Практические задания,  тесты, самостоятельные и контрольные работы |
| Дифференцированный зачет | уметь:  - общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на повседневные темы  - переводить (со словарем) тексты  - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь  знать:  - лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов | Промежуточный | Дифференцированный зачет | Контрольно-оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации |

# 2 ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ КОНТРОЛЯ И ОЦЕНКИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине БД.03 Иностранный язык в соответствии с учебным планом специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование является дифференцированный зачет.

Условием допуска к дифференцированному зачету является положительный результат в ходе текущего контроля в процессе изучения дисциплины и выполнения всех практических занятий (практических работ), предусмотренных рабочей программой.

Дифференцированный зачет проводится в форме устного опроса обучающегося по вопросам к зачету. Вопросы охватывают наиболее значимые из тем, предусмотренных рабочей программой.

При определении уровня достижений, обучающих на дифференцированном зачете, учитывается:

- знание программного материла и структуры дисциплины;

- знания, необходимые для выполнения практических заданий, умение выполнять предусмотренные программой задания;

- умение устно и письменно общаться на английском языке на повседневные темы;

- знание грамматического минимума;

- умение понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;

- умение понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения

- умение читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;

- умение использовать в речи характерные особенности фонетики английского языка;

- умение использовать лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения.

Критерии оценки работы студентов на практическом занятии:

1. Критерии оценки выполнения практических заданий

«5» (отлично) ставится, если студент выполнил работу в полном объеме с соблюдением необходимой последовательности действий; правильно выполняет анализ ошибок.

«4» (хорошо) ставится, если студент выполнил требования к оценке "5", но допущены 2-3 недочета.

«3» (удовлетворительно) ставится, если студент выполнил работу не полностью, но объем выполненной части таков, что позволяет получить правильные результаты и выводы; в ходе проведения работы были допущены ошибки.

«2» (неудовлетворительно) ставится, если студент выполнил работу не полностью или объем выполненной части работы не позволяет сделать правильных выводов.

В журнал выставляется отметка (среднее арифметическое при наличии задания и вопросов).

При расхождении отметок в один балл (за выполнение практического задания и ответы на контрольные вопросы) в журнал выставляется отметка, полученная за выполнение практического задания. В иных случаях – в пользу студента.

**3 КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ**

Текущий контроль предназначен для проверки хода и качества формирования компетенций, стимулирования учебной работы обучаемых и совершенствования методики освоения новых знаний. Он обеспечивается проведением практических занятий, оцениванием выполненных заданий, проверкой переводов текстов, выполнением индивидуальных и творческих заданий, опросом обучающихся на занятиях. Ниже приведены методические рекомендации по выполнению всех видов текущего контроля в соответствии с рабочей программой.

**Виды деятельности:**

**Изучение новой лексики**

Для лексических единиц английского языка характерна многозначность, поэтому при работе со словарем важно из множества значений выбрать то, которое соответствует конкретному контексту, в котором данное слово встречается. Следует обращать внимание на производные слова, наиболее типичные словосочетания, предлоги, используемые с данной лексической единицей, а также примеры использования данного слова, приведенные в словаре. Все это поможет пополнить словарный запас и избежать ошибок в употреблении лексических единиц.

При работе со словарем важно знать систему сокращений, используемых авторами словаря, понимать принцип построения словарной статьи. Как правило, такая информация предоставлена в начале словаря. Необходимо вести свой собственный терминологический словарь, в котором фиксируется иноязычное слово, его транскрипция, перевод и др. значимая информация. Такие словари незаменимы при самопроверке усвоения лексических единиц. Чтобы добиться прочного запоминания необходимо время от времени возвращаться к «уже пройденным словам» и самостоятельно повторять их.

**Изучение грамматики**

Перед выполнением грамматических упражнений, направленных на отработку определенного грамматического явления, обратитесь к требующемуся правилу. Прочтите правило, уделяя особое внимание приведенным на английском языке примерам, иллюстрирующим употребление усваиваемой вами грамматической формы. Изучите образец, приведенный в начале упражнения, соотнесите его с содержанием правила. При выполнении упражнения, убедитесь, что вам понятен смысл, как всего предложения, так и значение всех отдельных слов, входящих в его состав. Помните, смысловые ошибки неизбежно приводят к грамматическим ошибкам.

**Чтение и перевод**

Работая с текстом для чтения и перевода, проанализируйте полученное задание. Прежде чем его выполнять, необходимо понять содержание текста, а значит, его перевести на русский язык. Работа над переводом текста начинается с заголовка. Переведите заголовок и попробуйте предположить, каким может быть содержание текста. Приступая к переводу отдельных предложений текста, убедитесь в том, что вам понятна их грамматическая структура, вы можете определить в предложении подлежащее и сказуемое, в случае сложно-сочиненных предложений – разбить их на смысловые части (простые предложения) и в них определить грамматическую основу, идентифицировать обособленные части предложения. Обращайте внимание на используемые в предложении залог и видовременные формы глаголов. Это также поможет избежать ошибок. Если вы испытываете затруднение с переводом какого-либо слова, постарайтесь догадаться о его значении из контекста или исходя из его словообразовательной структуры. Затем обязательно проверьте себя, воспользовавшись словарем. Не забывайте, что для английских слов характерна многозначность, и вам, вероятнее всего, придется из множества приведенных в словаре значений выбрать то, которое соответствует вашему контексту.

При прочтении текста следует также обратить внимание на произношение и интонацию.

**Работа с текстовым материалом для использования в других видах деятельности**

Приступая к чтению текста, необходимо получить самое общее представление о содержании текста, прогнозировать его содержание по заголовку, известным понятиям, терминам, географическим названиям, именам собственным. Извлечь из текста наиболее важную информацию, найти фрагменты текста, требующие детального изучения, сгруппировать информацию по определенным признакам. Использовать полученную информацию в других видах деятельности (например, в докладе, учебном проекте, ролевой игре). Понять основное содержание текста, определить его главную мысль, оценить и интерпретировать содержание текста, высказать свое отношение к нему. Обобщить и использовать полученную информацию в других видах деятельности (например, в докладе, учебном проекте, ролевой игре).

**Аудирование**

Во время аудирования необходимо выделить наиболее существенные элементы сообщения и извлечь необходимую информацию. Адаптироваться к индивидуальным особенностям говорящего, его темпу речи. Использовать языковую и контекстуальную догадку, прогнозирование. Получить и уточнить дополнительную информацию с помощью дополнительных вопросов.

**Говорение**

Для развития монологической речи необходимо выполнить подготовленное сообщение (краткое, развернутое) различного характера (описание, повествование, характеристика, рассуждение) на заданную тему или в соответствии с ситуацией с использованием различных источников информации (в том числе презентацию, доклад, обзор, устный реферат), содержащее выражение собственной точки зрения, оценку передаваемой информации. Для развития диалогической речи принимать участие в диалогах различных видов (диалог-рассуждение, диалог-расспрос, диалог-побуждение, диалог — обмен информацией, диалог — обмен мнениями) на заданную тему или в соответствии с ситуацией; приводить аргументацию и делать заключения.

**Письмо**

Требуется описать различные события, факты, явления, прокомментировать их, делать обобщения и выводы. Использовать образец в качестве опоры для составления собственного текста (например, справочного или энциклопедического характера). Писать письма и заявления, в том числе электронные, личного и делового характера с соблюдением правил оформления таких писем. Запрашивать интересующую информацию. Заполнять анкеты, бланки сведениями личного или делового характера, числовыми данными. Составлять резюме. Составить развернутый план, конспект, реферат, аннотацию устного выступления или печатного текста, в том числе для дальнейшего использования в устной и письменной речи (например, в докладах, интервью, собеседованиях, совещаниях, переговорах), письменный пересказ текста; написать эссе (содержащие описание, повествование, рассуждение). Подготовить текст презентации с использованием технических средств.

#### Создание презентации

На первом слайде размещается:

* название презентации;
* автор: ФИО, группа, название учебного учреждения (соавторы указываются в алфавитном порядке);
* год.

На втором слайде указывается содержание работы, которое лучше оформить в виде гиперссылок (для интерактивности презентации).

На последнем слайде указывается список используемой литературы в соответствии с требованиями, интернет-ресурсы указываются в последнюю очередь.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Правила оформления слайдов | |
| Стиль | * необходимо соблюдать единый стиль оформления; * нужно избегать стилей, которые будут отвлекать от самой * презентации; * вспомогательная информация (управляющие кнопки) не должны * преобладать над основной информацией (текст, рисунки) |
| Фон | * для фона выбираются более холодные тона (синий или зеленый) |
| Использование цвета | * на одном слайде рекомендуется использовать не более трех * цветов: один для фона, один для заголовков, один для текста; * для фона и текста используются контрастные цвета; * особое внимание следует обратить на цвет гиперссылок (до и * после использования) |
| Анимационные эффекты | * нужно использовать возможности компьютерной анимации для * представления информации на слайде; * не стоит злоупотреблять различными анимационными эффектами; * анимационные эффекты не должны отвлекать внимание от содержания информации на слайде |
| Содержание информации | * следует использовать короткие слова и предложения; время глаголов должно быть везде одинаковым; |
| * следует использовать минимум предлогов, наречий, * прилагательных; |
| * заголовки должны привлекать внимание аудитории |
| Расположение информации на странице | * предпочтительно горизонтальное расположение информации; наиболее важная информация должна располагаться в центре * экрана; |
| * если на слайде располагается картинка, надпись должна * располагаться под ней. |
| Шрифты | * для заголовков не менее 24; * для остальной информации не менее 18; * шрифты без засечек легче читать с большого расстояния; * нельзя смешивать разные типы шрифтов в одной презентации; * для выделения информации следует использовать жирный шрифт, курсив или подчеркивание того же типа; * нельзя злоупотреблять прописными буквами (они читаются хуже, чем строчные). |
| Способы выделения информации | * рамки, границы, заливку * разные цвета шрифтов, штриховку, стрелки * рисунки, диаграммы, схемы для иллюстрации наиболее важных фактов |
| Объем информации | * не стоит заполнять один слайд слишком большим объемом информации: люди могут единовременно запомнить не более трех фактов, выводов, определений. * наибольшая эффективность достигается тогда, когда ключевые пункты отражаются по одному на каждом отдельном слайде. |

**Практические работы по разделам**

**Тема 1.1 «Основные аспекты фонетического курса»**

Задания:

1) Составить краткий конспект.

2) Выписать основные правила английского ударения. Расставить ударение в словах и прочитать:

Amazing, wonderful, carpet, again, teacher, helicopter, paper, mother, grandmother, thirteen, clever, dangerous, appear, customer, president, computer, orange, children…

2) Составить таблицу интонационных контуров английского предложения. Прослушать предложения различного типа и изобразить их интонацию графически:

1. Hello!

2. How are you?

3. There is a dog in the garden.

4. Who is she?

5. Let him speak.

6. You’re late.

7. What is it?

8. How funny!

9. Is he busy?

10. The room is big, isn’t it?

3) Переписать диалог, расставить ударение в словах, изобразить интонацию предложений графически:

¬¬Hello. My name is Kate.

— Hello, Kate. I am Ann. How are you?

— Fine, thank you. I will study at this school.

— Where are you from?

— I am from Russia. My family moved to the USA.

— You can sit at my desk. This place is free.

— Oh, thank you. It is very kind of you.

----Nice to meet you Ann!

----Nice to meet you too, Kate!

— What is your favourite subject, Kate?

— I like English, Biology and PE. And you?

— My favourite subject is Maths. I can help you with it if you need help.

— Thank you. What do you usually do at your free time?

— I like swimming. We have a very nice swimming-pool at school.

— Well. Can I go with you?

— Yes, of course. I’ll be happy.

— Ok. See you soon. Bye!

**Тема 1.2. «Я и моя семья. Описание людей: родных, близких (внешность, характер, личные качества). Мои друзья и увлечения»**

**Тема «Местоимения»**

Задания:

1) Составить краткий конспект.

2) Выполнить заданные упражнения.

Упражнение 1. Add he, she, it, we, or they

Molly is very nice. \_\_\_\_\_'s my best friend.

Molly and I aren't English. \_\_\_\_\_\_'re from Sydney.

Greg is my brother. \_\_\_\_\_\_'s 25 years old.

Greg and Alison are married. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_'ve got two children.

Emily is 22 years old. \_\_\_\_\_\_'s a nurse in

This is Maria. \_\_\_\_\_ is having lunch in the canteen.

Look at the children! \_\_\_\_\_ are playing football in the snow!

Vanya is my friend. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is riding a bike now.

Look at Pavel's parents. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are reading a book.

Lisa is Pavel's friend. Listen! \_\_\_\_\_\_ is singing!

Упражнение 2. Change the words in the brackets to the appropriate pronoun (she, he, it, the, we)

(Kate) is not a typist.

(These women) are not doctors.

Is (that pear) red?

(Those stories) are very interesting.

(These pencils) are black.

(This table) is brown.

(My friends and I) are at school.

(Greg) is at home now.

(A man and two women) are in the car.

(Mr. and Mrs. Baker) are in London.

**Тема «Личные местоимения в объектном падеже (Objective Case)».**

Объектный падеж английских местоимений соответствует косвенным падежам русского языка.

Ask him to stay for dinner. – Попроси его остаться к обеду.

Give him a pen. – Дай ему ручку.

Don't speak about him like this. – Не говори о нем так!

This was done by him. – Это было сделано им.

I give you a present. – Я дарю тебе подарок.

You give me a present. – Ты даришь мне подарок.

Если I стоит в именительном падеже и играет роль сказуемого – здесь возможны оба варианта.

It's I / It’s me – Это я!

Первый вариант более книжный, второй – разговорный.

В структурах сравнения также можно использовать и I, и me:

Molly is as old as I / as old as me.

Molly is older than I /than me.

В кратких ответах используются оба местоимения.

— Who did it?

— I / me!

Упражнение 1. Fill in the gap with the correct object pronoun. Заполните пропуски, используя личные местоимения в объектном падеже.

Who is that lady? — Why are you looking at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Do you know that young handsome man?-Yes, I study with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Please, listen to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I want to express my point of view.

These puppies are so nice! Do you want to look at \_\_\_\_\_\_.

We like this house. We're going to buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

He can't see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because we are sitting in the last row.

Where are the keys to our flat? I can't find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Where is Ann? I want to talk to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

This snake is poisonous. I'm very afraid of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Don't wait for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for dinner. I'll return very late at night.

He left Polotsk long ago. I haven't seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since.

You can fully rely on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We won't let you down.

Упражнение 2. Fill in the gap with the correct object pronoun.

My husband and I are very lucky. We have many close friends in this city, and they are all interesting people.

Our friend Andrew is a scientist. We see (1) \_\_\_\_\_ when he isn't busy in his laboratory. When we get together with (2) \_\_\_\_\_, he always tells (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ about his new experiments. Andrew is a very close friend. We like (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much. Our friend Maggie is an actress. We see (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when she isn't making a movie in Hollywood. When we get together with (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she always tells (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ about her life in Hollywood. Maggie is a very close friend. We like (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_ very much. Our friends Bobby and Marlin are journalists. We see (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_,when they are not traveling around the world. When we get together with (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_, they always tell (11) \_\_\_\_\_ about their meetings with famous people. Bobby and Marlin are very close friends. We like (12) \_\_\_\_ very much.

Упражнение 3. Fill in the suitable pronouns.

Jack is hungry. Bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich.

Ann is ill. Take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these flowers.

Fred and Jane are in the country. Write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a letter.

I am thirsty. Bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bottle of Coca-Cola.

Jimmy is in class. Give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this book.

The children are hungry. Bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these red apples.

Alan is at home. Ask \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to come to the yard.

We are at table. Give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tea and cakes.

Упражнение 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns. (me, us, him, her, it, them)

I’m talking to you. Please, listen to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Who is that man? Why are you looking at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

These bags are nice. Do you want to look at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

«Do you know those men?» — «Yes, I work with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_».

Where are my books? I can't find

I like that dress. I'm going to buy

We are going to the cinema. You can come with

Where is your sister? I want to talk to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

We are listening to music. Tom gave it to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I want to buy this book. Please, show it to \_\_\_\_

Упражнение 5. Выберите из подчёркнутых слов правильные притяжательные местоимения.

Is this yours / your daughter?

It's theirs / their problem, not our/ours.

It's a good idea of your / yours to go to the bar tonight.

Are these her / hers shoes?

We're going swimming with some friends of our/ours.

Is it yours / your article about spiders? -No, it's not my / mine.

We know their / theirs address but they don't know our / ours.

That's not my / mine wallet. Mine / my is black.

His cottage is bigger than her / hers but her / hers is nicer.

My / mine parents live in Vitebsk region, and your / yours?

Упражнение 6. Вставьте нужные по смыслу выражения с (own).

He really loves to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car.

I hope to set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ business one day

Roman Abramovich had a comfortable plane of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

We don't need your tools, we've taken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drill.

They invested the money of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this project.

She's always smoking our cigarettes! Why doesn't she buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I have always dreamt to have a room of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Liza has left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ child in infant home!

The house was built by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_great-grandfather. We're proud of this fact.

We can believe them. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_experiment is a good proof for us.

Упражнение 7. Complete the conversation with the correct possessive pronouns.

Tim: Whose CD is that?

Jenny: The Britney Spears CD? It's (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It's (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ favourite CD.

Tim: It's (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too. Is this Kylie Minogue CD (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too?

Jenny: No, it's (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sister’s. And those on the table are (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too.

Tim: There's a Beatles CD on the table. Does she like The Beatles?

Jenny: No, she doesn't. But (7) \_\_\_\_\_ parents love them. All the Beatles CDs are (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Tim: Can I borrow this one, or is it (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sister's?

Jenny No, it isn't (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I'll have to ask (11) \_\_\_\_\_ brother. That CD is (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Упражнение 8. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate possessive pronouns.

Jill and Jack write articles for \_\_\_\_\_\_ school newspaper.

Bob nodded at \_\_\_\_ wife as if he wanted to say «You see?»

Do you think they are losing \_\_\_\_ popularity?

From \_\_\_\_ place I could watch the people eating \_\_\_\_ lunch.

I like\_\_\_\_ new car. I bought it yesterday.

He took off \_\_\_\_\_\_ jacket and loosened \_\_\_\_ tie.

My mum usually came to \_\_\_\_ office at 4 o'clock.

They’ve got two children but I don’t remember \_\_\_\_

We are going to invite all \_\_\_\_ friends to the party.

We’re staying at a very nice hotel. \_\_\_\_ room is very comfortable.

**Тема «Глаголы «to be», «to have»**

Глагол to be передает идею существования кого-либо или чего-либо, состояния и используется для описания. В английском языке фразы "быть студентом", "быть красивым" и т.п. требуют обязательного употребления глагола to be, тогда как в русском глагол "быть" может опускаться: she is very beautiful – она (есть) очень красивая. Выражение "иметь столько-то лет" в отличие от русского испольуется глагол to be: he is 17 years old – ему 17 лет.

Употребление to have

Глагол to have передает идею принадлежности (фразы "иметь машину" и т.п. требуют употребления to have); в значении обладания глагол сопровождается частичкой got. she has got a good car – у нее (есть) хорошая машина Выражение to have to + глагол передает идею долженствования: I have to learn English – я должен выучить английский язык Так же существует большое число выражений с использованием глагола to have, которые переводятся на русский язык обычными глаголами: to have a cold – простудиться to have a smoke – покурить to have a walk – прогуляться to have dinner – обедать to have news – получать

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог «Driving through the city»

Brown: I`m going to drive you through the centre of London today. This is a good opportunity to show you the sights of our capital.

Pavlov: It is really very nice of you!

Brown: After driving through the centre of London commercial life I`ll bring you to Trafalgar Square.

Pavlov: Fine!

Brown: Look over there. That`s the building of the Royal Exchange.

Pavlov: Is this old building still used as the Royal Exchange?

Brown: No, it isn`t. There is a modern Royal Exchange in London at present. It was built recently.

Pavlov: What is this large building on the right?

Brown: This is the Bank of England. This bank is over 270 years already. And on the left you can see the Mansion House. It is the residence of our Lord Mayor.

Pavlov: What is that interesting building over there?

Brown: That is the St. Paul`s Cathedral. It is one of the finest samples of European architecture.

Pavlov: This is a very big cathedral! How long did it take to erect it?

Brown: Thirty-five years.

Pavlov: I see Trafalgar Square!

Brown: We will stop here and walk a little.

Pavlov: I couldn`t imagine that Trafalgar Square is so big.

Brown: The citizens of London often arrange their meeting in this square. And on the left you can see the National Gallery. This gallery displays pictures of many famous artists.

Pavlov: I always wanted to visit this famous gallery.

Brown: Now you have a chance to do it.

Задание 2. Вставьте have или has :

1.We \_\_\_\_\_ got a green parrot. 2. She \_\_\_\_\_ got seven games. 3. They \_\_\_\_\_ n’t got a kite. 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ got a big bag. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you got a blue pen? 6. \_\_\_\_\_it got a funny face? 7. He \_\_\_\_\_ n’t got a bike.

Задание 3. Вставьте глагол «to have» в правильной форме:

You \_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful eyes. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ any sisters or brothers? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two sisters, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a brother. \_\_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good job? Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_\_. No, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new car. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any problems. What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast? She always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good time! We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful holiday last summer. When he was young he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a car. What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast this morning? He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a birthday party. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a holiday this year? No, not yet. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a party tomorrow. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a day off tomorrow.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски в вопросах, используя have got или has got:

\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ any brothers or sisters? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any children? How many cousins \_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_? \_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ a cat or a dog? \_\_\_\_\_\_ your teacher \_\_\_\_\_a car? \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ a house or a flat garden?

Задание 5. Прочитайте рассказ Брэнды о себе на фото. Используйте am, is or arе. Переведите текст:

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

Задание 6. Вставьте правильную форму глагола to be в диалог. Прочитайте его и переведите:

A: Hi, Alex. How (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you?

B: Hello David. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fine and how (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you doing?

A: I (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_doing fine.

B: How (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your sister? Where (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she now?

A: She (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in London. She (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_learning English there.

B: Really? That (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wonderful! How about your parents?

A; They (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fine too. They (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Cyprus now.

B: (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you busy tonight?

A: Not really, why?

B: We (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ having a party. Would you like to come?

A: I’d love to.

B: Then come to our place at 7:00 p.m.

Задание 7. Вставьте в предложения is / isn’t, are / aren’t, am / ’m not:

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lazy.

My friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ naughty.

My granny\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kind.

My granddad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clever.

My teachers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ funny.

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bad pupil

Задание 8. Вставьте в предложения is, are, He’s, She’s, l’m, They’re .

How \_\_\_\_\_ your mum? — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fine, thanks.

How \_\_\_\_\_ your parents? — \_\_\_\_\_ OK.

How \_\_\_\_\_ you? — \_\_\_\_\_ very well, thank you.

How \_\_\_\_\_ your uncle? — \_\_\_\_\_ fine, thanks.

How \_\_\_\_\_ your children? — \_\_\_\_\_ OK.

How \_\_\_\_\_ Liz? — \_\_\_\_\_ fine, thanks.

How \_\_\_\_\_ your cousin? — \_\_\_\_\_ very well, thank you

**Текст About Myself**

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Let me introduce myself. My name is Anna Kaufman. I am sixteen. I am a student of Krasnoyarsk College of Radioelectronic and Information Technologies/ At the moment I am firs year student.

I am easy-going, cheerful and responsive. I love my family and friends and I am always eager to help them and divide their joy and sorrows. I adore outdoor activities, picnics, rafting and travelling. I like to sit by the fire with my friends and enjoy the natural beauty of the world. Besides, I am a very versatile person.

I am fond of fashion, photography, music, English and painting. In my free time I can spend hours out in the open air. On my way to school I always listen to my favorite songs on my iPod. Twice a week I go to the gym where I practice yoga and ballet. I also like to play volleyball and basketball with my friends.

As to my appearance, I am quite tall and slim with big blue eyes and plump lips. My hair is curly and brown. I have lightly tanned skin. My friends find me rather attractive.

My family is not large. My parents have one more child, besides me. Thus I have got an older sister. Her name is Mary. She is in her late twenties. She works in a bank as a chief accountant. She is married and has a wonderful daughter named Alice.

I have the best parents in the world. Both of them are understanding, kind and patient. They always support me and give me sound advice. My mother is very beautiful and elegant and always inspires me. My dad is a surgeon. Every day he saves lives of many people. I am happy to have such a friendly family. On our weekends we often go to the country and stay with my grandparents. I help my grandma with gardening or go fishing with my granddad. My grandparents are retired but work part-time as teachers at school. I appreciate every minute of my life spent in the circle of my family.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is your name?
2. What is your favorite number?

3) What is your favorite TV programme?

4) When were you born?

5) How do you spend your free time?

6) What is your favorite day of the week?

7) Can you sing?

8) Can you play any musical instruments?

9) How long is your hair?

10) What is your favorite car?

11) Do you prefer summer or winter?

12) What is your hobby?

13) Are you vegetarian?

14) What time do you have breakfast?

15) What food do you like?

16) What is your favorite drink?

17) Do you like reading books?

18) What winter sports do you like?

19) What is your shoe size?

20) What does your best friend look like?

21) Do you like playing computer games?

22) Where are you from?

23) What is your favorite movie?

24) What was your favorite school subject?

25) How old are you?

26) Do you have a pet?

27) What color are your eyes?

28) What time do you usually go to bed?

29) What time do you get up?

30) What summer sports do you like?

31) How tall are you?

32) What is your favorite book?

33) What water sport do you like?

34) What music do you like?

35) Can you swim?

Задание 3. Напишите рассказ о себе, используя фразы

Hi, my name’s ..................

I’m from .................. (country)

I live in .................. (city)

I’m ... years old.

My birthday is on ..................

I’m a student at .......................

My favorite subject is .......................

My favorite sport is .......................

There are ... people in my family.

They are ...............................................

My father is a ............... and my mother a ..................

I would like to be a .................. because ..................

My hobby is .......................

In my free time, I also like ..............................

I don’t like ..............................

My favorite food is .......................

My favourite drink is .......................

My favourite day of the week is ............ because .....................

My favourite month is ................. because ......................

My favourite singer (or band) is .................

I like ................. (movies).

My favourite place is .................. . I like it because .................

I like travelling. I have been to ..................

The most beautiful place in my country is ..................

I study English because …

**Задания на тему «Описание внешности»**

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

The fat boy pointed at the dog with his thick finger.

Her brother was short, broad-shouldered and strong.

This girl has wavy hair cut short.

He is a fat man with a big head.

Mike’s father has a dark face.

Glasses suit her.

I like little ones.

His cheeks were pale and touched with freckles.

Ann’s hair is not long but thick and curly.

Jane has a blue ribbon in her brown hair.

John has a great forehead and dark brown eyes.

His cheeks are plump but very pale.

Nina looks older than she is but when she laughs she becomes younger.

If a person has very little hair or no hair we call him bald.

A nose may be long or short, straight, crooked or turned up.

Speaking about one’s teeth we say that they are small or large, even or uneven.

Упражнение 2. Опишите внешность любого человека, используя слова из скобок.

Mike is unlike (like) me. His forehead is narrow (broad) and low (high), his teeth are large (small) and even (uneven). He has a straight (short) nose and a double (small) chin.

Betsy is rather short (tall) and plump. Her hair is black (fair) and straight (curly). Her eyebrows are bushy (pencilled), her eyelashes are thin (thick) but long (short). She has small (large) brown eyes and a straight (turned up) nose. Her cheeks are never rosy (pale). Her lips are full (thin) and red. Her face is pleasant (unpleasant) when she smiles.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте пропущенные слова по смыслу.

Some middle-aged and old people have no hair on their heads. They are …..

She has rather small eyes but her teeth are not…. They are …..

This haircut suits her very much. She looks …. .

You can see nothing if you …. your eyes.

When it is cold one has red ….

One can see her …..teeth and she looks younger than she is.

Упражнение 4. Ответьте на вопросы по теме «Appearance. Описание внешности людей»:

What can the colour of eyes be?

What colour of eyes do you like best?

What do we hear with?

What do we taste with?

What can you tell about the figures of different people?

What do you know about people’s hair?

What does it mean when we say, «She is middle-sized»?

What does it mean when we say, «She is beautiful»?

**Задания на тему «Вопросительные, относительные, возвратные местоимения»**

Упражнение 1. Вставьте вопросительные слова: what, where or when.

\_\_\_\_\_ does Molly get up? – At 10 o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_ does Molly have lunch? – At school.

\_\_\_\_\_ does Molly read in the morning? – A book.

\_\_\_\_\_ do Molly’s parents get home? – At 6 o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_ does Molly’s family have dinner? – At home.

\_\_\_\_\_ does Molly do after dinner? – She brushes her teeth.

Упражнение 2. Ask questions with who, what, how, where, when or why

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your name?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you spell your name?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are you from?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you live?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old are you?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tall are you?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kind of films do you like?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite singer?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite TV programme?

Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски, используя who, which, where, whose.

I don’t agree with people… say that all modern music is rub­bish.

That’s the music … I like best of all.

The shop … I bought this CD is next to the post office.

The man … party I went to is a composer.

I’ve broken the vase … you presented me.

That’s the only rock group … music I like.

Musicians … are really successful work hard.

Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски местоимениями that, which, who, whom, whose, where. Поставьте в скобки те из них, которые можно опустить. Переведите предложения.

Придаточные определительные могут относиться как к дополнению, так и к подлежащему. В последнем случае, особенно если местоимения опущены, могут возникнуть трудности при переводе с английского. Выполните упражнение ниже и потренируйтесь!

Упражнение 5. Вставьте относительные местоимения, где нужно.

My uncle works for a company… makes cars.

The book is about the man … made wonderful things.

It seems … the Earth is the only planet… life exists.

Have you found the notebook …. you lost?

What was the name of the man… wife had been taken to the hospital?

Is there a shop near here … I can buy bread?

The reason… I am phoning you is to invite you to the party.

She gave me the money, … I put in my pocket.

Упражнение 6. Соедините предложения, используя относительные местоимения.

1.Не is the man. He lives next door. 2. This is the picture. You presented to me last month. 3. These are the gloves. I found them on the train. 4. I met two actors. We watched them on TV show last night. 5. This is the house. My father built it many years ago. 6. The person got a reward. He took the lost wallet to the police station. 7. Where is the letter? I put it in the table.8. This is the picture. I took it on holidays.

Упражнение 7. Заполните пропуски возвратными местоимениями

Example The water is hot, don’t burn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The water is hot, don’t burn yourself.

I am angry with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

He fell down and hurt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Tell me more about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

She believes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

We are sure of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

They did everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Did you translate the text \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I saw everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The knife was sharp, and she cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

They introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Упражнение 8. Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns.

Can you do many things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Does your friend Nick often talk to you about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Did your mother buy anything for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last week?

Are you always sure of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Can a little child take care of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Do you believe in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Did the pupils answer all the questions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Did you make the dress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Упражнение 9. There are mistakes in the use of reflexive pronouns in some of these sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

My sister taught himself to swim.

Anna repaired the chair herself.

The children are making themselves something to eat.

I hurt me when I fell down the stairs.

We're meeting ourselves at 8.00 this evening.

We're enjoying ourselves very much.

Упражнение 10. Answer the questions. Say that the people have done these things themselves.

Example: Who bought that book for him? He bought it himself

who cooked your breakfast this morning?

who helped them to translate the text?

who helped the little girl to dress?

who helped you to find the way?

who cleaned your classroom?

who washes your clothes?

who broke his tape-recorder?

who built their house?

who helped her to do maths?

who planted the garden in front of your house?

Упражнение 11. Complete the utterances using the word combination enjoy oneself (oneselves).

My brother usually spends his holidays in holiday camps, and he always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the country last weekend.

I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We were at a concert yesterday. — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

The Parkers went on a picnic on Sunday. They say they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much.

My sister spent her holidays in Spain. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Упражнение 12. Complete the sentences using reflexive pronouns myself.

You see you've cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again. Be more careful.

I think that poor dog hurt

He came into the room and introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We didn't know where to hide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

She is very sure of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Children, you can't do that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

They always speak only about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We should always believe in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Babies cannot look after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I tried to control \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Упражнение 13. Заполните пропуски возвратными местоимениями, где это необходимо.

All our friends enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_ at his birthday party.

Polly and Nancy, help \_\_\_\_\_\_ to sweets and juice.

They haven't decided yet where they'd meet

She got up, washed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and left the house without disturbing anyone.

Relax \_\_\_\_\_\_ when you dance.

Who went with her?-Nobody. She went by

He feels \_\_\_\_\_\_ not well today

We didn't know who that young guy was. He didn't introduce

It's windy, you may catch cold \_\_\_\_\_\_

«Children, take the towel and dry

I often speak to \_\_\_\_\_\_ when I'm in bad mood and alone

Concentrate \_\_\_\_\_\_ if you don't want to fail your exam.

Little Polly is only two but she can dress \_\_\_\_\_\_

I'm not angry with him. I'm angry with \_\_\_\_\_\_

They never think about other people. They only think about \_\_\_\_\_\_

Let's hide \_\_\_\_\_\_ under that tree. The rain is so heavy

Put a sheet of paper before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ imagine a nice landscape and draw.

Don't take him to the party. He'll spoil everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Упражнение 14. In these sentences, you have to write-selves or each other.

Look at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Your face is dirty

How long have Tom and Ann known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

At Christmas friends often give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presents.

I enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much at the party.

Jack and Jill are very happy together. They love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much.

She has no reason to blame \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think this poor dog has hurt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Задания к теме «Мои друзья»

Упражнение 1. Используя лексику, составьте предложения

make friends — подружиться

friends forever — друзья навсегда

see each other — видеть друг друга

miss each other — скучать друг без друга

meet each other — встречаться друг с другом

enjoy doing …. together — делать что-то вместе с удовольствием

have much in common — иметь много общего

share ideas — делиться идеями

phone each other — звонить друг другу

help in trouble (in need) — помогать в беде

Упражнение 2Read the text My Best Friend

My best friend is my classmate. His name is Dima. He is a tall boy with short dark hair. He has blue eyes and wears glasses. He is brave and strong. Dima is a very optimistic person. He is never sad. He knows a lot of jokes and often makes me laugh. We made friends in the first form and since then we have a deep friendship. We often go for a walk together and talk about different things. Dima is my close friend and I can tell him about my problems. He also shares his ideas with me. I can’t say that we have much in common but we have the same hobby. We like playing chess. We always help each other in need. I think we will be friends forever.

Упражнение 3 Answer the questions

How many friends do you have?

Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn’t done it?

Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?

Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?

Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?

Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?

Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

**Задания на тему «Мои увлечения. Выходной день»**

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The Use of Leisure

By the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told – more surely in all probability than by the way he does his work. For most men work is necessity in order to gain a living. Vast numbers of men have not even been able to choose what work they would do, but have been forced by economic necessity to take the first job that came their way. But in their leisure time they do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place f entertainment where no effort is required by them, a cinema or a dancing hall, and if the latter, they do not dance but simply sit and watch others dancing.

A different kind of person hurries home from work full of eagerness to begin on some scheme which he has been planning for his leisure time. Perhaps his hobby is carpentry or model engineering, or gardening, or he might wish to write, or to study some subjects in which he is interested. This is the creative type of character. For him his leisure hours are full of promise and he can look back on them ith satisfaction when he reviews what he has achieved in them.

Leisure should be refreshment; it should send a man out with fresh spirits to battle with the problems of life. Sometimes this freshness comes not from doing anything, but by filling one’s mind with fresh springs of beauty. Many a man gets full value from his leisure by contemplating nature, listening to music, or reading noble books. By this sort of occupation he may not have made anything that he can show, but he has none the less recreated his own source of inspiration and made his own mind a richer and fuller treasure house. This is the true use of leisure.

Упражнение 2 Answer the questions

1. Why can a man’s character be told by the way he uses his leisure?

2. Will you choose your job by economic necessity?

3. What types of men are there by the way they spend their leisure?

4. What type of character are you?

5. What do passive people do during leisure hours?

6. How does a creative type of character spend his leisure time?

7. Are you an out-going person or not?

8. What is favorite occupation in leisure time?

9. Why should leisure be refreshment?

Упражнение 3. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases:

досуг

огромное количество

свежие источники красоты

садоводство

полный стремления

место развлечения

собственный источник вдохновения

сокровищница

творческая личность

свое настоящее «Я»

род занятий

Упражнение 4. Study the grammar and then rewrite the sentences using love / like / enjoy + V-ing

После глаголов love, like, dislike, hate, start, begin, continue, stop и др. может употребляться как инфинитив, так и глагол с окончанием –ing. Например: I love to watch / watching actions films.

He likes to play / playing football.

She hates to wash / washing the dishes.

NB!

They enjoy reading.

I am finishing reading this book.

to stop doing smth – not to continue an activity

to stop to do smth – to stop what are you doing in order to do smth

1. I (to love, to read) and (to listen) to the music.

2. He (not to like, to play) chess.

3. We (to like, to correspond) with each other very much.

4. Bob (to hate, to wash the dishes).

5. We (to enjoy, to travel) round our country.

6. They (to like, to chat) with each other in the evenings.

7. Mary and her Mum (to love, to do shopping).

8. My parents (not to like, to go) to the theatre.

9. I (to hate, to stay) at home at the weekends!

10. What you really (to enjoy, to do)?

11. What you (to like, to make)?

12. She (to continue, to work) in the school library.

13. Finally it (to stop, to rain).

14. After you (to finish, to study) take some time to relax.

15. Unfortunately many people (to dislike, to do) morning exercises.

**Задания на тему «Мой учебный день»**

**Тема 2.1 «Мой учебный день. Мой колледж. Образование в России»**

Задания на тему «Мой учебный день»

Упражнение 1 Read the text

My working day

As you already know, I am a first-year student of the college.Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at nine o’clock. So on weekdays I have to get up at half past seven. My alarm clock usually wakes me up and my working day begins. I turn on the radio, do my morning exercise, take a shower and brush my teeth. After that I get dressed and comb my hair. Then I have breakfast. I love to listen to the latest news on the radio while I am eating.

I leave the house at ten minutes past eight and walk to the nearest bus stop. I live rather far from the college and it usually takes me about a quarter of an hour to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and I have enough time I walk to the college.

As a rule we have 6 or 8 lessons a day. We have different subjects. Usually I don’t miss my classes because I want to pass my examinations successfully. But sometimes I do, especially when the weather is fine.

At twelve o’clock we have a big interval for lunch. That’s my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news with my friends. I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small café not too far from the college. At one o’clock we have to be back to our classes. During the working day we also have several short intervals that last for ten minutes.

From time to time I have to stay at the college till late in the evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule I have no free time on weekdays. So, by the end of the week I get very tired.

I come home at about 7 o’clock in the evening. My parents are already at home. We have supper together. After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and serials or films about travelling. Sometimes I go for a walk in the park or visit my friends.

At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed or to listen to some music. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am reading.

Упражнение 2.Write a short story about your typical day. The following questions can help you:

1. Do you get up early?

2. Is it easy for you to get up early?

3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm clock wake you up?

4. Do you do your morning exercises?

5. What do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?

6. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?

7. When do you usually leave your house?

8. How long does it take you to get to your college?

9. Do you go to the college by bus/trolley-bus or walk?

10. How many lessons do you usually have every day?

11. Where do you usually have lunch?

12. What time do you come home?

13. How long does it take you to do your homework?

14. How do you usually spend your evenings?

15. Do you have much free time on weekdays?

16. What time do you usually go to bed?

**Задания на тему « Множественное число существительных»**

Упражнение 1.Образуйте множественное число существительных

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОКАНЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ НА –F/ FE.

Knife, life, thief, roof, loaf, cliff, wolf

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОКАНЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ НА -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o

Dish, glass, match, potato, bush, tax, bus, tomato, photo

Упражнение 2. Найдите 6 ошибок в образовании множественного числа существительных, заканчивающихся на –O.

Photoes, zeroes, tomatoes, Negroes, potatos, kiloes, buffaloes, videos, pianoes, mosquitoes, stereoes, radios, studios, echos, heroes.

Упражнение 3. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных, оканчивающихся на – O.

Cargo, piano, video, zoo, potato, Eskimo, hero, dodo, disco, cockatoo, tomato, Negro, volcano, mosquito, studio, photo, dingo, kangaroo.

Упражнение 4. Образуйте множественное число существительных, оканчивающихся на –F/-FE.

Shelf, calf, grief, cliff, life, knife, proof, reef, sheaf, wife, safe, gulf, self, elf, leaf, loaf, wolf, chief.

Упражнение 5. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных и аббревиатур.

Mouse, deer, foot, woman, sheep, p., goose, Norman, ox, swine, aircraft, M.P., tooth, child, man, German, grouse.

Упражнение 6. Образуйте множественное число следующих заимствованных существительных.

Phenomenon, crisis, stimulus, index, antenna, formula, datum, nucleus, criterion, analysis, apparatus, basis, appendix, tableau, radius, miasma, hypothesis, axis, genus, vertebra.

Упражнение 7. Образуйте множественное число следующих сложных существительных.

Boy-messenger, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, statesman, fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-servant, hotel-keeper, forget-me-not, lady-bird, woman-doctor, looker-on, editor-in-chief, passer-by, commander-in-chief, handful.

Упражнение 8. Напишите перевод слов в скобках, используйте единственное или множественное число.

(Дети) should not forget to brush their (зубы) twice a day.

How many (вулканов) are still active in Japan?

(Моя свекровь) always got along with her three (невестками).

Look! How beautiful the (ландыши) are!

On your way home buy some (картофеля) and (помидоров) and pick up the (фотографии) from the photographer’s.

The job of (пожарных) is quite dangerous.

(Почтальоны) deliver mail early in the morning.

They sailed from India with (грузами) of (шелка, чая и табака разных сортов).

Laura has always given me good (советы).

**Задания на тему «Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные»**

Упражнение 1. Распределите следующие существительные на две группы.

paper – bottle – porridge – happiness - pencil - coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog – meat - news – apricot – toothpaste – time - bedroom – money - magazine – information – honey - metal – child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water – air – spoon – mustard - egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy – food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture - friend

Упражнение 2. Составьте словосочетания с неисчисляемыми существительными, используя слова из первой и второй колонок. Возможны несколько вариантов. Переведите словосочетания.

a bag of sugar – пакет сахара

a loaf cheese

a bottle toothpaste

a slice soup

a liter sardines

a glass bread

a bar lemonade

a jar meat

a kilo wine

a tube soap

a tin orange jam

Упражнение 3. Поставьте How many? или How much?

… salt do you usually put in the soup?

… cups of tea shall I bring?

…films did you see?

… friends has he got?

…free time do we have?

… juice is there in the fridge?

… money did they spend?

…tomatoes are there in the bag?

…kilos of potatoes did you buy?

… slices of cheese are left on the plate?

Упражнение 4 Переведите на английский язык

Сколько соли ты обычно кладешь в суп?

Сколько чаше чая мне принести?

Сколько фильмов ты посмотрел?

Сколько у него друзей

Сколько свободного времени у нас есть?

Сколько сока в холодильнике?

Сколько денег они потратили?

Сколько помидоров в сумке?

Сколько килограммов картофеля ты купил?

Сколько ломтиков сыра осталось на тарелке?

**Задания на тему «Притяжательный падеж существительных»**

Упражнение 1. Transform the following sentences using possessive case of nouns where possible.

I’m a great lover of the music of Mozart and Chopin.

The house of my Aunt Mary was surrounded by a beautiful old garden.

Manchester United Club spends millions of pounds on the wages of its players.

What do you think of the recent article on the problems of education?

The bedroom of Paul and Helen was spacious and comfortably furnished.

The favorite opera of my father was the Marriage of Figaro by Mozart.

I asked her for a glass of juice.

We were celebrating the victory of our football team.

I’ll always remember the apple-pies of my mother-in-law.

According to the recipe you must add a spoonful of honey to the dough.

The essays of Kate and Ann were the best in the class.

He gave me a bar of chocolate for a snack.

Isn’t it strange that he enjoys spending money of other people?

When burglars broke into Simon’s house, they stole all the jewellery of his mother.

The house you are looking for is at the end of the road.

**Задания на тему «Артикли»**

Упражнение 1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

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

Упражнение 2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

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

Упражнение 3. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students. 2. We are at ... home. 3. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school. 4. My ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor. 5. I am not ... doctor. 6. I have no'... sister. 7. He is not ... pilot. 8. I have thirty-two ... teeth. 9. He has ... child. 10. She has two ... children. Her children are at ... school. 11. Is your father at ... home? — No, he is at ... work. 12. Where is your ... broth­er? — He is at ... home.

**Задания на тему «Мой колледж»**

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

My college

After finishing secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of technical schools or colleges. Professional training makes it easier to get a higher education.

The classrooms in our college are comfortable and well-designed. They are equipped with computers and multimedia projection units. There are laboratories for studying physics, chemistry and biology. In our college there are 2 computer classrooms where students learn to use the Internet to create their first computer programs and projects in different subjects. On the second floor there is a library with a reading room. There is also a large Assembly hall for concerts and performances. One of the most popular places among the students is a canteen. In our college there are good sports facilities: a large gym, a stadium.

Today the college provides training in such specialties and professions as a welder, a car mechanic, a crane operator. Teaching practice takes place in the workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops.

We are hardworking. They always take part in different educational programs, quizzes and competitions and therefore achieve good results. Many of them get a scholarship. Experienced teachers help to create a friendly atmosphere for learning. They prepare students for entering the best universities of our country. Studying at the college is a hard work but a real pleasure.

Упражнение 1. Answer my questions:

1. Where do you study?

2. How old is our college?

3. When was it founded?

4. Is your college old or modern?

5. How many professions are there in the college? What are they?

6. What profession do you study at?

7. Where does teaching practice take place?

8. What are you going to be?

9. Do you like to study at our college?

Упражнение 2. Find the Russian equivalent from the column B to the English words from the column A:

1) to use a) цель

2) to find b) стараться изо всех сил

3) to get c) мастерская

4) a device d) ремонтировать

5) to become e) разный, различный

6) equipment f) использовать, пользоваться

7) difficult g) проходить практику

8) aim h) находить

9) to have practical training i) прибор, устройство

10) a workshop j) сложный

11) different k) оборудование

12) to repair l) становиться

13) to do one’s best m) получать

Упражнение 3. Найдите в тексте предложения и выпишите их.

1. Профессиональная подготовка облегчает получение высшего образования.

2. В нашем колледже есть 2 компьютерных класса, где студенты учатся использовать Интернет для создания своих первых компьютерных программ и проектов по различным предметам.

3. Также имеется большой актовый зал для проведения концертов и представлений.

4. Практика проходит в мастерских. В мастерских есть все виды инструментов и станков.

Упражнение 4. Дополните предложения

1) On the second floor there is……………..

2) The classrooms in our college are……….

3) In our college there are…………………

**Задания на тему «Образование в России»**

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Education in Russia

Words for the text:

academic subjects – учебные предметы

competition – зд. конкурс

fierce — жесткий

public — государственный

bachelor’s degree – диплом бакалавра

specialist’s degree – диплом инженера

master’s degree – диплом магистра

higher education — высшее образование

institutions of higher education — высшие учебные заведения

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, pstudents go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

Higher education in Russia.

There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor’s degree, after 5 years a specialist’s degree and after 6 years a master’s degree.

There are a lot of institutions of higher education in our country:

- the Moscow State University (Московский Государственный Университет)

- the Linguistic University, known as Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages (Лингвистический Университет, известный как Институт иностранных языков имени Мориса Терезы)

- People’s Friendship University of Russia (Российский Университет Дружбы Народов)

They are well-known not only in Russia but also abroad.

Задание. Retell the text to make sure that you have remembered the words:

study academic subjects

there is a fierce competition

take entrance exams

enter a university

get profound knowledge

get a bachelor’s degree

get higher education

various institutions of higher education

**Тема 2.2. «Спорт. Здоровый образ жизни»**

Задания на тему «Спорт»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Sports

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organised and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, basketdall, body-building etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport swimming pools, skating-rinks. football fields. But, of course, one has to pay for there services. Sport is paid much attention to in our schools and lnstitutes. Physical training is a compulsory subject. Different sports and games are popular with my classmates. All my friends go in for different kinds of sport, such as waler sports (that is swimming, sailing, rowing), gymnastics, horseracing, wrestling, fencing, weightlifting, boxing, football, basketball, volleyball, etc. And now a few words about our physical training lessons at school. In summer they are held out-of-doors. When it is cold outside the lessons are held indoors in our school gymnasium. Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country in the city where I live. there are different sport societies, clubs and sport schools. Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. The most popular kinds of sports in the United States are baseball, dasketball and American football. In England the popular kinds of sports are golf and rugby. Englishmen like football too. It is their national kind of sports.

Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы:

1. Why do people all over the world are fond of sports and games?

2. What are summer sports and what are winter sports?

3. What kinds of sports are popular with your friends and schoolmates?

4. Do you have to play for sports facilitics, such as stadiums, swimmming pools and tennis courtry?

5. What can you say about physical training lessons at your school?

6. What kinds of sport are the most popular in our country?

7. What are the sports clubs in our country?

8. What are the most popular kinds of sport in America and England?

9. What other American or English sports do you know?

10. Are American football and baseball popular in Russia? Why and why not?

11. What do you do to be healthy and fit?

Задания на тему «Олимпийские игры»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games were held on Greek land in the ancient times. The first Olympic Games took place in 776 B.C. The Olympic Games took place every four years at Olympia and were a part of a religious festival. The four-year interval was called an Olympiad. The games were so important that even wars were stopped during Olympic Games.

At first, the athletes took part only in race (the sprint). Later, they threw the discus and javelin, then broad jumping and wrestling were added. The Olympic Games were held for more than 1,000 years. The Byzantine Emperor Theodosius abolished them in 394 A.D.

The Games were revived in 1896 to support understanding and friendship among nations. The first modern games were held in Athens, Greece. Young men and women come from all over the world to compete in various sports and represent their country. They live in an Olympic Village at the site of the games.

The Olympic Games are organized and governed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). It sets the program of the games, chooses the city where the games are to be held, and determines the standards of games. Each country has a National Olympic Committee.

The opening ceremony of each Olympic Games is held in a major stadium. The president of the host country usually opens the games. Athletes from Greece march the first and athletes from other countries march after them around the stadium in the parade of Nations. Then, looking at the Olympic Flag, the athletes take the Olympic Oath:

We swear that we will take part in these Olympic Games in the true spirit of sportsmanship, and that we will respect the rules that govern them, for the glory of sport and the honor of our country.

The Olympic Flame is lit with a torch that is brought by a relay of ath from the ruins of ancient Olympia in Greece. When the Games are finished, the flag is lowered and the flame extinguished.

Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы:

1. When did the first Olympic Games take place?

2. How often did the Olympic Games take place in the ancient times?

3. What were the first competitions?

4. Who abolished the Olympic Games?

5. Where and when were the first modern Olympic Games held?

6. Who organizes the Olympic Games now?

7. Who usually opens the games?

8. Athletes of which country march the first around the stadium in the parade of Nations?

9. Who lights the Olympic Flame?

**Задания на тему «Олимпийские игры»**

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски a,an/some, any.

1. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the crystal glass?

— No, there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the crystal glass

There's \_\_\_\_\_ juice in the crystal glass.

2. — Are there\_\_\_\_\_ sausages on the round plate?

-There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ sausages on the round plate.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches on the round plate.

3. -Is there\_\_\_\_\_ glass on the wooden table?

— No, there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ glass on the wooden table.

There's \_\_\_\_\_ cup on the wooden table.

There's \_\_\_\_\_\_angel on the top.

There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ornaments on the tree.

Are there \_\_\_\_\_\_lights on the tree?

There isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_Christmas tree in the house.

There's \_\_\_\_\_\_ jam on the wooden table.

Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_bread in the basket?

There aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables in the fridge.

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски местоимениями some/any/no.

There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot.

There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge.

Are there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tasty apples in the bag?

There isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jam on the round plate.

There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas on the wooden table. They are yellow.

There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ butter on the plate.

There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheese on the table, but there’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheese sandwiches.

There isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sausage on the table.

There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ potatoes in the bag.

There aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas on the table, but there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cucumbers there.

Упражнение 3 .Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите.

some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.

aren’t – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.

have – I - please – can – some – butter?

there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?

take – book – you – any – can – here.

lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.

something – talk – let’s – else – about.

loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.

on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight - there.

anybody – my dictionary – has – seen?

Упражнение 4. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в отрицательные.

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

We saw some water under the fridge. (Мы видели воду под холодильником.)

There are some fancy dresses in this store. (В этом магазине есть модные платья.)

You’ll find some balls on the floor. (Ты найдешь несколько мячей на полу.)

I’ve had some important phone-calls this morning. (У меня было несколько важных звонков этим утром.)

He is reading some letters in the kitchen. (Он читает письма на кухне.)

I recognized somebody at the party. (Я узнал кое-кого на вечеринке.)

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

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

Упражнение 5. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Упражнение 6. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

Would you like … (some/any/no) milk?

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

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

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

I haven’t got … (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.

I think … (something/anything) is burning.

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

I couldn’t find my umbrella … (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).

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

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

**Задания на тему «Обороты There is/are»**

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, выбрав нужную форму глагола и подчеркните подлежащее и сказуемое.

There (is, are) a large table in my room.

There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.

There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my living-room.

There (is, are) a blackboard, four desks and five chairs in our class-room.

There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on the table.

There (is, are) two shops and a cinema in my street.

Упражнение 2. Прочитайте 2 текста и запишите к ним вопросы, используя обороты there is/are

Donna Walton

Donna’s an English teacher. She’s not rich and she’s not famous. Her house is small and there’s no pool. There are three bedrooms in the house. Donna’s car is old. It’s slow and uncomfortable. There’s no radio or cassette player in her car. There’s an engine, a steering wheel, and there are four wheels and two doors. Donna isn’t happy. She’d like a big house, a new car and a lot of money.

Zack Zebedee.

Here is a rock star. He’s very rich and famous. His house is large and there’s a swimming pool in the backyard. There are ten bedrooms in the house. Zack’s car is new. It’s fast and comfortable. In his car there is a climate control system, a CD player, a VCR, a phone and fax machine. But Zack is not happy. He’d like a small house, a small car and a family with two kids.

Образец

Is there a pool near the house?

Are there two doors and her car?

Упражнение 3. Перепишите предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме.

Образец; There was a small shop in my street last year. Was there a small shop in my street last year? There was no small shop in my street last year.

There were two books at the table. Were there two books on the table? There weren’t two books on the table.

There were a lot of flowers in the garden.

There was an apple-tree in the garden.

There were a lot of chickens on the farm.

There were many white sheep on the farm.

There was a table at the window.

There was a bus stop here.

Упражнение 4. Образуйте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения

There is an apple on the table.

There is a banana on the table.

There is a sausage on the table.

There is a pear on the table.

There is an orange on the table.

There is a bread roll on the table.

There is a biscuit on the table.

There is an egg on the table.

There is a cucumber on the table.

There is a tomato on the table.

There is meat on the plate.

There is bread on the plate.

There is jam on the plate.

There is butter on the plate.

There is cheese on the plate.

There is milk in the glass.

There is water in the bottle.

There is oil in the bottle.

There is orange juice in the glass.

There is coffee in the cup.

There are many grapes on the table.

There are many cups of coffee on the table.

There are many oranges on the plates.

There are many potatoes in the kitchen.

There are many eggs in the shop.

There are many lemons in the shop.

There are many melons in the shop.

There are many vegetables in the kitchen.

There are many nuts in the kitchen.

There are many noodles in the kitchen.

There is much meat at the market.

There is much butter at the market.

There is much fruit at the market.

There is much fish at the market.

There is much chicken at the market.

There is much beef at the market.

There is much pork at the market.

There is much juice at the market.

There is much rice at the market.

There is much bread at the market.

There is one spoon.

There are many spoons.

There is meat.

There is much meat.

There is a knife.

There are many knives.

There is sugar.

There is much sugar.

There are many oranges.

There are much orange juice.

**Задания на тему «Питание»**

Healthy Way of Life

healthy way of life = healthy living — здоровый образ жизни

unhealthy way of life = unhealthy living — нездоровый образ жизни

bad/ unhealthy habit — вредная привычка

take care of your health — заботиться о своем здоровье

get into a habit of — завести привычку

get rid of a bad habit — избавиться от вредной привычки

make it a rule — поставить за правило

prefer organic food — предпочитать натуральную еду

food with additives/ junk food/ fast food — еда с добавками, фастфуд

food rich in calories = fatty food — калорийная пища

influence our health — влиять на здоровье

improve health — улучшить здоровье

ruin health — навредить здоровью

do harm — причинять вред

skip breakfast — пропускать завтрак

be overweight — иметь избыточный вес

lose weight — похудеть

put on weight — поправиться

keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet — быть на диете

have little physical activity — мало двигаться

take regular exercises — регулярно заниматься упражнениями

live a regular life — вести правильный образ жизни

a late riser — тот, кто поздно встает

an early riser — тот, кто рано встает

be as fit as a fiddle — быть в добром здравии и прекрасном настроении

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты

Influence of Food

Food we eat also influences our health. Nowadays people are very busy and they often eat in fast food restaurants as they don’t have time to cook. Fast food is unhealthy. It is very rich in calories (fatty) and has a lot of additives. This food gives a lot of energy. But if you don’t work it out (израсходовать), it becomes fat in your body. The same is with chocolates, cakes and sweets. They have much fat and sugar.

People should get rid of a habit of eating fast food and get into a havit of eating organic food such as fruit, vegetables and fish.

There are other bad habits, which can ruin our health. It is smoking, drinking alcohol and using drugs.

Our Health

Our health depends on many things: our physical activity, the food we eat and our good and bad habits. Although a lot of people are interested in staying healthy, not many people do very much about it. Modern way of life when people have little physical activity, use cars instead of walking, watch television and work on computers for many hours is quite dangerous for their health. People’s health also influences their mood.

There are many opportunities to stay healthy and be fit and one of them is going in for sports. But you needn’t be a professional sportsman. Just simple regular exercises give you energy and help you feel and look better.

Exercises that involve repeated movements such as are walking, jogging or swimming are the best. Bending and stretching which are practiced in aerobics or yoga make your body flexible and light. The cheapest and most popular sport is jogging. If you don’t have time for it, make small changes like using stairs instead of the lift or walking or cycling instead of taking the bus and it can help you to improve your health and make you a more active person.

Also it is very important to get rid of bad habits. The worst ones are smoking and drinking alcohol. Smoking doesn’t only causes heart and lung problems but also makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy.

Food we eat also influences our health. A lot of people like drinking Coca-Cola and coffee and enjoy pizza and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not healthy. You should avoid eating in fast food restaurants and make it a rule to cook meals at home using organic food as much as possible.

Only a healthy man can enjoy his life, work well and be happy. There are proverbs “Health is better than wealth” and “Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise”.

Задание 2. Answer the questions:

1. Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays?

2. How does our health depend on our lifestyle?

3. What can people do to stay healthy? What do you personally do?

4. What bad habits do you know? Why are they dangerous?

**Задания на тему «Питание»**

Задание 1. Запомните лексику;

Customer – покупатель, клиент;

Cashier/clerk – кассир/клерк;

Attendant/assistant – обслуживающее лицо/продавец;

Wallet (male) – мужской кошелек;

Purse (female) – женский кошелек (дамская сумочка);

Scale(s) – весы;

Till/сounter – денежный ящик, касса;

Barcode – штрихкод;

Receipt – квитанция, кассовый чек;

Gift receipt\* – подарочная квитанция;

Aisle – проход между рядами (полками);

Shelf/shelves – полка / полки;

Trolley – тележка;

Basket – корзина;

Lift – лифт;

Escalator – эскалатор;

Bag – пакет;

Fitting rooms / changing rooms – примерочные;

Cheques – чеки;

Cash – наличка;

Coins – монеты;

Card machine – терминал, аппарат для оплаты кредитной картой;

Chip and pin machine – POS-терминал, устройство для прием к оплате платежных

карт;

Credit cards / debit cards – кредитные/дебетовые карточки;

Loyalty card – карта постоянного покупателя;

Show-case, shop-window, display window – витрина;

Products – продукты.

Shopping mall / mall – торгово-развлекательный комплекс / центр;

Chemist (UK) / pharmacy / drugstore – аптека;

Convenience store (corner shop) – дежурный магазин, магазин-киоск, магазинчик на углу, магазин товаров повседневного спроса, работающий допоздна; продовольственный магазин самообслуживания с более высокими ценами и ограниченным ассортиментом;

Toy shop / toy store – магазин игрушек;

Bookshop – книжный магазин;

Ladies clothing shop / women's apparel shop / boutique – магазин женской одежды;

Men’s clothing shop / menswear store / tailor – магазин/ателье мужской одежды;

Shoe shop / cobbler’s – обувной магазин;

Jeweller’s / jewellery store – ювелирный магазин;

Opticians / optometrists – оптика;

Electrical store – магазин электроники;

Record shop – музыкальный магазин;

Newsstall / newsstand / news depo / newsagent's – газетный ларек;

Ironmonger’s / ironmongery – хозяйственный магазин;

Charity shop / second hand shop – стоковый магазин, «секонд хэнд», отдающий

выручку (всю или частично) на благотворительные нужды;

Flea market – «блошиный рынок», вещевой рынок, барахолка, базар;

Haberdasher’s / haberdashery – галантерея;

Market / shopping plaza – рынок, крытый рынок;

Florist / botanist – цветочный магазин;

Butcher’s – мясной магазин;

Fishmonger’s / seafood store – магазин морепродуктов, рыбный магазин;

Greengrocers / grocery store / grocer's (UK) – овощной магазин, продовольственный (продуктовый) магазин;

Baker’s / bakery – пекарня, булочная;

Delicatessen – магазин деликатесов (кулинария), гастрономичесский магазин;

Ассортимент состоит из блюд, которые нельзя купить в обычном супермаркете.

DIY store / home supply store – строительный (хозяйственный) магазин, магазин товаров для дома и ремонта;

Hardware store – магазин хозтоваров, магазин стройматериалов ;

Stationery shop – канцтовары ;

Off-licence – винно-водочный магазин, винный магазин, имеющий разрешение на

продажу спиртных напитков навынос;

Post office – почтовое отделение, почта (учреждение);

Supermarket – универсам, супермаркет, большой магазин самообслуживания;

Gardening store / gardening centre – магазин типа «Все для сада»;

Sporting goods store – магазин спорттоваров;

Tea shop (tea-house) – чайный магазин;

Pet shop (store) – зоомагазин;

Petrol station (UK) / gas station (US) – автозаправочная станция.

Can/May I help you? – Я могу вам помочь?

Can I help you find something? – Вам помочь подыскать что-то?

What can I do for you? – Что я могу для Вас сделать?

What color would you like? – Какой цвет Вас интересует?

What size do you need? – Какой размер Вам нужен?

Would you like to try it on? – Вы хотели бы примерить это?

Is that any good? / How does it fit? – Вам подходит? / Как оно на Вас сидит?

How about this one? – Как насчет этого?

Is there anything else I can help you with? – Могу ли я помочь Вам чем-то еще?

Anything else? – Что-нибудь еще?

Ответы покупателей

I don’t need any help. I’m just browsing, thanks. – Помощи не нужно. Я просто смотрю, спасибо.

No, I’m just looking, thanks. – Нет, я просто смотрю, спасибо.

Wow, that’s cheap! – Вау! Это дешево!

That’s good value. – Хорошая цена.

Oh, that’s expensive. – Оу, это дороговато.

That’s quite reasonable. – Это вполне благоразумно.

That’s a little over my budget. – Это слегка выходит за рамки моего бюджета.

That’s not exactly what I’m looking for. – Это не совсем то, что мне нужно.

I’ll take it. / I’ll take this, please. – Я возьму это, спасибо.

It’s too long/too short. – Слишком длинное/короткое.

It’s too tight/too loose. – Слишком маленькое/большое.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Shops and Shopping Areas in Britain and in the USA

The first place you go shopping in London could be one of the large stores. This is the kind of shop that sells all kinds of things such as furniture, food, toys, etc. Two famous London department stores are Selfriges's and Harrods's. Covent Garden is another area of shops and restaurants built in and around the old fruit and vegetable market made famous in B. Shaw's Pygmalion and the musical My Fair Lady. Covent Garden is also used for the Royal Opera House in the same area.

Department stores, supermarkets, chemists and other kinds of shops are often called chain stores, which means they are part of a group of similar stores belonging to one company. Marks and Spencer is an example of a famous chain store. You can buy quality underwear and sweaters there. Other well-known chains sell shoes, clothing, household goods, etc. and many British High Streets have shops in national chains.

At some time you'll probably visit a supermarket too. As you might expect, you'll find not only food in supermarkets but also, for example, things for the house and alcoholic drinks. You'll also quite often find a shampoo, soap and common medicines. If you want something from the last group, however, it may sometimes be a better idea to visit a chemist's, especially if you are looking for medicine.

Shopping, however, is an art of its own and you have to learn slowly where to buy various things. In Britain as well as in America you can find different things at places you don't expect to. So if you are hungry, you can go to the chemist's (a drugstore in the USA). In large drugstores you may be able to get not only drugs, but stationary articles, candies, toys, braces, furniture. Every drugstore has a food counter with high stools in front of it and there they serve various juices, coffee, ice-cream, sandwiches and other dishes.

If you want cigarettes, go to the grocer's: if you want to have your shoes cleaned, go to the barber's; if you want a radio, go to a man's shop; if you want a suitcase, go to the chemist's. On the other hand, if you want to send telegrams they are handled by private companies. Nor has the post office anything to do with the telephone either, as the telephone service is supplied by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

You must be extremely careful concerning the names of certain articles. If you ask for suspenders in a man's shop, you receive a pair of braces; if you ask for a pair of pants, you receive a pair of trousers, and should you ask for a pair of braces, you receive a queer look.

You should also be careful about the prices! The sum may be more that appears on the price tags. This is because there's a sales tax in America on everything except basic foods.

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What can you buy in a large store in London? 2. What famous London department stores do you know? 3. What is Covent Garden is famous for? 4. What have you learnt about chain stores? 5. Why is it especially convenient to do shopping at supermarkets? 6. What can you buy at a chemist's? 7. How can word use be confusing when one goes shopping in Britain and in America? 8. How are telephone and telegraph services handled in the USA?9. What can you say about a sales tax in America?

**Задания на тему «Основные типы вопросов»**

Задание 1. Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.

Н-р: Mary grows beautiful flowers in the garden.– Does Mary grow flowers in the garden? The weather is cold today.– Is the weather cold?

John was tired after work.

We live in a small town.

Summer has started at last.

They have already left.

My parents got married in Paris.

She can lose her temper easily.

The party will start in time.

The dogs are sleeping

The umbrella was broken

He always gives money to homeless children

Задание 2. Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям, начиная с вопросительных слов в скобках.

Н-р: I am interested in psychology. (What…?)

What are you interested in?

A strange man came here last night. (When…?)

When did the strange man come here

The twins were born in June. (When…?)

We had a great time in Disneyland. (Where…?)

Mr. Black can play chess very well. (How…?)

The salad is not fresh. (Why…?)

My wife prefers juice to tea. (Who…?)

Tom orders Japanese food every Friday. (What…?)

I meet a lot of people at work. (Where…?)

They will have lunch at home. (Where…?)

The film has just started. (What film…?)

My sister eats sweets every day. (Who)

He won’t go to the country this summer (Will)

We were advised to come. (What?)

I haven’t seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?)

They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They)

She made a beautiful dress for herself last week. (What?)

Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was)

By the end of the year, he had read about twenty books. (How many)

He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By whom?)

He didn’t know how he could help his friend. (Why?)

I have been to the doctor. (Where…?)

. Задание 3. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса. Переведите вопросы.

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

She isn’t sociable, a. mustn’t they?

Mark was satisfied, b. do they?

Your kids never argue with you, c. didn’t she?

Let’s dance, d. do you?

Tom can dive well, e. is she?

Our partners must keep their word, f. won’t it?

Helen has washed up, g. doesn’t she?

You don’t trust me, h. wasn’t he?

Your mum works as an accountant, i. hasn’t she?

It will be cloudy tomorrow, j. did they?

Betty found a new job, k. can’t he?

They didn’t sell their car, l. shall we?

Задание 4. Составьте предложения:

birthday / is / when / your?

many / How / cards / did / get / you?

do / What / like / you / presents?

mum / What / make / did / cake / your?

at the party / you / did / what / do?

like / you / parties / do / Why?

summer / are / this / where / you / going?

there / going / How / you / are?

take / going / to / what / you / are?

with / are / you / Who / going?

do / going / to / you / there / What / are?

you / stay / going / to / are / Where?

what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond?

roller-skate / when / learn / you / to / did?

of / afraid / are / swimming / you?

**Задания на тему «Путешествия»**

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Almost all people are fond of travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries.

There are various methods of travelling. People can travel by air by train, by sea or by road. Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats.

Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them for business trips to all other means of travelling.

Travelling by sea or sea voyages are popular mostly as pleasure journeys. Large can visit foreign countries and different places of interest.

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many places in a short time, you can stop anywhere you wish and spend as much time as you like at any place.

Nowadays a very popular method of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Why do people travel?

2. What are the means of travelling?

3. What are the advantages of travelling bу рlаnе?

4. What are the advaпtages аnd disadvantages of travelling bу саг, tгаin аnd ship?

5. Why do mаnу people prefer to travel bу саr?

6. How do you prefer to travel апd why? Tell about you last tгavelling.

7. What are the main purposes of travelling?

8. What means of travelling can you name?

9. Why is travelling by train more interesting then by plane?

10. Are sea voyages popular as business journeys?

Задание 3. Переведите слова в скобках.

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (на поезде).

2. (самый удобный способ) to get there is by plane.

3. Modern planes have very comfortable (сиденья) in all cabins.

4. I like (походы / пеший туризм) because it’s an easy way to keep fit.

5. Going on this tour you can see many interesting places (за короткое время).

Задание 4. Переведите текст и напишите краткое содержание:

There’s no doubt that the most famous railway in Russia is The Trans-Siberian Railway. It’s short name is the Trans-Sib. It was called The Great Siberian Way in the past. And it really deserves to be called great. This railway passes through whole Russia.

It plays a very important role for the country. Don’t forget about its economic importance. The Trans-Sib connects the Central part of Russia with the Eastern part of the country. This helps quicker development of the Siberian territories.

Look at the map and you’ll realize what a distance the trains covers travelling by The Trans-Siberian Railway. It connects Moscow and Vladivostok. Also this way it passes many Russian cities and towns. Yaroslavl, Yekaterinburg, Omsk, Irkutsk, Chita are among them. The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest in the world. Its length is 9288.2 kilometers.

There is no other Railway that crosses practically 2 continents of the world. By the way, 20 per cent of The Trans-Siberian is in Europe and 80 per cent is in Asia. On the board between these continents, there is a sign outside the window of the train going on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It’s called “The board of Europe and Asia”.

There are some special excursion tours along The Trans-Siberian Railway. They are very popular among foreigners. They suit those who are interested in going through all the country. You can see how rich and diverse nature and geography of Russia. Here you’ll be able to feel how tremendous its territory is. This is a very exciting and unusual tour.

Those who will decide to go through The Trans-Siberian Railway will have visited 87 Russian cities and towns. Monuments and signs installed near the railroad will inform about coming from one region to another. I think it’s enough big experience. Apart from the cities you’ll find a lot of interesting things during the trip. For example, you will pass the Urals. They divide Europe and Asia. You’ll see a lot of Russian rivers. For example the Volga, the Ob, the Irtish, the Yenisey, Amour and many others.

Of course, Lake Baikal is one of the main sightseeing attractions, which you can see during your trip on the Railway. Lots of people overcome hundreds of kilometers especially to see it. This lake is unique. This is the deepest lake in the world (its deepness achieves 1637 meters). And it’s also the purest one. Going through The Trans-Siberian Railway, you get an opportunity to have a look at this lake. The train goes about 200 kilometers parallel to the lake. Sometimes the road goes very close to the bank. And this makes an unforgettable impression.

The choice of the trains going on the Railway is quite big. But the most comfortable are of course the firm trains. There are air conditioners and television. Such trains make fewer stops. Sometimes they even go 400 kilometers without stopping at any station. This class is often used by foreigners and Russians for traveling.

Sheldon Cooper is known for his love of trains. He decided to take a journey on the Trans-Siberian Railway. After reading the travel blogs, he learned that the most authentic way to travel is a second-class carriage. Sheldon does not yet know what awaits him. Let’s help him and write short life hacks that will help him survive.

**Тема 2.6. Природа и человек. Защита окружающей среды**

Задание 1. Переведите текст

Nature is the source of Man's life since ancient times. People lived in harmony with environment for thousands of years and thought that natural riches were unlimited. The development of civilisation increased man's harmful interference in nature.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises pollute the air we breathe and the water we drink. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1,000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Beautiful old forests disappear forever. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result, some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear for­ever, a number of lakes and rivers dry up.

The pollution of air and destruction of the ozone layer are the results of man's attitude towards Nature.

The protection of the environment is a universal concern. We must be very active to create a serious system of ecological security.

Задание 2. Вставьте следующие слова в предложения:

waste, pollurion, protect, factory, recycled, emissions, damage, environmentalists

1.During the last hundred years we have done great……..to the environment.

2. There’s a large chemical……..in our town which has polluted the river twice in the last year.

3. The Government is very worried about the ……..of our rivers and beaches.

4. A lot of household……..like bottles and newspapers can be……..and used again.

5…………are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse gas………

6. There are lots of things we can all do to ……..the environment.

Задание 3. Вставьте следующие слова в предложения:exhaust fumes, toxic waste, emissions, deforestation, pesticides, crops

1. The Government is introducing strict new rules on the dumping of …………. by industry.

2. Farmers contribute to environmental damage by spraying …….. with …………. which stay in the soil for years.

3. ………….. from factories in northern Germany affect the environment in large parts of Scandinavia.

4. Tropical rainforests have always helped to keep the environment in balance but recent ………… means they no longer absorb as much carbon dioxide as they used to.

5. …….. from cars and other vehicles cause a great deal of damage to the environment.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопрос:

Какие глаголы не могут употребляться со словом environment?

damage, harm, injure, destroy, hurt, pollute

Задание 5. Соотнесите слова под цифрами со словами под буквами, чтобы получились употребляющиеся сочетания:

1. global

2. greenhouse

3. ozone

4. acid

a. rain

b. warming

c. effect

d. layer

Задание 6. Вставьте слова в пропуски:

floods, radiation, sea level, climate, deserts, ice caps, oceans, gases

Scientists have shown that the temperature on Earth is increasing by 0.1° every ten years. That’s one degree every century. The (1)…… that arc produced by factories and cars are allowing more (2)……..from the sun to reach Earth. In the future this will have very serious consequences for humanity.

As the Earth gets hotter, the Arcric and Antarctic (3)………….will slowly melt and the level of the (4)……..will rise. A recent report says that the (5)…………. will rise by 70 metres over the next hundred years, causing (6)……..in many low-lying parts of the world.

There will be (7)………changes, too. Some areas will become wetter while others will become much drier. Some areas which today are green and fertile will eventually turn into (8)……..Tropical diseases like malaria will become common in areas where today they are unknown.

Задание 7. Вставьте следующие выражения в текст:

natural habitats, in danger of extinction, long-term, natural resources, way of life, indigenous people, destruction, future generations

The (1)……….of the rainforest is very worrying. Thousands of acres of forest are being cut down every year and the (2)……….of many animals are being destroyed. As a result, many species are (3)………. .

This, in turn, threatens the traditional (4)……….of many of the (5)……….who live in some of the most remote areas of our planet. As with most environmental issues, we need to think more (6)……….and realise that everything we do has implications for (7)………. .

If we want to hand on our world to our children and grandchildren, we simply can’t continue to misuse the world’s (8)……….as we are at the moment.

Задание 8. Вставьте следующие выражения в текст:

heavily polluted, cloud of pollution, uninhabitable, air quality

The (1)……….in many of the world’s largest cities is so poor that we have seen an enormous increase in chest and lung illnesses such as asthma. These cities are (2)……….and some are permanently covered by a (3)………. . Unless we begin to take the problems more seriously and start to do something about them, many of our biggest cities, particularly in the developing world, will become (4)………. .

**Задание на тему «Модальные глаголы»**

Задание1. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (can / may)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ you see anything in this dark room?

\_\_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Kate\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak English.

Mike has got many books so he\_\_\_\_\_\_ read them.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your pen?

Only a person who knows the language very well \_\_\_\_\_\_ answer such a question.

Most children\_\_\_\_\_\_ slide on the ice very well.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_find any kind of information on the Internet.

British Parliament \_\_\_\_\_\_issue laws and form the budget.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ I try on this coat?

You \_\_\_\_\_\_not talk loudly in libraries.

He \_\_\_\_\_\_read and write in English.

Задание 2. Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы must, mustn't, or don't have to.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1) go to school from Monday to Friday. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2) wear a uniform, so I normally wear sports clothes. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3) arrive late, and we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4) go to every class. In class, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5) shout, play or sing. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6) have lunch at school, so I sometimes go home. When school finishes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7) look after my little sister. When my parents come home I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8) stay in, so I usually go out with my friends. When I get home, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9) do my homework. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10) go to bed late, except on Fridays, when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (11) go to bed before midnight.

Задание3. Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы (mustn’t / needn’t)

Shall I turn on the light? — No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_. It is still light in the room.

You\_\_\_\_\_\_ make your bed. I'll do it for you.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_buy mineral water, we have plenty.

We\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay up late.

You\_\_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella today. The sun is shining.

It’s prohibited to go into that building. You\_\_\_\_\_\_ go in.

The meeting is very important. We\_\_\_\_\_\_ be late.

I\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget my keys or I won’t get in.

You\_\_\_\_\_\_ bring sandwiches. We can stop at a cafe.

Pupils\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke.

In this school pupils \_\_\_\_\_\_wear school uniform. They can wear jeans and T-shirts.

Задание 4. Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы (must / can / need)

Sonia \_\_\_\_\_\_ practise so much if she wants to take part in the marathon.

If you want to improve your English, you \_\_\_\_\_\_work very hard.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_not change the whole text as the beginning is all right.

John \_\_\_\_\_\_not tell us the rules of the game: we know them.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_not afford to pay the bill.

It is already six o’clock. We \_\_\_\_\_\_hurry if we don’t want to be late.

She \_\_\_\_\_\_decorate a room nicely.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_take care of your parents.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_stay with my brother when we are in Paris.

Задание 5. Complete the sentences with the positive or negative forms of must or have to.

Brilliant! I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study tonight because I've finished my exams.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use a mobile phone on a plane.

You can go out, but you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be home by midnight.

Jo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to school by bus. She lives nearby.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cook tonight. We can get a pizza.

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get up early. She's on holiday.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study harder or you are going to fail.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_drive faster than 120 km/h on the motorway.

**Тема 2.7. Город**

Задание 1. Переведите текст

Krasnoyarsk

Krasnoyarsk is one of the largest cities in Russia, the largest cultural, educational, economic, and industrial center of Eastern Siberia, the administrative center of Krasnoyarsk Krai (the second largest subject of the Russian Federation).

The population of Krasnoyarsk is about 1,094,000 (2021), the area - 354 sq. km.

Krasnoyarsk is one of the oldest cities in Siberia. People began to settle in the territory of Krasnoyarsk from the Upper Paleolithic era (about 28-32 thousand years ago). Before the arrival of the Russians, it was part of the Yezher Principality of the Yenisei Kyrgyz.

This area became known to the Russians in 1608, when the Cossacks went up the Yenisei River with the intention of finding new lands and annexing them to the possessions of the Moscow Tsar. Local tribes refused to pay yasak (tribute) to the Russians and bothered them with raids. Therefore, the Cossacks decided to turn to the Yenisei voivode with a request for help and protection.

The Yenisei voivode Yakov Khripunov sent a nobleman Andrei Dubensky to inspect the land occupied by the Cossacks and find a place to build a fortified settlement. Dubensky found it at the confluence of the Kacha River into the Yenisei, made a plan, and with it went to Moscow. The presented plan was approved and he was allowed to proceed with the construction of the settlement.

At the end of 1627, after returning from Moscow, Dubensky with three hundred Cossacks left Yeniseisk to found a new fortified settlement. On August 19, 1628, the construction of a small fort called “Krasnyy Yar” (literally meaning “red steep bank”) was completed below Krasnoyarsk, opposite Tatyshev Island. It was named after the red color of marl of the left high bank of the Kacha River. This day is considered the day of foundation of Krasnoyarsk.

Krasnoyarsk, located in the forest-steppe zone and in mountainous areas on both banks of the Yenisei River in central Russia, is unofficially called the capital of Siberia. Founded in 1628, it is the largest of the old cities of Siberia. Krasnoyarsk is the easternmost city with a population of more than 1 million people in Russia.

The Yenisei divides Siberia into Western and Eastern, and the city itself is roughly divided by it in half. Krasnoyarsk is one of the most compact million-plus cities in Russia. From west to east, the length of the city is about 41 kilometers, from north to south - almost 37 kilometers.

The lion depicted on the coat of arms of Krasnoyarsk holds a shovel and sickle in its paws - symbols of gold mining and agriculture. Today, about 20% of all gold in Russia is mined in Krasnoyarsk Krai.

The climate of Krasnoyarsk is continental, moderated by large masses of water (Krasnoyarsk reservoir), the ice-free Yenisei, and the surrounding mountains. Winter is not snowy, with frequent thaws. The average temperature in January is minus 15.5 degrees Celsius, in July - plus 18.7 degrees Celsius.

Krasnoyarsk is a developed center of industry in Russia. On the territory of the city there are more than 17,000 enterprises, organizations, institutions. The leading industries are space industry, non-ferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering, woodworking, transportation, chemical, food, retail and wholesale, services.

This city is a major transit hub of Eastern Siberia located at the intersection of the Trans-Siberian Railway and historical trade routes along the Yenisei River. The federal highway “Siberia” R255 Novosibirsk - Krasnoyarsk - Irkutsk, which is part of the Moscow - Vladivostok route, passes through the city.

The international airport of Krasnoyarsk offers regular flights to Vladivostok, Irkutsk, Kazan, Krasnodar, Moscow, Novosibirsk, Norilsk, St. Petersburg, Sochi, Surgut, Tomsk, Khabarovsk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Yakutsk, and a number of other cities.

Krasnoyarsk is also a large scientific, educational, and sports center of Russia. At the Siberian Federal University alone, over 40,000 students are studying. In total, there are more than 150,000 students in the city.

The design of the Russian 10 ruble banknote is dedicated to Krasnoyarsk. On it you can see the Paraskeva Pyatnitsa Chapel, the Communal Bridge, and the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Today, these banknotes are almost completely withdrawn from circulation.

Main Attractions of Krasnoyarsk

Stolby Nature Reserve - a natural area located on the northwestern spurs of the Eastern Sayan Mountains limited by the right tributaries of the Yenisei River and starting within the city limits of Krasnoyarsk. Here you can see unique rock formations, which are called “stolby” (“pillars”). The flora of the reserve is the dense Siberian taiga. There is a large tourist area with hiking and sports routes.

The Paraskeva Pyatnitsa Chapel (1852-1855) - an Orthodox church standing on Karaulnaya Mount, one of the symbols of Krasnoyarsk. The first chapel at this place was built of wood and also served as a guard tower. The stone structure was erected at the expense of the gold miner Pyotr Kuznetsov. Stepana Razina Street, 51.

The Flora and Fauna Park “Royev Ruchey” - one of the largest Russian zoos covering an area of 31 hectares and located on the southwestern outskirts of Krasnoyarsk. Its collection is second only to the Moscow Zoo in diversity. Here you can see the largest collection of African mammals in Siberia. There is also a separate huge aquaterrarium, the only penguinarium east of the Urals, and aviaries with polar bears.

Tatyshev Island - the largest island on the Yenisei River within Krasnoyarsk connected to the city by two bridges. Today, it is a recreation area where you can walk, run, ride a bicycle, roller skates, etc. There is a beach, a picnic area, and an arboretum.

Krasnoyarsk Museum of Local Lore - one of the oldest museums in Siberia and the Far East, one of the largest museums in Russia. The museum building was constructed in the Art Nouveau style and is vaguely reminiscent of an Egyptian temple.

The exposition reflects the history of this huge region from ancient times to the present. Here you can see archaeological, paleontological, art, ethnographic, natural science collections of world significance. Dubrovinskogo Street, 84.

The Vasily Surikov Art Museum - one of the most significant collections of fine art east of the Urals. In total, there are more than 15 thousand works of art. The building of the museum is an object of cultural heritage of the peoples of Russia. The famous Russian artist Vasily Surikov was born in Krasnoyarsk. Parizhskoy Kommuny Street, 20.

The Vasily Surikov Museum-Estate. This museum occupies the house where Vasily Surikov lived. It is a wooden manor of the 1830s built of larch - a typical example of urban construction of the 19th century. The collection has more than 90 works of Surikov himself, as well as interior items and belongings of the artist’s family. Lenina Street, 98.

Literary Museum named after V.P. Astafyev. The museum collection is housed in a picturesque 19th-century mansion built of wood in the Art Nouveau style with Gothic motifs. Today, this building is an architectural monument of federal significance, one of the most beautiful buildings in Krasnoyarsk. Lenina Street, 66.

Steamboat-Museum “Saint Nicholas” - a museum-ship located on the Yenisei embankment. This passenger and cargo river boat was produced at a shipyard in Tyumen in 1886. In the 1950s, the ship was decommissioned. The museum exposition was opened after the overhaul of the ship in the 1970s. Mira Square, 1a.

Holy Intercession Cathedral (1785-1795) - an architectural monument of the Yenisei school of Siberian Baroque, the oldest surviving stone building in Krasnoyarsk. Surikova Street, 26.

Annunciation Church (1804-1812) - a grandiose church built at the junction of two eras and architectural styles - Baroque and Classicism. Its design was developed not by professional architects, but by Tobolsk craftsmen, who made iconostases. Lenina Street, 15.

The Catholic Church of the Transfiguration of the Lord (1909-1911) - a red brick building with elements of the Gothic style. In 1982, the organ hall of the local philharmonic was opened in the building. In 1993, Catholic services were resumed. Dekabristov Street, 20.

Задание 2. Составьте 10 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Переведите текст, письменно составьте краткое изложение

There are many large cities in Russia. Arkhangelsk, also Archangel, city, northern European Russia, capital of Arkhangelsk Oblast, on the Northern Dvina (Severnaya Dvina) River, near theWhite Sea(Beloye More). It is a major seaport, although icebound in winter months. The city is also a trade and processing center for an important timber-producing region. A maritime school, a forestry institute, and a regional museum are located here.

Arkhangelsk was the chief Russian seaport from its founding (1584) as Novo-Kholmogory until the building of the Baltic port of Saint Petersburgin 1703. It received its present name in 1613. The city declined in the 18th century, but trade revived at the end of the 19th century, when a railroad to Moscow was completed. During World Wars I and II Arkhangelsk was a major port of entry for Allied aid. The city resisted Bolshevik rule during 1918-20 and was a stronghold of the White Army, supported by Allied forces. Blagoveshchensk, city in far eastern Russia and capital of Amur Oblast. Located at the confluence of the Amur and Zeya rivers, Blagoveshchensk lies on the border of Russia and China. Its river port promoted the development of the shipbuilding and ship repair industries. Its proximity to deposits of important natural resources stimulated the growth of the production of equipment for the coal and gold mining industries. Other firms produce electrical equipment, paper, furniture, clothes, alcoholic beverages, and meat products. Dairy and milling are also important aspects of the economy. Blagoveshchensk serves an important transportation role in the regional economy; in addition to its river port, the city is the final station on a railroad spur from theTrans-Siberian Railway. The city has numerous educational institutions, including schools of agriculture, teaching, and medicine. The city also has theaters for drama and puppetry and a museum of regional history. Blagoveshchensk was founded in 1856 as a military outpost at the mouth of the Zeya River. The city was constructed with wide, tree-lined streets; recent urban development has emphasized zones with large apartment complexes outside of the city center.

Irkutsk, city, southern Siberian Russia, capital of Irkutsk Oblast, at the confluence of the Irkut and Angara rivers. It is a major industrial and commercial center served by the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Manufactures include aircraft, motor vehicles, textiles, building materials, mining equipment, and leather goods. A large hydroelectric facility is here. A regional cultural center, the city has history and art museums, theaters, a symphony orchestra, and several institutions of higher learning, including a university.

Irkutsk was founded in 1652 as a cossack outpost and developed as a fur- and gold-trading center on the route to Mongolia and China; it was also used by the Russian government as a place of exile. Industrialization accelerated after the coming of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in 1898.

Kaliningrad, formerly Konigsberg, city, western Russia, on the Pregolya River. The capital of Kaliningrad Oblast, it is a major industrial and commercial center, connected by channel with Baltiysk, an ice-free port on the Baltic Sea. Among its principal manufactures are ships, machinery, chemicals, paper, and lumber. Historic landmarks in Kaliningrad include the Schloss, or Castle (1255), and a cathedral (14th century). The German philosopherImmanuel Kant, a native of the city, taught at its university (now Kaliningrad State University), which was established in 1544.

The city, founded in 1255 as a fortress by the Teutonic Knights, became a member of the Hanseatic League in 1340. From 1457 to 1525 it was the official seat of the grand master of the Teutonic Knights, and from 1525 to (1618) it was the residence of the dukes of Prussia. Frederick I was crowned as the first king of Prussia in the chapel of the Schloss in 1701. During World War I (1914-18) the city was the scene of heavy fighting between the Germans and the Russians. Following the war it was made the capital of the German province of East Prussia. The city was severely damaged in World War II (1945-45), and in 1945, after a two-month siege, it was occupied by Soviet troops. By agreement among the Allies at the Potsdam Conference (1945) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) annexed the city and surrounding territory. In 1946 the city's name was changed from Kцnigsberg to Kaliningrad, in honor of the Soviet leader M. I. Kalinin.

Kazan, city in central European Russia, capital of the republic of Tatarstan, and a port at the confluence of the Volgaand Kazanka rivers. Kazan is a major industrial, commercial, and cultural center. Manufactured products include machinery, refined petroleum, chemicals, building materials, processed food, footwear, soap, and textiles. Once a prominent Muslim city, Kazan remains a center of Tatar culture (see Tatars). It is the site of Kazan State University (founded in 1804), where Leo Tolstoy and Vladimir Ilich Lenin studied, and several technical schools. Notable structures include the kremlin(citadel), the oldest part of which dates from the 15th century; a 16th-century church; and two 18th-century mosques.

Kazan was founded in the late 14th century and soon became the capital of a powerful Tatar khanate. In 1552 the city was annexed by Russia underIvan IV Vasilyevich. It was largely destroyed in 1774 during a revolt by troops under the leadership of the cossack soldier Yemelyan Pugachov, but was rebuilt soon thereafter, during the reign ofCatherine the Great.

Murmansk, city, northwestern Russia, the largest city in the world north of the Arctic Circle. Situated on Kola Inlet, an arm of the Barents Sea, the city is an important port with an ice-free harbor. It is the capital of Murmansk Oblast. Murmansk is a Russian naval base and has major shipbuilding and fish-processing facilities. It is the seat of institutes of oceanography and polar research.

Murmansk was founded in 1915, during World War I, as a port of entry for Allied supplies after Russian ports on the Black and Baltic seas had been closed. In 1916 it was linked by rail with Petrograd (now Saint Petersburg). After the Russian Revolution, an Allied force briefly occupied Murmansk, and it was an Allied port of entry in World War II (1939-45).

Rostov-na-Donu, also Rostov-on-Don, or Rostov, city, southwestern European Russia, capital of Rostov Oblast. Situated on a high bank of the Don Rivernear its mouth on the Sea of Azov, the city is an important commercial, industrial, and transportation center. It is connected by a deepwater canal to the Sea of Azov, and by theVolga-Don Canalto the Caspian, Baltic, and White seas. The city is also linked by pipeline with the petroleum fields of the Caucasus region. Manufactures include ships, chemicals, agricultural machinery, electric equipment, and building materials. Several institutions of higher learning, including a university, are in Rostov-na-Donu.

In 1749 a customs office was established on the site of present-day Rostov-na-Donu. A fortress was built here in 1761, and in 1797 the settlement achieved city status. In the 19th century it grew as an important trading port. During World War II the city was held twice (1941, 1942-1943) by German forces and was damaged considerably.

Stavropol, city in southern European Russia, capital of Stavropol Territory (Kray), in an area known as Caucasia. Since the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics(USSR) in 1991, Stavropol has attracted many refugees from neighboring regions as a result of political and economic chaos and armed conflict near Russia's borders. The city's economy is concentrated on heavy industry; it has factories that produce automobiles, cranes, furniture, and reinforced concrete. Light industry is also represented with the production of shoes and dairy products. Stavropol has air, rail (the Kavkazskaya-Divnoe-Elista rail line), and highway connections to other major cities. It is also linked by bus routes within northern Caucasia. Buses provide important linkages because of the mountainous nature of the area. The city has technical-training institutes for medicine, education, art, and construction. The city was founded in 1777 as a fort for the Russian army. It was established as a city in 1785, and in 1822 became the center of the North Caucasus Territory. From 1935 to 1943 it was known as Voroshilovsk.

Volgograd was founded in 1589 as Tsaritsyn, a fortress on the southeastern frontier of Russia. It was taken by cossack rebels twice: in 1670 by Stenka Razin and in 1774 by Yemelyan Pugachov. With the expansion of the Russian Empire in the 19th century, Tsaritsyn became an important port for products shipped down the Volga River. Early in theRussian Revolution, in 1917, the city was taken by the Bolsheviks. During the civil war that followed it was occupied by White Russian troops for three months in 1919. In 1925 the city was renamed Stalingrad, forJoseph Stalin, who had been notable in the defense of the city against the White Russians. During World War II, Stalingrad, a strategically located industrial center, was a vital German objective. A large German force mounted an assault on the city on August 20, 1942, after a period of heavy air raids. A successful Soviet counteroffensive began on November 19, and on February 2, 1943, the Sixth German Army surrendered, thus ending the German advance into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). German casualties alone totaled more than 300, 000, and the Soviet city was almost completely destroyed. Reconstruction began immediately after the war. The city was renamed Volgograd in 1961. Yaroslavl, industrial city, capital of Yaroslavl Oblast, central European Russia, port and railroad center on the Volga River. Manufactures include refined petroleum, motor vehicles, chemicals, synthetic rubber, machinery, processed food, and textiles. Points of interest in the city include a 13th-century church and monastery and three 17th-century churches containing noteworthy frescoes. Also noteworthy is Yaroslavl University (1971), which has faculties in the physical and social sciences. According to tradition, Yaroslavl was founded in the early 11th century by Russian ruler Yaroslav the Wise. From 1218 to 1463, when it was absorbed by Moscow, Yaroslavl was the seat of an independent principality. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was an important commercial city on the route between Moscow and Arkhangelsk. Commerce declined in the 18th century, and the city became known for the manufacture of textiles. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, Yaroslavl was developed as a center of heavy industry. Yekaterinburg, formerly Sverdlovsk, city, capital of Yekaterinburg Oblast, Russia, on the Iset River. Located on the eastern slope of the Ural Mountainsin a mineral-rich region, Yekaterinburg is a major industrial center and a station on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Among the large industrial works located in the city are platinum refineries, copper and iron smelters, and factories producing electrical equipment, chemicals, and heavy machinery. Yekaterinburg's educational institutes include the Urals A. M. Gorkiy State University (1920) and the Yekaterinburg State Medical Institute (1931). The city was founded in 1721 by Czar Peter Ias an ironworking center and was named Yekaterinburg for his wife, who was later proclaimed Empress Catherine I. Industrial development was spurred by the construction of the Great Siberian Highway in the late 18th century and the Trans-Siberian Railroad in the late 19th century. CzarNicholas IIand his family were held captive in the city by the Bolsheviks after the Russian Revolution and were executed here in 1918. The city was renamed Sverdlovsk in 1924 in honor of Bolshevik and Soviet leader Yakov M. Sverdlov. During World War II (1939-1945) industry from threatened European areas of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was transferred here. Following the disintegration of the USSR at the end of 1991, the city's name was changed back to Yekaterinburg.

**Задания на тему «Предлоги»**

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

Where were you \_\_\_\_\_\_ September 22nd?

Mike is taking his driving test \_\_\_\_\_\_five o’clock.

Liz is coming \_\_\_\_\_\_three days.

She rests \_\_\_\_\_\_weekends but works hard from Monday till Friday.

Good bye! See you \_\_\_\_\_\_Monday.

It's nice to be here \_\_\_\_\_\_such a lovely day.

My father is a doctor. He often comes home late \_\_\_\_\_\_night.

My brother got married \_\_\_\_\_\_May.

She came London \_\_\_\_\_\_the end of August\_\_\_\_\_\_1972.

The leaves on the trees turn brown \_\_\_\_\_\_Autumn.

The English examination is \_\_\_\_\_\_July.

The banks close\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5 pm.

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

I have my gym class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wednesdays.

I started work this morning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8 am.

Are you going away\_\_\_\_\_\_ Easter?

Moira's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_\_September, 24.

We're flying to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ June 2nd.

Please visit me \_\_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.

My flight is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

Mary went on holiday \_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

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

She waited for him \_\_\_\_\_\_the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_\_the end of Green Street.

This is the best cake \_\_\_\_\_\_the world!

My friend spent his holiday \_\_\_\_\_\_a small village \_\_\_\_\_\_the mountains.

There are a few shops \_\_\_\_\_\_the end of the street.

Let's meet \_\_\_\_\_\_the entrance to the Supermarket.

Petersburg is \_\_\_\_\_\_the Neva River.

Jane lives \_\_\_\_\_\_a two-room flat \_\_\_\_\_\_ the third floor.

Gerhard has some nice pictures hanging \_\_\_\_\_\_his office wall.

There's somebody\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door.

There's somebody waiting \_\_\_\_\_\_the bus stop.

Wolfgang met Michaela\_\_\_\_\_\_ the way to work.

His office is \_\_\_\_\_the top of the stairs.

There are lots of managers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my company

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

Turn left when you come\_\_\_\_\_\_ the wood.

He got\_\_\_\_\_ the bus at the wrong bus-stop.

Sorry, I did it \_\_\_\_\_mistake.

His son was a little boy\_\_\_\_\_ five.

Have you read any books \_\_\_\_\_Jack London?

Jane always goes to school \_\_\_\_\_bus.

This is a photo \_\_\_\_\_my grandparents.

Nick took the keys \_\_\_\_\_the bag.

He says he has never seen any paintings \_\_\_\_\_ Andy Warhol.

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

It's not easy to get rid \_\_\_\_\_\_bad habits.

This town is famous \_\_\_\_\_\_its hand-woven carpets.

He seems not to be afraid \_\_\_\_\_\_anything.

We've run out \_\_\_\_\_\_milk.

The film was not popular \_\_\_\_\_\_the public.

He is not ashamed \_\_\_\_\_\_what he did. In fact, he seems to be proud \_\_\_\_\_\_it.

The bus was crowded \_\_\_\_\_\_people.

He has never complained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bad service in our hotel.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте предлоги by, on, in, out of, off (предлоги с транспортными средствами)

I decided not to go\_\_\_\_\_ car.

Two men with guns got \_\_\_\_\_\_ the car and went into the shop.

It takes him about half an hour to get there\_\_\_\_\_\_ bike and about twenty minutes\_\_\_\_\_\_ bus.

They go to New York\_\_\_\_\_\_ plane.

When your bus arrives you get\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. If you want to leave it, you get\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

I like walking\_\_\_\_\_\_ the train.

They decided to go to Bristol\_\_\_\_\_\_ sea.

It's not far. We can go there\_\_\_\_\_\_ foot.

Don’t wait outside. When a taxi stops for you I'll tell you and you’ll get\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

Упражнение 7. Вставьте предлоги to, by, over, into

When we came the play was

He went \_\_\_\_\_\_ school.

The book was brought \_\_\_\_\_\_ the girl.

The pencil belongs \_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

The document was signed \_\_\_\_\_\_ the director.

The ball fell \_\_\_\_\_\_ the water.

He quickly climbed \_\_\_\_\_\_ the fence.

The sunny weather will be all \_\_\_\_\_\_ the country.

She went \_\_\_\_\_\_ the river.

The pupils came \_\_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.

**Задания на тему "Времена группы Simple"**

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

We … (go) roller-skating last Saturday.

Our granny … (bake) meat-pies every weekend.

We … (write) an essay tomorrow.

I really … (enjoy) the opera yesterday.

Where your husband … (work) five years ago?

British people … (prefer) tea to coffee.

Tom, you … (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?

Where she usually … (celebrate) her birthdays?

… you (have) a big family?

Newton … (invent) the telescope in 1668.

When … this accident (happen)?

I always … (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.

Nina and Nick … (get married) in two weeks.

How many books they … (bring) tomorrow?

Stanley … (have) two sons and a daughter.

Упражнение 2. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

… your girl-friend Italian?

I … afraid of spiders.

There … a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.

Peter … in Africa next winter.

We … never late for our Drawing classes.

I … 70 years old in 2050.

She … my neighbor last year.

It … usually very hot in Egypt.

I … born in September.

My parents … doctors.

Упражнение 3. Выпишите из текста глаголы в форме Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple. Переведите текст.

Clara had a car accident when she was ten years old. When she grew up she was afraid of cars. Then she met Brad who was a professional racing driver. He wanted to help her and drove her in his car every day. So in five years Clara became a racing driver too. Now she drives 200 km per hour and takes part in sports championships. She really enjoys driving and has a lot of future plans. Next year she will open a driving school. And Clara and Brad will get married quite soon.

Упражнение 4. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

This coat belongs to Jane.

I drive to Moscow once a month.

Your boss is very impudent.

The car stopped near the bank.

The soup was delicious.

The concert will start at 7 p.m.

Her shoes are dirty.

I bought the curtains for my bedroom.

I am a football fan.

Their wedding will be in spring.

**Задания на тему "Времена группы Continuous"**

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

to shine

The sun … yesterday morning.

The sun … brightly now.

Tomorrow the sun … all day long.

to write

I … a postcard at the moment.

I … a postcard when you phoned.

I … a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

to sit

We … in the garden at 3 o’clock yesterday afternoon.

This time tomorrow we … in the garden.

We … in the garden now.

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

I … (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.

Listen! Why the dogs … (bark)?

She … (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.

They … (take) their driving test next Monday.

I dropped my wallet when I … (get) on the bus.

What you … (do) in my office yesterday?

Bob … (feel) much better today.

The kids … (watch) cartoons in their room now.

I’m afraid she … (sleep) in ten minutes.

We … (have) tea soon?

Упражнение 3. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)

He’ll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)

They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)

I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)

The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)

Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)

The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

**Тема 2.8. Профессии**

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

I've been thinking for a while, what profession would be the best for me. It is not so easy to find a job in our town. But, as far as I know, there are always job openings in construction and renovation sector. So I decided to become an electrician.

Electricity plays an important role in our lives. But we are so used to it, that we don't even think about it. But lighting, elevator and household appliances won’t work in the new house without a wiring. That is what electricians are for.

The quality of wiring is very important. A fire may occur in old houses with worn-out wiring, if it is not replaced in time. Therefore, the services of electricians are in demand.

On-call electricians often work in big buildings to resolve any malfunction quickly.

It is hard enough to work at the construction site. The rooms are not heated yet and have no amenities. But I heard that such jobs are rather well paid.

An electrician has to be both handy and intelligent. Any violation of safety regulations can cause serious health damage and even death. Therefore, only certified professionals are allowed to work.

I have already chosen the college I want to get into. There we will study the theory and undertake an internships. I have good grades in physics, so I hope I won't have problems with acquiring qualifications.

The work of electricians is essential for maintaining of the comfort we are used to. I think I’ve chosen a good profession.

Задание 2. Напишите сочинение на тему «Моя будущая профессия»

**Задание на тему «Сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными времени и условия»**

Упражнение 1. Соедините два предложения так, чтобы получилось как в примере, используй if/when.

Jack will come. We shall play chess. — When Jack comes, we shall play chess.

All the pupils will come to school tomorrow. We shall write a test then.

I’ll meet Ann after school. I’ll give her my album.

You’ll not do your homework. The teacher will be angry.

Mike won’t come today. We’ll play football without him.

I’ll finish school with good marks. My father will take me to the seaside. .

My school record may not be very good. Mom will be very upset.

Упражнение 2. Запишите предложения, используя if.

Example: Molly leave now / catch the bus .

- If Molly leaves now, she’ll catch the bus.

stay in bed / feel better

work hard / get a job

go shopping / spend much money

ride a bike / get there quickly —

eat carrots/see well in the dark .

come now/go out together

Упражнение 3. Выберите подходящую форму глагола в каждом предложении.

If we … (will leave/leave/leaves) at 7 o’clock, we … (will arrive/arrive/arrives) on time.

If Bob … (will get/get/gets) a good job, he … (will buy/buy/buys) a new car.

If you … (won’t drink/don’t drink/doesn’t drink) wine, you … (won’t feel/don’t feel/doesn’t feel) sleepy.

The child … (will start/start/starts) crying if the toy … (will break/break/breaks).

We … (will go/go/goes) to the beach if the weather … (will be/is/be) sunny tomorrow.

I … (will be/am/be) late for the concert if I … (won’t find/don’t find/doesn’t find) a taxi.

If he … (will become/become/becomes) Prime Minister, he … (will raise/raise/raises) taxes.

If you … (will be/are/is) more careful, you … (won’t make/makes/make) so many mistakes.

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в необходимую форму.

If you … (not help) me, I … (not pass) the exam tomorrow.

We … (buy) this car if you … (give) us a discount.

If my dad … (find) his tools, he … (be able) to repair my bike.

If David … (not give up) smoking, Liza … (not marry) him.

Mary … (meet) her friends from Italy if she … (come) to the party.

If you … (lend) me the money, I … (pay) you back next month.

They … (not let) you into the cinema if you … (lose) your tickets.

If my sister … (travel) to Japan, she … (buy) a kimono for me.

Упражнение 5. Перепишите предложения, начиная с данных слов и не изменяя смысл.

Н-р: In the snowy weather they don’t go to school. (В снежную погоду они не ходят в школу.) - If the weather … (If the weather is snowy, they won’t go to school. – Если погода будет снежной, они не пойдут в школу.)

Make me strong coffee, and I’ll go and buy some milk. – If you … .

Unless you leave us alone, we’ll call the police. – If you … .

Your baby can fall down, and we won’t be able to catch him at once. – If your baby … .

I can help you carry the bags if they are too heavy. – If the bags … .

Take the map, otherwise we will get lost in the city. – If you … .

#### 4 КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

**ВОПРОСЫ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ**

1. Речевой этикет.

2. Правила чтения.

3. Числительные.

4. Обозначение дат и времени.

5. Личные, притяжательные, указательные, относительные, возвратные, вопросительные местоимения и их употребление в речи.

6. Глагол "TO BE", спряжение.

7. Глагол "TO HAVE", спряжение.

8. Тема «Я и моя семья. Описание людей: родных близких (внешность, характер, личные качества). Мои друзья и увлечения".

9. Тема "Мой учебный день. Мой колледж. Образование в России".

10. Множественное число существительных.

11. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.

12. Притяжательный падеж существительных.

13. Артикли.

14. Тема «Спорт. Здоровый образ жизни".

15. Неопределенные местоимения some, any. Отрицательные местоимения и их производные.

16. Обороты There is /are.

17. Тема «Питание ".

18. Тема «Покупки".

19. Основные типы вопросов.

20. Тема «Путешествие".

21. Тема «Природа и человек. Защита окружающей среды".

22. Безличные и неопределённо-личные предложения.

23. Модальные глаголы и их заменители.

24. Тема "Красноярск".

25. Предлоги.

26. Present Simple Tense.

27. Past Simple Tense.

28. Future Simple Tense.

29. Present Continuous Tense.

30. Past Continuous Tense.

31. Future Continuous Tense.

32. Тема «Профессии".

33. Сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными времени и условия (if, when).

**5 ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПЕЧАТНЫХ ИЗДАНИЙ, ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ ИЗДАНИЙ (ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ РЕСУРСОВ), ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ**

Основные источники:

1. Агабекян И.П. «Английский язык для ССУЗОВ». Учебное пособие. – М.:Проспект, 2017.- 280 с.;

2. Безкоровайная Г.Т. «Planet of English» . Учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО.- М.: Академия, 2017.- 256с.;

3. Голубев А.П. «Английский язык». Учебное пособие. – М.: Академия, 2018.-336с.;

4. Маньковская З.В. «Английский язык». Учебное пособие.- М., ИНФРА 2018.-200 с.;

5. Цветкова И. В. «Английский язык для школьников, поступающих в ВУЗы» М. «Глосса» 2018. -150 c.

Дополнительные источники:

1. Raymond Murphy “English grammar in use” Cambridge University Press, 2017. – 327 c.;

2. Словари англо-русские и русско-английские.

Интернет-ресурсы:

www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish

www.onestopenglish.com

www.developingteachers.com

www.longman.com

www.teachingenglish.org.uk