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МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования «Московская государственная академия ветеринарной
медицины и биотехнологии – МВА имени К.И. Скрябина»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной,
воспитательной работе и
молодежной политике

С.Ю. Пигина

« 30 » августа 2021 г.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ
по общеобразовательной дисциплине

«СОО.01.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)

Специальность

36.02.01 Ветеринария

Уровень подготовки

Базовый

Среднее профессиональное образование

Москва, 2021

Методические рекомендации при проведении практических занятий определяют цели, задачи занятия по иностранному языку, порядок выполнения работы с текстом, а также некоторые практические советы по подбору упражнений для закрепления теоретических знаний и приобретение необходимых практических навыков и умений по общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине «СОО.01.03 Иностранный язык» (Английский язык), составлены в соответствии с учебным планом и рабочей программой дисциплины по специальности 36.02.01 Ветеринария среднего профессионального образования.

РАЗРАБОТЧИКИ:

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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ
РАССМОТРЕНА И ОДОБРЕНА:**

на заседании Учебно-методической комиссии кинологического колледжа

Протокол заседания от № 1 от « 30 » августа 20 21 г.

Пояснительная записка

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических занятий по учебной дисциплине составлены в соответствии с учебным планом и рабочей программой дисциплины по специальности 36.02.01 Ветеринария среднего профессионального образования. В соответствии с рабочей программой на изучение учебной дисциплины «СОО.01.03 Иностранный язык» (Английский язык) выделено 117 часов практических занятий. Цель проведения практических занятий: формирование представлений об иностранном языке как о средстве приобщения к ценностям мировой культуры и национальных культур; формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на иностранном языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения; формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной; воспитание личности, способной и желающей участвовать в общении на межкультурном уровне; воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (Английский язык)» обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих **результатов:**

- ***личностных:***

- сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
- сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли иностранного языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;
- развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мировидения;

- осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на иностранном языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;
- готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием иностранного языка, так и в сфере иностранного языка.

- ***метапредметных:***

- умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;
- владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;
- умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;
- умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;

- ***предметных:***

- сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;
- владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и стран изучаемого языка;
- достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями

иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

- сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иностранных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

Перечень практических занятий:

Раздел 1. Приветствие, прощание. Знакомство (характер, внешность, одежда).

Практическое занятие 1. Тема 1.1.

Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя.

Вводный фонетический курс

БУКВЫ И ЗВУКИ 1.

Правила чтения гласных

Буква	Алфавитное название	Ударный открытый слог	Ударный закрытый слог	Безударный слог
a	[eɪ]	[eɪ]	[æ]	[ə]
e	[i:]		[e]	
i	[aɪ]	[aɪ]	[ɪ]	
y	[waɪ]	[aɪ]	[ɪ]	

Правила чтения гласных буквосочетаний и сочетаний гласных с согласными

Буквосочетание	Звук	Примечание	Пример
ai	[eɪ]		main
ay	[eɪ]		day
ss	[æs]		lass
a + ff	[æf]		staff
nd	[ænd] [æn]	в быстрой разговорной речи [n]	and [ænd, æn]
ie	[aɪ]	в односложных словах	tie
i + ld	[aɪld] [aɪn(d)]	в быстрой разговорной речи [aɪn]	mild kind [kaɪnd, kaɪn]
nd			

Правила чтения согласных

Буква	Звук	Примечание	Пример
b	[b]		
c	[s]	перед гласными: I, e, y	cent, pencil

	[k]	перед остальными гласными и согласными	cap, fact
d	[d]		
f	[f]		
h	[h]	в начале слова	hat
k	[k]		
l	[l]		
m	[m]		
n	[n]		
p	[p]		
		1. в начале слова перед гласными и согласными	say, step
s	[s]	2. в середине слова перед глухой согласной	desk
		3. в конце слова после глухой согласной	hats
	[z]	4. в конце слова после гласных и звонких согласных	pies, pens
t	[t]		
z	[z]		
x	[ks]		six

Правила чтения согласных буквосочетаний

Буквосочетание	Звук	Примечание	Пример
ck	[k]	в конце односложных слов с предшествующей краткой гласной звук [k] передается буквосочетанием [ck]	black, sick
kn	[n]	в начале слова	knife
ll	[l]	в конце односложных слов с предшествующей краткой гласной звук [l] передается буквосочетанием ll	Bill, tell
ss	[s]	в конце слова	Tess
th	[ð]	1. в начале служебных слов 2. между двумя гласными	this father

Фонетические упражнения

1). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звуки [t, d, n, l] – альвеолярные, а [p, b] – губно-губные.

bin	ill	lib	it	dip
din	nil	lid	lit	lip
pin	till	did	bit	nip

2). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звук [aɪ] - дифтонг.

by	-lie	-die	-tie	-pie
line	-dine	-bind	-pile	-tide

3). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните о звуках [m, f, k].

my	lime	dim	fly	film	kind
mile	mime	Tim	fine	flint	kin
mild	dime	limp	life	flip	kick
mind	time	mill	knife	fit	kite

4). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звуки [s, z] - альвеолярные.

[s]			[z]	
sin	side	miss	ties	tins
silk	site	kiss	pies	pins
sick	nice	mix	piles	bills
sit	mice	six	pinеs	lids

5). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните о звуке [e].

men	bell	let	desk
pen	fell	met	best
ten	led	net	next
cent	bed	set	text

6). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните о звуке [æ].

man	bad	cap	map	knack
ban	dad	cat	fat	mass
can	lad	bat	back	lass
fan	sad	mat	black	and

7). Произнесите следующие слова. Внимательно следите за артикуляцией звука [ð].

than	then	this	father
that	them	mother	brother

8). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звук [eɪ] - дифтонг.

may	main	name	date	table
day	lain	fame	late	cable
pay	nail	pale	cake	stable
say	tail	tale	take	fable

9). Прочитайте следующие слова, соблюдая правила чтения буквы *c* и буквосочетания *ck*.

cent	can	lack
cite	cane	back
pencil	came	neck
nice	candle	deck

БУКВЫ И ЗВУКИ 2

Правила чтения гласных

Буква	Алфавитное название	Ударный открытый слог	Ударный закрытый слог	Безударный слог	Примечание
e	[i:]	[i:]	[e]		
o	[ʊ]	[ʊ]			
y	[waɪ]	[aɪ]	[ɪ]	[ɪ]	[ɪ] перед гласной в начале слова

Правила чтения гласных буквосочетаний и сочетаний гласных с согласными

Буквосочетание	Звук	Примечание	Пример
a + th	[æθ]		Maths
ea	[i:]		easy
ee			meet
oa	[əʊ]	в середине слова	coat
ow	[əʊ]	1. во многих односложных словах 2. в конце двусложных слов	know yellow
o + ld	[ʊld] [ʊl]	в быстрой разговорной речи	old
oo	[ʊ] [u:]	1. в односложных словах перед 2. в некоторых словах перед в большинстве случаев	book good too

Правила чтения согласных букв и буквосочетаний

Буква	Звук	Примечание	Пример
g	[g]	1. перед гласными a, o, u 2. перед согласными	good glad
r	[r]	перед гласными	red, green
wr	[r]	в начале слова	write
v	[v]	в начале слова	veal
ve	[v]	в конце слова	leave
w	[w]	в начальном слоге	wife, twelve
wh	[w]	в начале слова	white
th	[θ]	1. в начале знаменательных слов 2. в конце слова	thick path

Фонетические упражнения

1). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните о звуке [i:].

be	been	feel	deep
me	dean	seal	meet
sea	deal	easy	beat
tea	meal	please	seat

2). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните о звуке [i:].

be	- been	- beet
me	- mean	- meat
see	- seen	- seek

sea - seam - seat

3). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звук [θ] – глухой согласный звук (в отличие от звонкого [ð]).

theme	thin	path	myth
thimble	thick	teeth	fifth

4). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на различие в артикуляции звуков [d] и [ð], [t] и [θ].

Dan	- than	tin	- thin
day	- they	tick	- thick
den	- then	pat	- path
seed	- seethe	meet	- myth
deed	- teeth	feet	- fifth

5). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните о звуке [u:].

too	moon	soon	cool	food	booth
pool	noon	spoon	fool	mood	tooth

6). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните о кратком звуке [ʊ].

book	look	hook	good
cook	nook	took	foot

7). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на артикуляцию губно-зубного звука [v].

vats	veal	five	leave
vice	vim	Eve	sleeve

8). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите особое внимание на быстрый переход к гласному после звука [w].

we	well	wave	wide	wag	twin
weed	went	wake	wine	wax	twine
weel	win	wait	wild	window	twenty
week	with [ð]	waist	wife	willow	twelve

9). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на различие в артикуляции звуков [w] и [v].

went	- vent	wail	- veil	wine	- vine
west	- vest	wain	- vein	wise	- vice

10). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звук [əʊ] - дифтонг.

no	low	old	boat	close	yellow
go	know	cold	coat	note	fallow
so	snow	told	float	hope	hello

11). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните о звуке [r].

rain	red	berry	green	wrap
------	-----	-------	-------	------

room	read	merry	street	write
role	rest	carry	French	wrote
road	roof	marry	drive	written

БУКВЫ И ЗВУКИ 3

Правила чтения гласных

Буква	Алфавитное название	Ударный открытый слог	Ударный закрытый слог	Ударный слог перед r	Безударный слог перед r
a	[eɪ]	[eɪ]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	
o	[ɒv]	[ɒv]	[ɒ]		[ə]
u	[ju:]	[ju:]	[ʌ]		[ə]

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ. О читается как краткий [ɒ] перед [b], [p], [t], [k]; [l], [m]; [dʒ], [tʃ], [ʃ]; [ð]

Правила чтения гласных буквосочетаний

Буквосочетание	Звук	Примечание	Пример
ow	[aʊ]	в ударном слове	brown
ou			about
er	[ə]	в безударном положении	letter

Правила чтения согласных и буквосочетаний с ними

Буква или буквосочетание	Звук	Примечание	Пример
j	[dʒ]	перед гласными	Jack
g	[g]	1. перед гласными а, о, u 2. перед согласными	good glad
sh	[dʒ] [ʃ]	перед гласными е, I, у	page shelf, fish
ch	[tʃ]	1. в начале слова 2. в конце односложных слов	child teach
tch	[tʃ]	после долгого гласного звука в конце односложных слов	match
ture	[tʃə]	после краткого гласного звука обычно в конце слова	picture

Фонетические упражнения

1). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните о звуке [ʃ].

she	shell	shift	shook	dash	Swedish
show	shelf	ship	shoot	dish	Danish
shine	shave	sheep	sheet	fish	Finnish

2). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звук [dʒ]- альвеолярный.

Jim	jam	gym	page	range
Jane	joke	gem	stage	strange

3). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звук [tʃ] - альвеолярный.

chin	chose	speech	match	picture
child	chat	teach	catch	lecture
cheese	chess	beach	kitchen	nature

4). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звук [j] – лишь слабый призвук перед звуком [u:].

use	few	cute	abuse	music
fuse	huge	duty	amuse	future

5). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звук [ɒ] – краткий.

Tom	rob	hot	clock	what
want	stop	not	box	wash

6). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что звук [aʊ] - дифтонг.

now	found	council
how	sound	out
down	round	shout
brown	ground	count

7). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на артикуляцию звука [ʌ].

run	swum	luck	cup	funny
gun	lunch	bus	cut	sunny
sun	dub	plus	much	muddy
slum	club	fuss	such	lucky

8). Произнесите следующие слова. Буквосочетание *er* в конце слов в безударном слоге произносится как [ə].

dollar	paper	letter	matter
summer	winter	better	fatter
number	teacher	butter	chatter

9). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на артикуляцию звука [ɑ:].

bar	arm	army	park	art	garden
car	farm	large	mark	part	partner
far	harm	hard	march	party	carpet

10). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что буквосочетание *qu* в конце слов в безударном слоге произносится как [kw].

queen	quick	quest	quite
quench	quickly	quit	quote

Правила чтения гласных

Буква	Алфавитное название	Ударный открытый слог	Ударный закрытый слог	Ударный слог перед r и сочетанием согласных	Безударный слог перед r
o	[ʊ]	[ʊ]	[ɒ]	[ɔ:]	[ə]

Правила чтения буквосочетаний

Буквосочетание	Звук	Примечание	Пример
all	[ɔ:l]	в ударном слогe	all, tall
alt	[ɔ:lt]	в ударном слогe	salt
alk	[ɔ:k]	в ударном слогe	talk, walk
off	[ɒf]	в ударном слогe	off, coffee
ong	[ɒŋ]	в ударном слогe	long, wrong
ore	[ɔ:]	в односложных словах	more
oor			door
air		в некоторых односложных словах	chair
are	[eə]		care
ere			where
wa	[wɒ]	в начале слова	want, wash
ng	[ŋ]	в конце слова	thing, morning
nk	[ŋk]	в конце слова	thank

Фонетические упражнения

1). Произнесите следующие слова. Помните, что [ŋ] - задненёбный носовой звук.

bring	fishing	evening	landing
ring	swimming	reading	lasting
sing	sitting	meeting	packing
thing	knitting	greeting	passing
	raining	closing	
	taking	opening	
	skating	looking	
	painting	running	

2). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на артикуляцию звука [ɒ].

long	ball	halt
song	tall	salt
wrong	small	talk
throng	wall	walk

3). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите внимание особенности артикуляции звука [ɔ:] перед [r].

door	tore	born	port	fork	formal	morning
floor	store	corn	sport	force	moral	former
bore	score	torn	sort	forth	border	forty
more	wore	form	short	north	corner	shorter

4). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на различие в артикуляции звуков [ɔ:] и [ɑ:].

for - far born - barn port - part
form - farm cord - card force - farce

5). Произнесите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на артикуляцию звука [eə].

hair where bare
chair there care
fair pear fair

Работа над текстом по теме: «Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя».

Personal profile

Прочтите личный профиль.

Hello. My name is Becky Davidson. I'm British. I'm from Liverpool. At the moment I'm 16, but my birthday is in January. I have got long blond hair, it is curly. I have got big blue eyes. My ears and mouth aren't very big – they are average. I am not very tall but not short either. My friends say that I am funny, friendly, kind and cheerful. I prefer wearing casual clothes like jeans and colourful T-shirts with funny prints. I am a student in Liverpool College of Art. In our college we study the usual subjects like Maths, History, ICT (Information and Communication Technology), PE, etc.

But we also have special classes in Art, Music, Dance, Film, Photography.

My father's name is Thomas, and he is 43 years old. He is very tall and has got short grey hair. His eyes are grey too. He is very kind and intelligent. He usually wears business suits, white shirts and ties as he works in a bank. My mother is Isabella, she is 39. She is very beautiful. She has got lovely delicate face with plump lips and big brown eyes. Her hair is long and dark brown. She is from Spain. She is intelligent too, but sometimes bossy. My mother likes wearing dresses with high heels. I've got one brother; his name is Jamie and he's at university in London at the moment.

I haven't got pets, but I love animals.

I'm really into music. My favourite singers are Adele and Ed Sheeran.

Слова и фразы

hair	волосы	bossy	властный, любящий командовать
curly	кудрявый	plump	пухлый
ear	ухо	favourite	любимый
mouth	рот	dress	платье
tall	высокий	T-shirt	футболка
short	короткий/низкий	shirt	рубашка
friendly	дружелюбный	suit	костюм
kind	добрый	highheels	туфли на высоких каблуках
cheerful	весёлый	tobefrom	быть родом из
intelligent	умный	beintosome thing	увлекаться (чем-либо)
delicate	утонченный (о чертах лица)		

EXERCISES

1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

- 1). What is the girl's name?
- 2). What is her nationality?
- 3). What city is she from?
- 4). How old is she?
- 5). What is her character?
- 6). Where does her father work?
- 7). What clothes does her father wear?
- 8). What clothes does Becky's mother wear?
- 9). What is her mother's character?
- 10). Where is her brother now?

Введение лексики по теме: «Страны и национальности».

Посмотрите на названия стран и на способы образования национальностей.

Country	Nationality	Ending
Australia	1 <u>Australian</u>	(i)an
Argentina	2 _____	
the United States of America	American	
Brazil	3 _____	
Italy	4 _____	
5 _____	German	
Iran	6 _____	
Russia	Russian	
Egypt	Egyptian	
Mexico	Mexican	
8 _____	Peruvian	
Ukraine	9 _____	
10 _____	Spanish	ish
Poland	11 _____	
the UK	7 _____	
England	12 _____	
Turkey	Turkish	
13 _____	Scottish	
Ireland	14 _____	
China	15 _____	ese
Japan	Japanese	
Страны-исключения		
16 _____	French	
Czech Republic	Czech	
17 _____	Greek	
Slovakia	Slovak	
Switzerland	18 _____	

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

EXERSISES

2. Заполните анкету информацией из личного профиля выше.

FACT FILE

NAME: (a) _____

SURNAME: (b) _____
FROM: (c) _____
AGE: (d) _____
FAMILY - PARENTS: (e) _____
FAMILY - BROTHERS AND SISTERS: _____
PETS: (g) _____
HOBBIES: (h) _____

3. Прочтите ниже правила использования заглавной буквы в английском языке. Найдите примеры использования этого правила в личном профиле Бекки.

Заглавная буква пишется в следующих случаях:

- Местоимение

Example: _____

- В начале предложения

Example: _____

- Личные имена людей, названия городов и т.д.

Example: _____

- Названия стран

Example: _____

- Национальности и языки

Example: _____

- Названия месяцев и дней недели

Example: _____

4. Прочтите личный профиль ниже. В тексте нет заглавных букв.

Поменяйте строчные на заглавные, где это необходимо.

hi. my name's raulvega. i'm 14 years old, my birthday is in october. i'm from cholula. cholula is a small city near puebla in mexico. my mother's name is susana and my father is called josé. i've got a brother called francisco and a sister called adriana. and i have a dog called rocky. my hobby is going to the cinema. my favourite film is the hobbit. i think martin freeman is a very good actor. what about you? are you interested in american or british films?

5. Заполните анкету сведениями о себе и составьте личный профиль.

FACT FILE

NAME: (a) _____
SURNAME: (b) _____
FROM: (c) _____
AGE: (d) _____
FAMILY - PARENTS: (e) _____
FAMILY - BROTHERS AND SISTERS: _____
PETS: (g) _____
HOBBIES: (h) _____

Практическое занятие 2. Тема 1.2.

Представление других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.

Развитие навыков диалогической речи.

6. Прочтите диалоги.

Диалог 1

Boy 1: Hi, I'm Thomas. What's your name?

Boy 2: I'm Jayden. Nice to meet you.

Boy 1: Nice to meet you too. How do you spell your name?

Boy 2: J-A-Y-D-E-N.

Boy 1: Are you English?

Boy 2: No, I'm not. I'm American.

Boy 1: How old are you?

Boy 2: I'm 16. And you?

Boy 1: I'm 16 too. This is my friend. His name's Luke. He's 18.

Диалог 2

Girl 1: Hello. You're a new student here, aren't you? What's your name?

Girl 2: I'm Catrin.

Girl 1: That's a nice name. How do you spell it?

Girl 2: C-A-T-R-I-N.

Girl 1: How old are you?

Girl 2: I'm 15.

Girl 1: 15? I'm 17. Hey, are you American or Australian?

Girl 2: I'm Australian. From Sydney.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

7. Вставьте слова из рамки в подходящую категорию:

American friendly blue brown dark English fair Greek green bossy Italian kind long
Maths Science cheerful short Art intelligent Spanish tall Australian

Nationality _____ School subject _____

Describing hair _____ Describing eyes _____

Describing height _____

Describing character _____

8. Работав парах. Прочтите диалог по ролям.

Ella and Rafa are visiting the UK. They are meeting for the first time and are introducing themselves to each other.

Rafa: Hi, there. I'm Rafa. What's your name?

Ella: Hi, Rafa. I'm Ella. Are you from Italy?

Rafa: No, I'm not. I'm from Spain. Where are you from?

Ella: I'm from Greece. I'm Greek.

Rafa: Great. How old are you?

Ella: I'm 16. What about you?

Rafa: Me too! Are you an English student?

Ella: Yes, I am. It's my favourite subject. What's your favourite school subject?

Rafa: It's science. I love it! Have you got any brothers and sisters?

Ella: Yes. I've got a brother and two sisters. Have you got a brother or a sister?

Rafa: No, I have got no brothers or sisters.

Ella: Nice to meet you, Rafa!

Rafa: Nice to meet you, too!

9. Работа в парах. Составьте диалог с партнером и прочитайте его по ролям.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Представление других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке».

21st century kids

Who are they? What are their likes? Are they all interested in the same things?

We ask kids from around the world to tell us about their hobbies.

I'm Tom, I'm 12 and I'm British. I live in London. My hobby is football. London is an important city for football. I think five or six London clubs are in the Premier League now. One of them is Chelsea.

I'm a big Chelsea fan! My favourite football player is Oscar. He isn't British, he's Brazilian.

My name is Elena. My best friend is Irina. We're 13 years old. We're from Samara in Russia. We are in a choir. Our favourite songs in choir are pop songs. Irina and I are big fans of British and American pop music. My favourite singer is Bruno Mars. That's why my dog's name is Bruno! My cat is called Vanilla because she's the colour of vanilla ice cream, my favourite type of ice cream.

My name is Murat and I'm from Izmir, a big city in Turkey. I'm really interested in making films, I go to a film club every Saturday. My favourite types of films are superhero or action films. My favourite actors are Liam and Chris Hemsworth. They're brothers. They aren't American. They're from Australia. Liam Hemsworth is in The Hunger Games and Chris is in Thor. Chris is about 32 and Liam is 26.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

10. Ответьте на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.

1). Tom is interested in

a) five or six different football clubs.

b) a football club from London.

c) a Brazilian football club.

2). Bruno is the name of Elena's ...

a) favourite singer.

b) best friend.

c) favourite singer and her cat.

3). Elena's cat is ...

a) a fan of vanilla ice cream.

b) a white or yellow colour.

c) her favourite pet.

4) Chris Hemsworth is ...

a) a famous American actor.

b) the little brother of Liam Hemsworth.

c) a superhero in the cinema.

11. Ответьте на вопросы.

1 What is your favourite hobby?

2 Who is your favourite football player and/or singer?

3 What is your favourite ice cream?

Введение грамматического материала.

Образование множественного числа существительных

Образование множественного числа существительных (Plural nouns)

1. Общее правило подходит большей части существительных в английском, и звучит оно так: к слову в единственном числе нужно добавить —s.

A letter – letters (письмо – письма).

2. Если существительное заканчивается на —s, —ss, —sh, —ch, —tch, —z, —x, то мы добавляем —es.

A boss – bosses (начальник – начальники).

A torch – torches (факел – факелы).

A match – matches (спичка – спички).

3. Если существительное заканчивается на —у (и —у читается, как русская /и/), то —у исчезает, а добавляется —ies.

A country – countries (страна – страны).

4. Если существительное заканчивается на —ау, —еу, —оу (-у в конце читается как русская /й/), то мы просто добавляем —s.

A boy – boys (мальчик – мальчики).

5. Если существительное заканчивается на —о, то добавляем —es.

A tomato – tomatoes (помидор – помидоры). A hero – heroes (герой – герои).

НО!

A piano – pianos (пианино – несколько пианино)

A kilo – kilos (килограмм – килограммы)

A photo – photos (фотография – фотографии)

A video – videos (видео – несколько видео)

A flamingo – flamingos (es) (фламинго – несколько фламинго)

A volcano – volcanos (es) (вулкан – вулканы)

Если существительное заканчивается на —f или —fe, то —f меняется на —v и добавляется —es.

A loaf – loaves (буханка – буханки).

A wife – wives (жена – жёны).

Множественное число «неправильных» существительных

1. Некоторые существительные не поддаются никаким правилам.

A man – men (мужчина – мужчины).

A person – people (человек – люди).

A woman – women (женщина – женщины).

A mouse – mice (мышь – мыши).

A foot – feet (нога – ноги).

A child – children (ребенок – дети).

A tooth – teeth (зуб – зубы).

A goose – geese (гусь – гуси).

An ox – oxen (бык – быки).

2. А еще есть существительные, которые имеют одинаковые формы, как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

A fish – fish (рыба – рыбы).

A fruit – fruit (фрукт – фрукты).

A deer – deer (олень – олени).

A sheep – sheep (овца – овцы).

A Swiss – Swiss (швейцарец – швейцарцы).

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Множественное число имен существительных

Посмотрите на примеры существительных во множественном числе и решите, к какой категории их можно отнести:

Regular/Irregular
man ⇒ men
woman ⇒ women
child ⇒ children
person ⇒ people
mouse ⇒ mice
sheep ⇒ sheep

Regular/Irregular
boy ⇒ boys
girl ⇒ girls
friend ⇒ friends
family ⇒ families
country ⇒ countries
dress ⇒ dresses

EXERCISES

12. Дополните таблицу единственным и множественным числом существительных

Единственное	Множественное
boy	friends men
woman	
child	people families
country	
baby	boxes
foot	teeth
glass	
banana	mice
dress	
sheep	

13. Напишите множественное число существительных.

Единственно е	Множественно е	Единственно е	Множественно е	Единственно е	Множественно е
mountain		eye		orange	
address		bag		person	
waitress		school		church	
secretary		lunch		egg	
lorry		city		apple	

sandwich	box	day
child	hotel	boy
match	watch	glass
flower	animal	dish
vegetable	fly	beach
family	bus	dress
dictionary	man	foot
brush	pencil	bird
camera	deer	cup
knife	chair	spoon
bird	fish	shelf
snake	sister	sheep

Практическое занятие 3. Тема 1.3.

Описание человека (внешность, характер).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Описание человека (внешность, характер)».

Describing people

Height(= how many metres?)

Mary Pimm is a very rail woman.

|NOI Mary Pimm is a very -btgh- woman.|

Tom Jakes is quire short.

|NOT Tom Jakes is quite tow. |

Mary Pimm

It you aren't tall or short, yc»u arc medium height.

To ask if someone is tall or short, wc say:

How tall is Mary/Tom? She's 1.60 metres tall. / He's 1.4X metres tall.

Weight

(= how many kilos?)

Dolly Ryan is really slim.

Dolly Ryan

I was very thin when I was in hospital, (thin is a more negative word)

A rather fat man opened the door, (fat is quite negative)

The doctor said I am overweight. (= more kilos than is good lor me) I low much do you weigh? I weigh 62 kilos / 74 kilos, etc.

Face and head

Sally has dark hair and dark skin. Sally

She has brown eyes.

Polly has blonde (or fair) hair and fair skin.

She has blue eyes.

Billy has a beard and long hair.

He has green eves.

Hairy has a moustache and short hair.

You can also use has got, for example, Sally has got dark hair and dark skin.

Age

My grandmother is 97. She's very old. My sister is 14. She's young, but would like to be older. My father is .56. He's middle-aged, but would like to lie younger!

This hospital is for elderly people, (more polite than old)

Looks: positive (+) and negative (-)

My sister is quite pretty. {+++} (usually girls/women only). She's a very beautiful girl. (++++) Jim's a very handsome man. (++++) (usually for men only} Bob's a rather ugly man. (---)

I'm not ugly or beautiful, I'm just ordinary-looking! (+/-)

Describing character

Opposites

Positive

warm and friendly kind

nice, pleasant

generous (= happy to give/share)

optimistic (= thinks positively) friendly

relaxed and easy-going strong sensitive

honest (= always tells the truth)

Jane is very tense at the moment because of her exams, but she's usually quite relaxed and easy going about most things.

I think the weather influences me a lot: when it's sunny I feel more cheerful and optimistic; but when it's cold and raining I get very miserable.

He seemed a bit unfriendly at first, but now I've got to know him I realise he's very warm and kind.

The shop assistant told me that the dress I tried on looked better on people younger than me. I thought that was very insensitive of her, but at least she was being honest, I suppose.

Character in action

People often talk about qualities of character that you may need in a work situation. Again, some of these words come in pairs of opposites: one positive and one negative.

Positive Negative

hard-working lazy (= never does any work)

punctual (=always on time) not very punctual; always late

reliable unreliable (= you cannot trust / depend on someone like this)

clever, bright (*informal*) stupid, thick (*informal*)

flexible inflexible (= a very fixed way of thinking; unable to change)

ambitious unambitious (= no desire to be successful and get a better job;

Some pairs of opposites do not have a particularly positive or negative meaning:

He is very shy when you first meet him because he finds it difficult to talk to people and make conversation; but when he knows people quite well he's much more self-confident. People often say the British are very reserved (= do not show their feelings), but when you get to know them they can be very emotional like anyone else.

Using nouns

Some important qualities are expressed through nouns.

One of her great qualities is that she uses her initiative. (= she can think for herself and take the necessary action; she does not need to wait for orders all the time)

That boy has got no common sense (= he does stupid things and doesn't think what he is doing). His sister, on the other hand, is very sensible. (= has lots of common sense)

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

Fill the gaps in the sentences.

He's only one metre 52. He's quite 5H©H\

Very people are often good at basketball.

Models are usually

Is her skin dark? No it's

She's only 12. She's very

If I eat too much I'll be

My grandmother is in this hospital. It's a hospital for people, (don't use 'old')

Ask questions for these answers. Use the words in brackets.

He's 75. brother? (your brother)

He's about one metre 75.

Is _____ ? (Elena's hair)

No, her hair's dark.

Is _____ ? (Mike's hair)

Yes, it is quite long.

Are _____ ? (your parents)

Not really, they're middle-aged.

Is _____ ? (his sister)

Yes, all the boys want to go out with her.

Why _____ ? (Sara-thin)

She has been very ill.

Write sentences describing the people in these pictures.

Suzanna's got

Jeff has

Caroline's got

Dick's hair is _____ and he

Write down the names of three people you know. Then write about:

their height (tall, short, medium height)

their hair (colour, long, short, beard)

their eyes (colour)

their looks (ordinary, handsome, etc.)

Organise these words into pairs of opposites and put them in the columns below.

mean	clever	nice	lazy	relaxed	hard-working
tense	cheerful	generous	unpleasant	stupid	miserable

Positive

Negative

What prefix forms the opposite of each of these words? (You need three different prefixes.)

kind flexible friendly honest reliable sensitive ambitious pleasant

How would you describe the person in each of these descriptions?

I've never bought me a drink all the time we were together.

I have to tell her what to do every minute of the working day. She wouldn't even open a window without someone's permission.

I've often promised to do things but half the time he forgers.

She's always here on time.

I don't think he's done any work since he's been here.

She finds it difficult to meet people and talk to strangers.

He could work in any of the departments, and it doesn't matter to him if he's on his own or part of a team.

One of the great things about her is that she is so aware of what other people think or feel.

Boh, on the other hand, is the complete opposite. He is always making people angry or upset because he just doesn't consider their feelings.

The other thing about Boh is that he really wants to get the supervisor's job and then become boss for the whole department.

What nouns can be formed from these adjectives? Use a dictionary to help you.

Example: *kind* kind

punctual	optimistic	reliable	lazy
confident	generous	ambitious	stupid
sensitive	strong	flexible	shy

Choose three words from the opposite page which describe you. Is there one quality you do not have but would like to have? What, in your opinion, is the worst quality described on the opposite page? If possible, compare your answers with a friend.

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Образование множественного числа существительных.

1. Используйте соответствующее существительное.

The ... over there is my boss.

- a) men
- b) mans
- c) mens
- d) man

2. Используйте соответствующее существительное.

How many ... have you got?

- a) childrens
- b) childs
- c) children
- d) child

3. Используйте соответствующее существительное.

How many ... are there in our firm?

- a) woman
- b) women
- c) womans
- d) womens

4. Используйте соответствующее существительное.

I am a ... from Great Britain.

- a) businessman
- b) businessmans
- c) businessmens
- d) businessmen

5. Используйте соответствующее существительное.

I havebeento... .

- a) countris
- b) countres
- c) countrys
- d) countries

II. Найдите ошибки в данных предложениях

1. How do you get started on the Internets?
2. I know some peoples who spend a lot of time using the Internet.
3. I made an interesting contact at the seminar lasts week.
4. He is going to take a computers course.
5. We should order onlines.
6. We have a lot of big order in March.
7. Businesses is quiet in the summer.
8. There is a sales conferences in July.

9. Do you like Italian foods.
10. It's a very small airports.

Практическое занятие 4. Тема 1.4.

Описание человека (одежда).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Описание человека (одежда)».

Clothes

В Plural words

These words are always plural in English. They need a plural verb.

My suit is new but these trousers are old- Her \$shorts/)cans/tight\$ arc blue. Note: You say: a pair of shorts/glasses/trousers, etc.

Verbs

You wear clothes but you carry things, (NOT you use clothes]

Naomi is wearing a long red coat. She's carrying a suitcase and a small handbag.

You can also say: Naomi has (got) a red coat on.

You carry a briefcase and an umbrella.

In the morning you get dressed or put your clothes on. At night you get undressed or take your clothes off.

Tip: Can you name all the clothes you usually wear? If not, use a dictionary to help you find the words you need.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

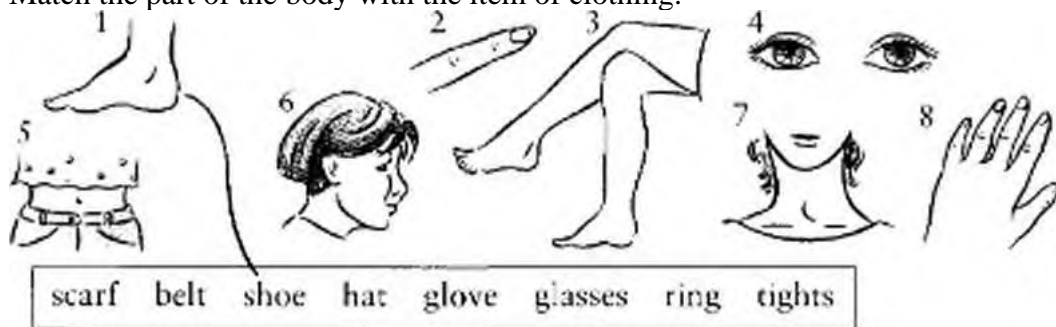
Put these words into one or both columns.

men women

coat jacket dress tie belt coat coat

shoes watch suit skirt shirt ring trousers sweater T-shirt handbag briefcase

Match the part of the body with the item of clothing.



Choose one of the verbs in the box and put it in the right form.

be wear carry have

Johns jeans .. are- blue and his T-shirt red.

Julia jeans and a T-shirt today.

Mcena . got a red coat on and she some flowers. Where is she going?

Sarah's dress old but her shoes new.

Last year Johns trousers white. Now they grey.

this a new pair of jeans?

Look at the picture and write the names next to the numbers.



Развитие навыков письменной речи.

Write a paragraph about what you are wearing today.

I'm wearing a white T-shirt and a blue jumper. I've got a pair of black trousers on.

I'm wearing blue socks and white trainers. I've also got a watch and a pair of glasses on.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Глагол to be.

Спряжение глагола "to be" Present Simple

Affirmative +

	ед.ч.				мн.ч.	
1-е лицо	I	<u>am</u>	a doctor.	We	<u>are</u>	doctors.
2-е лицо	You	<u>are</u>	a student.	You	<u>are</u>	students.
	He	<u>is</u>	a pupil.			
3-е лицо	She	<u>is</u>	a teacher.	They	<u>are</u>	pupils.
	It	<u>is</u>	late.			

Negative –

	ед.ч.				мн.ч.	
1-е лицо	I	<u>am not</u>	a doctor.	We	<u>aren't</u>	doctors.
2-е лицо	You	<u>aren't</u>	a student.	You	<u>aren't</u>	students.
	He	<u>isn't</u>	a pupil.			
3-е лицо	She	<u>isn't</u>	a teacher.	They	<u>aren't</u>	late.
	It	<u>isn't</u>	late.			

Questions ?

	ед.ч.				мн.ч.	
1-е лицо	<u>Am</u>	I	a doctor?	<u>Are</u>	we	doctors?
2-е лицо	<u>Are</u>	you	a student?	<u>Are</u>	you	students?
	<u>Is</u>	he	a pupil?			
3-е лицо	<u>Is</u>	she	a teacher?	<u>Are</u>	they	pupils?
	<u>Is</u>	it	late?			

Краткие формы ответа:

Are you a student? – Yes, I am. No, I am not.

Is he a pupil? – Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

Are they doctors? – Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

14. Напишите *am*, *is* или *are*.

- 1). The weather *is* nice today.
- 2). I _____ not rich.
- 3). This bag _____ heavy.
- 4). These bags _____ heavy.
- 5). Look! There _____ Helen.
- 6). My brother and I _____ good tennis players.
- 7). Emily _____ at home. Her children _____ at school.
- 8). I _____ a taxi driver. My sister _____ a nurse.

15. Напишите правдивые высказывания. Используйте *am/amnot*, *is/isn't* или *are/aren't*.

- 1). (it / hot today) *It is hot today.* или *It isn't hot today.*
- 2). (it / windy today) It _____.
- 3). (I / tired) I _____.
- 4). (my hands / cold) My _____.
- 5). (Brazil / a very big country) _____.
- 6). (I / a good swimmer) _____.
- 7). (diamonds / cheap) _____.
- 8). (Toronto / in the USA). _____.
- 9). (I / interested in football) _____.

16. Составьте вопросы и напишите краткие ответы к ним.

- 1). (is / at home / your mother) *Is your mother at home? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.*
- 2). (your parents / are / well) _____?
- 3). (interesting / is / your job) _____?
- 4). (the shops / are / open today) _____?
- 5). (from / where / you / are) _____?
- 6). (interested in sport / you / are) _____?
- 7). (is / near here / the station) _____?
- 8). (at school / are / your children) _____?
- 9). (you / are / late / why) _____?

Раздел 2. Семья и семейные отношения. Моя семья. Домашние обязанности.

Практическое занятие № 5. Тема 2.1.

Семья и семейные отношения

Работа над текстом по теме: «Семья и семейные отношения».

My Family

For almost any person, there is nothing more important in the world than their family. I love my family too. Today I would like to tell you about them.

My family is quite big. I have got a mother, a father, a sister and two brothers and our cat Bob. Well, most people would say that a pet is not a family member but no one in our family would agree with that. We all love Bob and consider him a family member.

My mother's name is Anna, she is a teacher. She works in our local school. My mum teaches History and Social Studies, the subjects that I really love. She loves reading very much, and her favorite book is "A Street Cat Named Bob" by James Bowen. If you are familiar with the book, you can guess why she named our ginger cat Bob.

My father's name is Igor. He is a little older than mum and he used to be a police officer. He retired at a quite young age and runs his own business. He has got a small coffee shop and a candy store. To be honest, I don't know much about his business, but he says it is doing well.

As I said, I have got a sister, her name is Maria, and she is the oldest one, and two brothers – Viktor and Boris. By the way, I am the youngest child in the family, but I am totally happy with that role. My sister Maria is an engineer, she lives in another town but visits us at least once a month. My brothers are still students. Viktor studies history, following in our mother's footsteps, Boris is going to be a software developer. He is a big fan of videogames, and his dream is to develop his own game.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I love my family and for me there is nothing more important than them. I think, they all have the same opinion. Even Bob.

Слова и фразы

•family	семья	• to consider smb a family member	считать кого-то членом семьи
•mother	мать	• to be a (big) fan of smt	быть (большим) поклонником чего-то
•father	отец	• To be honest ...	Если честно ...
• mum(UK)	мама	• to run a business	управлять бизнесом
•dad	папа	• He used to be...	Он раньше был...
•brother	брат	• to be happy with smt	быть довольным чем-то (когда что-то вполне устраивает)
•sister	сестра	• to follow in smb's footsteps	идти по чьим-то стопам
•siblings	родные братья и сестры	•software developer	программист, разработчик программного обеспечения
•pet	домашнее животное	•opinion	мнение, точка зрения
•familymember	член семьи		

Введение лексики по теме.

Family and friends

Relatives (= members of your family)

These are the most important relatives (also called relations):

Your parents' parents Your parents' brother and sister
Your aunt's children The father and mother of the person you marry
The brother and sister of the

'e	ale
grandfather	grandmother
uncle's)	aunt(s)
cousin(s)	cousin (s)
father-in-law	mother-in-law
brother-in-law	sister-in-law
nephew(s)	niece(s)
widower	widow
step-father	step-mother

person you marry Your brother's/sister's children The person you marry dies, so you are a ...
 Your mother or father remarries, so you have a ...

Family background (= family history)

My grandfather was a market gardener in Ireland. He grew flowers, fruit and vegetables, and sold them in the town every day. He worked hard all his life, and when he died, his son (now my uncle) and daughter (my mother) inherited a large house and garden (= received the house and garden from my grandfather when he died). They carried on the business together until my mother met my father. They got married, moved to England, and I was born two years later. They didn't have any more children, so I am an only child.

Family names

When you are born, your family gives you a first name, e.g. James, Kate, Sarah and Alex are common first names in Britain. Your family name (also called your surname) is the one that all the family share e.g. Smith, Brown, Jones, and O'Neill are common surnames in Britain. Some parents give their children a middle name (like a first name), but you do not usually say this name. Your full name is all the names you have, e.g. Sarah Jane Smith,

Changing times

Society changes and so do families. In some places, people may decide to live together but do not get married. They are not husband and wife, but call each other their partner. There are also many families in some parts of the world where the child or children live with just their mother or father: these are sometimes called single-parent families.

Ex-

We use this for a husband/wife/boyfriend/girlfriend we had in the past but do not have now:
 The children stay with my ex-husband at the weekend.
 I saw an ex-girlfriend of mine at the disco last night.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Look at the family tree and complete the sentences below.

Albert & Maty Dodds

Jill = Paul
 •died 1995)

Barry = Sheila
 '|

Eve Ana Timothy Tom

- 1 John is Jill's
- 2 Timothy is Jill's
- 3 Eve and Ana ate Timothy's
- 4 Eve is Sheila's
- 5 Albert Dodds is Tom's
- 6 Barry is Eve's
- 7 Susan is Timothy's
- 8 As Paul died in 1995, Jill is a
- 9 Tom is Mary's
- 10 The only two people who are not related are

1 Answer these questions about yourself and your country.

- 1 What's your first name?
- 2 What's your surname?
- 3 Is that a common name in your country?
- 4 Do you have a middle name?
- 5 Are you an only child?

Who is your oldest friend?

Do you work? If so, how many of your work colleagues are also your friends?

- 6 Do you have any ex-boyfriends or ex-girlfriends who speak English very well?

Are single-parent families becoming more common in your country?

- 10 In your country, do more and more people live together without getting married?

Практическое занятие № 6. Тема 2.1.

Семья и семейные отношения

Работа над текстом по теме: «Семья и семейные отношения».

Текст 2. Mandy's family

Прочтите текст

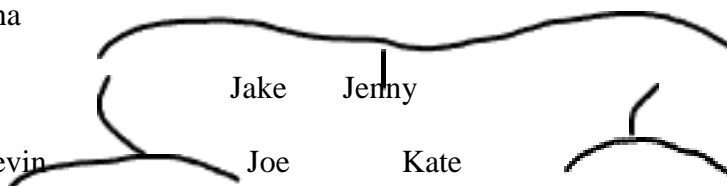
Frank Martha

Denise Carl

Jake Jenny

Mandy Kevin

Joe Kate



Mandy has got one brother but she hasn't got a sister. Mandy's father is Carl and her mother is Denise. Jake is Mandy's uncle. Jake's wife is Jenny. She is Mandy's aunt. Joe's grandparents are Frank and Martha. Frank is Joe's grandfather and Martha is his grandmother. Joe and Kate are Mandy's cousins. Mandy is Jake's niece and Kevin is Jake's nephew. Carl is Denise's husband. Frank has got four grandchildren — two granddaughters and two grandsons. Joe is Jake's son and Kate is Jake's daughter.

Посмотрите на семейное дерево Джо и закончите предложения ниже.

1. Kate is Joe's _____.
2. Joe is Carl's _____.
3. Denise and Carl are Joe's _____ and _____.
4. Frank is Kate's _____.
5. Kate is Martha's _____.

Развитие навыков письменной речи

Draw your own family tree. Are there any relationship? you cannot describe in English? Can you also write a short summary of your family background (as in B oil the opposite page):

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Personal Pronoun

I
you

Possessive Adjectives

my
your

he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

9. Вставьте соответствующие притяжательные местоимения.

- 1). I'm going to wash _____ hands
- 2). She's going to wash _____ hands.
- 3). We're going to wash _____.
- 4). He's going to wash _____.
- 5). They're going to wash _____.
- 6). Are you going to wash _____?

10. Вставьте соответствующие притяжательные местоимения.

- 1). Do you like _____ job?
- 2). I know Mr Watson, but I don't know _____ wife.
- 3). Alice and Tom live in London. _____ son lives in Australia.
- 4). We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all _____ friends.
- 5). Anna is going out with _____ friends this evening.
- 6). I like tennis. It's _____ favourite sport.
- 7). 'Is that _____ car?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'
- 8). I want to phone Maria. Do you know _____ phone number?
- 9). Do you think most people are happy in _____ jobs?
- 10). I'm going to wash _____ hair before I go out.
- 11). This is a beautiful tree. _____ leaves are a beautiful colour.
- 12). John has got a brother and a sister. _____ brother is 25, and _____ sister is 21.

11. Выберите подходящее притяжательное местоимение.

- 1). Hello. I/My name's Katie.
- 2). Anne has got a brother. Her/His name is Robert.
- 3). Our/ We names are Wayne and Liam.
- 4). His/Their names are Jake and Abby.
- 5). I have got a sister. Her/ His name is Olivia.

12. Выберите подходящее притяжательное местоимение.

Hi! I/My name is Amy and this is my science classroom. Is you/your science classroom similar? In the photo you can see two other students. His/Their names are Lily and Ella. They/Their are 15. Our/Your teacher is Miss Smith. His/Her first name is Helen. He/She is from a big city. His/Its name is Birmingham. It/Its is in the middle of England.

Практическое занятие № 7. Тема 2.2.

Моя семья

Работа над текстом по теме: «Моя семья».

Текст3.Nuclear family

Прочтите текст

Let me talk about my family. Well, my family used to be a nuclear family with my parents, me and my elder brother. Now that my elder brother got married and had a baby, we sort of become an extended family.

We live in a lovely two-storey house in a peaceful village in the countryside of Vietnam. I love the atmosphere, the people and the scenery here in my hometown very much. If you have a chance, take a visit to my house and I will show you around. There are lots of things waiting for you here.

Let's get back to my family. My family are all tall and thin. My mum is 49-year-old woman and my dad is five years older than my mum, which means he's 54. My mum has got white skin, smooth long black hair and an oval face. Right now, she is a primary teacher teaching Math and Literature in grade 2. My mum is a caring, loving woman who can do everything to make us kids safe and happy. My dad is a retired navy. He is tall, thin and has light brown skin. He is very good at cooking, and he is responsible for doing most of the heavy lifting in my house. One unpleasant thing about him, I have to say, is his short temper. Except for that point, he's a good dad.

I also have a big brother who is now 26. He followed in my dad's footsteps and now he works as a professional navy. I'm very proud of him. We get quite along with each other. My sister-in-law is at the same age as my bro, and she is a lawyer. She is short and slim. They have married and had a girl baby. My niece is 4 months now and she is so adorable. Her nickname is "apple", which reminds me of many sayings "An apple for a day keeps the doctor away", or "You are the apple of my eyes". The name says it all. We love and adore her a lot. My apple has a round, cute face with 2 sparkling eyes and lovely nose and a heart-melting smile. She must become a pretty and smart girl when growing up. I love my family very much.

Словаифразы

•lovely	очаровательный	•responsible	ответственный
•peaceful	безмятежный	•adorable	прелестный
•village	деревня	•nickname	прозвище
•scenery	пейзаж	•cute	милый
•hometown	родной город	•smile	улыбка
•smooth	гладкий (о волосах)	•nuclear family	семья, состоящая из родителей и детей
•caring	заботливый	•extended family	семья, состоящая из нескольких поколений
•safe	безопасный	•two-storey house`	двухэтажный дом
•retired	на пенсии	•short temper	вспыльчивый характер
•navy	служащий ВМС	•to be proud of smb.	гордиться кем-либо
•sister-in-law	невестка / жена брата	•heart-melting	трогательный

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

1. Вставъте в пропуски подходящие слова.

1). She is a typical Scandinavian with _____ hair, blue eyes and light skin.

- a) blond
- b) fair
- c) dark.
- d) blonde

2). She is from Ireland. She has got _____ hair, green eyes and pale skin.

- a) brown
- b) red
- c) grey
- d) blonde

3). His hair is _____ and dark. He has got typical Afrostyle.

- a) curly
- b) straight
- c) spiky
- d) long

4). His eyes are of the colour of the grass, They are _____.

- a) blue
- b) hazel
- c) dark
- d) green

5). Her eyes are like two big oceans, they've got the same _____ colour.

- a) grey
- b) green
- c) blue
- d) brown

6). She is just 1.55 m tall. I would call her _____.

- a) long
- b) short
- c) tall
- d) small

7). I think she is allergic to something, her cheeks are always _____.

- a) pale
- b) rosy
- c) tanned
- d) dark

8). He must be a vampire. His is so _____.

- a) pale
- b) dark
- c) tanned
- d) rosy

9). She is a model. She's beautiful, tall and _____.

- a) plump
- b) fat
- c) thin
- d) slim

10). She is a modern Rapunzel. Her hair is so _____.

- a) short
- b) tall
- c) long
- d) big

11). She has got a lot of friends, she is _____.

- a) unfriendly c) shy
b) sociable d) kind

12). He is _____, he has got only excellent and good marks.

- a) kind c) hard-working
b) silly d) clever

13). She doesn't like to work, she's _____.

- a) friendly c) brave
b) sensible d) lazy

14). He is always _____. He never smiles and it seems like he is about to cry.

- a) sad c) happy
b) funny d) shy

15). She is ready to give all her money to friends in need, she is very _____.

- a) mean c) unkind
b) generous d) friendly

2. Вставьте слова из рамки в пропуски:

aunt • brother • cousins • father grandfather • grandparents • mother • nephew • uncle

My family by Ava Morgan

I've got one (a)_____. His name is Liam. He's good to me because I'm his little sister. My (b)_____ is called Sandra and my (c)_____ is called Jack. My parents are the best! Harry and Annie are my (d)_____. I love them, grandmother is really special, and her husband, my (e)_____, is great. Henry is my (f)_____. His wife, my (g)_____ is called Anne. Henry and Anne are really good to me and Liam because I'm their only niece and Liam is their only (h)_____. They have got two children. They're my (i)_____ and they're called Oliver and Sophie.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: конструкция have got.

Спряжение "have got"

Affirmative

I/You/We/They **have got** three cousins.

He/She/It **has got** three cousins.

Negative

I/You/We/They **haven't got** three cousins.

He/ She/It **hasn't got** three cousins.

Question

Have I/you/we/they **got** three cousins?

Has he/she/it **got** three cousins?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/we/they **have**. / No, I/you/we/they **haven't**.

Yes, he/she/it **has**. / No, he/she/it **hasn't**.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

3. Вставьте have got/haven't got или has got/hasn't got

- 1). Sarah _____ a car. She goes everywhere by bike.
- 2). They like animals. They _____ three dogs and two cats.
- 3). Charles isn't happy. He _____ a lot of problems.
- 4). They are always busy. They _____ much free time.
- 5). "What's wrong?" "I _____ something in my eye."
- 6). "Where is my pen?" "I don't know. I _____ it."
- 7). Amy wants to go to the concert, but she _____ a ticket.

4. Составьте вопросы, используя have got или has got, и ответьте на них.

- 1). you/ a brother
- 2). your brother/a bike
- 3). your parents/a car
- 4). you/ cousins
- 5). your cousin/a big family
- 6). your sister/a husband
- 7). your grandparents/a computer
- 8). you/a niece
- 9). your nephew/siblings
- 10). your aunt/children

5. Составьте вопросы, используя верную форму глагола have got и слова ниже:

a spider Bill Gates James Bond London Juliette Binoche you

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1). How many legs _____? | A. He has got five billion dollars. |
| 2). How many airports _____? | B. I have got a Nokia. |
| 3). How much money _____? | C. It has got eight. |
| 4). What colour hair _____? | D. It has got five. |
| 5). What kind of car _____? | E. He has got an Aston Martin. |
| 6). What kind of phone _____? | F. She has got dark hair. |

6. В интервью есть 6 ошибок, найдите и исправьте их.

- A. Excuse me. I'm doing a survey. Can I ask you some questions?
B. Of course.
A. Has you got central heating in your house?
B. No, we haven't got.
A. Have you got a television?
B. Yes. Actually, we've got more than one.
A. Really? How many have got you?
B. Well, I've got one and my flatmates has got two.
A. What about a washing machine?
B. No, we hasn't got one.
A. And have you got a car?
B. No, I don't got one.

7. Составьте вопросы и ответьте на них.

- 1). You / mobile phone?
- 2). you / any brothers or sisters?
- 3). your parents / jobs?
- 4). your teacher / a Rolls Royce?
- 5). your best friend / any pets?
- 6). you / a headache?
- 7). your mother / dark hair?

8. Составьте отрицательные предложения, используя глагол *have got*.

- 1). I can't get into the house. (a key)
- 2). I can't read the letter. (my glasses)
- 3). I can't get onto the roof. (a ladder)
- 4). We couldn't visit the museum. (enough time)
- 5). He couldn't find his way to our house. (a map)
- 6). She can't pay her bills. (any money)
- 7). I can't go swimming today. (enough energy)
- 8). They couldn't take any photographs. (a camera)

Введение грамматического материала по теме: степени сравнения имен прилагательных

Степени сравнения прилагательных

(Degrees of comparison of adjectives)

В английском языке качественные прилагательные имеют три степени сравнения: положительную степень (positive degree) – это основная форма прилагательного; сравнительную степень (comparative degree); превосходную степень (superlative degree).

Степени сравнения односложных прилагательных

Положительная степень Сравнительная степень Превосходная степень

old старый older старше the oldest самый старый

tall высокий taller выше the tallest самый высокий

easy легкий easier легче the easiest самый легкий

Степени сравнения двухсложных и многосложных прилагательных

Положительная степень Сравнительная степень Превосходная степень

active энергичный

more active более энергичный, энергичнее

most active самый энергичный

interesting

interesting интересный more interesting более интересный, интереснее

most interesting

самый интересный

difficult трудный more difficult более трудный, труднее

most difficult

самый трудный

Степени сравнения прилагательных образованных от другого корня

Положительная степень Сравнительная степень Превосходная степень

good

хороший better

лучший, лучше best

самый лучший, наилучший

bad

плохой worse худший, хуже

worst

самый плохой, наихудший

much/many

много more

больше most

наибольшее

little

мало less

меньше least

наименьшее

Правила орфографии при образовании сравнительной и превосходной степени

1. Немая –е в конце слова опускается.

large – larger – largest;

pale – paler – palest;

2. В односложных прилагательных согласная буква после одиночной гласной удваивается, чтобы сохранить слог закрытым.

big – bigger – biggest;

hot – hotter – hottest;

3. Конечная –у после согласной изменяется на –i.

busy – busier – busiest;

happy – happier – happiest.

Тренировочные задания на образование степеней сравнения прилагательных

I.

1. Используйте соответствующее прилагательное.

It's not a ... subject to be discussed now.

a) good

b) worst

c) best

d) gooder

2. Используйте соответствующее прилагательное.

The ... thing to do is to calm down.

a) best

b) better

c) worse

d) gooder

3. Используйте соответствующее прилагательное.

It is the ... corporation in the world.

a) biggest

b) worst

c) bigger

d) good

4. Используйте соответствующее прилагательное.

What is the ... news?

a) later

b) latest

c) newer

d) bad

5. Используйте соответствующее прилагательное.

Is it such a ... task to be done in time?

- a) difficulter
- b) difficult
- c) most difficult
- d) more difficult

II. Найдите ошибки в данных предложениях.

1. Look at this the big building, it's our new office.
2. This is the more cheap product.
3. China is a more big market than Japan.
4. The rate of inflation is more bad this month than it was last month.
5. The Asian market is more good than the European market for rice.
6. Our market share is more low than it was last year.
7. It is more harder to break into export markets than home markets.
8. This month's sales are more high than last month's.
9. This is an expensiver hotel.
10. She is the more popular manager.

Практическое занятие № 8. Тема 2.3.

Домашние обязанности.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Артикль. Артикли определенный, неопределенный, нулевой. Употребление артикля.

Articles

Неопределенный артикль "a"("an")

Определенный артикль "the"

Неопределенный артикль "a"("an")

Перед существительными единственного лица ставится артикль "a", если слово начинается с согласной буквы и "an", если слово начинается с гласной буквы:

a boy	an animal
a girl	an apple
a cat	an ant
a mouse	an egg

Неопределенный артикль употребляется:

Если предмет упоминается впервые

Перед существительным единственного числа

ТОЛЬКО с исчисляемыми существительными

Для обозначения какого-то (неопределенного) предмета, одного из...

Напр.: Give me a book, please.

В восклицательных предложениях после слова what, если далее следует исчисляемое существительное в единственном числе

Напр.: What a nice day today!

После слов such, quiet, rather, most

Напр.: This is such a bad mistake

С устойчивыми сочетаниями:

Напр.: To have a rest

To go for a walk
To catch a cold

Определенный артикль “the” употребляется:

Если про предмет уже упоминалось

Напр.: This is a pen. The pen is blue.

С исчислимыми и неисчислимыми существительными

Напр.: I liked the tea

С существительными в единственном и множественном числе

Напр.: The birds sound nice

Порядковые числительные

Напр.: The third day

Прилагательные в превосходной степени

Напр.: The highest, the most beautiful

Перед существительными, являющимися единственными в мире

Напр.: The Moon, the Earth

Перед существительными, обозначающими целый класс предметов

Напр.: The lion is a wild animal

Перед названиями рек, озер, морей, океанов

Напр.: The Pacific ocean

Артикль НЕ употребляется:

Перед собственными именами

Напр.: My aunt Lisa comes to visit me in London

Перед названиями видов спорта

Напр.: She plays tennis well

Перед названиями месяцев

Напр.: We have holidays in December

Перед названиями видов пищи

Напр.: I like coffee with sugar

Устойчивые словосочетания

Напр.: At school, at night, to go to bed, etc.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

13. Напишите *a* или *an*

1). ___ old book

4). ___ airport

7). ___ university

2). ___ window

5). ___ new airport

8). ___ hour

3). ___ horse

6). ___ organisation

9). ___ economic problem

14. Опишите предметы ниже, используя слова из рамки

bird fruit mountain river musical instrument game planet tool vegetable flower

1). A duck is _____.

6). Saturn is _____.

2). A carrot is _____.

7). A banana is _____.

3). Tennis is _____.

8). The Amazon is _____.

4). A hammer is _____.

9). A rose is _____.

5). Everest is _____.

10). A trumpet is _____.

15. Напишите *a/an* или *the*.

- 1). We enjoy our trip. ____ hotel is very nice.
- 2). 'Can I ask ____ question?' 'Sure. What do you want to know?'
- 3). You look very tired. You need ____ holiday.
- 4). 'Where is Tom?' 'He is in ____ garden.'
- 5). Eve is ____ interesting person. You should meet her.
- 6). A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to ____ city centre?
B: Yes, go straight on and then take ____ next turning left.
- 7). A: Shall we go out for ____ meal this evening?
B: Yes, that is ____ good idea.
- 8). It's ____ nice morning. Let's go for ____ walk.
- 9). Amanda is ____ student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be ____ journalist. She lives with two friends in ____ apartment near ____ college where she is studying. ____ apartment is small, but she likes it.
- 10). Peter and Mary have two children, ____ boy and ____ girl. ____ boy is seven years old and ____ girl is three. Peter works in ____ factory, Mary doesn't have ____ job at the moment.

16. Предложения ниже неверны. Вставьте *a/an* или *the* где необходимо.

- 1). Don't forget to turn off light when you go out.
- 2). Enjoy your trip and don't forget to send me postcard.
- 3). What is name of this village?
- 4). Canada is very big country.
- 5). What is largest city in Canada?
- 6). I like this room, but I don't like colour of carpet.
- 7). 'Are you OK?' 'No. I have got headache.'
- 8). We live in old house near station.
- 9). What is name of director of film we saw last night?

Работа над текстом по теме: «Домашние обязанности».

Housework

My room is very clean and tidy (= everything in order), but my brother is very untidy; he leaves his clothes all over the floor and never makes his bed. What's worse, he doesn't clean his room very often, so most of the time it is quite dirty.

I do the washing-up every evening after dinner, and I normally do the washing and ironing at the weekend when I have a bit more free time. I also Hoover the carpets and polish the dining room table once a week.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Find the correct ending on the right for each of these sentence beginnings on the left, then put the sentences in the most logical order.

- 1 I cleaned
- 2 I went
- 3 I set
- 4 I switched off
- 5 I had
- 6 I put on
- 7 I got

the light into bed a wash my teeth to sleep

the alarm clock my pyjamas
The pictures show six things the
<pictures>

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| 1 | She | 4 | She |
| 2 | She | 5 | She |
| 3 | She | 6 | She |

How often do you do these things? Complete these sentences about yourself.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 | I often |
| 2 | I sometimes |
| 3 | I occasionally |
| 4 | I never |

Раздел 3. Описание жилища и учебного заведения.

Практическое занятие № 9. Тема 3.1.

Описание жилища.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Описание жилища».

Inside the White House

The White House is a world-famous house. It's in the capital city of the United States, Washington DC and it's where the President of the US lives and works. We often see pictures of the White House on the news and in films. It's even on the back of the US \$20 bill. But what's it really like to live there?

The White House is big! There are 132 rooms and 35 bathrooms, plus 412 doors and 147 windows.

There's a large kitchen in the White House. The chefs can make dinner for 140 people. 140 is the maximum number of people who can sit in the main dining room.

The room where the President works is called the Oval Office. The president has got a big desk there. The desk is famous because the wood for it comes from a British ship from about 1850. The desk was a present from Queen Victoria to US President Rutherford in 1880.

There are four doors in the Oval Office. One door goes to a small dining room and study. Two of the four doors take you to the West Wing of the White House. In the West Wing, there are offices for the Vice-President and other important people. The fourth door takes you to a rose garden.

In the Oval Office, there are famous paintings on the walls. The paintings come from the White House or from other museums. New presidents decide which paintings they want on the walls, and the colour of the walls!

Are there rooms in the White House where the President can relax? Yes, there are! There's a small cinema in the East Wing of the White House. There are seats for 42 people there. They also have concerts in the East Room.

And in the Oval Office there is an unusual tradition. Some US presidents play golf there!

Слова и фразы

Rooms		• desk	письменный стол
• bathroom	ванная	• dishwasher	посудомоечная машина
• bedroom	спальня	• DVD player	проигрыватель DVD дисков
• dining room	столовая	• fridge	холодильник
• garage	гараж	• games console	игровая консоль
• garden	сад	• lamp/light	лампа
• hall	вестибюль /коридор	• microwave	микроволновая печь
• kitchen	кухня	• mirror	зеркало

• living room	гостиная	• phone	телефон
• study	кабинет	• painting /poster	картина
Household objects and furniture	предметы быта и мебель	• radiator	батарея отопления
• armchair	кресло	• shelf /shelves	полка
• bath	ванна	• shower	душ
• bed	кровать	• sink	раковина
• CD player	проигрыватель CD дисков	• sofa	диван
• chair	стул	• table	стол
• clock	часы	• toilet	санузел
• computer	компьютер	• TV set/TV	телевизор
• cooker	плита	• washing machine	стиральная машина
• cupboard	шкаф для посуды	• window	окно

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

1. Назовите комнаты в доме или квартире

- 1). You cook there.
- 2). You have a shower there.
- 3). It's outside. Children play there. It usually has flowers.
- 4). When you go into a house, you are there.
- 5). You put the car there.
- 6). You watch TV there.
- 7). You sleep there.
- 8). You eat there.

2. Выберите подходящий вариант

- 1). The President of the US has got *an old/a modern* desk.
- 2). There *is/isn't* a very large room connected to the Oval Office.
- 3). From the Oval Office, there *is/isn't* direct access to a place with flowers.
- 4). The West Wing is a place to *work/relax*.
- 5). The paintings in the Oval Office *never/sometimes* change.
- 6). The President sometimes *watches films/listens to music* in the East Room.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: *Present Simple*.

Present Simple

Affirmative	I/You/We/They learn/finish/study.
Negative	I/You/We/They don't learn/finish/study.
Affirmative	He/She/It learns/finishes/studies.
Negative	He/She/It doesn't learn/finish/study.
Question	Do I/you/we/they study? Does he/she/it finish?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, he/she/it don't. Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

17. Вставьте в предложения формы Present Simple следующих глаголов.

get • go • listen • take • finish • have • watch

- 1). I _____ to music when I do my homework.
- 2). My friend _____ to school by bus.
- 3). I _____ lunch at school.
- 4). His sister _____ up at 7.30 am.
- 5). Our last class _____ at 5 pm.
- 6). They _____ films in their Spanish lessons.
- 7). Dylan _____ photos in his free time.

18. Вставьте в предложения формы Present Simple глаголов в скобках.

Sophia (a) _____ (study) at the BRIT School. She (b) _____ (not study) music or dance. Her special subject is art. For homework, sometimes Sophia and the students in her class (c) _____ (take) photos or they (d) _____ (draw). But Sophia (e) _____ (say) that they all (f) _____ (work) hard at the school. Sometimes, to finish her work, she (g) _____ (get) up really early. But she (h) _____ (not think) that's a problem because she (i) _____ (love) art and her school!

19. Напишите вопросы к следующим ответам.

- 1). A: _____
(eat lunch at school)
B: No, he doesn't. He goes home.
- 2). A: _____
(have guitar lessons at the weekend)
B: No, they don't. They have them on Mondays.
- 3). A: _____
(study French)
B: No, she doesn't. She studies Spanish.
- 4). A: _____
(like classical music)
B: No, she doesn't. She likes rock music.
- 5). A: _____
(teach biology)
B: No, I don't. I teach chemistry.

20. Вставьте глаголы из рамки в пропуски, используя верную форму Present Simple.

boil close cost cost like like meet open speak teach wash

- 1). Maria _____ four languages.
- 2). The shops in the city centre usually _____ at 9 o'clock in the morning.
- 3). The City Museum _____ at 5 o'clock in the evening.
- 4). Tina is a teacher. She _____ mathematics to young children.
- 5). My job is very interesting. I _____ a lot of people.
- 6). Peter's car is always dirty. He never _____ it.
- 7). Food is expensive. It _____ a lot of money.

- 8). Shoes are expensive. They _____ a lot of money.
 9). Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
 10). Laura and I are good friends. I _____ her and she _____ me.

21. Вставьте глаголы из рамки в отрицании в пропуски, используя don't/doesn't.

cost	go	know	read	see	use	wear
------	----	------	------	-----	-----	------

- 1). I buy a newspaper every day, but sometimes I _____ it.
 2). Paul has a car, but he _____ it very often.
 3). Paul and his friends like films, but they _____ to the cinema very often.
 4). Amanda is married, but she _____ a ring.
 5). I _____ much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
 6). Regent Hotel isn't expensive. It _____ much to stay there.
 7). Brian lives very near us, but we _____ him very often.

22. Вставьте глаголы в пропуски, используя Present Simple в положительной или отрицательной форме.

- 1). Margaret _____ four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
 2). I _____ my job. It's very boring. (like)
 3). 'Where is Steve?' 'I'm sorry. I _____ .' (know)
 4). Sue is a very quiet person. She _____ very much. (talk)
 5). Andy _____ a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
 6). It's not true! I _____ it! (believe)
 7). That is a very beautiful picture. I _____ it much. (like)
 8). Mark is a vegetarian. He _____ meat. (eat)

Практическое занятие № 10. Тема 3.1.

Описание жилища.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Present Simple и Present Continuous.
 Present Continuous

to be (am/is/are) + Ving			
	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I	am / 'm reading.	am not / 'm not reading.	Am I reading?
You	are / 're listening.	are not / aren't listening.	Are you listening?
He / She / It	is / 's working.	is not / isn't working.	Is he working?
We	are / 're running.	are not / aren't running.	Are we running?
You	are / 're looking.	are not / aren't looking.	Are you looking?
They	are / 're playing.	are not / aren't playing.	Are they playing?

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

24. Раскройте скобки, ставя глаголы в Present Continuous.

- 1). They _____ (watch) TV in the living room.
- 2). He _____ (swim) in his friend's pool.
- 3). She _____ (not listen) to the teacher.
- 4). We _____ (learn) a foreign language.
- 5). The baby _____ (sleep) upstairs.
- 6). I _____ (not sit) at the moment.
- 7). The dog _____ (eat) its dinner.
- 8). Mum and Dad _____ (cook) lunch.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Описание жилища».

The narrowest house in the world?

How big is your house? Are there two, three or maybe four bedrooms? Is there a dining room as well as a living room? Can you put a bed, desk, chair, wardrobe and cupboards in your bedroom? Perhaps there are windows to let in the light. Well, imagine living in the narrowest house in the world! It's only one and a half metres wide and it's too small for stairs. There's a ladder to go up to the very, very small bedroom.

This house is called Keret House and it belongs to Israeli writer, Etgar Keret. Etgar thinks we need more houses today. Many people don't have homes and this is a big problem. His very narrow house shows that people can live in small places. He built it between two other big buildings.

There aren't many rooms in Etgar's house. There's a tiny kitchen with a sink — you can put two cups and plates in it! - and a small cooker. There's a fridge too, but there isn't space for food, only two drinks. There's also a dinner table with chairs for two people. There isn't a bath, but Etgar washes under a shower which is above the tiny toilet. Up the ladder, there is one small bed and a little desk with a light. There are some books on a shelf behind his bed.

And that's it! There aren't real windows, only two holes in the wall. Etgar can see if it's light or dark outside.

Etgar built this house because he wants people to think about housing problems. It was an art project. Now, he sometimes stays and works there. It's OK for one person for a short time, but for a family? No way! Would you like to live here? Post your comments below.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

3. Какие слова не были упомянуты в тексте?

armchair • bed • cooker • cups • desk • fridge • kettle • light • mirror • pictures • plates • shower • sink • table • toilet

4. Выберите подходящий вариант

- 1). Keret House has *one/two* bedroom(s).
- 2). *One person/Two people* can eat at the table.
- 3). Etgar *lives/doesn't live* here all the time.
- 4). It's probably a *good/bad* place for a family.
- 5). When he built it Etgar *planned/didn't plan* to live there.
- 6). Keret House is *very close to/a long way from* other buildings.

5. Совместите подчеркнутые слова в тексте с описанием.

- 1). very small
- 2). thin
- 3). opposite of thin
- 4). steps that go up and down usually inside a house
- 5). we use this to climb up to high places usually outside

6. Подставьте слова из упражнения 4 в пропуски.

- 1). There are no _____ in this house. Every room is on one floor.
- 2). My mum uses a _____ to go up the apple tree in our garden.
- 3). The garden is big and _____. We can play football with our friends there.
- 4). My baby sister is two days old. She's really _____.
- 5). The road is _____. Only one car can drive down it.

Развитие навыков диалогической речи

Прочтите диалоги.

- 1).
James: Hello. Can I speak to Sarah, please?
Mum: Sorry, you can't talk to her at the moment.
James: Oh! Isn't she at home?
Mum: Yes, but she's taking the rubbish out at the moment.
James: Oh ...
Mum: Sarah, there's a phone call for you.
Sarah: Hello?
James: Hi, Sarah.
Sarah: Oh, hi James.
James: Listen. Are you going to Chill Nightclub on Saturday?
- 2).
Mum: Danny? Mike? Where are you?
Danny: Hi, Mum. We're in here.
Mum: Are you playing one of those computer games? You know I don't like you playing those games. You always play them when I go out!
Danny: No, we aren't playing computer games, Mum. We are in the living room. We are watching a film.
Mike: Yeah, this one is really good. It's got Megan Fox and that actor from The Matrix.
- 3).
Lucy: Hey, Matt. You look busy. What are you doing?
Matt: I'm stirring the sauce. It's my turn to make the dinner tonight.
Lucy: Mmm. What are you making? It looks interesting.
Matt: I'm cooking pasta with tomatoes. I'm not a great cook ... but I'm not bad. Now, can you help me? Can you lay the table?
- 4).
Ben: Olivia, are you using the computer?
Olivia: Yes, I am.
Ben: I need it too. I'm doing my biology homework and we need to find out some information on the net. I use the computer for work, not just playing games.
Olivia: I'm not playing games!
Ben: Oh. So are you reading all about celebrity stories?

Olivia: No, I'm not. I'm looking in the Study Centre for information because I've got a history project. You're not the only one who uses the computer for school work, you know!

Слова и фразы

Jobs around the house

• cooker	плита	• make the bed	застилать постель
• do the ironing	гладить бельё	• take the rubbish out	выносить мусор
• do the shopping	ходить в магазин	• tidy up	делать уборку
• do the washing	стирать бельё	• wash the dishes	мыть посуду
• lay the table	накрывать на стол		

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

7. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Where is Sarah when James calls?
- 2). Why is Danny's mum not happy at first?
- 3). What do you know about Matt's cooking skills?
- 4). What does Olivia's brother want to do and why?

Практическое занятие № 11. Тема 3.2.

Описание учебного заведения.

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Present Simple u Present Continuous.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

23. Составьте вопросы.

- 1). (where / live / your parents) _____?
- 2). (you / early / always/ get up) _____?
- 3). (how often / TV / you / watch) _____?
- 4). (you / want / what / for dinner) _____?
- 5). (like / you / football) _____?
- 6). (your brother / like / football) _____?
- 7). (what / you / do / in your free time) _____?
- 8). (your sister / work / where) _____?
- 9). (to the cinema / often / you / go) _____?
- 10). (what / mean / this word) _____?
- 11). (often / snow / it / here) _____?
- 12). (go / usually / to bed / what time / you) _____?
- 13). (how much / to phone New York / it/ cost) _____?
- 14). (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what) _____?

25. Напишите вопросы и краткие ответы.

- 1). Tom/eat/lunch? +
- 2). Simone/play/tennis? -
- 3). Mum and Dad/wash the dishes? +
- 4). Your brother/clean his room? -
- 5). Those students/listen to the teacher? -
- 6). You/do your homework? +
- 7). He/watch/TV. -
- 8). She/practise/the piano. +

26. Вставьте глаголы из рамки в предложения, ставя их в формы Present Continuous.

dance • come • have • put • run • study • use • write

- 1). He _____ a shower at the moment.
- 2). ___ you _____ to the cinema with us now?
- 3). They _____ to school.
- 4). She _____ on television.
- 5). ___ we _____ the right computer?
- 6). He _____ with his new pen.
- 7). The students _____ English with their teacher.
- 8). Lucy _____ her books into her bag.

27. Выберите подходящий вариант.

- 1). I *always get* / *am always getting* up at 7.30.
- 2). Mum *cooks* / *is cooking* dinner at the moment. I think it's fish!
- 3). *Do you go* / *Are you going* swimming every evening?
- 4). *Do you phone* / *Are you phoning* Greta? I would like to talk to her.
- 5). *I wait* / *I am waiting* for Tina. Do you know where she is?
- 6). I *don't like* / *am not liking* cleaning my room.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Описание учебного заведения».

10. Прочтите форум подростков.

The BRIT school.

Hey! Somebody tells me there's a great school for people who love music and dance. It's called the BRIT School. Does anybody know it?

Posted by Lee on the 21st of September at 2.36 pm

Yeah. It's for students between 14 and 19. They study the usual subjects like maths, history, ICT (Information and Communication Technology), PE (Physical Education), etc. But they also have special classes in art, music, dance, film, photography.

Posted by Mia on the 21st of September at 5.44 pm

A friend of mine goes to the BRIT School. She plays the guitar and sings. She says the school is brilliant! Sometimes at lunchtime there are concerts where students sing, play music, dance...

Imagine! Sometimes she wants classes at the weekend, she loves it that much!

Posted by Ella93 on 21st September at 8.12 pm

In my school we usually call our teachers Sir or Miss but at the BRIT School I think the students call their teachers by their first names. And they don't wear school uniform!

Posted by Jonno on 21st September at 9.06 pm

The idea is for the students to learn all about the creative industries — music, art, theatre, TV. And they learn to use new technology to do it.

Posted by Ella93 on 22nd September at 4.32 pm

I know the school has some very famous old students. Adele, for example! And famous people visit the school. They play concerts there, or just talk to the students and help them.

Posted by KidLondon on 22nd September at 7.45 pm

Awesome! I really want to study there! Thanks for the help, guys.

Posted by Lee on 22nd September at 8.10 pm

Слова и фразы

School Subjects	Предметы в школе	• history	история
• art	рисование / живопись	• ICT (Information and Communication Technology)	информатика
• biology	биология	• maths	математика
• chemistry	химия	• music	музыка
• English	английский язык	• PE (Physical Education)	физкультура
• French	французский язык	• physics	физика
• geography	география	• Spanish	испанский язык
• German	немецкий язык		

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

11. Прочтите высказывания ниже и решите, которые из них правдивы (True (T)), неправдивы (False (F)) или не упоминались (Not Mentioned (NM)).

- 1). Students at the BRIT School only have unusual school subjects.
- 2). At the BRIT School they have long breaks.
- 3). Ella93's friend lives in the school.
- 4). In Jonno's school it's unusual for students to call their teachers 'John' or 'Anne', for example.
- 5). BRIT students don't have a school uniform.
- 6). Computers are not important at the BRIT School.
- 7). Famous people visit the students at the BRIT School.

12. Совместите подчеркнутые слова в тексте с описанием.

- 1). one of my friends
- 2). great, fantastic
- 3). people (informal)
- 4). companies, businesses

Практическое занятие № 12. Тема 3.2.

Описание учебного заведения

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Предлоги места.

Prepositions of place

Прочтите предложения и совместите с диаграммами ниже.

- 1). Above the bed I have got a notice board. _____
- 2). Behind the desk there is a window. _____
- 3). There is a reading lamp on the desk. _____
- 4). There is a wardrobe next to the desk. _____
- 5). I have got space under my bed to put things. _____
- 6). Near the bed there is a radiator. _____
- 7). There are three students in the bedroom. _____
- 8). In front of the desk is my chair. _____

<диаграмма>

Работа над текстом по теме: «Описание учебного заведения».

Studying abroad

Carla Vega is a 15-year-old student from Spain. This year she is at a boarding school in the UK. Here she tells us about accommodation at the school.

Interviewer: 'How many people are there in your bedroom?'

Carla: 'Sometimes there are two or three students in the same bedroom. This year I have got an individual bedroom. But we all use the same living room.'

Interviewer: 'Is your bedroom big?'

Carla: 'No, not really! But there's everything you need for studying. There's also a small ensuite bathroom. That's nice!'

Interviewer: 'What is there in your bedroom?'

Carla: 'Well, there's a bed, of course, that's in the corner. Above that I've got a notice board where I put posters and my timetable and stuff. There's a big desk and in front of the desk is my chair. Behind one part of the desk there's a window that gives me light. Above the desk, on the other side, there are bookshelves. There's a reading lamp on the desk, and a wardrobe next to the desk. The wardrobe isn't enormous, but I've got space under my bed to put things. And near the bed, there's a radiator.'

Interviewer: 'What about the bathroom?'

Carla: 'There isn't a bath, just a shower, a toilet and the sink. There aren't shelves in the bathroom. That's a bit inconvenient.'

Interviewer: 'Are there places to cook your own food?'

Carla: 'We have got a small kitchen to make snacks. There is a cooker, a fridge and a sink for washing the dishes. But we always have breakfast, lunch and dinner in the school canteen. It's good to eat together.'

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

13. Совместите подчеркнутые слова в тексте с описанием.

- 1). very big
- 2). things in general
- 3). making problems
- 4). place where two walls meet
- 5). with other people
- 6). a school where the students also live
- 7). a place to live
- 8). a bathroom that joins a bedroom
- 9). equipment for serving and eating food

10). equipment for cooking

14. Ответьте на вопросы.

Would you like to study abroad one day? Why/Why not?

Раздел 4. Распорядок дня студента колледжа. Время и часы. Мой рабочий день.

Практическое занятие № 13. Тема 4.1.

Время и часы.

Введение лексического материала по теме: Время и часы.

Time words (2)

Time in relation to now

Now means at this moment. Then means at another moment (usually in the past).

It is 10 o'clock now.

I got up 2 hours ago, at 8 o'clock. An hour ago it was 9 o'clock.

two years for two years

1994 19% from 1994 to 1996

from 2010 to 2012

last year / last week / last Saturday- next year / next week / next summer

It is July now.

Last month it was June.

Next month it will be August.

o

JULY

When we talk about time in general, we talk about the past, the present and the future. We talk about the past, the present and the future forms of the verb, for example

In the past people didn't have television. People may travel to Mars in the future.

I'll be with you in a moment. (= a very short time) Jane's in Paris at the moment. (= now)

See you soon! (= in a short time)

\X'e met recently. (= not long ago)

Frequency adverbs

always often now and then not often rarely

« 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ►

usually sometimes occasionally hardly ever never

It always snows in Russia in winter.

It often rains in Britain.

The temperature in London hardly ever gets to 35°. (= almost never)

The Ancient Romans never went to America or Australia.

Notice the use of a in these expressions of frequency.

once (- one time) a week: I go swimming once a week, every Saturday.

twice (» two times) a day: I clean my teeth twice a day.

three times a year: I see my uncle three times a year.

four times a month: I play football four or five times a month.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Fill the gaps with a preposition from A opposite.

!!' ... the past, Rosa worked in many different countries. Rosa worked in Hong Kong

!?! three years, 'V 1993 .. 1996.1?!. the moment she is working in Tokyo. She will stay there !*'. two more years.

Draw lines to match the centuries to their time.

- 1 the 19th century
- 2 the 22nd century
- 3 the 18th century
- 4 the 21st century
- 5 the 20th century

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

1 Peter will get his exam results very soon.

Do you think Peter will get them next year, next month or tomorrow?

2 Harriet and Rupert met for the first time recently.

Do you think they first met last year, six months ago or a week ago?

3 I'll help you in a moment.

Do you think I'll help you next week, in two hours or in a few minutes?

the past the present the future

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Предлоги времени.

Preposition of time

at

at 8 o'clock	at 10:30 pm
at midnight	at night
at the weekend	at Christmas
at the end of	at the moment

on

on Sunday(s) / Monday(s) etc.

on the 25th of April / the 6th of June etc.

on Monday morning / on Tuesday afternoon / on Friday evening / on Saturday night etc.

on New Year's day etc.

in

in April / June etc.

in 2003 / 1972 etc.

in summer / spring etc.

in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

8. Вставьте on, in или at.

Nang Yong is a student at a secondary school in Guangzhou, China. He starts school (a) _____ 7.30 am. He goes to school six days a week, because he has some lessons (b) _____ Saturday, but only (c) _____ the morning. But he has extra exam classes (d) _____ the evening and (e) _____ the weekend. (f) _____ night he's very tired! Of course, he has a break in the summer. This year his holidays start (g) _____ July, (h) _____ the 14m July to be exact.

9. Выберите верный вариант.

- 1). My birthday is *on/in* August.
- 2). She goes to bed *at/on* half past ten.
- 3). He plays football at/on Wednesday and Saturday.
- 4). My sister's always tired *in/at* the morning.
- 5). I watch television *at/in* the weekend.
- 6). The dog sleeps under the table *at/in* night.
- 7). Schools starts *on/in* 8th September.

Практическое занятие № 14. Тема 4.2.

Мой рабочий день.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Мой рабочий день»

Greg's Daily Routine

Greg is an American boy. He lives in Arlington, Texas. He lives with his family in a modern house. He is eleven years old and he has got an elder brother, Alex, and a younger sister, Emma.

He starts his day at about half past six. He gets up, goes to the bathroom, takes a shower, brushes his teeth and gets dressed. Then he has breakfast and at a quarter to seven he leaves home and catches the bus to school.

Classes begin at half past seven. He usually has lunch at the school canteen at half past twelve. After school, at a quarter past five, he goes home. There he does his school homework and when he finishes it he helps his Mum laying the table. At half past seven the family dines together.

Greg is a very helpful boy, so he helps his mother cleaning up everything after dinner.

He usually watches TV for a while after dinner and at about ten o'clock the most he brushes his teeth again, puts on his Spider Man pajamas and goes to bed. His parents always kiss him good night before he gets asleep. Greg is a very happy boy!

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

2. Правдивы или неправдивы следующие высказывания? (True or False)

- 1). Greg is an American boy.
- 2). Greg lives in a modern flat.
- 3). Greg is eleven years old.
- 4). Greg has got two brothers.
- 5). Greg wakes up at eight o'clock.
- 6). Greg walks to school.
- 7). Greg classes begin at half past eight.
- 8). Greg and his family have dinner at half past seven.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Where does Greg live?
- 2). What's his sister's name?
- 3). What time does he wake up?
- 4). Does he have breakfast at home?
- 5). What time does he leave home?
- 6). Where does he have lunch?

- 7). When does he return home?
- 8). Does he do his homework at school or at home?
- 9). Is he a helpful boy?

Развитие навыков диалогической речи

- 1). What time do you get up?
- 2). Where do you have breakfast?
- 3). What do you have for breakfast?
- 4). Do you go to school in the morning or in the afternoon?
- 5). What time do you have lunch?
- 6). What do you do in the afternoon?
- 7). When do you do your homework?
- 8). Do you have a shower before going to bed?
- 9). Do you watch TV at night?
- 10). What is your favorite TV programme?
- 11). What time do you go to bed?

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Оборот to be going to.

to be going to

Affirmative	I am going to study French next year. He/She/It is going to watch TV this evening. You/We/They are going to buy some new books tomorrow.
Negative	I am not going to study French next year. He/She/It isn't going to watch TV this evening. You/We/They aren't going to buy some new books tomorrow.
Question	Am I going to study French next year? Is he/she/it going to watch TV this evening? Are you/we/they going to buy some new books tomorrow?
Short answers	Yes, I am . No, I am not . Yes, he/she/it is . No, he/she/it isn't . Yes, I/you/we/they are . No, he/she/it aren't .

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

10. Вставьте глаголы из рамки с конструкцией *going to* в пропуски.

do • eat • give • lie • down • stay • walk • wash • watch • wear

- 1). My hands are dirty _____ them.
- 2). What _____ to the party tonight?
- 3). It is a nice day. I don't want to take the bus. I _____.
- 4). Steve is going to London next week. He _____ with some friends.
- 5). I am hungry. I _____ this sandwich.
- 6). It is Sarah's birthday next week. We _____ her a present.
- 7). Sue says she is feeling very tired. She _____ for an hour.
- 8). Your favourite programme is on TV tonight. _____ you _____ it?
- 9). What _____ Rachel _____ when she leaves school?

11. Что вы собираетесь делать сегодня или завтра? Напишите 10 предложений.

12. Составьте предложения, ставя глаголы в отрицание.

- 1). We _____ (not go) to the library.
- 2). He _____ (not buy) a new book.
- 3). They _____ (not watch) the movie about dogs' training.
- 4). I _____ (not tell) your difficulties with some disciplines to anyone.
- 5). Anna _____ (not stay) at home.

13. Составьте вопросы, используя слова в скобках).

- 1). I am going to phone him tomorrow. (When ...?)
- 2). The teacher is going to deliver the lecture soon. (When ...?)
- 3). My friends are going to arrive today. (How many friends ...?)
- 4). We are going to visit her. (Why ...?)
- 5). Students of our group are going to organise a meeting with a vet next week. (When...?)
- 6). I am going to check up my dog.. (Why...?)

14. Исправьте ошибки.

- 1). What are you going to doing in Spain
- 2). Jane are going to travel to Italy.
- 3). Ted and Bob is going to go camping.
- 4). My grandparents am going to visit Scotland.
- 5). Our teacher is going to come earlier yesterday.
- 6). The students are go to visit the laboratory.

Практическое занятие № 15. Тема 4.3.

Распорядок дня студента колледжа.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Распорядок дня студента колледжа»

Daily routine

On weekdays, I usually get up at 6:30. I like to get up early to do my jogging in the park, so I get my pyjamas off and put on my sportswear. There is a very beautiful and quiet park not far from my home and I go jogging there every day, even on weekends. Then I go back home and have a shower. Then I get dressed and go to the kitchen for breakfast. My mother usually cooks breakfast, but sometimes I do it myself. I prefer a large cup of coffee and a sandwich, but my mother often cooks porridge. She believes that the porridge is the most healthy and useful breakfast for the whole day.

Then I shine my shoes and call my friend who lives next door, and we go to school together. The school is quite close to our house. Lessons start at 9 o'clock and finish at two or three, it depends on the schedule. Then I come home and have lunch. After lunch, I have a little rest and then I start doing my homework. Usually, the homework takes me two hours. If mom asks me, I take the rubbish out or go grocery shopping for supper or do another simple daily routine.

Then I go for a walk with my friend and his dog. We go to the park and throw a ball, and the dog brings it back to us.

In the evening I have dinner with my family. We all get together, joke, have fun, discuss our family affairs.

I usually go to bed around eleven o'clock.

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Present Simple и Present Continuous. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

5. Вставьте глаголы из рамки в пропуски в Present Simple.

ask • do • finish • go • hate • love • play • write

- 1). My friend _____ five different musical instruments.
- 2). My friends _____ ten messages every day.
- 3). She _____ her homework at the weekend.
- 4). I _____ English. It is my favourite subject.
- 5). My sister _____ sports. In her opinion, they're all bad.
- 6). When school _____ at four o'clock, we _____ home.
- 7). My teacher _____ a lot of questions.

6. Вставьте don't или doesn't в пропуски.

- 1). I _____ get up at 5 am.
- 2). Megan and Lucy _____ watch football on TV.
- 3). Andy _____ play football.
- 4). His father _____ go to work by car.
- 5). You _____ walk to school.
- 6). Ryan and I _____ do our homework on Sunday.
- 7). That student _____ listen to the teacher.

7. Выберите верный вариант.

- 1). They play/plays football on Friday.
- 2). My friends read/reads comics.
- 3). Dylan and Matt study /studies German.
- 4). Our teacher has/have her own blog.
- 5). Katie and I go/goes to school by bus.
- 6). My sister watch/watches TV after school.

Практическое занятие № 16. Тема 4.3.

Распорядок дня студента колледжа.

Работа над текстом по теме
My Daily Routine

We all have some things to do every day or almost every day in a particular order. They are called "daily routine". Let me tell you about my daily routine.

My typical day is quite busy, it begins at 6 o'clock in the morning when I wake up. When my alarm goes on, I turn it off, get up and make my bed. Then I take a shower, brush my teeth and do my morning workout. I do not exercise much in the morning, just a few simple exercises such as push-ups.

Usually, my mom makes breakfast for all of us. My elder brother is a student, and he lives in a dormitory. I have breakfast with my family. My father usually walks our dog, but when I have enough time, I like walking our dog myself.

After breakfast I go to school. I do not walk there because it is too far. I take a bus and get off by the school. It takes the bus about 15 minutes to get there, so I usually play games on my phone or watch YouTube videos. My classes start at 8 a.m. After the third lesson we have a break. My classmates and I go to the cafeteria where we have a cup of tea with a sandwich and chat.

After school, I take the bus home. Sometimes my friend's father picks him up, and they give me a ride. At home I have lunch, then wash the dishes. My mom works part-time and spends the morning hours at home. Usually, she goes to work at 2 pm. When my parents are at work I do the chores. I clean up the kitchen and my room, the living room if necessary, then I do the vacuum cleaning in the hallway and feed the dog.

Then I just rest and do whatever I like. I go to the gym three times a week with my friends. So, if it is a gym day, I go there. If it is not, I just watch TV or surf the Internet.

When my mom comes home, we cook together. While we are cooking, she might ask me about my day at school. My father returns from work a bit later. We have dinner together, then I do my homework. If I have enough time, I might watch a show, read a book or play a videogame. Sometimes we watch TV together. I am not a very outgoing person but once or twice a week I go out with my friends. We love hanging out in the local park which is right next to the building where I live.

Normally, I do not stay up late, and go to bed at 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening. That is my daily routine.

Слова и фразы

• go to school (by bike/bus/car/train/ on foot)	идти/ ехать в школу на велосипеде/автобусе/ машине/ поезде	• get dressed	одеваться
• have lunch	обедать	• have a shower	принимать душ
• have a break	устроить перерыв	• finish school	заканчивать занятия в школе
• get up	вставать/просыпаться	• have dinner	ужинать
• do homework	делать домашнюю работу	• have breakfast	завтракать
• go to bed	ложиться спать	• go home	идти домой
• start school	начинать занятия в школе		

Развитие навыков письменной речи

1. Расставьте слова выше в хронологическом порядке. Опишите свой день (письменно), используя слова выше и ниже.

- chat online
- do sport
- draw
- go out with friends
- listen to music
- paint
- play computer games
- play the guitar/piano

- read
- surf the Internet
- watch films/TV

Раздел 5. Свободное время. Хобби, увлечения.

Практическое занятие № 17. Тема 5.1.

Свободное время.

Работа над текстом по теме:

Different hobbies

Don't you love it when you have a bit of free time? After school or work, during the weekends, or even in your lunch break, it's great to have a little time for yourself. In general, 'free time' is a luxury; it is 'free' time because it is time spent not working or studying. Actually, the beauty of free time is that you don't have to do anything; you are at liberty to choose what you do. Do you relax in front of the television, read a good book, or de-stress by cooking a nice meal? When I have free time, I love going for a run, drawing, or watching some of my favourite television series.

Tom is like any other teenager. He goes to school, does his homework, meets his friends and enjoys doing sport. But between 5.30 and 6.30 from Monday to Friday, Tom does something different. He cooks dinner for all the family: mum, dad, younger brother Joe and older sister Emma.

His mother thinks that is important for teenagers to learn how to cook. Maths and English are important, of course, but they need other skills to help them in today's world. First, she teaches Tom how to cook easy meals like boiling eggs and pasta. Then he started using recipes in her cookery books.

Sarah and her friends plan to do something together at the weekend. They talk about things they enjoy doing but can't decide what they want to do.

Sarah likes going bowling, but she hates football. All her friends like going to the cinema but her friend Julia doesn't like table tennis very much. Sarah's friend Tomas likes watching football the best, but he likes playing darts and going bowling, too. Her friend Lin wants to play table tennis but is happy to do something else instead.

Ginny has many hobbies because there are many interesting things to do. Unfortunately, she doesn't have much spare time as she is going to be a student. That's why she has to study a lot. Ginny likes doing different things: such as reading detective stories, listening to the music, playing tennis with her classmates. But her favorite hobby is solving crossword puzzles. It's not only interesting, but also very useful. When you try to solve the puzzle, you find out and learn a lot of different facts. Because in puzzles there are questions about famous people, geographical places, countries, scientific achievements and so on. You also train your brain. The crosswords are published in newspapers and magazines and there are special newspapers that contain only crosswords. Ginny sometimes tries to make up her own puzzle and she can say that it is not less interesting. All the members of her family like to take part in solving the puzzles and this unites them very much.

Слова и фразы

luxury	роскошь	bowling	боулинг
teenager	подросток	darts	дартс
meal	прием пищи	spare time	свободное время
skills	навыки	scientific	научный
boiling egg	отварное яйцо	achievement	достижение
recipe	рецепт	instead	вместо

cookery book

поваренная книга

solve the puzzle

решать

головоломки

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Are you a couch potato?
- 2). Do you like watching TV series or doing sports?
- 3). Do you know how to cook?
- 4). Do you use recipes from cookery books when you cook?
- 5). Do you like bowling or darts?
- 6). Do you like playing table tennis?
- 7). What are your favourite hobbies?

2. Раскройте скобки и допишите историю Ольги и Инны.

Olga and Inna Abelev are Russian twins in their 70s. They can speak over twenty different languages. 'I sometimes talk to Olga in Chinese or Korean,' Inna says, 'and she talks to me in French or Italian.' The twins can't can't speak Japanese. 'I want to learn that next year,' Olga says.

Olga and Inna are Russian twins. They are musicians. They _____ (✓/sing) in three different languages and they _____ (✓ play) the piano. They also love dancing but these days they _____ (✗/dance) very much. The twins are different in some ways. Olga _____ (✓/use) a computer. She has got a laptop and she always has it with her. 'I am very good at computers,' says Olga, 'but I _____ (✗/write) computer programs.' Inna _____ (✗/use) a computer. She's got a mobile phone, but she doesn't use it. 'I _____ (✗/understand) it,' she says.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Модальный глагол can.

Модальный глагол "can"

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They can dance/cook/read.
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't dance/cook/read.
Question	Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they dance/cook/read?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

6. Вставьте can или can't и один из глаголов из рамки ниже.

cook • hit • play • play • ride • swim

- 1). My sister _____. I never eat the things she makes.
- 2). My friend _____ the guitar but he isn't in a group.
- 3). I _____ tennis. I don't have a racket and I don't know the rules.
- 4). Jamie and Becky _____ under the water. They go 15 metres without air!
- 5). You _____ the ball with your hand in football.
- 6). Liam is only four but he _____ bike. He is good at it.

7. Вставьте can или can't и один из глаголов из рамки ниже.

come • find • hear • see • speak • decide • eat • find • go • go • sleep

- 1). I am sorry, but we _____ to your party next Saturday.
- 2). I like this hotel room. You _____ the mountains from the window.
- 3). You are speaking very quietly. I _____ you.
- 4). Do you see my bag? I _____ it.
- 5). I am tired, but I _____.
- 6). Catherine gets the job because she _____ five languages.
- 7). I am not hungry. I _____ my dinner.
- 8). Kate doesn't know what to do. She _____.
- 9). James _____ to the concert next Saturday, he has to work.
- 10). Paula _____ to the meeting, she is ill.

8. Что вы умеете или не умеете делать? Составьте вопросы с глаголами из рамки и ответьте на них.

climb • cook • draw • play the piano • speak French • ride a bike/horse • sing • skate • ski • speak German • swim • play computer games • dance • take photos • do the ironing

I can	I can't
My parents can	My parents can't

Практическое занятие № 18. Тема 5.2.

Посещение театра (музея, кино и др.).

Работа над текстом по теме. Введение лексики по теме.

Theatre

At the theatre you can see plays, e.g. Hamlet by Shakespeare, or musicals, e.g. Phantom of the Opera by Andrew Lloyd Webber. In a play the cast (= the total number of actors) is usually quite small, but musicals often have a very large cast.

One difference between the theatre and cinema is that you usually book (= reserve) tickets in advance (= some time before the actual performance) if you are going to the theatre. Another difference is that the audience (= the people watching the play/musical) clap at the end of the performance. This does not usually happen (in Britain) at the end of a film.

Cinema

Plays are performed on stage, films are shown on screen. In your country, films in English are either shown with subtitles (= there is a translation across the bottom of the screen), or they are dubbed (= the English is removed and replaced by actors speaking in your own language).

Films are set (= take place) in many different periods and places, e.g. Room with a View is set in the early part of the 20th century; Blade Runner is set in the future. And when people talk about films, they often talk about the director, e.g. Spielberg, Bertolucci; and the stars, the most important actors and actresses, e.g. Tom Hanks and Jodie Foster.

Types of film

western: a film about America in the 19th century; often with cowboys and Indians war film, e.g. Born on the 4th of July action film, e.g. Indiana Jones horror film, e.g. Dracula; Frankenstein comedy: a funny film that makes you laugh

science fiction film: about the future thriller: an exciting story often about a crime

Describing plays and films

Journalists write articles in which they give their opinion of new films and plays. They are

called critics, and their articles are called reviews. These are some words they may use:
 moving: producing strong emotions, often of sadness; a positive word
 violent: includes lots of scenes with fighting and death
 powerful: has a big effect on our emotions
 gripping: exciting and very interesting
 good fun: used to describe a film that may not be very serious or important but is enjoyable
 slow: boring

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

What word or phrase is being defined?

- 1 A play or film in which part of the story is sung to music.
- 2 The total number of actors in a play or film.
- 3 The people who watch a play at the theatre.
- 4 What these people do with their hands at the end of a play.
- 5 The person who makes a film.
- 6 Journalists who write articles about films and plays.
- 7 The name of the articles they write.
- 8 The translation of the story of a film across the bottom of the screen.
- 9 To reserve tickets before the performance.
- 10 The most important actors or actresses in a film.

Have you seen these famous films made in English over the last twenty years? If so, try to complete the rest of the table using words from the opposite page. Then write in the titles of three more films you have seen and complete the rest of the table for it.

Film

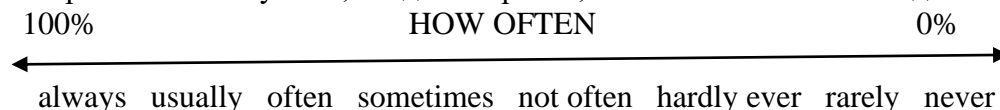
Type of film

- 1 Dirty Harry with Clint Eastwood
- 2 Blade Runner with Harrison Ford
- 3 Four Weddings and a Funeral with Hugh Grant
- 4 Schindler's List with Liam Neeson
- 5 Dances with Wolves with Kevin Costner

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Наречия и их местоположение в предложении, наречия частотности исполнения действия (Adverbs of Frequency).

Adverbs of frequency (наречия частоты (частотности) действия)

Эти наречия используются, когда говорится, как часто выполняется действие:



Эти наречия ставятся **перед** основным глаголом.

I never eat toast for breakfast. She hardly ever plays tennis. We always walked to school.

НО эти наречия ставятся **после** глагола to be:

She is **always** late for work. We are **often** very busy.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

a) Read the first paragraph of the article and write the underlined words in the chart.

100	always
	sometimes
0	

Adverbs of frequency

I always have toast for breakfast.
Do you usually go to work by bus?
She doesn't often go to bed late.
They're sometimes late.
She hardly ever watches TV.
He is never stressed.

- Use adverbs of frequency to answer the question How often...?
 - Adverbs of frequency go before all verbs (except be).
after be.
 - Use a + verb with never and hardly ever. (He never smokes. She hardly ever goes out.)
- b) Add an adverb of frequency to the sentences to make them true for you. Compare with a partner. Are you similar or different?

I never walk to work / school. I am _____ stressed.
 I _____ do sport or exercise. I am _____ late.
 I _____ use public transport. I am _____ sleepy.

READING

- a) Read the second paragraph of the article. What is unusual about Okinawan people? What do you think their secret is?
- b) Read the rest of the article. Put a heading in each gap.

Always active Low stress Exercise A healthy diet

- c) Read the article again. In pairs, guess the meaning of the underlined words and phrases. Check with your teacher or a dictionary.

The Mystery of Okinawa

Takanashi always walks three kilometers a day, and he sometimes rides a motorbike. He often works in his garden, and he usually does martial arts in the morning. He is never stressed, and he is hardly ever ill.

Not unusual you think? But Takanashi is 103 years old.

Takanashi lives on the island of Okinawa in Japan. In Okinawa people live a very long time. They are hardly ever ill. Many people live to be 100 - more people than in other parts of the world. Why? What is their secret?

1 _____

The Okinawans eat vegetables, fruit, fish, soya, and rice. They usually have seven portions of fruit and vegetables a day. People don't usually drink much alcohol or smoke. They don't eat much meat or fast food.

2 _____

Physical activity is very important for the people of Okinawa. Martial arts, walking, traditional dancing, and gardening are very popular with people of all ages.

3 _____

In many countries people have healthy diets and do exercise. But the unusual thing about the people in Okinawa is that they are not stressed. They are relaxed and take their time. Buses are hardly ever on time, and people often arrive an hour late for meetings. Every evening hundreds of people, young and old, go to the beach to watch the beautiful sunset. People often meditate to relax.

4 _____

Another important thing is that people often work until they are 80 – sometimes until 90! In the Okinawan dialect there is no word for 'retired'. They are busy and active all their lives. Old people don't stay at home – they go out and meet friends.

When journalists ask people 'What is the secret of your long life?', they answer 'We are happy, we are always positive, and we are never in a hurry.'

Практическое занятие № 19. Тема 5.3.

Хобби. Увлечения.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Хобби. Увлечения»

Hobbies

Nowadays people work all day long and hardly ever have free time to rest and to do something they like. But if they have it, they try to spend it in the way they like. People can choose everything from sport to having a good time in the country. And there are a lot of things to do that can help you not to feel bored.

And activity is much better than doing nothing. The most active way, in my opinion is go in for sport. You can do sports all the year round because there are a lot of kinds of sport for all seasons. Basketball and football players are always on stadiums. And in winter a lot of ski-walkers occupy the snowy hills and skaters walk on ice of ice rings and icy rivers.

Our friends also help us to have a good time. Because they often have interesting ideas of spending free time together. Nowadays music occupies the most part of people's mind among teenagers especially. People communicate according to their music tastes. They visit disco clubs, concert halls to listen music and to dance.

Some people say that theatres are not popular nowadays, but I think that a lot of people still enjoy going to theatres. And our theatres are world known. Theatres teach you to feel hate and love, joy and unhappiness... In other words, theatre help you to become more human.

Reading books, papers and magazines is also a way of spending leisure time. You can choose a genre according to your mood and read whatever you want.

And people all over the world sit at the computers chatting or exploring the Internet all day long. Children spend a lot of free time playing computer games. And statistic shows that 70% of users of Internet are teenagers.

Traveling becomes more and more popular. People like visiting other places to escape from daily routine.

As for me I think that the most exciting leisure time spending can be all activities like sport or traveling somewhere with friends.

Слова и фразы

joy	радость	human	человек
to feel bored	скучать	leisure time	время отдыха
activity	деятельность	genre	жанр
go in for sports	заниматься спортом	mood	настроение
ski	кататься на лыжах	chat	беседовать
skate	кататься на коньках	escape	отвлечься от
daily routine	повседневная рутина	ice ring	каток
to have a good time	хорошо проводить время	explore the	исследовать интернет

Развитие навыков диалогической речи

5. Ответьте друг другу на вопросы.

- 1). Have you got any spare time?
- 2). Do you go in for sports?
- 3). Can you ski or skate?
- 4). Does your mood get better when you do sports?
- 5). What sports do you like the most?
- 6). What do you like doing to escape your daily routine?
- 7). Do you like going to the theatre?
- 8). What genre of literature do you prefer?
- 9). Do you like travelling?
- 10). How do you prefer spending your leisure time?

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Наречия места и времени (Adverbs of place and time).

Adverbs of place and time (наречия места и времени)

Наречия места (*here, there, at the café etc.*) и времени (*yesterday, on Saturday, immediately, last week, every day, twice a month etc.*) ставятся в конце предложения:

Do you have your lunch at the café? We go to the cinema twice a month. Chrissie watches football on Saturdays.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

9. Выберите верный вариант из выделенных.

In my free time I like playing sports and using the Internet. I *play often /often play* tennis at the weekend and I *sometimes play / play sometimes* football on Tuesday evenings. My team *wins never / never wins* and I *don't play well / well play*, but I enjoy it very much. I think I use the Internet every day - my computer *is always / always is* on! I like websites like YouTube and Facebook. I can *type quickly / quickly type* so it is easy for me to send lots of emails to my friends. I also like music. My Internet connection is really fast so I can download *easily songs / songs easily*. Then I can listen to them on my iPod.

10. Посмотрите на информацию в таблице и составьте предложения.

	How often do you watch TV?				When?	
	Sometimes	every day	once a week	never	in the evening	at the weekend
Cilla			✓			
David				✓		
Marion		✓				
Eduardo			✓			
Monty	✓					
Caroline						✓
Max					✓	

- 1). Cilla and Eduardo _____. 4). Monty _____.
 2). David _____. 5). Caroline _____.
 3). Marion _____. 6). Max _____.

11. Поставьте наречия из скобок в верное место в предложения.

- 1). I/watch TV in the evenings. (often)
- 2). Does your best friend speak Spanish? (perfectly)
- 3). We go to the beach in the summer. (usually)
- 4). Hilary is late. (always)
- 5). Where do you go? (at the weekends)
- 6). When I play football I feel really happy. (well)
- 7). She is frightened so she opens the door. (slowly)
- 8). My family lives on a farm. (sometimes)

- 9). I talk when I'm excited. (loudly)
10). You should go to the dentist. (every six months)

12. Напишите предложения о хобби, используя подходящие наречия.

- 1). I _____. (play football)
2). I _____. (sing songs I like)
3). I _____. (read magazines)
4). I _____. (play computer games)
5). I _____. (write stories)
6). I _____. (go to the cinema)
7). I _____. (cook meals for friends)

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 20. Тема 5.3.

Хобби. Увлечения.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Хобби. Увлечения».

Hobbies that give you something else!

Charlotte Sandison

When Charlotte Sandison finishes school, she goes home, does her homework and then she immediately starts reading.

'When I finish a book, I go online and I write a review of it. I have a book club. We're a group of friends and we chat online about the books we like.' Because Charlotte is passionate about reading, authors send her their books and ask her to write about them on the book club website. 'Not every book is great. But one day I want to be a writer and you learn from every book you read.

Nick Tyler

Nick Tyler loves computer games. 'I don't play during the week because of homework and football, but at the weekend I play a lot.' Nick is a computer games tester. Games studios pay him to play new games. They don't pay him much, but they also give him the games. 'You don't just play. You answer questions online and write your opinion: He doesn't like all the games. 'Sometimes they send games for really young kids! But it's cool when I play a new game and my best friend doesn't know about it!' Is he interested in making games himself one day? 'I play football, but don't want to be a professional footballer! It is the same with computer games!

EXERCISES

3. Совместите подчеркнутые слова в тексте с описанием.

- 1). a text where you give your opinion of something
2). make something go from one place to another or from one person to another
3). somebody who does things to see if something is good or bad
4). without waiting
5). a place on the Internet where you find information about something

Текст 3.

My hobby

Many people have hobbies. They make our life more interesting. A hobby is what people like to do when they have free time. Everyone chooses a hobby according to his character and taste. Some people are fond of music, others like to read books. Some people like to collect stamps, coins or badges, others prefer gardening or hiking or taking photographs. Some people like to cook, others like to knitter sew. Generally speaking, a hobby is a matter of taste.

My hobby is playing computer games. Both grown-ups and children are fond of it now. It has become one of the most popular hobbies nowadays. I think that playing video games is very interesting. It is not only «wasting time» as some people say.

Computer games make us to think things over properly, they widen and develop our mind and imagination. I have a good collection of different games and when I have some free time, I play them with great pleasure. My favourite game is...

Some of my friends have the same hobby and we like to play together.

EXERCISES

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Do you play computer games?
- 2). Do you or a member of your family collect anything? If yes, what is it?
- 3). Do you think that playing computer games is «wasting time»?
- 4). Do you think that computer games develop our mind and imagination?
- 5). Have you got any same hobby with your friends?

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Объектные местоимения (Object Pronouns).
Object Pronouns

Personal Pronoun	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Subject	Verb	Object
Christina	likes	David
↓ She		↓ him

Subject	Verb	Object
Michael	loves	the children
↓ He		↓ them

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

13. Вставьте him/her/them.

- 1). I don't know those girls. Do you know _____?
- 2). I don't know that man. Do you know _____?
- 1). I don't know those people. Do you know _____?
- 1). I don't know David's wife. Do you know _____?
- 1). I don't know Mr Stevens. Do you know _____?
- 1). I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know _____?
- 1). I don't know the woman in the black coat. Do you know _____?

14. Вставьте I/me/you/she/her etc.

- 1). I want to see her, but she _____ doesn't want to see _____ .
- 2). They want to see me, but _____ don't want to see _____ .
- 3). She wants to see him, but _____ doesn't want to see _____ .
- 4). We want to see them, but _____ don't want to see _____ .
- 5). He wants to see us, but _____ don't want to see _____ .
- 6). They want to see her, but _____ doesn't want to see _____ .
- 7). I want to see them, but _____ don't want to see _____ .
- 8). You want to see her, but _____ doesn't want see _____ .

15. Вставьте I/me/you/she/her etc.

- 1). Who is that woman? Why are you looking at _____ ?
- 2). 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, I work with _____ .
- 3). Where are the tickers? I can't find _____ .
- 4). I can't find my keys. Where are _____ ?
- 5). We are going out. You can come with _____ .
- 6). I have got a new computer. Do you want to see _____ .
- 7). Maria likes music. _____ plays the piano.
- 8). I don't like dogs. I am afraid of _____ .
- 9). I am talking to you. Please listen to _____ .
- 10). Where Anna? I want to talk to _____ .
- 11). You can have these CDs. I don't want _____ .
- 12). My brother has a new job, but _____ doesn't like _____ very much.

Раздел 6. Еда. Способы приготовления пищи. Традиции питания. Меню.

Практическое занятие № 21. Тема 6.1.

Еда.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Еда». Введение лексики по теме.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. An apple | 13. cereal |
| 2. A banana | 14. cheese |
| 3. Some butter | 15. coffee |
| 4. An egg | 16. eggs |
| 5. Some meat | 17. jam |
| 6. Some rice | 18. juice |
| 7. Some sugar | 19. milk |
| 8. A tomato | 20. sugar |
| 9. A biscuit | 21. tea |
| 10. Some coffee | 22. toast |
| 11. bread | 23. fish |
| 12. butter | 24. ketchup |

25. meat
26. mushrooms
27. pasta
28. rice
29. salad
30. vegetables
31. carrots
32. chips
33. lettuce
34. oil
35. onion
36. potatoes
37. tomatoes
38. biscuits
39. cake
40. chocolate
41. crisps
42. fruit salad
43. ice cream
44. sandwiches
45. sweets
46. apples
47. bananas
48. grapes
49. oranges
50. pineapple

Everyday food

Do you want some bread?

(not Do you want «* bread?)

In China, most people eat rice.

In Italy, pasta is very popular.

Many people eat meat or fish almost

<рисунки>

Popular food / fast food

Most young people love hot-dogs, hamburgers and pizzas.

Most British people like fish and chips.

<рисунки>

Fruit and vegetables

Vegetables are good for you. Fruit is also good for you. (singular) (NOT fruit*)

<рисунки>

garlic mushrooms

grapes strawberries pineapple

fruit juice

water

Tip: Go to a supermarket. How many drinks and foods have English names on them? Try to learn some of them.

What is in your food?

It is lunch time. You are hungry so you buy yourself a chicken burger and a strawberry milkshake. Yum! But have you got any idea what exactly is inside the food you are eating?

Of course, in the chicken burger there is some chicken. There's also some tomato and some cheese, and there's even some healthy salad with it. But there are also some extra ingredients in the chicken. For example, there are at least seven or eight chemical additives. They include salt and sugar, to give extra flavour to the meat. But they also include preservatives (to stop the food going bad) and antioxidants (to protect the food from oxygen in the air). The people who make burgers can also choose to add chemical flavours - there are over 4,500 different possibilities! And before they cook the chicken, some already contain chemical hormones. These hormones help to make the chickens get big quickly. And finally don't forget water! Chicken burgers are 45% water. They add extra water to make the chicken look big.

So, now you're thirsty. It's time to drink some strawberry milkshake. But what's inside that? It's just strawberries and milk, right? Wrong. There's some milk and sugar, but there aren't usually any real strawberries in strawberry milkshakes. Strawberries are expensive and they go bad. Also, modern consumers find that the flavour of real strawberries isn't very strong or very sweet. The solution: scientists create special flavours in laboratories and then they add their secret ingredients. That means that in the end a typical strawberry milkshake can contain 60 chemicals and not one real strawberry. You've got E129. cinnamyl valerate, benzyl isobutyrate, amyl valerate ... Mmmm, delicious!

So, as you can see, a simple snack isn't that simple. That explains why we all typically consume between five and seven kilos of food additives a year! Our advice? See if there's a list of ingredients and look at it carefully before you start eating!

Слова и фразы

• apple	яблоко	• lemonade	лимонад
• banana	банан	• milk	молоко
• beans	бобы	• meat	мясо
• biscuit	печенье	• milkshake	молочный

• bread	хлеб	• melon	коктейль
• burger	бургер	• nuts	дыня
• butter	масло	• orange juice	орехи
			апельсиновый
			сок
• cake	торт	• pizza	пицца
• cheese	сыр	• rice	рис
• chicken	курица	• salad	салат
• chips	картофель фри	• salt	соль
• coffee	кофе	• strawberry	клубника
• soft drink	прохладительный/	• sugar	сахар
/fizzy drink	газированный напиток		
• egg	яйцо	• tea	чай
• fish	рыба	• tomato	помидор
• grape	виноград	• water	вода
• ice cream	мороженое	• watermelon	арбуз
• lemon	лимон	• yoghurt	йогурт

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

1. Прочтите текст и решите: высказывания ниже правдивы True (Т) или неправдивы False (F).

- 1). Chicken burgers and milkshakes have got very simple ingredients.
- 2). There is no chicken in a chicken burger.
- 3). Antioxidants stop food from going bad because of the air.
- 4). Burger companies use a total of 4,500 extra ingredients in each burger.
- 5). They don't use strawberries in strawberry milkshakes.
- 6). There is just one problem with real strawberries — they cost a lot of money.
- 7). The chemicals that scientists create are very important for making milkshakes.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Do you know what is in the food you eat? Why/Why not?
- 2). How often do you eat food that is healthy and natural?
- 3). How often do you eat fast food?

3. Прочтите описание и напишите подходящие слова из раздела «Слова и фразы».

- 1). These are long thin pieces of potato we cook in hot oil.
- 2). It's flat round bread with tomato, cheese, vegetables, meat etc. on it.
- 3). It's a bird we keep for meat and eggs.
- 4). We cook and eat these small white or brown grains.
- 5). It's a solid food made from milk.
- 6). It swims in the sea.
- 7). Meat you eat with chips and salad in a fast-food restaurant.
- 8). This makes food and drinks taste sweet.
- 9). You add it to food when you're cooking.
- 10). It comes from animals and vegetarians don't eat it.
- 11). It comes from a chicken.
- 12). You can have one on your birthday.

4. Как часто вы едите те или иные вещи? Расставьте слова в таблице ниже, используя слова из раздела «Слова и фразы».

Often	Not often	Never

5. Вы голодны. Составьте свое идеальное меню, используя слова из раздела «Слова и фразы».

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.

Countable and Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

Countable nouns are things we can count, for example, *carrot, onion, potato*.

- they can be singular: an onion

They often have *a/an, the, this/that* in front of them:

Is there a market here? Where's the market? This carrot is very sweet.

- they can be plural: onions

They often have *some, the, these/those* in front of them:

I'd like some apples, please. Those apples look good. Do you like apples?

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are things we can't count, for example, *salt, oil, water*.

- they don't usually have a plural form: ~~one oil, two oils~~
- they don't usually have *a/an* in front of them: ~~an oil, a salt~~.

Uncountable nouns often have *some* in front of them:

~~✗ Can I have a milk in my coffee?~~

✓ Can I have some milk in my coffee?

Uncountable noun ↓		singular verb ↓
Petrol ↓		is expensive. ↓
This advice		is very useful.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

23. Какие выделенные существительные исчисляемые (C), а какие неисчисляемые (U).

- 1). Is there a *bank* near here?
- 2). That *cheese* is delicious.
- 3). Do you have *milk* in your coffee?
- 4). How much *luggage* do you have?
- 5). I need to get some *oil* for the car.
- 6). Can I have some *potatoes*, please?

24. Выберите верный вариант из выделенного.

Rachel

Can you buy the food for dinner tonight? Mum and Dad are coming, so can you get *a meat / some meat*, maybe four nice *steak / steaks*? We need some *potato / potatoes* - four large *potato / potatoes* for baking. Can you buy *a bread and a cheese / some bread and cheese*, too, and maybe *a nice juicy melon / some nice juicy melon* to start? Oh, and we need some *oil / oils* as well.

Thanks.

See you later,

Adam

25. Исправьте ошибки.

- 1). Do you want a salt in your soup?
- 2). Education are very important.
- 3). Can I have two box of eggs, please?
- 4). Can you give me some informations about the trains?
- 5). We've got a lot of luggages.
- 6). I must get a petrol for the car before we start.
- 7). I haven't got a lot of moneys.

Практическое занятие № 22. Тема 6.2.

Время приема пищи.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: *Some, any, much, many and a lot of.*

some and any

	+ Plural noun	+ Uncountable noun
some	some grapes	some information
any	(not) any bananas	(not) any sugar

	some	any	Examples
in positive sentences	✓	✗	We've got some bananas today. 'Shh. I'm doing some work.' 'But I want to listen to some music.'
in negative sentences	✗	✓	We haven't got any melons today. There isn't any milk in the fridge. I can't give you any advice, I'm afraid.
in most questions	✗	✓	Do you have any pears? Is there any sugar in the cupboard?
when you ask for something	✓	✗	I'd like some Spanish oranges, please. Can I have some red grapes?
when you offer something to someone	✓	✗	Would you like some strawberries? Do you want some tea with your lunch?

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

26. Выберите верный вариант из выделенного.

- A. Let's check that we've got everything for the exam this afternoon.
B. OK. I've got *some/any paper* and *any/some pens*.

- A. Good. Have you got *any/some* pencils?
 B. No. The students don't need *some/any*.
 A. Oh, OK. What about rulers?
 B. Oh dear, I haven't got *any/some*. Have you?
 A. Wait a minute. Yes, there are *any/some* in the cupboard.
 B. OK. Everything's ready. Now I'm going to get *some/any* food before the students arrive. Would you like *some/any*?
 A. It's nearly two o'clock now. We haven't got *some/any* time.

27. Вставьте *some* или *any*.

- Presenter: So, what kind of cake are you going to make?
 Chef: It's an orange and lemon cake. It's very easy. You need _____ oranges and _____ lemons, and about three eggs. Presenter: What about butter?
 Chef: You don't need _____ butter for this cake - it doesn't contain _____ fat!
 Presenter: That's very unusual.
 Chef: Yes. Well, I suppose it's not quite true. It contains _____ fat because it has nuts in it and nuts contain oil.
 Presenter: I see. And it's very simple, you said.
 Chef: Yes, it's very easy and it doesn't take _____ time at all because you just mix everything together.

28. Исправьте ошибки.

- 1). There is any milk in the fridge. We need to buy some.
- 2). I'd like any water, please.
- 3). There aren't some emails for you.
- 4). We've got any nice apples today.
- 5). There are always some horse in the field near our house.
- 6). 'Where are your coats?' 'We didn't bring some.'

much, many, a lot of

much	+ uncountable noun	I don't eat much sugar. Hurry up. There isn't much time.
many	+ plural nouns	I don't eat many sweets. Are there many students from Japan?
a lot of	+ plural nouns and uncountable nouns	They sell a lot of vegetables. He doesn't earn a lot of money. Do you have a lot of homework today?

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

29. Вставьте *much* или *many*.

- 1). Did you buy _____ food?
- 2). There aren't _____ hotels in this town.
- 3). We haven't got _____ petrol. We need to stop and get some.
- 4). Were there _____ people on the train?
- 5). Did _____ students fail the exam?
- 6). Paula hasn't got _____ money.
- 7). I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat _____.
- 8). I don't know where Cary lives these days. I haven't seen him for _____ years.

30. Напишите *How much* или *How many*.

- 1). _____ people are coming to the party?
- 2). _____ milk do you want in your coffee?
- 3). _____ bread did you buy?
- 4). _____ players are there in a football team?

31. Вставьте *much* или *many* со словами из рамки.

books countries luggage people time times

- 1). I don't read very much. I haven't got _____ .
- 2). Hurry up! We haven't got _____ .
- 3). Do you travel a lot? Have you been to _____ ?
- 4). Tina hasn't lived here very long, so she doesn't know _____ .
- 5). 'Have you got _____ ?' 'No, only this bag.'
- 6). I know Tokyo well. I have been there _____ .

32. Вставьте *a lot of* и слова из рамки.

accidents books fun interesting things traffic

- 1). I like reading. I have got _____ .
- 2). We enjoy our visit to the museum. We see _____ .
- 3). This road is very dangerous. There are _____ .
- 4). We enjoy our holiday. We have _____ .
- 5). It takes me a long time. There is _____ .

Работа над текстом по теме: «Время приема пищи».

Текст 2. Breakfast muffins

Cooking healthy food doesn't have to be really difficult! And healthy food doesn't have to be boring. We all need to eat some fruit at breakfast. This recipe is a healthy but tasty way have some. And you know that you aren't eating any additives and preservatives. The recipe needs some blueberries, but if you haven't got any, you can use other fruit, too. You can also put in some chocolate if you want a treat! It's a piece of cake!

INGREDIENTS

125 g plain flour	2 bananas, mashed
75 g wholemeal flour	2 large eggs, separated
200 g rolled oats	3 tablespoons sunflower oil
75 g brown sugar	250 ml milk
3 teaspoons baking powder	125 g blueberries (or strawberries, chocolate, etc.
1 teaspoon salt	

METHOD

1. Put all the flour, oats, sugar, baking powder and salt in a big bowl.
2. Make a hole in the centre and add the bananas, egg yolks, milk and oil. Mix them all together gently.
3. In another bowl whisk the egg whites for a couple of minutes. You need to whisk hard!

4. Add the egg whites to the mixture gently. Add the blueberries or some chocolate and mix again gently.
 5. Put the mixture into 12 muffin cases. Lay the cases on a baking tray. Put the tray in the oven and cook for 25 minutes at 200° C.
 6. Leave them to cool on a wire rack and then put them into a plastic container. You can keep them for 4-5 days.
- Easy, healthy and delicious! Why don't you try it and leave your comments below?

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

6. Сопоставьте слова с описанием.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1). recipe | a). the food items you need to cook something |
| 2). method | b). what you have to do to cook something |
| 3). ingredients | c). the complete instructions for cooking something |

7. Прочтите текст и решите: высказывания ниже правдивы True (T) или неправдивы False (F).

- 1). This recipe is not good for beginners.
- 2). You can choose the fruit you put in this recipe.
- 3). You have to use chocolate in this recipe.
- 4). You need one bowl to make the muffins.
- 5). Bananas are always part of the recipe.
- 6). It takes 25 minutes to bake the muffins.
- 7). You should remove the muffins from their tray while they are still hot.
- 8). The recipe makes 12 muffins.

8. Прочтите предложения и решите, какие высказывания ниже правдивы.

- 1). It's really difficult to make healthy food.
- 2). Muffins are always unhealthy.
- 3). There aren't any chemicals in the recipe.
- 4). We don't have to eat any fruit.
- 5). We should never eat any chocolate.
- 6). If you buy muffins in a shop, it's difficult to know exactly what's in them.

9. Вставьте слова из рамки в предложения.

count • countable • plural • uncountable
--

Egg, tomato and burger are examples of _____ nouns. There is a singular and _____ form: one egg, two eggs, etc. Some things like bread, milk and butter do not usually have a plural form because we cannot _____ them. Many words are both countable and uncountable. If we talk about something in general, like coffee, the word is _____. If we talk about individual things that we can count, for example a cup of coffee, the word is countable: *Can we have two cups of coffee, please?*

10. Расставьте слова из раздела «Слова и фразы» в подходящую колонку.

Countable	Uncountable

Практическое занятие № 23. Тема 6.3.

Способы приготовления пищи.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Способы приготовления пищи».

Ways of cooking food

boil: in water, e.g. carrots

fry: in oil or butter above the heat, e.g. sausages grill: under the heat, e.g. toast or meat roast: in the oven using oil, e.g. meat bake: in the oven without oil, e.g. cakes Note: Food which is not cooked is raw.

Cooking steak

If you have steak you can eat it rare (= cooked very quickly and still red); medium-rare (cooked a bit longer and just red in the middle); medium (cooked a bit more and just pink or well-done (cooked even longer and not pink at all)).

Describing food

tasty: has lots of taste: a positive word; * tasteless: a negative word bland: without a strong taste; neutral in flavour, e.g. boiled rice sweet: lots of sugar; * bitter salty: lots of salt

hot/spicy: lots of spice, e.g. curry

fresh: recently produced, e.g. fresh bread; recently picked, e.g. fresh fruit tender: easy to cut; a positive word used to describe meat; * tough fatty: meat with a lot of fat; * lean fattening: food which makes you put on weight / get fat, e.g. cream, biscuits, etc.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Модальный глагол should.

should / shouldn't

Affirmative	You should eat fruit and vegetables.
Negative	You shouldn't eat a lot of cakes and chocolate.
Question	Should I eat fish?
Short answers	Yes, you should ./ No, you shouldn't .

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

33. Вставьте *you should* или *shouldn't* и слова из рамки.

- 1). I always have a headache when I wake up. You _____ have the window open in your bedroom.
- 2). I want to speak more Spanish to improve my conversation. You _____ have private lessons with a teacher.
- 3). My mobile phone bills are huge! You _____ talk so much. Send text messages to your friends.
- 4). I often have a stomachache when I go to bed. You _____ eat large meals late at night.
- 5). My job is really boring, and I don't like my boss. You _____ look for something more interesting.
- 6). My apartment is very untidy because I am not often there. You _____ go out so often. Spend some time at home.

34. Вставьте *you should* или *shouldn't* и свои идеи.

- 1). Can you recommend a good book?

Yes, you _____ read _____, but you _____ read _____ - it's awful!

- 2). I haven't been to the cinema for a long time. Are there any good films on at the moment?
Yes, I think you _____, but you shouldn't _____ .
- 3). I'd like to try some interesting new food. Do you have any ideas?
Yes, you really _____ .
- 40). I'm feeling a bit bored at the moment. What should I do?
_____ .

35. Вставьте *you should* или *shouldn't* и слова из рамки.

eat go take visit watch wear watch eat
--

- 1). When you play tennis, _____ the ball.
- 2). It is late and you're very tired. _____ to bed.
- 3). You _____ a lot of sugar because it's bad for your teeth.
- 3). _____ plenty of fruit and vegetables.
- 4). If you have time, _____ the Science Museum. It is very interesting.
- 5). When you are driving, _____ a seat belt.
- 6). It is too far to walk from here to the station. _____ a taxi.
- 7). She _____ TV so much.

Практическое занятие № 24. Тема 6.4.

Традиции питания. Меню.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Традиции питания. Меню».

The eatwell plate.

The eatwell plate makes healthy eating easy to understand by showing the types and quantities of foods we need to have a healthy and well-balanced diet. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each group.

You should try to eat:

Plenty of fruit and vegetables.

Fruit and vegetables give us vitamins, fibre and energy. Most people know that they need to eat five portions of fruit and veg every day, but they don't usually do it. Fruit and veg should be about 33% of what we eat in a day

Plenty of bread, rice, potatoes and pasta.

These foods give us fibre and energy like fruit and vegetables, they should be about a third of what we eat in a day. Some people worry about eating carbohydrates because they think they make you fat. But these foods give us important nutrients, and low carbohydrate diets often have a lot of fat.

Some milk and dairy products.

Milk, cheese and yoghurt are very important because they give us protein, vitamins and calcium. The only problem is that they can contain a lot of fat and this can be bad for our hearts. So, either control how much you eat or choose products with low fat, like skimmed or semi-skimmed milk.

Some meat, fish, eggs and beans.

These are a good source of proteins, vitamins and minerals. Meat also contains fat, so try to eat meat with only very little fat and prepare it without much oil. Fish contains very important proteins, and oily fish contains omega 3 fatty acids. Omega 3 is good for your heart.

Just a small amount of food and drinks high in fat and/or sugar.

Fat and sugar give us energy. But eating a lot fat and sugar makes us have more energy than we need or can use. Look for low fat and sugar makes us have more energy than we need or can use. Look for low fat alternatives instead and try to eat fatty foods only occasionally. Limit cakes, sweets, biscuits and fizzy drinks that contain a lot of sugar.

So, remember to use the eatwell plate. You don't need to get the balance right at every meal. But try to get it right for a whole day or week. And try to choose options that are low fat, salt and sugar when you can.

Слова и фразы

carbohydrate	углеводы		
protein	белки		
fat	жиры		
balanced	сбалансированный		
fibre	клетчатка		
vitamins			
calcium			

EXERCISES

15. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Why is it good for you?
- 2). Are there any possible problems?
- 3). Do you like fizzy drinks?
- 4). How often do you have fizzy drinks?
- 5). How healthy do you think fizzy drinks are? Why?

16. Совместите правила (1-3) и предложения (a-c).

- 1). We often use *much* in negative sentences with uncountable nouns.
 - 2). We often use *many* in negative sentences with plural countable nouns.
 - 3). We use *a lot of* in affirmative and negative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.
- a). We've got *a lot of* bags of crisps.
 - b). That isn't *much* time.
 - c). We haven't got *many* cartons of orange juice.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: *Время Future Simple.*

Future Simple

Affirmative	I/You/ He/She/It/We/They will choose healthy food.
Negative	I/You/ He/She/It/We/They will choose healthy food.
Question	Will I/you/ he/she/it/we/they choose healthy food?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/ he/she/it/we/they will . No, I/you/ he/she/it/we/they won't .

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

36. Где вы будете завтра? Напишите о себе, используя выражения
I will be... / I will probably be ... / I don't know where I will be

- 1). (at 10 o'clock tomorrow) _____ .
- 2). (one hour from now) _____ .
- 3). (at midnight tonight) _____ .
- 4). (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon) _____ .
- 5). (two years from now) _____ .

37. Вставьте will или won't.

- 1). Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You _____ sleep.
- 2). 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I _____ be ready in five minutes.'
- 3). I am going away for a few days. I am leaving tonight, so I _____ be at home tomorrow.
- 4). It _____ rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
- 5). A: I don't feel this evening.
B: Well, go to bed early and you _____ feel better in the morning.
- 6). It is Ben's birthday next Monday. He _____ be 25.
- 7). I'm sorry I was late this morning. It _____ happen again.

38. Составьте 10 вопросов в Future Simple.

Практическое занятие № 25. Тема 6.4.

Обобщающее повторение изученного материала.

I. Заполните пропуски глаголами "be" / "have" в подходящей форме.

- 1) We ... well. 2) They ... a small cottage. It ... far away. 3) She ... at home. 4) She ... no time. 5) He ... bad friends. 6) How far ... it from here? 7) It... easy to ask him about it. 8) She ... two mistakes in the test. Her mistakes ... bad. 9) They ... happy to see her.

II.

a. Вставьте some, any или no.

- 1) We don't have ____ milk. Go and buy ____ .
- 2) He doesn't want to have ____ cats. He is allergic to them.
- 3) She never smiles. I think she has ____ sense of humour.

b. Вставьте somebody, anybody, something, anything, nobody или nothing.

- 4) I am not hungry, so I don't want to eat ____ .
- 5) – Can I ask you ____ ? – Sure. What do you want to ask?
- 6) The room is empty. There is ____ there.

III. Вставьте much, many, few, little, a few, a little, "a lot of".

- 1) Is there ... space in your room? — No, not very2) She has ... beautiful dresses. 3) I know... English traditions. 4) She is so lonely. She has ... friends. 5) She drinks ... coffee and ...tea. 6) We learn... new English words every day. 7) They learn ... information about this country. 8) There are ... pictures on the wall.

IV. Переведите на английский язык.

- 1) Этот фильм неинтересный.
- 2) Аня – студентка. Она умная и веселая. Ее брат – учитель английского.

- 3) –Ты сейчас занята? – Да, прости, у меня нет времени.
- 4) –Сколько вам лет? – Мне 34. – Вы женаты? – Да. У меня есть жена и двое детей.
- 5) Они сейчас дома. В это время они обычно обедают.
- 6) — Сколько комнат в твоей новой квартире? — Три: гостиная, кабинет и спальня. Кухня — мое любимое место. Она очень уютная. В кухне стол у окна, два стула, холодильник и телевизор.
- 7) — В твоём кабинете есть мебель? — Да, есть стол, стул, книжный шкаф, два кресла и камин.
- 8) – Как он выглядит? – Он высокий, стройный мужчина. У него темные волосы и голубые глаза.
- 9) Я обычно принимаю душ вечером.

Презентации. Выполнение контрольной работы.

Раздел 7. Физкультура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни.

Практическое занятие № 26. Тема 7.1.

Физкультура и спорт.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Физкультура и спорт». Введение лексики по теме.

Sports

Ball games

We play all these sports. I play rugby. Do you play baseball?

tennis

We use go or do with most of these sports. I go running. He does canoeing. We use do only with judo and karate. She does judo. I do karate.

Asking questions about sports

Do you do any sports? Yes, I go swimming/running/sailing/canocing. Do you play football/tennis/badminton?

What's your favourite sport? I like motor racing best.

Where we do sports

We play tennis/badminton/volleyball/basketball on a tennis/badminton/volleyball/basketball court.

We play football/cricket/rugby on a football/cricket/rugby field or pitch. We swim in a swimming pool.

Sport I: games, people, and places

In English you normally play a game but do a lot of / a hit of sport:

In the winter I do quite a lot of skiing; in the summer I play tennis and cricket.

Ball games and equipment

football (AmEng = soccer)

basketball

squash -----VNj

I or most ball games you need boots or training shoes (trainers), for tennis, squash and badminton you need a racket, for baseball and table tennis you need a bat. For golf you need clubs.

In tennis, volleyball and badminton there is a net across the middle of the court. There is also a net around each goal in football.

Things you can do with a ball

throw it head it pass it hit it catch it kick it

Places and people

The playing area for football, rugby, hockey and cricket is called a pitch; for tennis, volleyball, basketball, squash and badminton it is a court; for golf it is a course.

Note: When you describe the playing area for football and the area around for the crowd is the people who watch, also called spectators), it is called a stadium, e.g. Wembley Stadium. Players: Some games are played by individuals, others are team games. In a team, one player is the captain, and there is a manager (e.g. in football) or a coach (e.g. in basketball). Officials: Football, rugby and hockey have a referee but tennis cricket and baseball have an umpire. In football the referee has a whistle to control the game and two linesmen. In tennis there are line judges to decide if the ball is 'in' or 'out'.

Other sports

Name

athletics

motor racing

swimming

boxing

skiing

Place

track

track

pool

ring

slopes (piste)

Equipment

vest, shorts, running shoes or spikes crash helmet

swimming costume (women); trunks (men) vest, shorts, gloves, boots sticks, ski suit, ski boots

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

Cover the left-hand page and try to remember the names of these sports.

Ask questions for these answers.

1 What's your favorite. Sport?

I like running best.

2 Do you.....?

Yes, but not soccer, only American football.

3 ?

No, I don't do any at all. I prefer watching TV.

A Do you.....?

Yes. I go to the swimming pool every Friday.

Write the names of the sports you have done. Which ones do you like? Which do you not like?

Which ones would you like to do?

Write down six things you can do with a ball. Cover the opposite page first.

..... it it

..... it it

Write down:

1 five games where you can hit the ball (with various kinds of equipment).

2 four games where you can pass the ball.

3 three games where you can catch the ball.

4 two games where you can kick the ball.

5 one game where you can head the ball.

Organise these words and put them in the correct columns below? (You can put a word in more than one column if you wish.)

swimming gloves crash helmet course football racket track ring boots pool motor racing clubs tennis net court golf pitch track trunks boxing goals costume shorts whistle vest

Sport Place Equipment

True or false? If false, correct the sentence to make it true.

- 1 The people who watch a football match are the audience.
- 2 The official who gives the score in tennis is the umpire.
- 3 Athletes wear shorts.
- 4 You need a stick to play hockey.
- 5 Boxers wear gloves.
- 6 Tennis is played on a pitch.
- 7 The referee in football has a whistle.
- 8 Women wear trunks for swimming.

Answer these questions. Ask a friend the same questions. Discuss.

- 1 Are there any games or sports on the opposite page that you watch but don't play? If so, what are they and where do you watch them?
- 2 Are there any games or sports on the opposite page you play/do yourself? If so, which?
- 3 Are there any that you are good at?
- 4 Are there any that you hate?
- 5 Are there any that are not played much in your country?
- 6 Which game or sport is the most popular in your country?
- 7 Which game or sport on the opposite page is the most dangerous in your opinion?
- 8 Which game or sport requires the most strength?
- 9 Which one has the biggest crowds?
- 10 Can you write down at least three more games/sport* not included opposite.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: глагол to be в Past Simple.

Спряжение глагола "to be" Past Simple

Affirmative	I/He/She/It was in Scotland last year. You/We/They were in the USA last year.
Negative	I/He/She/It wasn't (was not) in Brazil last year. You/We/They weren't (were not) in the UK last year.
Question	Was I/he/she/it in Italy last year? Were you/we/they in Argentina last year?
Short answers	Yes, I/he/she/it was. / No, I/he/she/it wasn't. Yes, you/we/they were. / No, you/we/they weren't.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

Выберите верный вариант из выделенного.

- 1). Tennis *was/were* a popular sport in the past.
- 2). Basketball *was/were* the idea of James Naismith.
- 3). The first games *wasn't/weren't* outside. They *was/were* inside.
- 4). The first basketballs *wasn't/weren't* orange. They *was/were* brown.
- 5). Webb Ellis *wasn't/weren't* a rugby player. He *was/were* a football player.
- 6). Rugby *was/were* originally a boys' game.

Упражнение .

Напишите was/wasn't или were/weren't.

Cycling races are very popular now. The first cycling race _____ in France in 1868. It _____ between Paris and Rouen. But the winner _____ from France, he _____ a British man called James Moore. Of course, the bikes then _____ very different from now. They _____ fast like today.

One of the first cycling champions _____ an American called Arthur Augustus Zimmerman. He _____ the winner of 1,000 races. He _____ only a champion, he _____ the first cycling celebrity.

Упражнение .

Составьте вопросы (1-6) и совместите с ответами (a-f).

1). you/good at sport at primary school
_____ ?

2). What/your favourite sport
_____ ?

3). Who/your teacher
_____ ?

4). your friends interested in sport
_____ ?

5). you in a team
_____ ?

6). How often/your PE lessons
_____ ?

a). His name _____ Mr Evans.

b). No, they _____ .

c). Yes, I _____. Well, quite good.

d). They _____ once a week.

e). It _____ basketball.

f). No, I _____. There wasn't a team at my school.

Практическое занятие № 27. Тема 7.2.

Мой любимый вид спорта.

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: глагол to be в Past Simple. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Упражнение .

Напишите am/is/are (Present Simple) или was/were (Past Simple).

1). Last year she _____ 22, so she _____ 23 now.

2). Today the weather _____ nice, but yesterday it _____ very cold.

3). I _____ hungry. Can I have something to eat?

4). I feel fine this morning, but I _____ very tired last night.

5). Where _____ you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?

6). Don't buy those shoes. They _____ very expensive.

7). I like your new jacket. _____ it expensive?

8). This time last year I _____ in Paris.

9). 'Where _____ Sam and Joe?' 'I don't know. They _____ here a few minutes ago.'

Упражнение .

Напишите was/wasn't или were/weren't.

1). We weren't happy with hotel. Our room _____ very small and it _____ clean

2). Mark _____ at work last week because he _____ ill. He is better now.

- 3). Yesterday _____ a public holiday, so the banks _____ closed. They are open today.
- 4). ' _____ Kate and Ben at the party?' 'Kate _____ there. but Ben _____.'
- 5). Where are my keys? They _____ on the table, but they are not there now.
- 6). You _____ at home last night. Where _____ you?

Упражнение .

Напишите вопросы к ответам.

- 1). (late / you / this morning / why?) The traffic was bad.
- 2). (difficult / your exam?). No, it was easy.
- 3). (last week / where / Sue and Chris?) They were on holiday.
- 4). (your new camera / how much?) A hundred pounds.
- 5). (angry / you yesterday / why?) Because you were late.
- 6). (nice / the weather / last week?) Yes, it was beautiful.

Введение лексики по теме: «Мой любимый вид спорта».

like don't mind love don't like hate love

Look at the verbs in the box and put them in the correct order.
don't like

b) Look at the examples and complete the rule.

I like football, (noun)

I like playing golf, (verb+-ing)

The verbs hate, love, like and don't mind are followed by a or a + -ing.

Practice

8 Complete the dialogues. Use the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Example:

A: What sports do you like doing (like/do)? B: I don't really like sports but I do swim and walk (not mind/swim).

1 A: Do your parents do any exercise?

B: Yes, my father (love/play golf) and my mother (like/walk).

2 A: Do you like jogging?

B: NO, I (hate/jog). I think it's boring. What about you? A: I love it!

3 A: DO they (hate/do) any sports?

e: Yes, they (not like/play football). They're not very good at it!

4 A: DO you (like/do aerobics)?

B: Yes, I do. I go to a class at work.

5 A: Does he (like/ski)?

B: Yes, he (love/it). He goes every weekend.

Развитие навыков монологической речи.

Find the most popular sports in your class.

1 Write five more sports on the notepad below.

2 Ask other students in the class about their favourite sports. Mark one point for each person who likes the sport.

Example:

A: you. Like swlm.m.lk'vg?

B: yes, I love It.

(1 point)

Tell the class which of the sports in your list scored the most points. What is the most popular sport in your class?

Практическое занятие № 28. Тема 7.3.

Здоровый образ жизни.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Здоровый образ жизни».

What are your favourite ways of keeping fit? What other ways of keeping fit are popular in your country?

What are the people in the pictures opposite doing? Read the three paragraphs and match them to one of the pictures.

Unusual ways of keeping fit

Korfball

A mixture between handball and basketball, korfball is a fast, exciting game. The main difference is that men and women play on the same team. It's also a great way to keep fit! The game began in the Netherlands about 100 years ago, and there are now korfball 5 clubs in more than forty countries around the world. There are eight players on each team - four male and four female - and each player tries to throw the ball (similar to a soccer ball) into the 'goal' which is a bit like a basket but bigger. You can't touch your opponent, kick or run with the ball, and men can only attack against men and women 10 can only defend against women. A game lasts for sixty minutes and the teams change ends after every two goals. 'It's a terrific sport and a great way to meet people,' says Paul Dicks of the British Korfball Association.

THI-CHI

15 Tai-Chi is a Chinese martial art which goes back thousands of years. It is different from most forms of exercise in that it is very gentle.

It consists of a series of slow movements which you must do very carefully and exactly. The big advantage is that you can do it anywhere, anytime, and you don't need to be a member of a club or 20 use any expensive equipment - all you need is a qualified teacher! Tai-Chi fans say it is an excellent way of getting rid of stress. Early in the morning, you can see people doing the gentle movements of Tai-Chi in parks all over China, and it is now common in the West, too. So what's the secret of Tai-Chi? 'Mind and body working 25 together,' says one enthusiast.

Gaming for fitness

Most people don't see playing video games as a way of keeping fit. You sit on the floor, or on the sofa, you look at the screen ... and the only part of your body that moves is your thumb. But that's all 30 changing ... Thanks to a brand-new game from Japan called Dance Dance Revolution, gamers are now getting onto the exercise floor.

In this case, the floor is a grid of nine squares. You put one foot in the centre and move your other foot in time to the dance music that gets faster and faster as you go through the levels. 'Most gamers 35 just want to go to a fantasy world when they play a video game, but why not have games which are physical as well?' says one DDR fan. So, who knows? Perhaps the gamers in the future will be fit and healthy people - thanks to Dance Dance Revolution.

2 Read the text and make a note of the following for each activity.

Where it began

When it began

Adjectives/Phrases to describe it

A Here are some phrases from the texts. What do the words in bold refer to?

a It is also a great way to keep fit! (line 3)

b It is a terrific sport and a great way to meet people ... (line 11) c ... it is very gentle, (line 16) d ... it is an excellent way of getting rid of stress ... (line 21) e ... you can do it anywhere, anytime... (line 18) f ... when they play a video game ... (line 35)

Развитие навыков диалогической речи

c Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

Would you like to try any of these ways of keeping fit? Why?

Do you know of any other unusual ways of keeping fit?

Введение грамматического материала по теме: конструкция There was / There were.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

There was/ There were(Past Simple)

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There was a winner from Brazil last year.	There were two British teams in the final.
Negative	There wasn't a winner from Brazil last year.	There weren't two British teams in the final.
Question	Was there a winner from Brazil last year?	Were there two British teams in the final?
Short answers	Yes, there was./ No, there wasn't.	Yes, there were./ No, there weren't.

Упражнение .

Посмотрите на и . Подставьте в предложения there was, there were, there wasn't или there weren't.

- 1). _____ a computer.
- 2). _____ some books.
- 3). _____ a lot of cups and medals.
- 4). _____ a TV.
- 5). _____ any computer games.
- 6). _____ posters on the walls.
- 7). _____ a football.

Упражнение .

Выберите верный вариант из выделенного.

- 1). It/There was a football World Cup in 2014.
- 2). It/There was in Brazil.
- 3). They/There were 32 teams in the competition.
- 4). It/There wasn't the first World Cup in Brazil.
- 5). It/There was one in Brazil in 1950.
- 6). It/There wasn't a World Cup in 1942.

Практическое занятие № 29. Тема 7.4.

Популярные виды спорта в других странах.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Популярные виды спорта в других странах» Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

The weird world of sport.

From getting dirty for fun to dogs competing in sporting events, the world is full of interesting and unusual sports! Let's find out more ...

Zorbing, New Zealand

Culturally, New Zealand is well-known for its extreme sports and one of the latest trends is zorbing. Invented in the country in 1994, it involves rolling down a hill inside a large inflatable ball that's made of transparent plastic. New Zealand has a lot of hills and people usually do this sport for fun rather than for competition. It can also be done on water or in the snow. A passenger is safely strapped to one of the walls inside the giant ball with a harness, and then rolls off!

Zorbing is now popular in many countries around the world and there are even world records in the sport, both achieved by New Zealanders. Steve Camp travelled 570m in a zorb to achieve the longest ride, and Keith Kolver achieved the fastest ride with a speed of 52km an hour.

Mud Olympics, Germany

Every summer, hundreds of competitors take part in a bizarre sport near Hamburg in Germany. They play volleyball, football and other sports, but with a difference – they play them in the thick mud on the banks of the River Elbe. The competition started in 1978 and people participate both for fun and to raise money for charity. *The Mud Olympics* are now a tradition in the country, and it's very entertaining watching so many competitors trying to do sports when they're covered in mud!

Dog surfing, the USA

California has a long tradition of surfing thanks to its location on the Pacific coast of the USA, and over the last decade a new type of surfing is becoming more and more fashionable. Dogs of all shapes and sizes are now taking part in an annual surf competition at Huntington Beach. A total of 65 dogs participated in last year's event, either riding solo on their board or in tandem with their owner. The dogs must wear life jackets to be sure they take part safely, and they're judged on skills such as how long they can ride a wave and how confident they are on their board.

Упражнение .

Прочтите и решите, к какому виду –*zorbing, MudOlympics* или *dogsurfing*- относится высказывание.

- 1). Humans don't have to participate in this sport.
- 2). It's a sport that is now popular around the world.
- 3). It's hard to keep clean in this competition!
- 4). Participants don't need special safety equipment to do this.
- 5). This sport doesn't take place on land.
- 6). This is the newest activity in a country already popular for exciting sports.

Упражнение .

Выберите наиболее подходящий ответ по тексту.

- 1). Why is New Zealand a popular country for extreme sports?
 - a). New Zealanders are more competitive than other nationalities.
 - b). It has a geography that makes exciting sports fun to do.
- 2). What gives Germany a good reason to host the Mud Olympics?

- a). One of its rivers has the perfect muddy conditions.
- b). German people prefer doing sport in the mud.
- 3). Why did dog surfing develop in California?
 - a). Surfing is already part of the culture in this part of the USA.
 - b). There are more dogs per household than in other parts of the USA.

Упражнение .

Отвѣтьте на вопросы.

- 1). What are the traditional or national sports of our country?
- 2). Are there any unusual sports that people enjoy doing or that were invented in our country?
- 3). Why do you think people enjoy taking part in sports that are different?

Практическое занятие № 30. Тема 7.5.

Известные спортсмены.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Известные спортсмены».

The museum of football.

Henry VIII (1491-1547) was the famous British king with six wives. We know that Henry was mad about sport. He was particularly good at horse-riding and at tennis. But he was a football player, too! In King Henry VIII's papers there was an order for a pair of football boots. order for a pair of football boots. This is unusual because in King Henry VIII's time football wasn't a sport for gentlemen. Traditionally, there was only one football match a year. It was usually violent and dangerous. Henry was very competitive. Because he was the king, he was probably always the winner!

The British school Eton was important in the invention of modern football. A game called the Field Game was popular there. It was quite similar to modern football. Eton was the first place in the world to write down football rules. The rules are not the same now, but they were important in the creation of today's football. For example, before the Eton rules of 1845 there weren't any referees. So school football was really the origin of modern, professional football.

During the First World War, in December 1914 the British and German armies were very near to each other in Ypres, Belgium. The fighting was terrible and there were many dead soldiers. But at Christmas, something incredible happened. Between the British and German soldiers, there was a space called No-man's Land. One of the soldiers had a ball. Suddenly there wasn't any fighting. There was a football match! For a while all the soldiers were friends. But the British and German weren't happy, Soon, there were orders from the generals to stop playing football and start fighting again.

Слова и фразы

• baseball	бейсбол	• ice hockey	хоккей
• basketball	баскетбол	• ice-skating	конькобежный спорт
• climbing	скалолазание	• judo	дзюдо
• cycling	велоспорт	• rugby	регби
• diving	прыжки в воду	• sailing	парусный спорт
• fishing	ловля рыбы	• skiing	лыжный спорт
• football	футбол	• swimming	плавание
• golf	гольф	• table tennis	настольный теннис
• gymnastics	гимнастика	• tennis	теннис
• horse-riding	верховая езда	• volleyball	волейбол

Упражнение 4.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы.

- 1). Who was Henry VIII?
- 2). When did he live?
- 3). Did he like doing sports?
- 4). What sports did he do?
- 5). Was football a sport for gentlemen in King Henry VIII's time?

Упражнение 5.

Прочтите текст и решите: высказывания ниже правдивы True (T), неправдивы False (F) или не упоминались Not Mentioned (NM).

- 1). In King Henry VIII's time football matches were very common.
- 2). King Henry VIII's boots were very beautiful.
- 3). King Henry VIII was interested in doing different sports, but winning wasn't important to him.
- 4). The rules of modern football are exactly the same as the rules of the Eton Field Game.
- 5). There were referees at Eton in 1845.
- 6). Thanks to football, the British and German soldiers were friends for a short time at Christmas in 1914.
- 7). The British soldiers were the winners of the football match.
- 8). The football match between the British and German Armies was the idea of the generals.

Упражнение 6.

Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). What do you think about football today?
- 2). What do you think are the good and bad effects it has on people?
- 3). Which is your favourite sport and why?
- 4). What do you know about that sport in history?

Упражнение 7.

Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). We usually use *play* with sports that need a ball or something similar to a ball. What are they in "The List of words"?
- 2). We usually use *go* with *-ing* words. What are they in "The List of words"?
- 3). We usually use *do* with non-ball sports and words that don't end *-ing*. What are they in "The List of words"?

Упражнение 8.

Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). What is your favourite sport? Why?
- 2). Which sport(s) can you play well?
- 3). Which sport(s) do you like watching?
- 4). Which sport(s) do you hate? Why?
- 5). Who is your favourite sports personality or team? Which sport do they do/play?

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: глагол to be в Past Simple, конструкция There was / There were. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Упражнение 9.

Посмотрите на ✓ и ✗. Подставьте в предложения *was*, *were*, *wasn't* или *weren't*.

- 1). I/interested in dinosaurs at primary school. ✗
- 2). Yesterday I/at school. ✓
- 3). My friend/with me yesterday afternoon. ✗
- 4). Last weekend I/really happy. ✓
- 5). My last English exam/difficult. ✓

- 6). My parents/at home yesterday evening. ✗
- 7). My friends and I/late for school this morning. ✓

Упражнение 10.

Подставьте в предложения *was/were*. Все эти предложения правдивы, кроме одного. Решите, какое предложение содержит неправду.

- 1). In 2012, the winner of the 100 metres Olympic gold medal _____ Usain Bolt.
- 2). The first modern Olympic Games _____ in 1896.
- 3). They _____ in London.
- 4). Golf _____ originally a Scottish sport.
- 5). The Formula 1 champion Ayrton Senna _____ Brazilian.
- 6). Rugby _____ originally a sport played at a British school called Rugby School.
- 7). The first football World Cup finals _____ in Uruguay.

Упражнение .

Составьте вопросы, используя *was/were* и ответьте на них.

- 1). _____ you good at English when you _____ five years old?
- 2). Who _____ your best friend at primary school?
- 3). What _____ you interested in at the age of seven?
- 4). Where _____ you last Saturday afternoon?
- 5). _____ yesterday a good day for you?
- 6). When and what _____ your last exam?
- 7). What _____ your favourite film, album or book last year?

Упражнение .

Прочтите заметки и подставьте *there was, there wasn't, there were* или *there weren't* в предложения.

First New York City (NYC) (1970) – 127 people running

2012 – no NYC marathon because of Superstorm Sandy

2013 NYC Marathon - over 50,000 runners

2013 - winner of men's race — Geoffrey Mutai (Kenya), winner of women's race Priscah Jeptoo (Kenya)

- 1). _____ a marathon in New York City in 1970.
- 2). In 1970 _____ 50,000 people running in the NYC marathon.
- 3). _____ 127 runners in 1970.
- 4). _____ a marathon in New York City in 2012.
- 5). _____ a marathon in New York City in 2013.
- 6). _____ over 50,000 runners in 2013.
- 7). In 2013 _____ two winners from Kenya.
- 8). _____ a British winner in the 2013 NYC marathon.

Раздел 8. Экскурсии и путешествия. Местоположение объекта.

Практическое занятие № 31. Тема 8.1.

Экскурсии и путешествия.

Введение лексики по теме: «Экскурсии и путешествия».

Travelling

Types of transport

train (acro)planc

motorbikc/motorcydc underground

Useful travel words

10

map timetable customs luggage passport

Can I have a single/return (ticker) to Barcelona please? (single = Madrid -* Barcelona; return = Madrid ji* Barcelona)

I'd like to book/reserve a seat in advance, (to make sure you have a seat)

How much is the (train / bus / taxi / air) fare?

Was the journey long? [NOT Was the time long?]

By train

The train arriving at platform 3 is the 16:50 train to Paris.

The Edinburgh train departs/leaves from platform 6.

Is there a buffet/restaurant car on this train? ^

Do I have to change trains for Toulouse? (= get off one train and go onto another)

By plane

You have to check in an hour before the plane takes off (= leaves the ground).

I went through customs but nobody checked my passport, (not controlled my passport] (See Unit 27.)

Give your boarding card to the flight stewards when you get on the plane.

I have a good flight.

The plane landed in New York at 5.30.

By car

We hired a car for a week. We had to fill it up with petrol.

Can I give you a lift? I'm going into town.

Unit 14 (Moving) has some more useful words about travelling.

Exercises

Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right. Draw lines.

1 land

2 fare

3 buffet car

4 ship

5 timetable

6 platform

7 luggage

a a place to eat on a train

b bags and suitcases

c it says when trains depart and arrive

d what you must pay when you travel

e planes do this at airports

f it travels on water c.g. the Titanic

g where you stand when you are waiting for a train

Can you answer these questions about the vocabulary of travel?

1 What is the difference between a single ticket and a return ticket?

2 What does a customs officer do?

3 Does a plane take off at the end of a journey?

4 What do you do with a boarding card?

5 What is the difference between hiring a car and buying a car?

6 If you ask someone for a lift, do you want to go to the top floor?

Введение грамматического материала по теме: времена Past Simple. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Past Simple

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They visited India.
-------------	--

	I/You/He/She/It/We/They went to India.
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't (did not) visit India. I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't (did not) go to India.
Question	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they visit India? Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they go to India?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

Упражнение .

Вставьте глаголы из рамки в предложения, поставив их форму Past Simple.

• buy • eat • go • see • speak • take • understand • use • visit • walk

Last year, I _____ on holiday with my family. We _____ Rome. I _____ a guidebook with me and I _____ it to find out useful information. We _____ people dressed as centurions and gladiators at the Colosseum! We _____ really good pasta and I _____ presents for my friends in a big shopping centre. My legs were really tired because we _____ a lot every day. My mum _____ Italian all the time because her Italian is very good. She _____ everything that people said to her.

Упражнение .

Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму Past Simple там, где нужно.

- 1). Yesterday afternoon, I _____ (have) a lot of homework.
- 2). Last night, my brother and I _____ (make) the dinner.
- 3). _____ your parents _____ (catch) a train to go to the airport the day before yesterday?
- 4). _____ we _____ (do) a history project at school two days ago?
- 5). Last week, my friends and I _____ (swim) in the sea.
- 6). _____ our English teacher _____ (teach) us different parts of the body last month?
- 7). Last year, I _____ (come) to school by bus.
- 8). Three years ago my parents _____ (buy) me a pet for my birthday.

Упражнение .

Вставьте глаголы из рамки в предложения, поставив их форму Past Simple.

• arrive • chat • phone • stop • study • try • walk • want

- 1). Dad _____ Italian when he was at university.
- 2). We _____ to the city centre because there wasn't a bus.
- 3). The train was slow because it _____ at all the little stations.
- 4). They _____ at the airport early. It was two hours before the flight.
- 5). She _____ hard to understand the Spanish speakers, but she couldn't.
- 6). I _____ to go to Moscow, but my friend wasn't interested.
- 7). They _____ for hours on the phone yesterday.
- 8). He _____ her to tell her about his trip to Peru.

Упражнение .

Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму Past Simple.

- 1). Last year my friend and I _____ (go) to Turkey with her mum.
- 2). Yesterday afternoon my sister _____ (make) a chocolate cake.
- 3). They _____ (speak) to her parents last night.
- 4). Two months ago they _____ (buy) a new car.
- 5). Last night we _____ (see) a film called Gravity.
- 6). Last week my brothers _____ (have) a party in the garden.
- 7). My Swiss uncle _____ (come) to visit us last month.

Упражнение .

Найдите и исправьте 9 ошибок.

Dear Aunt Lilly,
Hello from Brighton!
We got here yesterday. This morning we couldn't not have breakfast because we was too late!
Yesterday, we gone to the beach. We buyed Sam an ice cream but he droped it. We all
swimmed in the sea and I sitted in the sun with Sam. He caught a fish in his little net and then
he putted it back in the water. It's really great here.
Bye for now!
Sophia

Упражнение .

Перепишите следующие предложения с отрицательной формой глаголов в PastSimple.

- 1). Roger McGough stayed in Edinburgh Castle.
- 2). He had another cup of coffee.
- 3). They ate in the canteen in the centre of Edinburgh.
- 4). The father met his son outside the cinema.
- 5). Henry drove his mother's car to school.
- 6). She went to the stadium to see her favourite football team.
- 7). We swam in the sea that day.
- 8). My mother spoke to my French friend in French.

Упражнение .

Напишите следующие предложения сначала в повествовании, а затем в отрицании, используя глаголы в PastSimple.

- 1). She _____ a car in her first job, but she _____ a lorry. (drive)
- 2). Luke _____ the film last week, but he _____ the Oscar ceremony yesterday. (see)
- 3). He _____ Italian and German last year, but he _____ Latin or Greek. (teach)
- 4). They _____ me their DVDs, but they _____ a DVD player. (leave)
- 5). I _____ a lot of my homework yesterday, but I _____ all of it. (do)
- 6). Rob _____ to Edinburgh on holiday last year, but he _____ to New York. (go)

Упражнение .

Совместите вопросы (1-6) с ответами (a-f).

- 1). Did your mother make your sandwiches today?
 - 2). Did you enjoy the film you saw last night?
 - 3). Did your brother call his football coach yesterday?
 - 4). Did you all have fun at the party last Saturday?
 - 5). Did your friends buy you a CD for your birthday?
 - 6). Did it rain when you went to that music festival?
- a). Yes, we did. It was great, thanks.
 - b). No, they didn't. They bought me a DVD.
 - c). I didn't. I don't like Johnny Depp.
 - d). Yes, it did, but we still enjoyed it!
 - e). Yes, she did. She makes them every day.
 - f). Yes, he did. He rang him after dinner.

Упражнение .

Посмотрите на подчеркнутые слова в тексте. Составьте вопросы к утверждениям, используя вопросные слова из рамки.

• How much • What • When • Where • Which • Why

- 1). They held the winter Olympics in Russia.
- 2). He wrote a sad poem because his pet died.
- 3). The movie Frozen made millions of dollars.

- 4). The Arctic Monkeys won a Brit Award in 2014.
- 5). Usain Bolt won the 100m race.
- 6). My grandfather played Bach on his violin every day.

Упражнение .

Прочтите диалог, найдите и исправьте 8 ошибок.

A: Did you went to university?

B: No, I didn't went to university, I didn't study very hard at school, and I didn't to get good marks.

A: What job did you get?

B: I worked in an office, but I didn't like it. I hadn't interesting jobs to do. I spent my free time with my friends and we started a band.

A: When started you the band?

B: When I was 18. I did my office job all day, but every evening I did sing with the band in clubs and bars. I didn't not think we could be famous, but one night a record producer spotted us. We signed a contract the next week, and I never didn't go back to the office again.

Практическое занятие № 32. Тема 8.1.

Экскурсии и путешествия.

Практическое занятие № 32.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Экскурсии и путешествия».

Tourists graffiti. A new problem?

A Chinese tourist on holiday in Egypt was shocked to see graffiti in Chinese on a 3,500-year-old monument in Luxor. A photo of the graffiti was soon on his blog on the Internet. People in China couldn't believe it!

They were angry and there was a big hunt to find the person responsible. They could find him easily because the message wasn't very imaginative clever. It was basically 'Ding Jinhao was here'. That was enough for Internet users to find this particular DingJinhao, a teenager in Nanjing. His parents were quick to tell a local newspaper that their son was very sorry for his actions.

Ding's graffiti was a terrible idea. It is a serious crimeto write on a historic monument in Egypt. You can go to prison for a year for doing it. But in the past, people could write on monuments and no one was angry about it. At Giza there is an example of graffiti on a temple wall from 1244 BC. It says: 'Hadnakhte.... came to make an excursion and amuse himself on the west of the Memphis, together with his brother, Panakhti.'

In Roman times, it was normal to write messages on ancient monuments, to become part of the monument forever. One of the first Egyptologists, the Italian, Giovanni Belzoni, was the first modern man to enter the pyramid of Khafre. Inside the pyramid today you can read his text celebrating the discovery, with his name and the date.

Later, in the second half of the 19th century, Europeans could travel around the world thanks to the first package holidays. In those days, tourists could climb to the top of the Great Pyramid. Soon there was graffiti in just about every language up there.

Luckily, it wasn't difficult to make Ding Jinhao's graffiti disappear. But China's National Tourism Administration is right to advise all tourists to act in a civilised way.

Слова и фразы

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| • ancient | древний | • imaginative | изобретательный |
| • angry | разгневанный | • local | местный |
| • amuse oneself | развлечься | • modern | современный |

• celebrate	праздновать	• particular	определенный	/
• civilised way	цивилизованно	• prison	конкретный	
• crime	преступление	• responsible	тюрьма	
• disappear	исчезать	• teenager	ответственный	
• discovery	открытие	• temple	подросток	
• graffiti	граффити	• terrible	храм	
• hunt	охотиться		ужасный	

Упражнение 1.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

- 1). Where was Ding Jinhao's graffiti?
- 2). Why was it easy to find Ding Jinhao?
- 3). What is the attitude today to tourist graffiti in Egypt?
- 4). Ding Jinhao's message is a new example of tourist graffiti. In the text, what is the first example?
- 5). Who was Giovanni Belzoni?
- 6). What is there at the top of the Great Pyramid and why?
- 7). What is the Chinese National Tourist Administration's message to tourists?

Упражнение 2.

Совместите подчеркнутые слова в тексте с описанием.

- 1). an illegal activity
- 2). a religious building
- 3). an important or interesting historical building
- 4). have a good time
- 5). finding something or someone for the first time
- 6). a search to find something or someone important
- 7). polite, reasonable, good

Упражнение 3.

Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). What do you think about Ding Jinhao's actions?
- 2). What's your opinion of graffiti, either tourist graffiti or street graffiti?

Упражнение 2.

Совместите слова из рамки с описанием.

• book (v) • guidebook • luggage • package holiday • passport • sightseeing • souvenir • tickets
• travel agency • trip/excursion

- 1). the bags you take on holiday
- 2). a book that gives tourist information
- 3). a business that helps people to plan holidays
- 4). an official document for travelling with your photo and your nationality
- 5). when you visit an interesting place for a short time
- 6). reserve (for example a room in a hotel)
- 7). travelling around to visit monuments and other interesting places
- 8). papers that show you can use a type of transport or enter a place
- 9). a holiday where everything is included — the transport, hotel, etc.
- 10). something that you buy or keep to remember a place or holiday

Упражнение 4.

Задайте и ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Have you got a passport? Do you like your passport photo?
- 2). Do you ever go on school trips or excursions? Where do you go?

- 3). Do you like sightseeing? Why/Why not?
- 4). How much luggage do you or your family usually take when you go on holiday?
- 5). Do you usually take a guidebook when you go on holiday? Why/Why not?
- 6). What's your favourite souvenir from a holiday?

Упражнение 4. Выберите подходящее слово или словосочетание, чтобы получилось правдивое высказывание.

1. Japan, Korea and Taiwan are all in the *Near East / the Middle East / the Far East*.
2. The South Pole is situated in *the Arctic / Antarctic / Antarctica*.
3. New Zealand is part of *Austria / Australia / Australasia*.
4. Bangladesh is part of the *Indian subcontinent / India / Indiana*.
5. Guatemala is a country in *North America / South America / Central America*.
6. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Panama and Honduras all form part of what is often referred to as *Latin America / South America / Spanish America*.
7. Botswana is in *South Africa / southern Africa / Central Africa*.
8. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are known collectively as *Britain / Great Britain / the United Kingdom*.
9. The United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland are part of *Continental Europe / Mainland Europe / Europe*.
10. Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates form part of what are known as the *West Indies / the Gulf States / the European Union*.
11. Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden are known collectively as *the Baltic Republics / the Caribbean / Scandinavia*.
12. Bangkok, Lima and Tunis are examples of *capital / capitol / capitalism cities*.

2 What are the nationalities of the people who come from these countries?

1. Afghanistan Afghan
4. Bangladesh
7. Canada
2. Argentina
5. Belgium
8. Denmark
3. Australia
6. Brazil
9. Egypt
10. England
13. India
16. Ireland
19. Kuwait
22. Mexico
25. Norway
28. the Philippines
31. Russia
34. Spain
37. Thailand
40. Yemen
11. Finland
12. 14. Iran
15. 17. Israel
18. 20. Lebanon
21. 23. Morocco
24. 26. Pakistan
27. 29. Poland
30. 32. Saudi Arabia
33. 35. Sweden
36. 38. Turkey
39. Greece
- Iraq
- Japan.....
- Malaysia
- the Netherlands
- Peru
- Portugal
- Scotland
- Switzerland.....
- Wales

Is your country on this list? If not, how do you say your nationality in English?

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Past Continuous. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Past continuous (I was doing)

A. Study this example situation:

Yesterday Karen and Jim played tennis. They began at 10 o'clock and finished at 11.30. So, at 10.30 they were playing tennis.

They were playing = 'they were in the middle of playing'. They had not finished playing.

Was/were ~ing is the past continuous:

I/he/she/it was playing/doing/working etc.

we/you/they were playing/doing/working etc.

B. We use the past continuous to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something at a certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time but had not finished:

* This time last year I was living in Brazil.

* What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?

* I waved to her but she wasn't looking.

C. Compare the past continuous (I was doing) and past simple (I did):

Past continuous (in the middle of an action)

* I was walking home when I met Dave. (= in the middle of walking home)

* Ann was watching television when the phone rang.

Past simple (complete action)

* I walked home after the party last night. (= all the way, completely)

* Ann watched television a lot when she was ill last year.

D. We often use the past simple and the past continuous together to say that something happened in the middle of something else:

* Tom burnt his hand when he was cooking the dinner.

* I saw you in the park yesterday. You were sitting on the grass and reading a book.

* While I was working in the garden, I hurt my back.

But we use the past simple to say that one thing happened after another:

* I was walking along the road when I saw Dave. So I stopped and we had a chat.

Compare:

* When Karen arrived, we were having dinner. (= We had already started dinner before Karen arrived.)

* When Karen arrived, we had dinner. (= First Karen arrived and then we had dinner.)

E. There are some verbs (for example, know/want/believe) that are not normally used in the continuous (see Unit 4A):

* We were good friends. We knew each other well. (not 'we were knowing')

* I was enjoying the party but Chris wanted to go home. (not 'was wanting')

@p13

EXERCISES

6.1 What were you doing at the following times? Write one sentence as in the examples. The past continuous is not always necessary (see the second example).

1. (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening)

I was having dinner with some friends.

2. (at 5 o'clock last Saturday)

I was on a train on my way to London.

3. (at 10.15 yesterday morning)

4. (at 4.30 this morning)

5. (at 7.45 yesterday evening)

6. (half an hour ago)

6.2 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use the past continuous.

1. Tom burnt his hand while he was cooking the dinner.

2. The doorbell rang while I ---

3. We saw an accident while we ---

4. Mary fell asleep while she ---

5. The television was on but nobody ---

6.3 Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. I saw (see) Sue in town yesterday but she --- (look) the other way.

2. I --- (meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago. They --- (go) to Berlin and I --- (go) to Madrid. We --- (have) a chat while we --- (wait) for our flights.

3. I --- (cycle) home yesterday when suddenly a man --- (step) out into the road in front of me. I --- (go) quite fast but luckily I --- (manage) to stop in time and --- (not/hit) him.

6.4 Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. Jane was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).

2. 'What --- (you/do) this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'

3. '--- (you/go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'

4. 'Was Carol at the party last night?' 'Yes, she --- (wear) a really nice dress.'

5. How fast --- (you/drive) when the accident --- (happen)?

6. John --- (take) a photograph of me while I --- (not/look).

7. We were in a very difficult position. We --- (not/know) what to do.

8. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last --- (see) him, he --- (try) to find a Job in London.

9. I --- (walk) along the street when suddenly I --- (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody --- (follow) me. I was frightened and I --- (start) to run.

10. When I was young, I --- (want) to be a bus driver.

Практическое занятие № 33. Тема 8.1.

Экскурсии и путешествия.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Экскурсии и путешествия».

The growth of the online travel industry.

Thanks to the growth of technology and the Internet in recent years, consumers are researching, shopping and reading about travel online more than ever before. Statistics show that 87% of travellers globally now use the web for most of their travel planning.

There are websites for booking hotels, flights, trains, cars, sightseeing excursions and entire package holidays. There are websites for people to share travel tips and review their holidays. There are even websites for doing house swaps with people in other countries for cheaper accommodation.

Online travel sales around the world have increased over the last few years. It is continuously growing as more and more people use their laptops, tablets or smartphones to book their next trip. Some of the big global websites for travel reservations include the American companies Booking.com with 40 million estimated monthly visitors, TripAdvisor with 38 million and Expedia with 25 million. In China, about 24% of the population is now booking online and Ctrip is the most popular travel site with about 70 million visitors

a month. In India, it's MakeMyTrip with about 23 million and in Brazil it's Decolar with an estimated 11 million.

Travel apps are the latest trend. According to a popular technology website, this year's best apps to download

for your travels include BravoloWorld Phrasebook for learning the local language, WeatherPro to check the local forecast and Postagram to make your holiday photos into postcards to email home.

But not everyone uses the Internet for their travel arrangements. Many people simply enjoy surfing travel websites for fun. Nowadays, there are hundreds of online travel blogs that the armchair traveller can browse from the comfort of their own home without really travelling. Keen travellers write blogs, or online diaries, based on their experiences of visiting other countries. And a blog can be about anything from food, like EatingAsia, written by an adventure and photography blogger, to travel tips, like The CosyTraveller, written by a girl on her gap year.

Now we can all travel the world without leaving the sofa! It's a great way to discover new places and learn about different cultures.

Слова и фразы

Упражнение .

Назовите страну, к которой относятся высказывания ниже.

- 1). In this country, about 24% of the population books travel online.
- 2). An estimated 23,000,000 people visit its most popular travel website each month.
- 3). TripAdvisor is a global travel website based in this country.
- 4). MakeMyTrip is the preferred travel site in this country.
- 5). About 70,000,000 people visit Ctrip every month.

Упражнение .

Выберите верный вариант из выделенного.

- 1). More than half of the world's travellers use the Internet to plan/book a trip.
- 2). A package holiday/houseswap is when you stay in someone else's home on holiday.
- 3). The amount of people using technology to book their trips is decreasing/increasing.
- 4). Nearly a quarter of Chinese/Brazilians are now booking their travel arrangements online.
- 5). You can download a travel app/blog to your electronic device.
- 6). An armchair traveller/A blogger writes about their travel experiences.

Упражнение .

Отвечьте на вопросы.

- 1). Does your family use the Internet to research travel plans or make reservations online?
- 2). How does your family do their travel research?
- 3). Do you think people in your country generally use the Internet for online travel planning? Why/Why not?
- 4). Do you read travel blogs or use any travel apps?
- 5). Which travel blogs do you read?
- 6). Which travel apps do you use?

Прочтите диалог.

Sarah: Hey, Sam, do you know Edinburgh? I've just got an email from a friend of mine who lives there. She wants me to go and visit her in the summer. Do you know what it's like?

Samuel: Yeah, I went there last year. I loved it. It's brilliant! You must go!

Sarah: Was there much to do there?

Samuel: Well, because it's the capital, people think it's a really big city. It's actually not that big, but there are hundreds of things to do there. We went in August and the International festival and the Fringe festival were on. Edinburgh's really famous for its festivals.

Sarah: Oh really? What kind of festivals?

Samuel: They're arts and culture festivals. We saw concerts, comedy shows, plays ... There were a lot of events in the streets too. August is a great time to go.

Sarah: What about sightseeing? Is there anything interesting to see?

Samuel: Yes. We visited the castle. It was really cool. It's on the top of this great rock.

When we climbed to the top, we had a spectacular view of the city. Oh yeah, and then at one o'clock they do this thing where they fire a cannon.

Sarah: A cannon? Why do they do that?

Samuel: It's an old tradition. Originally it was for ships to know the time but now I think they probably just do it for the tourists.

Sarah: My friend says the food's good there, too.

Samuel: Yeah, we ate really well. We had shortbread every day. Do you know what shortbread is? It's a type of biscuit that they make really well in Scotland. I remember we

bought shortbread and souvenirs on the Royal Mile. It's a really famous road that goes down from the castle back into the city. We walked all along the Royal Mile. It took ages because my mum wanted to look in every different shop, and my dad stopped and took hundreds of photos!

Sarah: People speak English there, right?

Samuel: Yeah. I mean, some people speak Scots and some speak Scottish Gaelic, but people always spoke to us in English. Sometimes it was with a strong Scottish accent but I always understood them ... No excuses, Sarah. Just go and visit your friend. And ask if I can come too!

Упражнение .

Выберите верный вариант из выделенного.

- 1). Edinburgh *is/isn't* the capital of Scotland.
- 2). Edinburgh is famous for its annual sports *events/festivals*.
- 3). The Royal Mile is a famous *castle/road* in Edinburgh.

Упражнение .

Прочтите текст и решите: высказывания ниже правдивы True (T), неправдивы False (F) или не упоминались NotMentioned (NM).

- 1). Sam says Edinburgh is a very big city.
- 2). Sam's trip to Edinburgh was in the summer.
- 3). The events are quite expensive.
- 4). All the events in the summer in Edinburgh are indoors.
- 5). Sam recommends visiting Edinburgh in autumn.
- 6). You have to climb up a rock to visit Edinburgh Castle.
- 7). At Edinburgh Castle they fire a cannon at 1 pm to let sailors know the time.
- 8). Shortbread is a type of bread that's popular in Scotland.
- 9). They ate fish and chips every day.
- 10). Sam could understand local people in Edinburgh.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Модальный глагол can в Past Simple. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Модальный глагол "can" Past Simple

Affirmative I/You/He/She/It/We/They could dance/cook/read.

Negative I/You/He/She/It/We/They couldn't (could not) dance/cook/read.

Question Could I/you/he/she/it/we/they dance/cook/read?

Short answers Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't.

Упражнение .

Посмотрите на высказывания и решите, что могли или не могли делать туристы 150 лет назад. Используйте could или couldn't.

- 1). book tickets online
- 2). write graffiti on monuments
- 3). sail from England to America
- 4). travel by car at 160 kph
- 5). fly non-stop from England to Japan
- 6). stay in hotels
- 7). go on excursions
- 8). travel around the world in a week

Упражнение .

Выберите верный вариант из выделенного.

- 1). We could/couldn't stay in the best hotel because it was too expensive.
- 2). In 1850, you could/couldn't fly from Europe to Australia.
- 3). We couldn't buy/to buy our tickets online.
- 4). The party was for under twelves, so teenagers could/ couldn't go.
- 5). Could they use/to use a satellite navigation in 1960?

Упражнение .

Вставьте верные формы глаголов to be и can в Past Simple.

- 1). We _____ in town this morning, but the museum _____ open so we _____ go in.
- 2). Unfortunately, it _____ very sunny this morning so we _____ go for a walk. The dog _____ very happy!
- 3). _____ you do the homework last night?
I _____ — it _____ really difficult.
- 4). Jack and Marie _____ at the party on Friday, but I _____ see Ruth and Hannah. _____ they at home with you?
- 5). We _____ in France quite often when I _____ young so I _____ speak French well. But I _____ there again last year and I _____ remember anything!

Практическое занятие № 34. Тема 8.2.

Местоположение объекта.

Введение лексики по теме «Местоположение объекта».

Transport

Vehicles

Vehicle is the general word for all types of road transport.

A: How did you get here?

»: I came by bus.

A: And the others?

B: Sue and John came by car. A: And Paul?

B: He missed the bus, so he had to take a taxi.

Catch a bus, take a taxi

lits Train Plane Taxi Rtcydc Car

driver driver pilot driver cyclist driver

drives drives flies drives rides drives

(£) fare fare air fare fare - -

catch/take catch/take take take go on (my) go by

get on/off get on/off get on/off get in/out get on/off get in/out

bus station railway station airport taxi rank - -

Railway stations

You may hear these announcements.

The train now arriving at platform J is the 8.4S to London Paddington, calling at Swindon and Reading. Passengers for Didcot change (change trains) at Swindon.

We apologise to passengers for the late arrival of the 8.52 to Oxford. This train will now arrive at platform 6 in approximately 20 minutes.

The next train due to (= timetabled to) arrive at platform 4 is the 9.06 to Birmingham.

Buses

Sometimes buses are not very punctual (= they don't arrive at the correct time). Where I live buses should run (■ come) every ten minutes, but sometimes I wait at the bus stop for half an hour with a long queue (AmF.ng = line) of people, and then three buses come together, and

they're all full up !■ full of people, and no more people can get on). On other occasions the bus is early and I miss it (» I don't catch it. SO I lost the busil.

Exercises

Cross out the incorrect word in these sentences.

- 1 You mustn't ride/drive a motorbike without a crash helmet.
- 2 She told him to get in / get on the car and fasten his seat belt.
- 3 Bus fares/tickets are getting more expensive.
- 4 Trains to the airport travel/run every half hour.
- 5 The pilot couldn't drive/fly the plane in such bad weather.
- 6 Have a look at the train schedule/timetable to find out when the next one arrives.
- 7 We were late, so we had to take/catch a taxi.
- 8 I left my house a bit late and I lost/missed the bus.

Write down two different words that can combine with each of the words below. Example: miss the

the ri-ai*

1 3 5

fare station get in

2

get on

4

6

driver

journey

Identify these means of transport without looking at the opposite page.

1 2 3 4 5

bill the gaps with the correct word.

- 1 Our train leaves from..... 7.
- 2 I waited at the..... for ten minutes, and then two buses arrived.
- 3 I couldn't get on the first bus because it was
- 4 The train was half an hour late. I think the reason for the late.....was had weather.
- 5 Buses are not verySometimes they come every five minutes, then other times you have to wait for forty minutes.
- 6 When I got to the bus stop there was a long of people.
- 7 The flight was fine but we had a terrible from the airport to our hotel.
- 8 I think the next train is to arrive in about ten minutes.

Are these statements true or false in your experience?

- 1 Trains are more reliable than buses.
- 2 Train fares are more expensive than bus fares.
- 3 Train journeys are more interesting than bus journeys.
- 4 Railway stations are nicer places than bus stations.
- 5 You get to the place you are going faster by taxi than by car.

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Past Simple. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

5.1 Read what Sharon says about a typical working day:

SHARON

I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. i'm always tired when

I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock. I always sleep well.

Yesterday was a typical working day for Sharon. Write she did or didn't do yesterday.

1. She got up at 7 o'clock.
2. She --- a big breakfast.
3. She ---.
4. It --- to get to work.
5. --- at 8.45.
6. --- lunch.
7. --- at 5 o'clock.
8. --- tired when --- home.
9. --- a meal yesterday evening.
10. --- out yesterday evening.
11. --- at 11 o'clock.
12. --- well last night.

5.25 Put one of these verbs in each sentence:

buy catch cost drink fall hurt sell spend teach throw win write

1. Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
2. 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father --- me.'
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we --- it.
4. I was very thirsty. I --- the water very quickly.
5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he --- easily.
6. Don --- down the stairs this morning and --- his leg.
7. Jim --- the ball to Sue, who --- it.
8. Ann --- a lot of money yesterday. She --- a dress which --- 1100.

5.3 A friend has just come back from holiday. You ask him about it. Write your questions.

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

5.4 Complete the sentences, Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

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

Go down to the end of the road. Go past the cinema.
It's on the corner.

Go straight on at the lights.
Take the next right.
It's the second right.
Turn left at the traffic lights. Cross the road.
It's on your left.
It's on the other side of the road.

Развитие навыков диалогической речи
C Work in pairs, Student A and Student B.

You are asking for and giving directions. Decide whether you are:

- on a mobile phone.
- in the street.
- in a car.

<рисунок>

Student A: Look at the map on page 143. Find the station. Ask for directions to:

- a bank.
- a book shop.
- a car park.
- the Odeon Cinema.
- Rosehill Park.
- Fast Save Supermarket.

Then answer Student B's questions.

Student B: Look at the map on page 146. Find the station. Give Student A directions to the places he/she asks for. Then ask for directions to:

- a garage.
- a good Italian restaurant.
- The Corndale Shopping Centre.
- a good Chinese restaurant.
- Jay's Coffee House.
- the Plaza Hotel.

Практическое занятие № 35. Тема 8.2.

Местоположение объекта.

Закрепление лексического материала по теме: «Местоположение объекта». Развитие навыков письменной речи.

<рисунок>

Giving written directions

1 Patrick has invited a number of friends to his 21 st birthday party at his parents' home in Colby, a town outside London. Read the invitation, and the directions which he sent to his guests.

Complete the gaps with words/phrases from the box.

2. Match the verbs in A with the words and phrases in B.

take at the next stop

come lost

cross the signs for Colby

turn walking

keep left

follow the road

get to a set of traffic lights

get off a 71 bus

Развитие навыков письменной речи

Write a similar set of directions from where you are now to one of the following places.

your house

the nearest station / bus stop / airport

another place you know well

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Past Continuous. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Frank Cotter is a financial manager. Look at his schedule and complete the sentences.

10

Wednesday

<i>9:00-10:00</i>	<i>meet with Ms. Jacobs</i>
<i>10:00-11:00</i>	<i>write financial reports</i>
<i>11:00-12:00</i>	<i>answer correspondence</i>
<i>12:00-1:00</i>	<i>eat lunch with Mr. Webb at Sol's Cafe</i>
<i>1:00-3:00</i>	<i>attend lecture at City University</i>
<i>3:00-4:00</i>	<i>discuss budget with Alan</i>
<i>4:00-5:00</i>	<i>return phone calls</i>

1. At 9:30 Mr. Cotter was meeting with Ms. Jacobs.
 2. At 9:30 he financial reports.
 3. At 11:30 he correspondence.
 4. At 12:30 he and Mr. Webb lunch.
 5. They
 6. At 2:00 he
 7. At 3:30 he and Alan
 8. They
 9. At 4:30 he
 10. He _ at Franks Diner.
a lecture.
reports.
_ the budget.
correspondence.
phone calls.
- <рисунок>

Look at the schedule in Exercise 1. Ask questions and give short answers.

Mr. Cotter / meet / with Mr. Webb at 9:30?

A: Was Mr. Cotter meeting with Mr. Webb at 9-30?

B: No. He wasn't.
What / he / do at 9:30?
A:
B:
Mr. Cotter / write police reports at 10:30?
A:
B:
What kind of reports / he / write?
A:
B:
What/he/do at 11:30?
A:
B:
he / have lunch at 12:00?
A:
B:
Who / eat lunch with him?
A:

Раздел 9. Россия (географическое положение, климат, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, экономика, достопримечательности, традиции).

Практическое занятие № 36. Тема 9.1.

Россия (географическое положение, климат).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Россия (географическое положение, климат)».

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and Ob in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga. WE Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountains chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active. The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes greatest industrial country.

Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы.

- 1). Where is Russia situated?
- 2). How many per cent of the population is Russians?
- 3). What are the deepest lakes in Russia?
- 4). What is the climate of Siberia?
- 5). How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them.
- 6). What mineral resources is Russia rich in?
- 7). What countries does Russia border?

Упражнение .

Закончите предложения.

- 1). Russia is one of ...
- 2). The population of Russia is
- 3). The largest rivers are
- 4). They are concentrated in ...
- 5). The central part of the country has ...
- 6). There are 150 volcanoes ...

Упражнение .

Прочтите текст и решите: высказывания ниже правдивы True (T) или неправдивы False (F).

- 1). The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the west.
- 2). The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm.

*Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Past Simple и Past Continuous.
Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.*

Signal words for the Simple Past and Past Continuous

We need to be sure of the following typical adverbs, which are clues in a sentence to determine the standard tense of that sentence:

Simple Past Past Continuous

- + last night/ year/month + at this time last night
- + yesterday + at this moment last year
- + ... ago + at 8 p.m. yesterday–
- + in + year (Example: 2021) + while...

Exercises

- 1: I.....(be) hungry.
- 2: You.....(be) in Australia last year.

- 3: She.....(be) in London last week.
- 4: The cat.....(be) on the roof.
- 5: We.....(study) a very hard lesson the day before yesterday.
- 6: When I.....(arrive) at his house, he still.....(sleep).
- 7: She.....(water) the flowers in her garden while her next-door neighbor.....(chat) with her over the fence.
- 8: As we.....(cross) the street, we.....(see) an accident.
- 9: The bell.....(ring) while Tom.....(take) a bath.
- 10: She.....(hear) a noise and.....(get) out of bed when the door.....(open).
- 11: The children.....(play) football when their mother.....(come) back.
- 12: Who.....(be) the man that you.....(talk) to this morning?
- 13: I.....(see) him at the gate when I.....(come) in.
- 14: We.....(wait) for the bus when he.....(pass) by in his car and.....(offer) us a lift.
- 15: I.....(be) very tired because I.....(work) all day yesterday.
- 16: When the students.....(hear) the bell, they.....(get up) and.....(leave).
- 17: We (drive).....around the parking lot for 20 minutes to find a parking space.
- 18: She (get).....married last year?
- 19: While Tom.....(play) the piano, his mother was doing the washing-up.
- 20: I last.....(see) her at her house two months ago.

Практическое занятие № 37. Тема 9.2.

Россия (государственное и политическое устройство).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Россия (государственное и политическое устройство)».

Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.

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

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many big and beautiful cities in Russia.

Упражнение .

Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). What countries does Russia border?
- 2). Who is the Head of State in Russia?
- 3). When was Moscow founded?

Упражнение .

Закончите предложения.

- 1). Russia is a parliamentary ...
- 2). A new national emblem is
- 3). Moscow is ...

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Альтернативные вопросы. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Альтернативные вопросы (Alternative questions)

Альтернативные вопросы показывают нам выбор между двумя вещами, людьми, признаками и др. Они строятся по типу общих вопросов, но с разделительным союзом *or* (или). На этот тип вопроса дается полный ответ.

eg.

Do you like meat or fish? – I like fish. - Ты любишь мясо или рыбу? - Я люблю рыбу.

Are you leaving for Moscow today or tomorrow? – Today. - Ты уезжаешь в Москву сегодня или завтра? - Сегодня.

Are you hungry or angry? – Neither. I am tired. - Ты голодный или злой? - Ни то, ни другое. Я устал.

Will you bring me brochures or catalogues this evening? – Brochures. - Ты принесешь мне брошюры или каталоги этим вечером? - Брошюры.

Задайте 15 альтернативных вопросов к текстам про Россию этого и предыдущего уроков.

1. Вставьте соответствующий вспомогательный глагол.
... you going on a trip next month?
a) Does
b) Do
c) Can
d) Are
2. Вставьте соответствующий вспомогательный глагол.
... I make monthly payment?
a) Does
b) Is
c) Can
d) Are
11. Вставьте соответствующий вспомогательный глагол.
... the goods in stock?
a) Does
b) Do
c) Can
d) Are
12. Вставьте соответствующий вспомогательный глагол.
... you going to leave us?
a) Does
b) Do
c) Can
d) Are
13. Вставьте соответствующий вспомогательный глагол.
... he get on well with his boss?
a) Does
b) Do
c) Can
d) Are
14. Вставьте соответствующий вспомогательный глагол.
... she answer the email?
a) Does

- b) Do
 - c) Am
 - d) Are
15. Вставьте соответствующий вспомогательный глагол.
... they spend much time abroad?
- a) Does
 - b) Do
 - c) Am
 - d) Are
16. Вставьте соответствующее вопросительное слово.
... did Nick work with his colleague?
- a) Where
 - b) What
 - c) Who
 - d) Which
17. Вставьте соответствующее вопросительное слово.
... model does Karl want?
- a) Where
 - b) Why
 - c) How
 - d) Which
18. Выберите соответствующую вторую часть разделительного вопроса.
We offer great deals, ...?
- a) can't we
 - b) aren't we
 - c) don't we
 - d) doesn't we
19. Выберите соответствующую вторую часть разделительного вопроса.
There are some good offers, ...?
- a) isn't there
 - b) aren't there
 - c) wasn't there
 - d) didn't there
20. Выберите соответствующую вторую часть разделительного вопроса.
There is no cost for transporting the goods to the buyer, ...?
- a) is there
 - b) aren't there
 - c) isn't there
 - d) don't there
21. Выберите соответствующую вторую часть разделительного вопроса.
I work hard, ...?
- a) do I
 - b) don't I
 - c) didn't I
 - d) doesn't I
22. Выберите соответствующую вторую часть разделительного вопроса.
She did not do any research, ...?
- a) does she
 - b) doesn't she
 - c) don't she
 - d) did she
23. Выберите соответствующую вторую часть разделительного вопроса.

He opened his first shop ten years ago, ...?

- a) does he
- b) doesn't he
- c) don't he
- d) didn't he

24. Выберите соответствующую вторую часть разделительного вопроса.

Most of our customers order their products at their computer, ...?

- a) does they
- b) doesn't they
- c) don't they
- d) didn't they

25. Выберите соответствующую вторую часть разделительного вопроса.

She needs some money, ...?

- a) does she
- b) doesn't she
- c) don't she
- d) didn't she

26. Выберите соответствующий ответ к вопросу.

What do you like best about your job?

- a) Yes, I do.
- b) Yes, I did.
- c) It's interesting.
- d) Yes, it is.

27. Выберите соответствующий ответ к вопросу.

Is he interested in modern art?

- a) Yes, he is.
- b) Yes, he are.
- c) Yes, he does.
- d) Yes, he do.

28. Выберите соответствующий ответ к вопросу.

Was she at the meeting?

- a) Yes, she is.
- b) Yes, she are.
- c) Yes, she was.
- d) Yes, she do.

29. Выберите соответствующее сочетание слов.

I'd like to know Andrew last month?

- a) who visited
- b) who did visited
- c) who did visit
- d) who didn't visited

30. Выберите соответствующее сочетание слов.

I wonder if a successful businessman?

- a) is he
- b) were he
- c) he is
- d) was he

Практическое занятие № 38. Тема 9.3.

Россия (экономика).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Россия (экономика)».

Text B. Economy of Russia

The Soviet Union had a centralized state control over virtually all means of production, exchange, distribution and investment. The Soviet Union also had a planned economy. Economic policy was made according to directives from the Communist Party, which controlled all aspects of economic activity.

Russia undertakes the transition to fully-developed market economy with challenges and obstacles. However, Russian economy has great potential for growth. Russia possesses huge supplies of many of the world's most valued natural resources, especially those required to support a modern industrialized economy. It also has a well-educated labour force with substantial technical expertise. At the same time, Soviet-era management practices, old infrastructure, and inefficient supply systems hinder efficient utilization of those resources. Russia ended 2004 with its fifth year of growth, averaging 6.5% annually since the financial crisis of 1998. Although high oil prices and a relatively cheap ruble are important factors of these economic successes, since 2000 investment and consumer-driven demand have played a noticeably increasing role.

Real fixed capital investments have averaged gains greater than 10% over the last four years and real personal incomes have increased over 12% on average. Russia has also improved its international financial standing since the 1998 financial crisis, with its declining national debt. Strong oil export earnings have allowed Russia to increase its currency reserve. These achievements, along with a renewed government effort to advance structural reforms, have raised business and investor confidence in Russia's economic prospects.

Nevertheless, serious problems exist. Oil, natural gas, metals, and timber account for more than 80% of exports, leaving the country vulnerable to swings in world prices. Russia's manufacturing base is dilapidated and must be replaced or modernized if the country is to achieve considerable economic growth. Other problems include a weak banking system, a poor business climate that discourages domestic and foreign investors, corruption, local and regional government intervention in the courts, and widespread lack of trust in institutions.

VOCABULARY

centralized	— централизованный
state control	— государственный контроль
virtually	— практически
to undertake	— предпринимать, проводить
challenges	— проблемы, задачи, «вызовы»
obstacles	— препятствия
huge	— огромный, колоссальный
valued	— ценный
substantial	— значительный
expertise	— опыт, знание дела
hinder	— затруднять, препятствовать
annually	— ежегодно
consumer-driven demand	— спрос, вызванный населением
real fixed capital investments	— реальные вложения в основной капитал
to have averaged gains	— зд. сделать обычными доходами
to improve	— улучшать
financial standing	— финансовое положение
currency reserves	— валютные резервы
confidence	— уверенность
prospects	— перспективы

timber— лесоматериалы
to account for— составлять
vulnerable— уязвимый, ранимый
swings— колебания
dilapidated— ветхий, изношенный
considerable— значительный
weak— слабый
domestic— местный, внутренний
intervention in the courts— вмешательство в судопроизводство
widespread— распространенный
lack of trust— недостаток доверия

Questions to the Text

1. What are the characteristics of the economy of the Soviet Union?
2. How was the economic policy made in the Soviet Union?
3. How does Russia undertake the transition to capitalism?
4. What are the assets of Russian economy?
5. What does hinder the efficient utilization of the resources?
6. How does Russian economy perform since the year 2000?
7. What is the role of consumers in the economic rebound?
8. What is said about the foreign reserves?
9. Why is Russian economy vulnerable to swings in oil prices?
10. What are the problems of Russian economy?

Exercise 43. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. The Soviet Union had a planned economy with a centralized state control. 2. Russia undertakes the transition to the fully-developed market economy and democracy. 3. The Communist Party controlled production, distribution and investment by directives. 4. Russian economy has great potential for growth. 5. Russian labour force is well-educated and has substantial technical expertise. 6. One of the obstacles to the transition to fully-developed market economy is Soviet-era management practices and corruption. 7. Personal incomes have increased substantially since 2000. 8. The Russian Federation improved its international financial position because of the economic growth and declining national debt. 9. Oil export earnings allows Russia to increase its currency reserves. 10. Exports of natural resources account for more than 80% of exports.

Exercise 44. Write sentences with the following words and expressions:

- production;
- exchange;
- distribution;
- investment;
- economic activity;
- market economy;
- with challenges and obstacles;
- potential for growth;
- supplies of natural resources;
- substantial expertise;
- utilization of resources;
- gains.

*Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Предлоги места и направления.
Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.*

Prepositions (place and other uses)

29. Put in the missing preposition.

1. I'd love to be able to visit every country --- the world.
2. 'Have you read any books --- Margaret White?' 'No, I've never heard of her.'
3. 'Is there a bank near here?' 'Yes, there's one --- the end of this road.'
4. Tim is away at the moment, He's --- holiday.
5. You've got a dirty mark --- your cheek. Have a look --- the mirror.
6. We went --- a party --- Linda's house on Saturday.
7. Bombay is --- the west coast of India.
8. Look at the leaves --- that tree. They're a beautiful colour.
9. 'Have you ever been --- Tokyo?' 'No, I've never been --- Japan.'
10. Mozart died --- Vienna in 1791 --- the age of 35.
11. 'Are you --- this photograph?' 'Yes, that's me --- the left.'

12. We went --- the theatre last night. We had seats --- the front row.
13. 'Where's the light switch?' 'It's --- the wall . the door.'
14. What time did you arrive --- the party?
15. I couldn't decide what to eat. There was nothing --- the menu that I liked.
16. We live --- a tower block. Our flat is --- the fifteenth floor.
17. 'What did you think of the film?' 'Some parts were a bit stupid but --- the whole I enjoyed it.'
18. When you paid the hotel bill, did you pay --- cash or --- credit card?
19. 'How did you get here? --- the bus?' 'No --- car.'
20. A: I wonder what's --- television this evening. Have you got a newspaper?
B: Yes, the TV programmes are --- the back page.

Практическое занятие № 39. Тема 9.4.

Россия (национальные символы).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Россия (национальные символы)».

Russian Culture

Russian culture is an invaluable piece of the country's heritage, combining traditions from Russia's various ethnic groups, sub-cultures and worldviews while reflecting its complex history and different geographical features.

Many elements of present-day Russian culture have their roots in ancient times. Genres of folklore, selected holiday rituals and even details of traditional needlework, for example, can be traced back to the country's pre-Christian era.

Over the centuries, the development of Russian culture was influenced by its geographical location between East and West. Thanks to its huge territory and the evolution of its civilizations over time, Russia has become the homeland for different nationalities whose traditions mixed with the existing culture, transforming it. All of this, in turn, has inspired the development of modern-day Russia's cultural richness.

Today, the far-reaching influence of Russian culture can be seen in its overwhelming contribution to the arts. The names of well-known Russian cultural figures – Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Tchaikovsky, Glinka, Pushkin, Akhmatova – have become household names the world over. The works of numerous Russian writers have been translated into countless languages, and Swan Lake and The Nutcracker are the most popular ballets of all time.

Russian Painting

For a long time, Russian painting was limited to religious icons. Each of the famous masters had his own style – the icons of Andrei Rublev were very different from those

created by Theophanes the Greek, for example. During Peter the Great's reign, western techniques entered Russia and Russian artists started to paint landscapes, portraits, and still-lives. By the beginning of the 20th century, Russian landscape paintings conveyed not only the beauty of nature, but also the artist's state of mind. In the early 20th century, the trends of modernism and avant-garde flourished. For example, the avant-garde artist Kazimir Malevich created a new style of abstract art – Suprematism – that focused on simple shapes and colours rather than depicting a scene, landscape, or person. This new style was reflected in Malevich's iconic painting, "Black Square".

Russian Literature

An important part of Russian culture is the country's literary heritage. The works of Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Lermontov, Pushkin, and Griboyedov have been translated into many different languages. Characteristic features of Russian literature include detailed descriptions of heroes' emotional experiences, picturesque descriptions of natural landscapes, and studies of the inner worlds of human beings. The "silver age" of Russian poetry in the late 19th century and early 20th century revealed beautiful works by poets such as Anna Akhmatova, Sergei Yesenin, Marina Tsvetaeva, Alexander Blok, and Valery Bryusov. Literary works produced during the Soviet era have also had an enduring impact on Russian culture, with writers such as Arkady and Boris Strugatsky, Vladimir Vysotsky, and Yevgeny Yevtushenko known across the world.

Russian Theatre

Russia is world-famous for its ballet, a unique school of dance art that has become the hallmark of the country. It's not surprising that so many visitors to Russia want to attend a ballet performance. Yet few people know that the history of Russian theatre originates in festivities and performances in public squares, with clowns/jesters having founded Russia's theatrical culture.

Russian Sculpture

Development of the genre of sculpture wasn't easy in Russia. The Slavs carved wooden and stone idols that symbolised different elements or spirits. After the advent of Christianity, the art of creating such sculptures almost died out due to the ban on idolatry in Orthodox Russian culture. However, the genre developed in the form of bas-reliefs and the design of building façades. The practice of sculpture took off again in earnest during the reforms of Peter the Great, when much was adopted from the Western European style. Significant attention was paid to sculpture in the Soviet era, with leaders and public figures honoured and immortalised in marble, stone, bronze, or plaster.

Russian Music

Russian music has evolved from simple folk songs to complex symphonic compositions. Russian classical music combines volume, artistic depth, lightness, and dramatic character. The works of the great Russian composers Glinka, Mussorgsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov are regularly performed in major theatres around the world. Compositions from Tchaikovsky's ballets "The Nutcracker" or "Swan Lake" are immediately recognisable.

Russian Cinema

Russia's modern cinematic culture is often guided by Western films. At the same time, cult Russian films are distinguished by their unique style, storylines, and acting. Despite the strained relationship between the Soviet Union and the West, some films from the Soviet school of cinematography won prestigious awards at international competitions.

History of Russian Culture

The evolution of Russian culture can be divided into five stages: the culture of Ancient Rus, the culture of the 13-17th centuries, the culture of the Russian Empire, Soviet culture and, in fact, modern culture.

The development of Russian culture was greatly influenced by the arrival of Christianity in Kievan Rus; architecture, traditions and writing changed.

Through the reforms of Peter I, Russian culture was reoriented towards Western European values. During this period, the foundations of the Russian literary language were formed and world-famous works of Russian classics were written.

The Soviet period strongly influenced culture, the coming of the Bolsheviks to power forced the creative and scientific figures of tsarist Russia to emigrate to Europe. However, at this time a new generation of the Soviet elite grew up, theater and cinema developed.

Слова и фразы

•culture	культура	•reveal	делать достоянием гласности
•invaluable	бесценный	•hallmark	фирменный знак
•heritage	наследие	•carve	резать по дереву / кости
•traditions	традиции / обычаи	•bas-relief	барельеф
•worldviews	взгляды и убеждения	•immortalised	увековечивать
•needlework	вышивка	•marble	мрамор
•complex	сложный	•plaster	гипс
•development	развитие	•evolve	развиться
•roots	корни	•influence	влиять
•contribution	вклад	•scientific	искусный
•numerous	многочисленный	•geographical features	географические особенности
•icon	икона	•household names	всем известные люди
•convey	передавать	•Peter the Great's reign	царствование Петра Великого
•flourish	расцветать	•still-life	натюрморт
•include	включать	•ethnic groups	этнические группы
•description	описание	•“silver age”	«Серебряный век»

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Present Continuous for future. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Present tenses (I am doing/I do) for the future

A. Present continuous (I am doing) with a future meaning

Study this example situation:

This is Tom's diary for next week.

He is playing tennis on Monday afternoon.

He is going to the dentist on Tuesday morning.

He is having dinner with Ann on Friday.

In all these examples, Tom has already decided and arranged to do these things.

Use the present continuous to say what you have already arranged to do. Do not use the present simple (I do):

* A: What are you doing on Saturday evening? (not 'what do you do')

B: I'm going to the theatre. (not 'I go')

* A: What time is Cathy arriving tomorrow?

B: At 10.30. I'm meeting her at the station.

* I'm not working tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.

* Ian isn't playing football on Saturday. He's hurt his leg.

'(I'm) going to (do)' is also possible in these sentences:

* What are you going to do on Saturday evening?

But the present continuous is more natural for arrangements. See also Unit 20B.

Do not use will to talk about what you have arranged to do:

* What are you doing this evening? (not 'what will you do')

* Alex is getting married next month. (not 'will get')

B. Present simple (I do) with a future meaning

We use the present simple when we talk about timetables, programmes etc. (for example, for public transport, cinemas etc.):

* The train leaves Plymouth at 11.30 and arrives in London at 14.45.

* What time does the film begin?

* It's Wednesday tomorrow.

You can use the present simple for people if their plans are fixed like a timetable:

* I start my new job on Monday.

* What time do you finish work tomorrow?

But the continuous is more usual for personal arrangements:

* What time are you meeting Ann tomorrow? (not 'do you meet')

Compare:

* What time are you leaving tomorrow?

but * What time does the train leave tomorrow?

* I'm going to the cinema this evening.

but * The film starts at 8.15 (this evening).

@p39

EXERCISES

19.1 A friend of yours is planning to go on holiday soon. You ask her about her plans. Use the words in brackets to make your questions.

1. (where/go?) Where are you going? Scotland.

2. (how long/stay?) Ten days.

3. (when/go?) Next Friday.

4. (go/alone?) No, with a friend of mine.

5. (travel/by car?) No, by train.

6. (where/stay?) In a hotel.

19.2 Tom wants you to visit him but you are very busy. Look at your diary for the next few days and explain to him why you can't come.

TOM: Can you come on Monday evening?

You: Sorry but I'm playing volleyball. (1)

TOM: What about Tuesday evening then?

You: No, not Tuesday I --- (2)

TOM: And Wednesday evening?

YOU: --- (3)

TOM: Well, are you free on Thursday?

YOU: I'm afraid not. --- (4)

Практическое занятие № 40. Тема 9.5.

Россия (достопримечательности, традиции).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Россия (достопримечательности, традиции)».

Famous Russian cities.

Millions of people all over the world are fond of travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, to discover different ways of life, to meet different people and to

practise foreign languages. It goes without saying that travelling broadens the mind. While travelling, we can see and learn a lot of things that we can never learn staying at home and watching TV or reading books. That's why a lot of foreign people come to Russia to get acquainted with Russian culture, with Russian customs and traditions.

Russia has always been a country of mystery and attraction for foreigners. There are a lot of villages and towns in Russia famous for their specific crafts: painted boxes in Palekh, wooden tableware in Khokhloma and toys in Dymkovo. Thousands of foreigners visit Russia to enjoy typical Russian log houses, decorated with wood carving.

Tourists like to visit old Russian towns and cities famous for their ancient architecture. They are especially attracted by Russian orthodox cathedrals, churches and monasteries. One of the most interesting old cities in Russia is Novgorod, or Novgorod the Great, as it was called in the old times. It is a treasury of architecture, painting and applied art created over the 11th to 17th centuries. The first records of the city on the Volkhov River date back to the year 859. Now Novgorod has expanded far beyond its former limits. It is an important industrial and cultural centre, located on the busy highway linking Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The focal point of the city is the Detinets, or the Kremlin. The present-day Kremlin stems largely from the 15th century. Several alterations made in the 16th and 17th centuries were minor and did not affect its appearance. Novgorod's contribution to the development of Russian culture is outstanding. No other city excels Novgorod in the number of ancient monuments of architecture. The Novgorod Museum of History, Architecture and Art shows visitors the history of medieval Novgorod. Its artistic value lies primarily in its collection of medieval icon painting.

Of course, every foreigner should visit St. Petersburg, the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great at the mouth of the Neva River. Now it is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre.

St. Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city: at every turn there is something to catch your eye. The Winter Palace, St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Peter and Paul Fortress, the Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world. Petersburg's many museums house some of the world's most famous art collections. The Hermitage and the Russian Museum, for example, contain the richest collections of pictures in the world.

The city is called the Northern Venice because there are more than a hundred rivers, arms and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. It's also famous for its beautiful white nights.

There are a lot of Hero-cities in our country. And I would recommend my foreign friends to visit one of them. Volgograd is a legendary city, because here in 1943 the Soviet Army won the great and glorious victory over the fascists. The city was completely ruined during the war, but now it is a beautiful city again. It stands on the banks of the great Russian river Volga. The symbol of Volgograd is the Mamaev Hill. It was the centre of fighting during the heroic defense of Stalingrad. Now there is a great memorial there. Besides, you can visit the Stalingrad Battle Panorama Museum, which is situated on the bank of the Volga. The centre of Volgograd is the Square of the Fallen Heroes. In the middle of it there is a granite obelisk and the common graves of the heroes of the Civil War and; the Great Patriotic War. At the foot of the memorial you can see the Eternal Flame. Now Volgograd is a big industrial and cultural centre.

There are a lot of other interesting towns and cities in Russia, which are all worth visiting.

Слова и фразы

•orthodox	православный	•stem from	происходитьот
•treasury	сокровищница	•artistic value	художественнаяценность
•attract	привлекать	•defense	оборона
•alteration	изменение	•get acquainted	знакомиться с

		with	
•contribution	вклад	•wooden tableware	деревянная посуда
•excel	превосходить	•log house	бревенчатый дом, изба
•medieval	средневековый	•woodcarving	резьба по дереву
•glorious	славный	•appliedart	прикладное искусство
•completely	полностью	•common grave	братская могила
•ruin	разрушать	•Eternal Flame	Вечный огонь
•fighting	борьба		

A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is a fir tree in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by Father Frost and the Snow Maiden.

The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in the Holy Bible.

Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "Christ is risen!" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.

On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.

International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and devotion.

Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over Nazi Germany, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.

There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

Упражнение .

Закончите предложения.

- 1). There is a fir tree ...
- 2). People also paint eggs ...
- 3). On February, 23, ...
- 4). On this day, women ...
- 5). Our sportsmen also participate ...

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Present Continuous for future.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

19.3 Have you arranged to do anything at these times? Write (true) sentences about yourself.

1. (this evening) I'm going out this evening. or I'm not doing anything this evening. or I don't know what I'm doing this evening.
2. (tomorrow morning) I ---
3. (tomorrow evening)
4. (next Sunday)
5. (choose another day or time)

19.4 Put the verb into the more suitable form, present continuous or present simple.

1. I'm going (go) to the theatre this evening.
2. Does the film begin (the film/begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?

3. We --- (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
4. The art exhibition --- (open) on 3 May and --- (finish) on 15 July.
5. I --- (not/go) out this evening. I --- (stay) at home.
6. '--- (you/do) anything tomorrow morning?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
7. We --- (go) to a concert tonight. It --- (begin) at 7.30.
8. You are on the train to London and you ask another passenger:
Excuse me. What time --- (this train/get) to London?
9. You are talking to Ann:
Ann, I --- (go) to town. --- (you/come) with me?
10. Sue --- (come) to see us tomorrow. She --- (travel) by train and her train --- (arrive) at 10.15. I --- (meet) her at the station.
11. I --- (not/use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
12. You and a friend are watching television. You say:
I'm bored with this programme. When --- (it/finish)?

(I'm) going to (do)

A. 'I am going to do something' = I have already decided to do it, I intend to do it:

* A: There's a film on television tonight. Are you going to watch it?

B: No, I'm tired. I'm going to have an early night.

* A: I hear Ruth has won some money. What is she going to do with it?

B: She's going to buy a new car.

* A: Have you made the coffee yet?

B: I'm just going to make it. (just = right at this moment)

* This food looks horrible. I'm not going to eat it.

B. I am doing and I am going to do

We normally use I am doing (present continuous) when we say what we have arranged to do for example, arranged to meet somebody, arranged to go somewhere (see Unit 19A):

* What time are you meeting Ann this evening?

* I'm leaving tomorrow. I've got my plane ticket.

'I am going to do something' = I've decided to do it (but perhaps not arranged to do it):

* 'The windows are dirty.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to clean them later.' (= I've decided to clean them but I haven't arranged to clean them)

* I've decided not to stay here any longer. Tomorrow I'm going to look for somewhere else to stay.

Often the difference is very small and either form is possible.

C. You can also say that 'something is going to happen' in the future. For example:

The man can't see where he's walking. There is a hole in front of him.

He is going to fall into the hole.

When we say that 'something is going to happen', the situation now makes us believe this. The man is walking towards the hole now, so he is going to fall into it.

* Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain. (the clouds are there now)

* I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick. (I feel terrible now)

D. 'I was going to (do something)' = I intended to do it but didn't do it:

* We were going to travel by train but then we decided to go by car instead.

* A: Did Peter do the examination?

B: No, he was going to do it but he changed his mind.

* I was just going to cross the road when somebody shouted 'Stop!'

You can say that something was going to happen (but didn't happen):

* I thought it was going to rain but then the sun came out.

EXERCISES

20.1 Answer the questions. You are going to do all these things but you haven't done them yet. Use going to and the word(s) in brackets.

1. Have you cleaned the car? (tomorrow) Not yet. I'm going to clean it tomorrow.
2. Have you phoned Sally? (later) Not yet. ---
3. Have you done the shopping? (this afternoon) Not yet. ---
4. Have you read the paper? (after dinner) Not ---
5. Have you had dinner? (just) ---

20.2 Write a question with going to for each situation.

1. Your friend has won some money. You ask:
(what/do with it?) What are you going to do with it?
2. Your friend is going to a party tonight. You ask:
(what/wear?)
3. Your friend has just bought a new table. You ask:
(where/put it?)
4. Your friend has decided to have a party. You ask:
(who/invite?)

20.3 Read the situations and complete the dialogues. Use going to.

1. You have decided to write some letters this evening.
FRIEND: Are you going out this evening? You: No, I'm going to write some letters.
2. You are a smoker but you have decided to give it up soon.
FRIEND: Smoking is very bad for you.
YOU: I know. ---
3. You have been offered a job but you have decided not to take it.
FRIEND: I hear you've been offered a job.
YOU: That's right, but ---
4. You are in a restaurant. The food is awful and you've decided to complain.
FRIEND: This food is awful, isn't it?
YOU: Yes, it's disgusting. ---

20.4 What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.

1. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. (rain) It's going to rain.
2. It is 8.30. Jack is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes. (late) He ---
3. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole. (sink) The boat ---
4. Emma is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away. (run out) She ---

20.5 Complete the sentences with was/were going to + one of these verbs:

give up have phone play travel

1. We were going to travel by train but then we decided to go by car instead.
2. We --- tennis yesterday but it rained all day.
3. I --- Jim, but I decided to write him a letter instead.
4. When I last saw Tim, he --- his job but in the end he decided not to.
5. We --- a party last week but some of our friends couldn't come, so we cancelled it.

Раздел 10. Страны изучаемого языка (географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции).

Практическое занятие № 41. Тема 10.1.

Великобритания, (географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Великобритания, (географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна)».

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is very small compared with many other countries in the world. However, there are only nine other countries with more people, and London is the world's seventh biggest city.

The main areas of high land are in Scotland, Wales and Cumbria. In the centre of England is a range of hills called the Pennines, which are also known as the “backbone of England”. The highest mountains are in Scotland and Wales: Ben Nevis is 4,406 feet (1,343 m) and Snowdon is 3,560 feet (1,085 m). Of course, these are very small compared with other mountains in the world Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is 29,000 feet (8,839 m). In fact everything in the United Kingdom is rather small - the longest rivers are the Severn (220 miles, 354 km) and the River Thames (215 miles, 346 km). Compare these with the River Amazon in South America which is 4,195 miles (6,751 km) long!

Britain, Great Britain, the United Kingdom (UK for short), England, the British Isles - these different names are sometimes used to mean the same thing, and they are frequently used wrongly.

The name used at the United Nations is the “United Kingdom”; in full, this is the “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”. This is an abbreviation of “the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”. It is often further abbreviated to “UK”, and is the political name of the country which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (sometimes known as Ulster). Several islands off the British coast are also part of the United Kingdom (for example, the Isle of Wight, the Orkneys, Hebrides and Shetlands, and the Isles of Scilly), although the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not. However, all these islands do recognize the Queen. Strictly speaking, England, Great Britain and the British Isles ought only to be used as geographical names, since England is only a part of Great Britain; Great Britain does not include Northern Ireland, but the British Isles include Great Britain and the whole of Ireland, that is both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Eire.

Many foreigners say “England” and “English” when they mean “Britain, or the “UK”, and “British”. This is very annoying for the 5 million people who live in Scotland, the 2.8 million in Wales and 1.5 million in Northern Ireland who are certainly not English (46 million people live in England.) However, the people from Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England are all British.

The English are Anglo-Saxon in origin, but the Welsh, the Scots and the Irish are not. They are Celts, descendants of the ancient people who crossed over from Europe to the British Isles centuries before the Roman invasion. It was these people whom the Germanic Angles and Saxons conquered in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D.

These Germanic conquerors gave England its name – “Angle” land. They were conquered in turn by the Norman French, when William of Normandy landed near Hastings in 1066. It was from the union of the Norman conquerors and the defeated Anglo-Saxons that the English people and the English language were born. The Danes, or Vikings, who invaded Britain in the eighth century, also stamped their influence on the people and the language.

How was the United Kingdom formed? This took centuries, and a lot of armed struggle was involved. In the 15th century, a Welsh prince, Henry Tudor, became King Henry VII of England. Then his son, King Henry VIII, united England and Wales under one Parliament in 1536. In Scotland a similar thing happened. The King of Scotland inherited the crown of England and Wales in 1603, so he became King James I of England and Wales, and King James VI of Scotland. The Parliaments of England, Wales and Scotland were united a century later in 1707.

The Scottish and Welsh are proud and independent people. In recent years there have been attempts at devolution in the two countries, particularly in Scotland where the Scottish Nationalist Party was very strong for a while. However, in a referendum in 1978 the Welsh rejected devolution and in 1979 the Scots did the same. So it seems that most Welsh and Scottish people are happy to form part of the UK even though they sometimes complain that they are dominated by England, and particularly by London.

The whole of Ireland was united with Great Britain from 1801 up until 1922. In that year the independent Republic of Ireland was formed in the South, while Northern Ireland became part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The story of this particular union is long and complicated in itself.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Present Perfect. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Present perfect (1) (I have done)

A. Study this example situation:

Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. He has lost his key. 'He has lost his key' = He lost it and he still hasn't got it.

Have/has lost is the present perfect simple:

I/we/they/you have (= I've etc.) finished/lost/done/been etc.

he/she/it has (= he's etc.) finished/lost/done/been etc.

The present perfect simple is have/has + past participle. The past participle often ends in -ed (finished/decided etc.), but many important verbs are irregular (lost/done/been/written etc.). For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

B. When we use the present perfect there is always a connection with now. The action in the past has a result now:

* 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I've lost it.' (I haven't got it now)

* He told me his name but I've forgotten it. (I can't remember it now)

* 'Is Sally here?' 'No, she's gone out.' (she is out now)

* I can't find my bag. Have you seen it? (do you know where it is now?)

We often use the present perfect to give new information or to announce a recent happening:

* Ow! I've cut my finger.

* The road is closed. There's been (= there has been) an accident.

* (from the news) The police have arrested two men in connection with the robbery.

C. You can use the present perfect with just, already and yet:

Just = a short time ago:

* 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thanks. I've just had lunch.'

* Hello. Have you just arrived?

We use already to say that something happened sooner than expected (see also Unit 110D).

* 'Don't forget to post the letter, will you?' 'I've already posted it.'

* 'What time is Mark leaving?' 'He's already gone.'

Yet = 'until now' and shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. Use yet only in questions and negative sentences (see also Unit 110C):

* Has it stopped raining yet?

* I've written the letter but I haven't posted it yet.

D. Note the difference between gone (to) and been (to):

* Jim is away on holiday. He has gone to Spain. (= he is there now or on his way there)

* Jane is back home from holiday now. She has been to Italy. (= she has now come back from Italy)

For been (to) see also Units 8 and 125B.

@p15

7.1 You are writing a letter to a friend. In the letter you give news about yourself and other people. Use the words given to make sentences. Use the present perfect.

Dear Chris,

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

1. I/buy/a new car
I've bought a new car.
2. my father/start/a new job
3. I/give up/smoking
4. Charles and Sarah/go/to Brazil
5. Suzanne/have/a baby

7.2 Read the situations and write sentences. Choose one of the following:

arrive break go up grow improve lose

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

7.3 Complete B's sentences. Use the verb in brackets + just/already/yet (as shown).

1. A: Would you like something to eat?
B: No, thanks. I've just had lunch. (just/have)
2. A: Do you know where Julia is?
B: Yes, I --- her. (just/see)
3. A: What time is David leaving?
B: He --- (already/leave)
4. A: What's in the newspaper today?
B: I don't know. I --- (not/read/yet)
5. A: Is Ann coming to the cinema with us?
B: No, she --- the film. (already/see)
6. A: Are your friends here yet?
B: Yes, they --- (just/arrive)
7. A: What does Tim think about your plan?
B: I --- (not/tell/yet)

7.4 Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

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

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

3. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.

You say: Wait a minute! --- (not/finish)

4. You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?'

You say: No --- it. (do)

5. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a job. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her.

You say: ---? (find)

6. Ann went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks 'Is Ann still at the bank?'

You say: No, --- (come back)

7.5 Put in been or gone.

1. Jim is on holiday. He's gone to Italy.

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

Практическое занятие № 42. Тема 10.2.

Великобритания (государственное и политическое устройство).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Великобритания (государственное и политическое устройство)».

The British System of Government

Britain is a constitutional monarchy. That means it is a country governed by a king or a queen who accepts the advice of a parliament. It is also a parliamentary democracy. That is, it is a country whose government is controlled by a parliament which has been elected by the people. The highest positions in the government are filled by the members of the directly elected parliament. In Britain, as in many European countries, the official head of state, whether a monarch (as in Belgium, the Netherlands or Denmark) or a president (as in Germany, Greece or Italy) has little power.

The Parliament

The British Parliament is divided into two houses. The first one, which is less important, is the House of Lords. It can be described as politically conservative. The Lords' main functions are to examine and to discuss the Bills introduced in the House of Commons. They can also delay the legislation for a year, but they can't stop those Bills completely. They have also the function to introduce Bills which are mostly unimportant and non-controversial. They must approve a Bill, before it becomes an act.

The second House is the House of Commons. The 651 Members of Parliament (MPs) who sit in the Commons are elected representatives of the British people. Each MP represents one of the 651 constituencies into which the UK is divided. The House of Commons has a maximum term of five years, at the end of which a general election must be held. However, a general election can be called in the government at any time. The Commons' main functions are to define and to pass the laws and regulations governing the UK and to examine closely all the activities of the government.

The Government

The most powerful person is the Prime Minister. He is the leader of his party, he is the head of the government and has a seat in the House of Commons. He chooses the Cabinet-Ministers, who are the Foreign-, Home- and Defense-Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He recommends a number of appointments to the monarch. The Cabinet takes decisions about new policies, the implementation of existing policies and the running of the various government departments.

The Monarch

For the evidence of written law only, the Monarch has almost absolute power, and it all seems very undemocratic. The Monarch is the head of state, the head of the Church of England and the Head of the Armed Forces. Nothing the parliament has decided can become law until the Monarch has agreed to it. There is also a principle of English law, that the monarch can do nothing that legally wrong. But they say, the sovereign reigns but does not rule. Queen Elizabeth II had been the UK monarch for 70 years until her death in 2022.

The Party System

Britain is normally described as having a two-party-system. This is because, since 1945, one of the big parties has, by itself, controlled the government, and members of these two parties have occupied more than 90 % of all the seats in the House of Commons. One of the two big parties is

the Conservative Party, also known as the Tories, which is right of centre and standing for hierarchical interference in the economy. They would like to reduce income tax and the give a high priority to national defence and internal law and order. The second big party is the Labour Party, which is left of centre and stands for equality, for the social weaker people and for more government involvement in the economical issues.

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Present Perfect. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Present perfect (2) (I have done)

A. Study this example conversation:

DAVE: Have you travelled a lot, Jane?

JANE: Yes, I've been to lots of places.

DAVE: Really? Have you ever been to China?

JANE: Yes, I've been to China twice.

DAVE: What about India?

JANE: No, I haven't been to India.

When we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now, we use the present perfect (have been/have travelled etc.). Here, Dave and Jane are talking about the places Jane has visited in her life (which is a period that continues until now).

* Have you ever eaten caviar? (in your life)

* We've never had a car.

* 'Have you read Hamlet?' 'No, I haven't read any of Shakespeare's plays.'

* Susan really loves that film. She's seen it eight times!

* What a boring film! It's the most boring film I've ever seen.

In the following examples too the speakers are talking about a period that continues until now (recently/in the last few days/so far/since breakfast etc.):

* Have you heard from George recently?

* I've met a lot of people in the last few days.

* Everything is going well. We haven't had any problems so far.

* I'm hungry. I haven't eaten anything since breakfast. (= from breakfast until now)

* It's nice to see you again. We haven't seen each other for a long time.

B. We use the present perfect with today/this morning/this evening etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking (see also Unit 14B):

* I've drunk four cups of coffee today. (perhaps I'll drink more before today is finished)

* Have you had a holiday this year (yet)?

* I haven't seen Tom this morning. Have you?

* Ron hasn't worked very hard this term.

C. Note that we say 'It's the first time something has happened' (present perfect). For example: Don is having a driving lesson. He is very nervous and unsure because it is his first lesson.

* It's the first time he has driven a car. (not 'drives') or He has never driven a car before.

* Linda has lost her passport again. It's the second time this has happened. (not 'happens')

* This is a lovely meal. It's the first good meal I've had for ages. (not 'I have')

* Bill is phoning his girlfriend again. That's the third time he's phoned her this evening.

EXERCISES

8.1 You are asking somebody questions about things he or she has done. Make questions from the words in brackets.

1. (ever/ride/horse?)

Have you ever ridden a horse?

2. (ever/be/California?)

3. (ever/run/marathon?)

4. (ever/speak/famous person?)

5. (always/live/in this town?)
6. (most beautiful place/ever/visit?) What

8.2 Complete Bs answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use a verb from this list:

be be cat happen have meet play read see see try

1 A: What's George's sister like?

B: I've no idea. I've never met her.

2. A: How is Amy these days?

B: I don't know. I --- her recently.

3. A: Are you hungry?

B: Yes. I --- much today.

4. A: Can you play chess?

B: Yes, but --- for ages.

5. A: Did you enjoy your holiday?

B: Yes, it's the best holiday --- for a long time.

6. A: What's that book like?

B: I don't know ---

7. A: Is Brussels an interesting place?

B: I've no idea --- there.

8. A: Mike was late for work again today.

B: Again? He --- every day this week.

9. A: Do you like caviar?

B: I don't know ---

10. A: The car broke down again yesterday.

B: Not again! That's the second time --- this week.

11. Who's that woman by the door)

B: I don't know --- before.)

8.3 Complete these sentences using today/this year/this term etc.

1. I saw Tom yesterday but I haven't seen him today.

2. I read a newspaper yesterday but I --- today.

3. Last year the company made a profit but this year ---

4. Tracy worked hard at school last term but ---

5. It snowed a lot last winter but ---

6. Our football team won a lot of games last season but we ---

8.4 Read the situations and write sentences as shown in the examples.

1. Jack is driving a car but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.

You ask: Have you driven a car before?

2. Len is playing tennis. He's not very good and he doesn't know the rules.

You ask: Have ---

3. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.

You ask: ---

She says: ---

4. Maria is in London. She has just arrived and it's very new for her.

You ask: ---

She says: ---

Практическое занятие № 43. Тема 10.3.

Великобритания (наиболее развитые отрасли экономики)

Работа над текстом по теме: «Великобритания (наиболее развитые отрасли экономики)». Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

UK economy shrinks by 25 per cent (14th June, 2020)

The UK economy is at its worst for 300 years. The UK's Office for National Statistics said the economy was 25 per cent smaller in April than in February. The Bank of England said there was a 20.4 per cent drop in GDP in April. However, it was positive about the future. It said there were signs the economy was coming back to life. Much of the economy shut down to curb coronavirus. It has the biggest economic collapse among the world's developed nations.

The UK economy saw 20 years of growth wiped out because of lockdown. People are being encouraged to go shopping again, but people are worried. The number of daily deaths is still around 200. The Bank of England said: "The economy clearly closed out substantially....The big question is what happens next." A UK newspaper was pessimistic about any recovery. It wrote: "Britain's economy has fallen off a cliff. It will be a long climb back."

Paragraph 1

1. The UK economy is
2. there was a 20.4 per cent
3. it was positive about
4. It said there were
5. coming back
6. shut down to
7. the biggest economic
8. among the world's
 - a. the future
 - b. collapse
 - c. to life
 - d. developed nations
 - e. at its worst
 - f. signs
 - g. curb coronavirus
 - h. drop in GDP

Paragraph 2

1. 20 years
2. wiped out because of
3. People are being encouraged
4. people are
5. The number of
6. pessimistic about
7. Britain's economy has
8. It will be a long climb
 - a. lockdown
 - b. worried
 - c. fallen off a cliff
 - d. to go shopping
 - e. back
 - f. of growth
 - g. daily deaths
 - h. any recovery

Discussion — Write your own questions

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____
- (f) _____
- (g) _____
- (h) _____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

- (i) _____
- (j) _____
- (k) _____
- (l) _____
- (m) _____
- (n) _____
- (o) _____
- (p) _____

What can you remember? Cover the text and fill in the blanks.

The UK economy is (1) _____ for 300 years. The UK's Office for National Statistics said (2) _____ 25 per cent smaller in April than in February. The Bank of England said there was a 20.4 per cent drop in GDP in April. However, (3) _____ about the future. It said there were signs the economy was coming (4) _____. Much of the economy shut (5) _____ coronavirus. It has the biggest economic (6) _____ world's developed nations.

The UK economy saw 20 years of (7) _____ because of lockdown. People are (8) _____ go shopping again, but people are worried. The (9) _____ deaths is still around 200. The Bank of England said: "The (10) _____ out substantially....The big question is what happens next." A UK newspaper was (11) _____ recovery. It wrote: "Britain's economy has fallen off a cliff. It will be a (12) _____."

Практическое занятие № 44. Тема 10.4.

Великобритания (национальные символы).

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Present Perfect, Past Simple.

Present perfect and past (1) (I have done and I did)

A. Study this example situation:

Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.

He has lost his key. (present perfect)

This means that he doesn't have his key now.

Ten minutes later:

Now Tom has found his key. He has it now.

Has he lost his key? (present perfect)

No, he hasn't. He has found it.

Did he lose his key? (past simple)

Yes, he did.

He lost his key (past simple)

but now he has found it. (present perfect)

The present perfect is a present tense. It always tells us something about now. 'Tom has lost his key' = he doesn't have his key now (see Unit 7).

The past simple tells us only about the past. If somebody says 'Tom lost his key', we don't know whether he has it now or not. We only know that he lost it at some time in the past.

Two more examples:

* Jack grew a beard but now he has shaved it off. (so he doesn't have a beard now)

* They went out after lunch and they've just come back. (so they are back now)

B. Do not use the present perfect if there is no connection with the present (for example, things that happened a long time ago):

* The Chinese invented printing. (not 'have invented')

* How many plays did Shakespeare write? (not 'has Shakespeare written')

* Beethoven was a great composer. (not 'has been')

Compare:

* Shakespeare wrote many plays.

* My sister is a writer. She has written many books. (she still writes books)

C. We use the present perfect to give new information (see Unit 7). But if we continue to talk about it, we normally use the past simple:

* A: Ow! I've burnt myself.

B: How did you do that? (not 'have you done')

A: I picked up a hot dish. (not 'have picked')

* A: Look! Somebody has spilt milk on the carpet.

B: Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it. (not 'hasn't been ... haven't done')

A: I wonder who it was then. (not 'who it has been')

EXERCISES

13.1 What has happened in these situations?

1. Jack had a beard. Now he hasn't got a beard. He has shaved off his beard.

2. Linda was here five minutes ago. Now she's in bed. She ---

3. The temperature was 25 degrees. Now it is only 17. The temperature ---

4. The light was off. Now it is on. Somebody ---

5. The tree was only three metres high. Now it is four. The tree ---

6. The plane was on the runway a few minutes ago. Now it is in the air.

The plane ---

13.2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

1. 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I've lost it.' (lose)

2. I was very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep. (be)

3. Mary --- to Australia for a while but she's back again now. (go)

4. 'Where's Ken?' 'He --- out. He'll be back in about an hour.' (go)

5. I did German at school but I --- most of it. (forget)

6. I meant to phone Diane last night but I --- (forget)

7. I --- a headache earlier but I feel fine now. (have)

8. Look! There's an ambulance over there. There --- an accident. (be)

9. They're still building the new road. They --- it. (not/finish)

10. 'Is Helen still here?' 'No, she --- out.' (just/go)

11. The police --- three people but later they let them go. (arrest)

12. Ann --- me her address but I'm afraid I --- it. (give, lose)

13. Where's my bike? It --- outside the house. It --- (be, disappear)

14. What do you think of my English? Do you think I ---? (improve)

13.3 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. Do you know about Sue? She's given up her job. RIGHT

2. The Chinese have invented printing. WRONG: The Chinese invented

3. How many plays _has Shakespeare written?_ ---
 4. _Have you read_ any of Shakespeare's plays? ---
 5. Aristotle _has been_ a Greek philosopher. ---
 6. Ow! _I've cut_ my finger. It's bleeding. ---
 7. My grandparents _have got_ married in London. ---
 8. Where _have you been born?_ ---
 9. Mary isn't at home. _She's gone shopping._ ---
 10. Albert Einstein has been the scientist who _has developed_ the theory of relativity. ---
- 13.4 (Section C) Put the verb into the most suitable form, present perfect or past simple.

1. A: Look! Somebody has split (spill) coffee on the carpet.

B: Well, it wasn't (not/be) me. I didn't do (not/do) it.

2. A: Ben --- (break) his leg.

B: Really? How --- (that/happen)?

A: He --- (fall) off a ladder.

3. A: Your hair looks nice. --- (you/have) a haircut?

B: Yes.

A: Who --- (cut) it? --- (you/go) to the hairdresser?

B: No, a friend of mine --- (do) it for me.

*Введение лексического материала по теме «Великобритания (национальные символы)».
Работа над текстом по теме.*

England is one of the countries that make up Great Britain. Each country has its own famous places, people and objects associated with them.

Many images associated with England are found on souvenirs. Most commonly depicted are the flag of England (St George's Cross), Royal Guardsmen, Double Deck Buses, Red Post Boxes, Telephone Kiosks, The Royal Family, Buckingham Palace, Houses Of Parliament, St Paul's Cathedral, Policemen, The London Eye, Pub Signs and Tea.

<рисунок>

What images associated with England can you spot on the tea Cozy above?

The Union Flag is a the symbol of the whole of the UK, not England alone

SYMBOLS OF ENGLAND

The three national symbols of England are the St. George's cross (usually seen as a flag), the red rose and the Three Lions crest (usually seen as a badge).

<рисунок>

St George's Flag, the England Flag Three Lions Emblem

The three lions are on the badge

of England's cricket team The three lions are on the badge

of England's football team

The red rose is widely recognised as the national flower of England. The red rose is on the badge of the English Rugby Union team.

The oak is the national tree of England.

The Royal Family

Queen Elizabeth Prince Charles Prince William

Royal Guards (Find out about the Queen's Guards)

Life Guard

Foot Guard

Life Guard on Horseback

Beefeater

On the Street

Red Double Decker buses Black taxi cabs

Pillar Box (Post Box)

Telephone box

Both the post box and telephone box have a picture of a crown on them. The crown on the postbox also has the monarchs initials underneath. We have postboxes with VR (Victoria Regina) and GR (Georgus Rex) still in use today.

Victoria Regina is latin for Queen Victorian and Georgus Rex is latin for King George.

Famous People

Winston Churchill Queen Victoria David Beckham

Famous Landmarks

Buckingham Palace London Eye Big Ben

Food and Drink

Fish and chips

 Cup of tea

Sports

Football Cricket Wimbledon (The home of Tennis)

<рисунок>

EXERCISE I: NAME THE BRITISH ICONS

- A. THE BEEFEATER
- B. BIG BEN
- C. THE BLACK CAR
- D THE FULL ENGLISH BREAKFAST
- E. THE CRICKET
- F. THE DOUBLE DECKER G DOWNING STREET
- H. FISH AND CHIPS
- I. THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT •I. THE LONDON EYE
- K. THE POUND
- L. THE QUEEN
- M. THE RED PHONEBOX
- N. ROBIN HOOD
- O. THE SCHOOL UNIFORM
- P. SHAKESPEARE
- Q. SHERLOCK HOLMES
- R. THE TEA
- S. THE TUBE
- T. THE UNION JACK

Exercise II : find the correct definition of the previous icon

Icon Definition

- A TAXI
- ABUS
- A FLAG
- A UNIT OF MONEY
- A STREET

London eye A public attraction

- A MEAL
- A TAKEAWAY
- A MEDIEVAL CHARACTER
- A CHARACTER
- A WRITER
- A DRINK
- APERSON
- AGUARD

- A TOWER
- A SPORT
- A SET OF CLOTHES
- A MEANS OF TRANSPORT
- A KIOSK
- A BUILDING

Read the following definitions and complete them using a relative pronoun such as which, who, whose, that

Ex This bus has a lower and an upper level where people can sit = It is a double decker =
A double decker is a bus which has a lower and an upper level where people can sit

A double decker is a bus(exercise 2)

« This bus » has a lower and an upper level where people can sit (exercise 3)

A This flag symbolises the union of the countries of the United Kingdom.

B. This sport is England's national summer game

C. This means of transport was the first underground system in the world

D. This meal consists of eggs, bacon, sausages, baked beans, tomatoes and toasts with tea or coffee

E This unit of money is also referred to as « a quid » in informal conversations

F. This public attraction has become very popular since it first opened to the public in March 2000. G This taxi is very famous in many British cities

H. Prime Ministers have lived in this street since 1730.

I This medieval character is famous for robbing from the rich and giving to the poor.

J The colour of this kiosk was chosen so that it could be easy to spot

K. This tower's chimes have been broadcast by the BBC for years.

L You have to wear this set of clothes when you go to school

M This character was created by Conan Doyle and became the most famous private detective in t

N. The House of Commons and the House of Lords meet in this building

O. This person rules over her country

P. This takeaway consists of fish and long thin pieces of potato, both cooked in oil

Q. This writer is the most famous playwright over the world.

R. This drink is drunk throughout the day everywhere in the United Kingdom

S This guard looks after the Tower of London also acts as a tourist guide

Развитие навыков письменной речи.

It's your turn write about some of the famous icons of your country.

Практическое занятие № 45. Тема 10.5.

Великобритания (достопримечательности).

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Special and Tag questions. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

Специальные вопросы (Special questions)

Специальные вопросы ставятся к одному из членов предложения с целью уточнения информации. На такой вопрос требуется определенный ответ (полный ответ).

eg.

Where is the magazine? – It is in my bag. - Где журнал? - У меня в сумке.

Where does he live? – He lives in Rome. - Где он живет? - В Риме.

How many letters are there in this word? – There are 12 letters in the word. - Сколько букв в этом слове? - В этом слове 12 букв.

How much can you do in an hour? – Not very much, I think. - Сколько вы можете сделать за час? - Думаю, не много.

How much water should you drink? – I don't remember. - Сколько воды вам следует пить? - Я не помню.

Как видно из примеров, для построения специального вопроса необходимо запомнить вопросительные слова:

#	Вопросительное слово (рус)	Вопросительное слово (англ)
1	Кто?	Who?
2	Где? Куда?	Where?
3	Кого?	Whom?
4	Когда?	When?
5	Чей?	Whose?
6	Как?	How?
7	Что? Какой?	What?
8	Сколько?	How much/many?
9	Который?	Which?

Разделительные вопросы (Disjunctive questions)

Разделительный вопрос (еще одно название - question tag) представляет собой высказывания, утверждения, заканчивающиеся вопросом, «не так ли?», «правда?». Первая часть этого вопроса строится по типу утвердительного предложения, вторая по типу вопросительного (усеченный общий вопрос). Если первая часть утвердительная, то вторая – отрицательная, и наоборот.

eg.

She wants the report tomorrow, doesn't she? – Yes, she does. - Она требует отчет сегодня, не так ли? - Да.

You aren't a doctor, are you? – No, I amn't. - Вы не доктор, правда? - Нет.

They spent their vocation in Spain, didn't they? - Они провели свой отпуск в Испании, не так ли?

Вопрос к повелительному наклонению:

Open the door, will you? - Открой дверь, ладно?

Let's make an appointment, shall we? - Назначим встречу, хорошо?

Let him do this task himself, will you? - Пусть он сам сделает это, не так ли?

Don't enter the room, will you? - Не входите в комнату, ладно?

EXERCISES

51.1 Put a question tag on the end of these sentences.

1. Tom won't be late, will he? No, he's never late.
2. You're tired, aren't you? Yes, a little.
3. You've got a camera, ---? Yes, why? Do you want to borrow it?
4. You weren't listening, ---? Yes, I was!
5. Sue doesn't know Ann, ---? No, they've never met.
6. Jack's on holiday, ---? Yes, he's in Portugal.
7. Ann's applied for the job, ---? Yes, but she won't get it.
8. You can speak German, ---? Yes, but not very fluently.
9. He won't mind if I use his phone, ---? No, of course he won't.
10. There are a lot of people here, ---? Yes, more than I expected.
11. Let's go out tonight, ---? Yes, let's.
12. This isn't very interesting, ---? No, not very.
13. I'm too impatient, ---? Yes, you are sometimes.
14. You wouldn't tell anyone ---? No, of course not.
15. Listen, ---? OK, I'm listening.
16. I shouldn't have lost my temper, ---? No, but never mind.
17. Don't drop that vase, ---? No, don't worry.
18. He'd never met her before, ---?, No, that was the first time.

51.2 Read the situation and write a sentence with a question tag. In each situation you are asking your friend to agree with you.

1. You look out of the window. The sky is blue and the sun is shining. What do you say to your friend? (beautiful day)

It's a beautiful day, isn't it?

2. You're with a friend outside a restaurant. You're looking at the prices, which are very high. What do you say? (expensive)

It ---

3. You've just come out of the cinema with a friend. You really enjoyed the film. What do you say to your friend? (great)

The film ---

4. You and a friend are listening to a woman singing. You like her voice very much. What do you say to your friend? (a lovely voice)

She ---

5. You are trying on a jacket. You look in the mirror and you don't like what you see. What do you say to your friend? (not/took/very good)

It ---

6. Your friend's hair is much shorter than when you last met. What do you say to her/him? (have/your hair/cut)

You ---

7. You and a friend are walking over a wooden bridge. It is very old and some parts are broken. What do you say? (not/very safe)

This bridge ---

51.3 In these situations you are asking for information and asking people to do things. Make sentences like those in Section C.

1. You need a pen. Perhaps Jane has got one. Ask her.

Jane, you haven't got a pen, have you?

2. Jack is just going out. You want him to get you some stamps. Ask him.

Jack, you ---

3. You're looking for Ann. Perhaps Kate knows where she is. Ask her.

Kate, you ---

4. You need a bicycle pump. Perhaps Helen has got one. Ask her.

Helen ---

5. You're looking for your keys. Perhaps Robin has seen them. Ask him.

48.3 Put the words in brackets in the correct order. All the sentences are questions.

1. (when/was/built/this house) _When was this house built?_
2. (how/cheese/is/made)
3. (when/invented /the computer/was)
4. (why/Sue/working/ isn't/today)
5. (what time/coming/your friends/are)
6. (why/was/cancelled/the concert)
7. (where/your mother/was/born)
8. (why/you/to the party/didn't/come)
9. (how/the accident/did/happen)
10. (why/this machine/doesn't/work)

48.4 Write negative questions from the words in brackets. In each situation you are surprised.

1. A: We won't see Ann this evening.
B: Why not? (she/not/come/to the party?) _Isn't she coming to the party?_
2. A: I hope we don't meet Brian tonight.
B: Why? (you/not/like/him?)
3. A: Don't go and see that film.
B: Why not? (it/not/good)
4. A: I'll have to borrow some money.
B: Why? (you/not/have/any?)

Работа над текстом по теме: «Великобритания (достопримечательности)».

a. Quickly read the guidebook extract about the London Eye and answer the questions.

1. How high is the London Eye?	
2. How far can you see on a clear day?	
3. How many capsules are there?	
4. How many passengers are there in each capsule?	
5. How long is the trip?	
6. How fast does it move?	
7. What time does it open/close?	
In the summer	
In the winter	
8. Can you get tickets on the day you want to go?	
9. Where is the ticket office?	
10. Which underground station is near the London Eye?	

The London Eye

The London Eye was opened on New Year's Eve 1999 to celebrate the Millennium. It is 135 metres high and from the top you can see all of London. On a clear day you can even see Windsor Castle, which is 40 kilometres away. The London Eye has 32 capsules, each with room for 25 people. Each trip lasts 30 minutes. It moves quite slowly at a speed of about 15 metres a minute, but it never stops. Passengers have to get on when it's moving.

Opening times Daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. in the summer and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the winter.

Tickets In advance online or by phone. A limited number of tickets are available on the day from the Ticket Office in County Hall (the building next to the Eye), but go early because you often have to queue.

How to get there 5 minutes' walk from Waterloo underground station.

b. Match the underlined words and phrases with their meanings.

	before you go
	you can buy them
	every day
	to wait in a line
	space (for people or things)
	people who are travelling

Практическое занятие № 46. Тема 10.6.

Великобритания (традиции).

Работа над текстом по теме: «Великобритания (традиции)».

A. Do you know how people celebrate Easter in the UK?

Read the text and find out. Choose the right option on the left.

- Easter is ___ the UK
 - celebrated
 - not celebrated
 - not important
- People... gifts at Easter.
 - email
 - decorate
 - exchange
- ... are part of the traditions.
 - plants

- b) eggs
- c) coins
- 4. Cross buns are eaten...
- a) while still warm
- b) cold
- c) frozen

5. On E. Sunday people have...

- a) fish
- b) beef
- c) lamb

Easter is an important religious festivity in the UK and traditions are not very different from those in other European countries.

Easter eggs and bunnies, symbolizing the coming of spring as presents at this time of the year. But there are other traditions involving eggs. One of them is "Egg-rolling". People decorate hard boiled eggs with different colours, then take the eggs to the top of a hill and roll them down. The first egg to reach the bottom wins. In Avenham Park, in Lancashire, the annual egg-rolling attracts more than 40,000 people. Nowadays, it's common, though, to use chocolate eggs in this competition instead of real eggs.

Another Easter tradition is "Egg hunting". Parents tell their children that the Easter bunny has brought some Easter eggs and has hidden them in the garden. The children then look for the eggs and the one with the most eggs is the winner.

In the UK, hot cross buns are very popular at Easter. These delicious loaves of bread are made with fruit and spices and they have a cross on the top, symbolizing the 4 quarters of the moon - the hot bun. They are best eaten hot.

Throughout the UK there are also East parades. Adults and children wear special Easter bonnets, decorated with lots of spring flowers.

On Easter Sunday many British go to Church, which are usually decorated with lots of flowers. Special Easter songs are sung during the religious service. Afterwards, families get together for a special Easter lunch, usually roast lamb with mint sauce and vegetables, followed by the traditional Simnel cake. On Easter Monday people usually stay home and watch some sport on TV, or they go out for the day.

B. Answer these questions on the text.

1. What type of festivity is Easter? _____
2. Are Easter traditions very different in Europe? _____
3. Why do people give eggs and bunnies as presents at this time of the year?
4. What kind of eggs are used in the traditional Egg-rolling competition?

-
5. Who wins the competition? _____
 6. How many people watch the competition at Avenham Park?
 7. What do children do during "Egg hunting"?
 8. What are hot cross buns made of?
 9. What do the British do on Easter Sunday?

C. Now find equivalents for these words in the first two paragraphs of the text.

1. significant
2. celebration
3. representing
4. gifts
5. paint
6. held every year

D. Find opposites for these words in the last paragraph of the text.

1. few

2. seldom
3. before that
4. go in

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: разные типы вопросов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Questions (1)

A. We usually make questions by changing the word order: we put the first auxiliary verb (AV) before the subject (S):

Tom will -> will Tom?

* Will Tom be here tomorrow?

you have -> have you?

* Have you been working hard?

I can -> can I?

* What can I do? (not 'What I can do?')

the house was -> was the house?

* When was the house built? (not 'When was built the house?')

B. In present simple questions, we use do/does:

you live -> do you live?

* Do you live near here?

the film begins -> does the film begin?

* What time does the film begin? (not 'What time begins ...?')

In past simple questions, we use did:

you sold -> did you sell?

* Did you sell your car?

the accident happened -> did the accident happen?

* How did the accident happen?

But do not use do/does/did in questions if who/what/which is the subject of the sentence.

Compare:

who object

Emma telephoned _somebody._(object)

Who(object) did Emma telephone?

who subject

Somebody(subject) telephoned Emma.

Who(subject) telephoned Emma?

In these examples, who/what/which is the subject:

* Who wants something to eat? (not 'Who does want')

* What happened to you last night? (not 'What did happen')

* Which bus goes to the city centre? (not 'Which bus does go')

C. Note the position of prepositions in questions beginning Who/What/Which/Where ...?:

* Who do you want to speak to?

* What was the weather like yesterday?

* Which job has Jane applied for?

* Where do you come from?

D. Negative questions (isn't it ...?/didn't you ...?)

We use negative questions especially to show surprise:

* Didn't you hear the bell? I rang it four times.

or when we expect the listener to agree with us:

* 'Haven't we met somewhere before 'Yes, I think we have.'

* Isn't it a beautiful day! (= It's a beautiful day, isn't it?)

Note the meaning of yes and no in answers to negative questions:

- * Don't you want to go to the party? Yes. (=Yes, I want to go)
 - * Don't you want to go to the party? .No. (=No, I don't want to go)
- Note the word order in negative questions beginning Why ...?:
- * Why don't we go out for a meal tonight? (not 'Why we don't...')
 - * Why wasn't Mary at work yesterday? (not 'Why Mary wasn't...')

EXERCISES

48.1 Ask Liz questions. (Look at her answers before you write the questions.)

1. (where/from?) Where are you from?

From London originally.

2. (where/live/now?) Where ---

In Manchester.

3. (married?) ---

Yes.

4. (how long/married?) ---

12 years.

5. (children?) ---

Yes, three boys.

6. (how old/they?) ---

4, 7 and 9.

7. (what/husband/do?) ---

He's a policeman.

8. (he/enjoy his job?) ---

Yes, very much.

9. (arrest anyone yesterday?) ---

I don't know.

10. (how often/go/on holiday?) ---

Usually once a year.

11. (where/next year?) ---

We don't know yet.

48.2 Make questions with who or what.

1. Somebody hit me.

Who hit you?

2. I hit somebody.

Who did you hit?

3. Somebody gave me the key.

Who ---

4. Something happened.

What ---

5. Diane told me something.

6. This book belongs to somebody.

7. Somebody lives in that house.

8 I fell over something.

9. Something fell on the floor.

10. This word means something.

11. I borrowed the money from somebody.

12. I'm worried about something.

Раздел 11. Научно-технический прогресс.

Практическое занятие № 47. Тема 11.1.

Научно технический прогресс

Работа над текстом по теме: «Научно технический прогресс».

Scientific and technical progress

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.

These processes affect social structures and values.

It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises. But on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today.

One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today.

Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.

The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations.

But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems.

The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.

Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems.

The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

access – доступ
 affect – влиять
 breakthrough - открытие, достижение, научный прорыв
 calculation – вычисление
 common good - общее благо
 crops - зерновые культуры
 crucial - важнейший, ключевой крушиал
 database –базаданных дейтебейз
 development – развитие
 to enforce - зд. приводить в силу (закон)
 to face – сталкиваться
 genetic – генетический
 to harm - вредить, наносить вред
 highly qualified – высококвалифицированный
 humAnity – человечество
 to lead - вести к чему-то
 otherwise - иначе, в противном случае
 peculiarities - особенности
 postpone - откладывать, переносить (во времени)
 properly - как следует, должным образом
 quantity – количество
 rapidly – быстро
 to regenerate - восстанавливаться, возрождаться
 renewable natural resources - возобновляемые природные ресурсы
 routine - обычный, стандартный
 software - программное обеспечение
 to solve a problem - решать проблему
 solution – решение
 source – источник
 survive – выживать
 transmit - передавать, переслать
 unemployment – безработица
 up-to-date - новейший, современный
 values – ценности

Answer the questions

1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?
7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?
8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?
13. Find in the text synonyms to the words «new», «fast», «important» and «to send». Can you think of other synonyms to these words?
14. Translate the underlined words and use them in your own sentences.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Passive Voice in Present Simple. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Действительный или Активный залог (Active Voice) – это грамматическая конструкция, которая показывает, что действие в предложении выполняется подлежащим.

His parents love him. – Его любят родители.
I did my homework yesterday. – Я сделал свое домашнее задание вчера.

Пассивный залог (Passive Voice) – это грамматическая конструкция, которая показывает, что подлежащее (кто? что?) не совершает действие самостоятельно, а испытывает действие на себе, является объектом действия. Тот (то), над кем (чем) совершается действие, называется passive subject.

He is loved by his parents. – Он любим родителями.
My homework was done by me yesterday. – Мое домашнее задание было выполнено мной вчера.

Passive Voice используется, если исполнитель действия не важен, не известен или очевиден из контекста.

I was robbed three weeks ago. – Меня ограбили три недели назад. (Мы не знаем, кем был грабитель.)
The tea is grown in India. – Чай выращивают в Индии. (Нам не важно, кто совершает действие.)
My meal has just been prepared at the restaurant. – Мою еду только что приготовили в ресторане. (Очевидно, что действие совершил повар.)

Если нужно указать на того, кто выполняет действие, то это лицо используется с предлогом by.

The window was broken by Jack. – Окно было разбито Джеком.
The article will be written by us. – Статья будет написана нами.

В пассивном залоге выражаются те действия, которые сами по себе важнее, чем их исполнитель. Например, описание событий в деловых письмах, статьях, новостных заголовках, инструкциях, рекламе.

A new school will have been opened by the beginning of this school year. – Новая школа откроется к началу этого учебного года. (Нам не важно, кто исполнитель.)
The milk is put to the specific container where it's boiled at 100 degrees Centigrade. – Молоко помещают в специальную емкость, где оно кипятится при 100 градусах по Цельсию. (Описание технологического процесса.)

Пассивный залог используется для описания неблагоприятных событий, чтобы не упоминать виноватых в произошедшем.

The window was broken. – Окно разбилось.
The article has been written awfully. – Статья написана ужасно.
She is not mentioned at this list. – Её нет в этом списке.

Давайте же посмотрим, как образовывается пассивный залог на планете Simple.

Главное, что нужно помнить об образовании пассивного залога – это то, что формула представляет собой такую конструкцию:

to be + V3

(Слайд со сводной таблицей, каждое предложение появляется поочередно)

Present Simple		
Active Voice	clean(s) / see(s) etc.	Somebody cleans this room every day.
Passive Voice	am/is/are + cleaned/seen etc.	This room is cleaned every day.

Open the brackets and put the verbs into *Present Simple Active* form.

1. The CEO _____ (visit) our branch in the summer.
2. There _____ (be) an important meeting on the 15th of July.
3. He usually _____ (not get up) early, especially after a business trip.
4. We _____ (be) an established company in the UK.
5. All employees _____ (wear) formal business clothes in the office.
6. What _____ (you /know) about delivering these goods?

Open the brackets and put the verbs into *Present Simple Passive* form.

1. A wide range of products _____ (produce) by our company.
2. Your emails _____ always (forward) to me by our colleagues in Sweden.
3. All problems _____ (solve) by their specialists and in the shortest possible time.
4. We _____ (not interest) in ordering from you.
5. _____ any samples (include)?
6. May 24th is a suitable time to visit you, _____?

Практическое занятие № 48. Тема 11.1.

Научно технический прогресс

Обсуждение текста по теме: «Научно технический прогресс».

:

1. Choose the sentences which were used in the text.

- Information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy
- Information and IT become goods and finish playing important part in the country's economy

2. Complete the sentences according to the text

- Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when....

3. Write down if the sentences are true to the text or false

- All these innovations may have influence on our study

4. Match the word and the translation.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| development - | вредить, наносить |
| to enforce - | генетический |
| to face - | приводить в силу (закон) |
| genetic - | сталкиваться |
| to harm - | развитие |

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: *Passive Voice in Present Simple*.
Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form:
cause damage hold include invite make overtake show translate write

1. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese --- from milk.
3. The roof of the building --- in a storm a few days ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Service --- in the bill.
5. You --- to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
6. A cinema is a place where films ---
7. In the United States, elections for President --- every four years.
8. Originally the book --- in Spanish and a few years ago it
9. We were driving along quite fast but we --- by lots of other cars.

Практическое занятие № 49. Тема 11.2.

Развитие науки и техники в 21 веке.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Passive Voice in Past Simple. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Давайте сравним. Активный залог и пассивный залог.

Past Simple		
Active Voice	cleaned/ saw etc.	Somebody cleaned this room yesterday.
Passive Voice	was/were + cleaned/seen etc.	This room was cleaned yesterday.

Open the brackets and put the verbs into *Past Simple Active* form.

1. The purpose of yesterday's meeting _____ (be) to brief the staff on the problem.
2. I _____ (miss) the flight because of the sudden change of plans.
3. We _____ (have) a serious problem with the packaging of one of our products last month.
4. Unfortunately, he _____ (not be) free to speak.
5. _____ you (know) these important details before the meeting?
6. My former classmate used to dream about being a CEO of a big company, _____?

Open the brackets and put the verbs into *Past Simple Passive* form.

1. The discussion how to manage the Media _____ (organize) yesterday.
2. I tried to call you back this afternoon to arrange a meeting, but the number _____ (engage).
3. I _____ (not offer) a fast promotion in the company that's why I didn't accept their offer.
4. _____ you (tell) the news?
5. They were given detailed instructions, _____?
6. Who _____ (warn) about changes in the schedule?

Работа над текстом по теме: «Развитие науки и техники в 21 веке».

Brilliant tech ideas

Americans Eric Rosenbaum and Jay Silver are the inventors of an amazing new gadget called Makey Makey. With their invention, you can make any object into a touchpad, keyboard or mouse. You just Connect the object (a banana, pasta, a human body!) to the Makey Makey board. This is connected to your computer via a USB cable. When you touch the object, you make a connection. Makey Makey sends a keyboard message to the computer and it believes that Makey Makey is a keyboard! You can't use objects that don't conduct electricity. But apart from that, the only limit is your imagination. A piano made with bananas? Why not?!

A student from London called Nick D 'Aloisio is already a millionaire thanks to his mobile app invention, Summly. With more than a million downloads, Summly is obviously a popular app. But what exactly can you do with it? Basically, Summly changes long news stories into three paragraphs. This means that the story fits perfectly onto a phone screen. Today, people need to get information quickly and easily. They can't read every news story because they don't have time. But with Summly they can get information fast, clearly and concisely, So, plan well and work hard like Nick and you can become a tech millionaire too!

Упражнение .

Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Why is the Summly app useful in today's world?
- 2). How is Nick's life different now thanks to Summly?
- 3). How do you make the Makey Makey gadget work?
- 4). What objects don't work with the Makey Makey gadget?
- 5). How useful do you think these inventions are? Why?
- 6). Would you like to have a Makey Makey board. Why/Why not?
- 7). What's your favourite gadget or app? Why do you like it?

Упражнение .

Насколько хорошо вы знаете интернет? Подберите слова из рамки под объяснение.

• blog • password • search engine • social network • virus • website

- 1). The letters or numbers that you put into a computer or website to be able to use it. It's important that only you know the letters or numbers.
- 2). A place on the Internet where you can get information about a particular subject. It has got an address that usually begins with http://www.
- 3). A computer program like Google or Yahoo that you use to look for information on the Internet.
- 4). A program that enters your computer and does bad things to the information inside it.
- 5). An online diary with a writer's ideas, opinions and experiences.
- 6). A place on the Internet where you can connect with other people by sending messages, comments, photos .

Упражнение .

Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). What is your favourite website and why?
- 2). What do you think of social networks on the Internet?
- 3). Do you read or write any blogs? Give details.
- 4). What search engine do you usually use?

Практическое занятие № 50. Тема 11.2.

Развитие науки и техники в 21 веке.

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Passive Voice in Past Simple. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

41.2 Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

1. Ask about the telephone. (when/invent?)
When was the telephone invented?
2. Ask about glass. (how/make?) How ---
3. Ask about Australia. (when/discover?)
4. Ask about silver. (what/use for?)
5. Ask about television. (when/invent?)

41.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people _are employed_ (employ) there.
2. Water --- (cover) most of the Earth's surface.

3. Most of the Earth's surface --- (cover) by water.
 4. The park gates --- (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
 5. The letter --- (post) a week ago and it --- (arrive) yesterday.
 6. The boat --- (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody --- (rescue).
 7. Ron's parents --- (die) when he was very young. He and his sister --- (bring) up by their grandparents.
 8. I was born in London but I --- (grow) up in the north of England.
 9. While I was on holiday, my camera --- (steal) from my hotel room.
 10. While I was on holiday, my camera --- (disappear) from my hotel room.
 11. Why --- (Sue/resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
 12. Why --- (Bill/sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
 13. The company is not independent. It --- (own) by a much larger company.
 14. I saw an accident last night. Somebody --- (call) an ambulance but nobody --- (injure) so the ambulance --- (not/need).
 15. Where --- (these photographs/take)? In London? --- (you/take) them?
- 41.4 Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody/they/people' etc. write a passive sentence.
1. Somebody cleans the room every day. _The room is cleaned every day._
 2. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All ---
 3. People don't use this road very often. ---
 4. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I ---
 5. How do people learn languages? How ---
 6. People advised us not to go out alone. ---

Обсуждение текста по теме: «Развитие науки и техники в 21 веке». Развитие навыков диалогической речи.

Americans Eric Rosenbaum and Jay Silver are the inventors of an amazing new gadget called Makey Makey. With their invention, you can make any object into a touchpad, keyboard or mouse. You just Connect the object (a banana, pasta, a human body!) to the Makey Makey board. This is connected to your computer via a USB cable. When you touch the object, you make a connection. Makey Makey sends a keyboard message to the computer and it believes that Makey Makey is a keyboard! You can't use objects that don't conduct electricity. But apart from that, the only limit is your imagination. A piano made with bananas? Why not?!

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Упражнение .

Вставьте в предложения слова из рамки.

• click on • copy • cut and paste • download • log on/off • print • save • send an email
--

- 1). a document, you make a second document that is the same as the original.
- 2). data, you transfer it from another computer or via the Internet to your computer.
- 3). something with your mouse, you make it work.
- 4). something on a computer, you keep the information that you put into it.
- 5). a document, you make a copy on paper, using a printer.
- 6). a message goes from your computer to another computer.
- 7). something, you move words or pictures on a computer screen from one place to another.
- 8). you start/finish using a computer system or programme by giving some information (e.g. your name).

Упражнение .

В парах ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). How often do you use a computer?
- 2). What do you use computers for?
- 3). Do you download things onto your computer? If so, what?
- 4). Do you send emails? If so, how often?
- 5). How often do you print or scan things? What do you print or scan?
- 6). When and why do you use a webcam?
- 7). Have you got a screensaver? What is it?

Практическое занятие № 51. Тема 11.3.

Великие открытия в области науки и техники.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Великие открытия в области науки и техники».

Women inventors

Do you know the names of Ada Lovelace or Stephanie Kwolek? They aren't as famous as Alexander Graham Bell or Karl Benz, but they, and many other women inventors, have also created important inventions that have changed our everyday lives.

Ada Lovelace was a mathematician, a scientist, and ... the world's first computer programmer. In the 1840s, she collaborated with Charles Babbage, the inventor of a mechanism that people call the first computer. In 1843, at the age of 27, Lovelace created a language for the computer. People didn't pay much attention to her work at the time and her ideas were only discovered in the 1950s. In 1980, the software created by the US Department of Defence was named "Ada", to honour this pioneer of computer programming.

Windscreen wipers were invented by an American woman called Mary Andersen lived in Alabama, the USA. In the winter of 1903, she went to New York. She was travelling in a tram and was very surprised that the driver often stopped to get out of the tram and clean the snow from the window. She suddenly had the idea for a simple version of the windscreen wiper that we use today. It wasn't automatic, but drivers could operate the wiper from inside the car or tram so they didn't need to stop and get out. In 1917, the first automatic windscreen wipers were designed by another woman, Charlotte Bridgwood.

American Stephanie Kwolek always wanted to be a doctor but she never went to medical school. That's good news for police officers all over the world because in 1971 Kwolek invented a new substance. This substance was used to create a material called Kevlar. Kevlar is a synthetic fibre which is incredibly strong and resistant, but is also very light. It is used by police officers in bullet-proof jackets. Kwolek's invention has helped to save thousands of lives. In fact, Kevlar is also used to make many other products such as skis and helmets.

Josephine Cochrane was born in the US in 1839. She didn't take science lessons but her great-grandfather was also an inventor. Cochrane's family often had dinner parties. Cochrane herself didn't have to wash the dishes after these parties because she had servants. But her servants often broke plates and glasses. To solve this problem, in 1886 she created the first commercially successful dishwasher. Her dishwasher became very popular in hotels and restaurants, but not in private homes, because it needed a lot of hot water. Now, of course, dishwashers are seen as essential in many homes.

Слова и фразы

digital camera	цифровой фотоаппарат	substance	вещество
laptop (computer)	ноутбук	resistant	прочный / стойкий
MP3 player	MP3 плеер	helmet	шлем
printer	принтер	servant	слуга
satnav	спутниковый	build	строить

	навигатор		
smartphone	смартфон	create	создавать
tablet	планшет	commercially successful	востребованный рынком
collaborate	сотрудничать	design	разрабатывать
software	программное обеспечение	discover	делать открытия
in honour of	в знак уважения	invent	изобретать
windscreen wipers	стеклоочиститель лобового стекла	produce	производить
essential	предмет первой необходимости	solve a problem	решать проблему

Упражнение .

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

Do you think men and women have equal opportunities to become inventors today?

Which invention in 2 do you think is the most useful? Why?

Упражнение .

Заполните пропуски информацией из текста (слов может быть от одного до четырех).

Women Inventors

Ada Lovelace: Worked with _____ . People discovered her invention in _____ .

Mary Andersen: Had idea for invention when travelling by _____ during trip to _____ . _____ improved design in 1917.

Stephanie Kwolek: Thanks to invention we can make _____ , _____ and _____ .

Josephine Cochrane: Created invention to protect _____ . At first, wasn't used in _____ but in hotels and restaurants.

Упражнение .

Вставьте пропущенные слова

General Knowledge Quiz

- 1). _____ invented the radio.
- 2). Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ .
- 3). Charles Babbage designed a basic _____ .
- 4). Marie Sklodowska-Curie created the word _____ .
- 5). _____ discovered penicillin.
- 6). Apple produced their first tablet in _____ .
- 7). Karl Benz built the first modern _____ .

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Passive Voice in Future Simple.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Future Simple

Active Voice

will clean/ see etc.

Somebody will clean this room later.

Passive Voice

will be + cleaned/seen etc.

This room will be cleaned later.

Open the brackets and put the verbs into *Future Simple Active* form.

1. I _____ (try) and sort it out by tomorrow.
2. It looks fine, but I _____ (go through) it carefully tonight and we can discuss it next time.

3. Our representative _____ (not mention) anything about the technical side of the product.
4. After we upgrade our network, computer security _____ (not be) a problem.
5. _____ you (be able) to clear your diaries for the whole of the afternoon?
6. The company will employ about 30 people, _____ ?

Open the brackets and put the verbs into *Future Simple Passive* form.

1. All senior managers _____ (ask to come) at 2 p.m. this afternoon in my office.
2. A current price list _____ (send) you in a few minutes.
3. More detailed information _____ (not provide) to the general public.
4. _____ (a copy of our new catalogue /print) by the end of the month?
5. The issue _____ (discuss) at the next meeting.
6. He will be picked up by a company car, _____ ?

Практическое занятие № 52. Тема 11.3.

Великие открытия в области науки и техники.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Великие открытия в области науки и техники».

Текст 2. Young teenage inventors

Millions of new products are invented each year globally. In the USA alone, the patent office gave seven million patents to new inventions in a single year! Teenage inventors all over the world are busy thinking of brilliant new things to make life easier, safer or more fun. So, who are the best teenage inventors from your country? Who do you choose?

Deepika Kurup is a young American scientist who invented a new water purification system when she was 14 years old. On a visit to India, she saw children drinking dirty water and this made her feel sad. When she returned home, she started working immediately on a solution to the problem. She developed a low-cost method to clean water using solar power which can stop the bacteria that grows in waste water. It was a success, and in 2012 she won the Young Scientist Challenge Award for her invention. In 2015, she was also the National Geographic winner at the Google Science Fair.

When she was 16 years old, Elif Bilgin from Istanbul discovered an innovative new way to use banana peels. She created a new bioplastic with them. How amazing is that? Elif wanted to invent a new type of plastic that causes less pollution than the traditional petroleum-based plastics. She worked for two years to design a new product that uses the skins of bananas because she realised the starch and cellulose in the banana peel creates plastic. Her environmentally friendly bioplastic won the 2013 Science in Action award, and if her discovery becomes really well-known she will play a part in saving the planet.

Kelvin Doe, the inventor who started inventing when he was four years old and he loves designing electronic solutions, especially for music, which is his passion. By the age of 13, Kelvin was already building radios, audio speakers and amplifiers from scrap metal and other materials he found in the rubbish. And he created his own youth radio station for Sierra Leone, where he plays music and broadcasts news under the name of DJ Focus. A few years ago, some of his creations were noticed by university professors in the USA and Kelvin had the chance to travel there and present his ideas at a festival for inventors in New York. He has even given talks to engineering students at Harvard University.

Упражнение .

Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Do you know anyone who has invented something?
- 2). Have you ever invented or created something useful?
- 3). What do you think motivates someone to invent or create something new?

Упражнение .

Решите, какие высказывания относятся к *Deepika*, *Kelvin* или *Elif*.

- 1). An inventor from Africa.
- 2). An award-winning inventor who has created a new material.
- 3). An inventor who now helps future engineers.
- 4). An award-winning inventor who was inspired by overseas travel.
- 5). An inventor who travelled overseas to demonstrate some creations.
- 6). An inventor and scientist with a strong focus on reducing pollution.

Упражнение .

Прочтите текст и решите: высказывания ниже правдивы True (T) или неправдивы False (F).

- 1). Deepika started work on her invention following a trip to India.
- 2). She has won prizes for her important discovery.
- 3). Kelvin has created a number of environmentally friendly products from rubbish.
- 4). As well as being an inventor, he enjoys working with music.
- 5). Elif uses different types of fruit to create new materials.
- 6). Her discovery is an important scientific innovation for the environment.

Закрепление грамматического материала по теме: Passive Voice. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Passive (3)

A. I was born ...

We say: I was born ... (not 'I am born'):

past simple

* I was born in Chicago.

* Where were you born? (not 'where are you born')

but present simple

* How many babies are born everyday?

B. Some verbs can have two objects. For example, give:

* We gave _the police_(object 1) _the information._(object 2) (= We gave the information to the police.)

So it is possible to make two passive sentences:

* The police were given the information. or The information was given to the police.

Other verbs which can have two objects are: ask offer pay show teach tell

When we use these verbs in the passive, most often we begin with the person:

* I was offered the job but I refused it. (= they offered me the job)

* You will be given plenty of time to decide. (= we will give you plenty of time)

* Have you been shown the new machine? (= has anybody shown you ...?)

* The men were paid L200 to do the work. (= somebody paid the men L200)

C. I don't like being ...

The passive of doing/seeing etc. is being done/being seen etc. Compare:

active: I don't like people telling me what to do.

passive: I don't like being told what to do.

* I remember being given a toy drum on my fifth birthday. (= I remember somebody giving me a toy drum...)

* Mr. Miller hates being kept waiting. (= he hates people keeping him waiting)

* We managed to climb over the wall without being seen. (= ... without anybody seeing us)

D. Get

Sometimes you can use get instead of be in the passive:

- * There was a fight at the party but nobody got hurt. (= nobody was hurt)
- * I don't often get invited to parties. (= I'm not often invited)
- * I'm surprised Ann didn't get offered the job. (... Ann wasn't offered the job)

You can use get to say that something happens to somebody or something, especially if this is unplanned or unexpected:

- * Our dog got run over by a car.

You can use get only when things happen or change. For example, you cannot use get in these sentences:

- * Jill is liked by everybody. (not 'gets liked' - this is not a 'happening')
- * He was a mystery man. Nothing was known about him. (not 'got known')

We use get mainly in informal spoken English. You can use be in all situations.

We also use get in the following expressions (which are not passive in meaning):

get married get divorced get dressed (= put on your clothes) get changed (= change your clothes)

@p87

EXERCISES

43.1 When were they born? Choose five of these people and write a sentence for each. (Two of them were born in the same year.)

Beethoven Galileo Elvis Presley 1452 1869 1929

Agatha Christie Mahatma Gandhi Leonardo da Vinci 1564 1891 1935

Walt Disney Martin Luther King William Shakespeare 1770 1901

1. _Walt Disney was born in 1901._

2. ---

3. ---

4. ---

5. ---

6. ---

7. And you? I ---

43.2 Write these sentences in another way, beginning in the way shown.

1. They didn't give me the money. I _wasn't given the money._

2. They asked me some difficult questions at the interview. I ---

3. Janet's colleagues gave her a present when she retired. Janet ---

4. Nobody told me that George was ill. I wasn't ---

5. How much will they pay you? How much will you ---

6. I think they should have offered Tom the job. I think Tom ---

7. Has anybody shown you what to do? Have you ---

43.3 Complete the sentences using being + one of these verbs:

ask attack give invite keep pay

1. Mr Miller doesn't like _being kept_ waiting.

2. They went to the party without ---.

3. Most people like --- presents.

4. It's a dangerous city. People won't go out after dark because they are afraid of ---.

5. I don't like --- stupid questions.

6. Few people are prepared to work without ---.

43.4 Complete the sentences using get/got + one of these verbs (in the correct form): ask break damage hurt pay steal sting stop use

1. There was a fight at the party but nobody got hurt.

2. Ted --- by a bee while he was sitting in the garden.

3. How did that window ---?

4. These tennis courts don't --- very often, Not many people want to play.

5. I used to have a bicycle but it ---.

6. Last night I --- by the police as I was driving home.
7. How much did you --- last month?
8. Please pack these things very carefully. I don't want them to ---.
9. People often want to know what my Job is. I often --- that question.

Раздел 12. Человек и природа. Экология.

Практическое занятие № 53. Тема 12.1.

Человек и природа.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Человек и природа». Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Human Ecology

Human ecology began in the 1920s, through the study of changes in vegetation succession in the city of Chicago. It became a distinct field of study in the 1970s. This marked the first recognition that humans, who had colonized all of the Earth's continents, were a major ecological factor. Humans greatly modify the environment through the development of the habitat (in particular urban planning), by intensive exploitation activities such as logging and fishing, and as side effects of agriculture, mining, and industry. Besides ecology and biology, this discipline involved many other natural and social sciences, such as anthropology and ethnology, economics, demography, architecture and urban planning, medicine and psychology, and many more. The development of human ecology led to the increasing role of ecological science in the design and management of cities.

In recent years human ecology has been a topic that has interested organizational researchers. Hannan and Freeman argue that organizations do not only adapt to an environment. Instead it is also the environment that selects or rejects populations of organizations. In any given environment (in equilibrium) there will only be one form of organization (isomorphism). Organizational ecology has been a prominent theory in accounting for diversities of organizations and their changing composition over time.

James Lovelock and the Gaia Hypothesis

The Gaia theory, proposed by James Lovelock, in his work «Gaia: A New Look at Life on Earth*», advanced the view that the Earth should be regarded as a single living macro-organism. In particular, it argued that the ensemble of living organisms has jointly evolved an ability to control the global environment - by influencing major physical parameters as the composition of the atmosphere, the evaporation rate, the chemistry of soils and oceans - so as to maintain conditions favorable to life.

This vision was largely a sign of the times, in particular the growing perception after the Second World War that human activities such as nuclear energy, industrialization, pollution, and overexploitation of natural resources, fueled by exponential population growth, were threatening to create catastrophes on a planetary scale. Thus Lovelock's Gaia hypothesis, while controversial among scientists, was embraced by many environmental movements as an inspiring view: their Earth-mother, Gaia, was «becoming sick from humans and their activities*».

Conservation and Environmental Movements

Since the 19th century, environmentalists and other conservationists have used ecology and other sciences (e.g., climatology) to support their advocacy positions. Environmentalist views are often controversial for political or economic reasons. As a result, some scientific work in ecology directly influences policy and political debate; these in turn often direct ecological research.

Ecology and Global Policy

Ecology became a central part of the World's politics as early as 1971, UNESCO launched a research program called Man and Biosphere, with the objective of increasing knowledge about

the mutual relationship between humans and nature. A few years later it defined the concept of Biosphere Reserve.

In 1972, the United Nations held the first international conference on the human environment in Stockholm, prepared by Rene Dubos and other experts. This conference was the origin of the phrase «Think Globally, Act Locally». The next major events in ecology were the development of the concept of biosphere and the appearance of terms «biological diversity* - or now' more commonly biodiversity - in the 1980s. These terms were developed during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, where the concept of the biosphere was recognized by the major international organizations, and risks associated with reductions in biodiversity were publicly acknowledged.

Then, in 1997, the dangers the biosphere was facing were recognized from an international point of view at the conference leading to the Kyoto Protocol. In particular, this conference highlighted the increasing dangers of the greenhouse effect - related to the increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to global changes in climate. In Kyoto, most of the world's nations recognized the importance of looking at ecology from a global point of view, on a worldwide scale, and to take into account the impact of humans on the Earth's environment.

Exercises

A. Comprehension

I. Answer these questions.

1. When was human impact on the environment first recognized?
2. How do humans modify their environment?
3. What was the result of the human ecology development?
4. When did the term «biodiversity» appear and was recognized?
5. What increasing dangers for the biosphere were acknowledged in 1997?

II. Speak on the origin of the phrase «Think Globally, Act Locally». Expand it, showing your opinion.

III. Make a summary of the text.

B. Vocabulary

IV. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

to argue

logging

equilibrium

controversial

on a worldwide scale

mining

recent

perception

ensemble

objective

to reject

to take into account to reject advocacy

mutual relationship

V. Find synonyms of these expressions among the words and word combinations from the previous exercise.

- 1) to claim, say, make a case, contend;
- 2) contentious, divisive, hot;
- 3) latest, up to date, contemporary, current, fresh;
- 4) group, company, collection;
- 5) purpose, aim, goal, intention;
- 6) awareness, observation, acuity;

- 7) to decline, refuse, eliminate, disallow, deny;
- 8) cutting down, deforestation;
- 9) minerals removal, taking out;
- 10) balance, stability;
- 11) support, encouragement, promotion;
- 12) take into consideration, bear in mind, consider.

VI. Find in the text English equivalents of the following words and expressions. Translate the sentences which contain them.

- 1) вырубка леса; 2) побочный эффект; 3) утверждать, приводить аргументы; 4) отвергать;
- 5) баланс, равновесие; 6) группа, множество; 7) осознание, понимание; 8) противоречивый; 9) цель; 10) в мировом масштабе; 11) принимать во внимание, в расчет.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: Zero Conditional. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

We can make a zero conditional sentence with two present simple verbs (one in the 'if clause' and one in the 'main clause'):

- If + present simple, present simple.

This conditional is used when the result will always happen. So, if water reaches 100 degrees, it always boils. It's a fact. I'm talking in general, not about one particular situation. The result of the 'if clause' is always the main clause.

The 'if' in this conditional can usually be replaced by 'when' without changing the meaning.

For example: If water reaches 100 degrees, it boils. (It is always true, there can't be a different result sometimes). If I eat peanuts, I am sick. (This is true only for me, maybe, not for everyone, but it's still true that I'm sick every time I eat peanuts)

Here are some more examples:

- If people eat too much, they get fat.
- If you touch a fire, you get burned.
- People die if they don't eat.
- You get water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen.
- Snakes bite if they are scared
- If babies are hungry, they cry

Open the brackets.

- 1) If I (wake up) late, I (be) late for work.
- 2) If my husband (cook) , he (burn) the food.
- 3) If Julie (not/wear) a hat, she (get) sunstroke.
- 4) If children (not/eat) well, they (not/be) healthy.
- 5) If you (mix) water and electricity, you (get) a shock.
- 6) If people (eat) too many sweets, they (get) fat.
- 7) If you (smoke) , you (get) yellow fingers.
- 8) If children (play) outside, they (not/get) overweight.
- 9) If you (heat) ice, it (melt).
- 10) If I (speak) to John, he (get) annoyed.
- 11) I (feel) good the next day if I (go) to bed early.
- 12) Lots of people (come) if Jenny (have) a party.
- 13) She (buy) expensive clothes if she (go) shopping.
- 14) My daughter (pass) her exams if she (work) hard.
- 15) David (be) sick if he (drink) milk.
- 16) The river (freeze) if it (be) very cold.
- 17) I (like) to visit the museums if I (be) in a new city.

- 18) I (cycle) to work if the weather (be) fine.
19) My flatmate (clean) really well if she (clean) the house.
20) Everybody (be) grumpy if it (rain) a lot.

Практическое занятие № 54. Тема 12.1.

Человек и природа.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Человек и природа». Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Развитие навыков монологической речи.

Perfect pets? Animals online

They are marketed as the perfect birthday present for animal-loving children, or a classy addition to the image-conscious suburban home. But the products being sold over the Internet are not soft toys or unusual knick-knacks, but potentially dangerous live animals from the world's most endangered species.

Monkeys, tigers and chimps can be bought and sold for as little as a few hundred dollars, despite international bans on their sale. The illegal online trade in rare and exotic wildlife is now worth billions of dollars, according to a report by the IFAW (the International Fund for Animal Welfare). Indeed, IFAW researchers discovered well over 9,000 live animals and products made from endangered species for sale on internet auction sites, in chat rooms and on the small-ads pages. The scale of the trade is astonishing.

So what exactly would it cost and what would you have to do to buy a wild animal? The researchers say you wouldn't have to do a great deal. Want a gorilla in your living room? It's yours for \$9,000. For those with a little more headroom, giraffes can also be bought. Got-PetsOnline.com offered a 'sweet natured' two-year-old giraffe for \$15,000. Or how about a pair of rare giant tortoises from Madagascar? These are a little pricier at \$24,000, plus airfare to Kuala Lumpur. This may be because there are only 200 mature specimens of these creatures alive in the wild. All the others appear to be in storage awaiting a buyer.

However, it is monkeys that make up the large majority of Internet sales, and experts are particularly concerned at the way they are marketed and traded on the net. A number of websites describe them as if they are little more than large hairy dolls. These websites offer 'accessories' such as nappies, feeding bottles and clothes to go with the monkey. The traders even have a 'cute' name for themselves: 'monkey moms'. They call the animals themselves 'monkids'. Virtually none of these websites explain how to look after the animals.

When the IFAW undercover investigators contacted some of the US traders, they were told it would be possible to export monkeys to the UK— a blatant breach of EU law. There is also concern that demand for monkeys and chimps is fuelling the illegal trapping and trading of wild species. Where so there were approximately two million chimpanzees in the wild a century ago, there are as few as 100,000 left, and some estimates suggest there may be a maximum of 70,000 by 2020.

Phyllis Campbell-McRae, director of IFAW UK, says, 'Trade on the Internet is easy, cheap and anonymous. Criminal gangs are taking advantage of the opportunities provided by the Web. The result is a cyber black market where the future of the world's rarest animals is being traded away. Our message to online shoppers is simple — buying wildlife online is as damaging as killing it yourself.'

Слова и фразы

EXERCISES

6. Прочтите текст и решите: высказывания ниже правдивы True (T) или неправдивы False (F).

- 1). It is illegal to sell wild animals such as gorillas and tigers.
- 2). You can buy a gorilla online for \$900.
- 3). You can't buy a giraffe online because it is too tall to ship anywhere.
- 4). The most popular wild animals sold online are snakes.
- 5). Some websites sell clothes and nappies for your pet monkey.
- 6). Wild animals are being sold online by criminal gangs.

7. Выберите подходящий вариант из выделенных.

- 1). The animals are marketed as if they are *useful around the home/dangerous/toys*.
- 2). The writer is concerned about *all animals/rare animals/the effects of animals on children*.
- 3). The IFAW was surprised *at the size of the illegal market for wild animals/to find endangered species for sale/at the way the traders treat the animals*.
- 4). After buying the animal, many people *abandon it/can't look after it/treat it like a doll*.
- 5). 'Monkey moms' are the people who *buy the animals on the Internet/sell the animals on the Internet/hunt the animals*.
- 6). The online animal trade is one cause of *economic problems in poor countries/violent crime/illegal hunting*.

8. Ответьте на вопросы со своей точки зрения.

- 1). Do any of the facts in the article surprise you?
- 2). Should people have wild animals as pets? Give reasons.
- 3). Why do you think monkeys seem to be so popular as pets?
- 4). What can the IFAW do to stop the illegal trade?
- 5). Is it possible to stop illegal Internet sales in general?

Практическое занятие № 55. Тема 12.2.

Экологические проблемы в мире.

Введение грамматического материала по теме: *First Conditional*. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

The first conditional has the present simple after 'if', then the future simple in the other clause:

- if + present simple, ... will + infinitive

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

- If it rains, I won't go to the park.
- If I study today, I'll go to the party tonight.
- If I have enough money, I'll buy some new shoes.
- She'll be late if the train is delayed.
- She'll miss the bus if she doesn't leave soon.
- If I see her, I'll tell her.

First vs. Zero Conditional:

The first conditional describes a *particular* situation, whereas the zero conditional describes what happens *in general*.

For example (zero conditional): if you sit in the sun, you get burned (here I'm talking about every time a person sits in the sun - the burning is a natural consequence of the sitting)

But (first conditional): if you sit in the sun, you'll get burned (here I'm talking about what will happen today, another day might be different)

Make the first conditional

- 1) If I (go) out tonight, I (go) to the cinema.
- 2) If you (get) back late, I (be) angry.
- 3) If we (not/see) each other tomorrow, we (see) each other next week.
- 4) If he (come) , I (be) surprised.
- 5) If we (wait) here, we (be) late.
- 6) If we (go) on holiday this summer, we (go) to Spain.
- 7) If the weather (not/improve) , we (not/have) a picnic.
- 8) If I (not/go) to bed early, I (be) tired tomorrow.
- 9) If we (eat) all this cake, we (feel) sick.
- 10) If you (not/want) to go out, I (cook) dinner at home.
- 11) I (come) early, if you (want).
- 12) They (go) to the party if they (be) invited.
- 13) She (stay) in London if she (get) a job.
- 14) He (not/get) a better job if he (not/pass) that exam.
- 15) I (buy) a new dress if I (have) enough money.
- 16) She (cook) dinner if you (go) to the supermarket.
- 17) They (go) on holiday if they (have) time.
- 18) We (be) late if we (not/hurry).
- 19) She (take) a taxi if it (rain).
- 20) I (not/go) if you (not/come) with me.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Экологические проблемы в мире».
Carbon and water footprints

Carbon footprint

Everyone leaves a carbon footprint. It is the impact each person has on the environment through the emission of greenhouse gases.

Your carbon footprint has two parts: the primary footprint and the secondary footprint. The primary footprint shows the emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that you are directly responsible for. Examples are the emissions produced by travelling and using electricity. The secondary footprint shows the emissions that you are indirectly responsible for. These include things like the emissions produced when factories make the things that you buy. All of these carbon dioxide emissions contribute to global warming. The size of your carbon footprint depends on many things. How you spend your free time is one of the most important. Do you watch TV and play video games or do you read or do sport outdoors? Do you fly when you go on holiday? If you do, your footprint will be much larger than if you go by train. Rail travel is three times more fuel-efficient than air travel. Where your food comes from will also affect your secondary footprint. Processed and packaged meat has a bigger impact on the environment.

You may think that you are not responsible for any emissions because your parents do all the shopping and decide a lot of things at home. And it's true that your school is responsible for the things you do there. But you can suggest ways to change their habits. You can also watch less TV, switch off the light when you leave a room and unplug your mobile phone when it has finished charging. Each small action will help make your footprint smaller.

Water footprint

Water is essential in our daily lives. But sometimes the size of our water footprint is shocking. It shows the amount of water a person uses, directly or indirectly, every day.

All day we use water directly. This is our primary footprint. This includes the water we drink, the water we need for a shower or the water we use to wash the dishes. But what about the water that we use indirectly; the water used to produce, grow or make the things we buy? This is our

secondary footprint, and sometimes it is much bigger than we think. After all, 70% of the world's fresh water is used for agriculture so the things we eat can make a big difference. And, to make almost anything, from a computer to a T-shirt, you need water. Here are some facts that may make you think about how much water we use in a day:

- Brushing your teeth uses about seven and a half litres of water.
- It takes approximately 1,286 litres of water to produce a loaf of bread. But it takes about 2,310 litres to produce a 150g steak!
- An automatic dishwasher uses approximately 40 litres of water. Washing dishes by hand can use up to 75 litres.
- A typical individual in the United States uses 500 litres of water each day. But over 1 billion people in the world use less than 6 litres of water per day.
- The average toilet uses 8 litres of clean water each time you use it.

Слова и фразы

EXERCISES

1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

- 1). What is a carbon footprint?
- 2). What is the difference between the primary and secondary carbon footprint? Give examples.
- 3). Does the text mention any of the things in 1? Does it say that each one is good or bad?
- 4). What does the text say people can do to reduce their carbon footprint?
- 5). What is a water footprint?
- 6). What is the difference between the primary and secondary water footprint? Give examples.
- 7). Does the text mention any of the things in 5? Does it say that each one is good or bad?
- 8). What does the text say people can do to reduce their water footprint?

2. Вставьте одно или два слова из рамки.

recycle • 11 • cans, plastic bottles • paper • little • forgot • 12

- 1 At the school they have a box for _____ and one for reusing all their old paper.
- 2 You need _____ litres of water to make a sheet of paper.
- 3 They also recycle _____ and _____ at the school now.
- 4 People were wasting water and _____ towels in the washrooms.
- 5 The wrote 'Every _____ thing helps!' on their posters.
- 6 In the past, everybody _____ to switch the lights off at the end of the day.
- 7 You need 10,000 litres of water to make a light bulb shine for _____ hours.

3. Прочтите диалог по ролям.

Richard: Our next story on Green World is about a school in England. This school has had a great idea for creating green, sustainable energy. Here to tell us about it is Cathy Smith. Cathy, what is this idea?

Cathy: Hi Richard. Well, in most schools, if you run in the corridors, you get into trouble. But at Simon Langton Grammar School if you run in the corridors, the teachers will probably be really happy.

Richard: Why is that?

Cathy: Because if you run, you help to produce electricity for the school. And it's all thanks to an old student from the school, Laurence Kemball-Cook.

Richard: That sounds amazing. How does it work?

Cathy: Well, one of the corridors has a special floor. It has 12 metres of special squares or tiles. When you walk on them you produce electricity. Just one step produces about four watts of power. And you produce more energy if you walk fast. Laurence says the squares will produce 100 watts when the corridor is busy. And he also calculates that if the students walk on the squares for one year they'll produce enough electricity to charge 853 mobile phones, or one mobile phone for two and a half years, and keep one light working for more than two months!

Richard: So if they produce extra electricity, the school will save money.

Cathy: That's right. And of course they don't create any pollution because this is green energy. It's interesting because the special corridor goes to the technology classrooms. So when students walk to class they can see a practical example of how clever and important technology can be.

Richard: It's a brilliant idea, isn't it? How did Laurence think of it?

Cathy: He first had the idea when he was at Victoria Station in London. It was the busiest time of the day. He just thought – look at all this energy! How can we use it? The amazing thing is that he was still at university at this time.

Richard: Is his school the only place where he's used this technology?

Cathy: No, he started by putting a special floor in an underground station in London during the Olympic Games. They produced enough electricity to light the station at night! He also did something similar at the Paris marathon. Imagine how much energy you can get from all those people running!

Richard: It's such a simple idea, turning energy from walking and running into electricity.

Cathy: Yes. If they do this in every school in the country, we'll save a lot of money and help the environment, too. You know, another one of Laurence's ideas was to use it on a dance floor at music festivals. When you dance on the special floor you can use the energy to charge your mobile phone!

Richard: Wow! Maybe if the teachers let them, students won't run in the corridors – they will start dancing!

4. Прочтите текст и решите: высказывания ниже правдивы True (T) или неправдивы False (F).

- 1). Simon Langton is the name of the school involved in this project.
- 2). The idea came from a boy who is studying at the school.
- 3). They think they can produce enough electricity to make hundreds of mobiles work for two and a half years.
- 4). The students walk on the special floor when they go to technology lessons.
- 5). Laurence first had the idea for this project when he was watching busy people moving around his university.
- 6). The school is the first place to use this technology.
- 7). You can use the technology to produce electricity by dancing.

Практическое занятие № 56. Тема 12.2.

Экологические проблемы в мире.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Экологические проблемы в мире». Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Развитие навыков монологической речи.

What does the future hold?

We spoke to Professor John Williams, futurologist, for his expert predictions on life in the next few decades.

Well, the first thing to say is that I don't believe we're all going to be living in treehouses and walking or cycling everywhere. We are going to have to make changes though. Unfortunately, it looks quite likely that the climate may change significantly, with hotter summers, colder winters and more flooding. At the same time, fuel for heating or air conditioning will probably become much more expensive. For these reasons, our houses will definitely have to become much better insulated. People are already building so-called 'passive houses', which have little or no central heating at all, relying on the bodyheat of the people who live there. Homes probably won't be as big, and so we will need more adaptable furniture, such as sofa-beds, and when we are not using our furniture we will be able to fold it away into wall cabinets. Houses could have moveable walls so that the same space can be arranged in different ways. Tabletops may double as computer screens or DVD players.

New technology will make us more self-sufficient. Kitchens may have fish tanks which, as well as providing fish to eat, also produce fresh vegetables. The plants will provide oxygen for the fish. These tanks will be powered by household waste and create energy, which can then be used to run the family car - though we might not all have cars!

Water will definitely be more expensive and the home of the future will probably be designed to use much less. Washing machines and dishwashers might use sound waves to shake dirt off. We may even take showers using sound waves. What water we do use will be recycled and used again round the house and private swimming pools will become a thing of the past.

We will also certainly have more robots in our houses, though they won't look like the ones in films. There will probably be small robots designed to clean the fridge or open the curtains. Clever fridges will tell us when food is about to go out of date and even suggest recipes, and we will be able to communicate with our homes by mobile phone wherever we are.

Слова и фразы

adaptable		household waste	
climate		insulated	
flooding		recycling	
fuel		self-sufficient	
sound waves		eco-friendly	

EXERCISES

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). How is a 'passive house' mainly heated?
- 2). What is the advantage of moveable walls?
- 3). How will the plants in the fish tank help the fish?
- 4). What can the energy created by the fish tanks be used for?
- 5). Why will there be no more private swimming pools?
- 6). What two things will 'clever' fridges be able to do?
- 7). Which of the predictions in the article do you think are likely to happen? Why?

Speaking

Have you made any changes to the way you live in order to be more eco-friendly? If so, explain what you have done and why.

Практическое занятие № 57. Тема 12.2.

Экологические проблемы в мире.

Работа над текстом по теме: «Экологические проблемы в мире». Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Ecological Problems

Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit.

With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries.

Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays.

The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology.

Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. There is an international organization called Greenpeace which is doing much to preserve the environment.

There are many big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, lakes and seas in Russia. There are a lot of industrial enterprises in our country, that's why we can't ignore the problem of the protection of our environment. In Russia and former Soviet republics there are some areas where the environment is in poor state. It is the Aral Sea, Lake Baikal and Chernobyl. We have to control atmospheric and water pollution, to study man's influence on the climate.

The pollution of the environment influences the life of animals, plants and human life. If we don't use chemicals in a proper way we will pollute our environment. Our plants and factories put their waste materials into water and atmosphere and pollute the environment. There are many kinds of transport in our big cities, that is why we must pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of the people.

Another problem is earthquakes. We know some terrible earthquakes in the world. Our scientists try to forecast earthquakes, then we can protect ourselves from them.

The people all over the world do everything to protect nature, to make their country richer, to make their life happier. We need to have laws and decisions on this important subject.

The present environmental problems have become exceptionally urgent. If many years ago people lived in harmony with the environment, today their interference in the Nature has reached such a degree that it becomes dangerous for their lives. And if the same tendencies remain for the next years, our planet will soon become uninhabited. The ecological problems are not the problems of a single isolated country. They are global in character and involve all countries in the world. The ecological problems have much in common. The main problem is pollution. It is not a secret that every year more and more industrial enterprises are built.

In addition one of the most dangerous things is radiation. There is a great number of nuclear power stations. They have many advantages for the industry, but they present a threat for the life.

Nature is a source of our life and destroying it we destroy ourselves. People forget that natural resources are not endless even though they seem unlimited. Nature has enough resources for the present generation. But their amount becomes less with every year. To protect nature is a duty of all people.

Слова и фразы

exceptionally	исключительно	a source	источник
interference	вмешательство	environment	окружающая среда
degree	степень	resources	ресурсы
involve	вовлекать	ozone layer	озоновый слой
industrial enterprises	промышленные предприятия	to preserve the environment	охранять окружающую среду
in addition to	в добавление к	pollution	загрязнение
present	представлять	in poor state	в плохом состоянии
nuclear power stations	атомная электростанция	careless attitude to ecology	безответственное отношение к экологии
ancient times	в древности	industrial revolution	промышленная революция
a threat	угроза	waste materials	отходы производства

EXERCISES

9. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1). Why are the wild animals in danger?
- 2). What climatic changes are the most threatening?
- 3). Is there any way to make our air cleaner?
- 4). What is Green Peace?
- 5). What are the main ecological problems?
- 6). Why are the nuclear power stations so dangerous for people?
- 7). What are advantages and disadvantages of the industrial progress?
- 8). What is the dramatic result of cutting down forests and woods?
- 9). Why do some species of animals and plants disappear from the Earth?
- 10). What cause the "greenhouse effect"?

10. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) What are the main ecological problems nowadays?
- 2). What must people do to protect wild animals?
- 3). Do you think that life was better in the past (the air was cleaner, the water was purer)?
- 4). What may happen to our planet if our interference in the Nature remains the same?
- 5). What would you suggest to attract people to the problems of pollution and ecology?
- 6). What can you say about the present ecological situation? Is the problem of environmental protection urgent today?
- 7). How is the problem solved today?
- 8). Is acid rain damaging to nature?
- 9). What do you know about radioactive contamination of environment?
- 10). Has anything been done to solve ecological problems?
- 11). What does the ozone layer protect the Earth from?
- 12). Where does the carbon dioxide come from?

11. Ответьте на вопросы со своей точки зрения.

- 1). What can common people do to protect nature (to stop pollution)?
- 2). What can you personally do to help nature?
- 3). Why is it dangerous to pollute land?
- 4). What can pollution of air and water lead to?
- 5). What can you say about global warming?

- 6). What do you know about Green Peace?
- 7). Why are forests important for life on the Earth?
- 8). What does nature give to man?

Презентации по теме.

Практическое занятие № 58. Тема 12.3.

Обобщающее повторение изученного материала.

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences.

Example: Are you from Italy?

- 1 We _____ British, we're American.
- 2 'What's that?' 'It's _____ identity card.'
- 3 _____ your teacher live in London?
- 4 I usually get up late _____ Sundays.
- 5 I _____ sing, but I can play the guitar.
- 6 This bag's _____. Look! It's got my name on it.
- 7 Is _____ any milk in the fridge?
- 8 I'm taller _____ my brother.
- 9 'Would you like to fly a plane?' 'No, I _____.'
- 10 I hardly _____ watch TV at the weekend.
- 11 _____ were a lot of people at the cinema last night.
- 12 It's the _____ interesting book I've ever read.
- 13 'How much coffee do you drink?' 'Quite a _____.'
- 14 'What's the time?' 'It's half _____ three.'
- 15 They _____ like the film – they left after 10 minutes.
- 16 I spoke to him on the phone ten minutes _____.
- 17 _____ ever bought anything online?
- 18 I can pay you back now. I _____ just _____ to a cash machine.
- 19 We haven't sold our house _____, so we can't buy a new one.
- 20 I _____ a new bank account last week.

10

2 Underline the correct form.

Example: My father work / works in a bank.

- 1 She's my childrens' / children's teacher.
- 2 I have always / I always have breakfast at home.
- 3 They're beautiful flowers / flowers beautiful.
- 4 I don't like get up / getting up early.
- 5 We don't have some / any money.
- 6 Please drive careful / carefully. The weather's bad.
- 7 Can we meet on / in Monday evening?
- 8 My father's doctor / a doctor.
- 9 I have a lot of / a lot brothers and sisters.
- 10 'Is that his umbrella?' 'No, it's ours / our.'

5

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: John and Mary have (have) two children.

- 1 Simon _____ (not be) at work yesterday.

- 2 I _____ (buy) a new car last week.
- 3 My sister _____ (listen) to music at the moment.
- 4 We _____ (not have) a holiday next year.
- 5 Where _____ (be) he yesterday morning?
- 6 _____ you ever _____ (break) your leg?
- 7 I _____ (not be) to France. Is it nice?
- 8 They _____ (not drive) to London – they got the train.
- 9 _____ she _____ (have) a party next week?
- 10 Who _____ (be) the three greatest politicians of the twentieth century?
- 11 He has an exam tomorrow, so he _____ (study) now.
- 12 She _____ (not like) writing postcards.
- 13 How often _____ you _____ (use) your mobile?
- 14 Emma _____ (write) him a letter two days ago.
- 15 I _____ (not see) that jacket before. Is it new?
- 16 My family _____ (move) house a lot when I was a child.

8

Grammar total 23

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: We go to the supermarket every Saturday morning.

- 1 I sometimes have an e _____ for breakfast.
- 2 I must buy a new w _____. I'm always late for work!
- 3 I gave my brother a w _____ for his birthday last year. He often loses his money.
- 4 I usually have s _____ for lunch. I love bread.
- 5 I want to write something – can I borrow your p _____, please?
- 6 I have a c _____ at home but I don't use it very often. I check my emails at work.
- 7 I was late for work because the b _____ was late.
- 8 I read the n _____ every day.
- 9 She's listening to the news on the r _____.
- 10 I read two b _____ when I was on holiday last summer.
- 11 You should always wear a seat b _____ in a car.
- 12 P _____ transport in this city is excellent. Most people don't need to use their cars.

6

5 Tick (☐) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Can I use my credit _____, please?

A wallet B card ☐ C money

- 1 My sister works in an office. She's a _____.
A builder B musician C receptionist
- 2 I work for a newspaper. I'm a _____.
A journalist B politician C lawyer
- 3 My mother's brother is my _____.
A grandfather B nephew C uncle
- 4 The opposite of expensive is _____.
A safe B cheap C empty
- 5 We eat in the _____.
A bathroom B bedroom C dining room

- 6 You can buy food at a _____.
A pharmacy B market C post office
- 7 I need some _____ for this letter, please.
A keys B stamps C coins
- 8 My brother's daughter is my _____.
A granddaughter B sister C niece
- 9 My father's a _____. He flies all over the world.
A pilot B builder C nurse
- 10 The opposite of safe is _____.
A dangerous B difficult C different

5

6 What is the next word?

Example: one, two, three

- 1 ten, twenty, _____
- 2 Monday, Tuesday, _____
- 3 July, August, _____
- 4 third, fourth, _____
- 5 eight hundred, nine hundred, _____
- 6 spring, summer, _____

3

7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: She walks to work every day.

- 1 Do you have a lighter or some m_____?
- 2 What's your m_____ phone number?
- 3 This is my i_____ card.
- 4 Do you want to c_____ a taxi?
- 5 After work she g_____ to the gym.
- 6 A c_____ is a place where you can buy medicine.
- 7 He s_____ for eight hours a night.
- 8 The opposite of tall is s_____.
- 9 If you break your leg you have to go to h_____.
- 10 I d_____ a Volkswagen.
- 11 I always w_____ up early.
- 12 Your son's daughter is your g_____.
- 13 She often t_____ by plane.
- 14 I usually c_____ dinner at 8.00.

7

Vocabulary total 21

PRONUNCIATION

8 Match the words with the same sounds.

beautiful leave friend see juice breakfast said slow phone thought water wet

Example: red friend said

- | | | | | | |
|------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| wall | 1 | _____ | 2 | _____ | |
| shoe | 3 | _____ | 4 | _____ | |
| home | 5 | _____ | 6 | _____ | |
| tree | 7 | _____ | 8 | _____ | |
| red | | 9 | _____ | 10 | _____ |

5

9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

- 1 healthy
- 2 tomatoes
- 3 beautiful
- 4 aggressive
- 5 summer
- 6 completely
- 7 vegetables
- 8 engineer
- 9 behind
- 10 politician

5

Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 54

READING

1 Read the text and tick () A, B, or C.

The frozen extremes of the earth

The Arctic in the north and the Antarctic in the south are at opposite ends of the planet, but they are similar in many ways. Both are lands of ice and snow, where the temperature in winter can be so low that your skin can freeze in seconds – it can be as low as -80°C . Very few animals are able to survive these conditions, but there are some both in the north and in the south. The Arctic has more plants and animals than the Antarctic, including polar bears, the largest bear in the world. In the south there are no land animals because of the extreme cold, but there are penguins and other sea animals that live on or near the coast – although both in the north and the south the sea is frozen for much of the year.

One difference between the Arctic and the Antarctic is the human population. In parts of the Arctic there are towns and villages – Greenland, for example, the largest island in the world, has a population of 55,000 people. Many of these people work in fishing. They have a difficult life. There aren't many roads between towns and villages, so people travel by snowmobile or with dogs. From November to January it's dark for 24 hours a day, but from May to July there are 24 hours of daylight. In the Antarctic there are no normal towns and villages. Only scientists live there all year round, in special buildings called 'stations'. They study the sea animals and learn about the history of the world's climate by studying the weather and the ice. It's a hard place to live, especially in winter, but many of them love it there and return again and again.

Example: The Antarctic is the coldest place in the world.

A True B False C Doesn't say

- 1 There aren't any animals in the Antarctic.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 2 No people live in the Antarctic.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 3 There aren't any buildings in the Antarctic.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 4 It is usually -80 degrees in the Antarctic.

- A True B False C Doesn't say
- 5 The sea in the Arctic is often frozen.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 6 There aren't any sea animals in the Arctic.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 7 In Greenland, people don't work in winter.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 8 There aren't any roads in Greenland.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 9 In Greenland in June it's light all the time.
A True B False C Doesn't say

9

- 2 Write the Arctic or the Antarctic.
Example: It's at the South Pole. the Antarctic

- 1 There aren't many roads. _____
- 2 Some land animals live here. _____
- 3 Few people live here all the time. _____
- 4 People use dogs to help them travel. _____
- 5 In June it's light for 24 hours a day. _____
- 6 There are some towns and villages here. _____

6

Reading total 15

WRITING

Answer the questions. Write 30–50 words for each question.

- 1 What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- 2 Describe a nightmare holiday you've had, or a difficult situation you've been in (or invent one).

Выполнение итогового теста на образовательном портале.

Рекомендуемая литература при подготовке к практическим занятиям:

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